THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,

ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

GLASGOW:
W. G. BLACKIE AND CO., PRINTERS,
VILLAFIELD.



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J. THIS letter, although very ancient, has been added to the English alphabet only in modern days. Its form was originally identical with that of I, and it is only within the last century that any distinction was made between them. The separation of these two letters in English dictionaries is of still more recent date. It seems to have had the sound of *y* in many words, as it still has in the German. The English sound of this letter may be expressed by *dzh*, or *edzh*, a compound sound coinciding exactly with that of *g*, in *genius*; the French *j*, with the articulation *d* preceding it. It is the tenth letter of the English Alphabet, and the seventh consonant. In Latin abbreviations I is frequently used for J: thus, we often find I.H.S. for J.H.S., signifying *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of men. J.P. is an abbreviation for Justice of the Peace.

JAB'BER, *v. i.* [D. *gabberen*, or Fr. *jaboter*.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to chatter; to prate.

JAB'BER, *v. t.* To utter with confused sounds; as, to *jabber* French.

JAB'BER, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.

JAB'BERER, *n.* One that talks rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly.

JAB'BERING, *ppr.* Prating; talking rapidly and confusedly.

JAB'BERMENT,† *n.* Idle prate.

JAB'IRU, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the crane kind. The Jabiru is the *Mycteria Americana*. It resembles the stork.

JAC'AMAR, *n.* A group of fowls arranged by Linnæus under the genus Alcedo; but their toes are differently placed, and their food consists of insects. They are about the size of a lark. Numerous species are described. The Jacamars are arranged by Cuvier in a separate genus, Galbula, and along with the woodpeckers in the order of climbers. Their plumage has a metallic lustre. They live in damp woods and feed on insects. Most if not all the true Jacamars are natives of tropical America. Several species are found in India.

JAC'ANA, *n.* A genus of grallatores or wading birds, having long toes, the nails of which are very long and pointed, from which peculiarity they have received their vulgar name of *Surgeons*. They are noisy and quarrelsome birds,


Long-tailed Jacana (Parra sinensis).

inhabiting marshes of hot climates.

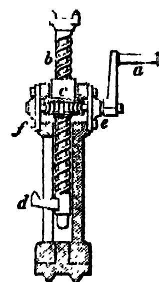
JACARAN'DA. *See* ROSE-WOOD.

JACCH'US, *n.* A genus of South American monkeys with thumbs on the hind feet only.

JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *jacens*, *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying at length.

JA'CINTH, *n.* [a different orthography of *Hyacinth*.] A species of pellucid gems. [*See* HYACINTH.] Rev. xxi.

JACK, *n.* [*zeku*, in Ethiopic, is the pronoun *he* or *she*.] 1. A nickname or diminutive of John, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow.—2. The name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots.—3 An engine to turn a spit; as, a kitchen *jack*; a smoke *jack*. Also, an engine for raising great weights of any kind. A section of this machine in its most approved form is given in the annexed figure. By turning the handle *a*, the screw *b*, the upper end of which is brought into contact with the mass to be raised, is made to ascend. This is effected by means of an endless screw working into the worm wheel *c*, which forms the nut of the screw. On the lower end of the screw is fixed the claw *d* passing through a groove in the stock; this claw serves at once to prevent the screw *b* from turning and to raise bodies which lie near the ground. The axis of the endless screw is supported by two malleable iron plates *e*, *f*, bolted to the



Lifting Jack.

upper side of the wooden stock or framework in which the whole is enclosed.—4. A young pike.—5. A coat of mail. [Sp. *xaco*, *xaqueta*.] Also, a kind of military coat worn over a coat of mail.—6. A pitcher of waxed leather.—7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.—8. Part of a musical instrument called a virginal.—9. The male of certain animals, as of the ass. [Arm. *ozach*, a husband.]—10. A horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed.—11. In *sea-language*, a flag, ensign, or colours, displayed from a staff on the end of a bow-sprit, used in making signals. In the *British navy*, the jack is a small union flag composed of a field of blue bearing a


Union Jack.

St. George's cross over a St. Andrew's cross, both of which are red, and have a margin of white.—12. In *Yorkshire*, half a pint. Also a quarter of a pint.—13. In *bot.*, the *Jaca-tree* or *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a species of the bread-fruit

tree found in the Indian Archipelago. The fruit is called jack-fruit.—*Jack of all trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—*Jack by the hedge*, a plant of the genus Erysimum, that grows under hedges.—*Jack in a box*, a plant of the genus Hernandia.—2. A large wooden male screw, turning in a female one, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box shaped like the frustum of a pyramid. It is used by means of levers passing through holes in it, as a press in packing, and for other purposes. 3. A kind of toy.—*Jack with the lantern*, or *Jack a lantern*, Will o' the wisp, or an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low moist lands. *Among seamen*, any messmate; and sailors in general are so called by landsmen.

You sweet little cherub that's smiling aloft,
Keeps watch on the life of poor *Jack. Dibdin*

Jack in office, one who is proud of his petty office.

JACK. A prefix, signifying male; as in *jack*-ass.

JACKADAN'DY, *n.* A little impertinent fellow. [*See* DANDIPRAT.]

JACK'AL, *n.* [Sp. *chacal*; Turk. *chical*.] An animal of the genus Canis, the *C. aureus*, Linn., resembling a dog and a fox; a native of Asia and Africa. The jackals are of gregarious habits, hunting in packs: rarely attacking the



Jackal (Canis aureus)

larger quadrupeds. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, dead carcasses, and the smaller animals, and poultry, which they seize as prey. The jackal interbreeds with the common dog, and may be domesticated. The wild jackal emits a highly offensive odour which is scarcely perceptible in the domesticated animal.

JACK'ALENT, *n.* [*Jack in lent*, a poor starved fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow; originally said to be some puppet thrown at in lent, like shrove-tide cocks.

JACK'ANAPES, *n.* [*jack* and *ape*.] A monkey; an ape.—2. A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

A young upstart *jackanapes. Arbuthnot.*

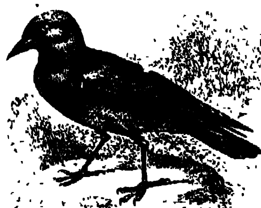
JACK'ARCH, *n.* An arch whose thickness is only of one brick.

JACK'ASS, *n.* The male of the ass. Also applied as a term of reproach or contempt to ignorant or stupid individuals.

JACK'-BLOCK, *n.* A block attached to the top-gallant-tie of a ship, to sway up or to strike the yard.

JACK'BOOTS, *n.* Boots that serve as armour for the legs.

JACK'DAW, or **DAW,** *n.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A fowl of the genus Corvus, the *C. monedula*, Linn., thievish and mischievous to the farmer. The jackdaws frequent church steeples, deserted chimneys, old towers, and ruins, in flocks, where they build their nests. The daw may be readily tamed, and



Jackdaw (Corvus monedula).

taught to imitate the sounds of words.

JACK'ET, *n.* [Sp. *xaqueta*, a short loose coat; *xaco*, a short jacket; *xaquetilla*, a jacket; Fr. *jaquette*.] A short close garment worn by males, extending downward to the hips; a short coat.—*Steam-jacket*, the name given to the outer cylinder which encircles the cylinder of a large steam-engine. A space is thus left between the outer and inner cylinders, which is filled with steam for the purpose of keeping the inner cylinder warm.

JACK'ETED, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

JACK'FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the spritsail top-mast-head.

JACK'PLANE, *n.* In *carpentry*, a plane about eighteen inches long used in taking off roughnesses and inequalities in the surface of wood, to prepare it for the trying plane.

JACK'PUDDING, *n.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

JACK'RAFTER. *See* JACKTIMBERS.

JACK'RIB, *n.* In *arch.*, any rib in a framed arch or dome which is shorter than the rest.

JACKS, *n.* Wooden wedges used in coal mines.

JACK'SAUCE, *n.* An impudent fellow; a saucy jack.

JACK'SINKERS *n.* Parts of a stocking frame.

JACK SMITH, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the chimney.

JACK'TIMBERS, *n.* In *arch.*, those in a bay of timbers which, being intercepted by some other piece, are shorter than the rest; thus, in a hipped roof, each rafter which is shorter than the side rafter, is called a *jack rafter*.

JAC'OBIN, *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called Jacobins.] The *Jacobins*, in France, during the revolution of 1789, were a society of violent revolutionists, who held secret meetings in which measures were concerted to direct the proceedings of the National Assembly. Hence, a Jacobin is the member of a club, or other person, who opposes government in a secret and unlawful manner or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.

JAC'OBIN, *a.* The same with *Jacobinical*.

JAC'OBINE, *n.* A monk of the order of Dominicans, and of a monastery dedicated to St. James.—2. A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACOBIN'IC, } *a.* Resembling
JACOBIN'ICAL, } the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles.

JAC'OBINISM, *n.* Jacobinic principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; an attempt to overthrow or change government by secret cabals or irregular means; popular turbulence.

JAC'OBINIZE, *v. t.* To taint with Jacobinism.

JAC'OBINIZED, *pp.* Tainted with Jacobinism.

JAC'OBINIZING, *ppr.* Infecting with Jacobinic principles.

JAC'OBINLY, *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins.

JAC'OBITE, *n.* [from *Jacobus*, James.] A partisan or adherent of James II. king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; of course, an opposer of the revolution in 1688, in favour of William and Mary.—2. One of a sect of Christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature.

JAC'OBITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James II.; holding the principles of a Jacobite.

JAC'OBITISM, *n.* The principles of the partisans of James II.

JA'COB'S LADDER, *n.* A plant of the genus Polemonium, the *P. cæruleum*, Linn.; class and order Pentandria monogynia, nat. order Convolvulaceæ. It is a perennial plant with large blue flowers, and grows in bushy places in the north of England and south of Scotland.—2. In *naval affairs*, a rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes.

JA'COB'S-STAFF, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.—2. A staff concealing a dagger.—3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACO'BUS, *n.* [*Jacobus*, James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

JACONET', *n.* A kind of coarse muslin.

JAC'QUARD LOOM. A peculiar and most ingenious mechanism, invented by M. Jacquart of Lyons, to be adapted to a silk or muslin loom for superseding the employment of draw-boys, in weaving figured goods.

JAC'TANCY,† *n.* [L. *jactantia*.] A boasting.

JACTITA'TION, *n.* [L. *jactito*, *jacto*. It ought rather to be *jactation*, L. *jactatio*.] 1. A tossing of the body; restlessness.—2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage; vain boasting.

JAC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *jaculor*.] To dart.

JACULA'TION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing, or launching, as missive weapons.

JAC'ULATOR, *n.* The shooting fish, a species of Chætodon.

JAC'ULATORY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. [*See* EJACULATORY.]

JADE, *n.* [of unknown origin. Qu. Sp. *jadear*, to pant.] 1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.

Tired as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; in irony or slight contempt.

JADE, *n.* A mineral called also nephrite or nephritic stone, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity, of a colour more or less green, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. It is fusible into a glass or enamel. Cleaveland divides jade into three subspecies, *nephrite*, *saussurite*, and *axestone*. It

is found in detached masses or inhering in rocks.

JADE, *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; as, to *jade* a horse.—2. To weary with attention or study; to tire.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

3. To harass; to crush.—4. To tire or wear out in mean offices; as, a *jaded* groom.—5. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

JADE, *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JĀDED, *pp.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

JĀDERY, *n.* The tricks of a jade.

JĀDING, *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing.

JĀDISH, *a.* Vicious; bad, like a jade. —2. Unchaste.

JAG, *n.* [Sp. *zaga*, a load, packed on the back part of a carriage. Qu.] A small load or parcel. [*Provincial.*]

JAG, *v. t.* [perhaps G. *zacken*, a tooth, a prong, to indent; Sw. *tagg*, a sharp point.] To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAG, *n.* A tooth of a saw; a notch or denticulation. In *bot.*, a cleft or division.

JAG'GED, *pp.* Notched; uneven.—2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; laciniate; as, *jagged* leaves.—*Jagged*, in *her.*, is said of the division of the field, or of the outlines of an ordinary, which appear rough by being forcibly torn asunder.

JAG'GED CHICKWEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Holosteum, the *H. umbellatum*, Linn. [*See* HOLOSTEUM.]

JAG'GEDNESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAG'GERY, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the name given to sugar in its coarse state: imperfectly granulated sugar; also, the inspissated juice of the Palmyra tree.

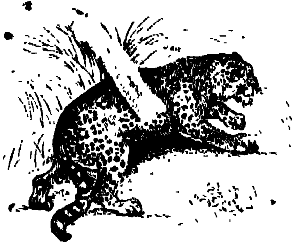
JAG'GING, *ppr.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

JAG'GING-IRON, *n.* An instrument for making cakes, with ornamental figures.

JAG'GY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.

JAG'HIRE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, an assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual, either personal or for the support of a public establishment, particularly of a military nature.

JAGUAR', *n.* The American tiger, or



Jaguar (Felis onça).

ounce of Brazil, belonging to the genus Felis, the largest and most formidable feline quadruped of the new world. It is marked with large dark spots in the form of circles, with a dark spot or pupil in the centre of each.

JAH, *n.* Jehovah.

JĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *geole*; Arm. *geol* or *jol*; Sp. *jaula*, a cage, a cell. Also written *gaol*,—*which see.*] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in the custody of the sheriff.

JĀILBIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JĀILER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

JĀILFEVER, *n.* A dangerous and often fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JĀKES, *n.* [Qu. L. *jacio*, to throw.] A house of office or back-house; a privy.

JAL'AP, *n.* [Fr. *jalap*; Sp. *xalapa*; so called from *Xalapa*, a province in Mexico, whence it is imported.] The root of a plant, the *Ipomœa purga*, belonging to the nat. order Convolvulaceæ. The root is large, heavy, of an irregular oval form, black colour, and



Jalap (Ipomœa purga).

abounding in a milky juice. It is now one of the most common purgatives, but is apt to gripe and nauseate. It has little smell or taste, but produces a slight degree of pungency in the mouth. Its medicinal activity resides in the resinous matter of the root. The root of *Convolvulus panduratus* is used in the United States as jalap.

JAL'APIN, *n.* A vegetable proximate principle of the official jalap.

JAM, *n.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.—2. A kind of frock for children.—3. A muslin dress worn in India. [A contraction of *jammah.*]

JAM, *v. t.* [Russ. *jem*, a press; *jmu*, to press.] 1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in; to thrust in between two bodies so as to render immovable.—2. To tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. [*Provincial.*]

JAM, } *n.* Among the *lead miners of*
JAMB, } *Mendip*, a thick bed of stone which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore.

JAMA'CINA, *n.* [From *Jamaica.*] An alkaloid obtained from the Andira inermis, or cabbage-bark tree of the West Indies.

JAMA'ICA PEPPER. *See* ALLSPICE.

JAMB, *n.* (jam.) [Fr. *jambe*, a leg; *jambes de force*, a corbel or pier; It. *gamba*, a leg; *gambo*, a stem or stalk.] 1. In *arch.*, *jambs* are the sides, or vertical pieces of any opening or aperture in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, which bear the piece that discharges the superincumbent weight of the wall.—*Jamb linings*, the two vertical linings of a door-way.—*Jamb-posts*, uprights on the sides of door-ways on which the jamb-linings are fixed; they are used particularly when partitions are of wood.—*Jamb-stones*, those employed in building the sides of apertures in stone walls.—2. A pillar to support the superior parts of a building.

JAMB, *v. t.* A *sea term;* to squeeze tight.

JAMBEE', *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane.

JAM'BEUX,† *n.* [supra.] Armour for the legs.

JAM'DANI, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a species of muslin flowered in the loom.

JAM'ESONITE, *n.* A mineral thus named after Professor Jameson; axotomous antimony-glance.

JAMES'S POWDER, *n.* A diaphoretic medicine consisting chiefly of antimonious acid and phosphate of lime.

JAM'MED, *pp.* Pressed; crowded.

JAM'MING, *ppr.* Pressing; crowding; wedging in.

JANE, *n.* A coin of Genoa.—2. A kind of fustian.

JAN'GLE, *v. i.* [G. *zanken.*] To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle.

JAN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to sound untunably or discordantly.

E'er monkish rhymes
Had *jangl'd* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

JAN'GLE, *n.* [Old Fr. *jangle.*] Prate; babble; discordant sound.

JAN'GLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JAN'GLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; quarrelling; sounding discordantly.

JAN'GLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JAN'ITOR, *n.* [L.] A door-keeper; a porter.

JANIZA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government.

JAN'IZARY, *n.* [Turkish, *yenisheri*; *yeni* and *askari*, new troops.] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards. The Janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the Grand Seignor's guards. They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the Sultan, were attacked, defeated, and destroyed in Constantinople, in June, 1826.

JAN'NOCK, *n.* Oat-bread. [*Local.*]

JAN'SENISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen, in regard to free will and grace; opposed to that of the Jesuits.

JAN'SENIST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders.

JÄNT. *See* JAUNT.

JANTHI'NA, *n.* The violet snail, a genus of turbinated testaceous molluscs. The inhabitants of this shell are



Janthina communis.

said, when irritated, to discharge a purple secretion. They have an admirably contrived floating apparatus by which they can, as it were, suspend themselves to the surface of the water.

JÄNTINESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness; showiness. It is often written JAUNTINESS.

JAN'TU, *n.* A machine for raising water, used in Hindostan.

JAN'UARY, *n.* [Ir. *gionbhar,* or *gionvar;* Russ. *genvar;* Fr. *janvier;* L. *januarius.* It is evident from the Irish and Russian words, that the first syllable of *January* is from the root of L. *geno,* to beget, Eng. to *begin,* Sax. *aginnan.* *Var* is said to signify a revolution. *January* then signifies the *beginning,* or first month. *Janus* is probably from the same root.] The first month of the year according to the present computation. At the foundation of Rome, March was considered the first month. January and February were introduced by Numa Pompilius.

JA'NUS, *n.* A Latin deity, originally the same as the sun. He was represented with two faces looking opposite ways, and holding a key in one hand, and a staff in the other. He presided over the commencement of all undertakings. His temple at Rome was kept open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

JAPAN', *n.* [from the country in Asia, so called.] This name is given to work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.

JAPAN'-EARTH, *n.* A name of Terra Japonica, Catechu or Cutch, an astringent matter procured from the Areca Catechu and Acacia Catechu.

JAPAN', *v. t.* To varnish in the manner of the Japanese.—2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.

JAPANESE, *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.

JAPANESE, *n.* A native of Japan; or the language of the inhabitants.

JAPAN'-LAC'QUER, *n.* A valuable black hard varnish used in japanning. It is obtained from Stagmaria verniciflua, a plant belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ, which grows in the Indian archipelago.

JAPAN'-LILY, *n.* A plant of the genus Lilium, the *L. japonicum,* a native of Japan. Its stem is five feet high, the flowers seven inches broad, of a pure white, with a streak of blue.

JAPAN'NED, *pp.* Varnished in a particular manner.

JAPAN'NER, *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.—2. A shoe-blacker.

JAPAN'NING, *ppr.* Varnishing in the manner of the Japanese; giving a glossy black surface.

JAPAN'NING, *n.* The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood or other material, in the manner practised by the Japanese. The material, if of wood or papier-mâché, is first sized, polished, and varnished; it is then coloured or painted in various devices, and afterwards covered with a highly transparent varnish or lacquer, which is ultimately dried at a high temperature, and carefully polished. All substances that are dry and rigid, or not too flexible, as woods, metals, leather, and paper prepared, admit of being japanned.

JAPE,† *v. i.* [Ice. *geipa.*] To jest.

JAPE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *geap,* deceitful.] To cheat.

JAPE,† *n.* A jest; a trick.

JAPER,† *n.* A jester.

JAPHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as, the *Japhetic* nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe; *Japhetic* languages.

JAPO'NIC-ACID, *n.* An acid derived from catechine. It is a black powder, soluble in water.

JAP'U, *n.* A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.

JAR, *v. i.* To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike untunably or harshly; to strike discordantly, as, a *jarring* sound.

> A string may *jar* in the best master's hand. *Roscommon.*

2. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

> For orders and degrees
> *Jar* not with liberty, but well consist. *Milton.*

3. To quarrel; to dispute; to clash in words.—4. To vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.

JAR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.

JAR, *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; as, a trembling *jar.*—2. A harsh sound; discord.—3. Clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord; debate.

> And yet his peace is but continual *jar.* *Spenser.*

4. The state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post: as, the door is *ajar.*—5. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.

JAR, *n.* [Sp. *jarra, jarro.*] 1. A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass; as, a *jar* of honey. We say, an electrical battery of nine *jars.* [*See* LEYDEN JAR.]—2. A certain measure: as, a *jar* of oil.

JARARAC'A, *n.* A species of serpent in America, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in length, having prominent veins on its head, and of a dusky brownish colour, variegated with red and black spots. It is very poisonous.

JARBLE, } *v. t.* To bemire.
JAV'EL, }

JARDES, *n.* [Fr.] Callous tumors on the legs of a horse, below the bend of the ham on the outside.

JARGLE,† *v. i.* To emit a harsh or shrill sound.

JARGON, *n.* [Fr. *jargon;* It. *gergo, gergone;* Sp. *xerga,* jargon, and coarse frieze, *serge.*] 1. Confused: unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant.

> All *jargon* of the schools. *Prior.*

2. A mineral, usually of a gray or greenish white colour, in small irregular grains, or crystallized in quadrangular prisms, surmounted with pyramids, or in octahedrons consisting of double quadrangular prisms. It is sometimes written *jargoon.* [*See* ZIRCON.]

JARGONELLE, *n.* (jargonel'.) A variety of pear.

JARGON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

JARRED, *pp.* [from *jar.*] Shaken.

JARRING, *ppr.* Shaking; making a harsh sound; discordant.

JARRING, *n.* A shaking; discord; dispute; collision.

JA'SEY, *n.* [Qu. from Jersey.] A worsted wig; a colloquial term for a wig.

JAS'HAWK, *n.* A young hawk.

JASIO'NE, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order monogynia, Linn.: nat. order Lobeliaceæ. The *J. montana,* or common sheep's bit, is found in Britain growing on dry heathy pastures. Its flowers are of a bright blue, in terminal dense, hemispherical heads, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre.

JASMINA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of exogenous plants, with monopetalous diandrous flowers of a regular figure. They inhabit chiefly the tropical parts of India. The jasmines, which constitute the genus Jasminum, are the most important plants of the order. The genuine essential oil of jasmine of the shops, is produced from the flowers of *J. officinale* and *grandiflorum,* but a similar perfume is also procured from *J. sambac.* The bitter root of *J. angustifolium* ground small and mixed with powdered *acorus calamus root,* is considered in India as a valuable external application in cases of ringworm. In India, the tube of the corolla of *Nyctanthes arbor tristis,* is used as an orange dye. This plant gives out a delicious perfume during the night.

JAS'MINE, or **JAS'MIN,** *n.* [Fr. *jasmin;* Ar. *yasminin.* Often written *Jessamine.*] The popular name of certain species of the genus Jasminum, which is the type of the nat. order Jasminaceæ, which see. They are elegant, and generally fragrant shrubs, bearing beautiful flowers, from which delicious perfumes are extracted. The common white jasmine is a climbing shrub, rising on supports fifteen or twenty feet high. The name is also given to several plants of different genera; as, the *Arabian Jasmin,* of the genus Nyctanthes; the *bastard Jasmin,* of the genus Cestrum, and also of the genus Lycium; the *Persian Jasmin,* of the genus Syringa: the *red Jasmin,* of the genus Plumeria; the *scarlet* and *yellow Jasmin,* of the genus Bignonia, and Gelseminum.

JAS'PACHATE, *n.* A name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper.

JASPER, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe;* L. *iaspis;* Gr. ἴασπις; Ar. *yashafan;* Heb. ישפה, *yasphe.*] A mineral of the silicious kind, and of several varieties. It is less hard than flint or even than common quartz, but gives fire with steel. It is entirely opaque, or sometimes feebly translucent at the edges, and it presents almost every variety of colour. It is an ingredient in the composition of many mountains, and is said to compose the substance of entire ranges of Asiatic mountains. It admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c. Jasper is a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz, of five kinds, Egyptian, striped, porcelain, common, and agate jasper.

JASPERATED, *a.* Mixed with jasper; containing particles of jasper; as, *jasperated* agate.

JAS'PERY, *a.* Having the qualities of jasper.

JASPID'EAN, *a.* Like jasper; consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper.

JASPONYX, *n.* The purest horn-coloured onyx, with beautiful green zones, composed of genuine matter of the finest jaspers.

JATAMAN'SI, *n.* In the *East Indies,* the name given to the spikenard of the ancients.

JATROPHA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, inhabiting the tropical parts of America. Some of the species are important both as medicine and food. The seeds of *J. glauca* yield an oil of

a stimulating quality. The seeds of *J. curcas* are purgative, and occasion-



Jatropha manihot.

ally emetic. The roots of *J. manihot* yield the celebrated manioc of the negroes, known by the name of cassava, in the West Indies, and tapioca of Brazil. [*See* MANIOC, CASSAVA, and TAPIOCA.] Some of the species of Jatropha have been included by botanists under the genus Janipha. The root of one variety of the plant is bland and wholesome, and furnishes *sweet* cassava, but the root of the commoner variety is bitter and poisonous, and furnishes *bitter* cassava. *Jatropha elastica* yields an elastic substance used as caoutchouc.

JAU'DIE, *n.* Primarily, the stomach of a hog; a pudding of oatmeal, and hog's lard, with onions and pepper, enclosed in a sow's stomach; formerly used as a supper-dish at entertainments given by the country people on Fasten's Even. [*Scotch.*]

JAUK, *v. i.* To trifle; to spend one's time idly. [*Scotch.*]

JAUNCE,† *v. i.* [Fr. *jancer.*] To bustle; to jaunt.

JAUN'DER, *v. i.* To talk idly or in a jocular way; to converse in a roving or desultory way. To *jaunder about*, to go about idly from place to place, without having any proper object. [*Scotch.*]

JAUN'DER, *n.* Idle talk; rambling conversation. Also written *jauner.* [*Scotch.*]

JAUNDICE, *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow. *See* YELLOW.] A disease, in its most common form characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine; whiteness of the discharges from the intestines; uneasiness, referred to the region of the stomach; loss of appetite, and general languor and lassitude. It comes on with languor, loss of appetite, dyspeptic symptoms, vomiting, bitter taste in the mouth, and generally pain in the region of the liver. Aperients, and small doses of blue pill, with tonics, are the most essential remedies.

JAUNDICED, *a.* Affected with the jaundice.—2. Prejudiced; seeing with discoloured organs.

JAUNT, *v. i.* [From the obsolete verb to *jaunce*, to bustle about, Fr. *jancer.*] To wander here and there; to ramble; to make an excursion.

JAUNT, *n.* An excursion: a ramble; a short journey.

JAUNT-COAL, *n.* In *Lanarkshire*, the name given to a species of coal.

JAUNT'ILY, *adv.* Briskly; airily; gaily.

JAUNT'INESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; showiness. Originally genteelness.

JAUNT'Y, *a.* Airy; showy; fluttering; finical.

JAUP, or **JAWP,** *n.* A portion of water separated from a wave when it is broken by its own weight, or by dashing against a rock, ship, &c; that which is thrown on one's clothes by the motion of the feet or of a horse or carriage, when the road is wet and miry; the dregs of any thing. [*Scotch.*]

JAUP, or **JAWP,** *v. i.* To dash and rebound as water; to make a noise like water agitated in a close vessel. In an active sense, to bespatter with mud. [*Scotch.*]

JAV'EL,† *v. t.* To bemire; and as a noun, a wandering or dirty fellow.

JAV'ELIN, *n.* [Fr. *javeline;* Sp. *jabalina*, the female of the wild boar, and a javelin, from *jabali*, a wild boar.] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, the shaft of which was of wood, but pointed with steel; used by horse



Roman soldier with Javelins.

or foot. Peace officers attending sheriffs and judges at assizes in England, are called *Javelin-men.*

JAW, *n.* [Fr. *joue*, the cheek. It coincides in origin with *chaw*, *chew*, Arm. *jouga*, to chew; *jared* or *gared*, a jaw. In old authors, *jaw* is written *chaw.* *See* CHAW and CHEW.] 1. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. They resemble a horse shoe. In most animals, the under jaw only is movable.—2. The mouth.—3. In *vulgar language*, scolding, wrangling, abusive clamour.

JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to clamour. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW, *v. t.* To abuse by scolding. [*Vulgar.*]

JAW'ED, *a.* Denoting the appearance of the jaws.—2. Having jaws.

JAW'FALL, *n.* [*jaw* and *fall.*] Depression of the jaw; figuratively, depression of spirits.

JAW'FALLEN, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.

JAW'ING, *ppr.* Abusing; scolding.

JAWN,† *v. i.* To yawn. [*See* YAWN.]

JAW'Y, *a.* Relating to the jaws.

JAY, *n.* [Fr. *geai;* Sp. *gayo.*] A bird of the genus Garrulus, separated by Cuvier from the genus Corvus, Linn., on account of the weaker mandibles terminating in a sudden and nearly equal curve. The tail is cuneiform, not long, and the slender feathers of the forehead can be erected like a crest. The common jay, the *Corvus glandarius*, Linn., is a woodland bird, and chooses the thickest shades of woods, and though its chatter is often heard, it is less frequently seen than almost any other bird of the same size, and equally numerous. It occurs in almost all parts of the British islands where there is cover for it, but is much smaller in Scotland than in England. When taken young it is easily tamed, becomes very docile, and may be taught a number of tricks. It is capable of articulating words.

JAY'ET. *See* JET.

JA'ZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure blue colour. [Qu. Sp. *azul*, corrupted.]

JAZ'ERANT, *n.* A frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves, somewhat lighter than the hauberk.

JEALOUS, *a.* (jel'us.) [Fr. *jaloux;* It. *geloso.* The Spanish use *zeloso* from *zelo*, zeal; but the Italian word seems to be of distinct origin from *zeal.*] 1. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy through fear that another has withdrawn, or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain; followed by *of*, and applied both to the object of love and to the rival. We say, a young man is *jealous of* the woman he loves, or *jealous of* his rival. A man is *jealous of* his wife, and the wife *of* her husband.—2. Suspicious that we do not enjoy the affection or respect of others, or that another is more loved and respected than ourselves.—3. Emulous; full of competition.—4. Solicitous to defend the honour of; concerned for the character of.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts; 1 Kings xix.

5. Suspiciously vigilant; anxiously careful and concerned for.

I am *jealous* over you with a godly jealousy; 2 Cor. xi.

6. Suspiciously fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these,
Renders us *jealous* and destroys our peace. *Waller.*

JEALOUSLY, *adv.* (jel'usly.) With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

JEALOUSNESS, *n.* (jel'usness.) The state of being jealous; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

JEALOUSY, *n.* (jel'usy.) [Fr. *jalousie;* It. *gelosia.*] 1. That passion or peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; or it is the uneasiness which arises from the fear that another does, or will enjoy some advantage which we desire for ourselves. A man's *jealousy* is excited by the attentions of a rival to his favourite lady. A woman's *jealousy* is roused by her husband's attentions to another woman. The candidate for office manifests a *jealousy* of others who seek the same office. The *jealousy* of a student is awakened by the apprehension that his fellow will bear away the palm of praise. In short, *jealousy* is awakened by whatever may exalt others, or give them pleasures and advantages which we desire for ourselves. *Jealousy* is nearly allied to *envy*, for *jealousy*, before a good is lost by ourselves, is converted into *envy*, after it is obtained by others.

Jealousy is the apprehension of superiority. *Shenstone.*

Whoever had qualities to alarm our *jealousy*, had excellence to deserve our fondness. *Rambler.*

2. Suspicious fear or apprehension.—3. Suspicious caution or vigilance; an

earnest concern or solicitude for the welfare or honour of others. Such was Paul's godly *jealousy* for the Corinthians.—4. Indignation. God's *jealousy* signifies his concern for his own character and government, with a holy indignation against those who violate his laws, and offend against his majesty; Ps. lxxix.

JEAN, *n.* A cloth made of cotton and wool.

JEARS, or JEERS, *n.* In *sea-language*, an assemblage of tackles, by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. Hoisting is called *swaying*, and lowering is called *striking*. This word is sometimes written *geers* or *gears*. [*See* GEAR.]

JEAT, *n.* A fossil of a fine black colour. [*See* JET.]

JEDGE and WARRANT. In *Scotland*, the authority given by the Dean of Guild to rebuild or repair a ruinous tenement agreeably to a plan. *Jedge* properly signifies a gauge or standard.

JEEL, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a shallow lake or morass.

JEER, *v. i.* [G. *scheren*, to rail at, to jeer, to *shear*, to shave, D. *scheeren*, Dan. *skierer*, Sw. *skara*, Gr. ξυρω, without a prefix. These all seem to be of one family. The primary sense is probably to *rub*, or to cut by rubbing; and we use *rub* in a like sense; a *dry rub*, is a keen, cutting, sarcastic remark.] To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to deride; to flout; to make a mock of; as, to *jeer* at one in sport.

JEER, *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision.

JEER, *n.* Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mockery; derision; ridicule with scorn.

Midas exposed to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*

JEERED, *pp.* Railed at; derided.

JEERER, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

JEERING, *ppr.* Scoffing; mocking; deriding.

JEERING, *n.* Derision.

JEERINGLY, *adv.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery.

JEF'FERSONITE, *n.* A mineral occurring in crystalline masses, of a dark olive green colour passing into brown, found imbedded in Franklinite and garnet, in New Jersey.

JEG'GET,† *n.* A kind of sausage.

JEHO'VAH, *n.* The Scripture name of the Supreme Being, Heb. יהוה *yehovah*. If, as is supposed, this name is from the Hebrew substantive verb, the word denotes the PERMANENT BEING, as the primary sense of the substantive verb in all languages, is to be fixed, to stand, to remain or abide. This is a name peculiarly appropriate to the eternal Spirit, the unchangeable God, who describes himself thus, I AM THAT I AM; Ex. iii.

JEHO'VIST, *n.* Among critics, one who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word and express the true pronunciation. The *Jehovists* are opposed to the *Adonists*, who hold that the points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, are the vowels of the word *Adonai*.

JEJUNE,† *a.* [L. *jejunus*, empty, dry.] 1. Wanting; empty; vacant.—2. Hungry; not saturated.—3. Dry; barren; wanting interesting matter; as, a *jejune* narrative.

JEJUNELY,† *adv.* In a jejune, empty, barren manner.

JEJUNENESS, *n.* Poverty; barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter; a deficiency of matter that can engage the attention and gratify the mind; as, the *jejuneness* of style or narrative. [*Jejunity* is not used.]

JEJU'NUM, *n.* [L. from *jejunus*, hungry or empty.] *Jejunum intestinum*; the second portion of the small intestines.

JEL'LIED, *a.* *See* JELLY and GELLY. Brought to the consistence of jelly.

JEL'LY, *n.* [Sp. *jalea*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal. *See* GELLY.] 1. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar.—2. Something viscous or glutinous; something of the consistency of jelly; a transparent sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction; portable soup. [*See* GELATINE.]

JEL'LYBAG, *n.* A bag through which jelly is distilled.

JEM'MINESS, *n.* Spruceness; neatness. [*Vulgar.*]

JEM'MY, *a.* [from *gem*] Spruce; neat; smart. [*Vulgar.*] It is sometimes written *gemmy*.

JEN'ITE, *n.* A different orthography of *Yenite*,—which see.

JEN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse, properly *Genet*.

JEN'NETING, *n.* [said to be corrupted from *juneting*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple.

JEN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories. [*See under* SPINNING.]

JENT'LING, *n.* A fish, the blue chub, found in the Danube.

JEOFAIL, *n.* (jef'fail.) [Fr. *j'ai failli*, I have failed.] An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law; or the acknowledgment of a mistake.

JEOPARD, *v. t.* (jep'ard.) [*See* JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives to the death in the high places of the field; Judges v.

JEOPARDED, *pp.* (jep'arded.) Put in danger.

JEOPARDER, *n.* (jep'arder.) One who puts to hazard.

JEOPARDING, *ppr.* (jep'arding.) Hazarding; putting in danger.

JEOPARDIZE, *v. t.* (jep'ardize.) To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard. [This is a modern word, used by respectable writers in America, but synonymous with *jeopard*, and therefore useless.]

JEOPARDOUS, *a.* (jep'ardous.) Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JEOPARDOUSLY, *adv.* (jep'ardously.) With risk or danger.

JEOPARDY, *n.* (jep'ardy.) [The origin of this word is not settled. Some authors suppose it to be Fr. *j'ai perdu*, I have lost, or *jeu perdu*, a lost game. Tyrwhitt supposes it to be *jeu parti*, an even game, or game in which the chances are even. "Si nous les voyons à jeu parti." If we see them at an even game. *Froissart*, vol. i, c. 234. But *jeopardy* may be corrupted from the G. *gefahr*, danger, hazard: *gefährden*, to hazard, to jeopard. See *Fare*.] Exposure to death, loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril.

They were filled with water and were in *jeopardy*. Luke viii.

JER'BOA, *n.* A rodent animal of the genus *Dipus*. These singular little animals are found in many parts of the Old Continent, as Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Siberia, &c., but seldom in great plenty. They resemble the rat



Egyptian Jerboa.

in size, but are sufficiently distinguished by the shortness of the anterior limbs, and the length of the hinder extremities, and by the tail, which is covered at its extremities with long hairs. They seldom move otherwise than by great leaps on their hind feet. They live in burrows, and become torpid during the winter. There are several species, of which the *D. sagitta* is the most common.

JEREMI'ADE, *n.* [from *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] Lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow or complaint. [*Ironical.*]

JERK, *v. t.* [This is probably the Ch. Heb. ירק *yarak*, to *reach*, to spit, that is, to throw out with a sudden effort, Sax. *hrœcan*, *hræca*. If not, I know not its origin or affinities. It seems to be a different orthography of *yerk*.] 1. To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust or push; as, to *jerk* one under the ribs; to *jerk* one with the elbow.—2. To throw with a quick smart motion; as, to *jerk* a stone. We apply this word to express the mode of throwing to a little distance by drawing the arm backward of the body, and thrusting it forward against the side or hip, which stops the arm suddenly.

JERK,† *v. i.* To accost eagerly.

JERK, *n.* A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a striking against something with a short quick motion; as, a *jerk* of the elbow.

His jade gave him a *jerk*. *B. Jonson.*

2. A sudden spring.

Lobsters swim by *jerks*. *Grew.*

JERK'ED, *a.* Cut into pieces and dried; as, *jerked* beef.

JERK'ED, *pp.* Twitched; pulled with a sudden effort.

JERK'ER, *n.* One who strikes with a quick smart blow.

JERK'IN, *n.* A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.—2. A kind of hawk.

JERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a jerk.

JERK'IN HEAD, *n.* In *arch.*, the end of a roof not hipped down to the level of the side walls; the gable being carried higher than those walls.

JER'SEY, *n.* [from the island so called.] 1. Fine yarn of wool.—2. The finest of wool separated from the rest; combed wool.

JER'SEY STAR THISTLE, *n.* A plant, a species of *Centaurea*, the *C. mundi*. It grows in pastures in Jersey. [*See* KNAPWEED.]

JERU'SALEM ARTICHOKE, *n.* [In this name the word Jerusalem is a mere corruption of the Italian *Girasóle*, *i. e.*, sunflower, or turnsole.] The

name of a plant, a species of Helianthus, the *H. tuberosus*, Linn., belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. It is a well-known culinary plant, its tubers affording a wholesome food, of a sweetish farinaceous nature, somewhat akin to the common potato. It is a native of Brazil, and is cultivated in the same way as the potato.

JER'VINA, or **JER'VINE**, *n.* [Sp. *jerva*, the poison of the Veratrum album.] An alkaloid obtained from the root of Veratrum album, along with veratrine. It is white and crystalline, fusible, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. It forms salts with several of the acids.

JESS, *n.* Jesses are short straps of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist. 2. A ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.

JES'SAMINE, *n.* The popular name of certain species of Jasminum, a genus of plants. [*See* JASMINE.]

JESS'ANT, *ppr.* [Fr. *gisant.*] In *her.*, a term which expresses shooting forth, as vegetables spring or shoot out; it is applicable to lions, or any other beasts, rising or issuing from the middle of a fesse.



Jessant.

JES'SE, *n.* A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir. It is so called from its resemblance to the genealogical tree of Jesse, the father of David; of which tree, a picture used to be hung up in churches.

JESS'ED, *a.* Having jesses on; *a term in heraldry.*

JEST, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *chiste*, a witty saying, a jest or joke; *chistoso*, gay, facetious; allied perhaps to L. *gestio.*] 1. A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter. Religion should never be the subject of *jest*.—2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

> Then let me be your *jest*, I deserve it. *Shak.*

In jest, for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in earnest.

> And given in earnest what I begged *in jest*. *Shak.*

3. A mask.—4.† A deed; an action.

JEST, *v. i.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke.

> *Jest* not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. *Eccles.*

2. To utter in sport; to say what is not true, merely for diversion.—3. To play a part in a mask.

JEST'ED, *pp.* Joked; talked for merriment.

JEST'ER, *n.* A person given to jesting, sportive talk and merry pranks.

> He rambled up and down
> With shallow *jesters*. *Shak.*

2. One given to sarcasm.

> Now, as a *jester*, I accost you. *Shak.*

3. A buffoon; a merry-andrew, a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

JEST'FUL, *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.

JEST'ING, *ppr.* Joking; talking for diversion or merriment.

JEST'ING, *n.* A joking; concise wit; wit that consists in a trope or verbal figure, in a metaphorical sense of words, or in a double sense of the same word, or in similitude of sound in different words.

JEST'INGLY, *adv.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest.

JEST'ING-STOCK, *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule.

JES'UIT, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One of the society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in the sixteenth century. The Jesuits form the most celebrated of all the Romish religious orders; they have, ever since their origin, been one of the main bulwarks of the church of Rome, and have exercised immense influence in the destinies of the Christian world. To the qualities of great learning, policy, and address, they are generally considered to join those of craft, equivocation, and deceit. So formidable and dangerous was their political influence supposed to be, even in Roman Catholic communities, that the troubles occasioned by their presence, often ended in their expulsion. Thus, though the order was founded only in 1536, the Jesuits were driven from France in 1594, but recalled in 1605; they were expelled from England in 1604; from Venice in 1606; from France in 1764; from Spain in 1767; and from Naples in 1768. In 1773, the order was nominally (and, as was supposed, finally) suppressed by pope Clement XIV. (July 21st,) but it has revived again in our own times; for the Jesuits, either under that name, or other appellations (such as "brothers of the congregation," &c.) have, by their open pretensions or subtle influences, caused many troubles in several Continental states. The French revolution of 1830 was precipitated by their intrigues, although their efforts were meant to avert it; and they had a considerable hand in that of Belgium, which soon followed. In 1846-7, a short but sharp intestine convulsion in Switzerland was mainly owing to them.—By the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, natural-born Jesuits, resident in the United Kingdom, are required to register themselves with the clerk of the peace in every county; and foreign Jesuits are not allowed to enter the United Kingdom, unless by special license in writing.

JES'UITED, *a.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits.

JES'UITESS, *n.* An order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Urban VIII. in 1630.

JESUIT'IC, **JESUIT'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts.—2. Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

JESUIT'ICALLY, *adv.* Craftily.

JES'UITISM, *n.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.—2. Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

JES'UITS'-BARK, *n.* Peruvian bark, the bark of certain species of Cinchona, trees of Peru. It is so called because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits.

JE'SUS, *n.* [Gr. Ιησους; Heb. *Jehoshuah* or *Joshua*, he shall save.] The Son of God, the Saviour of men. In the New Testament, the name Ιησους, Jesus, is frequently conjoined with Χριστος, the Anointed, Christ. [*See* CHRIST.]

JET, *n.* [D. *git*; Fr. *jayet*; L. *gagates.*] A solid, dry, black, inflammable fossil substance, harder than asphalt, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulating. It is found not in strata or continued masses, but in unconnected heaps. It is wrought into toys, buttons, mourning jewels, &c. Jet is regarded as a variety of lignite, or coal originating in wood.

JET, *n.* [Fr. *jet*, It. *getto*, a cast; probably from L. *jactus*, whence Fr. *jeter*, It. *gettare*, to throw.] 1. A spout, spouting or shooting of water; a *jet d'eau*.—2. A yard.

JET, *v. i.* [See the noun.] To shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to intrude.—2. To strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness.—3. To jerk; to jolt; to be shaken.

[*This orthography is rarely used.* See *Jut.*]

JET D'EAU, *n.* (zhaydo') *plu.* *Jets d'eau.* [Fr.] An ornamental waterspout or fountain, which throws up water to some height in the air. It is sometimes written *jetteau*.

JET'SAM, **JET'SON**, **JET'TISON**, *n.* [Fr. *jeter*, to throw. In *law* and *commerce*, properly, the throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her preservation. The word may, however, be used for the goods thus thrown away, or adverbially.

> *Jetsam*, is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water; *flotsam*, is where they continue swimming; *ligan*, is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy. *Park. Blackstone.*

JETTEAU, *n.* (jet'to.) [Fr. *jet d'eau.*] A throw or spout of water.

JET'TEE, **JET'TY**, or **JUT'TY**, *n.* A projecting portion of a building; any part thrown out from the main body. The term is generally applied to erections which project from a structure for its protection.—2. A projection of stone, brick, wood, or other material, at the end of a pier or quay wall to defend it from the violence of the waves.—3. A pier of stone or other material projecting from the bank of a stream obliquely to its course, employed either to direct a current on an obstruction to be removed, as, a bed of sand or gravel, or to deflect it from the bank which it tends to undermine or otherwise injure.

JET'TER, *n.* A spruce fellow; one who struts.

JET'TY, *v. i.* To jut.

JET'TY, *n.* A small pier or projection into a river, or at the end of a pier or quay. [*See* JETTEE.]

JET'TY, *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

JET'TYHEAD, *n.* The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

Jeu de mots. (zhu de mo.) [Fr.] A play upon words; a pun.

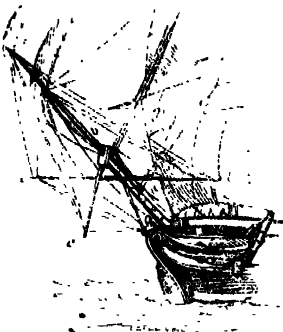
Jeu d'esprit. (zhu de sprec.) [Fr.] A witticism; a play of wit.

JEW, *n.* [a contraction of Judas or Judah.] A Hebrew or Israelite.

JEW BUSH, *n.* A plant of the genus *Pedilanthus*, the *P. padifolius*, belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. It grows in the West Indies, and is used in decoction, as antisyphilitic, and in cases of suppression of the menses. It is also called milk plant.

JEW'EL, *n.* [It. *gioia*, joy, mirth, a jewel; *gioiello*, a jewel; Fr. *joyau*; G. *juwel* It is from the root of *joy*. Low. L. *jocale.*] 1. An ornament of dress in which precious stones form a principal part.—2. A precious stone.—

3. A name expressive of fondness. A mother calls her child her *jewel*.
JEW'EL, *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels.—2. To place the balance upon a diamond, as in a watch.
JEW'EL-HOUSE, } *n.* The place
JEW'EL-OFFICE, } where the royal ornaments are deposited.
JEW'EL-LIKE, *a.* Brilliant as a jewel.
JEW'ELLED, *pp.* Adorned with jewels; running on diamonds, as the pivots of a watch.
JEW'ELLER, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.
JEW'ELLERY, *n.* *See* JEWELRY.
JEW'ELLING, *ppr.* Adorning with jewels.
JEW'ELLING, *n.* The art or act of adorning, or fitting up with jewels. *Jewelling of watches*, the art of setting diamonds, rubies, sapphires, chrysolites, or other hard stones, in the frame-plates, and other parts of watches, in such a manner that the pivots of the watch may act in holes made in these stones. This is done for the purpose of diminishing friction.
JEW'ELRY, *n.* Jewels in general.
JEW'ESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman. Acts xxiv.
JEW'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews. Tit. i.
JEW'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.
JEW'ISHNESS, *n.* The rites of the Jews.
JEW'RY, *n.* Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews, whence the name of a street in London.
JEWS-EAR, *n.* The popular name of a species of Fungus, the *Peziza auricula*, bearing some resemblance to the human ear.
JEWS-FRANKIN'CENSE, *n.* A plant, a species of Styrax. [*See* STYRAX.]
JEWS-HARP, *n.* [*Jew* and *harp*.] An instrument of music shaped like a harp, which, placed between the teeth and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives a sound which is modulated by the breath into soft melody. It is called also *Jews-trump*.
JEWS-MALLOW, *n.* A plant, a species of Corchorus, the *C. olitorius* of Linn., belonging to the nat. order Tiliaceæ, or linden tribe. The leaves are used in Egypt as a pot herb.
JEWS-PITCH, *n.* Asphaltum,—*which see.*
JEWS-STONE, *n.* The clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea urchin petrified. It is a regular figure, oblong and rounded, about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. Its colour is a pale dusky gray, with a tinge of dusky red.
JEZ'EBEL, *n.* An impudent, daring, vicious woman.
JHEEL, *n.* In East India, the name given to a large pool or sheet of standing water filled with rank vegetation.
JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast-head. In sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower mast-head.—*Clear away the jib*; the order to loose it preparatory to its being set.—*Jib of a crane*, the projecting part of the framing of a crane, from which the weight is suspended.
JIB, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
JIB-BOOM, *n.* A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. Beyond this is sometimes extended the *flying-jib-boom*.



a, Bow-sprit; *b*, Jib-boom; *c*, Flying-Jib-boom; *d,d*, Sprit-sail-yard.

JIB-DOOR, *n.* In *arch*, a door with its surface in the same plane as the wall in which it occurs. Jib-doors are intended to be concealed, and therefore have no architraves or finishings round them; the deals and footbase are carried across them, and their surface is pannelled, painted, or papered like the rest of the wall.
JIBBED, *pp.* Shifted from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.
JIBBING, *ppr.* Shifting from one side to the other, as a boom-sail.
JIBOY'A, *n.* An American serpent of the largest kind.
JICK'AJOG, or JIG'JOG, *n.* [a cant word from *jog*.] A shake: a push, a jolting motion.
JIF'FY, *n.* A moment; an instant; as, I shall be with you in a *jiffy*. [*Vulgar.*]
JIG, *n.* [It. *giga*; Fr. *gigue*. *See* GIG.] Originally a sort of fiddle. Hence,—2. A light quick tune, or air, in six-eight time, to be found in the sonatas of Corelli, Handel, and other composers till towards the middle of the eighteenth century. It forms a prominent feature in the dance-music of the Irish. —3. A quick light dance, suited to the tune above-mentioned.—4. Formerly a kind of ballad or entertainment in rhyme, partly sung and partly recited, and corresponding to the modern farce.
JIG, *v. i.* To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.
JIG'GER, *n.* One that jigs. In *sea-language*, a machine consisting of a rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship, by the revolution of the windlass.
JIG'GISH, *a.* Suitable to a jig.
JIG'GLING, *a.* Dancing. [*Not authorized in good use.*]
JIG'GUMBOB, *n.* A trinket, or jim-crack. [*Cant term.*]
JIG'MAKER, *n.* One who makes or plays jigs.—2. A ballad maker.
JIG'PIN, *n.* A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.
JILL, *n.* A young woman; in contempt. [*See* GILL.]
JILL'-FLIRT, *n.* A light wanton woman.
JILT, *n.* [of uncertain etymology.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover.—2. A name of contempt for a woman.
JILT, *v. t.* To encourage a lover and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love; to give hopes to a lover and then reject him.
JILT, *v. i.* To play the jilt; to practise deception in love and discard lovers.
JILT'ED, *pp.* Cheated or tricked in love.
JILT'ING, *ppr.* Playing the jilt; tricking in love.
JIM'MERS, *n.* Jointed hinges.
JIMP, *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.
JIN'GLE, *v. i.* [Qu. Ch. and Syr. זג *zag*, זגא *zaga*, a little bell; or Persian *zank*, a little brass ball or bell. It may be allied to *jangle*.] To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink; as, *jingling* chains or bells.
JIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.

> The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

JIN'GLE, *n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal.—2. A little bell or rattle.—3. Correspondence of sound in rhymes.
JIN'GLED, *pp.* Caused to give a sharp sound, as a bell or as pieces of metal.
JIN'GLING, *ppr.* Giving a sharp fine rattling sound, as a little bell or as pieces of metal.
JIP'PO, *n.* [Fr. *jupe*.] A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.
JOB, *n.* [of unknown origin, but perhaps allied to *chop*, primarily to strike or drive.] 1. A piece of work taken on the occasion; any petty work or undertaking at a stated price; any thing to be done, whether of more or less importance. The carpenter or mason undertakes to build a house by the *job*.—2. A lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit.—3. Public business, works, or offices unfairly carried on for individual advantage.

> No cheek is known to blush nor heart to throb,
> Save when they lose a question or a *job*. *Pope*

4.† A sudden stab with a pointed instrument. [This seems to be nearly the original sense.] *To do the job for one*, to kill him. [*Low.*]
JOB, *v. t.* To strike or stab with a sharp instrument.—2. To drive in a sharp pointed instrument.
JOB, *v. i.* To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.

> The judge shall *job*, the bishop bite the town,
> And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

2. To work at chance work.—3. To hire or let; as, a horse or carriage, for a short time.
JOB'BER, *n.* One who does small jobs; one who works at chance work.—2. A dealer in the public stocks or funds; usually called a *stock-jobber*.—3. One who engages in a low, lucrative affair. —4. A merchant who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers.
JOB'BER-NOWL, *n.* [said to be from Flemish *jobbe*, dull, and Sax. *hnol*, head or top.] A loggerhead; a blockhead. [*A low word.*]
JOB'BING, *n.* The practice of taking jobs for profit; the business of a jobber.
JOB'BING, *ppr.* Stabbing with a pointed instrument.
JOB'S TEARS, *n.* A plant of the genus Coix. [*See* COIX.]
JO'CANTRY, *n.* [L. *jocans*.] The act

or practice of jesting. [*Not in good use.*]

JOCK'EY, *n.* [said to be from *Jackey*, a diminution of *Jack*, John; primarily, a boy that rides horses.] 1. A man that rides horses in a race.—2. A dealer in horses; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain. Hence,—3. A cheat in horse-dealing; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.

JOCK'EY, *v. t.* To play the jockey; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.—2. To jostle by riding against one.

JOCK'EYED, *pp.* Cheated; tricked in trade.

JOCK'EYING, *ppr.* Cheating; deceiving in trade.

JOCK'EYISM, *n.* Practice of jockeys.

JOCK'EYSHIP, *n.* The art or practice of riding horses.

JOCŌSE, *a.* [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a *joke*.] 1. Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish; *used of persons.* 2. Containing a joke; sportive; merry; as, *jocose* or comical airs.

JOCŌSELY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

JOCŌSENESS, *n.* The quality of being jocose; waggery; merriment. [*Jocosity* is not used.]

JOCO-SE'RIOUS, *a.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness.

JOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*, a *joke*.] 1. Jocose; waggish; merry; given to jesting; *used of persons.*—2. Containing jokes; sportive; not serious; as, a *jocular* expression or style.

JOCULAR'ITY, *n.* Merriment: jesting.

JOC'ULARLY, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth.

JOC'ULARY,† *a.* Jocular.

JOC'ULATOR, *a.* [L.] A jester; a droll; a minstrel.

JOC'ULATORY, *a.* Droll; merrily said.

JOC'UND, *a.* [L. *jocundus*, from *jocus*, a joke.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

> Rural sports and *jocund* strains. *Prior.*

JOCUND'ITY, } *n.* State of being merry; gayety.
JOC'UNDNESS, }

JOC'UNDLY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

JOG, *v. t.* [Qu. W. *gogi*, to shake, or D. *schokken*, to jolt or shake, which seems to be the Fr. *choquer*, Eng. *shock*, *shake*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.

> Sudden I *jogged* Ulysses. *Pope.*

JOG, *v. i.* To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot.

> So hung his destiny, never to rot,
> While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot. *Milton.*

2. To walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

> Thus they *jog* on, still tricking, never thriving. *Dryden.*

JOG, *n.* A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention. When your friend falls asleep at church, give him a *jog*.—2. A rub; a small stop; obstruction.

JOG'GED, *pp.* Pushed or shaken slightly.

JOG'GER, *n.* One who walks or moves heavily and slowly.—2. One who gives a sudden push.

JOG'GING, *ppr.* Pushing slightly.

JOG'GING, *n.* A slight push or shake.

JOG'GLE, *v. t.* [from *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.

JOG'GLES, or JOG'GLE JOINTS, *n.* In *arch.*, the joints of stones or other bodies so constructed and fitted together, as to prevent them from sliding past each other by any force acting in a direction perpendicular to the pressure by which they are thus held together. In *masonry*, this term is applied to almost every sort of jointing in which one piece of stone is let or fitted into another, so as to prevent all sliding on the joints. In *carpentry*, the struts of a roof are said to be joggled into the truss-posts and into the rafters.

JOG'GLED, *pp.* Slightly shaken.

JOG'GLED, *a.* Matched by serratures so as to prevent sliding.

JOG'GLE PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, a truss post, whose shoulders and sockets are formed to receive the lower end of a brace or strut.

JOG'GLING, *ppr.* Shaking slightly.

JOG'IES, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the name given to Hindoo devotees.

JOHAN'NES, *n.* [*John*, latinized.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of thirty-six shillings; contracted often into *joe*; as a *joe*, or half-*joe*. It is named from the figure of king John, which it bears.

JOHN, *n.* A proper name often used as a common name in contempt; as, a country *John*. [*See* JACK.] *John Bull*, the sportive collective name of the English people. It is generally used to convey the idea of an honest, blunt, but in the main, good natured character. *Jonathan* is applied in the same way to the people of the United States. *John-a-nokes*, John at, or of the oaks. *John Dory*, a fish. [*See* DOREE.]

JOHN'APPLE, *n.* A sort of apple, good for spring use, when other fruit is spent.

JOHN'SONISM, *n.* A peculiar word, or manner of Johnson.

JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre*; It. *giugnere*; from L. *jungo*, *jungere*; *jungo* for *jugo*; Sp. and Port. *juntar*, to join; L. *jugum*; Eng. *yoke*; Gr. ζυγος and ζευγος a yoke, and a pair; ζυγοω, to yoke; ζευγνυμι to join; Ch. זוג, *zug*; Syr. *zug*; Ar. *zauga*, to join, to couple, to marry, to pair; Eth. *zog*, a pair, as in Arabic. It signifies also in Syriac, to rage, to cry out; showing that the primary sense is to strain, to stretch, to extend precisely, as in *span*.] 1. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another.

> Woe to them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field; Is. v.

2. To couple; to connect; to combine; as, to *join* ideas.—3. To unite in league or marriage.

> Now Jehoshaphat had riches and honour in abundance, and *joined* affinity with Ahab; 2 Ch. xviii.

> What God hath *joined* together, let not man put asunder; Matth xix.

4. To associate.

> Go near and *join* thyself to this chariot; Acts viii.

5. To unite in any act.

> Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*. *Dryden.*

6. To unite in concord.

> But that ye be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind, and in the same judgment; 1 Cor. i.

The phrase to *join battle*, is probably elliptical, for *join in battle*; or it is borrowed from the Latin, *committere prælium*, to send together the battle. In general, *join* signifies to unite two entire things without a breach or intermixture, by contact or contiguity, either temporary or permanent. It differs from *connect*, which signifies properly, to unite by an intermediate substance. But *join*, *unite*, and *connect* are often used synonymously.

JOIN, *v. i.* To grow to; to adhere. The place where two bones of the body *join*, is called a joint or articulation.—2. To be contiguous, close, or in contact; as, when two houses *join*.—3. To unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society. Russia and Austria *joined* in opposition to Bonaparte's ambitious views. Men *join* in great undertakings, and in companies for trade or manufacture. They *join* in entertainments and amusements. They *join* in benevolent associations. It is often followed by *with*.

> Any other may *join with* him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*

> Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people of these abominations? Ezra ix.

JOIN'DER, *n.* A joining; conjunction. 2. In *law*, the coupling or joining of two in an action.—*Joinder of demurrer*, a demurrer in which the plaintiff and defendant's counsel agree to join issue in matter of fact.

JOIN'ED, *pp.* Added; united; set or fastened together; associated; confederated.

JOIN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood by means of glue, framing, or nails; but appropriately and usually, a mechanic who does the wood-work for the internal and external finishings of houses. [*See* CARPENTER.]

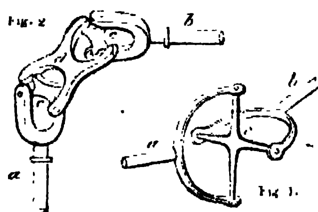
JOIN'ERY, *n.* In *arch.*, the art or practice of framing or joining wood-work, for the external and internal finishing of houses; such as doors, sashes, shutters, stairs, &c. The term *carpentry* is generally applied to the rough timbering, in which the only tools used are the axe, adze, chisel, and saw.

JOIN'HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined in words; as, distinguished from writing in single letters.

JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding; making contiguous; uniting; confederating.

JOINT, *n.* [Fr. *joint*; L. *junctura*. *See* JOIN.] 1. The joining of two or more things.—2. In *anat.*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation; as, the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle.—3. A knot; the union of two parts of a plant; or the space between two joints; an internode; as, the *joint* of a cane, or of a stalk of wheat.—4. A hinge; a juncture of parts which admits of motion.—5. In *arch.*, the surface of separation between two bodies that are brought into contact, and held firmly together by means of cement, mortar, &c., or by a superincumbent weight. The nearer the surfaces of separation approach each other, the more perfect the joint, but in masonry the cement cannot be made very close on account of the coarseness of the cement.—6. In *carpentry* and *joinery*, the place where one board or member is connected with another. Joints receive various names according to their forms and uses. Pieces of timber are framed and joined to one another most generally by *mortises* and *tenons*, of which there are several kinds, and by iron straps and bolts.

When it is required to join two pieces of timber so as to make a beam of a given length, and equal in strength to one whole piece of the same dimensions and length, this is done by *scarfing*.—*A longitudinal joint*, one in which the common seam runs parallel with the fibres of both.—*Abutting* or *butt-joint*, one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres, and the fibres of both pieces in the same straight line.—*Square joint*, one in which the plane of the joint is at right angles to the fibres of one piece, and parallel to those of the other.—*Bevel joint*, one in which the plane of the joint is parallel to the fibres of one piece, and oblique to those of the other.—*Mitre joint*, one in which the plane of the joint makes oblique angles with both pieces.—*Dove-tail joint*. [*See* DOVE-TAIL. *See also* MORTISE, TENON, SCARFING.]—7. *Universal joint*, in *mech.*, an arrangement by which one part of a machine may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another. A familiar example is afforded by the well-known *ball and socket joint*, which consists of a solid working into a hollow sphere. A very ingenious contrivance, called from the name of the inventor, Hooke's universal joint, is frequently employed for transferring the rotation of one axis to another, when the two are not in the same



Universal Joints, single and double.

straight line In fig. 1, the ends of the shafts *a* and *b* are each formed into a semicircular arc, and connected by means of a cross *c*. This joint ceases to act when the angle between the shafts is less than 140°, and the motion transmitted is variable in proportion as the angle diminishes. These disadvantages are corrected by using the double joint, fig. 2, in which two crosses are employed, and connected by a separate link *d*.—8. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.—*Out of joint*, luxated; dislocated; as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket. Hence figuratively, confused; disordered; misplaced.

JOINT, *a.* Shared by two or more; as, *joint* property.—2. United in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; as, a *joint*-heir or heiress.—3. United; combined; acting in concert; as, a *joint* force; *joint* efforts; *joint* vigour.

JOINT, *v. t.* To form with joints or articulations; *used mostly in the participle*; as, the fingers are *jointed*; a cane has a *jointed* stalk.—2. To form many parts into one; as, *jointed* wood.—3. To cut or divide into joints or quarters.

JOINT'-CHAIR, *n.* The chair which occurs at the joining of two railway bars. It is usually larger than the other chairs.

JOINT'ED, *pp.* Formed with articulations, as the stem of a plant. The stem of a plant is also said to be jointed when it has the appearance of joints, or contractions at intervals, as in the mistletoe.—2. Separated into joints or quarters

JOINT'EDLY, *adv.* By joints.

JOINT'ER, or **JOINT'ING-PLANE**, *n.* The largest plane used by joiners in straightening the edges of boards, &c., to be joined together. In *bricklaying*, a crooked piece of iron bent in two opposite directions, and used for drawing, by the aid of the jointing rule, the horizontal and vertical joints of the work.

JOINT'-HEIR, *n.* [*joint* and *heir*.] An heir having a joint interest with another; Rom. viii.

JOINT'ING, *n.* The making of a joint.

JOINT'ING-RULE, *n.* A straight edge used by bricklayers for guiding the jointer in forming the joints of brickwork.

JOINT'LY, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in concert; with co-operation.—2. With union of interest; as, to be *jointly* concerned in a voyage.

JOINT-OB'LIGANT. In *Scots law*, a person bound along with another to pay, or perform.

JOINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

JOINT'-STOCK, *n.* Stock held in company. *Joint-Stock Companies*, associations of a number of individuals for the purpose of carrying on a specified business or undertaking. They are generally formed for the accomplishment of extensive schemes of trade or manufacture, or the completion of some object of national and local importance, such as railways, bridges, canals, &c. They have also been found well adapted for the formation of banks.

JOINT'-STOOL, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

JOINT-TEN'ANCY, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant*.] A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.

JOINT-TEN'ANT, *n.* [*joint* and *tenant*.] One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy

JOINT-TRADE, or **ADVENTURE.** In *Scots law*, a union of the joint adventurers for a particular adventure, in which there is no corporation to bind the persons concerned, who are not bound unless by their own acts, or the stipulation of the contract.

JOINT'URE, *n.* [Fr.] An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

JOINT'URE, *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon.

JOINT'URED, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.

JOINT'URESS, *n.* She who has a jointure.

JOINT'URING, *ppr.* Endowing with a jointure.

JOIST, *n.* [Scot. *geist* or *gest*. Qu. Fr. *gésir*, to lie.] In *arch.*, joists are the pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor, or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which rest on the walls or girders, and sometimes on both. They are laid horizontally, in parallel equidistant rows. They are of a rectangular form, and placed with their edges uppermost, as the lateral strength of a horizontal rectangular beam to resist a force acting upon it is proportional to the breadth of the transverse section multiplied into the square of the depth. Flooring with only one tier of joists is termed *single flooring*, and when two tiers are used, it is termed *double flooring*.—*Trimming joists*, two joists, into which each end of a small beam, called a *trimmer*, is framed. [*See* TRIMMER.]—*Binding joists*, or *binders*, in a double floor, are those which form the principal support of the floor, and run from wall to wall.—*Bridging joists*, those which are bridged on to the binding joists, and carry the floor: they are laid across the binding joists.—*Ceiling joists*, cross pieces fixed to the binding joists underneath to sustain the lath and plaster.

JOIST, *v. t.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOIST'ED, *pp.* Fitted in joists.

JOIST'ING, *ppr* Laying joists.

JOKE, *n.* [L. *jocus*; Sw. *gäcka*, to ridicule; Ger. *schäkern*.] 1. A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery. A jealous person will rarely bear a *joke*.—2. An illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.

> Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke*. *Pope.*

A *practical joke* is a trick played on a person, sometimes to the injury or annoyance of his body. *In joke*, in jest; for the sake of raising a laugh; not in earnest.

JOKE, *v. i.* [L. *jocor*.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JOKE, *v. t.* To rally; to cast jokes at; to make merry with.

JOKED, *pp.* Jested; rallied; made merry with.

JOKER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

JOKING, *ppr.* Jesting; making merry with.

JOKINGLY, *adv.* In a jesting, merry way.

JOLE, *n.* [Sax. *ceole*, the jaw or cheek; Ir. *gial*. Qu. Arm. *chagell*, contracted.] 1. The cheek; used in the phrase, *cheek by jole*, that is, with the cheeks together, close, tete à tête. It is also written *jowl*, *chowl*, and *geoule*.—2. The head of a fish.

JOLE, or **JOLL**,† *v. t.* To strike the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

JOL'LILY, *adv.* [*See* JOLLY.] With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth.

JOL'LIMENT,† *n.* Mirth; merriment.

JOL'LINESS, } *n.* [from *jolly*.] Noisy
JOL'LITY, } mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity.

> All was now turned to *jollity* and game. *Milton.*

2. Elevation of spirit; gayety.

> He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel for him who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

JOL'LY, *a.* [Fr. *joli*, pretty; It. *giulivo*, joyful, merry. Qu. Sax. *geola*, *gehol*, a feast, the *yule*, or feast of the Nativity.] 1. Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial. It expresses more life and noise than *cheerful*; as, a *jolly* troop of huntsmen [It is seldom applied in colloquial usage to respectable company. We rarely say of respectable persons, they are *jolly*. It is applied to the young and the vulgar.]—2. Expressing mirth or inspiring it.

> And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

The coachman is swelled into *jolly* di-

mensions by frequent potations of malt liquors. *Irving.*
3. Exciting mirth and gayety; as, *jolly* May.—4. Like one in high health; pretty.
JOL'LY-BOAT, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship; a sailor's corruption of a *yawl*, or *yawl boat.* [Sw. *julle*, a yawl.]
JÖLT, *v. i.* To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground. The carriage *jolts.*
JÖLT, *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high-trotting horse; as, the horse or carriage *jolts* the rider.
JÖLT, *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.
JÖLTED, *pp.* Shaken with sudden jerks.
JÖLTER, *n.* He or that which jolts.
JÖLTERHEAD, or **JÖLTHEAD**, *n.* A greathead; a dunce; a blockhead.
JÖLTING, *ppr.* Giving sudden jerks or shakes.
JON'QUIL, or **JON'QUILLE**, *a.* [Fr. *jonquille;* It. *giunchiglia, giunco;* L. *juncus*, a rush, and It. *giglio*, a lily. It is sometimes called the rush-leafed daffodil.] A plant of the genus Narcissus, the *N. jonquilla*, Linn., one of the sweetest and most elegant of its family.
JOR'DEN, *n.* A vessel for chamber uses.
JO'RUM, *n.* A colloquial term in several parts of England, for a bowl, or drinking vessel with liquor in it.
JOS'EPH, *n.* A riding coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts, formerly much in use.
JO'SO, *n.* A small fish of the gudgeon kind.
JOSS'-STICKS, *n.* In *China*, small reeds covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before idols.
JOS'TLE, *v. t.* (jos'l) [Fr. *jouter*, for *jouster;* It. *giostrare;* Sp. *justar.* Written also *justle.*] To run against and shake; to push.
JOS'TLED, *pp.* Run against; pushed. We say, a thing is *jostled* out of its place.
JOS'TLING, *ppr.* Running against; pushing.
JOS'TLING, *n.* A running against; a crowding.
JOT, *n.* [Gr. ιωτα, Ch. Heb. *yod*, Syr. *yudh*, the name of the letter י or ι.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

> Till heaven and earth pass, one *jot* or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all shall be fulfilled; Matth. v.

> A man may read much, and acquire not a *jot* of knowledge, or be a *jot* the wiser. *Anon.*

JOT, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.
JOT'TING, *n.* A memorandum.
JOT'TING, *ppr.* Making a memorandum of.
JOUK, JOWK, or **JOOK**, *v. i.* [Ger. *zucken*, to shrink or shrug, in order to avoid a blow.] To incline the body forwards with a quick motion, in order to avoid a stroke or any injury. [*Scotch.*]
JOUR'NAL, *n.* (jur'nal.) [Fr. *journal;* W. *diurnod;* L. *diurnum.* This was originally an adjective, signifying daily, as in Spenser and Shakspeare; but the adjective is obsolete.] 1. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events; or the book containing such account.—2. Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste book or blotter.—3. In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences.—4. A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also, the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times, containing an account of inventions, discoveries, and improvements in arts and sciences; as, the *Journal* des Savans; the *Journal* of Science.—5. A narrative, periodically or occasionally published, of the transactions of a society, &c., as the *Journals* of the Houses of Parliament.—6. In *machines*, that part of shafting which rests on a support.
JOUR'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *journalier.*] Daily quotidian.
JOURNALISM, *n.* (jur'nalism.) The keeping of a journal; newspaper writing.
JOURNALIST, *n.* (jur'nalist.) The writer of a journal or diary.
JOURNALIZE, *v. t.* (jur'nalize.) To enter in a journal an account of daily transactions.
JOURNALIZED, *pp.* (jur'nalized.) Entered in a journal.
JOUR'NALIZING, *ppr.* Entering in a journal.
JOURNEY, *n.* (jur'ny.) [Fr. *journée*, a day or day's work; It. *giorno*, a day, from L. *diurnus*, *dies.*] 1.† The travel of a day. 2. Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely; as, a *journey* from London to Paris, or to Rome; a *journey* to visit a brother; a week's *journey;* we made two *journeys* to Edinburgh.—3. Passage from one place to another; as, a long *journey* from the upper regions.—4. It may sometimes include a passing by water.
JOURNEY, *v. i.* (jur'ney.) To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

> Abram *journeyed*, going on still toward the south; Gen. xii.

JOURNEYER, *n.* (jur'neyer) One who journeys.
JOUR'NEYING, *ppr.* Travelling; passing from place to place.
JOUR'NEYING, *n.* A travelling or passing from one place to another; as, the *journeyings* of the children of Israel.
JOUR'NEYMAN, *n.* [*journey* and *man.*] Strictly, a man hired to work by the day, but in fact, any mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment, whether by the month, year, or other term. It is applied only to mechanics in their own occupations.
JOUR'NEY-WEIGHT, *n.* A term applied at the mint to the weight of certain parcels of coin, which were probably considered formerly as a day's work. The journey-weight of gold is 15 troy pounds, which is coined into 701 sovereigns, or 1402 half-sovereigns. A journey-weight of silver weighs 60 lbs. troy, and is coined into 792 crowns, or 1584 half-crowns, or 3960 shillings, or 7920 sixpences.
JOUR'NEY-WORK, *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation. [*This word is never applied to farming.*]
JOUST, *n.* [Fr. *jouste*, now *joute;* Sp. *justa;* It. *giostra;* probably from the root of *jostle* or *justle.* The primary sense is to thrust, to drive, to push.] A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.
JOUST, *v. i.* [Fr. *jouter;* Sp. and Port *justar.*] 1. To engage in mock fight on horseback.—2. To push; to drive; to justle.
JOVE, *n.* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*, Gr Ζευς.] 1. The name of the Supreme Deity among the Romans.—2. The planet Jupiter.

> Or ask of yonder argent fields above
> Why *Jove's* satellites are less than *Jove.* *Pope.*

3. The air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.

> And *Jove* descends in showers of kindly rain. *Dryden.*

JO'VIAL, *a.* [from *Jove*, supra.] Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet.

> The fixed stars astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed Martial or *Jovial* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*

JO'VIAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.;* It. *gioviale;* probably from the root of *giovane*, young, or from that of *joy.* If it is from *Jove*, it must be from the sense of airy or fresh.] 1. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly; as, a *jovial* youth; a *jovial* throng.—2. Expressive of mirth and hilarity.

> His odes are some of them panegyrical, others moral, the rest are *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*

JO'VIALIST, *n.* One who lives a jovial live.
JOVIAL'ITY, *n.* Merriment; festivity.
JO'VIALLY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.
JO'VIALNESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety.
JO'VIALTY.† *n.* Merriment.
JOWAS'SA, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the name given to camel's thorn, a prickly bush on which camels browse.
JOWL, *n.* The cheek. [*See* JOLE.]
JOWL'ER, *n.* The name of a hunting dog, beagle or other dog.
JOW'TER, *n.* A fish driver.
JOY, *n.* [Fr. *joie;* Arm. *joa.* contracted; G. *jauchzen*, to shout. The radical sense is probably, to shout, or to leap, or to play or sport, and allied perhaps to *joke* and *juggle.* Qu. Lat. *gaudium.*] 1. The passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; that excitement of pleasurable feelings which is caused by success, good fortune, the gratification of desire or some good possessed, or by a rational prospect of possessing what we love or desire; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits.

> *Joy* is a delight of the mind, from the consideration of the present or assured approaching possession of a good. *Locke.*

> Peace,
> Bring heavenly balm to heal my country's wounds,
> *Joy* to my soul, and transport to my lay. *D. Humphrey.*

2. Gayety; mirth; festivity.

> The roofs with *joy* resound. *Dryden.*

3. Happiness; felicity.

> Her heaven'y form beheld, all wished her *joy.* *Dryden.*

4. A glorious and triumphant state.

> Who for the *joy* that was set before him endured the cross; Heb. xii.

5. The cause of joy or happiness.

> For ye are our glory and *joy;* 1 Thess. ii.

6. A term of fondness; the cause of joy.

JOY, *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

I will *joy* in the God of my salvation; Hab. iii.

JOY, *v. t.* To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly.—2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

My soul was *joyed* in vain. *Pope.*

3. [Fr. *jouir.*] To enjoy; to have or possess with pleasure, or to have pleasure in the possession of. [*Lit. used. See* ENJOY.]

JOY'ANCE,† *n.* [Old Fr. *joiant.*] Gayety; festivity.

JOY'ED, *pp.* Gladdened; enjoyed.

JOY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting.

My soul shall be *joyful* in my God; Is. lxi.

Rarely it has *of* before the cause of joy.

Sad for their loss, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope.*

JOY'FULLY, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Never did men more *joyfully* obey. *Dryden.*

JOY'FULNESS, *n.* Great gladness; joy; Deut. xxviii.

JOY'ING, *ppr.* Gladdening; giving joy to.

JOY'-INSPIRING, *a.* Inspiring joy.

JOY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy.

With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat. *Dryden.*

Rarely followed by *of*: as, *joyless of* the grove.—2. Giving no joy or pleasure.

A *joyless*, dismal, black, and sorrowful issue. *Shak.*

JOY'LESSLY, *adv.* Without joy.

JOY'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being joyless.

JOY'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux.*] 1. Glad; gay; merry; joyful.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle airs Whispered it. *Milton.*

2. Giving joy.

They, all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime. *Spenser.*

It has *of*, before the cause of joy.

And *joyous of* our conquest early won. *Dryden.*

JOY'OUSLY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOY'OUSNESS, *n.* The state of being joyous.

JUB,† *n.* A bottle or vessel.

JU'BA, *n.* [L. a mane.] In *zool.*, the long, thick-set hairs which adorn the neck, chest, or spine of certain quadrupeds.

JU'BILANT, *a.* [L. *jubilans. See* JUBILEE.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant.* *Milton.*

JUBILA'TE, *n.* [L. rejoice, or sing.] A name given to the third Sunday after Easter; so called because in the primitive Church divine service was commenced with the words of the 66th Psalm, "*Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ,*"—"Sing to the Lord all ye lands."

JUBILA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *jubilatio. See* JUBILEE.] The act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, to shout for joy; Heb. יבל or יובל, *yobel* or *jobel*, the blast of a trumpet, coinciding with Eng. *bawl*, *peal*, L. *pello.*] 1. Among the Jews, every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period, reverted to their former owners. This was a time of great rejoicing. Hence,—2. A season of great public joy and festivity.—3. A church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence to sinners, or to as many as visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul at Rome.

JUCUND'ITY, *n.* [L. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus*, sweet, pleasant.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. [*Lit. us.*]

JUDA'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
JUDA'ICAL, } Jews.

JUDA'ICALLY, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

JU'DAISM, *n.* [Fr. *judaïsme*, from *Judah*, whence *Jew.*] 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. *Judaism* was a temporary dispensation.—2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

JUDAIZA'TION, *n.* A conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual.

JU'DAIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *judaiser*, from *Judah.*] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

They...prevailed on the Galatians to *judaize* so far as to observe the rites of Moses in various instances. *Milner.*

JU'DAIZER, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews.

JU'DAIZING, *ppr.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JU'DAS-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cercis; the *C. siliquastrum* of Linn., remarkable for the beauty of its rose-coloured flowers.

JUD'DOCK, *n.* A small snipe, called also Jack-snipe.

JUDGE, *n.* [Fr. *juge*; It. *giudice*; L. *judex*, supposed to be compounded of *jus*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce. "Hinc *judex*, quod jus dicat accepta potestate." *Varro.*] 1. A chief magistrate, appointed by the sovereign, to try civil and criminal cases, and to punish offenders. At present there are in England sixteen judges of the law, viz., the lord chief justices of the courts of king's (queen's) bench and common pleas; the lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, the four puisne (*i. e.* younger or inferior) judges of the two former courts; and the four puisne judges of the latter court; but no more than four sit on the bench together, one of the puisne judges or barons sitting at his chambers to decide on ordinary matters of practice. To these may be added the judges in equity, the lord chancellor, master of the rolls, and vice-chancellors; as also, the ecclesiastical judges, judge of the admiralty court, judges of the court of bankruptcy, and judges of the insolvent court. In Scotland there are in the court of session, or supreme civil court, thirteen judges, of whom the lord president is the chief, and the other twelve are termed ordinary judges, the lord justice-clerk being one. The court of justiciary, or supreme criminal court, consists of the lord justice-general, and lord justice-clerk, and five of the judges of the court of session, termed commissioners of justiciary. Inferior judges are the sheriffs of different counties, magistrates of royal burghs, and justices of the peace. In England also the sheriffs, justices of assize, of *nisi prius*, *oyer and terminer*, justices of the peace, &c. are inferior judges.—2. The Supreme Being.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? Gen. xviii.

3. One who presides in a court of judicature.—4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.

A man who is no *judge* of law, may be a good *judge* of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting. *Dryden.*

5. In *the history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by *judges* more than three hundred years, and the history of their transactions is called the *book of Judges.*—6. A juryman or juror. In criminal suits, the jurors are *judges* of the law as well as of the fact.

JUDGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *juger*; L. *judico.*] 1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood.

Judge not according to the appearance; John vii.

2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind.

If I did not know the originals, I should not be able to judge, by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. He was present on the bench, but could not *judge* in the case.

The Lord *judge* between thee and me; Gen. xvi.

4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

Judge in yourselves; is it comely that a woman pray to God uncovered? 1 Cor. xi.

JUDGE, *v. t.* To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide.

Chaos shall *judge* the strife. *Milton.*

2. To try; to examine and pass sentence on.

Take ye him and *judge* him according to your law; John xviii.

God shall *judge* the righteous and the wicked; Eccl. iii.

3. Rightly to understand and discern.

He that is spiritual *judgeth* all things; 1 Cor. ii.

4. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*; Matth. vii.

5. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have *judged* me to be faithful to the Lord; Acts xvi.

6. To rule or govern.

The Lord shall *judge* his people; Heb. x.

7. To doom to punishment; to punish.

I will *judge* thee according to thy ways; Ezek. vii.

JUDG'ED, *pp.* Heard and determined; tried judicially; sentenced; censured; doomed.

JUDG'ER, *n.* One who judges or passes sentence.

JUDGESHIP, *n.* (judj'ship.) The office of a judge.

JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining; forming an opinion; dooming.

JUDG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*] 1. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, and to ascertain truth; or the process of examining facts and arguments, to ascertain propriety and justice; or the process of examining the relations between one proposition and another.—2. The faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and

propositions; as, a man of clear *judgment* or sound *judgment*. The *judgment* may be biased by prejudice. *Judgment* supplies the want of certain knowledge.—3. The determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments. In the formation of our *judgments*, we should be careful to weigh and compare all the facts connected with the subject.—4. In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal, by the judge or court by which it is tried. In *Eng. law*, in civil cases, judgments are of four sorts: 1. *Judgments on demurrer*, where the facts are confessed or admitted by the parties, but the law arising from the pleadings is disputed, and consequently determined by the judges; 2. *Judgments in fact*, or on the verdict of a jury where only the facts are disputed; 3. *Judgments by confession* or *default*, where the defendant admits both the law and facts; 4. *Judgments on a non-suit* or *retraxit*, where the plaintiff abandons his suit either at the last or at any previous proceeding. Judgments are also said to be either *interlocutory*, or given in the middle of a cause upon some plea, proceeding, &c., as on default, which is only intermediate, and does not finally determine the suit; or *final*, on the merits of the case.—*Arrest of judgment.* [*See* ARREST.] Judgments when obtained must be signed by the proper officer and entered on record, without which they are not judgments. In Scotland, the judgments pronounced in the different courts, unless it is otherwise provided by statute, may be brought under the view of a superior judicature, with the exception of those judgments pronounced by the court of justiciary. Thus the judgments of inferior courts may be brought under review of the court of session; and the judgments of the court of session are subject to the review of the house of lords.—5. The right or power of passing sentence.—6. Determination; decision.

> Let reason govern us in the formation of our *judgment* of things proposed to our inquiry. *Anon.*

7. Opinion; notion.

> She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shak.*

8. In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong, good and evil.

> Give the king thy *judgments*, O God; Ps. lxxii.

9. A remarkable punishment; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners.

> *Judgments* are prepared for scorners; Prov. xix. Is. xxvi.

10. The spiritual government of the world.

> The Father hath committed all *judgment* to the Son; John v.

11. The righteous statutes and commandments of God are called his *judgments*. Ps. cxix.—12. The doctrines of the gospel, or God's word. Matth. xii.—13. Justice and equity. Luke xi. Is. i.—14. The decrees and purposes of God concerning nations. Rom. xi.—15. A court or tribunal. Matth. v.—16. Controversies or decisions of controversies. 1 Cor. vi.—17. The gospel, or kingdom of grace. Matth. xii.—18. The final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual, and award sentence according to justice.

> For God shall bring every work into *judgment*, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil; Eccl. xii.

Judgment, in *logic*, is defined to be the second of the three logical operations of the mind. It consists in comparing together two of the simple notions which are the subjects of simple apprehension, and pronouncing that they agree or disagree with each other. Hence judgment is either affirmative or negative, and the subjects of judgment are propositions which are expressions of the agreement or disagreement of one term with another.—19. In the *fine arts*, the faculty of selecting that which is most suitable to the purpose.

Judgment of God. Formerly this term was applied to extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as by arms and single combat, by ordeal, or hot ploughshares, &c.; it being imagined that God would work miracles to vindicate innocence.

JUDG'MENT-DAY, *n.* The last day, or day when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's moral government.

JUDG'MENT-HALL, *n.* The hall where courts are held.

JUDG'MENT-SEAT, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.—2. A court; a tribunal.

> We shall all stand before the *judgment-seat* of Christ; Rom. xiv.

JU'DICABLE, *a.* That may be tried and judged.

JU'DICATIVE, *a.* Having power to judge.

JU'DICATORY, *a.* Dispensing justice.

JU'DICATORY, *n.* [L. *judicatorium.*] 1. A court of justice; a tribunal.—2. Distribution of justice.

JU'DICATURE, *n.* [Fr.] The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination. A court of *judicature* is a court invested with powers to administer justice between man and man. 2. A court of justice; a judicatory.

JUDI''CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice; as, *judicial* power.—2. Practised in the distribution of justice; as, *judicial* proceedings.—3. Proceeding from a court of justice; as, a *judicial* determination.—4. Issued by a court under its seal; as, a *judicial* writ.—5. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment; as, *judicial* hardness of heart; a *judicial* punishment.—*Judicial factor*, in *Scots law*, a factor or administrator appointed by the court of session, on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary. Such factors are usually appointed in cases where a father had died without a settlement, leaving his children in pupillarity, and also where a party has become incapable of managing his own affairs.—*Judicial sale*, a term applied, in a general sense, to any sale which takes place under judicial authority.

JUDI''CIALLY, *adv.* In the forms of legal justice; as, a sentence *judicially* declared.—2. By way of penalty or judgment; as, to be *judicially* punished.

JUDI''CIARY, *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire*; L. *judiciarius.*] 1. Passing judgment or sentence.—2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals.

JUDI''CIARY, *n.* In the *United States*, that branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies between parties, and of criminal prosecutions; the system of courts of justice in a government.

JUDI''CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*; It. *giudicioso.*] 1. According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; *used of things.* Nothing is more important to success in the world than a *judicious* application of time, unless it may be a *judicious* expenditure of money.—2. Acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; wise; directed by reason and wisdom; *used of persons*; as, a *judicious* magistrate; a *judicious* historian.

JUDI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skilfully.

> Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*

JUDI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.

JUF'FERS, *n.* In *arch.*, pieces of timber four or five inches square.

JUG, *n.* [Junius mentions the Danish *jugge*, an urn or water-pot.] A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

JUG, *v. i.* To emit or pour forth a particular sound, as birds. [*Local.*]

JUG, *v. t.* To call or bring together by a particular sound.

JUG, *v. t.* To cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water.

JU'GAL BONE, *n.* [L. *jugum*, a yoke.] The cheek bone, so called because it has a yoke-like articulation to the bone of the upper jaw.

JU'GATED, *a.* Coupled together.

JUG'GLE, *v. i.* [G. *gaukeln*; Dan. *gögler*, to juggle; *giekker*, to joke; Sw. *gäck*, a jester; *gäcka*, to mock, to make sport; L. *joculor*, to jest, from *jocus*, a joke; *jocor*, to joke, which coincides with the Sp. and Port. *jugar*, to play, to sport; Fr. *jouer*, contracted. It is certain that *joke* and *jocular*, and probable that *joy*, are from the same root as *juggle*; perhaps Ch. חוך *hukk* or *chuk*, to laugh, to play, to sport.] 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers.—2. To practise artifice or imposture.

> Be these *juggling* fiends no more believed. *Shak.*

JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

> Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
> Men into such strange mockeries? *Shak.*

JUG'GLE, *n.* A trick by legerdemain.—2. An imposture; a deception.

JUG'GLER, *n.* [Sp. *juglar*; Fr. *jongleur.*] 1. One who practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity, by which the spectator is deceived. *Jugglers* are punishable by law.—2. A cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.

JUG'GLERY, *n.* Legerdemain.

JUG'GLING, *ppr.* Playing tricks by sleight of hand; deceiving.

JUG'GLING, *n.* The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain.

JUG'GLINGLY, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

JUGLANDA'CEÆ, *n.* The walnut tribe, a natural order of exogenous plants, chiefly found in North America. The common walnut, *Juglans regia*, is a native of the Levant. Its seed is esteemed for its sweetness and wholesome qualities. It abounds in a kind of oil of a very drying nature. *J. cathartica* or *cinerea* is esteemed anthelmintic and cathartic. The timber of all the species is valuable for cabinet-makers' work and similar purposes. Hickory, a very elastic and tough kind of timber, is the wood of *Carya alba*.

JU'GULAR, *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the neck, either from *jugum*, a yoke, or from its radical sense, to join. *See* JOIN.] Pertaining to the neck or throat. *Jugular veins* are the large trunks by which the greater part of the blood is returned to the heart, after having circulated in the head, face, and neck. There are two on each side, an external or superficial, and an internal or deep.

JU'GULAR, *n.* A large vein of the neck.

JUGULA'RES, *n.* In the Linnæan system, the name of an order or division of fish, the general character of which is, that the ventral fins are placed before the pectoral.

JU'GULATE, *v. t.* [L. *jugulo*.] To kill.

JU'GULATED, *pp.* Killed; destroyed.

JU'GULATING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying.

JUICE, *n.* (juse.) [D. *juus;* Fr. *jus*.] The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.

JUICE, *v. t.* To moisten.

JUICED, *pp.* Moistened.

JUICELESS, *a.* (ju'seless.) Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

JUICINESS, *n.* (ju'siness.) The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JUICING, *ppr.* Moistening.

JUICY, *a.* (ju'sy.) Abounding with juice, moist, succulent.

JUISE,† *n.* [L. *jus*.] Judgment; justice

JU'JUB, } *n.* [L. *zizyphum;* Pers. *zizafun*.] The name of a plant

JU'JUBE, } and of its fruit, which is pulpy and resembles a small plum. The plant is a species of Zizyphus, the Zizyphus jujuba, a native of the East Indies, and belonging to the nat. order Rhamnaceæ or Buckthorn tribe. The fruit was formerly used in pectoral decoctions, but it is now in little reputation

JUKE,† *v. i.* [Fr. *jucher*.] To perch. [*See* JOUK.]

JU'LEP, *n.* [Ar. *julabon;* Fr. *julep*.] In *phar.*, a medicine composed of some proper liquor and a sirup of sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine.

JU'LIAN, *a.* Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cesar, which continued to be used till 1752, when the Gregorian year, or new style, was adopted.—*Julian epoch*, that of the institution of the Julian reformation of the calendar, which began in the forty-sixth year before Christ.—*Julian period*, a cycle of 7980 consecutive years, invented by Julius Scaliger. It is often employed in chronology to avoid the ambiguity attendant on reckoning any time antecedent to our era, and is reckoned as having begun 4713 years before our era. It is produced by the multiplication of the lunar cycle 19, solar cycle 28, and Roman indiction 15. [*See* YEAR.] —*Julian Alps*, called also Carnian, between Venetia and Noricum.

JUL'IFORM, *a.* In *bot.*, formed like an amentum or catkin.

JU'LIS, *n.* A small fish with a green back.

JU'LUS, *n.* [Gr. ιουλος, a handful or bundle.] 1. In *bot.*, a catkin or ament, a species of inflorescence, consisting of scales, under which stand flowers arranged along a stalk, as in hazel, birch, willow, &c.—2. A genus of multiplied insects, of the order of Apters, of a semi-cylindrical form, with moniliform antennæ, and two articulated palpi.


Julus of Black Poplar.

JULY', *n.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. It is so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cesar, who was born in this month. Before that time, this month was called *Quintilis*, or the fifth month, according to the old Roman calendar, in which March was the first month of the year.

JULY'-FLOWER, *n.* The name of a species of plant, the *Prosopis juliflora* [*See* GILLY-FLOWER.]

JU'MART, *n.* [Fr.] The offspring of a bull and a mare.

JUM'BLE, *v. t.* [Chaucer, *jombre*.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order. It is often followed by *together*.

> One may observe how apt that is to *jumble together* passages of Scripture *Locke.*

JUM'BLE, *v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

JUM'BLE, *n.* Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order.

JUM'BLED, *pp.* Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

JUM'BLEMENT,† *n.* Confused mixture.

JUM'BLER, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

JUM'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or mixing in a confused mass.

JUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a confused manner.

JU'MENT,† *n.* [Fr. from L. *jumentum*, a beast.] A beast of burden.

JUM'MA, *n.* Literally the whole, total, &c.; a term applied in the *East Indies* to land revenue generally; but frequently applied also to the aggregate of all revenues.

JUMP, *v. i.* [Qu. the root of It. *zampillare*, to spring.] 1. To leap; to skip; to spring. *Applied to men*, it signifies to spring upward or forward with both feet, in distinction from *hop*, which signifies to spring with one foot. A man *jumps* over a ditch; a beast *jumps* over a fence. A man *jumps* up on a horse; a goat *jumps* from rock to rock —2. To spring over any thing; to pass to at a leap.

> Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,
> We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shak.*
> We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator.*

3. To bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt.

> The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots; Nahum iii.

4. To agree; to tally; to coincide.

> In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shak.*

[This use of the word is now vulgar.]

JUMP, *v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; as, to *jump* a stream. [But *over* is understood.]

JUMP, *n.* The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.—2. A lucky chance. —3. Among *quarriers*, a term applied to the dislocations of strata in quarries.

JUMP, *n.* [Fr. *jupe;* It. *giubba*.] A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.

JUMP,† *adv.* Exactly; nicely.

JUMP'ED, *pp.* Passed by a leap.

JUMP'ER, *n.* One who jumps.—2. A long iron chisel used by masons and miners for boring holes in stones and rocks, which are to be reft by gunpowder. It receives its name from its motion in using it.

JUMP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; springing; bounding.

JUMP'ING HARE, *n.* A rodent quadruped, the largest of the family of the Jerboas. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

JUNCA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of endogenous plants, so named from *Juncus*, one of the genera, which is considered its type. It is principally composed of obscure herbaceous plants with brown or green glumaceous hexandrous flowers. It is scarcely distinguished from Liliaceæ except in the testa of the seed. It forms one of the transitions from complete endogens to the imperfect glumaceous form of that class. The plants of this order are chiefly found in the colder parts of the world. They are often planted to strengthen sea and river walls, and various embankments. Some of them, as the common rush, are employed for making mats, chair bottoms, and brooms. The pith of the common rush is used for wicks to candles and lamps, and for rush-lights.

JUNCAGINA'CEÆ, *n.* A small and unimportant natural order of endogenous plants, with minute green flowers, inhabiting the fresh or salt marshes of most parts of Europe. They are allied to Araceæ, and in their general aspect are something like little rushes.

JUNC'ATE, *n.* [It. *giuncata*, cream cheese; Fr. *jonchée de crême*, a kind of cream cheese served in a frail of green rushes, and for that reason so called, or because made in a frail or basket of rushes; L. *juncus*, a rush.] 1. A cheese-cake: a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.—2. Any kind of delicate food. 3. A furtive or private entertainment. [It is now written *junket*.]

JUNC'OUS, *a.* [L. *junceus* or *juncosus*, from *juncus*, a rush.] Full of bulrushes. [*Lit. us.*]

JUNC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *junctio*, from *jungo*, to join.] 1. The act or operation of joining; as, the *junction* of two armies or detachments.—2. Union; coalition; combination.—3. The place or point of union.

JUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *junctura; jungo*, to join.] 1. A joining; union; amity; as, the *juncture* of hearts. [*Lit. us.*]—2. A union of two bodies; a seam; par-

ticularly, a joint or articulation.—3. The line or point at which two bodies are joined.—4. A point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

JUN'CUS, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Juncaceæ,—*which see.* Twenty species are found in Britain. The *J. conglomeratus* is the common rush, which grows abundantly on wet ground.

JUNE, *n.* [L. *junius;* Fr. *juin.*] The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUNGERMANNIA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of Cryptogamic plants or Acrogens, resembling mosses in appearance. The species, which are European, inhabit the trunks of trees, damp earth, or even the young shoots and leaves of other plants, in cool moist climates, especially such as are temperate.

JUN'GLE, *n.* In *India,* land covered with forest-trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, creeping plants, and coarse, rank, reedy vegetation; wastes, forests, thickets.

JUN'GLY, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

JŪNIOR, *a.* [L. from *juvenis,* young; quasi, *juvenior.*] Younger; not as old as another; as, a *junior* partner in a company. It is applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name in one family or town, and opposed to *elder;* as, John Doe, *junior.*

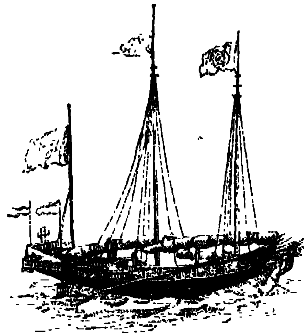
JŪNIOR, *n.* A person younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year. *Swift.*

JŪNIOR'ITY, *n.* The state of being junior.

JU'NIPER, *n.* [L. *juniperus,* Fr. *genièvre.*] A genus of hardy evergreen trees and shrubs, chiefly natives of the northern parts of the world. Class Diœcia, order monadelphia, Linn.; nat. order Coniferæ. About twenty species are known, the most important of which are the *J. communis, sabina* or *savin, virginiana,* and *bermudiana. J. communis,* or common juniper, is a common bush growing wild in all the northern parts of Europe, and abundant in the mountains of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and on low ground in the northern parts. The berries require two years to come to maturity, when they assume a bluish-black colour. They are used extensively in Holland in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic. When distilled with water they yield an essential oil, which is said to be the most powerful of all diuretics in doses of four drops. A gum oozes spontaneously from the trunk of old plants, which forms the *gum sandarach,* and in its powdered form is known as *pounce. J. sabina* or *savin* yields a most powerful diuretic, and an oil which is a local irritant. *J. virginiana,* and *bermudiana,* are trees; the wood of the latter is much used by cabinet-makers, and in the manufacture of pencils.

JUNK, *n.* [L. *juncus,* Fr. *jonc,* a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] 1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships.—2. A ship used in China; a Chinese vessel. The Chinese junks are flat-bottomed vessels from 100 to 300 tons burden. They have three masts, and a short bowsprit placed on the starboard bow.



Chinese Junk.

[*An Eastern word.*]—3. A thick piece. [*See* CHUNK.]

JUNK'ET, *n.* [*See* JUNCATE.] A sweetmeat.—2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNK'ET, *v. i.* To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth.—2. To feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often. *South.*

JU'NO, *n.* [L.] The highest and most powerful divinity of the Greeks and Romans, next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and wife. She was the goddess of kingdoms and riches. She also presided over marriage, and protected married women, and was styled the Queen of Heaven.—2. The third in order of the four small planets. It was discovered on the 1st of September, 1804, by Professor Harding of Göttingen. It is not visible to the naked eye, and revolves round the sun in about 1593 days.



Juno.

JUN'TO, *n.* [Sp. *junta,* a meeting or council, from L. *junctus,* joined.] 1. Primarily, a select council or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government. In a good sense, it is not used in English; but hence,—2. A cabal; a meeting or collection of men combined for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a faction; as, a *junto* of ministers.

JU'PITER, *n.* [L. the air or heavens; *Jovis pater.*] 1. The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans. He was called by the Greeks Zeus (Ζεύς), and appears originally to have been worshipped as an elemental divinity who presided over rain, snow, lightning, &c. He was the son of Saturn, whom he deposed from his throne, and thence became the supreme monarch of gods and men. He married his sister Juno, by whom he had Vulcan, but he had a numerous progeny besides, the chief of whom was Minerva. His most celebrated Grecian temple was at Olympia in Elis, and his chief oracle was at Dodona in Epirus. He is usually represented as seated on an ivory throne with a sceptre in his left hand and a thunderbolt in his right. The eagle, his favourite bird, is generally placed by the side of the throne.—2. One of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness. Its diameter is about eighty-nine thousand miles; its distance from the sun, four hundred and ninety millions of miles, and its revolution round the sun, a little less than twelve years. The disc of Jupiter is always observed to be crossed in one certain direction by dark bands or belts. He is observed, through the telescope, to be accompanied by four moons or satellites, which revolve about the planet nearly in the plane of its equator, exactly in the same manner as the moon revolves about the earth.



Jupiter.

JUPPON', *n.* [Fr. *jupon;* It. *giubbone.*] A short close coat.

JU'RA LIMESTONE, *n.* The name given by some continental geologists to that group of rocks comprised in the oolite. It is composed of limestones of various qualities, clays, sand, and sandstone.

JU'RAT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *juratus,* sworn, from *juro,* to swear.] In *England,* a magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.

JU'RATORY, *a.* [Fr. *juratoire,* from L. *juro,* to swear.] Comprising an oath; as, *juratory* caution, a description of caution in *Scots law,* sometimes offered in a suspension or advocation, where the complainer is not in circumstances to offer any better. It consists of an inventory of his effects, given up upon oath; and assigned in security of

the sums which may be found due in the suspension.

Jure divino. [L.] By divine right.

JURID'ICAL, *a.* [L. *juridicus; jus, juris*, law, and *dico*, to pronounce.] 1. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge.—2. Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.

JURID'ICALLY, *adv.* According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

JURISCON'SULT, *n.* [L. *juris consultus; jus* and *consultus, consulo*, to consult.] Among the *Romans*, a man learned in the law; a counsellor at law; a master of Roman jurisprudence, who was consulted on the interpretation of the laws.

JURISDIC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *jurisdictio; jus, juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, to pronounce.] 1. The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. Thus we speak of certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes being within the *jurisdiction* of a court, that is, within the limits of their authority or commission. Inferior courts have *jurisdiction* of debt and trespass, or of smaller offences; the supreme courts have *jurisdiction* of treason, murder, and other high crimes. *Jurisdiction* is secular or ecclesiastical. *Secular* jurisdiction is either civil or criminal.—2. The power or right of exercising authority. Nations claim exclusive *jurisdiction* on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore. 4. The limit within which power may be exercised. *Jurisdiction*, in its most general sense, is the power to make, declare, or apply the law; when confined to the judiciary department, it is what we denominate the *judicial power*, the right of administering justice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. *Jurisdiction* is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects.

JURISDIC'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction; as, *jurisdictional* rights.

JURISDIC'TIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

JURISPRU'DENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *jurisprudentia; jus*, law, and *prudentia*, science.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice. The study of *jurisprudence*, next to that of theology, is the most important and useful to men.

JURISPRU'DENT, *a.* Understanding law.

JURISPRUDEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

JU'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *juriste*; from L. *jus, juris*, law.] 1. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or more particularly, in the civil law; a civilian.—2. One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

JU'ROR, *n.* [L. *jurator*; or rather *juro*, to swear.] One that serves on a jury; one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial.

JU'RY, *n.* [Fr. *juré*, sworn; L. *juro*, to swear.] A certain number of men sworn to inquire into or to determine facts, and to declare the truth according to the evidence legally deduced, and they are sworn judges upon evidence in matters of fact. In *English law*, when the object is inquiry only, the tribunal is sometimes called an inquest or inquisition; but when facts are to be determined by it for judicial purposes, it is always termed a jury. Trial by jury, in *popular language*, signifies the determination of facts in the administration of civil or criminal justice by twelve men, sworn to decide facts truly according to the evidence produced before them. The juries at present in use in England in the ordinary courts of justice are *grand juries*, *petty* or *common juries*, and *special juries*. Grand juries are exclusively incident to courts of criminal jurisdiction; their office is to examine into charges of crimes brought to them at assizes or sessions, and if satisfied that they are true, or at least that they deserve more particular examination, to return a bill of indictment against the accused, upon which he is afterward tried by the petty jury. A grand jury must consist of twelve at the least, but in practice a greater number usually serve, and twelve must always concur in finding every indictment. *Petty* or *common juries* consist of twelve men only. They are appointed to try all cases both civil and criminal, and to give their verdict according to the evidence adduced. The jury, after the proofs of a cause are summed up, unless the case be very clear, withdraw from the bar to consider of their verdict; and, in order to avoid intemperance and causeless delay, are kept without drink, fire, or candle, unless by permission of the judge, till they are all unanimously agreed. *Special juries* are used when the causes are of too great nicety for the discrimination of ordinary juries. Every person described in the juror's book as an esquire, or persons of higher degree, or as banker, or merchant, is qualified and liable to serve on special juries. The statute contains a multiplicity of enactments respecting the making out yearly lists of jurors, and their qualifications. —*Challenge of jurors.* [*See* CHALLENGE.] According to the *law of Scotland*, the number of the jury in criminal cases is fifteen; and the majority of that number determine what the verdict shall be. In civil cases, and in revenue cases before the court of exchequer the number of the jury is twelve; and the jury must be unanimously agreed in their verdict, according to the practice in England. In all cases of high treason the jury also consists of twelve, and their verdict must be unanimous, as in England. In *Scotland*, the distinction between grand and petty juries is not recognized.

JU'RYMAN, *n.* One who is impanneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JU'RYMAST, *n.* A mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c. The most probable origin of the word *jury*, in this compound, is that proposed by Thomson, viz., from the Fr. *jour*, day, quasi *jouré*, temporary, or from L. *juvare*, to assist.

JUS, *n.* [L.] 1. That which is right or conformable to law; also, the obligation which the law imposes.—2. A body of laws, decrees, and usages.—3. A man's privileges, singly or collectively. —4. The place where justice is administered.—5. The power which originates from the law. Hence, the word is of very frequent use in law.—*Jus deliberandi*, in *Scots law*, that right which an heir has by law, of deliberating for a certain time whether he will represent his predecessor.—*Jus devolutum*, the right of the church to present a minister to a vacant parish, in the event of the patron neglecting to exercise that right within the time limited by law.—*Jus mariti*, the right which the husband acquires to his wife's movable estate in virtue of the marriage.—*Jus relictæ*, the right which the wife has in the goods in communion, in case of the previous decease of the husband.—*Jus præventionis*, the preferable right of jurisdiction acquired by a court, in any cause to which other courts are equally competent, by having exercised the first act of jurisdiction.

Jus gentium. The law of nations.

JUST, *a.* [Fr. *juste*; L. *justus*. The primary sense is probably straight or close, from the sense of setting, erecting, or extending.] 1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable.

> When all
> The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array. *Addison.*

2. Exactly proportioned; proper.

> Pleaseth your lordship
> To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shak.*

3. Full; complete to the common standard.

> He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon.*

4. Full; true; a sense allied to the preceding, or the same.

> So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*

5. In *a moral sense*, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice; as, a *just* judge.—6. In *an evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God; or living in exact conformity to the divine will.

> There is not a *just* man on earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not; Eccl. vii

7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice.

> *Just* balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah and a *just* hin shall ye have; Lev. xix.

8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate; as, *just* thoughts; *just* expressions; *just* images or representations; a *just* description; a *just* inference.—9. True; founded in truth and fact; as, a *just* charge or accusation.—10. Innocent, blameless; without guilt.

> How should man be *just* with God? Job ix.

11. Equitable; due; merited; as, a *just* recompense or reward.

> Whose damnation is *just*; Rom. iii.

12. True to promises; faithful; as, *just* to one's word or engagements.—13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit, or demerit.

JUST, *adv.* Close or closely; near or nearly, in place. He stood *just* by the speaker, and heard what he said. He stood *just* at the entrance of the city.—2. Near or nearly in time; almost. *Just* at that moment he arose and fled.—3. Exactly; nicely; accurately. They remain *just* of the same opinion.

> 'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none
> Go *just* alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

4. Merely; barely; exactly.

And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

5. Narrowly. He *just* escaped without injury.

JUST. *See* JOUST

JUST'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *justicia;* from L. *justitia,* from *justus,* just.] 1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. *Justice* is *distributive* or *commutative. Distributive justice* belongs to magistrates or rulers, and consists in distributing to every man that right or equity which the laws and the principles of equity require; or in deciding controversies according to the laws and to principles of equity. *Commutative justice* consists in fair dealing in trade and mutual intercourse between man and man.—2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. In criticisms, narrations, history, or discourse, it is a duty to do *justice* to every man, whether friend or foe.—3. Equity; agreeableness to right: as, he proved the *justice* of his claim This should, in strictness, be *justness.* —4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. Sooner or later, *justice* overtakes the criminal.—5. Right; application of equity. His arm will do him *justice.*—6. [Low L. *justiciarius.*] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide *controversies* and administer justice to individuals; as, the Chief *Justice* of the king's bench, or of the common pleas, in England. *Justices of assize* and *nisi prius, justices of gaol-delivery, justices of oyer and terminer, justices of the peace,* &c. [*See* JUDGE.] Justices of *assize* and *nisi prius,* are composed of two or more commissioners, who are sent twice every year by royal commission through England and Wales, except London and Middlesex to try by a jury of the respective counties the truth of such matters of fact as are then under dispute in the courts of king's (queen's) bench, common-pleas, and exchequer of pleas. *Justices of gaol-delivery* are those who are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes relating to those who for any offence are committed to gaol. *Justices of oyer and terminer* are justices especially deputed to try prisoners upon extraordinary occasions, and for the dealing with offences which stand in need of immediate inquiry and punishment. [*See* OYER and TERMINER.] *Justices of the quorum,* justices nominated expressly in the commission, so that certain business cannot be transacted without their presence. *Justices of the peace,* judges appointed by royal commission in every county, to keep the peace jointly and separately, and any two or more of them to inquire of and determine felonies and misdemeanours. Numerous branches of judicature, both criminal and civil, are confided to their authority, either exercised by them individually, or at the petty sessions, and general quarter sessions of the peace. The qualification of a justice of the place is to have an estate of £100 a-year free of incumbrance, or a reversion after one or more lives of £300 a-year, but many privileged persons may act without qualification by estate. In *Scotland,* no particular qualification of rank or property is required to entitle a person to act as a justice of the peace. Whoever is named in the commission may accept and act. The general jurisdiction of such officials relates only to the preservation of the peace. —*Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland,* the vice-president of the court of justiciary, and the presiding judge of that court in absence of the Lord President of the court of session. He is one of the officers of state for Scotland, and one of the commissioners for keeping the Scottish regalia. He is always one of the senators of the college of justice, and Lord President of the second division of the court of session. —*Lord Justice General,* formerly the president or head of the court of justiciary in Scotland, but the office as a separate one was abolished by 1 Will. IV., and it has now devolved upon the Lord President of the court of session, who performs the duties without salary.

JUST'ICE AYRES. In *Scots law,* the circuits through the kingdom, made by the lords of justiciary for the distribution of justice.

JUST'ICE, *v. t.* To administer justice. [*Lit. us.*]

JUST'ICEABLE,† *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice.

JUST'ICER,† *n.* An administrator of justice.

JUST'ICESHIP *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

JUSTI"CIABLE, *a.* Proper to be brought before a justice.

JUSTI"CIARY, } *n.* [L. *justiciarius.*]
JUSTI"CIAR, } 1. An administrator of justice.—2. A chief justice. -3.† One that boasts of the justice of his own act.—*Justiciar,* or *Justice General* of Scotland, officially the chief judge of the supreme criminal court of Scotland.—*Court of Justiciary,* the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland, composed of five of the Lords of Session added to the Lord Justice-Clerk, who is the president of the Court.

JUST'ICIES, *n.* In *Eng. law,* a writ directed to the sheriff, empowering him to do justice to the plaintiff; it is the process by which suits to any amount may be commenced in the sheriff's county court when the damages are above forty shillings.

JUST'IFIABLE, *a.* [from *justify.*] That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude, or propriety; defensible; vindicable. No breach of law or moral obligation is *justifiable. Justifiable homicide,* is, when a person kills another in self-defence, or in the performance of a particular duty, whether public or private. The execution of a malefactor, in pursuance of a sentence of court, is *justifiable* homicide.

JUST'IFIABLENESS, *n* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated.

JUST'IFIABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

JUSTIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from *justifier* to *justify.*] 1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude or propriety; vindication; defence. The court listened to the evidence and arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct. Our disobedience to God's commands admits no *justification.*—2. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's *justification* he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shak.*

3. In *law,* the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer Pleas in *justification* must set forth some special matter.—4 In *theol.,* remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment; or an act of free grace by which God pardons the sinner and accepts him as righteous, on account of the atonement of Christ.

JUSTIF'ICATIVE, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.

JUSTIFICA'TOR, *n.* One who justifies. [*Lit. us.*]

JUSTIF'ICATORY, *a.* Vindicatory; defensory.

JUST'IFIER, *n.* One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, or defends.—2. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him who believeth in Jesus. Rom iii.

JUST'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *justifier;* L. *justus,* just, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right. We cannot *justify* disobedience or ingratitude to our Maker. We cannot *justify* insult or incivility to our fellow-men. Intemperance, lewdness, profaneness and duelling are in no case to be *justified.*—2. In *theol.,* to pardon and clear from guilt; to absolve or acquit from guilt and merited punishment, and to accept as righteous on account of the merits of the Saviour, or by the application of Christ's atonement to the offender. *St. Paul.* -3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self; Ezek. xvi.- 4. To judge rightly of.

Wisdom is *justified* by her children; Matth. xi.

5. To accept as just and treat with favour; James ii.—6. In *printing,* to space a line out well, and so that it fits tightly.

JUST'IFY, *v. i* To agree; to suit: to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else

JUST'IFYING, *ppr.* Making or proving to be just.—2. *a.* That has the quality of absolving from guilt; as, *justifying* faith.

JUST'IFYING, *n.* In *printing,* an operation which consists in putting equal space between the words in each line; making the lines of precisely the same length; placing the marginal notes opposite the references; making the pages uniformly of one length; and adjusting any peculiar matter, so that the whole shall be tight and proper when wedged up.

JUS'TLE, *v. i.* (jus'l.) [See *Jostle* and *Joust.*] To run against: to encounter; to strike against; to clash.

The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; Nah ii.

JUS'TLE, *v. t.* (jus'l.) To push; to drive; to force by rushing against; commonly followed by *off* or *out;* as, to *justle* a thing *off* the table, or *out* of its place.

JUS'TLED, *pp.* Pushed; forced, by driving against.

JUS'TLING, *n.* The act of encountering another with slight shocks.

JUS'TLY, *adv.* [from *just.*] In con-

formity to law, justice, or propriety; by right. The offender is *justly* condemned. The hero is *justly* rewarded, applauded, or honoured.—2. According to truth and facts. His character is *justly* described.—3. Honestly; fairly; with integrity; as, to do *justly*. Mic. vi.—4. Properly; accurately; exactly.

Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JUST'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; as, the *justness* of proportions.—2. Conformity to truth; as, the *justness* of a description or representation.—3. Justice; reasonableness; equity; as, the *justness* of a cause or of a demand. [*Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; but the distinction is not always observed.]

JUT, *v. i.* [A different spelling of *Jet.*] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as, the *jutting* part of a building. A point of land *juts* into the sea.

JUT, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

JUT'TING, *ppr.* Shooting out; projecting.

JUT'TY,† *v. i.* To jut.

JUT'TY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole. [*See* JETTEE.]

JUT-WINDOW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.

JUVENES'CENCE, *n.* A growing young.

JUVENES'CENT, *a.* Becoming young.

JU'VENILE, *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young, San. *yuvan.*] 1. Young; youthful; as, *juvenile* years or age.—2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.

JU'VENILENESS, } *n.* Youthfulness;
JUVENIL'ITY, } youthful age.—2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth.

JU'VENTATE,† *n.* [L. *juventas.*] Youth; the age of youth.

JUXTAPOS'ITED, *a.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *posited.*] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous.

JUXTA-POSI''TION, *n.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *position.*] A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity; as the parts of a substance or of a composition. The connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by *juxtaposition.*

K

K, the eleventh letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the Oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c*, before *a*, *o* and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. In monosyllables, it is used after *c*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking*, for without it, *c*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, would be sounded like *s*. Formerly, *k* was added to *c*, in certain words of Latin origin, as in *musick*, *publick*, *republick*. But in modern practice, *k* is very properly omitted, being entirely superfluous, and the more properly, as it is never written in the derivatives, *musical*, *publication*, *republican*. It was till lately retained in *traffick*, as in monosyllables, on account of the pronunciation of the derivatives, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, but we now write *traffic*. *K* is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, *knee*. As a numeral, K stands for 250; and with a stroke over it thus, K̄, for 250,000. As a contraction, K stands for *knight*, as K.B., Knight of the Bath; K.G., Knight of the Garter; K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath; K.T., Knight of the Thistle; and K.H., Knight of Hanover. This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire. In the place of *k*, they used *c*, as in *clino*, for the Greek κλινω. In the Teutonic dialects, this Greek letter is sometimes represented by *h*. [*See* H.]

KAALING, *n.* A bird, a species of starling, found in China.

KAB'BOS, *n.* A fish of a brown colour, without scales.

KAF'FER, KAF'IR, or **CAF'FRE**, *n.* [Arabic. Whence Caffraria in Africa.] An unbeliever; a tribe of southern Africa, inhabiting the country to the east of the Cape Colony settlements.

KAIL *n.* Colewort. [*Scotch.*]

KAIN or **CANE**, *n.* [Gael. *cean*, the head.] In *Scotland*, a word used in ancient grants to signify the fowls or animals deliverable by the vassal to the superior, as part of the *reddendo*. In modern practice, the term is applied to the poultry, eggs, &c., deliverable by a tenant to his landlord in terms of his lease.

KAK'ODULE, *n.* [Gr. κακος, bad, and οζω, smell.] In *chem.*, a compound radical, of which alkarsine is an oxide. It has not been obtained in a separate state. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and arsenic. It forms compounds with sulphur, cyanogen, chlorine, bromine, &c.

KAKODYLIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the oxidation of oxide of Kakodule or Alkarsine. It forms brittle, glassy, transparent, colourless, regular four-sided prisms, and forms with the alkalies gummy amorphous compounds. It is also termed *Alkargen.*

KAK'OXENE, *n.* [κακος, bad, and ξενος, sharp; so called probably from the mischief it does to the iron.] A mineral occurring in brown or red radiated crystals, in the ironstone of Zbiron, in Bohemia. It contains phosphoric and fluoric acids, peroxide of iron and silica.

KALE, *n.* [L. *caulis*; W. *cawl.*] Colewort, *Sea-kale.* [*See* CRAMBE MARITIMA.]

KALEI'DOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, ειδος, appearance, form, figure, and σκοπεω, to view.] An optical instrument, invented by Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of creating and exhibiting, by reflections, a variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms, and enabling the observer to render permanent such as may appear appropriate for any branch of the ornamental arts.

KAL'ENDAR. *See* CALENDAR.

KAL'ENDER, *n.* A sort of dervise.

KA'LI, *n.* [Ar. *kali*, the ashes of the Salicornia, from *kalai*, to fry.] A plant, a species of Salsola, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence *Alkali*,—*which see.* Potash, or potassa, is termed *kali* by the German chemists.

KA'LIF. *See* CALIF.

KA'LIFORM, *a.* Formed like Salsola kali, a sea-coast plant.

KA'LIUM, *n.* The name given by the German chemists to *potassium*; hence, with them, the symbol for potassium is *K.*

KAL'MIA, *n.* The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. The handsome figure of the shrub, the beauty of its foliage, and the exquisite form and delicate tints of the flowers, have ranked these shrubs among the choicest ornaments of the flower garden. *Kalmia* latifolia is poisonous.

KA'LOYER. *See* CALOYERS.

KAN, } *n.* In Persia, an officer an-
KAUN, } swering to a governor in
KHAN, } Europe or America. Among the Tartars, a chief or prince. [*See* KHAN.]

KANGAROO', *n.* A genus of marsupial mammalia, peculiar to Australia. They are the largest animals having a



Aroe Kangaroo (Macropus ualabatus).

double gestation; the first uterine or internal, and the second carried on in a pouch or appendage to the abdomen. The limbs are strangely disproportioned, the fore legs being small and short, whilst the hinder ones are long and powerful; the head, neck, and shoulders are small, the body increasing in thickness to the rump; the fore

legs are useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth; the hind legs are used in moving, particularly in leaping. • The kangaroos feed entirely on vegetable substances, particularly on grass. They assemble in small herds, under the guidance of the older ones. The gigantic kangaroo is sometimes six feet in height, and is the largest of the New Holland animals.

KAN'TIAN PHILOSOPHY. A system of philosophy framed by Immanuel Kant, professor of logic and metaphysics in the university of Königsberg. It is also termed the critical philosophy. The great object of Kant was to ascertain the possibility and determine the limits of human knowledge, and to put an end to the sensualism of the French followers of Locke, the dogmatic rationalism of Wolf and Leibnitz, and the refined scepticism fostered by Hume's writings. The speculative part of our nature he divides into three great provinces,- sense, understanding, and reason. He held that the reason, as a pure faculty, must criticise, not only itself, but also, as the highest activity of the human intellect, the subordinate faculties of sense and understanding. All knowledge which has regard in general not so much to objects as to our mode of knowing or apprehending them, so far as this is conceived to be possible *à priori*, he terms *transcendental*. Time and space he calls forms of intuition, and shows that all our perceptions are submitted to these two forms. All the operations of the understanding he comprehends under four classes, called categories. 1. Quantity, including unity, multeity, totality; 2. Quality, divided into reality, negation, limitation; 3. Relation, viz., substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction; 4. Modality, subdivided into possibility, existence, and necessity. The highest faculty, the reason, consists in the power of forming ideas,—pure forms of intelligence, to which the sensible world has no adequate correspondents.

KANT'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.

KANT'IST, *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.

KA'OLIN, *n.* A species of earth or variety of clay, used as one of the two ingredients in the Oriental porcelain. The other ingredient is called in China *petunse*. Its colour is white, with a shade of gray, yellow, or red.

KA'PAS, *n* In the *East Indies*, cotton, the *gossypium herbaceum*.

KAR'AGANE, *n.* A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire.

KARPH'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. καρφος, straw, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral recently discovered. It has a fibrous structure and a yellow colour, and is a hydrated silicate of alumina and manganese.

KARPHOSID'ERITE, *n.* A mineral, hydrated phosphate of iron of Labrador. It occurs in reniform masses.

KA'TA, *n.* In Syria, a fowl of the grouse kind.

KAW, *v. i.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, *n.* The cry of a raven, crow, or rook. [*See* CAW.]

KÄWN, *n.* In Turkey, a public inn.

KAW'RIE PINE, or **COW'DIE PINE**, *n.* A tree of New Zealand, and of the genus Dammara (*D. Australis*), and belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ. It attains a height of 200 feet, and yields a light compact wood, free from knots. A resinous substance exudes from the bark.

KÄYLE, *n.* [Fr. *quille*, a nine-pin, a *keel*.] 1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written *keel*.—2. A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them.

KAZ'ARDLY, *a* In the *north of England*, unlucky; liable to accident.

KECK, *v. i.* [G. *köken*.] To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [*Lit. us.*]

KECK, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach.

KECK'LE, *v. t.* [Qu. G. *kugeln*, to roll.] To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice.

KECK'SY, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *ciguë*, L. *cicuta*. It is said to be commonly pronounced *hex*.] Hemlock; a hollow jointed plant.

KECK'Y, *a.* Resembling a keg.—2. An Indian sceptre.

KEDGE, *n.* [allied probably to *cag* and *keg*.] A small anchor, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, and to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbour to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging. [Sometimes written *kedger*.]

KEDGE, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDGE or **KEDG'Y**, *a.* Brisk; lively [*Local.*]

KEDG'ED, *pp.* Moved by means of a kedge.

KEDG'ING, *ppr.* Moving by means of a kedge.

KED'LACK, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock.

KEECH,† *n.* A mass or lump.

KEEK, *v. i.* To peep; to look pryingly. [*Scotch.*]

KEEL, *n.* [Sax. *cœle*; G. and D. *kiel*; Fr. *quille*. The word, in different languages, signifies a *keel*, a pin, *kayle* and a *quill*; probably from extending.]—1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; figuratively, the whole ship.—2. A low flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne, to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.—3 In *bot.*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil. *False keel*, a strong thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the keel, to preserve it from injury. *On an even keel*, in a level or horizontal position


a, Keel
Papilionaceous corolla.

KEEL,† *v. t.* [Sax. *cælan*.] To cool

KEEL, *v. t.* To plough with a keel; to navigate.—2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.—*To keel the pot*, in *Ireland*, to scum it.

KEELAGE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship on coming into port.

KEELED, or **CAR'INATED**, *a* In *bot.*, applied to leaves, and when there is a sharp prominent line running along the centre.

KEELER or **KEELMAN**, *n.* One who works in the management of barges or vessels.

KEELER, *n.* A shallow tub.

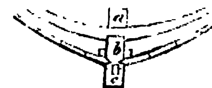
KEELFAT,† *n.* [Sax. *cœlan*, to cool, and *fat*, vat.] A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling.

KEELHAUL or **KEELHALE**, *v. t.* [D. *kielhaalen*; *keel* and *haul*.] To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling was a punishment inflicted in almost all navies for certain offences. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yard arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard arm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side.

KEELHAULING, *ppr.* Inflicting punishment by drawing under a ship.

KEELING, *n.* A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.

KEELSON, *n.* (kel'son.) A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the



Keel and Keelson, in ships.
a keelson; *b* keel; *c* false keel.

floor timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor timbers to the keel.

KEEN, *a.* [Sax. *cene*; G. *kühn*; D. *koen*; properly, bold, stout, eager, daring, from shooting forward.] 1. Eager; vehement; as, hungry curs too *keen* at the sport.

> The sheep were so *keen* on the acorns. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; sharp; as, a *keen* appetite —3. Sharp; having a very fine edge; as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge. We say, a *keen* edge, but a *sharp* point.—4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; applied to cold or to wind; as, a *keen* wind; the cold is very *keen*.—5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; as, *keen* satire or sarcasm.

> Good father cardinal, cry thou amen,
> To my *keen* curses. *Shak.*

KEEN, *v. t.* To sharpen. [*Unusual.*]

KEEN-EYED, *a.* Having acute sight.

KEENLY, *adv.* Eagerly; vehemently.—2. Sharply; severely; bitterly.

KEENNESS, *n.* Eagerness; vehemence; as, the *keenness* of hunger.—2. Sharpness; fineness of edge; as, the *keenness* of a razor.—3. The quality of piercing; rigour; sharpness; as, the *keenness* of the air or of cold.—4. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness; as, the *keenness* of satire, invective, or sarcasm.—5. Acuteness; sharpness; as, the *keenness* of wit.

KEENWITTED, *a.* Having acute wit or discernment.

KEEP, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *kept*. [Sax. *cepan*, Syr. *kaba*, Eth. *akaba*, to keep. The word coincides in elements with *have*, L. *habeo*, and *capio*, but I think the radical sense to be different.] 1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; as, to *keep* a house or a farm; to *keep* any thing in the memory, mind, or heart.

—2. To have in custody for security or preservation.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

3. To preserve; to retain.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands; Ex. xxxiv.

4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee; Gen. xxviii. Luke iv.

5 To hold or restrain from departure; to detain.

That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

6 To tend; to have the care of.

And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden, to dress it, and to *keep* it; Gen. ii.

7. To tend; to feed; to pasture; as, to *keep* a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle in a yard or in a field. He *keeps* his horses on oats or on hay.—8. To preserve in any tenor or state. *Keep* a stiff rein.

Keep the constitution sound. *Addison.*

9. To regard; to attend to.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*. *Dryden.*

10. To hold in any state; as, to *keep* in order.—11. To continue any state, course, or action; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* the same road or the same pace; to *keep* reading or talking; to *keep* a given distance.—12. To practise; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; as, to *keep* the laws, statutes, or commandments of God.—13. To fulfil; to perform; as, to *keep* one's word, promise, or covenant.—14. To practise; to use habitually; as, to *keep* bad hours.—15. To copy carefully.

Her servant's eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

16. To observe or solemnize.

Ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord; Ex. xii.

17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life. The men are *kept* at a moderate price per week.—18. To have in the house; to entertain; as, to *keep* lodgers.—19. To maintain; not to intermit; as, to *keep* watch or guard.—20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray; as, to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.—21. To have in pay; as, to *keep* a servant.—*To keep back*, to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate.

I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. Jer. xlii.

2. To restrain; to prevent from advancing.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; Ps. xix.

3. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver; Acts v.—*To keep company with*, to frequent the society of; to associate with. Let youth *keep company with* the wise and good.—2. To accompany; to go with; as, *to keep company with* one on a journey or voyage.—*To keep down*, to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.—*To keep in*, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement.—2. To conceal; not to tell or disclose.—3. To restrain; to curb.—*To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack; as, to *keep off* an enemy or an evil.—*To keep under*, to restrain; to hold in subjection; as, to *keep under* an antagonist or a conquered country; to *keep under* the appetites and passions.—*To keep up*, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit.—2. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

To keep out, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—*To keep bed*, to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.—*To keep house*, to maintain a family state. His income enables him to *keep house*.—2. To remain in the house; to be confined. His feeble health obliges him to *keep house*.—*To keep from*, to restrain; to prevent approach.—*To keep a school*, to maintain or support it; as, the town or its inhabitants *keep* ten *schools*: more properly, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.—*To keep a term*, in universities, is to reside during a term.—*To keep the land aboard*, among seamen, to keep within sight of land as much as possible.—*To keep the luff, or the wind*, to continue close to the wind.—*To keep off*, to sail at a distance from the shore or a ship.

KEEP, *v. i.* To remain in any state; as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* aloft; to *keep* near; to *keep* in the house; to *keep* before or behind; to *keep* in favour; to *keep* out of company, or out of reach.—2. To last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired. Seek for winter's use apples that will *keep*.

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer.*

3. To lodge; to dwell: to reside for a time.

Knock at the study, where, they say he *keeps*. *Shak.*

To keep to, to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from; as, to *keep to* old customs; to *keep to* a rule; to *keep to* one's word or promise.—*To keep on*, to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance.—*To keep up*, to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed.—In *popular language*, this word signifies to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.

KEEP, *n.* Custody; guard. [*Lit. us.*] 2. *Colloquially*, case; condition; as, in good *keep*.—3. Guardianship; restraint. [*Lit. us.*]—4. The stronghold of an ancient castle, to which the besieged inmates retreated in cases of emergency, and there made their last efforts of defence. It is almost synonymous with Donjon,—*which see.*

KEEPER, *n.* One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing.—2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners.—3. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts; as, the *keeper* of a park, a pound, or of sheep.—4. One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of any thing.—The *keeper of the great seal*, or lord-keeper, is a lord by his office, and one of the privy council. All royal grants, commissions, and charters pass through his hands. He is constituted lord-keeper by the delivery of the great seal, which office of keeper has the same power as the lord-chancellor, but there cannot now be a lord-keeper and a lord-chancellor, and hence these offices are vested in one and the same individual. The lord-keeper or lord-chancellor takes precedence of every temporal lord, and is prolocutor or speaker of the House of Lords by prescription. [*See* CHANCELLOR.] When there is no chancellor, the great seal is usually put in commission. The *keeper of the privy seal* is also a lord by his office, and a member of the privy council. He is styled lord privy seal. —*Keeper of the king's conscience. See* CHANCELLOR.

KEEPERSHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper. [*Lit. us.*]

KEEPING, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.

KEEPING, *n.* A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation.—2. Feed; fodder. The cattle have good *keeping*.—3. In *painting*, the management of the lights, shadows, colours, and aërial tints in such subordination to each other, that each object may seem to stand rightly in the place that the linear perspective has assigned to it.—*To be in keeping with*, to accord or harmonize with; to be consistent with. —4. In *popular use*, conformity; congruity; consistency; as, these subjects are in *keeping* with each other.—*Keeping the perpends*, in *bricklaying*, a phrase in use among workmen, signifying the recurrence of the vertical joints of the alternate courses of brickwork in the same straight line.

KEEPING-ROOM, *n.* In *New England*, a parlour.

KEEPSAKE, *n.* Any thing kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

KEEVE, *n.* [Fr. *cuve.*] 1 A large vessel to ferment liquors in.—2. A large tub or vessel used in brewing; a washing-tub [*Local.*]

KEEVE, *v. t.* 1. To put the wort in a *keeve* for some time to ferment.—2 To overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once.

KEF'FEKIL, *n.* A stone, white or yellow, which hardens in the fire, and of which Turkey pipes are made.

KEG, *n.* [Fr. *caque.*] A small cask or barrel; written more correctly *Cag.*

KELL, *n. See* KAIL.

KELL, *n.* The caul or omentum. [*See* CAUL, the usual orthography of the word.]—2. The chrysalis of the caterpillar.

KELK, *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Local.*]

KELK, *n.* A blow; large stones. [*Local.* Qu. Lat. *calculus.*]

KELP, *n.* [Fr. and Pers.] 1. Sea-weed or wrack, which consists of different species of *fucus*.—2. Strictly the produce of sea-weeds when burned, from which carbonate of soda is obtained. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of glass and soap, and large quantities of iodine are now obtained from the residue after the carbonate of soda is separated. For soap and bottle-glass a better and cheaper alkali is now made from common salt, and the only purposes for which sea-wrack is at present collected are the manufacture of iodine, the manuring of land, and, in hard seasons, the supply of winter food for cattle.

KELP'Y, or **KELP'IE**, *n.* In *Scotland*, an imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse.

KEL'SON. *See* KEELSON.

KELT'ER, *n.* [Dan. *kilter*, to gird, to truss up; *kilte*, a folding.] The phrase, *he is not in kelter*, signifies he is not in order, or not in readiness.

KEMB, *v. t.* [Sax. *cemban*, to comb.] To comb,—*which see.* *Kemb* is an obsolete orthography.

KEM'ELIN,† *n.* [Qu. Gr. κιμήλιον, furniture.] A tub; a brewer's vessel.

KEN, *v. t.* [W. *ceniaw*, to see; *ceiniaw*, to take a view, to perceive; which Owen deduces from *cân*, *cain*, clear, bright, fair, white, and sight, brightness, and this coincides with L. *canus*, white, *caneo*, to be white; and this with L. *cano*, to sing, *canto*, Eng. to *cant*, to chant. These coincide in elements with G. *kennen*, to know, *erkennen*, to see, know, discern; Sax. *connan*, *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know. In Sax. *cennan* is to bear, L. *gigno*, Gr. γινομαι. The radical sense is to strain, extend, reach. In Sans. *kanna* is an eye. *See* CAN.] 1. To see at a distance; to descry.

We *ken* them from afar. *Addison.*

2.† To know; to understand. [*This verb is used chiefly in poetry.*] In *Scotland*, this verb also signifies, to teach, to make known; to direct or point out; to be able; legally to acknowledge; to recognize as having right to. *Kenning of a widow to her terce*, in *Scots law*, is the legal recognition of a widow's right to her life rent of her share of her deceased husband's lands. [*See* TERCE.]

KEN, *v. i.* To look round.

KEN, *n.* View; reach of sight.

Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*. *Dryden.*

KEN'DAL-GREEN, *n.* A species of green cloth made at Kendal.

KEN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *chenil;* It. *canile;* from L. *canis*, a dog.] 1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds. —2. A pack of hounds or their cry.—3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

KEN'NEL, *n.* [It. *canale;* Fr. *canal;* Eng. *channel.*] 1. The water-course of a street; a little canal or channel. —2. A puddle.

KEN'NEL, *v. i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree. *L'Estrange.*

KEN'NEL, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

KEN'NELLED, *pp.* Kept in a kennel.

KEN'NELLING, *ppr.* Keeping in a kennel.

KEN'NING, *n.* View; sight.

KEN'TLE, *n.* [W. *cant*, a hundred; L. *centum.*] In *com.*, a hundred pounds in weight; as, a *kentle* of fish. [It is written and pronounced also *quintal.*]

KENT'LEDGE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

KEP'LER'S LAWS. The laws of the courses of the planets established by Kepler. They are three in number. 1. That the planets move in elliptical orbits, of which the sun is in one of the foci 2. That an imaginary line drawn from the sun to the planets, (called the *radius vector*) always describes equal areas in equal times. 3. That the squares of the times of the revolutions of the planets are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

KEPT, *pret.* and *pp* of *Keep.*

KER'ASINE, *a.* [Gr. κέρας, a horn.] In *mineralogy*, horny; corneous.

KER'ATE, *n.* [Gr. κέρας, a horn.] The name of the third order of earthy and metalliferous minerals according to Mohs. They resemble horn outwardly; they are not metallic, have a white streak, and no distinct cleavage.

KERB, or **KIRB-PLATE.** *See* CURB-PLATE.

KERB, or **KIRB-ROOF.** *See* CURB-ROOF.

KERB-STONE, **KIRB-STONE.** *See* CURB-STONE.

KER'CHIEF, *n.* [contracted from *coverchief;* Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.] 1. A head dress; a cloth to cover the head.—2. A cloth used in dress. The word is now seldom used, except in its compound, *handkerchief*, and sometimes *neckerchief.*

KER'CHIEFED, } *a.* Dressed; hood-
KER'CHIEFT, } ed; covered.

KERF, *n.* [Sax. *cyrf*, *ceorfan*, *cearfan*, to cut, Eng. to *carve;* G. *kerb*, *kerben*, Ir. *cearb.*] The channel or way made through wood by a saw.

KERM'ES, *n.* [Ar. *kirmiran.* Coccus baphica.] In *zool.*, an obsolete name of the Coccus Ilicis, an insect produced upon the *Quercus coccifera*, a small species of oak growing in the South of Europe, called also *kermes oak.* This insect is full of a reddish juice, which is used in dyeing red. Hence the word *crimson.*

KERM'ES-MINERAL, *n.* A name given by the older chemists to hydrosulphuret of antimony, in consequence of its colour, which is orange red.

KERN, *n.* An Irish footman or foot-soldier.—2. In *English law*, an idle person or vagabond.

KERN, *n.* A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; usually written *Quern*,—*which see.* 2.† A churn. In *Scotch*, written *kirn.*

KERN, *v. i.* [G. and D. *kern*, a kernel; G. *kernen*, to curdle.] 1. To harden, as corn in ripening.—2. To take the form of corns; to granulate.

KERN'-BABY, *n.* [*corn* and *baby.*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.

KERN'EL, *n.* [Sax. *cyrnel*, a little *corn*, grain, or nut; G. and D. *kern;* Fr. *cerneau;* W. *cwaren*, a gland, a kernel.] 1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut.—2. Any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain or corn; as, a *kernel* of wheat or oats.—3. The seed of pulpy fruit; as, the *kernel* of an apple.—4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus.—5. A hard concretion in the flesh.

KERN'EL, *n.* In *arch.*, the same as crenelle,—*which see.*

KERN'EL, *v. i.* To harden or ripen into kernels; as the seeds of plants.

KERN'ELLED, *a.* Having a kernel.

KERN'ELLY, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KER'SEY, *n.* [D. *kerzaai;* Fr. *cariset.*] A species of coarse woollen cloth; a coarse stuff made chiefly in Kent and Devonshire.

KER'SEYMERE, *n.* [said to be derived from *Cashmere.*] A thin stuff, generally woven plain from the finest wools; principally manufactured in the western districts of England.

KERVE,† *v. t.* To carve.

KERV'ER,† *n.* A carver.

KE'SAR,† *n.* [from *Cesar.*] An emperor.

KES'ARI, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a species of vetch or pea; the *lathyrus sativus.*

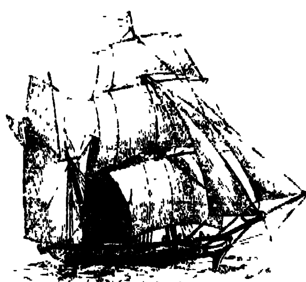
KES'LOP, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet.

KES'TREL, *n.* A fowl of the genus Falco, or hawk kind; called also *stannel* and *windhover.* It builds in hollow oaks, and feeds on quails and other small birds.



Kestrel (Falco tinnunculus).

KETCH, *n.* [Ital *caicchio*, a tub or barrel?] A strongly built vessel, of no well specified rig, but usually two-masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burden.



Ketch.

We saw a sail [*vessel*] having but one mast: judged it to be a *ketch.* *Randolph:* A.D. 1687.

Though this kind of vessel is said to be used as a yacht, we seldom hear its name but in the compound term *bomb-ketch*, a kind of small floating battery.

KETCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. [*See* CATCHUP.]

KET'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *cetl*, *cetel* or *cytel;* G. *kessel;* D. *ketel.*] A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor. Among *the Tartars*, a *kettle* represents a family, or as many as feed from one kettle. Among *the Dutch*, a battery of mortars sunk in the earth, is called a *kettle.*—*A kettle*, a social party on Tweedside common during the salmon-fishing season. [*Local.*]

KET'TLE-DRUM, *n.* An instrument of martial music, composed of two basins of copper or brass, rounded at the bottom and covered with vellum or goat-skin.

KET'TLE-DRUMMER, *n.* The man who beats the kettle-drum.

KET'TLE-PINS, *n.* Nine pins; skittles.

KEV'EL, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the fore-sail and main-sail are extended.

KEX, *n.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. [*See* KECKSY.]

KEY, *v. a.* To fasten with a key or cutter.

KEY, *n.* (kē.) [Sax. *cæg.*] 1. In a general sense, a fastener; that which fastens: as, a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain, &c. *Key of a floor*, in *arch.*, the board last laid down. In *joinery*, generally a key is a piece of wood let into the back of another, in a direction contrary to that of the grain, to preserve the last from warping.—2. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock, by pushing the bolt one way or the other. Keys are of various forms, and fitted to the wards of the locks to which they belong.—3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned; as, the *key* of a watch or other chronometer.—4. The stone which binds an arch. [*See* KEY-STONE.]—5. In *an organ* or *harpsichord*, the key, or finger key, is a little lever or piece in the fore part by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.—6. In *music*, the key, or key-note, is the fundamental note or tone to which the whole piece is accommodated, and with which it usually begins and always ends. There are two *keys*, one of the major, and one of the minor mode. *Key* sometimes signifies a scale or system of intervals.—7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cipher. Hence,—8. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.—9. In *the Romish church*, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope; or the power of excommunicating or absolving.—10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water.—11. The husk containing the seed of an ash.—*Delivery of a key*, in *Scots law*. In a sale of merchandise deposited in a cellar or wareroom, the delivery of the key of the place in which the goods are deposited, is held to be equivalent to actual delivery of the articles to the purchaser.

KEY, *n.* [Ir. *ceigh*: G. *kai*: Fr. *quai*. The word is probably contracted from the root of the preceding word, signifying, to hold, make fast, restrain.] A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbour, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. Hence, keys are furnished with posts, rings, cranes, capstans, &c. It is often written *Quay*,—*which see.*

KEY'AGE or QUAY'AGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KEY-BOARD, *n.* In *music*, the series of levers in a keyed instrument; as, a piano-forte, organ, or harpsichord, upon which the fingers press, to produce percussion of the strings, or, in the organ, the opening of the valves. It consists of short black and long white keys.

KEY-COLD,† *a.* Lifeless.

KEY and CUTTER, COTTER, or COTTERELL, *n.* In *mech.*, a wedge-shaped piece of iron or wood, which is driven firmly into a mortise or *seat* prepared to receive it, for the purpose of fixing the parts of a machine immovably together. An example of its most common application is shown in fig. 1, and in this form it is more strictly denominated a *key*. In this figure, *a* is a key fixing the wheel *b* to the shaft *c*. Fig. 2 represents a different form and application, usually called the *cotter*, or *cotterell*. In this figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the plummer stud *c*, by means of a wrought iron strap *d d*, and adjustable bushes;

Fig. 1.

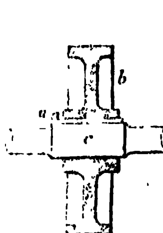
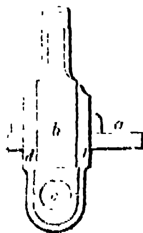


Fig. 2.



Key and Cotter.

the tapered cotter, *a*, passing through corresponding mortices, both in the butt, *b*, and the strap, *d d*, serves at once to attach them together, and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other

KEYED, *a.* Furnished with keys, as, a *keyed* instrument.—2. Set to a key, as a tune.

KEYED DADO, *n.* In *arch.*, a dado that is secured from warping by having bars of wood grooved into it across the grain at the back.

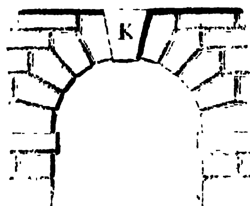
KEYHOLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

KEYHOLE-SAW, *n.* A saw used for cutting out sharp curves, such as keyholes require, whence its name. It consists of a narrow blade, thickest on the cutting or serrated edge, its teeth having no twist or set, and a long handle perforated from end to end, into which the blade is thrust to a greater or lesser extent, according to the nature of the work to be performed. The handle is provided with a pad and screw for fastening the blade when it is adjusted. It is also called a *turning saw.*

KEY-PILE, *n.* The centre pile plank of one of the divisions of sheeting piles contained between two gauge piles of a cofferdam, or similar work. It is made of a wedge form, narrowest at the bottom, and when driven, keys or wedges the whole together.

KEYS, *n.* In *naked flooring*, pieces of timber fixed in between the joists by mortise and tenon. When these are fastened with their ends projecting against the sides of the joists, they are called *strutting pieces.*

KEYSTONE, *n.* The highest central stone of an arch: that placed on the top or vertex, to bind the two sweeps



K, the Keystone

together. In some arches the keystone projects from the face. In vaulted Gothic roofs, the keystones are usually ornamented with a boss or pendant.

KEY-WAY, *n.* The mortise made for the reception of a key or cutter.

KHAL'SA, *n.* In the *East Indies*, crown villages; government lands.

KHAN, *n.* (kaun.) In *Asia*, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief. In Persia, the word denotes the governor of a province; among the Tartars, it is equivalent to king or prince.—2. An inn.

KHANATE, *n.* (kaun'ate.) The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

KHA'RI NIMOK, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a species of impure glauber salts, or sulphate of soda.

KHAS, *a.* Literally, private; peculiar; a term applied in the *East Indies* to revenue collected immediately by government, without the agency of zemindars.

KHAY'A, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cedrelaceæ. There is but one species, the *K. Senegalensis.* It is a large handsome tree, found on the banks of the Gambia, and in the valleys near Cape Verd. The wood is of fine quality, and reddish coloured like mahogany, and the bark is used by the negroes as a febrifuge.

KHEL'AUT, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a robe of honour with which the Mohammedan princes confer honours.

KHUS KHUS, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a species of grass (the *Andropogon muricatum*), which produces a sweet-smelling root.

KIBE, *n.* [This word has the elements of *chap, gap, gape.* Perhaps it is of Persian origin, *kafidan*, to crack, to split. Qu. Dan. *kiebe*, the chops.] A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.

KIBED, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as, *kibed* heels.

KIBY, *a.* Affected with kibes.

KICK, *v. t.* [W. *ciciaw*, from *cic*, the foot.] To strike with the foot; as, a horse *kicks* a servant; a man *kicks* a dog.

KICK, *v. i.* To practise striking with the foot or feet; as, a horse accustomed to *kick.*—2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition.

> Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice? 1 Sam. ii.
>
> Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*; Deut. xxxii.
>
> It is hard for thee to *kick* against the pricks. Acts ix.

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICK'ED, *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.

KICK'ER, *n.* One that kicks.

KICK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.

KICK'ING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of jerking the foot with violence. What cannot be effected by *kicking*, may sometimes be done by coaxing.

KICK'SHAW, *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.] 1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name. —2. A dish so changed by cooking, that it can scarcely be known.

KICK'SHOE, *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. [A word used only by Milton.]

KID, *n.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid, kidling*; W. *cidws*, a goat, *cidysen*, a young goat; L. *hædus*; vulgar Gr. γίδα: Sans. *ada*; Heb. Ch. גדי, *gedi*, a kid.] 1. A young goat.—2. A faggot; a bundle of heath and furze.

KID, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth a young goat.—2. To make into a bundle, as faggots.

KID,† *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan.*] To show, discover, or make known.

KID'DED, *pp.* Brought forth, as a young kid.

KID'DER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta*, to truck.] An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions, and merchandise about the country for sale.

KID'DLE, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *kittle*.

KID'DOW, *n* A web-footed fowl, called also guillemot, sea-hen, or skout, the *Uria troile* of naturalists. [*See* GUILLEMOT]

KID'LING, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid.

KID'NAP, *v. t.* [G. *kinder*, *rauber*, to rob or steal children; to *nab* or *knab*. *See these words.*] To steal a human being, man, woman, or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another. This was a common offence at the time of the early settlement of the North American plantations.

KID'NAPPED, *pp.* Stolen or forcibly carried away; as, a human being.

KID'NAPPER, *n.* [G. *kinderdieb*, D. *kinderdief*, child-stealer.] One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

KID'NAPPING, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.

KID'NAPPING, *n.* The act of stealing, or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state. This crime was capital, by the Jewish law.

KIDNEY, *n.* [The derivation of this word is rather uncertain. Skinner thinks it may be a compound of the Anglo-Saxon *cynne*, genus, genitals, and A. S. *neah*, from a vulgar notion relative to these parts. Serenius derives *kidney* from *quid*, *venter*, and *nigh*; i. e. *that which is near to the belly*.] 1. The kidneys are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. Their use is to separate the urine from the blood.—2. Sort; kind; as, men of the same *kidney*. [*A ludicrous use of the word.*]—3. A cant term for a waiting servant.

KID'NEY-BEAN, *n.* A sort of bean so named from its resemblance to the kidney. It is of the genus Phaseolus, the *P. vulgaris* of Linn., belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is a well-known culinary vegetable There are two principal varieties in our gardens, viz., annual dwarfs and runners, the pods of which are used when green and tender. Those of the dwarfs are also a favourite pickle.

KID'NEY-FORM, } *a.* Having the
KID'NEY-SHAPED, } form or shape of a kidney.

KID'NEY-SHAPED LEAF, *n.* A reniform leaf; one having the breadth greater than the length, and a wide sinus at the base, as in ground-ivy.



Kidney-shaped Leaf

KID'NEY-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Anthyllis, the *A. vulneraria* of Linn., belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is a British perennial herbaceous plant, growing in dry pastures, and abundant in those near the sea. It is also called *Ladies' fingers*.

KID'NEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga, the *S. geum* of Linn., belonging to the nat. order Saxifragaceæ. It is also called kidney-leaved Saxifrage. [*See* SAXIFRAGE.]

KIF'FEKILL, } *n.* A mineral, the
KEF'FEKILL, } Meerschaum,—*which see.*

KIL, *n.* This is said by some to be a Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream. It is also a Celtic word, meaning a burying ground or grave, and is compounded in the names of many localities in Ireland, and of a few in Scotland; as, *Kilkenny*, *Kilpatrick*.

KIL'DERKIN, *n.* [D. *kinderkin*, *hinneken*; from *kind*, a child: *q. d* baby-barrel.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure, containing the eighth part of a hogshead.

> A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
> But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit.
> *Dryden.*

KILL, *n.* [A. Sax. *cylne*] A *kiln*, the latter once probably being the plural of *kill*.

> How much of philosophy concurred to the first *kill* of mault! *Fuller.*
> Is there no *kill* hole to whistle of these secrets? [*See* KILN] *Shak*

KILL, *v. t.* [The Dutch has *keel*, the throat, and *keelen*, to cut the throat, to kill. In Russ. *kolyu* is to stab. But this word seems to be allied to Sax. *cwellan*, to kill, to quell, that is, to beat down, to lay; and if so, it may be connected with D. *kwellen*, G. *quälen*, Sw. *quälia*, Dan. *quæler*, to torment, but in Danish to stifle, choke, or quell. This affinity is rendered probable by the seamen's phrase, to *kill* the wind, that is, to allay or destroy it.] 1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. To *kill* an animal or a plant, is to put an end to the vital functions, either by destroying or essentially injuring, the organs necessary to life, or by causing them to cease from action. An animal may be *killed* by the sword or by poison, by disease or by suffocation. A strong solution of salt will *kill* plants. —2. To butcher; to slaughter for food; as, to *kill* an ox.—3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still; as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain *kills* the wind.

KIL'LAS, *n.* An argillaceous stone of a pale gray or greenish gray, of a lamellar or coarsely granular texture, found in Cornwall, England.

KILL'DEE *n.* A small bird in America, so called from its voice or note; *Charadrius vociferus.*

KILL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed

KILL'ER, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.

KIL'LESSE, CUL'LIS, COU'LISSE, *n* [Fr. *coulisse*.] A gutter, groove, or channel. This term is, by country carpenters, in some districts, corruptly applied to a hipped roof. They speak of a killessed or cullidged roof. A dormer window, too, is sometimes called a killesse or cullidged window.

KILL'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of life; quelling.

KIL'LINITE, *n.* A mineral of a pale green colour, occurring in veins of granite; a variety of spodumene, found at Killiney, in Ireland.

KIL'LOW, *n.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, *n.* (kil.) [Sax. *cyln*, from *cylene*, a furnace or kitchen; L. *culina*; W. *cyl* and *cylyn*.] 1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing; as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain or meal —2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening; called also a *brick-kiln*. [*See* KILL, *n.*]

KIL'N-DRIED, *pp.* Dried in a kiln.

KIL'N-DRY, *v. t.* (kil-dry.) To dry in a kiln; as, to *kiln-dry* meal or grain.

KIL'N-DRY'ING, *ppr.* Drying in a kiln.

KIL'OGRAMME, *n.* [Fr from Gr. χιλιοι, a thousand, and γραμμα, *grammes*.] In the French legal decimal standard measures, &c., the kilogram or *kilogramme* is a weight of about 2 lbs $5\frac{1}{2}$ drams avoirdupois; and contains, as its name implies, 1000 *grammes*; each gramme=15·438 grains troy; thus the kilogramme—2·6803 lbs; troy, or 2·2055 lbs. avoirdupois. The kilogramme is equal in weight to a cubic *décimètre* (=3·937079 inches) of distilled water, temp. 60°. The *livre*, or French pound, is now abolished by law, and its place supplied by the killogramme or its parts.

KIL'OLITRE, *n.* [Fr. from the Gr. χιλιοι, a thousand, and λιτρα, a Greek measure *See* LITRE] In the standard French decimal measures, a thousand litres. A litre—1·760773 pint, and 1 imperial gallon =4·5434·5797 litres, thus the *kilolitre*—220·09668 gallons.

KILOM'ETRE, *n.* [Fr. from the Gr. χιλιοι, a thousand, and μετρον, a measure.] In the French standard decimal system of measures, a thousand metres: the metre being the unit of linear measure, and equivalent to 3·2808992 English feet. The *kilomètre* is about 5 8ths of our statute mile; or, to make a more precise equivalent, 10 kilomètres, or 1 myriamètre—6·213·8257 English miles.

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders of Scotland. The highlanders themselves call it a *filibeg*. *To kilt*, or *kilt up*, in Scotch, is to tuck up, to truss; as, a gown, petticoat, &c

KILT.† *pp.* Killed.

KIM'BO, } *a* [probably from the
KIM'BOW, } Celtic *cam*, crooked. The Italian *schembo*, crooked, awry, is from the same source.] Crooked; arched; bent; as, a *kimbo* handle – *To set the arms a kimbo*, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

KIMMERIDGE CLAY, *n.* [So called from a locality in the Isle of Purbeck.] A blue and greyish yellow clay of the oolite formation. It is a marine deposit, and contains gypsum and bituminous slate. It is very abundant at the place whose name it bears, and forms the base of the Isle of Portland. It is also found at Sunning, in Yorkshire.

KIN, *n* [Sax. *cyn*, *cynn*, or *cind*, *gecynd*, kind, genus, race, relation; Ir. *cine*; G *kind*, a child: W. *cenal*, *cenaw*: L. *genus*; Gr. γενος: connected with L. *gigno*, *geno*, Gr. γινομαι. *See* BEGIN.] 1. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood, but perhaps sometimes used for relation by affinity or marriage.

> This man is of *kin* to me. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race.

> The father, mother, and the *kin* beside.
> *Dryden.*

3 A relation; a relative.—4. The same generical class; a thing related.

> And the ear-deafening voice of th' oracle,
> *Kin* to Jove's thunder. *Shak.*

5 As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting small, from the sense of *child*; as, in *manikin*, a little man; *Tompkin*, *Wilkin*, *Pipkin*.

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred congenial.

KIN'ATE, *n* [D. *kina, i. e.*, Cinchona.] A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.

KIND, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, or *cynn*. *See* KIN.] 1. Race; genus; generic class; as in *mankind* or human *kind*. In technical language, *kind* answers to *genus*.—2 Sort, in a sense more loose than genus; as, there are several *kinds* of eloquence and of style, many *kinds* of music, many *kinds* of government, various *kinds* of architecture or of painting, various *kinds* of soil, &c.—3 Particular nature; as, laws most perfect in their *kind*.—4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from money; as, taxes paid in *kind*.—5 Nature; natural propensity or determination.

> Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
> Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow creature. *Dryden*

6 Manner; way. [*Lit. us.*]—7. Sort He spoke with a *kind* of scorn or contempt.

KIND, *a.* [W. and Arm. *cun*, kind, favourable, attractive In Ir. *ceann*, is affection. This word would seem to be connected with the preceding, but in sense it coincides best with the Teutonic *gunstig*, favourable, kind, from G *gönnen*, to be glad or pleased, to love to see, to favour, D. *gunnen*, to grant or vouchsafe.] 1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.

> God is *kind* to the unthankful, and to the evil; Luke vi.

> Be ye *kind* one to another, tender-hearted; Eph iv.

2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as, a *kind* act; a *kind* return of favours.

KIND'ED,† *a.* Begotten. [*See* KIN.]

KIND-HEARTED, *a.* Having much kindness of nature.

KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [W. *cynneu*; L. *accendo*; from the root of *candeo, caneo*, to be light or white, to shine.] 1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to *kindle* a fire.—2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* resentment; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame

> So is a contentious woman to *kindle* strife; Prov. xxvi.

3 † To bring forth. [Sax *cennan*.]

KIN'DLE, *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn with flame Fuel and fire, well laid, will *kindle* without a bellows.—2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

> It shall *kindle* in the thickest of the forest; Isa. ix.

KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.

KIN'DLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KINDLESS, *a* Destitute of kindness; unnatural.

KINDLINESS, *n* Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity.—2. Natural disposition.

KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.

KINDLY, *a.* [*See* KIND, the noun.] Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. This Johnson supposes to be the original sense; but it is also used as a derivative of the adjective, in the sense of—2. Mild; bland; softening; as, *kindly* showers.

KINDLY, *adv.* With good will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favourably. Let the poor be treated *kindly*.

> Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love; Rom. xii.

> And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* to them; Gen. l.

KINDLY-NA'TURED, *a.* Having a kind disposition.

KINDNESS, *n* [from *kind*, the adjective.] 1. Good will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature. *Kindness* ever accompanies love

> There is no man whose *kindness* we may not sometime want, or by whose malice we may not sometime suffer. *Rambler*

2 Act of good will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others. Charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, &c., are deemed acts of *kindness*, or *kindnesses*; Acts xxviii.

KIN'DRED, *n.* [from *kin, kind*; Sax *cynren*; W. *cenal, cenedyl*.] 1. Relation by birth, consanguinity.

> Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne *Dryden*

2. Relation by marriage; affinity 3 Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former.

> Thou shalt go to my country and to my *kindred*; Gen xxiv.

4. Relation; suit; connection in kind. *Kindred* or *consanguinity*, in *law*, is either *lineal* or *collateral*. *Lineal consanguinity* is either ascending, as to the father, grandfather, and so upwards; or descending, as to the son, grandson, &c. *Collateral* consanguinity includes those descending from the same stock, but not each from the other; as, for example, brothers, and the children of different brothers.

KIN'DRED, *a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies.

KINE, *plur.* of *Cow*; D *koeyen* But *Cows*, the regular plural, is now in general use.

KING, *n.* [Sax. *cyng, cynic*, or *cyning*; G. *könig*; W. *cûn*, a chief, a leader, one that attracts or draws. If the Welsh word is the same, or of the same family, it proves that the primary sense is a leader, a guide, or one who goes before, for the radical sense of the verb must be to *draw*. It coincides in elements with the Ir *cean*, head, and with the Oriental *khan*, or *kaun*. The primary sense is probably a head, a leader.] 1. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country. Kings are absolute monarchs, when they possess the powers of government without control, or the entire sovereignty over a nation; they are called *limited* monarchs when their power is restrained by fixed laws Kings are *hereditary* sovereigns, when they hold the powers of government by right of birth or inheritance, and *elective*, when raised to the throne by choice.

> *Kings* will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*

The person of the king of England is sacred. He cannot, by any process of law, be called to account for any of his acts. His concurrence is necessary for every legislative enactment. He sends embassies, makes treaties, and even enters into wars without any previous consultation with parliament. He nominates the judges, and the other high officers of state, the officers of the army and navy, the governors of colonies and dependencies, the bishops, deans, and some other dignitaries of the English Church. He calls parliament together, and can at his pleasure prorogue or dissolve it. He is the fountain of honour; all hereditary titles are derived from his grant. [*See* CONSTITUTION, CORONATION.]—2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. Christ is called the *king* of his church. Ps. ii.—3. A card having the picture of a king; as, the *king* of diamonds.—4. The chief piece in the game of chess.—*King at arms*, an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armoury. There are three kings at arms, viz, garter, clarencieux, and norroy (*northroy*). The first of these is styled *principal king at arms*, and the two latter *provincial kings*, because their duties are confined to the provinces; the one (*clarencieux*), officiating south of the Trent, and the other (*norroy*), north of that river. There is also a *Lyon king at arms* for Scotland, and an *Ulster king at arms* for Ireland, whose duties are nearly analogous to those of England.—*King's evidence*. In *law*, when an accomplice in any crime is admitted to give evidence against his fellows, he is termed *king's evidence*. And when an accomplice is admitted as a witness in this way, the prosecutor discharges all title to molest him for the future concerning the crime in question.

KING, *v. t.* In *ludicrous language*, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty.

KING'APPLE, *n* A kind of apple, so called.

KING'BIRD, *n.* A fowl of the genus Paradisea; also, a species of the genus Muscicapa, so called from its courage in attacking larger fowls

KING'CRAB, *n.* A name given to *Limulus*, a gigantic genus of entomostracous crustaceans, in which the haunches of the first six pairs of feet are beset with small spines, and are so closely approximated about the mouth as to serve the office of jaws. The species are found on the shores of the North American and Asiatic continents. The tail is long, straight, sharp-pointed, and used by savages as a spear-head or arrow-point. They are also termed horse shoe or mollusca crabs.

KING'CRAFT, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing; *usually in a bad sense.*

KING'CUP, *n.* A flower, crowfoot; a species of *Ranunculus*, *which see.*

KING'DOM, *n.* [*king* and *dom*, jurisdiction.] 1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. The foreign possessions of a king are not usually included in the term *kingdom*. Thus we speak of the *kingdom* of England, of France, or of Spain, without including the East or West Indies.—2. The inhabitants or

population subject to a king. The whole *kingdom* was alarmed.—3. In *nat. hist.*, a division; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*.—4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway; as, the watery *kingdom*.—5. In *scripture*, the government or universal dominion of God; 1 Chron. xxix.; Ps. cxlv.—6. The power of supreme administration; 1 Sam. xviii.—7. A princely nation or state.

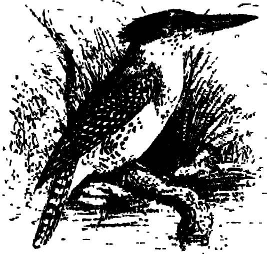
Ye shall be to me a *kingdom* of priests; Ex. xix.

8. Heaven; Matt. xxvi.—9. State of glory in heaven; Matt. v.—10. The reign of the Messiah; Matt. iii.—11. Government; rule; supreme administration.

KING'DÔMED,† *a.* Proud of royalty.

KING'FISH, *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Zeus luna*, Linn.

KING'FISHER, *n.* The *alcedo*, Linn.; a genus of birds distinguished by having an elongated, robust, straight, tetragonal, acute bill with its margins finely crenate, feet robust, body thick and compact, with wings rather short, head large and elongated, plumage thick and glossy. They occur in all



Kingfisher (Ispida gigantea).

parts of the world, especially in warm climates, there being only one species in Europe. This bird frequents the banks of rivers and dives for fish. According to the system of Mr. Vigors the kingfishers form a family, *Halcyonidæ*, of the *Fissirostral* tribe, of the order *insessores*, or perching birds. Under the name of *halcyon* the ancients tell many wonders of this bird; such as that it built its nest on the sea, and calmed the storms during incubation by its song; hence, the tranquil days near the summer solstice were termed *halcyon days*.

KING'HOOD, *n.* State of being a king.

KING'LESS, *a.* Having no king.

KING'LET, *n.* A little king.

KING'LIKE, *a.* Like a king.

KING'LINESS, *n.* State of being kingly.

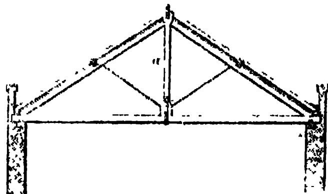
KING'LING, *n.* A little king.

KING'LY, *a.* Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; as, a *kingly* couch.—2. Royal; sovereign; monarchical; as, a *kingly* government.—3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king, as, *kingly* magnificence.

KING'LY, *adv.* With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

Low bow'd the rest; he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Pope.*

KING'PÔST, or **KING'PIECE,** *n.* The middle post, standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam: when two side-posts, one at each side of the centre, are used to support the roof, instead of one in the centre,



Kingpost Roof.

a The Kingpost

they are called queen-posts. [*See* Roof, Crown-post.]

KING'SHIP, *n.* Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.

KING'STONE, *n.* A fish.

KING'TABLE, *n.* In *mediæval arch.*, conjectured to be the string course, with ball and flower ornaments in the hollow moulding, usual under parapets.

KING'WOOD, *n.* The wood of a species of Baphia (*B. nitida*), which grows in Sierra Leone. The wood is brought to this country, and used in considerable quantities as a dye of a red colour. It is also called *camwood*. The genus belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ.

KING'S ADVOCATE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a title given to the lord advocate, who is the principal crown lawyer in that kingdom.

KING'S (QUEEN'S) BENCH, *n.* The supreme court of common law in England, so called because the king used formerly to sit in court in person. During the reign of a queen it is called Queen's Bench. It consists of a chief justice and four puisne judges, who are by their office conservators of the peace and supreme coroners of the land. The jurisdiction of this court is very high, and claims precedence of the court of chancery. It keeps all inferior jurisdictions within the bounds of their authority, protects the liberty of the subject by summary interposition, and superintends all civil corporations. It takes cognizance both of criminal and civil causes, the former in what is called the crown side or office, the latter in the plea side of the court. Its criminal jurisdiction extends from high treason to the most trivial misdemeanor or breach of the peace. Indictments from all inferior courts may also be removed into this court by *certiorari*.

KING'S, or **QUEEN'S ENGLISH,** *n* A sportive phrase, meaning the correct or current language of good speakers.

KING'S-EVIL, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, which it was ignorantly believed a king could cure by touching the patient.

KING'S FREEMEN, *n.* In *Scotland*, the name applied to certain persons who, on account of their own service, or that of their fathers, in the army, navy, &c., have a statutory right to exercise trades as freemen, without entering with the corporation of the particular trade which they exercise. Such persons may move from place to place and carry on their trade within the bounds of any corporation. Women, in like manner, may enjoy this privilege, whose fathers or husbands have served in the army, navy, &c.

KING'S-SPÊAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Asphodelus. [*See* Asphodel.]

KING'S STORES, *n.* Naval and military stores.

KING'S TRADESMEN, *n.* Such tradesmen as hold a commission under the privy seal, exempting them from paying burghal taxations. The right of the sovereign to appoint tradesmen of this description is limited to one of each craft or occupation.

KING'S YELLOW, *n.* The name given to orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic, when used as a pigment.

KIN'IC, *a.* [D. *kina*, *i. e.* Cinchona.] Pertaining to Cinchona; as, the *kinic* acid, a peculiar vegetable acid, discovered by Hoffman in Cinchona bark, in which it exists in combination with the vegetable alkalies, cinchonia, and quinia, and also with lime, forming the kinates of these bases.

KINK, *n.* [Sw. *kink*, D. *kink*, a bend or turn. Qu. L. *cingo*.] The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, that is, when by an effort of hard twisted ropes or threads to untwist, they wind about each other.

The packthread will curl up, running into loops or *kinks*. *Encyc.* Art. *Rope*.

KINK, *v. i.* To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.

KINK'HAUST,† *n.* The chincough.

KI'NO, *n.* An astringent extract obtained from various trees. The original or African kino is procured from Pterocarpus erinaceus. Dhak-tree or Bengal kino is the product of Butea frondosa; while Botany Bay kino is got from Eucalyptus resinifera. An extract resembling kino is prepared from Nauclea Gambir. Kino consists of tannin, gum, and extractive; and is a powerful astringent.

KI'NOYLE, *n.* A substance obtained by heating kinic acid with peroxide of manganese, and sulphuric acid. It is a volatile sublimate in golden-yellow needles; its composition is unknown.

KINS'FOLK,† *n.* [*kin* and *folk*.] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family.

KINS'MAN, *n.* [*kin* and *man*.] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

KINS'WOMAN, *n.* A female relation.

KIOSK', *n.* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion, or summer house, supported by pillars.

KIO'TOME, *n.* [Gr. κιων, a column, and τεμνω, to cut.] The name of a surgical instrument, devised by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder.

KIP'PER, *n.* A term applied to a salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. In *Scotland*, *kipper* signifies salmon, salted hung, and dried.

KIP'-SKIN, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

KIRB PLATE. *See* Curb Plate.

KIRB ROOF. *See* Curb Roof.

KIRK, *n.* (kurk.) [Sax. *cyrc*, or *ciric*; G. *kirche*; Gr. κυριακον from κυριος, lord.] In *Scotland*, a church. This is the same word as *church*, differently written and pronounced. [*See* Church.]—*Kirk session*, the lowest court of the church of Scotland; it is composed of the minister of the parish, and lay elders, and takes cognizance of matters of church discipline, and such as affect the interests of religion in the parish. It also manages the concerns of the poor. [*See* Elder.]

KIRK'MAN, *n.* One of the church of Scotland.

KIR'TLE, *n.* (ker'tl.) [Sax. *cyrtel;* Sw. *kiortel.*] 1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat: a short jacket; a mantle.—2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.

KISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *cyssan; G. küssen.*] 1. To salute with the lips.—2. To treat with fondness; to caress.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience *Shak.*

3. To touch gently.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

KISS, *n.* A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection. -2. A small piece of confectionery.

KISS'ED *pp.* Saluted with a kiss.

KISS'ER, *n.* One that kisses.

KISS'ING, *ppr.* Saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING-COMFIT, *n.* Perfumed sugar plums to sweeten the breath.

KISS'ING-CRUST, *n.* In *cookery,* the crust of a loaf that touches another.

KIST,† *n.* In *Scotland,* a chest

KIST, *n.* In the *East Indies,* in *finance,* an instalment.

KIT, *n.* [D. *kit.*] 1. A large bottle. -2. A small fiddle.—3. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail: also, a wooden vessel for holding salted butter, and in which salmon is sent to London.—4 The whole; a backload; hence, a soldier's necessaries are called his *kit.*

KIT'-CAT, *n.* A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies. Sir G. Kneller, a member of the club, painted a series of portraits of all the other members, which were hung up in the room of meeting. To accommodate the paintings to the height of the walls he was obliged to invent a new size of canvas; hence, *kit-cat* is applied to any portrait about three quarters in length.

KITCH'EN, *n.* [Sax. *cycene; G. küche;* W. *cegin;* L. *coquina:* from the root of L. *coquo,* to cook.] 1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will *Franklin.*

2. In *ships,* the galley or caboose. 3. A utensil for roasting meat; as, a tin *kitchen.* In *Scotch,* kitchen signifies any thing eaten with bread; corresponding to the Latin *opsonium.* There is no English word which expresses the same idea. Meat is not nearly so extensive in its signification; for kitchen not only denotes butcher-meat, but any thing that is used as a substitute for it, as fish, eggs, cheese, milk, &c.

KITCH'EN-GARDEN, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

KITCH'EN-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or in general, to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCH'EN-STUFF, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.

KITCH'EN-WENCH, *n.* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCH'EN-WORK, *n.* Work done in the kitchen; as cookery, washing, &c.

KITE, *n.* [Sax. *cyta.*] 1. A rapacious fowl of the Linnæan genus Falco or hawk, and of the genus Milvus of Bechstein, being separated by him from the genus Falco on account of the forked tail, length of wings, and the short and weak beak, and feet in proportion to the size of the body, rendering it the most cowardly of the birds of prey. The common kite, glead, or glede (*M. vulgaris*) preys chiefly on the smaller quadrupeds, birds, young chickens, &c. In some places of Cornwall and De-



Kite (Milvus vulgaris).

vonshire the name kite is applied to the brill (Rhombus vulgaris). -2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity. -3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.

KITE, or KYTE, *n.* In *Scotland* and the *north of England,* the belly.

KITEFOOT, *n.* A sort of tobacco, so called.

KITESFOOT, *n.* A plant.

KITH,† *n.* [Sax. *cyththe.*] Acquaintance

KIT'TEN, *n.* (kit'n.) [D. *katje*] A young cat, or the young of the cat

KIT'TEN, *v. i.* (kit'n) To bring forth young, as a cat.

KIT'TIWAKE, *n* A fowl of the genus Larus, or gull kind; the *L. tridactylus,* Linn., which inhabits the islands of Scotland. [*See* LARIDÆ.]

KIT'TLE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *citelan.*] To tickle.

KIT'TLING, *n.* [L. *catulus.*] A whelp; the young of a beast.

KIT'TLISH, *a.* Ticklish.

KIVE, *n.* [Fr. *cuve.*] A mashing vat

KIV'ER, *v. t.* To cover. [*Vulgar.*]

KLICK, *v. i.* [A different orthography or diminutive of *clack.*] 1. To make a small sharp sound by striking two things together

KLINO'METER. *See* CLINOMETER.

KNAB, *v. t.* (nab.) [D. *knappen: G. id.*] To bite; to gnaw; to nibble. [This word may belong to the root of *nibble,* and it properly signifies to catch or seize suddenly with the teeth.] [*Vulgar*]

KNAB'BED, *pp.* Bitten; gnawed.

KNAB'BLE,† *v. i.* To bite or nibble.

KNACK, *n.* (nak.) A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

A *knack,* a toy, a trick, a baby's cap *Shak.*

2. A readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks. *Atterbury.*

The Dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack?*
Chameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

KNACK, *v. i.* (nak.) [G. *knacken:* Dan. *knager.*] To crack; to make a sharp abrupt noise. [*Lit. us.*]

KNACKER, *n.* (nak'er.) A maker of knacks, toys, or small work.—2.† A rope-maker or maker of collars, &c. for cart-horses.—3 A man who buys old horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's meat

KNACK'ISH, *a.* Trickish; knavishly; artful.

KNACK'ISHNESS, *n.* Artifice; trickery.

KNACK'Y, *a.* Having a knack, cunning; crafty. [*Local.*]

KNAG, *n.* (nag.) [Dan. *knag,* Sw. *knagg,* a knot in wood, Ir. *cnag,* W. *cnwc.*] 1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart.—2. A peg for hanging things on —3. The shoot of a deer's horns—4. The rugged top of a rock or hill.

KNAGGY, *n* (nag'gy.) Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

KNAP, *n.* (nap.) [Sax *cnæp,* W. *cnap,* a button, a knob, D *knop.*] A protuberance: a swelling; a hillock. [*Lit. us. See* KNOB.]

KNAP, *v t.* (nap.) [D. *knappen. See* KNAB.] 1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [*Lit us.*]—2. To strike with a sharp noise. [*Lit. us*]

KNAP, *v. i* (nap.) To make a short sharp sound.

KNAP'BOTTLE, *n* (nap'bottle.) A plant.

KNAP'PIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Triandria digynia, Linn.; nat. order Graminaceæ The *K. agrostidea* is a beautiful British plant, which grows in sandy pastures by the sea in the south of England.

KNAPPISH, *a* (nap'pish) Snappish. [*See* SNAP.]

KNAPPLE, *v. i.* (nap'ple.) To break off with an abrupt sharp noise.

KNAP'PY, *a.* Full of knaps or hillocks.

KNAPSACK, *n.* (nap'sack.) [G. *knappsack;* D. *knapzak,* from *knappen,* to eat.] A soldier's bag, carried on his back, and containing necessaries of food and clothing. It may be of leather or coarse cloth.

KNAPWEED, *n.* (nap'weed.) The popular name of several British plants of the genus Centaurea; class and order Syngenesia polygamia frustranea, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. The species are mostly perennials, and generally coarse-looking weeds. The black, brown, and greater knapweeds, are common in meadows.

KNAR, *n.* (när.) [G. *knor,* or *knorren;* D. *knor.*] A knot in wood.

KNARLED, *a.* Knotted [*See* GNARLED.]

KNARRY, *a.* Knotty.

KNAU'TIA, *n* A genus of plants of the class Tetrandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Dipsaceæ. The *K. arvensis,* which is the *Scabiosa arvensis,* Linn, is a British plant with lilac-purple flowers growing in pastures and corn-fields.

KNAVE, *n.* (nāve.) [Sax *cnapa* or *cnafa,* a boy; G. *knabe;* originally, a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.] 1.† A boy; a man-child.—2.† A servant.—3. A false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.

In defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools. *Ames.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.

KNAVERY, *n* (na'very) Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villany; fraud. 2. Mischievous tricks or practices.

KNAVE'SHIP, *n.* In *Scots law,* one of the sequels of thirlage. The multure is the quantity of grain paid to the proprietor, or his tacksman of the mill

to which the lands are astricted. The *knaveship* is that quantity of the grain, which, by the practice of the mill, is given to the mill servant by whom the work is performed.

KNĀVISH, *a.* (na'vish) Dishonest; fraudulent; as, a *knavish* fellow, or a *knavish* trick or transaction —2. Waggish; mischievous.

> Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
> Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak*

KNĀVISHLY, *adv.* (na'vishly) Dishonestly; fraudulently.—2. Waggishly; mischievously

KNĀVISHNESS, *n.* (na'vishness) The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNAW'EL, *n.* (naw'el) The popular name of two species of British plants of the genus Scleranthus, (*S. annuus* and *S. perennis*) class and order Decandria digynia, Linn.; nat. order Scleranthaceæ. They are mere weeds, growing on barren fields.

KNĒAD, *v. t.* (nead.) [Sax *cnædan; G. kneten; D. kneeden.*] To work and press ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake, or paste; as, to *knead* dough.

> The cake she *kneaded* was the savoury meat. *Prior.*

KNĒADED, *pp.* (ne'aded.) Worked and pressed together.

KNĒADING, *ppr.* (ne'ading) Working and mixing into a well-mixed mass.

KNĒAD'ING, *n.* The process of making the stiff paste of flour and water for being afterwards baked into bread. It is usually effected by a sort of pommelling action of the hands and arms, and sometimes the feet, of the bakers.

KNĒADING-TROUGH, *n.* (ne'ading-trauf.) A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

KNEBELITE, *n.* (neb'elite.) [from *Von Knebel.*] A mineral of a gray colour, spotted with dirty white, brownish green, or green.

KNEE, *n.* (nee.) [Sax. *cneow; G. knie;* Fr. *genou;* L. *genu;* Gr. γόνυ: Sans. *janu.* As the same word in Saxon signifies generation, it appears to belong to the family of γίνομαι, *geno*, and to signify a shoot or protuberance] 1. In *anat.*, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.—2. In *ship-building*, a piece of timber somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent, having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers. The branches of the knees form an angle of greater or smaller extent, according to the mutual situation of the pieces which they are designed to unite.—*Knee of the head*, a large flat piece of timber fixed edgewise upon the forepart of a ship's stem, and supporting the ornamental figure or image placed under the bowsprit. It is generally called the *cutwater* by seamen —*Carling knees*, in a *ship*, those timbers which extend from the ship to the hatchway, and bear up the deck on both sides.—3 In *arch.*, a part of the back of a hand-railing of a convex form, the reverse of a *ramp*, which is concave. Also, any small piece of timber of a bent or angular form —*Knee-piece*, or *knee-rafter*, an angular piece of timber, to which other pieces of timber in a roof are fastened.

KNEE,† *v. t.* (nee) To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEE-CROOKING, *a.* (nee'crooking.) Obsequious

KNEED, *a.* (need) Having knees; as, *in-kneed*, *out-kneed* —2. In *bot*, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as, *kneed* grass.

KNEE-DEEP, *a.* (nee'-deep.) Rising to the knees; as, water or snow *knee-deep*.—2 Sunk to the knees; as, wading in water or mire *knee-deep*.

KNEE-HIGH, *a.* (nee-hī.) Rising to the knees; as, water *knee-high*.

KNEEHOLLY, *n.* (nee'holly) A plant of the genus Ruscus.

KNEEHOLM, *n.* (nee'home.) Knee-holly

KNEEL, *v. i.* (neel) [D *knielen:* Fr. *agenouiller*, from *genouil*, the knee.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; sometimes with *down.*

> As soon as you are dressed, *kneel down* and say the Lord's Prayer. *Taylor.*

KNEELED, *pp.* of *Kneel.*

> And he *kneeled* down and cried with a loud voice, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge;" Acts vii. 60.

KNEELER, *n.* (nee'ler.) One who kneels or worships by kneeling

KNEELING, *ppr.* (nee ling.) Falling on the knees.

KNEEPAN, *n.* (nee'pan.) The round bone on the fore part of the knee.

KNEE TIMBER, *n* (nee'timber.) Timber of a bent or angular shape, suitable for making knees.

KNEETRIBUTE, *n* (nee'tribute.) Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection

KNELL, *n* (nell) [Sax. *cnyll: cnyllan*, to beat or knock; W. *cnul*, a passing bell; G *knallen*, to clap or crack; Dan. *gneller*, to bawl] Properly, the stroke of a bell: hence, the sound caused by striking a bell: appropriately, and perhaps exclusively, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.

KNELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Kneel;* but *kneeled* is to be preferred.

KNEW, *pret.* of *Know.*

KNICK'KNACK, *n.* A trifle or toy.

KNIFE, *n.* (nife) *plur Knives;* (nives) [Sax. *cnif;* Sw. *knif;* Fr. *ganif* or *canif.* This word seems to have a connection with the D. *knippen*, Sw. *knipa*, to clip or pinch, to nip; G. *kneifen*, W. *cneiviaw*, to clip, to shear. Its primary sense then is an instrument that *nips* off, or cuts off with a stroke.] 1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge Knives are of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their respective uses; as, table *knives;* carving *knives*, or carvers; pen-*knives*, &c —2. A sword or dagger.

KNIGHT, *n.* (nite.) [Sax. *cniht, cneoht*, a boy, a servant, Ir. *cniocht*, G *knecht.*] 1. Originally, a knight was a youth, and young men being employed as servants, hence it came to signify a servant. But among our warlike ancestors, the word was particularly applied to a young man after he was admitted to the privilege of bearing arms. The admission to this privilege was a ceremony of great importance, and was the origin of the institution of knighthood. Hence, in feudal times, a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honourable title of knight, in modern usage, which in dignity ranks next to nobility. Knighthood is the highest rank of a commoner, but a knight is still a commoner. A knight has the title of *Sir* before his Christian name, as, *Sir* John, *Sir* William. Anciently, when the Christian name was not known, the style was *Sir* Knight. [*See* KNIGHTHOOD.]—2. A pupil or follower.—3. A champion.—*Knight of the post*, a knight dubbed at the whipping-post or pillory; a hireling witness.—*Knights of the shire*, the designation given to the representatives in parliament of English counties at large, as distinguished from such cities and towns as are counties of themselves (which are seldom if ever called shires); and the representatives of which, as well as the members for other cities and towns, are called citizens or burgesses. The qualification of the knight of the shire is to be possessed of not less than £600 per annum in freehold estate.—*Knights baronets*, the only hereditary knights in Britain. They were first created for encouraging settlements in Nova Scotia: now without regard to any such object.

KNIGHT, *v. t.* (nite.) To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *Rise, Sir.*

KNIGHTED, *pp.* Created a knight.

KNIGHT-ER'RANT, *n.* [*knight* and L. *errans, erro*, to wander.] A wandering knight; a knight who travelled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

KNIGHT-ER'RANTRY, *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHT-HEADS, *n.* In *ships*, bollard timbers, two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its inner end; also, two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass.

KNIGHTHOOD, *n.* The character or dignity of a knight.—2. The order or fraternity of knights. The order of knighthood as now existing appears to have originated in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and it was introduced into this country from France. It was a military institution, but there appears to have been something of a religious character belonging to it, and the order of knighthood, like the orders of the clergy, could be conferred only by persons who were themselves members of the order. In early times some knights undertook the protection of pilgrims; others were vowed to the defence or recovery of the holy sepulchre; others roved about as knights-errant, seeking adventures. It was common to create knights on various occasions. The most honourable species of knighthood was that conferred on the field, and after a battle; but the more common fashion, especially in France, was to make knights when a battle was expected. In the age of chivalry, the youth who aspired to the honour of knighthood, was first educated, in general, as a page attached to the family, and especially to the ladies of some noble house, during which period he was also trained to the use of arms, riding, &c. When properly qualified for arms he became an esquire, or squire, in which capacity he attended on some knight, and was his shield-bearer. The third, and highest rank of chivalry, was that of knighthood, which was not conferred before

the twenty-first year, except in the case of distinguished birth or great achievements. The candidate, when the order was conferred with full solemnity, had to go through various imposing preliminary ceremonies, and was then admitted with religious rites. Knighthood was conferred by the *accolade*, which, from the derivation of



Conferring Knighthood.

the name, should appear to have been originally an embrace, but afterwards consisted, ~~as it still does~~, in a blow of the flat of a sword on the neck of the kneeling candidate. The oath of knighthood was previously administered. Knighthood is now conferred in England by the king, (or queen when the throne is filled by a female,) by simple verbal declaration, attended with a slight form, without any patent or other written instrument. It gives to the party precedence over esquires and other untitled gentlemen. *Sir* is prefixed to the baptismal name of knights and baronets, and their wives have the legal designation of *Dame*, which is ordinarily converted into *Lady*. The chief distinction of rank which subsisted between knights in France and England, was that of *knights bachelors*, and *knights bannerets*. The knight bachelor was of the lower order, and obtained his honour without any reference to a qualification of property, and many of this rank were mere adventurers, who offered their services in war to any successful leader. The knight banneret was one who possessed fiefs to a considerable amount, and was obliged to serve in war with a greater attendance, and carried a banner. The orders of knighthood are of two classes; either they are associations, or fraternities, possessing property and rights of their own, as independent bodies, or they are merely honorary associations, established by sovereigns within their respective dominions. To the former class belonged the three celebrated religious orders founded during the Crusades—Templars, Hospitallers, and Teutonic Knights. The other class consisting of orders merely titular, embraces most of the existing European orders: such as the order of the Golden Fleece, the order of the Holy Ghost, the order of St. Michael. The three great British orders are the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick. The Garter is the most ancient and illustrious of the three. It was founded by Edward the Third. The knights, twenty-five in number, are the most eminent persons of the English nation, together with many illustrious foreigners, chiefly sovereign princes. The order of the Thistle was instituted in 1540, by James the Fifth of Scotland. The number of knights is sixteen, all of whom are nobility of Scotland. The order of St. Patrick was instituted in 1783. The number of knights is twenty-two, who are peers of Ireland. The order of the Bath differs in some respects from those spoken of. It is now composed of three classes, military and civil knights, grand crosses, knights commanders, and knights companions. All these orders have particular badges. There are also knights of the Guelphic order, knights of the Ionian order, of St. Michael and St. George.

KNIGHTING, *ppr.* Creating knights.

KNIGHTLESS, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

KNIGHTLIKE, *a.* Resembling a knight.

KNIGHTLINESS, *n.* Duties of a knight.

KNIGHTLY, *a* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; as, a *knightly* combat.

KNIGHT-MARSHAL, *n.* An officer in the household of the British king, who has cognizance of transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there.

KNIGHT'S FEE, *n.* In *English feudal usage*, a portion of land held by custom, sufficient to maintain a knight to do service as such for the king.

KNIGHT-SERVICE, *n.* In *English feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service, every possessor of a *knight's fee*, or estate originally of twenty pounds annual value, being obliged to attend the king in his wars. This species of tenure was abolished during the reign of Charles the Second.

KNIT, *v. t.* (nit.) *pret.* and *pp. knit* or *knitted*. [Sax. *cnyttan*; Sw. *knyta*. probably L. *nodo*, whence *nodus*, Eng. *knot*.] 1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of network; as, to *knit* a stocking.—2. To unite closely; as, let our hearts be *knit* together in love.—3. To join or cause to grow together.

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman.*

4. To tie; to fasten.

And he saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending to him, as it were a great sheet *knit* at the four corners; Acts x.

5. To draw together; to contract; as, to *knit* the brows.

KNIT, *v. i.* (nit.) To unite or interweave by needles.—2. To unite closely; to grow together. Broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.

KNIT, *n.* (nit.) Union by knitting; texture. [*Lit. us.*]

KNITCH, *n* A faggot, or burden of wood.

KNIT'TABLE, *a.* (nit'table.) That may be knit.

KNIT'TER, *n.* (knit'ter.) One that knits.

KNIT'TING, *ppr.* (nit'ting) Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.

KNIT'TING, *n.* Junction.

KNIT'TING-NEEDLE, *n.* (nit'ting-needle.) A long needle usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.

KNIT'TLE, *n* (nit'l.) [from *knit.*] A string that gathers or draws together a purse.—2. A small line used in ships to sling hammocks.

KNOB, *n* (nob.) [Sax. *cnæp*; G *knopf*; Dan *knop*, *knub*, *knap*: W. *cnwb*, *cnwpa*. The word signifies a button, a top, a bunch.] A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as, a *knob* in the flesh or on a bone.

KNOB, KNOT, KNOTTE, KNOPPE, *n* In *arch.*, a bunch of leaves, flowers, or similar ornament, as the bosses at the intersections of ribs, the ends of labels, and other mouldings, and the bunches of foliage in capitals.

KNOB, *v. i* (nob.) To grow into knobs; to bunch.

KNOB'BED, *a.* (nob'bed.) Containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOB'BINESS, *n* (nob'biness.) [from *knobby*.] The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances

KNOB'BY, *a.* (nob'by.) Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.

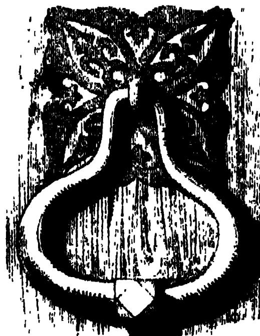
KNOCK, *v i.* (nok.) [Sax. *cnucian*; W *cnociaw*; Sw. *knacka.*] 1. To strike or beat with something thick, hard, or heavy; as, to *knock* with a club or with the fist; to *knock* at the door We never use this word to express beating with a small stick or whip.—2 To drive or be driven against; to strike against; to clash; as when one heavy body *knocks* against another.—*To knock under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered; an expression borrowed from the practice of *knocking under the table*, when conquered.

KNOCK, *v. t.* (nok.) To strike; to give blows to, with, or against something hard; to drive against; as, to *knock* the head against a post.—2. To strike a door for admittance; to rap.—*To knock down*, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock down* an ox.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock out* the brains.—*To knock up*, to arouse by knocking. In *popular use*, to beat out; to fatigue till unable to do more. In *bookbinding*, to shake into order, or otherwise make the printed sheets even at the edges.—*To knock off*, to force off by beating. At *auctions*, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.—*To knock on the head*, to kill by a blow or by blows.

KNOCK, *n* (nok.) A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy.—2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

KNOCK'ED, *pp.* Beat; struck.

KNOCK'ER, *n.* (nok'er.) One that knocks.—2. An instrument or kind of



Knocker, Village of Street, Somersetshire.

hammer, fastened to a door, to be used in seeking for admittance.

KNOCK'ING, *ppr* (nok'ing.) Beating; striking.

KNOCK'ING, *n.* (nok'ing.) A beating; a rap.

KNŌLL, *v. t.* (noll.) [Sax *cnyllan*, to beat or strike. *See* KNELL.] To ring a bell, usually for a funeral

KNŌLL, *v. i.* (nōll.) To sound, as a bell.

KNŌLL, *n.* (nōll.) [Sax. *cnoll;* Sw. *knyl*, *knöl;* W. *cnol.*] The top or crown of a hill; but more generally, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth

KNŌLL'ED, *pp.* Rung, or tolled, as a bell.

KNŌLL'ER, *n.* One who tolls a bell.

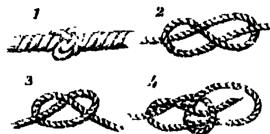
KNŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Ringing, as a bell.

KNOP, *n.* (nop) [A different spelling of *knap* or *nob.*] A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch; a button.

KNOP'PED, *a.* (nop'ped.) Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

KNOP'PERN, *n.* A species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect upon several species of oak. These nuts are hard, flat, and prickly, and are used in Austria and Germany for tanning and dyeing.

KNOT, *n.* (not.) [Sax. *cnotta;* G. *knoten;* L. *nodus;* probably connected with *knit*, but perhaps from *swelling* or *gathering.*] 1. The complication of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; as, a *knot* difficult to be untied. Knots differ as to form, size, and name, according to their different uses; as, the bowline-knot; buoyrope-knot; diamond-knot; reef-knot; wale-knot,



Knots.
1. Diamond-knot. 2. Figure of eight knot. 3. Overhanded knot. 4 Bowline-knot.

&c.—2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as, a *knot* in gardening.

In beds and curious *knots.* *Milton*

3. A bond of association or union; as, the nuptial *knot*—4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots.—5. The protuberant joint of a plant.—6. A cluster; a collection; a group; as, a *knot* of ladies; a *knot* of figures in painting.—7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved.—8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs.—9. A bird of the genus Tringa. —10. An epaulet.—11 In *seamen's language*, a division of the logline, which answers to half a minute, as a mile does to an hour, or it is the hundred-and-twentieth part of a nautical mile. Hence, when a ship goes eight miles an hour, she is said to go eight *knots*. [*See* LOG, LOG-LINE.]

KNOT, *v. t.* (not.) To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot.—2. To entangle; to perplex.—3 To unite closely.

KNOT, *v. i.* (not.) To form knots or joints, as in plants.—2. To knit knots for fringe.

KNOT'BERRY, *n.* (not'berry.) A plant of the genus Rubus.

KNOT'GRASS, *n.* (not'grass.) A British plant of the genus Illecebrum, the *I. verticillatum.* It is so called from the joints in the stem.

KNOT'LESS, *a.* (not'less.) Free from knots; without knots.

KNOT'TED, *a.* (not'ted.) Full of knots; having knots; as, the *knotted* oak.—*Knotted stem*, or *nodose stem*, in *bot.*, one that has knots, or sudden enlargements at intervals, as in the basal part of the stem of many grasses.—2 Having intersecting figures.

KNOT'TINESS, *n.* (not'tiness.) [from *knotty.*] Fulness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings.—2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

KNOT'TING, *ppr.* Entangling; uniting closely.

KNOT'TING, *n.* The preliminary process in painting on wood to prevent the knots from appearing after the painting is completed. It consists in covering the knots with a coat composed of red lead, then white lead and oil, and lastly, a coat of gold size. Sometimes leaf silver is used.

KNOTTY, *a.* (not'ty.) Full of knots; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber —2. Hard; rugged; as, a *knotty* head —3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; as, a *knotty* question or point.

KNOUT, *n.* (nout.) A punishment in Russia, inflicted with a whip. The criminal, standing erect and bound to two stakes, receives the lashes, which are inflicted on the bare back, with a leather strap, in the point of which wire is interwoven. Almost every lash is followed by a stream of blood. From 100 to 120 lashes are the highest number inflicted, and are considered equal to the punishment of death. If the criminal survives he is exiled for life into Siberia—2. The instrument employed in inflicting the above punishment.

KNŌW, *v. t.* (no.) *pret knew; pp known* [Sax. *cnawan;* Russ. *znaju*, with a prefix. This is probably from the same original as the L. *nosco, cognosco*, Gr. γινωσκω, although much varied in orthography. *Nosco* makes *novi*, which, with *g* or *c* prefixed, *gnovi* or *cnovi*, would coincide with *know, knew*. So L. *cresco, crevi*, coincides with *grow, grew* The radical sense of *knowing* is generally to take, receive, or hold.] 1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or any thing that actually exists. To *know* a thing precludes all doubt or uncertainty of its existence. We *know* what we see with our eyes, or perceive by other senses We *know* that fire and water are different substances. We *know* that truth and falsehood express ideas incompatible with each other. We *know* that a circle is not a square. We do not *know* the truth of reports, nor can we always *know* what to believe.—2 To be informed of; to be taught. It is not unusual for us to say we *know* things from information, when we rely on the veracity of the informer.—3. To distinguish; as, to *know* one man from another. We *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling —4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description. We do not always *know* a person after a long absence. We sometimes *know* a man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.—5 To be no stranger to; to be familiar. This man is well *known* to us.—6. In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with; Gen. iv.—7. To approve.

The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous; Ps. i.

8. To learn; Prov. i.—9. To acknowledge with due respect; 1 Thess. v.—10. To choose; to favour or take an interest in; Amos iii.—11. To commit; to have.

He hath made him to be sin for us who *knew* no sin; 2 Cor.

12. To have full assurance of: to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.

KNŌW, *v. i.* (no) To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; sometimes with *of.*

If any man will do his will, he shall *know of* the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself; John vii.

2 To be informed

Sir John must not *know of* it. *Shak.*

3. To take cognizance of; to examine.

Know of your youth—examine well your blood. *Shak.*

To know for, a colloquial expression used instead of *to know of.*

KNŌWABLE, *a.* (no'able.) That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.

KNŌWER, *n.* (no'er.) One who knows.

KNŌWING, *ppr.* (no'ing.) Having clear and certain perception of.—2. *a* Skilful; well informed; well instructed; as, a *knowing* man.

The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*

3 Conscious; intelligent.

A *knowing* prudent cause. *Blackmore.*

4. Cunning.

KNŌWING, *n.* (no'ing.) Knowledge.

KNŌWINGLY, *adv.* (no'ingly.) With knowledge. He would not *knowingly* offend.

KNOWL'EDGE, *n* (nol'lej) [This word seems to be compounded from the Gr. γνωσκω, Lat. *nosco* (*see* KNOW), and Lat. *legere*, to gather, read, &c.] 1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of our ideas, truth ascertained, metaphysical truth, or the discovery of what is necessarily contained in previous admissions, which was not perceived when the admissions were made; physical truth, or facts ascertained by experiment; that intellectual state when belief or opinion ends in moral certainty; assured belief; confirmed opinion. We can have no *knowledge* of that which does not exist. God has a perfect *knowledge* of all his works. Human *knowledge* is very limited, and is mostly gained by observation and experience.—2. Learning; illumination of mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*

3. Skill; as, a *knowledge* of seamanship.—4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. I have no *knowledge* of the man or thing.—5. Cognizance; notice; Ruth ii.—6. Information; power of knowing.—7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix *carnal;* as, *carnal knowledge*

KNOW'LEDGE, for ACKNOWLEDGE or AVOW, is not now used.

KNUB, (nub.) } † *v. t.* To
KNUB'BLE, (nub'ble.) } beat; to strike with the knuckle.

KNUCK'LE, *n.* (nuk'l.) [Sax. *cnucl;* G. *knöchel;* W. *cnuc,* a joint or junction; *cnuciaw,* to join, to couple.] 1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.—2. The knee joint of a calf; as, a *knuckle* of veal.—3 † The joint of a plant.—4. In *arch.,* the joint of a cylindrical form, with a pin, as an axis, by which the straps of a hinge are fastened together.

KNUCK'LE, *v. i.* (nuk'l.) To bend the fingers; to yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist, from an old custom of striking the under side of a table with the knuckle when defeated in an argument.

KNUCK'LED, *a.* Jointed.

KNUFF,† *n.* (nuff.) A lout; a clown.

KNUR, (nur.) } *n.* [G. *knorren,* a
KNURL, (nurle) } knot, a knag, a gnar.] A knot; a hard substance.

KNURL'ED, *a.* (nurl'ed.) Full of knots.

KNUR'LY, *a.* (nur'ly.) [from *knur.*] Full of knots; hard. This seems to be the same as *gnarly.*

KNUR'RY, *a* (nur'ry.) Full of knots.

KO'BA, *n.* A mammal of the tribe Capride, the Damali-koba, an animal resembling an antelope, of a size equal to a stag, and found in Central Africa.

KOH, *n.* *Cow:* the word used in calling cows. Pers. *koh,* G. *kuh,* a cow.

KO'KOB, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.

KOL'LYRITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον.] A variety of clay whose colour is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red, or yellow.

KOME'NIC ACID, *n.* A bibasic acid formed from meconic acid by the influence of heat, or the reaction of a powerful acid. It forms hard crystalline grains or crusts; its solution decomposes the carbonates, and produces a blood-red colour with the persalts of iron. It forms two sets of salts with bases, termed *Komenates.*

KOMIS'DARS, *n.* In the *East Indies,* managers or renters of provinces.

KOM'MANIC, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.

KON'IGA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Tetradynamia siliculosa, Linn., nat. order Cruciferæ. The *K. maritima,* (the *Alyssum maritimum,* Linn.,) is a British plant much cultivated. It has white flowers, honey-scented, and grows on cliffs by the sea. It has been found near Aberdeen.

KON'ILITE, *n* [Gr κονις, dust, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and remarkably fusible.

KO'NITE. *See* Conite.

KO'PECK, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a halfpenny.

KOOL, *n.* In the *East Indies* a tribe or caste.

KOOL'RIES, *n.* An *East Indian* name for cultivators.

KO'RAN, *n.* Pronounced by oriental scholars *koraun.* [Ar. *koranan,* from *kara,* to read, to call, to teach.] The Mohammedan book of faith; the alkoran.

KO'RET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

KO'RIN, *n.* The *Corinne* of Buffon, or *Antilope Corinna;* which is now believed to be only a variety of the Gazelle,—*which see.* It is a native of Central



Korin Antelope (Antilope corinna).

Africa, and is called by Adanson the kevel (*A. kevella,* Pallas). Its head is capriform, and its body much smaller than a roebuck's.

KOUPH'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. κουφος, light, and λιθος, stone.] A mineral, regarded as a variety of prehnite. It occurs in minute rhomboidal plates, of a greenish or yellowish white, translucid, glistening and pearly. It is found in the Pyrenees.

KOY'RA-TREE, or KHAIR-TREE, *n.* An East Indian name for the Acacia catechu.

KRAAL, *n.* In the southern part of Africa, among the Hottentots, a village; a collection of huts.

KRAG, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth.

KRA'KEN, *n* A supposed enormous sea animal.

KRAMERIA'CEÆ, *n.* [Krameria, one of the genera.] A small natural order of plants, chiefly remarkable for the extreme astringency of their roots; one of the species furnishing rhatany, or rhatanhia root of the druggists, a substance notoriously used in the adulteration of port wine.

KRAME'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from the root of the *krameria triandria,* or rhatany.

KRE'ASOTE, more correctly, CRE'ASOTE, *n.* [Gr. κρεας, flesh, and σωτηρ, saver.] A colourless transparent liquid, with an odour like smoked meat, and a pungent taste. It is obtained from tar, and is considered to be composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. It is the antiseptic principle of smoke, and of the impure acetic acid sometimes called pyroligneous acid.

KREM'LIN, *n.* [from *krem,* a fortress.] A kind of citadel in Moscow, which contains an imperial residence, the archbishop's palace, cathedral, &c. It is of a triangular form, about two miles in circumference, and surrounded by a high wall. This was partly destroyed by the French, but has since been repaired.

KRU'KA, *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge-sparrow.

KRUL'LER, *n.* [D. *krullen,* to curl. This is *curl* with the letters transposed.] A cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.

KRY'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. κρυος, ice, and λιθος, stone.] A hydrated fluate of alumina, and soda. When heated, it suddenly fuses, hence its name.

KU'FIC, *a.* The Kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.

KULL'AEE, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a species of kidney-bean, the *phaseolus max.*

KU'MISS, or KOU'MISS, *n.* A liquor or drink made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars.

KUP'FERNICKEL, *n.* [Ger.] An ore of nickel, of a copper colour, found in the mines of Westphalia.

KUP'FERSCHIEFER, *n* [Ger. *copper-slate.*] A term applied by German geologists to certain laminated rocks at the base of the magnesian limestone formation of Thuringia. They are impregnated with copper, and abound in fossil remains of fishes.

KU'RIL, *n.* A bird, the black petrel.

KURIL'IAN, *a.* The Kurilian isles are a chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso.

KY'ANITE, or CY'ANITE, *n.* [G. *kyanit,* Werner: from the Gr. κυανος, sky-coloured.] A mineral found both massive and in regular crystals. It is frequently in broad or compressed six-sided prisms, with bases a little inclined; or this crystal may be viewed as a four-sided prism, truncated on two of its lateral edges, diagonally opposite. Its prevailing colour is *blue,* whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue, or bluish white. It occurs also of various shades of green, and even gray, or white and reddish. It is infusible by the common blowpipe. This mineral is called by Haüy and Brongniart, *disthene,* and by Saussure, *sappare.*

KY'ANIZE, *v t.* To *kyanize* timber, is to steep it in a solution of corrosive sublimate in order to preserve it from dry rot, in so far as dry rot is produced by a fungus. This method of preventing dry rot in timber was discovered by Mr. Kyan, and hence the term.

KYE, *n.* Kine. [*Scotch.*]

KY'RIE. A word used at the beginning of all masses. It is sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of Κυριος, Lord.

KYTHE, *v. t.* [A Sax. *cythan,* Ger. *zeigen.*] To make known; to show. In a neuter sense, to appear; to be manifest. [*Scotch.*]

L

L, the twelfth letter of the English Alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid*. It represents an imperfect articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the gum that incloses the roots of the upper teeth; but the sides of the tongue not being in close contact with the roof of the mouth, the breath of course not being entirely intercepted, this articulation is attended with an imperfect sound. The shape of the letter is evidently borrowed from that of the Oriental *lamed*, or *lomad*, nearly coinciding with the Samaritan ℒ. L has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, *tell*, *bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs; *foul*, *fool*, *prowl*, *growl*, *foal*, &c., being written with a single *l*. With some nations, *l* and *r* are commutable; as in Gr. λείριον, L. *lilium*; It. *scorta*, an escort, Sp. and Port. *escolta*. Indeed *l* and *r* are letters of the same organ. By some nations of Celtic origin, *l* at the beginning of words is aspirated and doubled in writing, as in the W. *lled*, L. *latus*; *llan*, a *lawn*; *llawr*, a *floor*; Sp. *llamar*, L. *clamo*. In some words *l* is mute, as in *half*, *calf*, *walk*, *talk*, *chalk*. In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, *l* is sometimes preceded by *h*, and aspirated, as in *hlaf*, loaf; *hladan*, to lade or load; *hlot*, lot; *hlinian*, *hleonian*, to learn, Gr. κλίνω, L. *clino*. In the latter word the Saxon *h* represents the Greek κ and Latin *c*, as it does in many other words. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound; as, in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eagl*. As a numeral, L denotes 50, and with a dash, L̄, 50,000. As an abbreviation, in Latin, it stands for Lucius; L. L. S. for a sesterce, or two *libræ* and a half. LL.D., *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws. *L.* also often stands for *libra*, a pound in money, and *lb.* for a pound in weight. It is also often used for *Liber*, book, or division in a work.

LA, *exclam.* [perhaps corrupted from *look*, but this is doubtful.] Look; see; behold. It is obsolete, except as a vulgarism.

LA, in *music*, the syllable by which Guido denotes the last sound of each hexachord. If the hexachord begins in C, the *la* answers to our A; if in G, to our E, and if in F, to D.

LAB,† *n.* A great talker; a blabber.

LAB'ADIST, *n.* The Labadists were followers of Jean de Labadie, who lived in the seventeenth century. They held that God can and does deceive men, that the observance of the Sabbath is a matter of indifference, and other peculiar or heretical opinions.

LABARRA'QUE'S DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of carbonate of soda impregnated with chlorine.

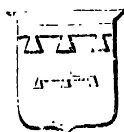
LAB'ARUM, *n.* [origin unknown.] The standard of Constantine, which he caused to be formed in commemoration of the vision of the cross in the heavens. It was a long pike, having a transverse beam, to which was attached a silken veil, wrought with images of the monarch and his children, and on the top was a crown of gold inclosing the mysterious monogram representing the cross, with the initial letters of the name of Christ. The word is sometimes used for any other standard or flag.

LAB'DANUM. *See* LADANUM.

LABEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *labefactio*, from *labefacio*; *labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.] A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin.

LAB'EFY,† *v. t.* To weaken or impair.

LABEL, *n.* [W. *llab*, a strip; *labed*, a label.] 1. A narrow slip of silk, paper, parchment, or other material, containing a name or title, and affixed to any thing, denoting its contents. Such are the *labels* affixed to the vessels of an apothecary. *Labels* are also affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal.—2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition; as a codicil.—3. In *her.*, a fillet with pendants or points, a figure usually added to coat armour to mark a distinction in the arms of the eldest son during the life of the father; in which case it has three points. A label of five points is the distinction of the heir whilst the grandfather is living: one of seven points, the difference for the heir in the lifetime of his great-grandfather, and so on. The label is also termed a *file*.—4. A long thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a centre-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c. In *Gothic arch.*, labels are projecting mouldings over doors, windows, &c., called hood-mouldings in the interior; drips or dripstones, and weather-mouldings in the exterior.



Label of three points.

LA'BEL, *v. t.* To affix a label to.

LA'BELLED, *pp.* Furnished with a label.

LA'BELLING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a label.

LABELL'UM, *n.* [L. a little lip.] A term applied in botany to one of the three pieces forming the corolla, in orchideous plants. It is often spurred.

LA'BENT, *a.* [L. *labens.*] Sliding; gliding.

LA'BIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *labium*, a lip. *See* LIP.] Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips; as, a *labial* articulation. Thus *b*, *p*, and *m* are *labial* articulations; and *oo*, Fr. *ou*, It. *u*, is a *labial* vowel.

LA'BIAL, *n.* A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as, *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*.

LABIA'TÆ, or **LAMIA'CEÆ**, *n.* The mint tribe, a very important and extensive nat. order of exogenous plants, with irregular unsymmetrical monopetalous flowers, and a four-lobed ovary, changing to four seed-like monospermous fruits. The plants of this order inhabit the more temperate regions of the earth; they are generally herbaceous, with square stems, and opposite leaves. Many of the species are valued for their fragrance, as lavender and thyme; others for their stimulating qualities, as mint and peppermint; others as aromatics, as savory, basil, and marjoram; several are used as febrifuges, as the Ocymum febrifugum of Sierra Leone. Rosemary is used in the manufacture of Hungary water, and its oil is that which gives the green colour to bear's grease and such pomatums. Betony, ground ivy, horehound, and others, possess bitter tonic qualities. Numerous species are objects of great beauty, as various kinds of sage, gardoquia, and dracocephalum.

LA'BIATE, } *a.* [from L. *labium*, lip.]
LA'BIATED, } In *bot.*, a *labiate* corolla is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, or monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments, arranged in two opposite divisions or lips.



Labiate Corolla.

LA'BILE,† *a.* [Low L. *labilis.*] Liable to err, fall, or apostatize.

LABIODENT'AL, *a.* [L. *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; as *f* and *v*.

LA'BIUM, *n.* [L. a lip.] In *entom.*, the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*. In *conchol.*, the inner lip of the shell, the outer being called the *labrum*.

LA'BORANT,† *n.* A chemist.

LAB'ORATORY, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire*, from *labor*.] 1. A house or place properly constructed and fitted up for the purpose of carrying on chemical operations and experiments.—2. In *military affairs*, a place where arms are manufactured or repaired, and where all sorts of fireworks are prepared, both for actual service and for experiments, viz., quick matches, fuses, portfires, grape-shot, case-shot, carcasses, hand-grenades, cartridges, shells filled, and fuses fixed, wads, &c.—3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use. Hence the stomach is called the grand *laboratory* of the human body; the liver, the *laboratory* of the bile.

LA'BOUR, *n.* [L. *labor*, from *labo*, to fail.] 1. Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness; particularly, the exertion of the limbs in occupations by which subsistence is obtained, as in agriculture and manufactures, in distinction from exertions of strength in play or amusements, which are denominated *exercise* rather than *labour*. Toilsome work; pains; travail; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue. After the *labours* of the day, the farmer retires, and rest is sweet. Moderate *labour* contributes to health.

> What is obtained by *labour*, will of right be the property of him by whose *labour* it is gained. — *Rambler.*

2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness; as, the *labour* of compiling and writing a history.—3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment; as, the *labours* of the apostles in propagating Christianity.—4. Work done, or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion.

Being a *labour* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*

5. Heroic achievement; as, the *labours* of Hercules.—6. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.—7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, &c.

They rest from their *labours*; Rev. xiv.

8. In *nautical* language, the action of a ship in a heavy sea when she jerks or is uneasy.

LA'BOUR, *v. i.* [L. *laboro.*] 1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil.

Six days shalt thou *labour*, and do all thy work; Exod. xx.

2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth; John vi.

3. To toil; to be burdened.

Come unto me all ye that *labour*, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest; Matth. xi.

4. To move with difficulty.

The stone that *labours* up the hill. *Glanville.*

5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea.—6. To be in distress; to be pressed.

As sounding cymbals aid the *labouring* moon. *Dryden.*

7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of childbirth.—8. To journey or march.

Make not all the people to *labour* thither; Josh. vii.

9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office. 1 Tim. v.—10. To perform Christian offices.—*To labour under*, to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with; as, to *labour under* a disease or an affliction.

LA'BOUR, *v. t.* To work at; to till; to cultivate.

The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only *laboured* by children. *Tooke.*

2. To prosecute with effort; to urge; as, to *labour* a point or argument.—3. To form or fabricate with exertion; as, to *labour* arms for Troy.—4. To beat; to belabour. [*The latter word is generally used.*]—5. To form with toil and care; as, a *laboured* composition.

LA'BOURED, *pp.* Tilled; cultivated; formed with labour. In the *arts*, any work which bears the marks of constraint and hardness of style, is said to be *laboured*. The term is opposed to free, graceful, flowing.

LA'BOURER, *n.* One who labours in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.

LA'BOURING, *ppr.* Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or difficulty; cultivating.—2. A *labouring man*, or *labourer*, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an artisan; but this restricted sense is not always observed. A *hard labouring man*, is one accustomed to hard labour.—*Labouring oar*, the oar which requires the most strength or exertion, or on which most depends.

LABO'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *laboriosus*; Fr. *laborieux.*] 1. Using exertion; employing labour; diligent in work or service; assiduous; *used of persons*: as, a *laborious* husbandman or mechanic; a *laborious* minister or pastor.—2. Requiring labour; toilsome; tiresome; not easy: as, *laborious* duties or services.—3. Requiring labour, exertion, perseverance, or sacrifices.

Dost thou love watchings, abstinence or toil,

Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*

LABO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With labour, toil, or difficulty.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.—2. Diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOURLESS, *a.* Not laborious.

LA'BOUR-SAVING, *a.* Saving labour; adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men.

LA'BOURSOME,† *a.* Made with great labour and diligence.

LAB'RADORITE, or **LAB'RADOR FELSPAR**, *n.* A mineral found on the coast of Labrador, and formerly called *Labrador hornblende*. It has been found massive and disseminated only. It is distinguished by its splendent changeability of colour.

LAB'RIDANS, **LAB'RIDÆ**, or **LABROI'DES**, *n.* [L. *labrum*, a lip.] The wrasse tribe, a family of acanthopterygious fishes, having the genus Labrus as the type.

LA'BROSE, *a.* [L. *labrum*, a lip.] Having thick lips.

LA'BRUM, *n.* [L. a lip.] In *entom.*, the usually movable part which, terminating the face anteriorly, covers the mouth from above, and represents the upper lip.—2. In *conchol.*, the outer lip of a shell.—3. A basin or vase placed in the caldarium of the ancient baths. It contained hot water for the ablutions of those who used the vapour bath.

LAB'RUS, *n.* [L. *labrum*, a lip.] A genus of spiny-finned fishes in the system of Cuvier, so called on account of their well-developed double fleshy lips. The fishes of this genus are termed wrasses.

LABURN'UM, *n.* A tree of the genus Cytisus, the *C. laburnum* of Linn., a native of the Alps, and much cultivated by way of ornament. It is well known in gardens for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow flowers. The seeds contain a poisonous substance called Cytisine, and the wood is occasionally used by the turner for ornamental purposes. The wood of the tree-laburnum (*C. alpinus*), is much prized by cabinetmakers. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ.

LAB'YRINTH, *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*; Gr. λαβυρινθος.] 1. Among the ancients, a place usually subterraneous, full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. The most remarkable of these edifices mentioned, are the Egyptian and the Cretan labyrinths.—2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.—3. Formerly, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens.—4. A cavity in the ear.—*Labyrinth fret*, in *arch.*, a fret with many turnings in the form of a labyrinth.—5. In *metallurgy*, a series of troughs attached to a stamping mill, through which a current of water passes, for the purpose of washing away the suspended pulverized ore, and subsequently depositing it at different distances, depending upon its state of comminution.

LABYRINTH'IAN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed.

LABYRINTH'IC, *a.* Like a labyrinth.

LABYRINTH'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.

LABYRINTH'INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth.

LAC, *n.* [Sp. *laca*; G. *lack*; Dan. D. *lak*: said to be from the Arabic.] A resinous substance produced mainly upon the Ficus Indica or Banyan tree, by the Coccus Ficus or Coccus Lacca. It is composed of five different varieties of resin, with a small quantity of several other substances, particularly a red colouring matter. *Stick lac* is the substance in its natural state, encrusting small twigs. When broken off and boiled in water, it loses its red colour, and is called *seed lac*. When melted and reduced to a thin crust, it is called *shell lac*. United with ivory black or vermilion, it forms black and red *sealing wax*. Lac dissolved in alcohol or other menstrua, by different methods of preparation, constitutes various kinds of *varnishes* and *lacquers*. *Lac-dye*, the watery infusion of the ground stick lac evaporated to dryness, and formed into cakes, and used for dyeing scarlet cloth. Another preparation of the colouring matter of lac is termed *lac-lake*. Both preparations are imported from the East Indies.

LAC'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as, *laccic acid*, which was separated from stick lac by Dr. John. It is yellow, crystallizable, and forms, with potassa, soda, and lime, deliquescent soluble salts, termed *laccates*. With the oxides of mercury and lead, it forms insoluble salts.

LAC'CINE, *n.* A substance discovered in shell lac by Unverdorben. It remains after all the soluble matters in water, alcohol, and ether have been extracted. It is brittle, yellow, and translucent.

LACE, *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, a tie or knot; Fr. *lacet*; L. *laqueus.*] 1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins, and called *pillow*, or *bone* lace; that produced by machinery is generally termed *bobbin-net*. Fine *laces* are manufactured in France, Belgium, &c.—*A rack of lace*, a certain number of meshes counted perpendicularly; it contains 240 meshes or holes.—2. A kind of semi-metallic trimming for robes, &c. for expensive suits of clothes, civil or military; now chiefly confined to the latter. It is a narrow tissue, the weft being of vegetable fibre, the woof of silver or silver gilt thread.—3. A string; a cord.—4. A snare; a gin.—5. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.

Doll ne'er was called to cut her *lace*. *Swift.*

LACE, *v. t.* To fasten with a string, through eyelet holes.

When Jenny's stays are newly *laced*. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with lace; as, cloth *laced* with silver or silver gilt lace.—3. To embellish with variegations or stripes.

Look, love, what envious streaks

Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shak.*

4. To beat; to lash; [probably to make stripes on.]

I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

LACE-BARK, *n.* The bark of a shrub in the West Indies, the Daphne lagetta, or Lagetta lintearia, nat. order Thymelaceæ, so called from the texture of its inner bark.

LACED, *pp.* Fastened with lace or a string; also tricked out with lace.—*Laced mutton*,† courtesans. *Shakspeare.*

LACE-FRAME, *n.* A machine by which bobbin-net is produced

LACEMAKER, *n.* One whose employment is to make lace

LACEMAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace.

LAC'ERABLE, *a.* [*See* LACERATE.] That may be torn.

LAC'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *lacero*, to tear.] To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing; as, to *lacerate* the flesh It is applied chiefly to the flesh, or figuratively to the heart. But sometimes it is applied to the political or civil divisions in a state.

LAC'ERATE, } *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn.
LAC'ERATED, } —2. In *bot.*, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments; as, a *lacerated* leaf.

LACERA'TION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending.

LAC'ERATIVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear; as, *lacerative* humours.

LACER'TIAN, *a* Belonging to the family of lizards

LACER'TIDÆ, *n.* [L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] A group of the order *sauria*, forming the second family of reptiles in the Cuvierian system. They are subdivided into the two great genera, Monitor and Lacerta, each of which is again subdivided.

LAC'ERTINE, *a* [L *lacertus*.] Like a lizard.

LACERT'US, *n.* The girrock, a fish of the gar-fish kind; also, the lizard fish.

LACE-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like lace.

LACEWOMAN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.

LACHE, } *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*,
LACH'ES, } from *lache*; L. *laxus*, lax, slow.] In *law*, neglect; negligence. *Laches* of entry, a neglect of the heir to enter.

LACH'RYMABLE, or **LAC'RYMABLE,** *a.* Lamentable.

LACH'RYMAL, or **LAC'RYMAL,** *a.* [Fr. from L. *lachryma*, a tear.] 1. Generating or secreting tears; as, the *lachrymal* gland.—2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.

LACH'RYMARY, or **LAC'RYMARY,** *a.* Containing tears.

LACH'RYMATION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.

LACH'RYMATORY, *n.* [Fr. *lachrymatoire*.] A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial

LACH'RYMOSE, *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

LACING, *ppr* Fastening with a string; adorning or trimming with lace.

LACING, *n.* In *ships*, the rope or line used to confine the heads of sails to their yards or gaffs; also, a piece of compass or knee-timber fayed to the back of the figure and the knee of the head.

LACIN'IATE, } *a.* [L. *lacinia*, a
LACIN'IATED, } hem.] 1. Adorned with fringes.—2. In *bot.*, jagged.

LACI'NULA, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a term given to the abruptly inflexed acumen of each of the petals of an umbelliferous flower.

LACK, *v t.* [D. *leeg*, empty; *leegen*, to empty; Dan *lak*, a fault; *lakker*, to decline or wear away; Goth *afligan*, to lack or fail; L. *deliquium*, which seems to be connected with *linquo*, to leave, to faint, and with *liquo*, to melt, *liquid*, &c.] 1 To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess.

It any of you *lack* wisdom let him ask it of God; James i.

2.† To blame.

LACK, *v. i.* To be in want.

The young lions do *lack* and suffer hunger; Ps. xxxiv.

2. To be wanting.

Perhaps there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; Gen. xviii.

LACK, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

He that gathered little, had no *lack*; Ex. xvi.

LACK, or **LAC OF RUPEES.** In *the East*, 100,000 rupees, which at 2s. sterling each, amount to £10,000.

LACKADAI'SICAL, *a.* In a ludicrous sense, affectedly pensive.

LACK'ADAISY, *exclam.* Used ludicrously for *lack-a-day*.

LACK-A-DAY, *exclam* of sorrow or regret; alas! alas! the day.

LACK'BRAIN, *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding.

LACK'ER, *n.* One who lacks.

LACK'EY, *n.* [Fr. *laquais*; It. *lacchè*; Eth. *lak*, to send, whence *lake*, a servant; L. *lego*, to send. From this root is the Shemitic מלאך, *malack*, a messenger.] An attending servant; a footboy or footman.

LACK'EY, *v. t.* To attend servilely.

LACK'EY, *v. i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.

Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble *lackey* by their side.
Sandys.

LACK'EYED, *pp.* Attended servilely.

LACK'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; not possessing.

LACK'LINEN, *a.* Wanting shirts. [*Lit. us.*]

LACK'LUSTRE, *n.* A want of lustre, or that which wants brightness.

LAC'MUS. *See* LITMUS.

LACON'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L.
LACON'ICAL, } *laconicus*; from *Laconia* or *Lacones*, the Spartans.] 1. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans; as, a *laconic* phrase.—2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedemonia.

LACON'ICALLY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely; as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.

LACON'ICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.

LA'CONISM } *n.* [L. *laconismus.*]
LACON'ICISM, } 1 A concise style. —2. A brief sententious phrase or expression.

LACON'ICUM, *n.* A name given to a recess in the caldarium of the ancient baths, or to that portion of the apartment in which the labrum or vase for the ablutions of those using the vapour bath was placed. In the baths of the emperors, it appears to have been a separate chamber, more highly heated than the caldarium, and intended to produce violent perspiration. By some writers, however, the term *laconicum* is supposed to refer, not to any apartment, but merely to the cupola in the floor of the hot bath, in which the flame from the hypocaust or furnace played, to heat the apartment. The name is derived from *Laconica*, in the capital of which country, Lacedæmon, the laconicum is said to have been first used.

LAC'QUER or **LACK'ER,** *n.* [Fr *laque.*] A varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, coloured by yellow, orange, or red colouring matter. Lacquers are used for varnishing brass, and some other metals, in order to give them a golden colour, and preserve their lustre. Sometimes other resinous substances are employed in making lacquers; as, sandarach, mastic, copal, &c.

LAC'QUER or **LACK'ER,** *v t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacquer, for the purpose of improving colour or preserving from tarnishing and decay.

LAC'QUERED or **LACK'ERED,** *pp.* Covered with lacquer; varnished.

LAC'QUERING, *ppr.* Covering with lacquer; varnishing.

LAC'QUERING or **LACK'ERING,** *n.* The art of covering metals with lacquer to improve their colour, and preserve them from tarnishing.

LACTAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk.

LAC'TANT, *a.* [L. *lactans*, from *lacto*, to give suck; *lac*, milk.] Suckling; giving suck. [*Lit. us.*]

LACTA'RIUM, *n.* A milk-room. In *Roman arch.*, it was a place in the herb market, indicated by a column called *columna lactaria*, where foundlings were fed and nourished.

LAC'TARY, *a.* [L. *lactarius*, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.] Milky; full of white juice like milk. [*Lit. us.*]

LAC'TARY, *n.* [L. *lactarius.*] A dairy-house.

LAC'TATE, *n.* In *chem.*, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. All the lactates are soluble, and many of them uncrystallizable. The lactate of urea is contained in human urine

LACTA'TION, *n.* [L. *lacto*, to give suck.] The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling.

LAC'TEAL, *a.* Pertaining to milk.—2. Conveying chyle; as, a *lacteal* vessel.

LAC'TEAL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory.

LAC'TEOUS, *a.* [L. *lacteus*, from *lac*, milk.] 1. Milky; resembling milk.—2. Lacteal; conveying chyle; as, a *lacteous* vessel.

LACTES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lactescens*, *lactesco*, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.] 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky colour.—2 In *bot.*, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red.

LACTES'CENT, *a.* Producing milk or white juice.—2. Abounding with a thick coloured juice.

LAC'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as, the *lactic* acid. This acid was found by Berzelius in several animal liquids, and particularly in human urine. It is not only formed in milk when it becomes sour, but also in the fermentation of several vegetable juices, and in the putrefaction of some animal matters. The acid which is found in the fermented juice of beet-root, turnips, and carrots, in sour-krout, in fermented rice-water, in the fermented extract of nux vomica, and in the infusion of bark used by tanners, is for the most part pure lactic acid. Lactic acid is composed of 6 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 5 of oxygen, its equivalent being 81. It is colourless, inodo-

rous, very sour, and of a sirupy consistence. It coagulates milk.

LACTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; as, a *lactiferous* duct.—2. Producing a thick coloured juice; as a plant.

LAC'TINE, *n.* Sugar of milk, a substance obtained by evaporating whey till it crystallizes, and treating the crystals with animal charcoal, and repeated crystallizations. It forms crystallized cakes of a prismatic and lamellar fracture; it is slightly sweet and gritty. It is convertible, like starch, into granular sugar by boiling with a very dilute sulphuric acid. Nitric acid converts it into malic, oxalic, and mucic or saclactic acid.

LACTOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *lac*, milk, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the different qualities of milk. Several instruments of this sort have been invented. One consists of a glass tube a foot long, with a funnel at the top. The upper two inches of the tube are marked in small divisions, and when the instrument is filled with milk to the height of one foot, the depth of cream it yields is noted by the graduations on the upper part.

LACTU'CA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia æqualis of Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. They consist of annual and biennial herbs, many of which are eminently useful as salad and culinary plants. The *L. sativa* or garden lettuce is one of the principal kinds of vegetables used for salads. Many varieties are cultivated in our gardens, some of which have come to us from the Greek Archipelago and the coast of the Levant, and others, as the Cos lettuces, from the island of Cos, the modern Stanco. Several species are found wild in Britain, known by the name of lettuces; as, the *L. virosa* or strong-scented lettuce the *L. scariola* or prickly lettuce. The juice of the different species is usually milky, bitter, astringent, and narcotic, especially in *L. virosa* and *sylvestris*.

LACTUCA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] The inspissated milky juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, or garden lettuce, and also of the *L. virosa*, and *L. scariola*. It possesses slight anodyne properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for opium.

LACTUCEL'LA, *n.* In *bot.*, the sow-thistle.

LACTU'CIC ACID, *n.* A peculiar acid discovered in the juice of the *lactuca virosa*. It bears some resemblance to oxalic acid.

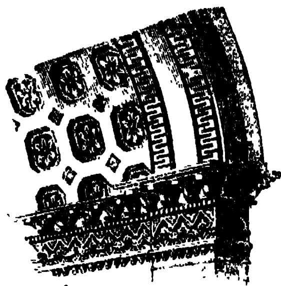
LAC'TUCINE, *n.* The active principle of *Lactucarium*. It forms yellowish indistinct crystals, which have a strong persistent bitter taste. The anodyne effects of lactucarium are most probably to be ascribed to lactucine.

LACTU'MEN, *n.* [L. from *lac*, milk, so named from the white colour of the pustules.] In *med.*, the milk-scab, which affects children at the breast.

LACU'NA, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a term applied in describing lichens, to denote one of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus. Also, a name given occasionally to the internal organ, commonly called an air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants.

LACU'NÆ, *n.* [L. *lacuna*, a hollow.] In *bot.*, little pits or depressions, or hollow cavities.

LACU'NAR, *n.* [L.] In *arch.*, a ceiling or soffit. Correctly a ceiling or soffit



Ceiling with Lacunars, Buckingham Palace.

containing lacunars, panels or coffers.

LACUNA'RIA or **LACU'NARS**, *n.* The panels or coffers in ceilings, or the soffits of cornices.

LACUNET'TE, *n.* In *fort.*, a small fosse or ditch.

LACU'NOUS, } *a.* [L. *lacunosus*, from
LACUNOSE, } *lacuna*, a ditch or hollow.] Furrowed or pitted; having a few scattered, irregular, broadish, but shallow excavations, as a surface. A *lacunose* leaf has the disk depressed between the veins.

LACUS'TRAL, **LACUS'TRINE**, *a.* [L. *lacus*, a lake.] Pertaining to a lake.—*Lacustrine deposits*, deposits formed at the bottom of lakes, which frequently consist of a series of strata disposed with great regularity one above the other. From the study of these numerous fresh-water deposits, geologists obtain a knowledge of the ancient condition of the land.

LAD, *n.* [W. *llawd*, a lad; and Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, Rus. *lead*, people, are probably from the same root; Ir. *lath*, a youth, D. *loot*, a shoot; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ילד, *yalad*, to procreate or bear young; Ar. *walada*, id.] A young man or boy; a stripling.

LAD'ANUM, *n.* [said to be Arabic.] The resinous juice which exudes from the *Cistus ladaniferus*, a shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, or from Cistus Creticus, which grows in Crete, Syria, &c. It is collected with a kind of rake, with leather thongs attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed. The best sort is in dark-coloured black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler colour. It is chiefly used in external applications.

LAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *hlædder*; D. *ladder* or *leer*; G. *leiter*, a ladder, a leader, a guide; *leiten*, to lead.] 1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps, by which persons may ascend a building, &c.—2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending; as, a *ladder* made of cords.

> Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*. —*Shak.*

3. Gradual rise; elevation.

> Mounting fast toward the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical. —*Swift.*

4. In *marine language*, the staircase between two decks. That by which officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter deck, is termed the *companion ladder*. There are other kinds of ladders used in ships, some of which are made of rope, as the boltsprit ladder.

LAD'DIE, *n.* [dimin from *lad*.] A boy.—2. *As a term of endearment*, a young man. [*Scotch.*]

LADE, *v. t.* pret. *laded*; pp. *laded*, *laden*. [Sax. *ladan* and *hladan*; G. *laden*; Dan. *lader*; Rus. *klad*, a load or cargo; *kladu*, to put, to lay, to make, build, or found, to lay eggs, to give, to suppose, &c. Here we observe that to *load* or *lade* is to throw, that is, to put on or in, for to send, thrust, throw, is the sense of laying eggs. Now this is precisely the radical signification of the words *load*, *lad*, W. *llawd*, *clod*, L. *plaudo*, &c.] 1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. We *lade* a ship with cotton. We *lade* a horse or other beast with corn.

> And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence; Gen. xlii.

2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.—3.† To draw water.

LADE,† *n.* The mouth of a river.

LĀDED, } *pp.* Loaded; charged with a
LĀDEN, } burden or freight.—2. *a.* Oppressed, burdened. *Laden* is more used than *Laded*.—*Laden in bulk*, the state of a ship loaded with a cargo which lies loose in the hold, as corn, salt, &c.

LADIES, *n.* In *slated work*, small slates measuring about 15 inches long and 8 inches broad.

LĀDING, *ppr.* Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.

LĀDING, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship; Acts xxvii.

LAD'KIN, *n.* A little lad; a youth. [*Little used.*]

LA'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hlædle*, from *hladan*, supra.] 1. An utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel.—2. The receptacle of a mill wheel, which receives the water which moves it.—3. In *gunnery*, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

LA'DLEFUL, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

LA'DY, *n.* [Sax. *hlafdig*, *hlæfdiga*, *hlæfdia*. The first syllable of this word occurs in *hlaford*, lord, and this is supposed to be *hlaf*, a loaf, and the words to signify *bread-givers*. But this is doubtful; the meaning of the last syllable not being ascertained in either word.] 1. A woman of distinction, correlative to *Lord*; the proper title of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl. By custom, however, it is given as a common name, without being a title, to almost every well-dressed female, though it ought to be confined to those who are distinguished by their manners, their education, and the elegance of their recreative pursuits.—2. A word of complaisance; used of women.—3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.

LA'DY-BIRD, }
LA'DY-BUG, } *n.* A small red vagi-
LA'DY-COW, } pennous or sheath-
LA'DY-FLY, } winged insect, belonging to the family Aphidiphagi of Cuvier. Various spe-

cies are extremely common on trees and plants in gardens.—2. A coleopterous insect of the genus Coccinella.

LA'DY CHAPEL, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches. It was variously placed, but generally to the eastward of the high altar; and in churches of earlier date than the thirteenth century, the lady chapel is generally an additional building. The term is of modern application.

LA'DY-DĀY, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the holy virgin, March 25th. It is one of the immovable festivals of the English church.

LA'DY-LIKE, *a.* Like a lady in manners; genteel; well bred.—2. Soft; tender; delicate.

LADY'S BED STRAW *n* A plant of the genus Galium [*See* Galium.]

LADY'S BOWER, *n* A plant of the genus Clematis, the *C. vitalba* of Linn., called also Traveller's joy. [*See* Clematis.]

LADY'S CŌMB or **VENUS' CŌMB**, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix, the *S pecten Veneris* of Linn., called also Shepherd's needle Class and order Pentandria digynia, nat. order Umbelliferæ. It is a British annual plant, with white flowers, and grows in cultivated fields. Its name is derived from the sharp and long points to the fruit.

LADY'S CUSHION, *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga [*See* Saxifraga.]

LADY'S FINGER, *n* A plant of the genus Anthyllis, the *A vulneraria* of Linn., also called *Kidney vetch*,—*which see*

LADY'S MANTLE, *n.* The popular name of several British species of plants of the genus Alchemilla. Class and order Tetrandria monogynia of Linn., nat. order Sanguisorbeæ. A decoction of the common Lady's mantle (*A. vulgaris*) is slightly tonic, and is asserted by Frederick Hoffmann and others to have the effect of restoring the faded beauty of ladies to its earliest freshness

LADY'S SEAL, *n* A plant of the genus Tamus, the *T. communis* of Linn., called also Black bryony Class and order Diœcia hexandria, nat. order Dioscoreaceæ. It is a perennial plant with greenish white flowers and scarlet berries, and grows in hedges and woods in England.

LADY'S SLIPPER, *n.* A plant of the genus Cypripedium, the *C. calceolus* of Linn. [*See* Cypripedium.]

LADY'S SMOCK, *n* A plant of the genus Cardamine, the *C. pratensis* of Linn., a cruciferous plant. [*See* Cardamine.]

LADY'S TRESSES, *n.* The popular name of two or three species of British plants of the genus Neottia They belong to the nat. order Orchidaceæ.

LA'DYSHIP, *n* The title of a lady.

LAG, *a.* [This word belongs to the root of *slack, slow, sluggish, languish, long;* Goth. *laggs;* W. *llag, llac;* Gr. λαγγάω, λαγγάζω. See the Verb] 1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy.—2. Last; long delayed; as, the *lag* end. [This adjective is not now in use]

LAG † *n* The lowest class, the rump; the fag end.—2. He that comes behind.

LAG, *v i* [W. *llag, llac*, slack, loose; Goth. *laggs*, long; Eng. to *flag*, and *flacceo, langueo*, to *languish*, &c. The sense is to extend or draw out, or to become lax or loose.] To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.

I shall not *lag* behind. *Milton.*

LAG, *v. t.* To slacken.

LAGENA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cucurbitaceæ, and remarkable on account of the bottle-shaped fruit of some of the species. *L. vulgaris* is the common bottle gourd, the fruit of which is used to prepare water-flasks, &c.

LAG'GARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.

LAG'GER, *n.* A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.

LAG'GING, *ppr.* Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind.

The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden*

LAG'GINS, *n.* The planking laid on the ribs of the centering of a tunnel, to carry the brick or stone work.

LAG'OMYS, *n.* [Gr. λαγως, a hare, and μυς, a rat.] A rat-hare; a genus of rodent animals, forming a link between the hare and the rat. They have been found in Siberia only. They differ from the hares proper in having moderate-sized ears, legs nearly equal, and no tail.

LAGOON', **LAGUNE**, *n* [It. and Sp *laguna*, from the root of *lake*.] A fen, moor, marsh, shallow pond or lake: as, the *lagunes* of Venice

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA, *n.* Hare's eye, a disease in which the eye cannot be shut

LAGOS'TOMA, *n.* Hare-lip.

LAGRIMO'SO. [Ital.] In *music*, a direction to the performer, when appended to a piece of music, denoting that it is to be performed in a weeping plaintive manner.

LAGU'RUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Gramineæ. [*See* Hare's tail grass]

LA'IC, **LA'ICAL**, *a* [It. *laico, laicale*, Fr *laique*, L. *laicus*, from Gr. λαικος, from λαος, people The Greek λαος is probably a contracted word.] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.

LA'IC, *n.* A layman.

LAID, *pret.* and *pp* of *lay;*—so written for *layed* *Laid-up*, the situation of a ship when she is unrigged or dismantled, during the winter; or laid by for want of employment; or when from age, &c., she is rendered incapable of further service.

LAIGH, *a.* [Teut. *laegh*, low.] Low in situation; not tall; as, a *laigh* man [*Scotch.*]

LAIN, *pp* of *lie*. *Lien* would be a more regular orthography, but *lain* is generally used.

LAIR, *n.* [G *lager*, from the root of *lay*. L. *locus*] 1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast.—2. Pasture; the ground.—3 In *Scotland*, a burying place; a tomb.

LAIRD, *n* [contracted from Sax. *hlaford*, lord.] In modern times, a landed gentleman under the degree of a knight. Anciently the title of *laird* was given only to those proprietors who held immediately of the crown [*Scotch.*]

LA'ITY, *n.* [Gr. λαος, *people. See* Laic.] 1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders.—2.† The state of a layman, or of not being in orders.

LAKE, *v. i.* [Sw. *leka;* Dan. *leger;* Goth. *laikan*.] To play; to sport. *North of England.* This is *play*, Sax. *plegan*, without a prefix.

LAKE, *n* [G *Lache*, a puddle; Fr. *lac;* L. *lacus;* Sax. *luh;* Scot. *loch;* Ir. *lough;* Ice. *laugh* A lake is a stand of water, from the root of *lay*. Hence L. *lagena*, Eng. *flagon*, and Sp *laguna*, lagoon.] A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth, wholly surrounded by land, and having no direct or immediate communication with the ocean, or with any seas, or having so only by means of rivers. It differs from a *pond* in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a pond or lake indifferently. Lakes are divided into four classes: 1. Those which have no outlet, and receive no running water. 2. Those which have an outlet, but receive no superficial running water, and are consequently fed by springs. 3 Those which receive and discharge streams of water (by far the most numerous class) 4 Those which receive streams of water, and which have no visible outlet, as the Caspian sea and lake Aral. Lakes are also sometimes divided into fresh-water lakes and salt-water lakes. North America contains some of the largest *lakes* on the globe, particularly the *lakes* Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.—2. A compound of aluminous earth with red colouring matter of certain animal and vegetable substances; thus we have cochineal and lac lakes, madder lake, &c Sometimes the term lake is indiscriminately applied to all compounds of alumina and colouring matter.

LĀKE'LET, *n.* A little lake.

LAKE-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lake

LAKY, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes.

LALLA'TION, *n.* The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound like *l*.

LA'MA, *n* [in the Tangutanese dialect mother of souls, pastor of souls] Among the Mongols, Lama is the appellation of all the members of the priestly order: but among the Calmucs it signifies only the more distinguished Hence the religion of the Mongols and Calmucs is called *Lamaism*, in which the Dalai-Lama or Great Lama is esteemed the representative of the Shigemooni, who is honoured as the highest God In Thibet, he is the head of both ecclesiastical and secular affairs, and is esteemed not merely as a representative of divinity upon earth, but as himself a divinity. Next to the inhabitants of Thibet, the Tartars pay him the greatest reverence, and believe that the supreme divinity resides in him. The chief residence of the Dalai-Lama is in the vicinity of Lassa, the capital of Great Thibet; but secondary Lamas reside in several other places

LA'MAISM, *n.* The religion of the Mongols and Calmucs It teaches that the earth is inhabited by degenerate spirits from the upper world; thus, the human soul, after it has been subjected to a state of trial, and has passed a good or bad life, enters upon a higher or lower condition. This doctrine renders the worshippers of the Lama benevolent and moral. Their idol worship consists in prayers, and clamorous songs with music, in splendid processions, pilgrimages, and personal castigations.

LAMAN'TIN, **LAMEN'TIN**, *n.* The popular name of an herbivorous

cetaceous genus of animals, comprising two species, Manatus Americanus of South America, and Manatus Senegalensis of Western Africa.

LAMB, *n.* (lam.) [Goth. *lamb*; Sax. *lamb*; G. *lamm*. The letter *b* is casual and useless. I suspect the word to signify a shoot, as in other cases of the young of animals, from a root which is retained in the Welsh *llamu*, to bound, to skip.] 1. The young of the sheep kind. –2 The *Lamb of God*, in Scripture, the Saviour Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

Behold the *Lamb of God*, who taketh away the sin of the world; John i.

LAMB, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

LAMB'ALE, *n.* A country feast at lamb-shearing.

LAM'BATIVE, *a.* [L. *lambo*, to lick. W. *llaib*, *lleibiaw*, to lap.] Taken by licking. [*Lit. us.*]

LAM'BATIVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAM'BENT, *a.* [L. *lambens*, *lambo*, to lick.] Playing about: touching lightly; gliding over; as, a *lambent* flame.

LAM'BERT PINE, or **PINUS LAMBERTINA**, *n.* A species of pine discovered in Northern California. It is a very majestic tree. One specimen was found to be 215 feet in height, and 57 feet 9 inches in circumference at three feet from the root. The seeds are used as food by the natives, and the turpentine, partly burned, as a substitute for sugar.

LAMBKIN, *n.* (lam'kin.) A small lamb.

LAMBLIKE, *a.* (lam'like.) Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; as, a *lamblike* temper.

LAMB'S LETTUCE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Fedia, the *F. olitoria*, called also corn-salad, as it is frequently cultivated as a salad, and grows wild in corn fields. [*See* Fedia.]

LAMB'S-WOOL, *n.* [said to be corrupted from the Irish *la mas ubhal*, the day of the apple fruit.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

LAMDOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. λαμβδα, the name of the letter Λ, and ειδος, form.] In the form of the Greek Λ, the English L; as, the *lamdoidal* suture, or the union of the parietal with the occipital bone.

LAME, *a.* [Sax. *lame* or *lama*; G. *lahm*. It is probably allied to limp.] 1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength; as, a *lame* arm or leg, or a person *lame* in one leg.—2 Imperfect; not satisfactory; as, a *lame* excuse; — 3. Hobbling; not smooth; as numbers in verse.

LAME, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound; as, to *lame* an arm or a leg.

LAMED, *pp.* Made lame; crippled.

LAMEL'LA, *n.* [L.] A thin plate or scale. It is a diminutive of *lamina*. The plural *lamellæ* is generally used.

LAMEL'LÆ, *n. plu.* [L.] Thin plates or scales, as those which compose certain shells; applied in describing fungi, to denote the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric. Applied also by some botanists to the foliaceous erect scales appended to the corolla of many plants, as in *Silene*.

LAM'ELLAR, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a plate.] Disposed in thin plates or scales.

LAM'ELLARLY, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.

LAM'ELLATE, } *a.* Formed in thin
LAM'ELLATED, } plates or scales, or covered with them.

LAMELLIBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* De Blainville's third order of acephalous mollusca, comprehending those which have the gills in the form of large semicircular layers disposed symmetrically; two on each side.

LAMEL'LICORNS, *n.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *cornu*, a horn.] In the system of Latreille, the sixth and last section of pentamerous coleoptera, in which the antennæ are inserted into a deep cavity under the lateral margin of the head. This section is very numerous, and is one of the most beautiful of the order. Some of the species feed upon vegetables, and others on decomposed vegetable matter.

LAMELLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lamella*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing plates; an epithet of polypiers presenting lamellar stars, or waved furrows garnished with plates.

LAM'ELLIFORM, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *form*.] Having the form of a plate.

LAMELLIROS'TRALS, *n.* [L. *lamella*, a thin plate, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A tribe of swimming birds; the fourth in the system of Cuvier, comprehending those in which the margins of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series; as in the swan, goose, or duck.

LĀMELY, *adv.* [*See* Lame.] Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner; as, to walk *lamely*.—2 Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts; as, a figure *lamely* drawn; a scene *lamely* described.—3 Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.

LĀMENESS, *n.* An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease; particularly applied to the limbs, and implying a total or partial inability; as, the *lameness* of the leg or arm.—2. Imperfection; weakness; as, the *lameness* of an argument or of a description.

LAMENT', *v. i.* [L. *lamentor*.] 1. To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail, to express sorrow.

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah; 2 Chron. xxxv.

2 To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.

LAMENT', *v. t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.

One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

LAMENT', *n.* [L. *lamentum*.] Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping.

Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

[*This noun is used chiefly or solely in poetry.*]

LAM'ENTABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *lamentabilis*.] 1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow; as, a *lamentable* declension of morals.—2 Mournful; adapted to awaken grief; as, a *lamentable* tune.—3. Expressing sorrow; as, *lamentable* cries.—4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor; *in a sense rather ludicrous.* [*Lit. us.*]

LAM'ENTABLY, *adv.* Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow.—2 So as to cause sorrow.—3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAMENTA'TION, *n.* [L. *lamentatio*.] 1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.

In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation* and weeping; Matth. ii.

2 In *the plural*, a book of Scripture, containing the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

LAMENT'ED, *pp.* Bewailed; mourned for.

LAMENT'ER, *n.* One who mourns or cries out with sorrow.

LAMEN'TIN. *See* Lamantin.

LAMENT'ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping.

LAMENT'ING, *n.* A mourning; lamentation.

LAMENT'INGLY, *adv.* With lamentation.

LA'MIA, *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.

LAMIA'CEÆ. *See* Labiatæ.

LAM'INA, *n. plur.* **LAM'INÆ.** [L. *lamina*; W. *llavyn*, from extending, W. *llav*.] 1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c.—2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—3. The lap of the ear.—4. The border, or the upper, broad, or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol.—5 The part of a leaf which is an expansion of the parenchyma of the petiole. It is traversed by veins.

LAMINABIL'ITY, *n.* Capability of being formed or extended into thin plates.

LAM'INABLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates; capable of being extended by passing between steel or hardened cast-iron rollers; as a metal.

LAM'INÆ, *n.* A tribe of longicorn beetles.

LAM'INAR, *a.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.

LAMINA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Algæ. The *L. digitata* is the well known tangle so abundant on our coasts; the *L. esculenta* is the badderlock and henware of Scotland; the *L. buccinalis* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and yields iodine; the *L. potatorum* grows in Australia, and furnishes the aborigines with a proportion of their instruments, vessels, and food. *L. digitata* and *bulbosa* are employed in the manufacture of kelp for the glass-maker and soap-boiler; *L. saccharina* is so called from the saccharine matter, called mannite, which it furnishes. The plant is abundant on the shores of Great Britain.

LAM'INATE, } *a.* Plated; consisting
LAM'INATED, } of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

LAMINA'TION, *n.* State of being laminated; arrangement in layers, or thin plates. Lamination prevails amongst all the varieties of gneiss, mica, schist, chlorite schist, hornblende schist, &c.

LĀMING, *ppr.* Crippling.

LAMINIF'EROUS, *a.* Having a structure, consisting of laminæ or layers.

LĀMISH, *a.* Somewhat lame. [*colloq.*]

LAM'IUM, *n.* A genus of European annual and perennial herbs, belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. The species are commonly called Archangel, or dead-nettle. Five species are found in Britain.

LAMM,† *v. t.* To beat.

LAM'MAS-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *hlammæsse*, from *hlafmæsse*, *loaf-mass*, bread-

feast, or feast of first fruits. *Lye.* The first day of August.

LAM'MERGEIR, LÆM'MERGEY-ER, or LEM'MERGEYER, *n.* Literally *lamb vulture.* The bearded vulture, a bird of prey of the section Gypætos (*G. barbatus*), of the family Vulturidæ, according to Cuvier. It



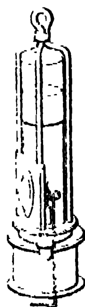
Lammergeir or Bearded Vulture

forms a link between the vulture and the eagle, as it seeks living prey as well as carrion. It inhabits the Swiss and German Alps, and is the largest European bird of prey, measuring upwards of four feet from beak to tail, and nine or ten in the expanse of its wings. Many exaggerated accounts have been given respecting the size and rapacity of this bird.

LAMP, *n* [Fr. *lampe;* L. *lampas;* Gr. λαμπας, from λαμπω, to shine; Heb. and Ch. לפיד, *laphid.* Qu.] 1. A vessel for containing oil to be burned by means of a wick; or a light, a burning wick inserted in a vessel of oil. Any contrivance for giving light, whether by means of oil or of gas. Lamps are constructed in a great variety of ways according to the purposes for which they are used. Hence,—2. *Figuratively,* a light of any kind. The moon is called the *lamp* of heaven.

> Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit
> To feed the dying lamp of life within me. *Rowe.*

Lamp of safety, or *safety lamp,* a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air. It consists of a cistern for holding the oil, in the top of which the wick is placed. Over the cistern is placed a cylinder of wire gauze, so as to envelope the flame. By this contrivance light is transmitted to the miner, without endangering the kindling of the atmosphere of fire-damp which may surround him; because carburetted hydrogen, in passing through the meshes of the cylindric cover, gets cooled by the conducting power of the gauze, below the point at which it explodes.



Davy's Safety Lamp.

LAMP'ADIST, *n* One who gained the prize in the lampadrome.

LAMP'ADROME, *n.* [Gr. λαμπας, and δρομος.] In *Athens,* a race by young men, with lamps in their hands. The one who arrived at the goal first, with his lamp unextinguished, gained the prize.

LAM'PAS, *n.* [Fr.] An accidental swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse, which soon subsides if left to itself.

LAMP'ATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base.

LAMP'BLACK, *n.* [*lamp* and *black;* being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.] Finely divided charcoal. It is the fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.

LAMP'IC, *a.* The lampic acid was discovered by Davy and Faraday. When a coil of platinum wire is kept red-hot in the wick of a spirit-lamp, and the products of this imperfect combustion condensed in a proper apparatus, an acid liquid is obtained, the vapour of which acts strongly on the eyes. This was called lampic acid; but later chemists consider it to be a mixture of aldehydic, acetic, and formic acids.

LAMP'ING†, *a.* [It. *lampante.*] Shining; sparkling.

LAMPOON', *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *lamper.*] A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform.

LAMPOON', *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.

LAMPOON'ED, *pp.* Abused with personal satire.

LAMPOON'ER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire, the writer of a lampoon.

> The squibs are those who are called libellers, *lampooners,* and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LAMPOON'ING, *ppr.* Abusing with personal satire.

LAMPOON'RY, *n.* Abuse.

LAMPREL and **LAMPRON.** *See* LAMPREY.

LAM'PREY, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie;* Sax. *lamprœda;* G. *lamprete;* W. *lleiprog;* Arm. *lamprezenn.* In Arm. *lampra* signifies to *slip* or glide. In Welsh *lleipiaw,* is to *lick* or *lap,* and *lleipraw,* to make flabby. If *m* is casual, which is probable, the Armoric *lampra* for *lapra,* coincides with L. *labor,* to *slip,* and most probably the animal is named from *slipping.* If, however, the sense is taken from *licking* the rocks, as Camden supposes, it accords with the sense of the technical name of the genus Petromyzon, the *rock-sucker.*] The popular name of several species of Petromyzon, a genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel, and moving in water by winding, like the serpent on land. This fish has seven spiracles on each side of the neck, and a fistula or aperture on the top of the



Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus).

head, but no pectoral or ventral fins. The marine or sea lamprey is sometimes found so large as to weigh four or five pounds. The river lamprey is a smaller species, and abounds in the fresh-water lakes and rivers of northern countries.

LAMPY'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects of the section malacodermi. The insects of this family have five joints to all the tarsi; flexible



Lampyris Noctiluca, Male and Female.

elytra, the body usually elongated and somewhat depressed. The type of the family is the genus Lampyris. The *L. noctiluca* is the glowworm.

LAN'ARY, *n.* [L. *lana,* wool.] A store place for wool.

LA'NATE, } *a.* [L. *lana'us,* from
LAN'ATED, } *lana,* wool.] Woolly. In *bot.,* covered with a substance like curled hairs; as, a *lanated* leaf or stem. In *zool.,* covered with fine, very long, flexible, and rather curly hair.

LAN'CASHIRE ASPHODEL, *n.* The Narthecium ossifragum, a plant common in moist situations in Britain.

LĂNCE, *n.* (lăns.) [L. *lancea;* Fr. *lance;* G. *lanze;* Slav. *lanzha;* Gr. λογχη. This word is probably named from shooting, sending.] A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand. It consisted of the shaft or handle, the wings, and the dart.

LĂNCE, *v. t.* [Aram. *langza,* to shoot, to vomit.] 1. To pierce with a lance or with a sharp-pointed instrument.

> Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
> Her back. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet; as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess.

LĂNCED, *pp.* Pierced with a lancet.

LĂNCELY, *a.* (lănsly.) Suitable to a lance.

LAN'CEOLAR, *a.* In *bot.,* tapering toward each end.

LAN'CEOLATE, } *a.* Oblong and
LAN'CEOLATED, } gradually tapering toward the outer extremity; as a *lanceolate* leaf.



Lanceolate Leaf.

LANCEPESADE, *n.* [It. *lancia-spezzata,* a demi-lanceman, a light horseman.] An officer under the corporal.

LĂNCER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance.

LĂNCET, *n.* [Fr. *lancette,* from *lance.*] 1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumours, abscesses, &c.—*Lancet window,* a long and narrow-pointed window. Lancet windows are a marked characteristic of the early English style of architecture, and are in a great degree peculiar to England. They were often double or triple, and sometimes five

were placed together. —*Lancet arch*, one whose head is shaped like the



Lancet Window, Conduit n

point of a lancet; generally used in lancet windows.

LANCE'-WOOD, *n.* A tree belonging to a tropical genus (Guatteria) of shrubs; nat. order Anonaceæ. It is the *G. virgata*, a native of Jamaica. The wood of this tree possesses in a high degree the qualities of toughness and elasticity, and is on this account extremely well adapted for the shafts of light carriages, and all those uses where light, strong, but elastic timber is required.

LĂNCH. *See* LAUNCH.

LAN'CIFORM, *a.* Spear-shaped; lance shaped.

LAN'CINATE, *v. t.* [L. *lancino.*] To tear; to lacerate.

LANCINA'TION, *n.* A tearing; laceration.

LĂNCING, *ppr.* Opening or piercing with a lancet.

LAND, *n.* [Sax. *land*; Goth. G. D Dan. and Sw. *land*. I suppose this to be the W. *llan*, a clear place or area, and the same as *lawn*: Cantabrian, *landa*, a plain or field, It. and Sp. *landa*. The final *d* is probably adventitious. The primary sense is a lay or spread.] 1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part. Hence we say, the globe is terraqueous, consisting of *land* and water. The seaman in a long voyage longs to see *land*. -2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. Britain is denominated the *land* of freedom.

Go view the *land*, even Jericho; Josh. ii.

3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. We speak of the quantity of *land* in a manor. Five hundred acres of *land* is a large farm. In a restricted sense *land* signifies arable ground, and this is the legal meaning of the term. —4. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality; as, good *land*; poor *land*; moist or dry *land*.- 5. Real estate. A traitor forfeits all his *lands* and tenements. – 6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.

These answers in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged, the *land* believed. *Dryd'n.*

7. The ground left unploughed between furrows, is by farmers called a *land*.—8. In *Scotland*, a house consisting of different stories, or a building including different tenements, is called a *land*. —*To make the land*, or *to make land*, in *seamen's language*, is to discover land from the sea, as the ship approaches it.—*To shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory —*To set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.— *Land-laid*, said of a ship when she has just got out of sight of land.- *To lay land*, to sail from it until it begins to appear lower and smaller by reason of the convexity of the surface of the sea. -*Land to*, said of a ship when she lies so far from the shore that it can but just be discerned -- *To raise the land*, to sail towards it until it appears to be raised or elevated. -*Head-land*, a point of land which extends farther out into the sea than the rest.

LAND, *n.* [Sax. *hland*, or *hland*.] Urine; whence the old expression, *land dam*, to kill.

LAND, *v. t.* To set on shore, to disembark; to debark; as, to *land* troops from a ship or boat; to *land* goods.

LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LAND'-AGENT, *n.* A person employed by the proprietor of an estate, to effect the transfer of property, by purchase, sale, hiring, or letting; and also to collect rents, and often to re-let farms.

LAND'AMMAN, *n.* A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

LAN'DAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; so called from a town in Germany.

LANDAULET', *n.* A chariot opening as a landau.

LAND'-BREEZE, *n.* [*land* and *breeze*.] A current of air setting from the land toward the sea. -*Land and sea-breeze* prevail on the coasts, particularly in tropical countries, though they are not confined to any particular latitude. During the day the surface of the land becomes more heated than that of the adjacent ocean, and the air over the land, in consequence of its greater rarefaction, is displaced by the denser air rushing in from the sea. Hence a current, or *sea-breeze*, beginning at some hour in the morning, and continuing till near sun-setting, will flow from the sea toward the land. At night the water remains warm, while the surface of the land cools rapidly, and hence the current sets from the land towards the water, and forms the *land-breeze*. Winds of this sort are more frequent about islands and small peninsulas, than in other situations.

LAND'ED, *pp.* Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat. -2. *a.* Having an estate in land; as, a *landed* gentleman.

The house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed men*. *Addison.*

3. Consisting in real estate or land, as, *landed* security; *landed* property. The *landed* interest of a nation is the interest consisting in land; but the word is used also for the owners of that interest, the proprietors of land.

LAND'FALL, *n.* [*land* and *fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.— 2. In *seamen's language*, the first land discovered after a voyage.

LAND'FLOOD, *n.* [*land* and *flood*.] An overflowing of land by water; an inundation. Properly, a flood from the land from the swelling of rivers.

LAND'-FORCE, *n.* [*land* and *force*.] A military force, army, or troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LAND'GRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *landgraaf*. *Graf* or *graaf* is an earl or count, Sax. *gerefa*, a companion or count. It is contracted into *reeve*, as in *sheriff*, or *shirereeve*.] In *Germany*, about the 12th century, the title of district or provincial governors deputed by the emperor. At a later period, the title of certain reigning princes, whose territories were called landgraviates. At present, the title only exists in the house of Hesse, whose reigning prince is, however, also styled Elector or Grand Duke.

LANDGRA'VIATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority.

LAND-GUARD, *n.* A river fence or bulwark to protect land from floods.

LAND'HOLDER, *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

LAND'ING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.

LAND'ING, } *n.* A place on
LAND'ING-PLACE, } the shore of the sea or of a lake, or on the bank of a river, where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

LAND'ING, *n.* In *arch.*, the first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps, also a resting-place in a series or flight of steps.

LAND JOBBER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others.

LAND'LADY, *n.* [*See* LANDLORD.] A woman who has tenants holding from her. -2. The mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land.

LAND LOCK, *v. t.* [*land* and *lock*.] To enclose or encompass by land, so as to shut out the prospect of the sea.

LAND'LOCKED, *pp.* Encompassed by land on all sides, so as to exclude the prospect of the sea, unless over some intervening land, as a harbour or piece of water. A ship at anchor in such a place is said to ride *land-locked*, and is then considered safe from wind and tide.

LAND'LOPER, *n.* [*See* LEAP and INTERLOPER.] A landman; literally, a *land runner*; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.

LAND'LORD, *n.* [Sax. *land-hlaford*, lord of the land. But in German *lehen-herr*, D. *leen herr*, is lord of the *loan* or fief. Perhaps the Saxon is so written by mistake, or the word may have been corrupted.] 1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land who has tenants under him; the holder of a tenement, to whom a rent is paid.

2. The master of a house who entertains his friends or tenants; the master of an inn or tavern.

LAND'MAN, *n.* A man who serves on land; opposed to *seaman*.

LAND'MARK, *n.* [*land* and *mark*.] A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object; as, a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones, by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's *landmark*; Deut. xix.
2. In *navigation*, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LAND'MEASURER, *n*. A person whose employment is to ascertain by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of land, as fields, farms, &c.

LAND'MEASURING, *n*. The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of lands in acres, roods, &c., as fields, farms, &c. It is properly a subordinate branch of *land surveying*, but the terms are sometimes used synonymously. Land is measured by Gunter's chain, which consists of 100 links, each 7.92 inches; consequently the whole length of the chain is 66 feet; 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links make an acre. [*See* ACRE.] Besides the chain, certain other subordinate instruments are necessary, as small arrows to stick into the ground at the end of every chain, a few poles, a measuring tape divided into links, a cross staff, or rather an optical square, for taking perpendiculars. For measuring angles, the best instrument is the theodolite. The fields or lands to be measured are divided into triangles, and as many parts of each triangle are measured as furnish sufficient data for calculation. An outline of the field, together with the various triangles, is laid down upon paper, and also the lengths of the several lines, and the magnitude of the angles measured, must be noted down. This is termed *plotting*, and prepares the measurer for calculating the superficial contents. In measuring hilly ground, it is usual to reduce the surface to the horizontal plane.

LAND'-OFFICE, *n*. In *the United States*, an office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted.

LAND'OWNER, *n*. The proprietor of land.

LAND'RAIL. *See* CORNCRAKE and CRAKE.

LAND'REEVE, *n*. [*land* and *reeve*, a bailiff or steward.] A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the landsteward.

LAND'SCAPE, *n*. [D. *landschap*; G. *landschaft*; Sw. *landskap*: *land* and *shape*.] 1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains.

> Whilst the *landscape* round it measures,
> Russet lawns and fallows gray,
> Where the nibbling flocks do stray.
> *Milton*.

2. A picture exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach, or a particular extent of land, and the objects it contains, or its various scenery.—3. The view or prospect of a district of country.

LAND'SCAPE GÄRD'ENING, *n*. The art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural landscape.

LAND'SLIDE, } *n*. A portion of a hill
LAND'SLIP, } or mountain, which *slips* or slides down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. *Landslips* are not unfrequent in Switzerland.

LANDS'MAN, *n*. In *seamen's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.

LAND'SPRINGS, *n*. Springs of water which come only into action after heavy rains.

LAND'STEWARD, *n*. A person who has the care of a landed estate; in Scotland called a *factor*.

LAND'STREIGHT, or **LAND'-STRAIT**,† *n*. A narrow slip of land.

LAND'SURVEYING, *n*. The art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land, as estates, or parts of an estate, by the aid of proper instruments. It consists of three distinct operations: 1. The measuring of certain lines and angles necessary as data for calculation. 2. The laying down of the same upon paper, so as to form a correct map of the whole. 3. The computation of the superficial contents from the lines and angles laid down. All the lines and the surfaces whose contents are to be found, are reduced to the same horizontal plane. The instruments employed by the landsurveyor are the same as those mentioned under landmeasuring. For the purposes of sketching and filling in the details of a map, the plane table and prismatic compass are used; also, in order to determine the bearings of the several objects observed from any station, with reference to the cardinal points of the horizon, a compass and needle accompany the theodolite. As every plane figure may be regarded as composed of a certain number of triangles, the whole theory of land surveying resolves itself into the measurement of the areas of plane triangles. [*See* SURVEYING.]

LAND'SURVEYOR, *n*. One whose employment is to determine the boundaries and superficial contents of portions of land, as estates, fields, &c., and to lay down an accurate map of the whole.

LAND'-TAX, *n*. A tax assessed upon land, made perpetual but subject to redemption or purchase. It is a branch of the public revenue, and is levied by the commissioners of taxes, who are appointed by the treasury. The rate at which it is charged in England is four shillings in the pound on the annual value. It is a landlord's tax payable by the tenant, who may deduct it from the rent of the current year, otherwise it cannot be recovered back from the landlord at any future time. The land-tax of Scotland, or cess, is a permanent tax fixed at L.47,954 *per annum*, to be levied out of the land rent of Scotland for ever, subject however, as in England, to a power of redemption. It is payable partly from burghs, and partly from shires. The collection and management of it are in the hands of the commissioners of taxes.

LAND'TURN, *n*. A land-breeze.

LAND'VALUER, *n*. A person who values the rental of an estate, the price or fee-simple of lands, buildings, woods, quarries, and waters.

LAND'-WAITER, *n*. An officer of the customs, whose duty is to *wait* or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh, or measure, and take an account of them.

LAND'WARD, *adv*. Toward the land.

LAND'-WIND, *n*. A wind blowing from the land.

LAND'WORKER, *n*. One who tills the ground.

LANE, *n*. [D. *laan*, a lane, a walk.] 1. A narrow way between hedges; a narrow street; an alley, a narrow pass. In *London*, the word *lane* is applied to some important streets; as, *Chancery-lane*.—2. A passage between lines of men or people standing on each side.

LAN'GRAGE, } *n*. *Langrel shot* or *lan-*
LAN'GREL, } *grage*, is a particular kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together.

LANGTERALOO', *n*. A game at cards. Often abridged to *Lanterloo*, and *Lang'tra*.

LAN'GUAGE, *n*. [Fr. *langage*; It. *linguaggio*; Arm. *langaich*; from L. *lingua*, the tongue, and speech. It seems to be connected with *lingo*, to *lick*; the *n* is evidently casual, for *ligula*, in Latin, is a little tongue, and this signifies also a strap or lace, as if the primary sense were to extend.] 1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. *Language* consists in the oral utterance of sounds, which usage has made the representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the primary sense of *language*, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks, or characters which form words. Hence language consists also in 2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed, or engraved, and exhibited to the eye.—3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. Men had originally one and the same *language*, but the tribes or families of men, since their dispersion, have distinct *languages*. Many philologists have included all known languages under three great divisions:—1. Languages composed of monosyllabic roots without any forms of grammar. To this class belong the Chinese idioms. 2. Languages composed of monosyllabic roots, but with a great abundance of grammatical forms, as the Indo-Germanic, Armenian, and other languages. 3. Languages whose verbal roots consist in their present form of two syllables, and require three consonants for the expression of their fundamental meaning. This class is limited to the Shemitic languages, including the Aramean, the Hebrew, and Arabic. The Indo-Germanic languages are divided into—1. The Indian branch, comprising the Sanscrit, and its derivatives. 2. The Medo-Persic or Arian branch, at the head of which stands the Zend. 3. The Teutonic branch, with the Gothic at its head, and comprising the different German dialects, the Anglo-Saxon, the Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, &c. 4. The Græco-Latin branch, comprising the two ancient classical languages. 5. The Slavonic branch, including the Lithuanian, the ancient Prussian, the Russian, the Polish, and Bohemian. 6. The Celtic branch, including the Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, the Irish or Erse, the Gaelic or Highland Scotch, and the Manx.—4. Style; manner of expression.

Others for language all their care express. *Pope.*

5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. Each species of animals has peculiar sounds, which are uttered instinctively, and are understood by its own species, and its own species only.—6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. Thus we speak of the *language* of the eye, a *language* very expressive and intelligible.—7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech: Dan. iii.

LAN'GUAGE,† *v. t.* To express in language.

LAN'GUAGED, *a.* Having a language; as, many-*languaged* nations.

LAN'GUAGE-MASTER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages.

LAN'GUED, *pp.* [Fr. *langue*, a tongue.] A term in *her.*, to express the tongue of beasts and birds, when borne of a different tincture to that of the animal.

LANGUEN'TE. [It.] In *music*, a direction to the performer, when prefixed to a composition, denoting that it is to be performed in a languishing or soft manner.

LAN'GUET, *n.* [Fr. *languette.*] Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [*Not English.*]

LAN'GUID, *a.* [L. *languidus*, from *langueo*, to droop or *flag*. *See* LANGUISH.] 1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull: indisposed to exertion. The body is *languid* after excessive action, which exhausts its powers.—2. Slow; as, *languid* motion.—3. Dull; heartless; without animation.

And fire their *languid* soul with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LAN'GUIDLY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly.

LAN'GUIDNESS, *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dulness; languor.—2. Slowness.

LAN'GUISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *languir*, *languissant*; L. *langueo*; Gr. λαγγάω, to *flag*, to *lag*. This word is of the family of W. *llac*, slack, loose; *llaciaw*, to *slacken*, to relax. L. *laxo*, *laxus*, *flacceo*, and Goth. *laggs*, long, may be of the same family.] 1. To lose strength or animation: to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy. We *languish* under disease or after excessive exertion.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth*; Jer. xv.

2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish*; Is. xvi.

3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. The war *languished* for want of supplies. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures *languish*, not for want of money, but for want of good markets.—4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion; as, a woman *languishes* for the loss of her lover.

Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall *languish*; Hosea iv.

5. To look with softness or tenderness, as, with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.

LAN'GUISH, *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine. [*Lit. us.*]

LAN'GUISH, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

LAN'GUISHED, *pp.* Drooped; pined.

LAN'GUISHER, *n.* One who languishes or pines.

LAN'GUISHING, *ppr.* Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading.—2. *a.* Having a languid appearance; as, a *languishing* eye.

LAN'GUISHINGLY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly.—2. With tender softness.

LAN'GUISHMENT, *n.* The state of pining.—2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.

LAN'GUOR, *n.* [L. *languor*; Fr. *langueur.*] 1. Feebleness; dulness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause.—2. Dulness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness.—3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the parting gales. *Dunciad.*

LAN'GUOROUS,† *a.* Tedious; melancholy.

LAN'GURE,† *v. t.* To languish.

LAN'IARD, or **LAN'YARD,** *n.* [Fr. *lanière*, a strap.] A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships, as the *laniards* of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cathook, &c., but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts, by their communication with the dead eyes, &c.

LAN'IARIES, *n.* [L. *lanio*, to rend.] In *zool.*, *dentes laniarii*; the long conical and sharp-pointed teeth which are placed next behind the incisors. They are also called *dentes canini* (canine teeth).

LAN'IARY, *n.* Shambles; a place of slaughter.

LAN'IARY, *a.* [L. *lanius*, a butcher.] Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary* teeth, *i. e.*, the canine teeth.

LAN'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *lanio.*] To tear in pieces. [*Lit. us.*]

LANIA'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [*Lit. us.*]

LANIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lanifer*; *lana*, wool, and *fero*, to produce.] Bearing or producing wool.

LANIF'ICAL, *a.* Working in wool.

LAN'IFICE, *n.* [L. *lanificium*; *lana*, wool, and *facio*, to make.] Manufacture of wool. [*Lit. us.*]

LANIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *laniger*; *lana*, wool, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

LAN'IUS, *n.* A Linnæan genus of passerine birds forming the typical family of the dentirostral division of that order in the system of Cuvier. It comprises the shrikes.

LANK, *a.* [Sax. *hlanca*; Gr. λαγαρός: probably allied to *flank*, and W. *llac*, slack, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken; G. *schlank.*] 1. Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distention; not plump; as, a *lank* bladder or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shak.*

2. Thin; slender; meagre; not full and firm; as, a *lank* body.—3. Languid; drooping. [*See* LANGUISH.]

LANK'LY, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.

LANK'NESS, *n.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

LANK'Y, *a.* Lank. [*Vulgar.*]

LAN'NER, } *n.* [Fr. *lanier*; L.
LAN'NERET, } *laniarius*, *lanius*, a butcher.] A species of hawk.

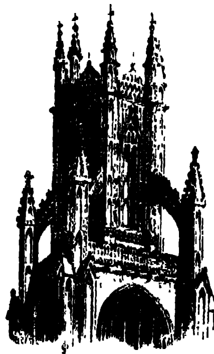
LAN'SIUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Meliaceæ. It is formed of the *Langsat* or *Lanseh* of the natives of the Malay islands which forms one of the highly esteemed fruits peculiar to the Malayan Archipelago.

LANS'QUENET, *n.* [*lance* and *knecht*, a boy, a knight.] 1. A common foot soldier.—2. A game at cards.

LANTA'NA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species inhabit America, Arabia, and India. They form small or moderately-sized shrubs with clustered flowers. *L. macrophylla* is employed in infusions as a stimulant, and *L. pseudo-thea* as a substitute for tea.

LANTA'NIUM, or **LAN'TANE,** *n.* [Gr. λανθάνω, to conceal.] A new metallic substance discovered by Mosander in the oxide of *cerium*; it is associated with, and concealed, as it were, by the oxide of cerium, whence the name. The properties and compounds of this new metal have not yet been fully investigated.

LAN'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *laterna*; G. *laterne.*] 1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, as glass, horn, or oiled paper; used for carrying a candle or other light into the open air, or into stables, &c. A *dark lantern* is one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.—2. A light-house or light to direct the course of ships.—3. In *arch.*, a drum-shaped erection, on the top of a dome, or the roof of an apartment, to give light, and serve as a sort of crowning to the fabric. It



Lantern, Boston Church, Lincolnshire.

may be either circular, square, elliptical, or polygonal. Also, the lower part of a tower placed at the junction of the cross in a cathedral or large church, having windows on all sides.—4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them, as in many public Arcades.—*Magic lantern*, an optical machine, by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic. [*See under* MAGIC.]

LAN'TERN, *v. t.* To put to death at or on the lamp-post. [*American.*]

LAN'TERNED, *a.* Put to death at a lamp-post.

LAN'TERN-FLY, *n.* The English name of Fulgora lanternaria, a hemipterous



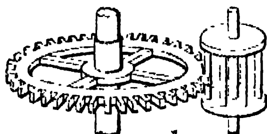
Lantern Fly (Fulgora lanternaria).

insect of South America, which emits a strong light in the dark.

LAN'TERNING, *ppr.* Putting to death at or on a lamp-post.

LAN'TERN-JAWS, *n.* A thin visage.

LAN'TERN WHEEL, *n.* In *mech.*, a kind of pinion, having instead of leaves, cylindrical teeth or bars called *trundles*, or spindles on which the teeth of the



Spur and Lantern Wheel.

main-wheel act. The ends of the trundles being fixed in two parallel circular boards or plates, the lantern wheel has the form of a box or lantern; whence the name.

LANU'GINOUS, or **LANU'GINOSE**, *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*, down, from *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair.

LA'OCÖON, *n.* (lāo-cō-on.) In *fab. hist.*, the priest of Apollo, or Neptune, during the Trojan war. While he was engaged in sacrificing a bull to Neptune, two enormous serpents, sent by Min-



The Group of the Laocöon.

erva in revenge for his having endeavoured to dissuade the Trojans from admitting the famous wooden horse within their walls, issued from the sea, and having fastened on his two sons, whom he vainly endeavoured to save, at last attacked the father himself, and crushed him to death in their complicated folds. The story has become famous from its having formed the subject of one of the most beautiful groups of sculpture in the whole history of ancient art. The composition is pyramidal, and represents Laocöon and his two sons writhing and expiring in the convolutions of the serpents. It was discovered at Rome among the ruins of the palace of Titus at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is now placed in the Vatican.

LAODICE'AN, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

LAODICE'ANISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion.

LAP, *n.* [Sax. *læppe*; G. *lappen*. This word seems to be a different orthography of *flap*.] 1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely.—2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.

> Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tillotson.*

3. The part of one body which lies on and covers a part of another.—*A lap-sided ship*, a ship which is built in such a manner, as to have one side heavier than the other, and thereby retains a constant *heel*, or inclination towards the heaviest side.

LAP, *v. t.* To fold; to bend and lay over or on; as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.—*To lap boards*, is to lay one partly over another.—2. To wrap or twist round.

> I *lapped* a slender thread about the paper. *Newton.*

3. To infold; to involve.

> Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds. *Dryden.*

LAP, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.

> The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends where they *lap* over, transparent like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

LAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lappian*; Fr. *laper*; W. *llepiaw*, *lleibiaw*; Gr. λάπτω. If *m* is casual in L. *lambo*, as it probably is, this is the same word.] To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.

> The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby.*
>
> And the number of them that *lapped* were three hundred men; Judg. vii.

LAP, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; as, a cat *laps* milk.

LAP'DOG, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.

LAPEL', *n.* [from *lap*.] The facing or front of a coat that laps over.

LAPEL'LED, *a.* Furnished with lapels

LAP'FUL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain; 2 Kings iv.

LAPHIO'DON, *n.* An animal of the order of pachyderms, resembling the rhinoceros and tapir, now extinct.

LAP'ICIDE,† *n.* A stone-cutter.

LAPIDA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, a stone.] Stony; consisting of stones.

LAP'IDARY, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire*; L. *lapidarius*, *lapis*, a stone.] 1. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones.—2. A dealer in precious stones.—3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones.

LAP'IDARY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of polishing and engraving precious stones. *The lapidary style*, in *literature*, denotes that which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions.

LAP'IDATE,† *v. t.* [L. *lapido*.] To stone.

LAPIDA'TION, *n.* The act of stoning a person to death.

LAPID'EOUS, *a.* [L. *lapideus*.] Stony; of the nature of stone; as, *lapideous* matter. [*Lit. us.*]

LAPIDES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lapidesco*, from *lapis*, a stone.] 1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance.—2. A stony concretion.

LAPIDES'CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies.

LAPIDES'CENT, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.

LAPIDIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices, and end in forming free stone, pudding stone, &c.

LAPID'IFIED, *pp.* Converted into stone; formed into stone.

LAPID'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to form.] To form into stone.

LAPID'IFY, *v. i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.

LAPID'IFYING, *ppr.* Turning into stone.

LAP'IDIST, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. [*See* LAPIDARY.]

LAPIL'LI, *n. plur.* [L. *lapillus*, a little stone.] The name given to small volcanic cinders in which globular concretions prevail.

LA'PIS, in Latin, a stone. Hence,—*Lapis Bononiensis*, the Bolognian stone.—*Lapis hepaticus*, liver stone.—*Lapis lazuli*, azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue colour, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [*See* LAZULI.]—*Lapis Lydius*, touchstone; basanite; a variety of silicious slate.—*Lapis causticus*, caustic potash.—*Lapis infernalis*, fused nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic.

LAP'LING, *n.* [from *lap*.] One who indulges in ease and sensual delights; a term of contempt.

LAP'PED, *pp.* [*See* LAP.] Turned or folded over.

LAP'PER, *n.* One that laps; one that wraps or folds.—2. One that takes up with his tongue.

LAP'PET, *n.* [*dim.* of *lap*.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

LAP'PING, *ppr.* Wrapping; folding; laying on.—2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.

LAPS'ABLE, *a.* That may fall or relapse.

LAPSA'NA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order polygamia æqualis, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. One species is a common British weed known by the name of Nipple-wort.

LAPSE, *n.* (laps.) [L. *lapsus*, from *labor*, to slide, to fall.] 1. A sliding, gliding, or flowing; a smooth course; as, the *lapse* of a stream; the *lapse* of time.—2. A falling or passing.

> The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Rambler.*

3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers*

So we say, a *lapse* in style or propriety. —4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void. In this case, the benefice is said to be *lapsed*, or *in lapse*.—5. In *theol.*, the fall or apostasy of Adam.

LAPSE, *v. i* (laps) To glide; to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended. *Swift.*

2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault.

To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need. *Shak.*

3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character. *Addison.*

4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe.*

5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith, or perfection.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers. *Milton.*

LAPS'ED, *pp.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron; as, a *lapsed* benefice. A *lapsed* legacy is one which falls to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator. In this case, where it is not otherwise directed in the settlement, the lapsed legacy falls into, and becomes part of the residue of the estate.

LAP'SIDED, *a.* [*lap* and *side.*] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. [*See* LAP.]

LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.

LAP'-STONE, *n.* [*lap* and *stone.*] A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knees.

Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue; a mistake in uttering a word

LAP'WING, *n.* The name of a native species of bird of the genus Vanellus,



Lapwing Vanellus cristatus).

separated by Bechstein from the Tringa, Linn. The common lapwing (*V. cristatus*), a well-known bird in this country, is about the size of a pigeon; it makes a great noise with its wings when flying, and is called the *pee-wit* in Scotland and the north of England, from its particular cry. In the breeding season these birds disperse themselves over the interior of the country, and seek the marshy places of solitary moors. In winter they retire to the sea.

LAP WORK, *n.* Work in which one part laps over another.

LAQ'UEAR, *n.* [L.] In *arch.*, the same as lacunar,—*which see.*

LÄR, *n. plur. Lares.* [L.] A household deity.

LÄRBOARD, *n.* [*board, bord*, is a side; but I know not the meaning of *lar.* The Dutch use *bakboord*, and the Germans *backbord.*] The left hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to *starboard.*

LÄRBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left hand side of a ship; as, the *larboard* quarter.—*Larboard-tack* is when a ship is close hauled, with the wind on her larboard side. It is opposed to starboard-tack.—*Larboard watch*, a division of a ship's company on duty, while the other is relieved from it.

LÄRCENY, *n.* [Fr. *larcin;* Arm. *laerongy*, or *lazroncy*, contracted from L. *latrocinium*, from the Celtic; W. *lladyr*, theft; *lladron*, thieves.] Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or property of another feloniously. Larceny is of two kinds; *simple larceny*, or theft, not accompanied with any atrocious circumstance; and *mixed* or *compound larceny*, which includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person, as in burglary or robbery The stealing of any thing below the value of twelve pence was formerly called *petty larceny;* above that value it was called *grand larceny;* but the distinction between grand and petty larceny is now abolished, and larcenies are distinguished as *simple* or *compound*, or *mixed* larcenies.

LÄRCH, *n.* [L. *larix*, G. *lerchenbaum.*] *Larix*, a genus of trees belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ. The com-



Larch.

mon larch [*L. communis*], though a native of Germany, is one of our most plentiful forest trees, and is remarkable for the conical elegance of its growth, and the durability of its wood, which is used for a variety of purposes. Besides the common larch, there are the Russian larch, the red larch, and the black larch [*L. pendula*], a native of America.

LÄRD, *n.* [Fr. *lard;* L. *lardum, laridum;* It. and Sp. *lardo;* Arm. *lardt*, Qu. W. *llâr*, that spreads or drops, soft.] 1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh. —2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

LÄRD, *v. t.* [Fr. *larder;* Arm. *larda.*]

1. To stuff with bacon or pork.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*

2. To fatten; to enrich.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth. *Shak.*

3. To mix with something by way of improvement.

Let no alien interpose,
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*

LÄRD, *v. i.* To grow fat.

LÄRDA'CEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard.

LÄRDED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.

LÄRDER, *n.* A room where meat is kept or salted.

LÄRDERER, *n.* One who has charge of the larder.

LÄRDING, *ppr.* Stuffing; fattening mixing.

LÄRDON, *n.* A bit of bacon.

LÄRDRY,† *n.* A larder.

LARE, or **LEAR**,† *n.* [Sax. *lare, lære.* Learning; scholarship.

LÄRGE, *a.* (larj.) [Fr. *large;* Sp. Port. and It. *largo;* Arm. *larg;* L. *largus.* The primary sense is to spread, stretch, or distend, to diffuse, hence to loosen, to relax; Sp. *largar*, to loosen, to slacken, as a rope. It seems to be connected with Gr. λαυρος, wide, copious, and perhaps with *floor*, W. *llawr*, and with *llawer*, much, many. In Basque, *larria*, is gross, and *larritu*, to grow.] 1. Big; of great size; bulky; as, a *large* body; a *large* horse or ox; a *large* mountain; a *large* tree; a *large* ship. —2. Wide; extensive; as, a *large* field or plain; a *large* extent of territory.—3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants; as, a *large* city or town.—4. Abundant; plentiful; ample; as, a *large* supply of provisions.—5. Copious; diffusive.

I might be very *large* on the importance and advantages of education. *Felton.*

6. In *seamen's language*, the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favourable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter.—*To sail large*, is to advance with a *large* wind, so as that the sheets are slackened and flowing, and the bowlines entirely disused.—7. Wide; consisting of much water; as, a *large* river. —8. Liberal; of a great amount; as, a *large* donation.—*At large* without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large;* to be left *at large*.—9. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject *at large*.

LÄRGE, *n.* Formerly, a musical note equal to four breves.

LÄRGEHEÄRTEDNESS,† *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality.

LÄRGELIMBED, *a.* Having large limbs.

LÄRGELY, *adv.* Widely; extensively. —2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. The subject was *largely* discussed.—3. Liberally; bountifully.

How he lives and eats;
How *largely* gives. *Dryden.*

4. Abundantly.

They their fill of love and love's disport
Took largely. *Milton.*

LÄRGENESS, *n.* Bigness; bulk; magnitude; as, the *largeness* of an animal. —2. Greatness; comprehension; as, the *largeness* of mind or of capacity.—3. Extent; extensiveness; as, *largeness* of views.—4. Extension; amplitude; liberality; as, the *largeness* of an offer; *largeness* of heart.—5. Wideness; extent; as, the *largeness* of a river.

LÄRGESS, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*; L. *largitio*; from *largus*, large.] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.

LÄRGIF'LUOUS, *a.* [L. *largus* and *fluo*.] Flowing copiously.

LÄRGISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [*Unusual.*]

LÄRGI''TION,† *n.* The bestowment of a largess, or gift.

LÄRGO, } [It.] Musical terms,
LÄRGHET'TO, } directing to slow movement. *Largo* is one degree quicker than *grave*, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*. A quaver in *largo*, is equal to a minim in presto.

LAR'IAT, *n.* The lasso; a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c.

LÄR'IDÆ, *n.* The name given by Leach to the family of birds vernacularly known as sea-gulls, sea-maws, or gulls. The genus Larus is the type of this family.

LÄRK, *n.* [Sax. *laferc*, *lauerce*; Scot. *laverok*, *laurok*; G. *lerche*; D. *leeuwrik*. As the Latin *alauda* coincides with *laudo*, Eng. *laud*, so the first syllable of *lark*, *laf*, *lau*, *lave*, may coincide with the Dan. *lover*, to praise, to sing, or cry out.] A bird of the genus Alauda, distinguished for its singing.



Sky-Lark (Alauda arvensis).

There are several species of this genus; as, the sky-lark, the wood-lark, the brown lark, the meadow-lark; of these, the sky-lark is the most harmonious, and is almost universally diffused throughout Europe.—2. In *vulgar cant language*, sport; frolic.

LÄRK, *v. i.* To catch larks.—2. In *vulgar cant language*, to sport; to make sport.

LÄRKER, *n.* A catcher of larks.

LÄRKLIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

LÄRK'S-HEEL, *n.* A flower called Indian cress.

LÄRKSPUR, *n.* A plant of the genus Delphinium. [*See* DELPHINIUM.]

LÄRMIER, *n.* [Fr. from *larme*, a tear or drop.] In *arch.*, another name for the *Corona*,—*which see.*

LÄR'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of hymenopterous insects of the section fossores, or diggers.

LAR'RUP, *v. t.* [Sax. *larrian*, to lick.] To beat, or flog. [*A sailor's word.*]

LÄR'UM, *n.* [G. *lärm*, bustle, noise; Dan. *id.*] Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. [*See* ALARM, which is generally used.]

LÄRVA, *n. plu.* LÄRVÆ, [L. *larva*, a mask; Sw. *larf*; Dan. and G. *larve*.] An insect in the caterpillar or grub state; the first stage after the egg in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis and perfect insect. The same term is applied to those reptiles which undergo a metamorphosis; as, the frog, when at a corresponding period of existence.

LÄRVAL, *a.* Pertaining to a larva.

LÄRVATED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

LÄRVI'PARA, *n.* [L. *larva*, and *pario*, to bring forth.] A name given to those insects which bring forth *larvæ* instead of eggs, the latter being hatched in the oviduct.

LARYN'GEAN, or LARYN'GEAL, *a.* [*See* LARYNX.] Pertaining to the larynx; as, *laryngeal* arteries, *laryngeal* nerves.

LARYNGI'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of the larynx of any sort.

LARYNGO'PHONY, *n.* [Gr. λαρυγξ and φωνη, the voice.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx.

LARYNGOT'OMY, *n.* [*larynx*, and Gr. τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of cutting into the larynx; the making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed, or for removing foreign bodies.

LAR'YNX, *n.* [Gr. λαρυγξ.] In *anat.*, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, which modulates the voice in speaking and singing.

LAS'CAR, *n.* In *the East Indies*, properly, a camp follower; but by Europeans, a term applied to a native sailor.

LASCIV'IENCY, LASCIV'IENT.† [*See* the next words.]

LASCIV'IOUS, *a.* [Fr. *lascif*; from L. *lascivus*, from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax, to loosen.] 1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; as, *lascivious* men; *lascivious* desires; *lascivious* eyes.—2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

LASCIV'IOUSLY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LASCIV'IOUSNESS, *n.* Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness.

Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to *lasciviousness*; Eph. iv.

2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.

The reason pretended by Augustus was, the *lasciviousness* of his Elegies and his Art of Love. *Dryden.*

LA'SER, *n.* A gum resin greatly esteemed by the ancients, and obtained from the north of Africa. According to Dr. Lindley, it was in all probability produced by the *Thapsia asclepium*.

LASH, *n.* [This may be the same word as *leash*, Fr. *laisse*, or it may be allied to the G. *lasche*, a slap, *laschen*, to lash or slap, and both may be from one root.] 1. The thong or braided cord of a whip.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*

2. A leash or string.—3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. The culprit received his thirty-nine *lashes*.—4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

LASH, *v. t.* To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to whip or scourge.

We *lash* the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*

2. To throw up with a sudden jerk.

He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*

3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against.

And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*

4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string; as, to *lash* any thing to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.—5. To satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice.

LASH, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at.

To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*

To lash out, is to be extravagant or unruly.

LASH'ED, *pp.* Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.

LASH'ER, *n.* One that whips or lashes. —2. A formidable-looking and singular fish, belonging to the great order Acanthopterygii of Cuvier. It is about half a foot long, having the head and anterior part much larger in proportion than the *interior*.

LASH'ER, } *n.* A piece of rope for
LASH'ING, } binding or making fast one thing to another.

LASH'FREE, *a.* Free from the lash of satire.

LASH'ING, *n.* Extravagance; unruliness.

LAS'KETS, *n.* Small lines like hoops, sewed to the bonnets and drablers of a ship, to lash or lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets.

LÄSS, *n.* [Qu. from *laddess*, as Hickes suggests.] A young woman; a girl. Generally applied to a country girl.

LAS'SITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, and this from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax.] 1. Weakness; dulness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind, proceeding from exhaustion of strength by excessive labour or action, or other means.—2. Among *physicians*, lassitude is a morbid sensation of languor which often precedes disease.

LÄSSLORN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress.

LAS'SO, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*; L. *laxus*.] In *South America*, a rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and other animals.

LÄST, *a.* [contracted from *latest*; Sax. *last*, from *latost*; G. *letzt*; D. *laatst*, from *laat*, late. *See* LATE and LET.] 1. That comes after all the others; the latest; *applied to time*; as, the *last* hour of the day; the *last* day of the year.—2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others, in place; hindmost; as, this was the *last* man that entered the church.—3. Beyond which there is no more.

Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read. *Pope.*

4. Next before the present; as, the *last* week; the *last* year.—5. Utmost.

Their *last* endeavours bend,
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

It is an object of the *last* importance. *Ellicott.*

6. Lowest; meanest.

Antilochus
Takes the *last* prize. *Pope.*

At last, *at the last*, at the end; in the conclusion.

Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at the last*; Gen. xlix.

To the last, to the end; till the conclusion.

And blunder on in business *to the last*.
Pope.

In the phrases, "you are the *last* man I should consult," "this is the *last* place in which I should expect to find you," the word *last* implies improbability; this is the most improbable place, and therefore I should resort to it *last*.

LĂST, *adv*. The last time; the time before the present. I saw him *last* in London.—2. In conclusion; finally.

Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *last*, the thing adored desires.
Dryden.

LĂST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lastan*. *læstan*. This verb seems to be from the adjective *last*, the primary sense of which is continued, drawn out. *See* LET.] 1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. Our government cannot *last* long unless administered by honest men.—2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. Select for winter the best apples to *last*. This colour will *last*.—3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed. The captain knew he had not water on board to *last* a week.

LĂST, *n.* [Sax. *hlæste*; G. Sw. D. and Dan. *last*; Fr. *lest*; W. *llwyth*. *See* LOAD.] A load; hence, a certain weight or measure. A *last* of cod-fish, white herrings, meal, and ashes, is twelve barrels; a *last* of corn is ten quarters or eighty bushels; of gunpowder, twenty-four barrels; of red herrings, twenty cades; of hides, twelve dozen; of leather, twenty dickers; of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels; of wool, twelve sacks; of flax or feathers, 1700 lbs. Generally, a last is estimated at 4000 lbs.

LĂST, *n.* [Sax. *laste*, *leste*; G. *leisten*; D. *leest*.] A mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*.
L'Estrange.

LĂSTAGE, *n.* [Fr. *lestage*. *See* LAST, a load.] 1. A duty paid for freight or transportation.—2.† Ballast.—3.† The lading of a ship.

LĂSTERY,† *n.* A red colour.

LĂSTING, *ppr.* Continuing in time; enduring; remaining.—2. *a.* Durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure; as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* colour.

LĂSTING, *n.* Endurance.

LĂSTINGLY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

LĂSTINGNESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance.

LĂSTLY, *adv.* In the last place.—2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LĂST-MENTIONED, *a.* Mentioned last.

LĂST WILL. In *Scots law*, the same as testament.

LATCH, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*; Arm. *licqed* or *clicqed*, coinciding with L. *ligula*, from *ligo*, to tie, and with English *lock* Sax. *læccan*, to catch. The G. *klinke*, D. *klink*, coincide with Fr. *clenche*, which, if *n* is casual, are the Arm. *clicqed*, Eng. to *clinch*. The same word in W. is *clicied*, a latch, and the It. *laccio*, a snare, L. *laqueus*, from which we have *lace*, may belong to the same root. The primary sense of the root is to catch, to close, stop, or make fast.] 1. A simple contrivance or catch for fastening a door.—2. In *ships*, a small line like a loop, used to face the bonnets to the courses, or the drabblers to the bonnets.

LATCH, *v. t.* To fasten with a latch; to fasten.—2 † [Fr. *lécher*.] To smear.

LATCHET, *n.* [from *latch*, Fr. *lacet*.] The string or thong that fastens a shoe or sandal; Mark i.

LATCH'INGS, or LAT'CHES, *n.* Loops formed on the line that is sewed to the head of a bonnet to connect it with the foot of a sail.

LATE, *a.* [Sax. *læt*, *lat*; Goth. *lata*; Dan. *lad*, idle, lazy; Goth. *latyan*, Sax. *latian*, to delay or retard. This word is from the root of *let*, the sense of which is to draw out, extend, or prolong, hence to be slow or late. *See* LET. This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later*, *latest*, but it has also *latter*, and *latest* is often contracted into *last*.] 1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; as, a *late* spring; a *late* summer. The crops or harvest will be *late*.—2. Far advanced toward the end or close; as, a *late* hour of the day. He began at a *late* period of his life.—3. Last, or recently in any place, office, or character, as, the *late* ministry; the *late* administration.—4. Existing not long ago; but now decayed or departed; as, the *late* bishop of London.—5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as, the *late* rains. We have received *late* intelligence.

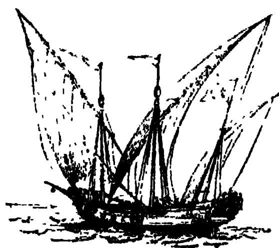
LATE, *adv.* After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived *late*.—2. After the proper or usual season. This year the fruits ripen *late*.—3. Not long ago; lately.

And round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprisoned young.
Pope.

4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie a-bed *late*; to sit up *late* at night. —*Of late*, *lately*, in time not long past, or near the present. The practice is *of late* uncommon.—*Too late*, after the proper time; not in due time. We arrived *too late* to see the procession.

LATED,† *a.* Belated; being too late.

LATEEN, *a.* [Fr. *latine*.] A *lateen* sail is a triangular sail, extended by a *lateen* yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which



Felucca with Lateen sails.

is brought down at the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees; used in xebecs, polacres, and settees, in the Mediterranean.

LATELY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. We called on a gentleman who has *lately* arrived from Italy.

LA'TENCY, *n.* [*See* LATENT.] The state of being concealed; abstruseness.

LATENESS, *n.* The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time; as, the *lateness* of spring or of harvest.—2. Time far advanced in any particular period; as, *lateness* of the day or night; *lateness* in the season; *lateness* in life.—3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time; as, the *lateness* of one's arrival.

LA'TENT, *a.* [L. *latens*, *lateo*; Gr. λήθω, λανθάνω; Heb. לוט, *laat*, to cover, or rather Ch. לטא, *leta*, to hide or be hid.] Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent. We speak of *latent* motives; *latent* reasons; *latent* springs of action.—*Latent period of a disease*, the period that elapses before the presence of the disease is manifested by any symptoms. Thus the latent period of small-pox, measles, &c., signifies the time that elapses from the moment of infection to the accession of the symptoms.—*Latent heat*, concealed or hidden heat; that portion of heat which exists in any body without producing any effect upon another, or upon the thermometer; termed also *insensible heat*, in distinction from *sensible heat*, or free caloric. Latent heat becomes *sensible* during the conversion of vapours into liquids, and of liquids into solids; and, on the other hand, a portion of sensible heat disappears or becomes *latent* when a body changes its form from the solid to the liquid, or from the liquid to the gaseous or aeriform state. [*See* HEAT, CALORIC.]

LATENT FAULT. In *Scots law*, a blemish or defect in a commodity purchased which was concealed from the purchaser, or was not manifest. This entitles the purchaser to reject the article.

LATER, *a.* [comp. deg. of *late*.] Posterior; subsequent.

LAT'ERAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side, and broad, Gr. πλατυς; coinciding with W. *llêd*, *llyd*, breadth, and probably with Eng. *flat*, W. *plad* or *llez*, or both. The primary sense of these words is to extend, as in *late*, *let*.] 1. Pertaining to the side; as, the *lateral* view of an object.—2. Proceeding from the side; as, the *lateral* branches of a tree; *lateral* shoots.—*Lateral operation*, in *sur.*, the name given to one mode of cutting for the stone, because the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. [*See* LITHOTOMY.]—*Lateral strength*, in *mech.*, the force with which a body, as a bar or beam, placed horizontally, resists another force acting upon it in a direction at right angles to its length, and tending to break it. The lateral strengths of bars or beams of the same materials, whose transverse sections are similar, are directly as the areas of the transverse sections multiplied into the distance of the centre of gravity from the place where the force acts, and inversely as their lengths and weights. [*See* STRENGTH.]

LATERAL'ITY,† *n.* The quality of having distinct sides.

LAT'ERALLY, *adv.* By the side; sideways.—2. In the direction of the side.

LAT'ERAN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome. The name is said to have been derived from that of a man.

A latere. [L.] A legate *a latere*, is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his *side*, from among his favourites and counsellors.

LATERED,† *a.* Delayed.

LATERIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, side, and *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base; as, a *laterifolious* flower.

LATERI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *lateritius*, from *later*, a brick.] Like bricks; of the colour of bricks.—*Lateritious sediment*, a sediment in urine resembling brick dust, observed after the crisis of fevers, and at the termination of gouty paroxysms.

LATE'WAKE, *n.* A ceremony used at funerals by our ancestors, and still practised in some parts of the highlands of Scotland. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased met at the house, attended by a bagpipe or fiddle. The nearest of kin opened a melancholy ball, dancing, and crying violently at the same time, and this continued till daylight; but with gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company. *Latewake* is a corruption of *lyk-waik*.

LATEWARD, *adv.* Somewhat late.

LA'TEX, *n.* [L. a fluid juice.] In *bot.*, a name applied to the elaborated sap of plants contained in peculiar anastomosing vessels, called laticiferous or cinenchymatous.

LÄTH, *n.* [W. *clawd*, a thin board, or *lláth*, a rod; Fr. *latte*; G. *latte*.] 1. A thin narrow board or slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering.—2. A thin narrow slip of wood nailed to the studs, to support the plastering; also, a thin cleft piece of wood used in slating, tiling, and plastering. There are two sorts of laths, single and double; the former being barely a quarter of an inch, while the latter are three-eighths of an inch thick. Pantile laths are long square pieces of fir, on which the pantiles hang.—*Lath floated, and set fair*, in *arch.*, three coat plasterer's work; in which the first is called pricking up, the second floating, the third or finishing is done with fine stuff.—*Lath laid and set*, two-coated plasterer's work; except that the first is called *laying*, and is executed without scratching, unless with a broom.—*Lath plastered, set, and coloured*, the same as lath laid, set, and coloured.—*Lath pricked up, floated, and set for paper*; the same as lath floated and set fair.

LÄTH, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths.

LÄTH or **LÄTHE**, *n.* [Sax. *leth*. The signification of this word is not clearly ascertained. It may be from Sax. *lathian*, to call together, and signify primarily, a meeting or assembly. *See* WAPENTAKE.] In some parts of England, a part or division of a county. Spenser, Spelman, and Blackstone do not agree in their accounts of the *lath*; but according to the laws of Edward the Confessor, the *lath*, in some counties, answered to the *trithing* or third part of a county in others.

LATH BRICK, *n.* A kind of brick twenty-two inches long and six inches broad, used in kilns to dry malt on. Lath bricks are so named from being used as a substitute for laths.

LÄTHE, *n.* [Qu. *lath*, supra, or W. *lathru*, to make smooth.] A machine-tool, with a rotatory motion, for turning and polishing flat, round, cylindrical, oval, and every intermediate form of body, in wood, ivory, metals, &c.; it is also used in glass-cutting and earthenware manufacture. [*See* TURNING.]

LÄTH'ED, *pp.* Covered or lined with laths.

LATH'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *lethrian*, to lather, to anoint. Qu. W. *llathru*, to make smooth, or *llithraw*, to glide; *llithrig*, slippery, or *llyth*, soft; *llyzu*, to spread.] To form a foam with soap and water; to become froth, or frothy matter.

LATH'ER, *v. t.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

LATH'ER, *n.* Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.—2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

LATH'ERED, *pp.* Spread over with the foam of soap.

LATH'ERING, *ppr.* Spreading over with the foam of soap.

LATHRÆ'A, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Didynamia, and order angiospermia; nat. order Orobanchaceæ, or broom-rape tribe. The *L. squamaria*, or tooth-wort, is a British parasitical plant, growing on the roots of trees and shrubs.

LÄTH'Y, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

LÄTH'Y, *a.* [W. *lleth*, *llyth*.] In *New England*, flabby; weak.

LATHY'RUS, *n.* A genus of elegant climbing plants, chiefly natives of Europe. Class and order Diadelphia decandria, nat. order Leguminosæ. Many of these plants are ornamental, and some very useful as agricultural plants. There are several British species known by the names of *vetchling* and *everlasting pea*.

LATIB'ULIZE, *v. i.* [L. *latibulum*, a hiding place.] To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.

> The tortoise *latibulizes* in October. *Shaw's Zool.*

LATIB'ULUM, *n.* [L.] A hiding place; a cave; a burrow.

LATICI''FEROUS VESSELS. In *bot.*, tubes or vessels in plants which unite freely, and contain the elaborated sap or latex.

LAT'ICLAVE, *n.* [L. *laticlavium*; *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a stud.] An ornament of dress worn by Roman senators. It is supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, set with knobs or studs.

LAT'IN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium in Italy; Roman; as, the *Latin* language.—*Latin church*, the Western church; the Christian church in Italy, France, Spain, and other countries where the Latin language was introduced, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern church.

LAT'IN, *n.* The language of the ancient Romans.—2.† An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin.

LAT'IN,† *v. t.* To turn into Latin.

LAT'INISM, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

LAT'INIST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

LATIN'ITY, *n.* The Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.

LAT'INIZE, *v. t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations and make them Latin.

LAT'INIZE, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

LAT'INIZED, *pp.* Made into Latin.

LAT'INIZING, *ppr.* Giving to foreign words Latin terminations.

LAT'INLY,† *adv.* So as to understand and write Latin.

LATIROS'TROUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a fowl.

LATISH, *a.* [from *late*.] Somewhat late.

LAT'ITANCY, *n.* [L. *latitans*, *latito*, to lie hid, from *lateo*. *See* LATENT.] The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking.

LAT'ITANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed. [These words are rarely used. *See* LATENT.]

LAT'ITAT, *n.* [L. he lurks.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the king's bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed.

LATITA'TION, *n.* A lying in concealment.

LAT'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *latitudo*, breadth; *latus*, broad; W. *llyd*, breadth.] 1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side.—2. Room; space. [*In the foregoing senses, little used.*]—3. In *astr.*, the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body. Secondaries to the ecliptic are called *circles of celestial latitude*, and parallels to the ecliptic are called parallels of celestial latitude.—4. In *geography*, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator, measured on its meridian. It is called north or south, according as the place is on the north or south side of the equator. Edinburgh is situated in the fifty-sixth degree of north *latitude*.—*Parallels of latitude*, small circles parallel to the equator.—*Difference of latitude of two places*, the arc of the meridian intercepted between their parallels of latitude. It is equal to the excess of the one latitude above the other, when they are of the same name, and to their sum when of contrary names. The latitude of a place is equal to the elevation of the pole above the horizon of the place.—*Middle latitude sailing*, a combination of plane and parallel sailing, so named from the use of the *middle latitude*; that is, the latitude of the parallel which is equally distant from the parallel left, and the one arrived at.—5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptation. The words will not bear this *latitude* of construction.—6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity.

> In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

7. Extent.

> I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*. *Locke.*

LATITU'DINAL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire*.] Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; free; thinking or acting at large; as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines.

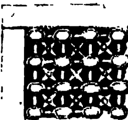
LATITUDINA'RIAN, *n.* One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.—2. In the *Episcopal church*, one who denies or doubts the divine right or origin of episcopacy, though he admits its expediency.—3. In *theol.*, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges a latitude of thinking and interpretation; a moderate man.

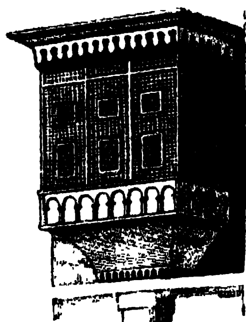
LATITUDINA'RIANISM, *n.* Freedom or liberality of opinion, particu-

larly in theology.—2. Indifference to religion.
LATITU'DINOUS, *a.* Having latitude, or large extent.
LA'TRANT, *a.* [L. *latro*, to bark.] Barking.
LA'TRATE,† *v. i.* To bark as a dog.
LATRA'TION,† *n.* A barking.
LATRI'A, *n.* [L. from Gr. λατρεια.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints.
LATRO'BITE, *n.* [from *Latrobe*.] A newly described mineral of a pale pink red colour, massive or crystallized, from an isle near the Labrador coast.
LAT'ROCINY,† *n.* [L. *latrocinium*.] Theft; larceny.
LAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *leton* or *laiton*; D. *latoen*; Arm. *laton*.] Iron plate covered with tin, of which tea-canisters are made. Also, a name given to brass or bronze.
LAT'TEN-BRASS, *n.* Plates of milled brass reduced to different thicknesses, according to the uses they are intended for.
LAT'TER, *a.* [an irregular comparative of *late*.] 1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to *former*; as the former and *latter* rain; former or *latter* harvest.—2. Mentioned the last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation—and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

3. Modern; lately done or past; as, in these *latter* ages.
LAT'TERLY, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately.
LAT'TERMATH, *n.* The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing.
LAT'TICE, *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, a covering of *laths*, from *latte*, a *lath*; W. *cledrwy*, from *cledyr*, a board, shingle, or rail.] Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open chequered or reticulated work.—*Lattice*, or *lattice window*, a window made of laths or strips of iron which cross one another like net-work, so

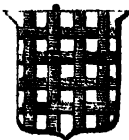

Lattice-Work


Lattice Window, Cairo.

as to leave open interstices. It is only used when air rather than light is to be admitted.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the lattice; Judg. v.

Lattice, or *lettice*, in *her.*, is formed of perpendicular and horizontal bars, either interlaced or not. It differs from *fretty*, which crosses bendways, dexter, and sinister.


Lattice.

LAT'TICE, *a.* Consisting of cross pieces; as, *lattice* work.—2. Furnished with lattice work; as, a *lattice* window. Windows of *lattice*, or laths, were once general in England.
LAT'TICE, *v. t.* To form with cross bars, and open work.—2. To furnish with a lattice.
LAT'TICED, *pp.* Furnished with a lattice; as, a *latticed* window.
Latus rectum, *n.* [L.] In the *conic sections*, the same with *parameter*,—*which see.*
LAUD, *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*; W. *clod*; Ir. *cloth*; allied to Gr. κλεω, κλειω. This is from the same root as Eng *loud*, G. *laut*, and the primary sense is to strain, to utter sound, to cry out. *See* LOUD.] 1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honourable mention. [*Lit. us.*]—2 That part of divine worship which consists in praise. —3. Music or singing in honour of any one.—In the *Romish church*, *lauds* are those prayers which were formerly used at daybreak, between the *matins* and *prime*. In later times they have been generally confounded with matins.
LAUD, *v. t.* [L. *laudo*.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate.
LAUD'ABLE, *a.* [L. *laudabilis*.] 1. Praiseworthy; commendable; as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions.—2. Healthy; salubrious; as, *laudable* juices of the body.—3. Healthy; well digested; as, *laudable* pus.
LAUD'ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness; as, the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives, or actions. [*Laudability*, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]
LAUD'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.
LAUD'ANUM, *n.* [a contraction of *laudandum*, from L. *laudo*, to praise.] Opium prepared in spirit of wine; tincture of opium.
LAUDA'TION, *n.* Praise; commendation.
LAUD'ATIVE, *n.* [L. *laudativus*.] A panegyric; an eulogy. [*Lit. us.*]
LAUD'ATORY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.
LAUD'ATORY, *n.* That which contains praise.
LAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises.
LAUGH, *v. i.* (laff.) [Sax *hlihan*; Goth. *hlahyan*; G. *lachen*; Heb. and Ch. לעג, *laag*.] 1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species; to make that convulsive noise which sudden merriment excites. Violent *laughter* is accompanied with the shaking of the sides, and all *laughter* expels breath from the lungs.—2. In *poetry*, to be gay; to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flow'rets crown'd. *Dryden.*
And o'er the foaming bowl, the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

To laugh at, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.

No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

To laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn; Neh. ii.—*Laugh and lay down*, the name of a game of cards.
LAUGH, *n.* (laff.) The convulsion caused by merriment; an inarticulate expression of sudden mirth, peculiar to man.

But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

LAUGHABLE, *a.* (laffable.) That may justly excite laughter; as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.
LAUGHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being laughable.
LAUGHABLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.
LAUGHER, *n.* (laffer.) One who laughs or is fond of merriment.

The *laughers* are a majority. *Pope.*

LAUGHING, *ppr.* (laffing.) Expressing mirth in a particular manner.
LAUGHINGLY, *adv.* (laffingly.) In a merry way; with laughter.
LAUGHING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of sport.
LAUGHTER, *n.* (laffter.) Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting in a peculiar noise and configuration of features, with a shaking of the sides and expulsion of breath. Those things which generally excite laughter are of a ridiculous or ludicrous nature. Laughter may be caused by tickling, or in children by gladness.

I said of *laughter*, It is mad; Eccles. ii.

LAUGHTERLESS, *a.* Not laughing.
LAUGH-WORTHY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at.
LAU'MONITE, *n.* Efflorescent zeolite; so called from Laumont, its discoverer. It is found in laminated masses, in groups of prismatic crystals or prismatic distinct concretions. Exposed to the air, it disintegrates.
LAUNCH, *v. t.* [from *lance*, Fr. *lancer*.] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly.

See whose arm can *launch* the surer bolt. *Dryden. Lee.*

2. To move, or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to *launch* a ship.
LAUNCH, *v. i.* To dart or fly off; to push off; as, to *launch* into the wide world; to *launch* into a wide field of discussion.
LAUNCH, *n.* The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.—2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat bottomed than a long boat. It is the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.
LAUNCHING PLANKS, *n.* Planks fitted in the slip, on each side, for the purpose of launching the ship.
LAUND,† *n.* A lawn.
LAUNDER, *n.* (lander.) [from L. *lavo*, to wash.] A washer-woman; also, a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten.
LAUNDER, *v. t.* (lander.) To wash; to wet.
LAUNDERER, *n.* (landerer.) A man who follows the business of washing clothes.
LAUNDRESS, *n.* (landress.) [Fr. *la-*

vandière; from L. *lavo,* Sp. *lavar,* to wash.] A washer-woman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes. In large establishments, the occupation of the laundress is confined to the mangling, drying, and ironing of the linen of the family, the washing being performed by washer-women in a separate apartment.

LAUNDRESS, *v. i.* (l'andress.) [supra.] To practise washing.

LAUNDRY, *n.* (l'andry.) [Sp. *lavadero.*] 1. A washing.—2. The place or room where clothes are washed.—3. In large houses, an apartment occupied by a laundress, whose business is to mangle, dry, and iron linens.

LAURA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of apetalous exogens, consisting entirely of trees and shrubs, inhabiting the warmer parts of the world, and in most cases aromatic. Cinnamon, cassia, sassafras, and camphor, are products of the order. The best known species is the *Laurus nobilis* of Linn., or sweet bay.

LAU'REATE, *a.* [L. *laureatus,* from *laurea,* a laurel.] Decked or invested with laurel; as, *laureate* hearse.

Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

Poet laureate, in *Great Britain,* formerly an officer of the king's household, whose business was to compose an ode annually for the king's birthday, and for the new year. It is said this title was first given him in the time of Edward IV. Under queen Anne, the office of *laureate* was placed in the control of the lord chamberlain: at the close of the reign of George III., the custom of requiring annual odes from the lord chamberlain was discontinued.

LAU'REATE, *v. t.* To honour with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel.

LAU'REATED, *pp.* Honoured with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAU'REATESHIP, *n.* Office of a laureate.

LAU'REATING, *ppr.* Honouring with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAUREA'TION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel; an honour bestowed on those who excelled in writing verse. This was an ancient practice at Oxford, from which probably originated the denomination of *poet laureate.*

LAU'REL, *n.* [L. *laurus;* Fr. *laurier;* Sp. *laurel;* W. *llorwyz, llorwyzen,* laurel wood, from the root of *llawr,* a floor, *llor,* that spreads; Dan. *laurbœr-tree;* G. *lorbeer,* the laurel or bay-berry. *Laur* coincides in elements with *flower, floreo.*] *Laurus,* a genus of plants belonging to the nat order *Lauraceæ,* to which it gives the name. It formerly included the trees yielding camphor, cinnamon, cassia bark and buds, and other products, but most of these are placed in distinct genera by the latest botanists. The sweet bay or laurel (*Laurus nobilis* of Linn.) still remains in the genus *laurus.* It is a native of the north of Africa and south of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens, not only on account of its elegant appearance, but also for the aromatic fragrance of its evergreen leaves. The fruit, which is of a purple colour, and also the leaves, have long been used in medicine as stimulants and carminatives. In ancient times, heroes and scholars were crowned with bay leaves and berries, whence the terms *baccalaureus* and *laureate.*

LAU'RELLED *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

LAUREL WATER, *n.* Water distilled from the leaves of the *lauro-cerasus,* common bay or cherry-laurel. It is poisonous, the poisonous principle contained in it being prussic acid. It was formerly used to give an agreeable flavour to creams and puddings, and was also mixed with ardent spirits among dram-drinkers.

LAURIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *laurus* and *fero,* to bear.] Producing or bringing laurel.

LAU'RINE, *n.* An acrid, fatty, and bitter principle contained in the berries of the laurel.

LAU'RUSTIN, *n.* [L. *laurustinus.*] A plant, the Viburnum Tinus, an evergreen shrub or tree, of the South of Europe.

Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.

LAUS'KRAUT, *n.* [G. *läusekraut,* louse-plant.] A plant of the genus Delphinium.

LAU'TU, *n.* A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

LAVA, *n.* [probably from flowing, and from the root of L. *fluo,* or *lavo;* It. *lava,* a stream, now *lava.*] 1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano, and is sometimes ejected in such quantities as to overwhelm cities. Catania, at the foot of Etna, has often been destroyed by it, and in 1783, a vast tract of land in Iceland was overspread by an eruption of lava from mount Hecla.—2. The same matter when cool and hardened.

LAVALIKE, *a.* Resembling lava.

LAVAN'DULA, *n.* A genus of under shrubs and herbs, belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ, and found in dry hilly places in the south of Europe and on the Mediterranean coast of Africa. The plants of this genus are great favourites, either for the beauty of their flowers or the sweetness of their scent. There are two varieties, both of which yield a volatile oil.—*L. latifolia* furnishes oil of spike, employed by painters on porcelain, and in the preparation of varnishes for artists.—*L. vera* furnishes oil of lavender. Lavender is tonic, stimulant, and carminative.

LAVATE'RA, *n.* A genus of shrubs, and annual and perennial herbs, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the world. Class and order Monodelphia polyandria of Linn., nat. order Malvaceæ. The *L. arborea,* or sea tree-mallow, is a native of Britain, and grows on rocks near the sea.

LAVA'TION, *n.* [L. *lavatio,* from *lavo.*] A washing or cleansing.

LAV'ATORY, *n.* [See LAVE.] A place for washing. Lavatories are cisterns used by the monks and other members of a religious community for the purposes of cleanliness.—2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.—3. A place where gold is obtained by washing.

LAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laver;* L. *lavo;* Gr. λούω; Sans. *allava;* probably contracted from *lavo* or *laugo.*] To wash; to bathe; *a word used chiefly in poetry or rhetoric.*

LAVE, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.

LAVE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] To throw up or out; to lade out.

LAVED, *pp.* Bathed; washed.

LAVE-EARED,† *a.* Having large pendent ears.

LAVEER, *v. t.* [Fr. *louvoyer* or *louvier;* D. *laveeren.*] In *seamen's language,* to tack; to sail back and forth.

[I believe this word is not in common use.]

LAV'ENDER, *n.* [L. *lavandula.*] A genus of aromatic plants, *Lavandula,* —*which see.*

LAV'ENDER THRIFT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Statice,* the *S. limonium.*

LAVEMENT, *n.* [Fr.] A washing or bathing.—2. A glyster.

LAV'ENDER-WATER, *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

LA'VER, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir,* from *laver,* to lave.] A vessel for washing; a large basin; in Scripture history, a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet and the entrails of victims.

LAV'EROCK. *See* LARK.

LAVING, *ppr.* Washing; bathing.

LAV'ISH, *a.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It coincides in elements with L. *liber,* free, *liberal,* and L. *lavo,* to wash.] 1. Prodigal; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse. He was *lavish* of expense; *lavish* of praise; *lavish* of encomiums; *lavish* of censure; *lavish* of blood and treasure.—2. Wasteful; expending without necessity; liberal to a fault.—3. Wild; unrestrained.

Curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shak.*

LAV'ISH, *v. t.* To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to *lavish* praise or encomiums.—2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander; as, to *lavish* money on vices and amusements.

LAV'ISHED, *pp.* Expended profusely; wasted.

LAV'ISHER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAV'ISHING, *ppr.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.

LAV'ISHLY, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully.

LAV'ISHMENT, *n.* Prodigality; profuse expenditure.

LAV'ISHNESS, *n.* Profusion; prodigality.

LAVOL'TA, *n.* [It. *la volta,* the turn.] An old dance in which was much turning and capering.

LAW, *n.* [Sax. *laga, lage, lag,* or *lah;* Fr. *loi;* L. *lex;* from the root of *lay,* Sax. *lecgan,* Goth. *lagyan.* *See* LAY. A law is that which is *laid,* set, or fixed, like *statute, constitution,* from L. *statuo.*] 1. A rule, particularly an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state to its subjects, for regulating their actions, particularly their social actions. Laws are *imperative* or *mandatory,* commanding what shall be done; *prohibitory,* restraining from what is to be forborne; or *permissive,* declaring what may be done without incurring a penalty. The *laws* which enjoin the duties of piety and morality, are prescribed by God, and found in the Scriptures.

Law is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke.*

2. *Municipal law,* is a rule of civil con-

duct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute. Municipal or civil laws are established by the decrees, edicts, or ordinances of absolute princes, as emperors and kings, or by the formal acts of the legislatures of free states. *Law* therefore is sometimes equivalent to *decree, edict*, or *ordinance*.—*Municipal law* is divided with reference to the legal consequences of a breach of legal duty into *civil* and *criminal*. *Civil law* is that department of law in which every breach of a duty may be made the subject of a legal proceeding, for the purpose of conferring on the person wronged a right from the enjoyment of which he is excluded by the defendant, or of obtaining from the defendant compensation for a right violated by him. *Criminal law* is that department of law in which every breach of duty may be made the subject of a legal proceeding, instituted by the sovereign or his representatives, for the purpose of inflicting punishment on the person charged with the breach of duty. [*See* CIVIL and CRIMINAL.]—3. *Law of nature*, is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept. Thus it is a *law of nature*, that one man should not injure another, and murder and fraud would be crimes independent of any prohibition from a supreme power.—4. *Laws of animal nature*, the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed, such as respiration, the circulation of the blood, digestion, nutrition, various secretions, &c.—5. *Laws of vegetation*, the principles by which plants are produced, and their growth carried on till they arrive to perfection.—6. *Physical laws*, or *laws of nature*. The invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, and the determination of a body to certain motions, changes, and relations, which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a *physical law;* as the *laws* of chemical affinity; the *laws* of gravitation; the *laws* of motion. [*See* AFFINITY, ATTRACTION, GRAVITATION, MOTION.] These tendencies or determinations, whether called laws or affections of matter, have been established by the Creator, and are, with a peculiar felicity of expression, denominated in Scripture, *ordinances of heaven*.—7. *Laws of nations*, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states. These rules depend on natural law, or the principles of justice which spring from the social state; or they are founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues, and agreements between independent communities.

By the *law of nations*, we are to understand that code of public instruction, which defines the rights and prescribes the duties of nations, in their intercourse with each other. *Kent.*

8. *Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties, in other words, their duties to God and to each other. The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue or ten commandments, written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and delivered to Moses on mount Sinai; Ex. xx.—9. *Ecclesiastical law*, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church; otherwise called *canon law*.—10. *Written law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by a sovereign or legislature, and promulgated and recorded in writing; a written statute, ordinance, edict, or decree.—11. *Unwritten* or *common law*, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. As this law can be traced to no positive statutes, its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions.—12. *By-law*, a law of a city, town, or private corporation. [*See* BY.]—13. *Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the *Gospel*.—14. *Ceremonial law*, the Mosaic institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies to be observed by the Jews, as distinct from the *moral precepts*, which are of perpetual obligation.—15. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience.

These, having not the *law*, are a *law* unto themselves; Rom. ii.

16. That which governs or has a tendency to rule; that which has the power of controlling.

But I see another *law* in my members warring against the *law* of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the *law* of sin which is in my members; Rom. vii.

17. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will.

But his delight is in the *law* of the Lord, and in his *law* doth he meditate day and night; Ps. i.

18. The Old Testament.

Is it not written in your *law*, I said, ye are gods? John x.

19. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as, the *law* and the prophets.—20. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle; as, the *laws* of versification or poetry.—21. *Law martial*, or *martial law*, the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force; also, a law proclaimed by authority of parliament, on an emergency of rebellion, invasion, or insurrection. It is properly the putting under the cognizance of courts martial a great variety of subjects which, by ordinary military law, do not appertain to them to be tried in a summary way. Where martial law is proclaimed, all military persons, under all circumstances, are placed within its jurisdiction. It extends, also, to a variety of cases not relating to the discipline of the army and offences committed by non-military persons, as plots against the sovereign, intelligence to the enemy, &c. *Military law*, properly, that law which is administered by courts martial, under the authority of parliament, and the mutiny act, annually passed, together with the articles of war.—22. *Marine laws*, rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations.—23. *Commercial law, law-merchant*, the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants.—24. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law.

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body. *Spectator.*

Hence the phrase, *to go to law*, to prosecute; to seek redress in a legal tribunal.—25. Jurisprudence; as in the title, *Doctor of Laws*.—26. In general, *law* is a rule of action prescribed for the government of rational beings or moral agents, to which rule they are bound to yield obedience, in default of which they are exposed to punishment; or *law* is a certain inherent instinctive propension of irrational animals to particular actions; or an invariable determination or tendency of inanimate bodies to certain motions, combinations, and forms. *Law* is not a series of actions, but the cause or principle from which they proceed, and of which they are the evidence. The *law* of England is divided into the *lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law, and the *lex scripta*, the written or statute law. [*See* Nos. 10, 11.] The unwritten law is so called, not because it does not exist in writing, but because it was not promulgated by the legislature in a written form. It derives its force from long established usage and universal reception, and includes general customs, or the common law, properly so called; particular customs belonging to certain parts of the kingdom, particular laws observed by custom only in certain courts and jurisdictions, and the greater part of the law styled equity. *Written law* comprehends the statutes made by the parliament or supreme legislature, and the written regulations issued by subordinate legislatures; as, orders in council, and rules of court made by the judges. The law of Scotland is divided similarly to that of England.—*Laws of honour*. [*See* HONOUR.]—*Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms, particularly the Norman dialect or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the Conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.—*Wager of law*, a species of trial formerly used in England, in which the defendant gave security that he would, on a certain day, make his law, that is, he would make oath that he owed nothing to the plaintiff, and would produce eleven of his neighbours as compurgators, who should swear that they believed in their consciences that he had sworn the truth.

LAW'-BREAKER, *n.* One who violates the law.

LAW'BURROWS, *n.* In *Scots law*, letters passing under the signet, running in the sovereign's name, and obtained at the instance of one who has, or thinks he has, reason to apprehend danger to his person or property from the acts of another. These letters command the person complained of to give security that the person, at whose instance the letters issue, shall be free from every violence to be done by the person against whom they are directed, or those depending on him, under a certain penalty. Such letters, however, cannot be obtained without cause shown, or the oath of the person suing for them.

LAW'-DAY, *n.* A day of open court.—2. A leet, or sheriff's tourn.

LAW'FUL, *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate. That is deemed *lawful* which

no law forbids; but many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.—2. Constituted by law; rightful; as, the *lawful* owner of lands.

LAW'FUL CHILDREN. In *Scots law*, those children who are either begotten in marriage or afterwards legitimated by the intermarriage of the parents.—*Unlawful children* are bastards, or illegitimate children.

LAW'FUL DAYS. In *Scots law*, all the days of the week except the first, or the fast days appointed by government.

LAW'FULLY, *adv.* Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law. We may *lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid.

LAW'FULNESS, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law; legality. The *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

LAW'GIVER, *n.* [*law* and *give.*] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

LAW'GIVING, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative.

LAW'ING, *n.* Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs to prevent them from running after deer.

LAW'LESS, *a.* Not subject to law; unrestrained by law; as, a *lawless* tyrant; *lawless* men.—2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; as, a *lawless* claim.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course — *Shak*

3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.

He, meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void. — *Pope.*

LAW'LESSLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law.

LAW'LESSNESS, *n* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder.

LAW'-LORE, *n.* Ancient law learning.

LAW'-MAKER, *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver. *Law-makers* should not be law-breakers.

LAW'-MONGER, *n* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger.

LAWN, *n.* [W. *llan*, an open, clear place. It is the same word as *land*, with an appropriate signification, and coincides with *plain*, *planus*, Ir. *cluain*, Sp. *llano*.] An open space between woods, or a plain in a park or adjoining a noble seat.

Betwixt them *lawns* or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herbs, were interspersed. — *Milton.*

LAWN, *n.* [Fr. *linon*, from *lin*, flax, L. *linum.*] A sort of fine linen. Its use in the sleeves of bishops, explains the following line:

A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. — *Pope.*

LAWN, *a.* Made of lawn.

LAWN'Y, *a.* Level, as a plain; like a lawn.—2. Made of lawn.

LAWSO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Lythraceæ, or Loose-strife tribe. There is only one or two species, found in most oriental regions. The *L. inermis*, or *alba*, is the plant from which the *henné* or *henna* is obtained, with which Asiatic women dye their nails and the tips of their fingers of an orange hue. The men also dye their beards with it, the orange colour being afterward converted into a deep black by the application of indigo.

LAW'SUIT, *n.* [*See* SUIT.] A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAW'YER, *n.* [that is, *lawer*, contracted from *law-wer*, *law-man.*] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients. This is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

LAW'YER-LIKE, *a.* Like a real lawyer.

LAW'YERLY, *a.* Judicial.

LAX, *a.* [L. *laxus*; Fr. *lache*, for *lasche.*] 1. Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; as, *lax* flesh; a *lax* fibre.—2. Slack; not tight or tense; as, a *lax* cord.—3. Not firmly united; of loose texture; as, gravel and the like *laxer* matter.—4. Not rigidly exact; as, a *lax* moral discourse.—5. Not strict; as, *lax* morals.—6. Loose in the intestines, and having too frequent discharges.

LAX, *n.* A looseness; diarrhœa.—2.† A species of fish or salmon. [Sax. *leax.*]

LAXA'TION, *n.* [L. *laxatio.*] The act of loosening or slackening; or the state of being loose or slackened.

LAX'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*, from L. *laxo.*] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.

LAX'ATIVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the intestines and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative.

LAX'ATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of relaxing.

LAX'ITY, *n.* [L. *laxitas.*] 1. Looseness; slackness; the opposite of *tenseness* or *tension*.—2. Looseness of texture.—3. Want of exactness or precision; as, *laxity* of expression.—4. Looseness; defect of exactness; as, *laxity* of morals.—5. Looseness, as of the intestines; the opposite of *costiveness*.—6. Openness; not closeness.

LAX'LY, *adv.* Loosely; without exactness.

LAX'NESS, *n.* Looseness; softness; flabbiness; as, the *laxness* of flesh or of muscles.—2. Laxity; the opposite of *tension*.—3 Looseness, as of morals or discipline.—4. Looseness, as of the intestines.—5. Slackness, as of a cord.

LAY, *pret.* of *lie.* The estate *lay* in the county of Hertford.

When Ahab heard these words, he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his head, and fasted and *lay* in sackcloth; 1 Kings xxi.

LAY, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. laid.* [Sax. *lecgan*, *legan*; G. *legen*: Russ. *loju*; L. *loco*, whence *locus*, W. *lle*, place, Eng. *ley* or *lea*; W. *lleau*, to lay. Hence Fr. *lieu*, Arm. *lech*, a place; Ir. *legadh*, Arm. *lacquat*, to lay. The primary sense is to send or throw; hence this word is the L. *lego*, *legare*, differently applied; Gr. λεγομαι, to lie down; Eth. *laka*, to send, whence *lackey*. It coincides with *lodge* and with *lie.*] 1. Literally, to throw down; hence, to put or place; applied to things *broad* or *long*, and in this respect differing from *set*. We *lay* a book on the table, when we place it on its side, but we *set* it on the end. We *lay* the foundation of a house, but we *set* a building on its foundation.

He *laid* his robe from him; Jonah iii.
Soft on the flowery herb I found me *laid*. — *Milton.*

A stone was brought and *laid* on the mouth of the den; Dan. vi.

2. To beat down; to prostrate. Violent winds with rain *lay* corn and grass.—3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. A shower *lays* the dust.—4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building; as, to *lay* bricks or stones in constructing walls.—5. To spread on a surface; as, to *lay* plaster or paint.—6. To spread or set; as, to *lay* snares.—7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay.

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*. — *Waller.*

8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking; as, to *lay* the devil.—9. To spread and set in order; to prepare; as, to *lay* a table for dinner.—10. To place in the earth for growth.

The chief time of *laying* gilly-flowers is in *July*. — *Mortimer.*

11. To place at hazard; to wage; to stake; as, to *lay* a crown or a guinea; to *lay* a wager.—12. To bring forth; to exclude; as, to *lay* eggs.—13. To add; to join.

Woe to them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field; Is. v.

14. To put; to apply.

She *layeth* her hand to the spindle; Prov. xxxi.

15. To assess; to charge; to impose; as, to *lay* a tax on land; to *lay* a duty on salt.—16. To charge; to impute; as, to *lay* blame on one; to *lay* want of prudence to one's charge.—17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment.

The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all; Is. liii

18. To enjoin as a duty; as, to *lay* commands on one.—19. To exhibit; to present or offer; as, to *lay* an indictment in a particular county.—20. To prostrate; to slay.

The leaders first
He *laid* along. — *Dryden.*

21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from; as, to *lay* the land; *a seaman's phrase*.—22. To station; to set; as, to *lay* an ambush.—23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.—*To lay a cable*, to twist or unite the strands.—*To lay apart*, to put away; to reject.

Lay apart all filthiness; James i.

To lay aside, to put off or away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us; Heb. xii.

2. To discontinue; as, to *lay aside* the use of any thing.—*To lay away*, to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation.—*To lay before*, to exhibit; to show; to present to view. The papers are *laid before* Parliament.—*To lay by*, to reserve for future use.

Let every one of you *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him; 1 Cor. xvi.

2. To put away; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits not be *laid by*, as persons unnecessary for the time. — *Bacon.*

3. To put off.

And she arose and went away, and *laid by* her veil; Gen. xxxviii.

To lay down, to deposit, as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction; to resign.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep; John x.

2. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish: as, to *lay down* an office or commission.—3. To quit; to surrender the use of; as, to *lay down* one's arms.—4. To offer or advance; as, to *lay*

down a proposition or principle.—*To lay one's self down*, to commit to repose.

I will both *lay me down* in peace and sleep; Ps. iv.

To lay hold of, to seize; to catch. To *lay hold on*, is used in a like sense.—*To lay in*, to store; to treasure; to provide previously.—*To lay on*, to apply with force; to inflict; as, to *lay on* blows.—*To lay open*, to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal; as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy.—*To lay over*, to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface; as, to *lay over* with gold or silver.—*To lay out*, to expend; as, to *lay out* money, or sums of money.—2. To display; to discover

He takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colours.† *Atterbury.*

3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts; as, to *lay out* a garden.—4. To dress in grave clothes and place in a decent posture; as, to *lay out* a corpse. Shakspeare uses to *lay forth*.—5. To exert; as, to *lay out* all one's strength. [But *put out* one's strength is the more common and better phrase.]—6. To intend or design; as, he *lays out* to journey in summer; probably from planning. [*See* No. 3.]—*To lay to*, to charge upon; to impute.—2. To apply with vigour.—3.† To attack or harass.—4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.—*To lay together*, to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.—*To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly.—*To lay under*, to subject to; as, to *lay* one *under* restraint or obligation.—*To lay up*, to store; to treasure; to reposit for future use.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven; Matt. vi.

2. To confine to the bed or chamber. He is *laid up* with the gout.—3. In *printing*, to *lay up* a form, is to place it on the imposing stone or iron for correction or alterations; as also, to prepare a form for distribution, or having its types, &c. laid by, which is done by lifting it on to a letterboard, and using certain detergent manipulations.—*To lay siege*, to besiege; to encompass with an army.—*To lay wait*, to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.—*To lay the course*, in *sailing*, is to sail toward the port intended, without gibing.—*To lay waste*, to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions.—*To lay the land*, in *seamen's language*, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower, by sailing from it; the distance diminishing the elevation.

LAY, *v. i.* To bring or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb that will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. [*Unusual.*]—*To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigour.—*To lay at*, to strike or to endeavour to strike.

The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold; Job xli.

To lay in for, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.

I have *laid in* for these. *Dryden.*

To lay on, to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence.—2. To act with vehemence; *used of expenses.*—*To lay out*, to purpose; to intend. He *lays out* to make a journey.—2. To take measures.

I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places. *Woodward.*

To lay upon,† to importune.

LAY, *n.* That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward; as, a *lay* of wood.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below. *Bacon.*

2. A bet; a wager. [*Lit. us.*]—3.† Station; rank.

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *leag, leah, lege*; W. *lle*; L. *locus*; Fr. *lieu*. *See* Lay, the verb. The words which signify *place*, are from verbs which express *setting* or *laying*. It is written also *ley*, and *lea*.] A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.

A tuft of daisies on a flowery *lay*. *Dryden.*

The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the *lea*. *Gray.*

In *England*, ground when under clover and ryegrass is said to be in *lay*; in *Scotland*, it is said to be in *lea*. [*See* Lea.]

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *legh* or *ley*; Gr. λακεω, to sound. It might also be deduced from G. *lied*, a song; Sax. *leoth*; Scot. *leid*, *lede*, or *luid*; Ir. *lygidh*; Gael. *laoidh*; from the root of *loud*, L. *laudo*, *plaudo*, Sax. *hlydan*.] A song; as, a loud or soft *lay*; immortal *lays*. The lyric poems of the old French minstrels or trouvères, were termed *lais* (lays); but the title appears in modern usage to be peculiarly appropriate to narrative poems, or serious subjects of moderate length, in simple style and light metre. [It is used chiefly in poetry.]

LAY, *a.* [Fr. *lai*, L. *laicus*, a layman; Gr. λαικος, from λαος, people; Sax. *leod*.] Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; as, a *lay* person; a *lay* preacher.—*Lay brothers*, persons received into convents of monks, under the three vows, but not in holy orders.—*Lay elders*, in *the church of Scotland*, elders who are laymen, in contradistinction to such elders as are preachers or licentiates. [*See* Elders.]

LAY-CLERK, *n.* In *the church of England*, one who leads the people in their responses, and is not in orders.

LĀYER, *n.* (la'er.) [from *lay*, the verb.] A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; as, a *layer* of clay or of sand.—2. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation.—3. A hen that lays eggs.—4. In *masonry* and *brick-work*, the same as course,—*which see.*

LĀYERBŌARD, or **LEAR'BŌARD**, *n.* The boarding for sustaining the lead of gutters.

LĀY'ERING, *n.* The operation by which the propagation of plants is effected, by laying down or bending the shoots, so that a portion of them can be covered with earth, and the extremities left above ground.

LĀYING, *ppr.* Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.

LĀYING, *n.* In *arch.*, the first coat on lath of plasterers' two-coat work, the surface whereof is roughed by sweeping it with a broom.

LĀYLAND, *n.* Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [*Local.*]

LĀYMAN, *n.* (la'man.) [*lay* and *man*. Old Eng. *lewdeman*.] A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy.—2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.—3. A lay-clerk.

LĀYSTALL, *n.* [*lay* and *stall*.] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid.

LA'ZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus*; Sp. *lazaro*.] A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease.

LAZARET', **LAZARET'TO**, *n.* [Sp. *lazareto*; It. *lazzeretto*; Fr. *lazaret*; from *Lazarus*.] A public building, hospital, or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LA'ZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LA'ZAR-LIKE, **LA'ZARLY**, *a.* Full of sores; leprous.

LA'ZARWŌRT, **LA'SERWŌRT**, *n.* The popular English name of some species of Laserpitium, a genus of plants of several species, natives of Germany, Italy, France, &c.

LAZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Vulgar.*]

LAZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Vulgar.*]

LA'ZILY, *adv.* [from *lazy*.] In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

Whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LA'ZINESS, *n.* [from *lazy*.] The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth. *Laziness* differs from *idleness*; the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action, but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action.

Laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him. *Franklin.*

2. Slowness; tardiness.

LĀZING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction. [*This is an ill-formed, inelegant word.*]

LAZ'ŪLI. *Lapis Lazuli* is a mineral of a fine azure blue colour, usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a moderate size. It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. It is distinguished from *lazulite*, by the intenseness of its colour. [Qu. Ar. *azul*.]

LAZ'ULITE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo blue colour, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms.

LA'ZY, *a.* [G. *lass*, *lässig*; W. *llesg*. The Fr. *lâche* is from L. *laxus*, and it is doubtful whether this is of the same family.] 1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labour; heavy in motion.

Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labour; as, a *lazy* stream.

The night-owl's *lazy* flight. *Shak.*

LAZZARO'NI, *n. plur.*; *sing. Lazzarone.* [It.] A name given to the poorer classes at Naples. They consisted at first principally of sick persons from the lowest class, who, after leaving the hospitals, retained their wretched clothes, and were hence called *lazzaroni*. Early in the present century two large sections of the people were comprehended under this name, *viz.*, the fishermen, and the lazzaroni properly so called, (amounting, it is said, to 40,000) who had no home or settled

means of support, the greater part of them living day and night in the streets and public places, and earning a scanty subsistence by employing themselves as messengers, porters, and occasional servants. As a peculiar class the Lazzaroni may be said to be now extinct, and the name is only used to designate in general language the lower orders of the populace of Naples.

LD, stands for *Lord*.

LEA, or **LAY**, *n.* [*See* LAY.] A meadow or plain; land under grass or pasturage. The Welsh write *lle*, but as this word is from the root of *lay*, the latter is the more correct orthography.

LEACH. *See* LETCH.

LEAD, *n.* (led.) [Sax. *lǽd; G. loth;* Russ. *lot*, probably a mass, like *clod.*] 1. A metal of a bluish-grey colour, and when recently cut it has a strong metallic lustre; but soon tarnishes by exposure to the air, acquiring a superficial coating of carbonate of protoxide of lead. Its specific gravity is 11.381. It is soft, flexible, and inelastic. It is both malleable and ductile, possessing the former property to a considerable extent, but in tenacity it is inferior to all ductile metals. It fuses at about 612°, and when slowly cooled forms octohedral crystals. There are four oxides of lead: -1. The suboxide, of a greyish-blue colour. 2. The protoxide or yellow oxide, called also *massicot.* Litharge is this oxide in the form of small spangles from having undergone fusion. 3. The plumbeous suroxide of Berzelius, the well-known pigment called *red lead* or *minium.* 4. The peroxide, obtained by putting red lead in chlorine water, or in dilute nitric acid. The protoxide of lead is the base of all the salts of lead; of these the carbonate or *white lead*, and the acetate, are the most important. The protoxide is also employed for glazing earthen ware and porcelain. The carbonate of lead is the basis of white oil paint, and of a number of other colours. Sugar of lead is a solution of the acetate in cold water. The extract of lead is a subacetate and is used as a test and precipitant. The salts of lead are poisonous, but the carbonate is by far the most virulent poison. The lead of commerce, which commonly contains silver, iron, and copper, is extracted from the native sulphuret, the *galena* of mineralogists. The other ores of importance are the *seleniuret, native minium, plomb gomme, white lead, vitreous lead, phosphate of lead, muriate* or *horn lead, arseniate of lead.* No country in the world produces so much lead as Great Britain. The total product of the United Kingdom has been estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 tons; of which amount from 16,000 to 20,000 tons are exported. Lead unites with most of the other metals. It is run from the furnace into moulds, which are technically called "*pigs*," from which it is formed into sheets, pipes, &c. Sheet lead is of two kinds; *cast*, and *milled* or rolled. It is used in covering large buildings, in flats or slopes, for gutters, the hips, ridges, and valleys of roofs, the lining of cisterns, &c. Lead is also extensively used in the manufacture of shot, in making pipes for conveying water, gas, &c.—2. A plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea. The common hand lead weighs eleven pounds, with about twenty fathoms of line. The line is marked at 5, 7, 10, 13, 17, and 20 fathoms. The numbers between are called *deeps;* thus, "by the mark 7," "by the deep nine," indicate 7 and 9 fathoms. When the depth is great the deep-sea line of twenty-eight pounds is used.—*To heave the lead*, to throw it into the sea in a manner calculated to produce the desired effect.—3. *Leads*, a flat roof covered with lead.—*White lead*, the oxide of lead, ground with one-third part of chalk.—*Black lead*, plumbago,—*which see.*

LEAD, *v. t.* (led.) To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

LĒAD, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. led.* [Sax. *lædan;* G. *leiten;* probably to draw, to strain, to extend.] 1. To guide by the hand; as, to *lead* a child. It often includes the sense of drawing as well as of directing.—2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; as, the Israelites were *led* by a pillar of cloud by day, and by a pillar of fire by night.—3. To conduct to any place.

> He *leadeth* me beside the still waters; Ps. xxiii.

4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; as, a general *leads* his troops to battle and to victory.

> Christ took not on him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, &c. • *South.*

5. To precede; to introduce by going first.

> As Hesperus that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object Self-examination may *lead* us to a knowledge of ourselves.—7. To draw; to entice; to allure. The love of pleasure *leads* men into vices which degrade and impoverish them.—8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence.

> He was driven by the necessities of the times more than *led* by his own disposition to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out; as, to *lead* a life of gayety, or a solitary life.

> That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty; 1 Tim. ii.

To lead astray, to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.—*To lead captive*, to carry into captivity.

LĒAD, *v. i.* To go before and show the way.

> I will *lead* on softly; Gen. xxxiii.

2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. Let the troops follow, where their general *leads.*—3. To draw; to have a tendency to. Gaming *leads* to other vices.—4. To exercise dominion.—*To lead off* or *out*, to go first; to begin.

LĒAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance. Let the general take the *lead.* [A colloquial word in reputable use.] In *engineering operations*, the average distance of travel requisite to remove the earth of an excavation to form an embankment. It is equivalent to the removal of the whole quantity of the material from the centre of gravity of the excavation to the centre of gravity of the embankment.

LEAD'ED, *a.* (led'ed.) Separated by thin plates of lead, as lines in printing.

LEAD'EN, *a.* (led'n.) [from *lead.*] Made of lead; as, a *leaden* ball.—2. Heavy; indisposed to action.—3. Heavy; dull.

LEADEN-HEÄRTED, *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling.

LEADEN-HĒELED, *a.* Moving slowly.

LEADEN-STEP'PING, *a.* Moving slowly.

LĒADER, *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.—2. A chief; a commander; a captain.—3. One who goes first.—4. The chief of a party or faction; as, the *leader* of the whigs or of the tories; a *leader* of the Jacobins.—5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music.—6. A leading article; *i. e.* an editor's own political or other disquisition; so called from its usually *taking the lead* in the summary of heads of news in a journal.

LĒADING, *ppr.* Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life.—*Leading a witness*, in *Scots law*, the putting of leading questions to a witness, or such as have a tendency to suggest to the witness the answer expected from him. This mode of examining a witness is not allowed.—2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most influential; as, a *leading* motive; a *leading* man in a party.—3. Showing the way by going first; constituting a precedent.

> He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example. *Wotton.*

Leading wind, in *marine language*, a free or fair wind, in distinction from a scant wind.

LĒADING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction.

LĒADINGLY, *adv.* By leading.

LĒADING-NŌTE, *n.* In *music*, the major seventh of the scale.

LĒADING-STRINGS, *n.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.—*To be in leading-strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupilage under the guidance of others.

LĒADMAN,† *n.* One who begins or leads a dance.

LEAD NAILS, *n.* Nails used to fasten lead, leather, canvas, &c. to hard wood. They are of the same form as clout nails, but are covered with lead or solder.

LEADS, or **SPACE LINES**, *n.* Pieces of type-metal cast to specific thicknesses and lengths, lower than types, so that they do not make any impression in printing but leave a white space where placed.

LEAD'SMAN, *n* In *seamen's language*, the man who heaves the lead.

LEAD'WŌRT, *n.* (led'wort.) The popular English name of some species of Plumbago, a genus of plants.

LEADY, *a.* (led'dy.) Of the colour of lead.

LĒAF, *n plur. Leaves.* [Sax. *leafe;* D. *loof;* G. *laub.*] 1. In *bot.*, leaves are organs which usually shoot from the sides of the stems and branches, but sometimes from the root; sometimes they are sessile; more generally supported by petioles. Leaves receive a great many names according to their shapes, positions, surfaces, and margins. *A simple leaf* is one which consists of a single piece, the limb or blade not being articulated with the petiole. *A compound leaf* is one composed of several distinct pieces or leaflets, each of which is articulated to the petiole or connected with it by a narrow part. —2. A part of a book containing two pages.—3. The side of a double door; 1 Kings vi.—4. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; as, gold *leaf.*—5. The

movable side of a table.—*Leaf-skeletons*, leaves reduced to skeletons, by exposing them to decay for some time soaked in water, by which means the softer or cellular parts are separated from the harder vascular portions. By carefully wiping, pressing, and rinsing them the harder parts may be obtained from the rest quite entire. They are used as a help for acquiring a knowledge of the anatomy of plants.—*Leaf*, in *clocks* and *watches*, is an appellation given to the notches of their pinions.

LĒAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. The trees *leaf* in May.

LĒAFAGE, *n.* Abundance of leaves.

LĒAF BRIDGE, *n.* A kind of bridge consisting of two opening leaves.

LĒAF-BUD, *n.* An important organ of plants, consisting of leaves in a rudimentary state. Leaf-buds are produced in the angle between a leaf and the stem, and give rise to branches. Some leaf-buds are subterranean, as in the case of bulbs. They are regarded by physiologists as miniature plants. The manner in which the leaves are packed in the bud varies very much. In *bot.*, it is called Vernation or Præfoliation.

LĒAF-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage.

LĒAFED, *a.* Having leaves.

LĒAFINESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves, or of abounding with leaves.

LĒAFING, *n.* The process of unfolding leaves.

LĒAFLESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves; as, a *leafless* tree.

LĒAFLESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of leaves.

LĒAFLET, *n.* A little leaf.—2. In *bot.*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

LĒAF-STALK, *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.

LĒAFY, *a.* Full of leaves; as, the *leafy* forest.—*Leafy buds*, those of which the scales are imperfect leaves, as in *mezereon*.—*Leafy stem*, one covered with leaves.

LĒAGUE, *n.* (leeg.) [Fr. *ligue*; It. *lega*; from L. *ligo*, to bind.] 1. An alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defence; a national contract or compact. A league may be *offensive* or *defensive*, or both. It is *offensive*, when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; *defensive*, when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy.—2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

> And let there be
> 'Twixt us and them no *league*, nor amity. *Denham.*

Solemn league and covenant. [See COVENANT.]

LĒAGUE, *v. i.* (leeg.) To unite, as princes or states in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defence; to confederate. Russia and Austria *leagued* to oppose the ambition of Bonaparte. —2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.

LĒAGUE, *n.* (leeg.) [of Celtic origin. W. *llec*, a flat stone, whence Low L. *leuca*, It. *lega*, Fr. *lieue*, Ir. *leac*. It appears from the Welsh, that this word is from the root of *lay*.] 1. Originally, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. Hence, —2. The distance between two stones, or three miles. The league, as a measure of length, is used for measuring distances at sea; the sea-league is three nautical or geographical miles, or the $\frac{1}{20}$ of a degree, and consequently about 3.45 English miles. On the Continent, the common land-league is a well-known itinerary measure, especially in France. The *league* on the continent of Europe, is very different among different nations. The Dutch and German *league* contains four geographical miles. The French have three kinds of *leagues*, viz., the geographical, the customary, and the posting *league*; the first being equivalent to 2.76 statute miles, the second to about 2.60, and the last 2 miles 743 yards long.

LĒAGUED, *pp.* (lee'ged.) United in mutual compact; confederated.

LĒAGUER, *n.* (lee'ger.) One who unites in a league; a confederate.

LĒAGUER, *n.* [D. *beleggeren*. See BELEAGUER.] Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army. [*Lit. us.*]

LĒAGUING, *ppr.* Uniting in a compact.

LĒAK, *n.* [D. *lek*, a leak, and leaky; *lekken*, to leak, to drop, to *sleek* or make smooth; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, delicious; G. *leck*, a leak, and leaky; *lecken*, to leak, to drop out, to jump, to *lick*; *lecker*, dainty, delicious, *lickerish*; Sw. *laka*, to distil or drop, and *läka*, to leak; Dan. *lek*, leaky; *lekke*, a leak; *lekkefad*, a dripping-pan; *lekker*, to leak, to drop; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, *lickerish*; Sax. *hlece*, leaky. If the noun is the primary word, it may be the Gr. λακις, a fissure or crevice, from λακεω, Dor. λακω, to crack, to sound, or to burst with sound, coinciding with L. *lacero*, and *loquor*, and perhaps Eng. *clack*. It seems that *lickerish* is from the root of *leak*, and signifies properly watery.] 1. A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape.—2. The oozing or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either *into* it, as into a ship, or *out of* it, as out of a cask.—*To spring a leak*, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.

LĒAK,† *a.* Leaky.

LĒAK, *v. i.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel. A ship *leaks*, when she admits water through her seams or an aperture in her bottom or sides, into the hull. A pail or a cask *leaks*, when it admits liquor to pass out through a hole or crevice.—*To leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately from confinement or secrecy; as a fact or report.

LĒAKAGE, *n.* A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking.—2. An allowance, in *com.*, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.

LĒAKY, *a.* That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out; as, a *leaky* vessel; a *leaky* ship or barrel.—2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close.

LĒAL, *a.* [Old Fr. *leall.*] Loyal, true, faithful, honest, upright. [*Scotch.*]

LĒAM, *n.* [from Fr. *lien*, a band.] The cord or string with which dogs are led.

LĒAMER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LĒAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, to lean; *linian*, to recline; G. *lehnen*; Ir. *claonaim*; Russ. *klonyu*; Gr. κλινω; L. *clino*.] 1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. We say, a column *leans* to the north, or to the east; it *leans* to the right or left.—2. To incline or propend; to tend toward.

> They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs. *Spenser.*

> Trust in the Lord with all thy heart, and *lean* not to thy own understanding; Prov. iii.

3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something; as, to *lean* against a wall or a pillar; to *lean* on the arm of another.—4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

LĒAN, *v. t.* To incline; to cause to lean.—2.† To conceal. [Ice. *luna*.]

LĒAN, *a.* [Sax. *læne*, or *hlæne*; D. Dan. and G. *klein*, small, lean; allied perhaps to L. *lenis*, and Eng. *slender*.] 1. Wanting flesh; meagre; not fat; as, a *lean* body; a *lean* man or animal.—2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren; as, *lean* earth.—3. Low; poor; in opposition to *rich* or *great*; as, a *lean* action. [*Unusual.*]—4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune as, a *lean* discourse or dissertation.

LĒAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

LĒANED, *pp.* Inclined; caused to lean.

LĒANING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to lean.

LĒANLY, *adv.* Meagrely; without fat or plumpness.

LĒANNESS, *n.* Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagreness; *applied to animals*.—2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness; as, the *leanness* of a purse.—3. In *Scripture*, want of grace and spiritual comfort.

> He sent *leanness* into their soul; Ps. cvi.

LĒANTO, *n.* [Sp.] In *arch.*, a building whose rafters pitch against, or lean on to another building, or against a wall.

LĒANY,† *a.* Alert; brisk; active.

LĒAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleapan*, Goth. *hlaupan*, to leap; G. *laufen*; D. *loopen*, Dan. *lober*, to run, to pass rapidly, to flow, *slip* or glide; W. *llwf*, a leap. From these significations, it may be inferred that this word belongs to the family of L. *labor*, perhaps Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. טלף, *talaph*; L. *lupus*, a wolf, the *leaper*.] 1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as a man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault; as, a man *leaps* over a fence, or *leaps* upon a horse.

> A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon.*

2. To spring or move suddenly; as, to *leap* from a horse.—3. To rush with violence.

> And the man in whom the evil spirit was, *leaped* on them and overcame them; Acts xix.

4. To spring; to bound; to skip; as, to *leap* for joy.—5. To fly; to start; Job xli.

> He parted frowning from me, as if ruin *Leaped* from his eyes. *Shak.*

LĒAP, *v. t.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other; as, to *leap* a wall, a gate, or a gulf; to *leap* a stream. [But the phrase is elliptical, and *over* is under-

stood.]—2. To compress; as the male of certain beasts.

LEAP, *n.* A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping.—2. Space passed by leaping.—3. A sudden transition or passing.—4. The space that may be passed at a bound.

'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*

5. Embrace of animals.—6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.—7.† A basket; a weel for fish.—*Leap*, in *music*, is when the song does not proceed by conjoint degrees, as in the case where between each note there is an interval of a third, a fourth, a fifth, and the like.

LEAPED, *pp.* Passed over by a bound.

LEAPER, *n.* One that leaps. A horse is called a good *leaper*.

LEAP-FROG, *n.* A play of children, in which they imitate the leap of frogs.

LEAPING, *ppr.* Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping.—*Leaping* or *skipping*, in *her.*, is a term applicable to the crocodile, chameleon, newt, spider, ant, and all other egg-breeding insects, which are also borne erected, and mounting. Beasts of chase are likewise said to *leap*

LEAPINGLY, *adv.* By leaps.

LEAP-YEAR, *n.* Bissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year. Thus in common years, if the first day of March is on Monday, the present year, it will, the next year, fall on Tuesday, but in leap-year it will leap to Wednesday; for leap-year contains a day more than a common year, a day being added to the month of February.

LEAR BOARD, *n.* Properly *layer-board*,—*which see.*

LEARN, *v. t.* (lern.) [Sax. *leornian;* G. *lernen;* Sw. *lara.* The latter coincides with the Sax. *læran*, to teach, the same word having both significations, to teach and to learn. In popular use, *learn* still has both senses.] 1. To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. We *learn* the use of letters, the meaning of words and the principles of science. We *learn* things by instruction, by study, and by experience and observation. It is much easier to *learn* what is right, than to unlearn what is wrong.

Now *learn* a parable of the fig tree; Matth. xxiv.

2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing; as, to *learn* to play on a flute or an organ.

The chief art of *learning* is to attempt but little at a time. *Locke.*

3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown.

Hast thou not *learned* me how
To make perfumes? *Shak.*

[This use of *learn* is found in respectable writers, but that of *teach* and *taught* would perhaps be better.]

LEARN, *v. i.* (lern.) To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; with *of.*

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly; Matth xi.

2. To receive information or intelligence.

LEARNED, (lern'ed,) } *pp.* Obtained
LEARNT, (lernt,) } as knowledge or information.

LEARNED, *a.* (lern'ed.) Versed in literature and science; as, a *learned* man.—2. Skilful; well acquainted with arts; knowing; with *in;* as, *learned in* martial arts.—3. Containing learning; as, a *learned* treatise or publication.—4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.

Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

The *learned*, learned men; men of erudition; literati.

LEARNEDLY, *adv.* (lern'edly.) With learning or erudition; with skill; as, to discuss a question *learnedly*.

Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LEARNEDNESS, *n.* (lern'edness.) A state of being learned.

LEARNER, *n.* (lern'er.) A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.

LEARNING, *ppr.* (lern'ing.) Gaining knowledge by instruction or reading, by study, by experience or observation; acquiring skill by practice.

LEARNING, *n.* (lern'ing.) The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study: acquired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science. The Scaligers were men of great *learning*. [*This is the proper sense of the word.*]—2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation.—3. Skill in any thing good or bad.

LEASABLE, *a.* That may be leased.

LEASE, *n.* [Fr. *laisser. See* the Verb.] 1. A demise, conveyance, or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved, but always for a less time than the lessor or party letting has in the premises. The conveyance by a lessee of part of his interest is properly an under-lease, or sub-lease; and if the conveyance be of the whole, it is an assignment. The contract for conveying, or letting lands, &c., is also termed a lease. This contract is made either in writing, or by word of mouth, in which case it is termed a parol-lease In *English law*, a lease for more than three years must be in writing, and in *Scots law*, a merely verbal lease is not binding on the parties for more than one year, so that every contract of this kind for a longer term must be in writing.—2. Any tenure by grant or permission.

Our high placed Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shak.*

Lease and *release*, in *English law*, a conveyance of the fee-simple, right, or interest in lands or tenements, giving first the possession, and afterwards the interest, in the estate conveyed.

LEASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laisser;* a different orthography of Eng. *let. See* LET.] To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved. A. *leased* to B. his land in Derbyshire, for the annual rent of a pepper-corn.

LEASE,† *v. i.* (leez.) [Sax. *lesan*, to collect, also to free, to liberate, to redeem; D. *leezen;* G. *lesen*, to gather, to cull, to sift, also to read, like L. *lego.*] To glean; to gather what harvest men have left.

LEASED, *pp.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.

LEASEHOLD, *a.* Held by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement.

LEASEHOLDER, *n.* A tenant under a lease.

LEASEHOLD, *n.* A tenure by lease.

LEASER,† *n.* [*See* LEASING.] A liar.

LEASER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.

LEASH, *n.* [Fr. *laisse, lesse;* D. *letse.* Qu. It. *laccio*, L. *laqueus.*] 1. A thong of leather, or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog.—2. Among sportsmen, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares.—3. A band wherewith to tie any thing.

LEASH, *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string.

LEASHED, *pp.* Bound; held by a string.

LEASHING, *ppr.* Holding by a string.

LEASING, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *leasunge*, from *lease, leasa*, false.] Falsehood; lies. [*Obs. or nearly so.*]—*Leasing making*, or *verbal sedition*, in *Scots law*, a crime which, according to the language of the older statutes, consists in slanderous and untrue speeches, to the disdain, reproach, and contempt of the king, his council, and proceedings, or to the dishonour, hurt, or prejudice of his highness, his parents, and progenitors. This crime was formerly punishable with death, but now only by fine and imprisonment.

LEASOW,† *n.* [Sax. *læswe.*] A pasture.

LEAST, *a.* [*superl.* of Sax. *læs*, less, contracted from *læsest.* It cannot be regularly formed from *little.*] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree; as, the *least* insect; the *least* mercy. *Least* is often used without the noun to which it refers. "I am the *least* of the apostles," that is, the *least* apostle of all the apostles; 1 Cor. xv.

LEAST, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.—*At least*, or *At the least*, to say no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. If he has not incurred a penalty, he at *least* deserves censure.

He who tempts, though vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonour. *Milton.*

2. To say no more. Let useful observations be *at least* a part of your conversation.—*The least*, in the smallest degree. His faculties are not in *the least* impaired.—*At leastwise*, in the sense of *at least*, is obsolete.

LEAST-STITCHWORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Mœnchia, the *M. erecta;* class and order Tetrandria tetragynia; nat. order Alsinaceæ, or chick-weed tribe.

LEASY, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced *sleazy.* [*Obsolete.*]

LEAT, *n.* [Sax. *læt, duxit.*] A trench to conduct water to or from a mill.

LEATH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *lether;* G. and D. *leder;* Ir. *leather.*] 1. The prepared skins of animals. The principal object of the art of converting skin into leather, is to render it strong, tough, durable, and often water-proof, and to prevent its destruction by putrefaction. The skins are first cleaned, and then impregnated, either with vegetable tan and extract, as in the production of what is called *tanned* leather, or with alum and other salts, as for *tawed* leather. Sometimes these processes

are combined, and tanned leather often undergoes the further operation of *currying*, or impregnation with oil. There are several varieties of leather, as sole leather, boot, or upper shoe leather, shammy leather, kid, or glove leather, &c. Skins may be converted into leather with the hair on.—2. Dressed hides in general.—3. Skin; in an ironical sense.

LEATH'ER, *a.* Leathern; consisting of leather; as, a *leather* glove.

LEATH'ER, *v. t.* In *low language*, to beat as with a thong of leather.—2. To dash or hurry along, as by sparing no *leather*.

LEATH'ER-COAT, *n.* An apple with a tough coat or rind.

LEATH'ER-DRESSER, *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use.

LEATH'ER-JACKET, *n.* A fish of the Pacific ocean.

LEATH'ER-MOUTHED, *a.*

By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub. *Walton.*

LEATHERN, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a *leathern* purse; a *leathern* girdle.

LEATH'ER-SELLER, *n.* A seller or dealer in leather.

LEATH'ER-WINGED, *a.* Having wings like leather, as the bat.

LEATH'ERY, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

LEAVE, *n.* [Sax. *leaf*, *lefe*, from *leafan*, *lefen*, *lyfan*, to permit, to grant, to trust, to believe; G. *erlaub*, D. *oorlof*, *verlof*, leave, *furlow*; Sax. *leofan*, to *live*, and to *leave*.] 1. Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed.

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*

David earnestly asked *leave* of me; 1 Sam. xx.

2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends; used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave;* Acts xviii.

LEAVE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. left*. [Sax. *læfan*, to leave; *lefan*, to permit; to believe; *lefe*, leave; *lefian*, to live; *leofan*, to leave, to live; *leofa*, leave, permission, license; *lyfan*, to permit, also to live. But *live* is also written *liban*, *libban*, with *b*, which *leave* is not. *Belifan*, to remain or be left; *alyfan*, to permit; *ge-læfan*, to leave, to permit, to believe; *ge-leaf*, leave, license, assent, consent, faith, or belief; *ge-lefan*, to believe, to think or suppose, to permit, to *live; ge-leofan, id.; ge-lyfan*, to believe, to trust; *ge-lyfed*, permitted or allowed, believed, lawful, also alive, having life; *leof*, loved; *lufa*, love, also belief; *leoflic*, faithful; *luflic*, willingly, *lubenter; luflic*, lovely. The German has *leave* in *urlaub*, a furlough, and *belief* in *glaube; live* in *leben;* and *love* in *liebe*, *lieben*, the Latin *libet*, *lubet*. Gr. λειπω. Dan. *lever*, Sw. *lefva*, to live. These are a small part of the affinities of this word. The Germans and Dutch express the sense of *leave* by *lassen*, *lauten*, which is our *let*, Fr. *laisser;* and *let* in English has the sense both of permit and of hinder. The most prominent significations of *leave*, are to stop or forbear, and to withdraw.] 1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or short time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. We *leave* home for a day or a year. The fever *leaves* the patient daily at a certain hour. The secretary has *left* the business of his office with his first clerk.

A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife; Gen. ii.

2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish.

We have *left* all and followed thee; Mark x.

3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove.

Let no man *leave* of it till the morning; Ex. xvi.

4. To have remaining at death; as, to *leave* a good name.—5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. I *left* the papers in the care of the consul.—6. To bequeath; to give by will. The deceased has *left* his lands to his sons, but he has *left* a legacy to his only daughter.—7. To permit without interposition. Of this, he *leaves* the reader to judge.—8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear.

Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses and take thought for us; 1 Sam. ix.

9. to refer; to commit for decision.—*To be left to one's self*, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—*To leave off*, to desist from; to forbear; as, to *leave off* work at six o'clock.—*To leave off*, to cease wearing; as, to *leave off* a garment.—2. To forsake; as, to *leave off* an old acquaintance.—*To leave out*, to omit; as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing.

LEAVE, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

He began at the eldest and *left* at the youngest; Gen xliv.

To leave off, to cease; to desist; to stop.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate, *Leave off*, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

LEAVE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*.] To raise; to levy.

LEAVED, *a.* [from *leaf*.] 1. Furnished with foliage or leaves.—2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds; as, a two-*leaved* gate.

LEAVELESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAVEN, *n.* (lev'n.) [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise, L. *levo*. Eng. to *lift*.] 1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light. During the seven days of the passover, no *leaven* was permitted to be in the houses of the Jews; Ex. xii.—2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass. It generally means something which corrupts or depraves that with which it is mixed.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees; Matth. xvi.

LEAVEN, *v. t.* (lev'n.) To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump; 1 Cor. v.

2. To taint; to imbue.

LEAVENED, *pp.* (lev'ened.) Raised and made light by fermentation.

LEAVENING, *ppr.* (lev'ening.) Making light by fermentation.

LEAVENING,* *n.* (lev'ening.) That which leavens or makes light.

LEAVENOUS, *a.* (lev'enous.) Containing leaven; tainted.

LEAVER, *n.* [from *leave*.] One who leaves or relinquishes: one who forsakes.

LEAVES, *n. plur.* of *Leaf*. In *arch.*, ornaments imitated from natural leaves.—2. In *watch and clock work*, a term applied to the notches in the pinions.

LEAVINESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves. [*See* LEAFINESS, the proper word.]

LEAVING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.

LEAVING, *n.* Something left. [*Mostly used in the plural.*]

LEAVINGS, *n. plur.* Things left; remnant; relics.

The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison.*

2. Refuse; offal.

LEAVY, *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves: covered with leaves. [An improper word; it ought to be *leafy*.]

LECANO'RA, *n.* A genus of lichens, several of the species of which furnish dyes. *L. tartarea* gives cudbear.

LECANO'RINE, *n.* A crystalline substance, obtained by Schunck from certain lichens, especially *Variolaria lactea*, when they are acted on by ether. When pure it is white.

LECH,† for *lich*. [*See* LICK.]

LECH'ER, *n.* [It. *lecco*, gluttony, lechery; *leccare*, to lick; *leccardo*, greedy; G. *lecken* *See* LICK, LEAK, and LICKERISH. But in Saxon *leger-scipe* is lewdness, from *leger*, a layer, or a lying down; *lecgan*, to lay; *ligan*, to lie. *See* LUBRICITY.] A man given to lewdness; one addicted, in an exorbitant degree, to the indulgence of the animal appetite, and an illicit commerce with females.

LECH'ER, *v. i.* To practise lewdness; to indulge lust.

LECH'EROUS, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd.—2. Provoking lust.

LECH'EROUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECH'EROUSNESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECH'ERY, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.

LEC'TERN or **LET'TERN**, *n.* [Fr. *lutrin*.] A reading desk or stand for the larger books, used in the service of the Roman Catholic church. The *lectern* was sometimes a fixture of stone or marble, but it was oftener constructed of wood or brass, and movable It was of various forms, sometimes highly decorated and enriched; a frequent form of the brass *lettern* was that of a pelican or an eagle, with its wings expanded to receive the book.

LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read, Ir. *leighim*, *leagham*, Gr. λεγω, Fr. *lire*.] 1. A reading.—2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book; or a mode of reading a passage in an author, in which some variation in the words, the arrangement, or punctuation is proposed.—3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LEC'TIONARY, *n.* The Romish service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

LEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] In the *early church*, a person set apart for the purpose of reading parts of the Bible and other writings of a religious character, to the people.

LEC'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, from L. *lectura*, from *lego*, to read.] 1. A discourse read or pronounced on any

subject; usually, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; as, a *lecture* on morals, philosophy, rhetoric, or theology: but the term is applied in a more extended sense to every species of instruction communicated *vivâ voce*. In the Scotch and continental universities, as well as those recently established in England, the great business of teaching is carried on by means of public lectures delivered at stated periods, and embracing the different subjects included in the curriculum of study. *Pulpit lectures* have for their subject some portions of Scripture, which is explained, and the doctrines therein contained stated and enforced.—2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; as, in the *lecture* of Holy Scripture. [*Lit. us.*] —3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof.—4. A recitation; rehearsal of a lesson.—5. A pedantic discourse.

LEC'TURE, *v. i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse.—2. To practise reading lectures for instruction. We say, the professor *lectures* on geometry, or on chemistry.

LEC'TURE, *v. t.* To instruct by discourses.—2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove; as, to *lecture* one for his faults.

LEC'TURED, *pp.* Instructed by discourse; reprimanded.

LEC'TURER, *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.—2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish or vestry to assist the rector, vicar, or curate. Lecturers are usually afternoon preachers; they are licensed by the bishop or archbishop, and must subscribe the thirty-nine articles.

LEC'TURESHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

LEC'TURING, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving.

LEC'TURN,† *n.* A reading desk. [*See* LETTERN.]

LECY'THIS, *n.* A genus of South American plants belonging to the nat. order Lecythidaceæ, to which it gives the name. The species yield eatable nuts. The *L. ollaria* is the most gigantic tree in the ancient forests of Brazil. The fruit of the *L. ollaria* is a hard capsule, furnished with a lid like a pot, containing nuts in its interior, of which monkeys are fond. The Latin name is derived from the appearance of the fruit and plant, which also receives from the same cause the name of Monkey-pot tree.

LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Lead.*

LEDCAP'TAIN,† *n.* [*led* and *captain.*] An obsequious follower or attendant.

LED'EN,† *n.* [Sax. *lyden.*] Language; true meaning.

LEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *leger*, a layer; D. *leggen*, to lay, Sax. *lecgan.*] 1. A stratum, layer, or row.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone. *Wotton.*

2. A ridge; a prominent row; as, a *ledge* of rocks.—3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest.—4. In *arch.*, a surface projecting horizontally, or slightly inclined to the horizon; a string course; also, the side of a rebate, against which a door or shutter is stopped, or a projecting fillet serving the same purpose as a door stop, or the fillet which confines a window frame in its place.—5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck between the beams.—6. A long ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

LEDGED DOORS. A local term for doors formed of deal, with cross pieces on the back to strengthen them.

LEDG'EMENT or **LIGG'EMENT**, *n.* In *arch.*, a laying out; the development of the surface of any solid on a plane, so that its dimensions may be readily obtained; also the same as ledge, a string course, or horizontal moulding.

LEDG'EMENT TABLE, *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a name given to any of the tables of the base, except the ground table.

LEDG'ER, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form. The ledger is a register of all the entries in the journal, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums at debtor, and on the other all those at creditor. Accounts of the same kind are placed together, such as cash, goods, personal accounts, &c. As every transaction is entered on both sides, viz., on the debtor side of one account, and on the creditor side of another, it follows that the entries on the creditor side must be equal to those on the debtor side, otherwise the books will not balance. This system, therefore, becomes a test of accuracy in keeping accounts. [*See* BOOK-KEEPING.] In *arch.*, a flat slab of stone laid horizontally over a grave; the covering slab of an altar-tomb. In *building*, ledgers are the horizontal bars of a scaffold which lie parallel to the wall. They are fastened to the vertical bars or uprights, and support the putlogs which lie at right angles to the wall, and carry the boards on which the workmen stand.

LED'GER or **LIG'GER**, *n.* [Sax. *leger*, a layer.] In *arch.*, an oblong flat stone or piece of timber. Horizontal timbers employed in scaffolding for brick-buildings are termed *ledgers* or *liggers*. They are placed parallel to the wall.

LEDGER-LINE, *n.* In *music*, a line either above or below the staff, when that is not sufficient in extent to lay the notes upon. It is above the staff in ascending progressions, and below it in descending progressions.

LED'HORSE, *n.* A sumpter-horse.

LE'DUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. The *L. palustre* is employed in Russia to tan the skins of goats, calves, and sheep, into a reddish leather of an agreeable smell; as also in the preparation of the oil of birch, for making Russia leather.

LEE, *n. plur. Lees.* [Fr. *lie.*] Dregs; sediment. [*See* LEES.]

LEE, *n.* [Sw. *lä;* Dan. *læ.* In Sax. *hleo*, *hleow*, is a bower or shelter; Scot. *le*, calm, sheltered; Ice. *hle*, D. *ly*, *lee*, and *luw*, sheltered from the wind; *luwen*, to cease blowing; W. *clyd*, sheltering, warm; Sp. *lua*, lee. If the Welsh is the same word, it connects these words with Lat. *claudo*, *cludo*, to shut or stop.] Literally, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.—*Under the lee*, denotes properly, in the part defended from the wind.—*Under the lee of the land*, is properly, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind.—*Under the lee of a ship*, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.—*To lay a ship by the lee*, to bring her so that all her sails may lie flat against the masts and shrouds, and the wind come right upon her broadside.—*Take care of the lee-hatch*, an order given to the helmsman to take care that the ship do not go to the leeward of her course. [*See* ALEE.]

LEE,† *v. i.* To lie. [*See* LIE.]

LEE'-BOARD, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.



Dutch Galliot, with Lee-boards.

LEE'-GAGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.

LEE'-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEE'-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.

LEE'-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat furthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the *weather-side*.

LEE'-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. A *tide under the lee*, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEE'WARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows; as, a *leeward* ship.—*Leeward tide*, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows, and directly contrary to a tide under the lee, which implies a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEE'WARD, *adv.* Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows; opposed to *windward;* as, fall to *leeward*.

LEE'WAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or it is the angle formed between the line of the ship's keel, and the line which she actually describes through the water. In consequence of the action of the wind or currents, a ship is generally impelled sideways as well as forward, whence the direction of

her motion is different from that of the keel. To obviate the effects of this lateral motion, the ship is laid on a course to the windward of the point to which she is bound.

LEECH, *n.* [Goth. *leikeis*, Sax *læc*, a host or innkeeper, a physician; Dan. *läege; læger*, to heal; Sw. *läkia*, to heal; *läkiare*, a physician; Ir. *liagh*.] 1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. [*Obs.* or *poet.*]—2. [Sax. *læccan*, to seize.] A blood-sucker. *Hirudo*, a genus of blood-sucking animals of the class Annelidæ. The body moves either forward or backward. There are several species, but that most known is the *H. medicinalis*, or medicinal leech, used for topical bleeding. It is an oviparous animal, inhabiting fresh-water marshes and pools throughout Europe, but is most common in the South of France, whence great numbers are exported to this country. The *H. provincialis*, or Lisbon leech, is also brought to this country in great numbers for medicinal purposes. The *H. sanguisuga* is the horse-leech.—3. In *seamen's language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular; as, the *fore-leech*, the *after-leech*, &c.

LEECH, *v. t.* To treat with medicaments; to heal.

LEECH-CRAFT,† *n.* The art of healing.

LEECHEE or LITCHI, *n.* A Chinese fruit, the product of Euphoria, or Dimocarpus Litchi. It is occasionally presented at table in Britain.

LEECH-LINE, *n.* Leech-lines are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the main-sail and fore-sail, serving to truss them up to the yards.

LEECH-ROPE, *n.* That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed.

LEEF,† *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. [*See* LIEF.]

LEEK, *n.* [Sax. *leac*; G. *lauch*.] A plant of the genus Allium, the *A. porrum* of Linn. [*See* ALLIUM.] It is a well-known culinary vegetable with a bulbous root. The leek has long been the national badge of the Welsh.

LEE'LITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Dr. Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is described as a silicious stone, and by some mineralogists considered to be a hydrate of silica.

LEER, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren, begluuren*.] 1. To look obliquely; to look archly; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance, or frowning, or for a sly look.—2. To look with a forced countenance.

LEER, *v. t.* To allure with smiles.

LEER, *n.* [Sax. *hleare, hleor*, the cheek.] 1.† The cheek.—2.† Complexion; hue; face.—3. An oblique view.

> With jealous *leer* malign
> Eyed them askance. *Milton.*

4. An affected cast of countenance.

> Damn with faint praise, concede with civil *leer*. *Pope.*

LEER,† *a.* [Sax. *gelær*.] Empty; also, trifling; frivolous.

LEERED, *pp.* Looked obliquely; allured by smiles.

LEERING, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance.

LEERINGLY, *adv.* With an arch oblique look or smile.

LEES, *n.* [Fr. *lie*; Arm. *ly*; probably a contracted word.] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment; as, the *lees* of wine.—2. Any alkaline solution made by levigating ashes that contain an alkali.

LEESE,† *v. t.* To lose. [*See* LOSE.]

LEESE,† *v. t.* [L. *læsus*.] To hurt.

LEET, *n.* [Sax. *leod*; Ger. *leute*, people.] An assembly; a convention.—2. A court. The *court-leet*, or view of frankpledge, was an ancient Saxon institution, answering a double purpose: 1. The administration of justice in the trial of offences, and the abatement of nuisances; 2 The preservation of the peace, and the prevention of crime, by the reception and enrolment of the pledge which each man was obliged to give by becoming a member of some tything. The possession of a court-leet was the characteristic of the hundred, of which the proper leet was distinct from, and subordinate to, that which was held by the sheriff on his tourn. The court-leet of the hundred was usually held by a bailiff or steward of the sheriff once a year and not oftener. A court-leet also properly belonged to a borough which ranked as a hundred. The business of the court-leet, as well as that of the sheriff's tourn, has now for the most part devolved on the quarter-sessions. [*See* TOURN.]—3. The period or day of holding legal inquiries; a law-day.

LEET, *n.* [Ang. Sax. *hlete*, a lot.] One portion of many; a lot.—A *leet* of peats, a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, 12 feet broad at bottom, and 12 feet high.—2. A nomination of different persons with a view to the election of one or more of them to an office.—*To put a person on the leet*, to put him in nomination along with others for any office.—3. A list of candidates for any office. [*Scotch*.]

LEET-ALE, *n.* A feast or merry-making in the time of leet.

LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Leave*.

LEFT, *a.* [L. *lævus*; Gr. λαιός, Hesych. λαψός: probably from the root of *leave*, Gr. λείπω, and properly weak, deficient. Applied to the hand or arm, it denotes the weak arm, as opposed to the *right*, the strong or dextrous. Hence the ancient idea of sinister, unfortunate, attached to the *left* arm or side.] 1. Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body; as, the *left* hand, arm, or side. Hence, the noun being omitted, we say, on the *left*, that is, on the *left* side or wing, as of an army.—2. The *left* bank of a river, is that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of the river.

LEFT-HAND'ED, *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.—2.† Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable.

LEFT-HAND'EDNESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT-HAND'INESS, *n.* Awkwardness.

LEG, *n.* [Dan. *læg*; It. *lacca*.] 1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running; properly, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in a more general sense, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg, and the foot.—2. The long or slender support of any thing; as, the *leg* of a table.—*To make a leg*, to bow; a phrase introduced probably by the practice of drawing the right leg backward. [*Lit. us.*]—*To stand on one's own legs*, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.—*Legs of a triangle*, the two sides in distinction from the base.—*Legs of an hyperbola*, the two parts on each side of the vertex.—*Legs*, in *marine language*, are small ropes which are put through the bolt-ropes of the main and fore-sail.

LEG'ACY, *n.* [Sp. *legado*; Fr. *legs*; L. *legatum*, from *lego*, to send, to bequeath.] A bequest; a particular thing, or certain sum of money given by last will or testament. Legacies are of two kinds, general and specific, or special. A *general legacy* is that where a certain sum of money or a certain amount of property of any kind is bequeathed in general terms, and this is payable out of the movable estate of the testator. A legacy is said to be *special* where a particular subject or debt, or a specific part of the testator's estate, is bequeathed to the legatee.—*Legacy duties*, certain duties to which legacies, for purposes of revenue, are subject, the rates of which vary from one to ten per cent. on the sum bequeathed, the duty rising in amount according to the remoteness of the relationship of the legatee, and reaching its maximum where he is not related to the testator.

> Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave to his child. *L'Estrange.*

LEG'ACY-HUNTER, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LE'GAL, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *legalis*, from *lex, legis*, law.] 1. According to law; in conformity with law; as, a *legal* standard or test; a *legal* procedure.—2. Lawful; permitted by law; as, a *legal* trade. Any thing is *legal* which the laws do not forbid.—3 According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation.—4. Pertaining to law; created by law.

> The exception must be confined to *legal* crimes. *Paley.*

So we use the phrase, *criminal* law.

LE'GAL or LE'GAL REVERSION, *n.* In *Scots law*, the period within which a debtor, whose heritage has been adjudged, is entitled to redeem the subject; that is, to disencumber it of the adjudication, by paying the debt adjudged for.

LEGAL'ITY, *n.* Lawfulness; conformity to law.—2. In *theol.*, a reliance on works for salvation.

LE'GALIZE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. What can *legalize* revenge?—2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority. Irregular proceedings may be *legalized* by a subsequent act of the legislature.

LEGALIZED, *pp.* Made lawful.

LEGALIZING, *ppr.* Making lawful.

LE'GALLY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

LEG'ATARY, *n.* [Fr. *légataire*; L. *legatarius*, from *lego*, to bequeath.] A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed. [But *legatee* is generally used.]

LEG'ATE, *n* [Fr. *légat*; L. *legatus*, from *lego*, to send. *See* LACKEY.] 1. An ambassador; but especially,—2. The pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop

sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince. Legates are of three kinds: legates *a latere*, or counsellors and assistants of his holiness, who possess the highest degree of authority, being sent on the most important missions to foreign courts or to the Roman provinces as governors; legates *de latere*, next in rank to the former; and *legati nati*, or legates by office, who enjoy the titular distinction of legate by virtue of their dignity and rank in the church, but have no special mission. [*See* NUNCIO.]

LEGATEE', *n.* [L. *lego*, to send.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

LEG'ATESHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEG'ATINE, *a.* Pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power.—2. Made by or proceeding from a legate; as, a *legatine* constitution.

LEGA'TION, *n.* [L. *legatio*, from *lego*, to send.] An embassy; a deputation; properly a sending, but generally, the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors to a foreign court.

LEGA'TO, [It. *tied.*] In *music*, a term used to denote the tying of one note to another, which is done by placing these marks ⌒ ‿ above or below the notes intended to be so joined.

LEGA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. [*Lit. us.*]

LEGATU'RA, or **LEGATURE**, *n.* [It.] In *music*. *See* DRIVING NOTES.

LEGE,† *v. t.* To allege; to lighten.

LE'GEND, *n.* [It. *leggenda*; L. *legenda*, from *lego*, to read; originally, in the Romish church, a book of service or lessons to be read in worship.] 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins and at the refectories of religious houses.—2. An idle, or fabulous, or ridiculous story told respecting saints.—3. Any memorial or relation.—4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative.—5. An inscription, particularly on medals and on coins.

LE'GEND, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend.

LEG'ENDARY, *a.* Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous.

LEG'ENDARY, *n.* A book of legends; a relater of legends.

LEG'ER, *n.* [D. *leggen*, to lie, Sax. *lecgan.*] Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a noun, but more frequently as an adjective, as, a *leger* ambassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases.—A *leger-line*, in *music*. [*See* LEDGER-LINE.]—A *leger-book*, or *leger*, a book that lies in the counting-house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually and properly written *ledger*,—which *see*.

LEG'ERDEMAIN, *n.* [Fr. *léger*, It. *leggiero*, light, slight, and Fr. *de main*, of hand. *See* LIGHT.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used adjectively; as, a *legerdemain* trick.

LEGER'ITY,† *n.* [Fr. *légèreté.*] Lightness; nimbleness.

LEGGE, *v. t.* (ledg.) To lay.

LEG'GED, *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; used in composition; as, a two-*legged* animal. A bandy-*legged* person.—*Legged* or *membered*, in *her.*, is a term used in blazon, when the legs of birds, &c., are borne of a different tincture.

LEG'GERS, *n.* Men who are employed in conveying the barges through the low tunnels on canals, by pushing with their legs against the side walls, are so called.

LEGGIA'DRO, [Ital.] In *music*, a direction to the performer that the music to which the word is appended is to be performed gayly or briskly.

LEG'GIN, or **LEG'GING**, *n.* [from *leg.*] A cover for the leg; a garment that incloses the leg.

LEGIBIL'ITY, *n.* Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible.

LEG'IBLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read.] 1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as, a fair, *legible* manuscript.—2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications. The thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.

LEG'IBLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.

LEG'IBLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read; as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

LE'GION, *n.* [L. *legio*, from *lego*, to collect.] 1. In *Roman antiquity*, a body of infantry consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries.—2. A military force; military bands.—3. A great number.

> Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

> My name is *Legion*, for we are many; Mark v.

LE'GIONARY, *a.* Relating to a legion or to legions.—2. Consisting of a legion or of legions; as, a *legionary* force.—3. Containing a great number; as, a *legionary* body of errors.

LE'GIONARY, *n.* One of a legion.

LE'GIONRY, *n.* Body of legions.

LEG'ISLATE, *v. i.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass, or enact.] To make or enact a law or laws. It is a question whether it is expedient to *legislate* at present on the subject. Let us not *legislate* when we have no power to enforce our laws.

LEG'ISLATED, *pp.* of *Legislate.*

LEG'ISLATING, *ppr.* Enacting laws.

LEGISLA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws.

> Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy. *Littleton.*

LEG'ISLATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *législatif.*] 1. Giving or enacting laws; as, a *legislative* body.—2. Capable of enacting laws; as, *legislative* power.—3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws; as, the *legislative* style.—4. Done by enacting; as, a *legislative* act. *Note.* In this word, and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables, and *a* in the third has its first or long sound.

LEGISLA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who frames or establishes the laws and polity of a state or kingdom. This word is limited in its use to a supreme lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation. It is chiefly applied to some distinguished persons of antiquity, such as Moses amongst the Israelites; Theseus, Draco, Solon, among the Athenians; Lycurgus among the Spartans; and Numa among the Romans.

LEGISLA'TORSHIP,† *n.* The office of a legislator.

LEGISLA'TRESS, } *n.* A female who
LEGISLA'TRIX, } makes laws.

LEG'ISLATURE, *a.* [Sp. *legislatura.*] The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the house of lords and the house of commons with the sovereign, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislatures* of most of the states in America consist of two houses or branches, but the sanction of the governor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two-thirds of the two houses, after he has declined and assigned his objections.

LE'GIST, *n.* One skilled in the laws.

LEG'ITIM, or **BAIRN'S PART OF GEAR.** In *Scots law*, the legal share of the father's free movable property due on his death to his children. This amounts to one-third where the father has left a widow. The widow receives another third, as her *jus relictæ*, and the remaining third is called *dead's part*, which the father may dispose of as he pleases. Where there is no widow, one-half goes to the children as *legitim*, and the other half is *dead's part*. The *legitim* cannot be diminished or affected by a death-bed deed, or by a testamentary, or *mortis causa*, or revocable deed of any kind, whether death-bed or not.

LEGIT'IMACY, *n.* [from *legitimate.*] Strictly, accordance with law or established usage. In *politics*, the accordance of an action or of an institution with the municipal law of the land.—2. In *jurisprudence*, lawfulness of birth; opposed to *bastardy*.—3. Genuineness; opposed to *spuriousness*. The *legitimacy* of his conclusions is not to be questioned.

LEGIT'IMATE, *a.* [Fr. *légitime*; L. *legitimus*; from *lex*, law.] 1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; as, *legitimate* heirs or children. In *Scots law*, a child, although not begotten or born in wedlock, is rendered legitimate by the subsequent intermarriage of its parents. [*See* BASTARD.]—2. Genuine; real; proceeding from a pure source; not false or spurious; as, *legitimate* arguments or inferences.—3. In *politics*, according to law or established usage.

LEGIT'IMATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *légitimer.*] 1. To make lawful.—2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir.

LEGIT'IMATED, *pp.* Made lawful.

LEGIT'IMATELY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law.—2. Genuinely; not falsely.

LEGIT'IMATENESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

LEGIT'IMATING, *ppr.* Rendering lawful.

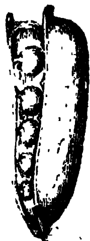
LEGIT'IMATION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one

born in wedlock. 1. *Letters of legitimation*, in *Scots law*, letters from the sovereign empowering a bastard where he has no lawful children to dispose of his heritage or movables at any time during his life, and to make a testament. By a recent statute, however, bastards now enjoy these privileges without letters of legitimation.—2. Lawful birth. [*Unusual.*]

LEGIT'IMIST, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority. In *France*, a supporter of the crown, and the constitutional government.

LEG'LESS, *a.* Having no legs.

LE'GUME, } *n.* [L. *legumen*; Fr. *légume*; probably from LEGU'MEN, } L. *lego*, to collect, and signifying that which collects or holds, or a collection.] 1. In *bot.*, a pericarp or seed-vessel, of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In the latter circumstance it differs from a siliqua, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In popular use, a *legume* is called a pod, or a cod; as, *pea-pod*, or *pease-cod*.—2. In *the plural*, pulse, pease, beans, &c.



Legume of Common Pea.

LEGU'MINE, *n.* A peculiar vegetable product obtained from pease. It appears to be a substance intermediate as to gluten and vegetable albumen.

LEGUMINO'SÆ, *n.* The bean-tribe; a very extensive nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, found in all parts of the world. It is also termed Fabaceæ, and is divided into four tribes, Papilionaceæ, Swartzieæ, Cæsalpinieæ, and Mimoseæ. It contains a great variety of useful and beautiful species; as, pease, beans, lentils, clover, lucern, saintfoin, vetches, indigo, logwood, and many other dyeing plants, acacias, senna, tamarinds, &c.

LEGU'MINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Leguminous* plants are such as have a legume for a pericarp, as pease and beans.

LEIPOTH'YMIC, *a.* [Gr. λείπω, and θυμός.] Fainting; tending to swoon ing.

LEIPOTHY'MIA, or LIPOTHY'MIA, *n.* Fainting; syncope.

LEIS'URABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* LEISURE.] Vacant of employment; not occupied; as, *leisurable* hours. [*Lit us.*]

LEIS'URABLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry. [*Lit. us.*]

LEIS'URE, *n.* (lee'zhur.) [Fr. *loisir*. This is from the same root as Sw. and Dan. *ledig*, void, empty, vacant, free, eased; Sw. *ledighet*, Dan. *ledighed*, leisure; or it may be more nearly connected with Goth. *laus*, loose, free, vacant, Eng. *lease*.] 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment.

> The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

> I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

2. Convenience of time.

> He sigh'd and had no *leisure* more to say.† *Dryden.*

Leisure is sometimes used adjectively; as, *leisure* time, *leisure* hour.

LEIS'URELY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as, a *leisurely* walk or march; a *leisurely* survey of life.

LEIS'URELY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

> We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

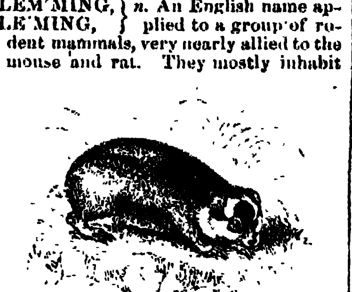
LE'MAN,† *n.* [probably contracted from *lifman*, *leveman*; Sax. *leof*, loved, and *man*. *See* LOVE and LIKE.] A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress.

LEME,† *n.* [Sax. *leoma*.] A ray of light.

LEME,† *v. i.* To shine.

LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. λῆμμα, from λαμβάνω, to receive.] In *math.*, a preliminary or preparatory proposition laid down and demonstrated for the purpose of facilitating or rendering more perspicuous the demonstration of some other proposition or propositions, or the construction of a problem.

LEM'MING, } *n.* An English name ap-LE'MING, } plied to a group of rodent mammals, very nearly allied to the mouse and rat. They mostly inhabit the north of Europe and Asia. By some naturalists this group is made a genus under the name of Lemmus, but by others it is placed under the genus Mus.



Lemming (Mus lemmus).

LEM'NA, *n.* A genus of well-known aquatic annuals, belonging to the nat. order Pistiaceæ, or Duck-weed tribe. The species are natives of Britain, and are known by the common name of Duck-weed. [*See* DUCK-WEED.]

Lemnian earth, or *sphragide*, from the isle of Lemnos, in the Egean sea, a kind of astringent medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour, used in the same cases as *bole*. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. It removes impurities like soap.

LEM'NISCATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus*, a ribbon; *lemniscatus*, adorned with ribbons.] In *geom.*, the name given to a curve of the fourth degree, having the form of the figure 8.

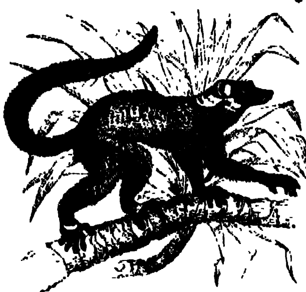
LEMOD'IPODES, *n.* A order of crustaceous animals having sessile eyes.

LEM'ON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *limon*; It. *limone*. This word is found in the Arabic of Avicenna; and in the Amharic dialect of Ethiopia, we find *lime* or *lome*, the same word.] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Citrus, which grows in warm climates. This fruit furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors.—2. *Lemon* or *lemon tree*, the tree that produces lemons, the *Citrus limonum* belonging to the nat. order Aurantiaceæ. It is a native of India, but has been introduced into Europe. It is a knotty wooded tree, about eight feet high.—*Essential salt of lemons*, the binoxalate of potash is often sold under this name; it is chiefly used for removing iron-moulds and ink stains from linen. —*Acid of lemons*, citric acid,—*which see.*

LEMONADE, *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*; from *limon*.] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

LEM'ON-GRASS, *n.* Andropogon calamus aromaticus. This grass yields a fragrant oil, hence its name. It is a native of India.

LE'MUR, *n.* [L.] A genus of quadrumanous mammals, nearly allied to the apes, baboons, and monkeys, but with a form approaching that of quadrupeds, mostly inhabiting Madagascar and the East Indian islands.



Red Lemur (L. ruber).

LEM'URES, *n.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits.

> The Lars and *Lemures* moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.*

LEND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. lent.* [Sax. *lænan*; G. *leihen*; D. *leenen*. *Lend* is a corrupt orthography of *len*, or *loan*, or derived from it. 1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned; as, to *lend* a book; or,—2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned; as, to *lend* a sum of money, or a loaf of to end.—3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general; as, to *lend* assistance; to *lend* an ear to a discourse.

> Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience. *Addison.*

4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. Thus money is *lent* on condition of receiving interest for the use, and of having the principal sum returned at the stipulated time. *Lend* is correlative to *borrow*.—5. To permit to use for another's benefit. A. *lent* his name to obtain money from the bank.—6. To let for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse or gig.

LEND'ABLE, *a.* That may be lent.

LEND'ER, *n.* One who lends.

> The borrower is servant to the *lender*; Prov. xxii.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LEND'ING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. [*See* LEND.]

LEND'ING, *n.* The act of making a loan.—2. That which is lent or furnished.

LENDS,† *n.* [Sax.] Loins.

LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengthe*, from *leng*, long.] 1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest extension of a body; the longest line

which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as, the *length* of a church or of a ship; the *length* of a rope or line. The greatest extension of a body at right angles to its length is called its breadth. In *geom.*, a line is length without breadth.—2. Extent; extension. It is an essential property of matter that every body or particle of matter, however small, has length, breadth, and thickness.

Stretch'd at his *length*, he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. A certain extent; a portion of space; with a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores *Shak.*

4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely; as, a great *length* of time. What *length* of time will this enterprise require for its accomplishment.—5. Long duration.

May heaven, great monarch, still augment your bliss,
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

6. Reach or extent; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length*.—7. Extent; as, the *length* of a discourse, essay, or argument.—8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter. [*Unusual and inelegant.*] *Clarendon.*

At length, at or in the full extent. Let the name be inserted *at length*.—2. At last; at the end or conclusion.

LENGTH,† *v. t.* To extend.

LENGTH'EN, *v. t.* (length'n.) To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; as, to *lengthen* a line.—2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration; as, to *lengthen* life. The days *lengthen* from December to June.—3. To extend; as, to *lengthen* a discourse or a dissertation.—4. To draw out in pronunciation; as, to *lengthen* a sound or a syllable. This verb is often followed by *out*, which may be sometimes emphatical, but in general is useless.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date? *Dryden.*

LENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length. A hempen rope contracts when wet, and *lengthens* when dry.

LENGTH'ENED, *pp.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTH'ENING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTH'ENING, *n.* Continuation; protraction; Dan. iv.—*Lengthening of timber*, in *carpentry*, the method of joining several beams so as to form a beam of any required length.

LENGTH'FUL, *a.* Of great length in measure.

LENGTH'INESS, *n.* Length; the state of being lengthy.

LENGTH'WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LENGTH'Y, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; *applied mostly to moral subjects*, as to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, &c.; as, a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* dissertation; a *lengthy* detail.

P. S. Murray has sent or will send a double copy of the Bride and Giaour; in the last one some *lengthy* additions; pray accept them according to old customs.
Lord Byron's Letter to Dr. Clarke Dec. 13, 1813.

These would be details too *lengthy*. *Jefferson.*

LE'NIENCY. *n.* Lenity.

LE'NIENT, *a.* [L. *leniens*, from *lenio*, *lenis*, soft, mild; Ar. *laina*, to be soft, or smooth. The primary sense probably is smooth, or to make smooth, and *blandus* may be of the same family.] 1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive.

Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this. *Pope.*

Sometimes with *of*; as, *lenient of* grief.—2. Relaxing; emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient*, balsamic. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NIENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient.

LEN'IFY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [*Lit. us.*]

LEN'IMENT,† *n.* An assuasive.

LEN'ITIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo*; Fr. *lénitif*; from L. *lenio*, to soften.] Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.

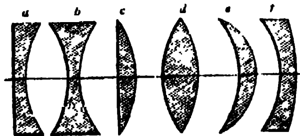
LEN'ITIVE, *n.* A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates.—2. A palliative; that which abates passion.

LEN'ITY, *n.* [L. *lenitas*, from *lenis*, mild, soft.] Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy. Young offenders may be treated with *lenity*. It is opposed to *severity* and *rigour*.

LENO'CINANT, *a.* [L. *lenocinans*.] Given to lewdness.

LENOCIN'IUM, [L. from *leno*, a pander.] In *Scots law*, the connivance of the husband at his wife's adultery, and his participation in the profits of her prostitution, or his lending himself in any way, directly or indirectly, to his own and her disgrace.

LENS, *n. plur. Lenses.* [L. *lens*, a lentil.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex *d*, or convex on both sides; double-concave *b*, or concave on both sides; plano-convex *c*, or plano-concave *a*, that is, with one side plane, and the other convex, or concave; or convex on one side, and concave on the other. If the convexity be greater



Lenses.
a Plano-concave. *b* Double-concave.
c Plano-convex. *d* Double-convex.
e Meniscus. *f* Concavo-convex.

than the concavity, or if the two surfaces would meet if produced, the lens is called a *meniscus*, *e*; and if the concavity be greater than the convexity, the lens is termed *concavo-convex*, *f*. *Crystalline lens*, or *humour*, the middle humour of the eye, which is shaped like a double convex lens. [*See* CRYSTALLINE and EYE.]—*Spherical lens*, a sphere, or globule of glass.

LENS'-SHAPED, *a.* Having the form of a double-convex lens, as the seeds of Amaranthus.

LENT, *pp.* of *Lend.*

LENT,† *a.* Slow.

LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lencten*, spring, *lent*, from *leng*, long; *lencgan*, to lengthen; so called from the lengthening of the days.] The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the Christian church before Easter, the festival of our Saviour's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.—*Lent*, or *lentemente*, in *music*, an epithet applied to a slow movement. [*See* LENTE.]

LEN'TE, or LEN'TO. [Ital.] In *music*, a direction to the performer that the music to which the word is prefixed is to be performed slowly.

LENT'EN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing; as, a *lenten* entertainment; a *lenten* salad.

LENTIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*, from *lens*, supra.] 1. Resembling a lentil.—2. Having the form of a double convex lens, as the seeds of Amaranthus.—*Lenticular glands*, or *lenticelles*, a term invented by De Candolle, to denote certain minute speck-like tubercles or stems. These, however, appear to be nothing more than the points of roots attempting to spring from the surface of the bark.

LENTIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

LENTIC'ULITE, *n.* A petrified shell.

LENT'IFORM, *a.* [L. *lens* and *forma*, form.] Of the form of a lens.

LENTIG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *lentigo*, a freckle, from L. *lens*.] Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

LENTI'GO, *n.* A freckly eruption on the skin.

LEN'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *lentille*, from L. *lens*.] A plant of the genus Ervum, the *E lens*, Linn., belonging to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about eighteen inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds.

LENTIS'CUS, *n.* [Fr. *lentisque*; L. *lentiscus*.] A tree of the genus Pistacia, *P. lentiscus*, the mastich-tree, a native of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and the south of Europe. It belongs to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. The wood is of a pale brown, resinous, and fragrant. [*See* MASTICH.]

LENT'ITUDE,† *n.* [L. *lentus*, slow.] Slowness.

LENT'NER, *n.* A kind of hawk.

Lento, lentemente, in *music*, signifies slow, smooth, and gliding.

LENT'OR, *n.* [L. from *lentus*, slow, tough, clammy; Fr. *lenteur*.] 1. Tenacity; viscousness.—2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness.—3. Siziness; thickness of fluids; viscidity; *a term used in the humoral pathology*.

LENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *lentus*, slow, thick.] Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

LEN'ZINITE, *n.* [from *Lenzius*, a German mineralogist.] A mineral of two kinds, the opaline and argillaceous; a variety of clay, occurring usually in small masses of the size of a nut.

LE'O, *n.* [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. It contains ninety-five stars; one of them, of the first magnitude, in the breast of the Lion, is called Regulus, and Cor Leonis, or Lion's Heart. It is marked thus, ♌.—*Leo Minor*, the little Lion, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, containing fifty-three stars.

LEOD, *n.* [Sax.] People; a nation.

LE'OF,† *n.* Love.

LE'ONINE, *a.* [L. *leoninus*, from *leo*, lion.] Belonging to a lion; resembling

a lion, or partaking of his qualities; as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.—*Leonine verses*, so named from Leo, the inventor, are those, the end of which rhymes with the middle; as,

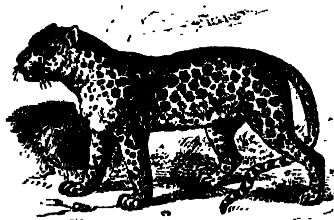
Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum*. *Johnson*.

LE'ONINELY, *adv*. In the manner of a lion.

LEON'TODON, *n*. Lion's-tooth, a genus of plants of the class and order Syngenesia polygamia æqualis, Linn., nat. order Compositæ. The *L. taraxacum* is the well-known Dandelion. [*See* DANDELION.]

LEONU'RUS. A genus of plants of the class Didynamia, and order gymnospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. The *L. cardiaca*, or common motherwort, is a British plant, growing in hedges and waste places.

LEOPARD, *n*. (lep'ard.) [L. *leo*, lion, and *pardus*, pard, Gr. παρδος, from Heb. פרד, *parad*, to separate, that is, spotted, broken into spots.] A carnivorous digitigrade mammal, belonging to the



Leopard (Felis leopardus).

genus Felis, *i. e.* the Cat group. It inhabits Central Africa Its fur is yellow, with at least ten ranges of small black clusters of spots on each flank.

LEOP'ARD'S-BANE, *n*. The English popular name of several plants, species of the genus Doronicum, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ.

LE'PADITES, *n* [from L. *lepas*, Gr. λεπας, a kind of shell-fish.] The goose-barnacle, an order of Cirrhipeds, the species of which are distinguished by a tendinous contractile, and often long tube, fixed by its base to some solid marine substance, supporting a compressed shell.

LE'PAS. [L.] Under this name Linnæus included all the Cirrhipeds, or multivalves. These animals are known in this country by the name of barnacles.

LEP'ER, *n*. [L. *lepra*, leprosy, Fr. *lèpre*, Ir. *lobhar*, Gr. λεπρα, from λεπις, a scale.] A person affected with leprosy.

LEP'EROUS,† *a*. Leprous.

LEP'ID, *a*. [L. *lepidus*.] Pleasant; jocose. [*Lit. us.*]

LEPID'IUM, *n*. An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, for the most part European weeds. Class and order Tetradynamia siliculosa, Linn., nat. order Cruciferæ. Several species are British plants, known by the name of pepperwort. *L. sativum* is the common garden cress.

LEP'IDODEN'DRON, *n*. [Gr. λεπις, a shell, rind, or scale, and δενδρον, a tree.] An extinct genus of fossil plants of very frequent occurrence in the coal formation. *Lepidodendra* are sometimes found of enormous size, fragments of stems occurring upwards of forty feet in length. Their internal structure is intermediate, between coniferæ and lycopodiaceæ. They preserve throughout the whole extent of the trunk, the scars formed by the attachment of the petioles, or leaf-stalks.

LE'PIDOIDS, *n*. [Gr. λεπις, a scale, and ειδος, form, shape, appearance.] A family of extinct fossil fishes, found in the oolitic series. They were remarkable for their large rhomboidal bony scales, which were of great thickness, and covered with enamel.

LEP'IDOLITE, *n*. [Gr. λεπις, a scale.] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac colour; allied to mica. Lepidolite is of a peach-blossom red colour, sometimes gray; massive and in small concretions. On account of its beautiful colour, it has been used for lining snuff-boxes. It is sometimes called *lilalite*.

LEP'IDOPTER, } *n*. [Gr. λεπις, a
LEPIDOP'TERA, } scale, and πτερον a wing.] The *Lepidopters* are an order of insects having four membranaceous wings covered with fine imbricate scales, like powder. This order, which is the tenth in Cuvier's arrangement, comprises butterflies, moths, and sphinxes.

LEPIDOP'TERAL, or LEPIDOP'TEROUS, *a*. Belonging to the order of Lepidopters.

LEP'IDOTE, *a*. [L. *lepidotus*, scaly.] In *bot.*, leprous.

LEP'IDOTED, *pp*. In *bot.*, covered with scurfy scaly spots.

LE'PIS, *n*. [Gr. λεπις, a scale.] In *bot.*, a thin flat membranous process, or scale, attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin.

LEP'ORIDÆ, *n*. The hare tribe, or the family of Rodents, of which the genus Lepus is the type.

LEP'ORINE, *a*. [L. *leporinus*, from *lepus*, a hare. Qu. the Teutonic *leap*, to run] Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare.

LEPROS'ITY, *n*. Squamousness. [*Lit. us.*]

LEP'ROSY, *n*. [*See* LEPER.] A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face. One species of it is called elephantiasis. The term *leprosy* is loosely and incorrectly applied to two very distinct diseases, the scaly, and the tuberculated, or the proper leprosy, and the elephantiasis. The former is characterized by patches of smooth laminated scales, sometimes livid, but usually whitish; in the latter the skin is thickened, livid, and tuberculated. It is called the black leprosy, but this term is also applied to the livid variety of the scaly leprosy.

LEP'ROUS, *a*. [Fr. *lépreux*. *See* LEPER.] Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

His hand was *leprous* as snow; Ex iv.

Leprous, or *lepidote*, in *bot.*, signifies covered with a sort of scurfiness; as, crustaceous lichens.

LEP'ROUSLY, *adv*. In an infectious degree.

LEP'ROUSNESS, *n*. The state of being leprous.

LEPTODAC'TYL, *n*. [Gr. λεπτος, slender, and δακτυλος, a toe.] A bird or other animal having slender toes.

LEPTOL'OGY, *n*. [Gr. λεπτος, small, and λογος, discourse.] A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.

LE'PUS, *n*. [L. a hare.] A genus of Rodents, peculiarly distinguished by having their superior incisors double. The species of this genus are called hares and rabbits.

LERE,† *n*. Learning; lesson; lore.

LERE,† *v. t.* To learn; to teach.

LER'NEANS, *n*. A tribe of parasitic animals, with a body consisting of two segments, like that of the Arachnidans, and two egg-pouches.

Le roi le veut. [Fr. the sovereign wills it, or assents.] A form of words by which the royal assent is intimated by the clerk of parliament to the passing of public bills. The dissent of the sovereign to the passing of any measure is signified by the words, *Le roi s'avisera*.

LE'SION, *n*. (le'zhun.) [L. *læsio*, from *lædo*, to hurt.] A hurting; hurt; wound; injury. In *Scots law*, the degree of harm, or injury, sustained by a minor, or by a person of weak capacity, necessary to entitle him to reduce the deed by which he has suffered. *Lesion* is a word now very generally used in pathology, to signify an injury.

LESS, for UNLESS.†

LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives, is the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, belonging to the verb *lysan*, *lausyan*, to loose, free, separate. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless*, without children; *fatherless*; *faithless*; *penny-less*; *lawless*, &c.

LESS, *a*. [Sax. *læs*; perhaps allied to Dan. *liser*, to abate, to *lessen*, to relieve, to ease. *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little*.] Smaller; not so large or great; as, a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value. We are all destined to suffer affliction in a greater or *less* degree.

LESS, *adv*. Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as, *less* bright or loud; *less* beautiful; *less* obliging; *less* careful. The *less* a man praises himself, the more disposed are others to praise him.

LESS, *n*. Not so much.

They gathered some more, some *less*; Exod. xvi.

2. An inferior.

The *less* is blessed by the better; Heb. vii.

LESS,† *v. t.* To make less.

LESSEE', *n*. [from *lease*.] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease.

LESSEN, *v. t.* (les'n.) [from *less*.] To make less; to diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount; to make smaller; as, to *lessen* a kingdom or its population.—2. To diminish in degree, state, or quality; as, awkward manners tend to *lessen* our respect for men of merit.—3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury*.

LESSEN, *v. i.* (les'n.) To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished. The apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* as we recede from them. —2. To become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease. The strength of the body, and the vivacity of the temper, usually *lessen* as we advance in age.

LESS'ENED, *pp*. Made smaller; diminished.

LESS'ENING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount, or degree; degrading.

LESS'ER, *a.* [Sax. *læssa*, *læsse*, from *læs*. This word is a corruption; but too well established to be discarded.] Less; smaller. Authors always write the *Lesser* Asia.

> By the same reason, may a man in a state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

> God made the *lesser* light to rule the night; Gen. i.

LES'SES, *n.* [Fr. *laissées.*] In *her.*, the ordure, or excrement of the boar.

LESSON, *n.* (les'n.) [This word we probably have received from the Fr. *leçon*, L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read, Fr. *lire*, *lisant*; and not from the D. *leezen*, G. *lesen*, to read.] 1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner, for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. The instructor is pleased when his pupils recite their *lessons* with accuracy and promptness.—2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. Thus endeth the first *lesson*.—3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an exercise; something to be learnt. Give him his *lesson*.—4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated.

> Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclus.*

5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.

> She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late. *Sidney.*

6. Tune written for an instrument.—7. Instruction, or truth, taught by experience. The *lessons* which sickness imparts, she leaves to be practised when health is established.

LESSON, *v. t.* (les'n.) To teach; to instruct.

> Children should be *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange.*

LES'SONED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.

LES'SONING, *ppr.* Teaching.

LES'SOR, *n.* [from *lease.*] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease. The tenant in whose favour the lease is granted, is called the *lessee*.

LEST, *part.* [from the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, loose, separate. In Saxon it was preceded by *the*, *the leas*, that less, that not, *ne forte*. Hence it denotes a *loosing* or separation, and hence it comes to express prevention.] That not; for fear that.

> Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die; Gen. iii.

The phrase may be thus explained. Ye shall not touch it; that separated or dismissed, ye die. *That* here refers to the preceding command or sentence; that being removed or not observed, the fact being not so, ye will die.

> Sin no more, *lest* a worse thing come to thee; John v.

Sin no more; that fact not taking place, a worse thing will happen to thee.

LET, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. let.* *Letted* is obsolete. [Sax. *lætan*, *leten*, Goth. *letan*, to permit, to hinder, to dismiss or send away, to let go, to leave, to admit, to think or suppose, to dissemble, to retard, to be *late* or slow, to dally or trifle, to lease, or let out; *letan aweg*, to *let away*, to throw. W. *lluz*, hinderance; *lluziaw*, to hinder; D. *lauten*, to permit, to suffer, to give, to leave, to loose, to put, to stow; G. *lassen*, to let, to permit, grant, allow, suffer; *verlassen*, to forsake; *unterlassen*, to cease, to forbear; Sw. *läta*, to permit; Dan. *lader*, to let, permit, allow, grant, suffer, give leave. But in the four latter dialects, there is another verb, which corresponds with *let* in some of its significations; D. *lyden*, G. *leiden*, Sw. *lida*, Dan. *lider*, to suffer, endure, undergo, to permit. With this verb corresponds the English *late*, D. *laat*, Sw. *lat*, Dan. *lad*, slothful, lazy; and the G. *lass*, feeble, lazy, coincides with *lassen*, supra, and this may be the Eng. *lazy*. To *let out*, like L. *elocare*, is to *lease*, Fr. *laisser*. *Let* is the Fr. *laisser*, in a different dialect. By the German and Welsh it appears that the last radical may have originally been *th*, *ts*, or *tz*, or other compound.] 1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent. A leaky ship *lets* water enter into the hold. *Let* is followed by the infinitive without the sign *to*.

> Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go; Ex. viii.

> When the ship was caught and could not bear up into the wind, we *let* her drive; Acts xxvii.

2. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; as, to *let* to farm; to *let* an estate for a year; to *let* a house to a tenant; to *let* a room to lodgers; often followed by *out*, as, to *let out* a farm; but the use of *out* is unnecessary.—3. To suffer; to permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive.

> There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is.† *Shak.*

4. In *the imperative mode*, *let* has the following uses. Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; hence it is used in prayer and entreaty to superiors, and to those who have us in their power; as, *let* me not wander from thy commandments; Ps. cxix. Followed by the first person plural, *let* expresses exhortation, or entreaty; as, rise, *let us* go. Followed by the third person, it implies permission or command, addressed to an inferior. *Let him* go, *let them* remain, are commands addressed to the second person. *Let thou*, or *let ye*, that is, do thou, or you, permit him to go. Sometimes *let* is used to express a command or injunction to a third person. When the signal is given to engage, *let* every man do his duty. When applied to things not rational, it implies allowance or concession

> O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow. *Pope.*

5. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions; 2 Thess. ii. [This sense is now obsolete, or nearly so.]—*To let alone*, to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling; as, *let alone* this idle project; *let* me *alone*.—*To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.

> She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window; Josh. ii.

To let loose, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.—*To let in* or *into*, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit. Open the door, *let in* my friend. We are not *let into* the secrets of the cabinet.—*To let blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.—*To let out*, to suffer to escape; also, to lease, or let to hire.—*To let off*, to discharge, to let fly, as an arrow; or cause to explode, as a gun.—*To let go*, to allow or suffer to go; to release from confinement; to relax a hold of any thing.—*To let be*, to suffer to be as at present; to suffer to go or to cease.—*Let fall*, in *marine language*, an order for putting out a sail when the yards are aloft, and the sail is to come down from the yard.—*To let in a reef*, to fix a diminished part of one plank into a cavity formed in another to receive it.—*To let out a reef*, to increase the dimensions of a sail by untying the points of a reef in it. [*See* REEF.] This verb is applied in a neuter sense in the phrase *a house to let*.

LET,† *v. i.* To forbear.

LET, *n.* A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [*Obsolete, unless in some technical phrases.*]

LET, a termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*, a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream. [Sax. *lyt*, small, less, few. *See* LITTLE.]

LETCH, *n.* A letch tub.—2. A long, narrow swamp in which water moves slowly.

LETCH, *v. t.* [Sw. *laka*, to fall in drops, to distil; *låka*, to leak; Dan. *lekker*, to drop, to *leak*. [*See* LEAK.] Perhaps L. *lix* may be from the same root.] To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye*.

LETCH, *n.* A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LETCH-TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are letched. It is sometimes written *leach-tub*.

LE'THAL, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, mortal, from Gr. λήθη, oblivion.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.—*Lethal weapon*, in *ordinary language*, some such weapon as a sword, knife, or pistol, but in cases of homicide the law of Scotland holds every weapon to be lethal by which a human being has died.

LETHAL'ITY, *n.* Mortality.

LETHAR'GIC, } *a.* [L. *lethargicus*;
LETHAR'GICAL, } Fr. *léthargique*.] Preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy.

LETHAR'GICALLY, *adv.* In a morbid sleepiness.

LETHAR'GICALNESS, } *n.* Preter-
LETHAR'GICNESS, } natural or morbid sleepiness or drowsiness.

LETH'ARGIED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid asleep; entranced.

LETH'ARGY, *n.* [L. *lethargia*; Gr. ληθαργια: ληθη, oblivion, and αργος, idle.] 1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked.—2. Dulness; inaction; inattention.

> Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Atterbury.*

LETH'ARGY, *v. t.* To make lethargic or dull.

LE'THE, *n.* (le'thē.) [Gr. ληθη, forgetfulness; λήθω, L. *lateo*, to be hid.] In *Greek myth.*, the river of oblivion; one of the streams of the infernal regions. Its waters possessed the quality of causing those who drank them to forget the whole of their former existence.—2. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; hence, death.

LETHE'AN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

LETHIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lethum*, death, and *fero*, to bring.] Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.

LET'TER, *n.* [from *let.*] One who permits.—2. One who retards or hinders.—3. One who gives vent; as, a blood-*letter*.

LET'TER, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*; L. *litera*; W. *llythyr*.] 1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved, or painted: used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech. By sounds, and articulations or closures of the organs, are formed syllables and words. Hence a letter is the first element of *written* language, as a simple sound is the first element of *spoken* language or speech. As *sounds* are audible and communicate ideas to others by the ear, so *letters* are visible representatives of sounds, and communicate the thoughts of others by means of the eye. Letters are distinguished by grammarians into vowels, and consonants, (which latter are again subdivided into mutes, and liquids) and diphthongs, according to the organ employed in their pronunciation.—2. A written or printed message; an epistle; a communication made by visible characters from one person to another at a distance.

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural. *Walsh.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

We must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intentions of the lawgiver. *Taylor.*

4. Type; a character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books. Among *printers*, the term letter is used to denote an aggregate quantity of type in a printing office: thus, when there is a great quantity of type of the proper sort unemployed, it is usual to say, "there is plenty of letter;" and, on the contrary, "there is a scarcity of letter."—5. *Letters*, in the *plural*, learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters*. *Letter of credit*, a letter written by one merchant or correspondent to another, requesting him to credit the bearer with a certain sum of money.—*Letter of licence*, a writing signed by creditors, allowing a debtor longer time for the payment of his debts.—*Letter-missive*, a letter from the sovereign to a dean and chapter, containing the name of the person whom he gives them leave to elect (*congé d'élire*), as their bishop. Also, the letter addressed to a peer by the chancellor, when a bill is filed against him in chancery, requiring him to appear.—*Missive letters*, in *Scots law*. [*See* MISSIVES.] *Signet letters*, in *Scots law*, writs for enforcing the decrees of courts; or for attaching the property of debtors, or for citing defenders, or other parties in actions before the court of session. These run in the name of the sovereign, and are authenticated by the signet. [*See* HORNING, CAPTION, INHIBITION, SUMMONS, ADVOCATION.]—*Letter of guarantee*, an undertaking in writing to answer for the payment of a debt, or the performance of some engagement, in case of the failure of another person liable in the first instance.—*Dead letter*, a writing or precept, which is without authority or force. The best law may become a *dead letter*.—*Letter of attorney*, a writing by which one person or party gives another, named therein, power to do certain lawful acts in his stead; the party so authorized being called his attorney; such as to give seizin of lands, sue, or receive rents, debts, dividends, &c.—*Letter of marque*, a private ship commissioned or authorized by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state. [*See* MARQUE.]—*Letters patent*, or *overt*, *open*, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right; as, *letters patent* under the seal of England.—*Letters conform*, the name anciently given to the letters issued by the court of session in aid of the decrees of inferior judicatures, and authorizing execution in terms of those decrees, and the sentence pronounced on the occasion of granting such letters was called a *decreet conform*. The same object is now attained by bills presented in the bill-chamber, and passed of course.—*Letters of correspondence*. In *criminal trials*, letters of correspondence may be produced in evidence against the pannel. Such letters may also be given in evidence in civil causes.—*Letter stealing*. [*See* POST-OFFICE OFFENCES.]

LET'TER, *v. t.* To impress or form letters on; as, to *letter* a book; a book gilt and *lettered*.

LET'TER-BOARD, *n.* In *printing*, a board on which pages of types are placed for distribution, and also when they are not immediately wanted.

LET'TER-CASE, *n.* A case or book to put letters in.

LET'TERED, *pp.* Stamped with letters.

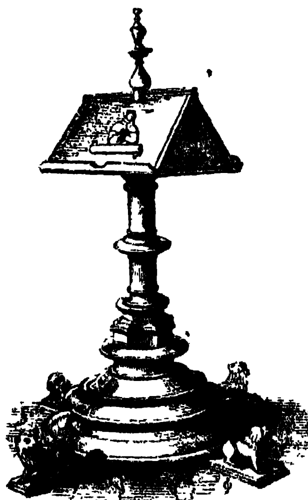
LET'TERED, *a.* Literate; educated; versed in literature or science.—2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.

LET'TER-FOUNDER, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

LET'TERING, *ppr.* Impressing or forming letters on; as, *lettering* a book on the cover.

LET'TERLESS, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned.

LET'TERN, or **LEC'TERN**, *n.* [from L. *lego*, to read.] The reading desk in the choir of ancient churches and chapels. It was generally of brass,



Lettern, Yeovil, Somerset.

and sometimes elaborately carved. Its use has been almost entirely superseded in England by the modern reading desk, or rather reading pew.

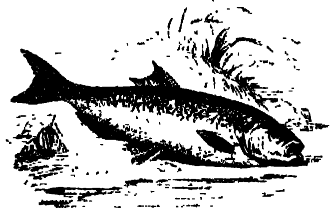
LET'TER-PRESS, *n.* [*letter* and *press*.] Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types.

LET'TING, *ppr.* Permitting; suffering.—2.† Hindering.—3. Leasing; as, a house.

LETTUCE, *n.* (let'tis.) [Fr. *laitue*, Arm. *lactuzen*; G. *lattich*; from L. *lactuca*, according to Varro, from *lac*, milk.] The English popular name of several species of Lactuca, some of which are used as salads.

LEU'CIN, } *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white.] A
LEU'CINE, } peculiar white pulverulent substance obtained from muscular fibre, treated with sulphuric acid, and afterward with alcohol. It crystallizes in shining scales. It may also be obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on proteine or its compounds. Leucine combines with nitric acid, yielding nitro-leucic acid, which forms crystallizable salts.

LEUCIS'CUS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, and section Malacopterygii abdominales. It contains numerous species, of which the roach, dace, and bleak, afford familiar examples.



Roach. Leuciscus rutilus.

LEU'CITE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white.] A stony substance, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic productions in Italy, in crystals, or in irregular masses; formerly called crystals of white shorl, or white granite or granilite. Haüy calls this mineral *amphigene*. It is called by some writers *leucolite*, and by others, *dodecahedral zeolite*.

LEUCIT'IC, *a.* Containing leucite; resembling leucite.

LEUCO-ETHIOP'IC, *a.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and αιθιοψ, black.] White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino of the negro race.

LEUCO'JUM, or **LEUCO'IUM**, *n.* A genus of bulbous plants, chiefly European. Class and order Hexandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. *L. æstivum* is a British species known by the name of snow-flake.

LEUCO'MA, *n.* [L. from λευκος, white.] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of acute inflammation.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'SIA, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and φλεγμα, phlegm.] A tendency to a dropsical state known by paleness, flabbiness, or redundancy of serum in the blood.

LEUCOPHLEGMAT'IC, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body with a white bloated skin.

LEUCORRHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, and ῥεω, to flow.] In *med.*, *fluor albus*, the whites.

LEUCOS'TINE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.

LEUCO'THIOP, *n.* [*See* LEUCO-ETHIOPIC.] An albino of a black race.

LEU'THRITE, or LEUTT'RITE, *n.* [from *Leuthra*, in Saxony.] A substance that appears to be a recomposed rock, of a loose texture, gritty and harsh to the touch. Its colour is a grayish white, tinged here and there with an ochreous brown. It includes small fragments of mica.

LE'VANT, *a.* [Fr. *levant*, rising, from *lever*, L. *levo*.] Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.

Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds. *Milton.*

Levant and couchant, in *law*, an epithet applied to cattle which have been so long in another man's ground that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed; or that they have been there a day and a night.

LEVANT', *n.* [It. *levante*, the East, supra.] Properly, a country to the eastward: but appropriately, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c., which are washed by the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

LEVANT'ER, *n.* The name given to an easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.—2 One who bets at a horse race, and runs away without paying the wager lost.

LEV'ANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant.—2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

LEV'ANTINE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

Levari facias, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ of execution executed by the sheriff for levying money upon the goods and lands of another. It issues from the county court, and other inferior courts, except when money due for taxes, upon recognizances, &c., is to be levied, in which case it issues from the exchequer.

LEVA'TOR, *n.* [L. from *levo*, to raise.] In *anat.*, a name applied to many muscles; such as raise the lips, eyelids, eye, soft palate, shoulder-blade, &c.—2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

LEVE,† for BELIEVE.

LEV'EE, *n.* [Fr. from *lever*, to raise, L. *levo*.] 1. The time of rising.—2. The concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning; or, as the word implies, at their *rising*. It is chiefly applied in this country to the stated public occasions on which the king (queen) receives visits from such of his (her) subjects as are entitled by rank or fortune to the honour. It is distinguished from a *drawing room* in this respect; that, while at the former gentlemen alone appear (with the exception of the chief ladies of the court), both ladies and gentlemen are admitted to the latter.—3. In *America*, an embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel; as, the *levees* on the banks of the Mississippi.

Leve'e en masse. [Fr. literally an universal rising.] A military expression for the rising of a whole people to defend their country from invasion.

LEV'EL, *a.* [Sax. *læfel*, *id.*; W. *llyvn*, smooth, even, *level*, sleek, slippery; *llyvelu*, to level, to render uniform, to devise, invent, guess; *llyvnu*, to make smooth. This seems to be connected with *llyvu*, to lick. So *like*, D. *gelyk*, G. *gleich*, is smooth, even, level, equal, coinciding with Eng. *sleek*. The L *libella*, *libra*, belong to this root.] 1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon, or parallel to it. To be perfectly *level*, is to be exactly horizontal.—2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; as, a *level* plain or field; *level* ground; a *level* floor or pavement. In common usage, *level* is often applied to surfaces that are not perfectly horizontal, but which have no inequalities of magnitude.—3. Even with any thing else; of the same height; on the same line or plane.—4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

LEV'EL, *v. t.* To make horizontal; to reduce to a horizontal plane.—2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing; as, to *level* a road or walk.—3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else.

And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane.

He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains. *Dryden.*

5. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; as, to *level* all ranks and degrees of men.—6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to aim; as, to *level* a cannon or musket.—7. To aim; to direct; as, severe remarks *levelled* at the vices and follies of the age.—8. To suit; to proportion; as, to *level* observations to the capacity of children.

LEV'EL, *v. i.* To accord; to agree; to suit. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To be in the same direction with something.—3. To aim at; to point a gun or an arrow to the mark.—4. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose.

The glory of God and the good of his church, ought to be the mark at which we *level*. *Hooker.*

5. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark.

He raised it till he *levell'd* right. *Butler.*

6. To aim; to make attempts.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shak.*

7.† To conjecture; to attempt to guess.

LEV'EL, *n.* A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities.—2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary height; as, the ordinary *level* of the world. 3. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality.

Providence, for the most part, sets us on a *level*. *Spectator.*

4. The line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed.—5. An instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon, and by this means to determine the true level or the difference of ascent or descent between several places, for various purposes in architecture, agriculture, engineering, hydraulics, surveying, &c. There is a great variety of instruments for this purpose, differently constructed and of different materials, according to the particular purposes to which they are applied; as, the carpenter's level, mason's level, gunner's level, balance level, water level, mercurial level, spirit level, surveying level, &c. All such instruments, however, may be reduced to three classes:—1. Those in which the vertical line is determined by a suspended plumb line or balance weight, and the horizontal indicated by a line perpendicular to it. Such are the carpenter's and mason's levels. 2. Those which determine a horizontal line by the surface of a fluid at rest; as water, and mercurial levels. 3. Those which point out the direction of a horizontal line by a bubble of air floating in a fluid contained in a glass tube. Such are spirit levels, which are by far the most convenient and accurate. All levels depend on the same principle, namely, the action of terrestrial gravity.—6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanic's level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid. *Prior.*

LEV'ELLED, *pp.* Reduced to a plane; made even.—2. Reduced to an equal state, condition, or rank.—3. Reduced to an equality with something else.—4. Elevated or depressed to a right line toward something; pointed to an object; directed to a mark.—5. Suited; proportioned.

LEV'ELLER, *n.* One that levels or makes even.—2 One that destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.—*Levellers*, in *English history*, were a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament about the year 1647. They professed a determination to level all ranks and establish an equality in titles and estates throughout the kingdom. They were put down by Fairfax.

LEV'ELLING, *ppr.* Making level or even.—2. Reducing to an equality of condition.

LEV'ELLING, *n.* The art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth; in other words, the art or practice of finding how much any assigned point is higher than another assigned point above a level surface, or such a surface as water would assume when perfectly at rest. It is a branch of surveying, of great importance in making roads, determining the proper lines for railways, conducting water, draining low grounds, rendering rivers navigable, forming canals, and the like. In ordinary cases of levelling (for example, for canals, rail-ways, &c.) the instruments commonly employed are a spirit level attached to a telescope, and a pair of levelling staves. In extensive surveys allowance must be made for the curvature of the earth.

LEVELLING STAVES. Instruments used with the spirit level in levelling, serving to support the marks to be observed, and, at the same time, to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. They are also called *levelling poles*, *station poles*, or *station staves*.

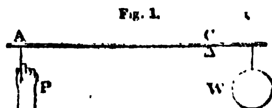
LEV'ELNESS, *n.* Evenness; equality of surface.—2. Equality with something else.

LEV'EN. *See* LEAVEN.

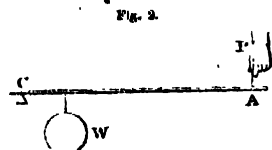
LEV'EN,† *n.* [Sax. *hlifian*.] Lightning.

LEV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *levier*; It. *leva*; from *lever*, *levare*, L. *levo*, to raise.] In *mech.*, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop. Its arms are equal, as in the *balance*; or unequal, as in *steelyards*. It is one of the mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, viz., 1. When the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in the

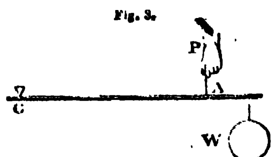
handspike, crowbar, &c. 2. When the weight is between the power and the fulcrum, as in *rowing a boat*. 3. When the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in *raising a ladder* from the ground, by applying the hands to one of the lower rounds. The bones of animals are levers of the third kind Fig. 1. represents a lever of the first



kind, the power acting at A, the weight or resistance at W, C being the fulcrum or prop. Fig. 2. is a lever of the



second kind, fig. 3. a lever of the third kind. In all levers the power and



weight are inversely proportional to the perpendicular lines drawn from the fulcrum to the directions in which the two forces act. The lever is the most simple of the mechanic powers, and is extensively used in the construction of almost every mechanical contrivance; indeed, in one or other of its forms no machine is entirely without it; in its most simple form it is used for raising heavy weights to small heights.—*Compound lever*, a machine consisting of several simple levers combined together, and acting perpendicularly on each other. The compound lever is frequently used in mechanics, as also in some weighing machines.

LEV'ERAGE, *n.* Lever power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

LEV'ER BOARDS, LUF'FER BOARDS, LOU'VRE BOARDS, *n.* In *arch.*, boards filling in the openings of windows, louvres, &c., and placed aslant so as to admit air and light and exclude rain. The term lever boards should probably be restricted to such as, like a venetian blind, can be opened or shut at pleasure. [*See* LOUVRE and LUFFER.]

LEV'ERET, *n.* [Fr. *lièvre*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of her age.

LEV'EROCK, or **LAV'EROCK**, *n.* A bird, a lark. [*See* LARK.]

LEV'ET,† *n.* [Qu. Fr. *lever*, to raise.] A blast of a trumpet; a reveillé.

LEV'IABLE, *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied, that may be assessed and collected; as, sums *leviable* by law.

LEVI'ATHAN, *n.* [Heb. לויתן, *leviathan*.] 1. An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, ch. xli., and mentioned in other passages of scripture. In Isaiah, it is called the crooked serpent. It is not agreed what animal is intended by the writers, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent.—2. A great whale.

LEV'IED, *pp.* Raised; collected.

LEV'IGATE, *v. t.* [L. *lævigo*, from *lævis*, smooth, Gr. λεῖος.] 1. In *phar.*, and *chem.*, to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth.—2. To plane; to polish.

LEV'IGATE, *a.* Made smooth.

LEV'IGATED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine impalpable powder.

LEV'IGATING, *ppr.* Rendering very fine, soft, and smooth, by trituration.

LEV'IGATION, *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

LEVITA'TION, *n.* [L. *levis, levitas*.] Lightness; buoyancy; act of lightening.

LE'VITE, *n.* [from *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service, as in bringing wood and other necessaries for the sacrifices. The Levites also sang and played on instruments of music. They were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi.

LEVIT'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi; as, the *levitical* law, the law given by Moses, which prescribed the duties and rites of the priests and Levites, and regulated the civil and religious concerns of the Jews.—2. Priestly.

LEVIT'ICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LEVIT'ICUS, *n.* [from *Levi, Levite*.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites; the body of the ceremonial law.

LEV'ITY, *n.* [L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light; connected perhaps with Eng. *lift*.] 1. Lightness, the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. The ascent of a balloon in the air is owing to its *levity*, as the gas that fills it is lighter than common air. —2. Lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; as, the *levity* of youth.—3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation.—4. Gayety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle. The spirit of religion and seriousness was succeeded by *levity*.

LEV'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*; L. *levo*; Eng. to *lift*.] 1. To raise; to collect. To *levy* troops, is to enlist or to order men into public service. To *levy* an army, is to collect troops and form an army by enrolment, conscription, or other means. —2. To raise; to collect or exact by seizure or distress; to collect by assessment; as, to *levy* taxes, toll, tribute, or contributions.—*To levy war*, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack.—*To levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

LEV'Y, *n.* The act of collecting men for military or other public service, as, by enlistment, enrolment, or other means; 1 Kings ix.—2. Troops collected; an army raised; 1 Kings v.—3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition.—4.† War raised. —*Levy in mass*. [*See* LEVEE.]

LEV'YING, *ppr.* Raising; collecting, as men or money.

LE'VYNE, *n.* [So called from Levi the crystallographer.] A mineral found in Ireland, Faroe, and some other places. It occurs crystallized, the primary form being an acute rhomboid. It is suspected to be a mere variety of chabasie.

LEW,† *a.* [D. *laauw*.] Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan.

LEWD, *a.* [W. *llodig*, having a craving; *llodi*, to reach out, to crave; *llodineb*, lewdness; *llawd*, that shoots out or is growing, a *lad*; G. *luder*, lewdness; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ילד, *yalad*, to beget, to bring forth; Ar. *walada*.] 1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous; Ezek. xxiii.—2. Proceeding from unlawful lust; as, *lewd* actions.—3. Wicked; vile; profligate; licentious; Acts xvii.

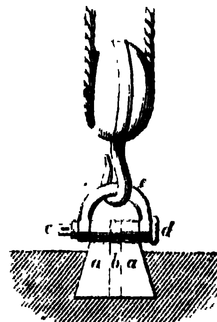
LEWD,† *a.* [Sax. *læwed, lewd*. This seems to be a contracted word, and either from the root of *laical, lay*, or from the Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, people, which seems to be from the same root as the foregoing word, like L. *gens*, from *geno*.] Lay; laical; not clerical.

LEWD'LY, *adv.* With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.—2. Wickedly; wantonly.

LEWD'NESS, *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication or adultery. —2. In *scripture*, it generally denotes idolatry.—3. Licentiousness; shamelessness. Lewdness is an indictable offence.

LEWD'STER,† *n.* One given to criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher.

LEW'IS, LEW'ISSON, *n.* The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.—2. An instrument of iron, used in raising large stones to



Lewis

a a, two movable parts, perforated at their heads to admit the pin or bolt *c d*. These are inserted, by hand, into the cavity formed in the stone; and between them the part *b* is introduced, which pushes their points out to the sides of the stone, thus filling the cavity; *e* a half-ring bolt, with a perforation at each end; to this the tackle above is attached by a hook. The fastening pin passes horizontally through all the holes, entering at the right side, *d*, and forelocking on the other end, *c*.

the upper part of a building. It operates by the dovetailing of one of its ends into an opening in the stone, so formed that no vertical force can detach it.

LEX, *n.* [L.] Law; a word used in various law phrases; as, *lex loci contractus*, the law of the place where the contract is made; *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation, directing the punishment to be analogous to the crime, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.: *lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law; *lex scripta*, the written or statute law, &c.

LEX'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.

LEXICOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* LEXICOGRAPHY.] The author of a lexicon or dictionary. "A lexicographer," says Dr. Johnson, *in loco*, "is a harm-

less drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the signification of words.*

LEXICOGRAPH'IC, LEXICOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a dictionary.

LEXICOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, and γραφη, a writing.] 1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.—2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEXICOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, and λογος, discourse.] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words. The terms *lexicology* and *lexicography* are used by some writers to express that branch of philology which treats of words alone, independently of their grammatical and rhetorical uses; considering their senses, their composition, and etymology.

LEX'ICON, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, from λεξις, λεγω, to speak.] A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each, or an explanation of its meaning. The term *lexicon* was originally, and is still usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues.

LEX'ICONIST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [*Lit. us.*]

LEXIG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξις, a word, and γραφω, to write.] The art or practice of defining words.

LEXIPHÄRM'AC, *n.* A medicine which counteracts the effect of poison. [*See* ALEXIPHARMAC.]

LEY, a different orthography of *Lay* and *Lea*, a meadow or field.

LEY'DEN-PHIAL or LEY'DEN-JAR, *n.* A glass phial or jar coated inside and outside, usually with tin-foil, to within a third of the top, that it may be readily charged with electricity, and thus employed in a variety of interesting and useful experiments. A metallic rod, having a knob at the top, is fixed into the mouth of the jar, and is made to communicate with the inside coating, and when the jar is to be charged, the knob of this rod is applied to the prime conductor. As the electric fluid passes to the inside of the jar, an equal quantity passes from the outside, so that the two sides are brought into opposite states, the inside being positive and the outside negative. The jar is discharged by establishing a communication between the outside coating and the knob. This jar is said to have been first contrived at Leyden, and hence the name. A vacuum produced in a Leyden-phial, has been named the *Leyden-vacuum.*


Leyden-Phial.

LEZ'E-MAJESTY, *n.* In *jurisprudence*, any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state. The name is derived from "*crimen læsæ majestatis*," which denoted a charge brought against a citizen for acts of rebellion, usurpation of office, and general misdemeanours of a political character, which were comprehended under the title of injuries to the majesty of the Roman people.

LHER'ZOLITE, *n.* [from *Lherz*, in the Pyrenees.] A mineral, a variety of pyroxene. When crystallized, its crystals are brilliant, translucid, very small, and of an emerald green.

LI'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *lier*, to bind, L. *ligo*; Norm. *lige*, a bond. *See* LIEGE.] 1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable. The surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal. The parent is not *liable* for debts contracted by a son who is a minor, except for necessaries. This use of *liable* is now common among lawyers. The phrase is abridged. The surety is *liable*, that is, bound to pay the debt of his principal.—2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton.*

Liable, in this sense, is always applied to evils. We never say, a man is *liable* to happiness or prosperity, but he is *liable* to disease, calamities, censure; he is *liable* to err, to sin, to fall.

LI'ABLENESS, LIABIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. The officer wishes to discharge himself from his *liability*.—2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject; as, the *liableness* of a man to contract disease in an infected room; a *liability* to accidents.

LI'AR, *n.* [from *lie.*] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. The uttering of falsehood by mistake, and without an intention to deceive, does not constitute one a liar.—2. One who denies Christ; 1 John ii.

LI'ARD,† *a.* Gray.

LI'AS, *n.* In *geol.*, the name of a series of argillaceous and calcareous strata, forming the basis of the oolitic system. *Lias*, with its associate beds, forms a particular group of the secondary series.

LIB. An abbreviation of Lat. *libra*, for a pound in weight.

LIB,† *v. t.* [D. *lubben.*] To castrate.

LIBA'TION, *n.* [L. *libatio*, from *libo*, to pour out; to taste; Gr. λειβω.] 1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground, or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans practised *libation.* This was a solemn act and accompanied with prayer.—2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity.

LIB'BARD, an obsolete spelling of *Leopard.*

LIB'BARD'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant. [*See* LEOPARD'S-BANE.]

LI'BEL, *n.* [L. *libellus*, a little book, from *liber*, a book, from the sense of bark, and this from stripping, separating. Hence *liber*, a book, and *liber*, free, are the same word.] 1. A defamatory writing, L. *libellus famosus.* Hence, the epithet being omitted, *libel* expresses the same thing. Any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture, containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision. The communication of such defamatory writing to a single person, is considered in law a publication. It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it is true or false, since the provocation and not the falsity is the thing to be punished *criminally.* But in a *civil* action, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous. In a more extensive sense, any blasphemous, treasonable, or immoral writing or picture made public, is a libel, and punishable by law. *Libel*, in the *law of Scotland*, is used in different significations; it is applied to the form of the complaint, or the ground of the charge on which either a civil or criminal prosecution takes place. It is also applied to scandal reduced into writing.—2. In *the civil law*, and in *courts of admiralty*, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.

LI'BEL, *v. t.* To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon.

Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.

LI'BEL,† *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed; with *against.* He *libels against* the peers of the realm.

LI'BELLED, *pp.* Defamed by a writing or picture made public.—2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.

LI'BELLER, *n.* One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.

It is ignorance of ourselves which makes us the *libellers* of others. *Buckminster.*

LI'BELLING, *ppr.* Defaming by a published writing or picture.—2. Exhibiting charges against in court.

LI'BELLOUS, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule; as, a *libellous* pamphlet or picture.

LI'BER, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a layer on the inner surface of the bark of exogenous trees; the innermost layer of the bark. The *liber*, according to some, is formed from the cambium.—2. In *literature*, a book or division of a work.

LIB'ERAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free. *See* LIBEL.] 1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely; as, a *liberal* donor; the *liberal* founders of a college or hospital. It expresses less than *profuse* or *extravagant.*—2. Generous; ample; large; as, a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* allowance.—3. Not selfish, narrow, contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own; as, *liberal* sentiments or views; a *liberal* mind; *liberal* policy.—4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally; as, a *liberal* education. This phrase is often but not necessarily synonymous with *collegiate*; as, a *collegiate* education.—5. Free; open; candid; as, a *liberal* communication of thoughts.—6. Large; profuse; as, a *liberal* discharge of matter by secretions or excretions.—7. Free; not literal or strict; as, a *liberal* construction of law.—8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind.—9. Licentious; free to excess.—*Liberal arts*, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labour of the hands, and regard amusement, curiosity, or intellectual improvement, rather than the necessity of subsistence, or manual skill. Such are grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music,

&c.—*Liberal* has *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the person or object on which any thing is bestowed; as, to be *liberal of* praise or censure; *liberal to* the poor.

LIB'ERAL, *n.* In *politics*, a conventional name given to that party in a country which advocates progressive reform of abuses in the state, real or supposed. [*This is a term of varying meaning, with an extensive or a limited signification, according as it is used.*]

LIB'ERAL-HEARTED, *a.* Having a generous heart.

LIB'ERALISM, *n.* Liberal principles.

LIB'ERALIST, *n.* One who is liberal or who favours liberal opinions; an infidel.

LIBERAL'ITY, *n.* [L. *liberalitas*; Fr. *libéralité*. See LIBERAL.] 1. Munificence; bounty.

That *liberality* is but cast away.
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. In this sense, it has the plural number. A prudent man is not impoverished by his *liberalities*.—3. Largeness of mind; catholicism; that comprehensiveness of mind which includes other interests besides its own, and duly estimates in its decisions the value or importance of each. It is evidence of a noble mind to judge of men and things with *liberality*.

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*

4. Candour; impartiality.

LIB'ERALIZE, *v. t.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices; as, to *liberalize* the mind.

LIB'ERALIZED, *pp.* Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.

LIB'ERALIZING, *ppr.* Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.

LIB'ERALLY, *adv.* Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence.

If any of you lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not; James i

2. With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness; as, to think or judge *liberally* of men and their actions.—3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.

LIB'ERAL-MINDED, *a.* Having a liberal mind.

LIB'ERAL-SOULED, *a.* Having a generous soul.

LIB'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *libero*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *libérer*.] 1. To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; as, to *liberate* one from duress or imprisonment; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.—2. To manumit: as, to *liberate* a slave.

LIB'ERATED, *pp.* Freed; released from confinement, restraint, or slavery; manumitted.

LIB'ERATING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint or slavery.

LIBERA'TION, *n.* [L. *liberatio.*] The act of delivering from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

LIB'ERATOR, *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

LIBERTA'RIAN, *a* [L. *liber*, free; *libertas*, liberty.] Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

Remove from their mind *libertarian* prejudice. *Encyc.*

LIBERTA'RIAN, *n.* One who holds to free will.

LIBERTA'RIANISM, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

LIB'ERTICIDE, *n.* [*Liberty*, and Lat. *cædo.*] In the *United States*, destruction of liberty; but used as an adjective, "*Liberticide* views."

LIB'ERTINAGE, *n.* Libertinism—which is most used.

LIB'ERTINE, *n.* [L. *libertinus*, from *liber*, free.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.—2. One unconfined; one free from restraint.—3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

LIB'ERTINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as, *libertine* principles; a *libertine* life.

LIB'ERTINISM, *n.* State of a freedman. [*Lit. us*]—2 Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness.

LIB'ERTY, *n.* [L. *libertas*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberté*.] 1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind The body is at *liberty*, when not confined; the will or mind is at *liberty*, when not checked or controlled. A man enjoys *liberty*, when no physical force operates to restrain his actions or volitions.—2. *Natural liberty*, consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws and the institutions of social life. This liberty is abridged by the establishment of government.—3. *Civil liberty*, is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. Civil liberty is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to *civil liberty*.

The *liberty* of one depends not so much on the removal of all restraint from him, as on the due restraint upon the *liberty* of others. *Ames.*

In this sentence, the latter word *liberty* denotes *natural liberty*.—4 *Political liberty*, is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty* But it more properly designates the *liberty of a nation*, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we often speak of the *political liberties* of Europe, or the nations of Europe.—5 *Religious liberty*, is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.—6. *Liberty*, in *meta*, as opposed to *necessity*, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other. Freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.—7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. Thus we speak of the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.—8. Leave; permission granted. The witness obtained *liberty* to leave the court.—9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass: with a plural; as, the *liberties* of a prison.—10 Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum. Females should repel all improper *liberties*.—*To take the liberty* to do or say any thing, to use freedom not specially granted.—*To set at liberty*, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.—*To be at liberty*, to be free from restraint.—*Liberty of the press*, is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books; the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for abusing the privilege, or publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.—*Cap of liberty*, a cap or hat used as a symbol of liberty. In ancient times, the manumitted slaves put on what was termed the Phrygian cap, in token of their freedom. In modern times, a red cap worn by French revolutionaries.

LIBID'INIST, *n.* One given to lewdness.

LIBID'INOUS, *a* [L. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *lubido*, lust, from *libeo*, *libet*, *lubet*, to please, it pleaseth; G. *liebe*, love; *lieben*, to love; Eng. *love*,—which see The root is *lib* or *lub*] Lustful; lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure.

LIBID'INOUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LIBID'INOUSNESS, *n* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LI'BRA, *n.* [L.] A Roman silver coin weighing 12 ounces, and worth about £3.—2. A Roman weight of 12 ounces. It was the Roman pound.

LI'BRA, *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September. It is marked thus, ♎.

LI'BRAL, *a.* Weighing a pound.

LIBRA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *librarius*, with a different signification, from *liber*, bark, a book.] 1. The keeper or one who has the care of a library or collection of books.—2.† One who transcribes or copies books.

LIBRA'RIANSHIP, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LI'BRARY, *n.* [L. *librarium*, *libraria*, from *liber*, a book.] 1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company.—2. An apartment, or suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of books. The most celebrated library of antiquity was the Alexandrian in Lower Egypt. The principal libraries of modern times are the Royal library at Paris, the Bavarian State library at Munich, the Imperial library at Petersburg, the Imperial library at Vienna, the University library at Göttingen, the Royal library at Dresden, the Royal

library at Copenhagen, the Royal library at Berlin, the Vatican library at Rome, the Ambrosian library at Milan, the Bodleian library at Oxford, the University library at Cambridge, the library of the British Museum in London, the Advocates' library in Edinburgh, and that of Trinity College in Dublin.

LI'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *libro*, from *libra*, a balance, a level; allied perhaps to Eng. *level*.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LI'BRATE, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

> Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam. *Clifton.*

LI'BRATED, *pp.* Poised; balanced.

LI'BRATING, *ppr.* Moving, as a balance; poising.

LIBRA'TION, *n.* The act of balancing or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a centre.—2 In *astr.*, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately disappear and become visible, making stated periodical oscillations, and indicating, as it were, a sort of vibratory motion of the lunar globe. The *libration* of the moon is of three kinds, her *libration in longitude*, or a seeming vibratory motion according to the order of the signs; owing to this circumstance, that the motion of the moon about her axis is not always precisely equal to the angular velocity in her orbit; her *libration in latitude*, in consequence of her axis being inclined to the plane of her orbit, so that sometimes one of her poles, and sometimes the other declines as it were, or dips towards the earth. The third kind is the *diurnal libration*, which is simply a consequence of the lunar parallax. An observer at the surface of the earth perceives points near the upper edge of the moon's disc, at the time of her rising, which disappear as her elevation is increased; while new ones on the opposite or lower edge, that were before invisible, come into view as she descends towards the horizon. If the observer were placed at the earth's centre he would perceive no diurnal vibration.—*Libration of the earth*, a term applied by some astronomers to that motion by which the earth is so retained within its orbit, that its axis continues parallel to the axis of the world.—3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes.

LI'BRATORY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *n. plur.* of *Louse*.

LICE'-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LI'CENSABLE, *a.* That may be licensed or permitted by legal grant.

LI'CENSE, or **LI'CENCE**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *licentia*, from *liceo*, to be permitted, Ir. *leighim*, *ligim*, to allow or permit. The preferable orthography is *license*.] 1. Leave; permission; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; the admission of an individual, by proper authority, to the right of doing particular acts, practising in professions, &c. A *license* may be verbal or written; when *written*, the paper containing the authority is called a *license*. A man is not permitted to retail spirituous liquors till he has obtained a *license*.—*License to preach*, in *the Church of Scotland*, the authority or permission to preach granted to a student of theology, by a presbytery, after they have subjected him to certain trials, and have pronounced a favourable judgment. If the presbytery are dissatisfied with the attainments of the student, they remand him to his studies, or appoint new trials for him to undergo, or refuse altogether to license him.—*License to pursue*, in *Scots law*, an authority given by the commissaries to an executor, which entitles him to pursue the debtors of the deceased, but not to take decree.—2. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

> *License* they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

3. *Poetical license*, that liberty which poets take of dispensing with the ordinary rules of grammar, and of overstepping the limits of truth and probability.

LI'CENSE, *v. t.* To permit by grant of authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission: as, to *license* a man to keep an inn.—2. To authorize to act in a particular character; as, to *license* a physician or a lawyer.—3.† To dismiss.

LI'CENSED, *pp.* Permitted by authority.

LI'CENSER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others; as, a *licenser* of the press.

LI'CENSING, *ppr.* Authorizing by legal grant.

LI'CENSURE, *n.* A licensing.

LICEN'TIATE, *n* [from L. *licentia*.] One who has a license; as, a *licentiate* in physic or medicine.—2. In *Spain*, one who has a degree: as, a *licentiate* in law or divinity. The term is said to be Italian: it was first used at Bologna. The degree of licentiate is conferred in some foreign universities, but is not known in the English or Scotch universities, except in the instance of the degree of licentiate of medicine, which is granted at Cambridge Where this degree exists, it intervenes between that of bachelor and that of doctor—In *the Church of Scotland*, a person who has been licensed to preach is called a *licentiate*.

LICEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To give license or permission.

LICEN'TIOUS, *a.* [L. *licentiosus*.] 1. Using license; indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute; as, a *licentious* man.—2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety; wanton; unrestrained: as, *licentious* desires. *Licentious* thoughts precede *licentious* conduct.

LICEN'TIOUSLY, *adv* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

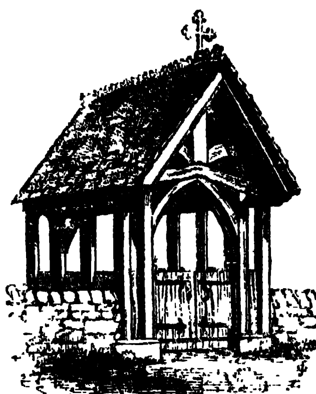
LICEN'TIOUSNESS, *n* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality, and decorum. The *licentiousness* of authors is justly condemned; the *licentiousness* of the press is punishable by law.

> Law is the god of wise men; *licentiousness* is the god of fools. *Plato.*

LICH,† *a.* [Sax. *lic*. *See* LIKE.] Like; even; equal.

LICH, *n.* Sax. *lic* or *lice*, a body, the flesh, a dead body or corpse; *lichama*, a living body; hence *lichwake*, watching with the dead; *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies; Goth. *leik*, the flesh, a body; *leikan*, to please, Sax. *licean*; G. *gleich*, like; *leiche*, a dead body, Heb. חלק, *chalak*, smooth; Ar. *chalaka*, to shave, to make smooth; *galaka*, to measure, to form, to create, to make smooth and equable, to be beautiful; derivatives, creature, man, people. We see the radical sense is smooth, or rather to make even, equal, smooth; hence like, likeness, and a body. We have here an instance of the radical sense of *man* and *body*, almost exactly analogous to that of *Adam*, from דמה, *damah*, to make equal, to be like.

LICH'-GATE, *n.* [*See* LICH.] A shed over the gate of a church-yard to rest the corpse under, called also a *corpse gate*.



Lich-gate, Clifton Hampton, Oxfordshire.

LICHEN, or **LICH'EN**, *n.* [L. from Gr. λειχην.] 1. In *bot.*, the name for an extensive division of cryptogamian plants, constituting a genus in the order of Algæ, in the Linnean system, but now forming a distinct natural order, *Lichenaceæ* They appear in the form of thin flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees, or growing upon the ground, or in foliaceous expansions or branched like a shrub in miniature or sometimes only as a gelatinous ... or a powdery substance. They ... called rock moss and tree moss, and some of the liverworts are of this order. They also include the Iceland moss, and reindeer moss; but they are entirely distinct from the true mosses (*Musci*). Lichens abound in the cold and temperate parts of the world. The greater part are of no known use except in preparing the surface of the earth for the reception of larger vegetables; but some are used as tonic medicines,



Reindeer-moss, (Cenomyce rangiferina.)

as *Variolaria faginea*, and Iceland moss (*Cetraria Islandica*), when deprived of its bitterness by boiling becomes a diet recommended to invalids. Their principal use is to furnish the dyer with brilliant colours; archil, cudbear, and several others are thus employed. In this signification the word is pronounced *litchen*.—2. In *med.*, a papular cutaneous eruption, consisting of diffuse red pimples, which are attended with a troublesome sense of tingling and pricking. A common variety of this affection resembles the effect of stinging with nettles, and is thus called nettle-lichen.

LICHE'NIC ACID, *n.* The acid peculiar to some species of lichens. It appears to be the *malic acid*.

LICH'ENIN, *n.* A peculiar vegetable product, sometimes called *lichen starch*. It is obtained from liverwort, and is stated to possess the alkaline property of combining with acids.

LICHENOGRAPH'IC, LICHENOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to lichenography.

LICHENOG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LICHENOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. λειχην and γραφω, to write.] A description of the vegetables called lichens; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens.

LICH'IA, *n.* A genus of fishes of the scidæ family, and having the general form of Centronotus.

LICHI'NA, *n.* A genus of Algæ; so called from their lichen-like appearance; order Fucaceæ.

LICH'-OWL, *n.* An owl vulgarly supposed to foretell death.

LICHTENSTEIN'IA, *n.* [From the Berlin professor's name.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe Seselineæ and sub-order Orthospermæ.

LICHT'LIE, or LIGHT'LIE, *v. t.* To undervalue; to slight; to despise; to slight in love. [*Scotch.*]

LICI'NUS, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Carabidæ, and sub-family harpalides. The last joint of the palpi is large and hatchet-shaped, the mandibles are obtuse, the body is broad and depressed, and the species are of black colour. Three only are found in England.

LIC'IT, *a.* [L. *licitus.*] Lawful.

LIC'ITLY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LIC'ITNESS, *n.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *liccian*; G. *lecken*, *schlecken*; Fr. *lécher*; Ir. *leagaim*, *lighim*; L. *lingo*; Gr. λειχω: Sans. *lih*. *See* LIKE and SLEEK.] 1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface; as, a dog *licks* a wound.—2 To lap; to take in by the tongue; as, a dog or cat *licks* milk; 1 Kings xxi.—*To lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as an ox *licketh up* the grass of the field; Num. xxii.

To lick the dust, to be slain; to perish in battle.

His enemies shall *lick the dust*; Ps. lxxii.

LICK, *n.* A passing or drawing of the tongue; a smearing. In *America*, a place where beasts of the forest *lick* for salt, at salt springs. The North American Indians and Backwoodsmen carefully note such places, where they lie in wait for animals, thus easily brought within reach of the rifle.

LICK, *n.* [W. *llac*, a lick, a slap, a ray, a blade; *llaciaw*, to lick, to shoot out, to throw or lay about, to cudgel. Qu. the root of *flog* and *slay*, to strike. *See* Ar. *lakka*, to strike.] 1. A blow; a stroke. [*Used in the Scottish dialect in this sense; and also for* a small quantity; *as, a* lick of sugar; *or, a* lick of oatmeal.]—2.† A wash; something rubbed on.

LICK, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. [Not an elegant word; but retained in the Scottish dialect. Probably *flog*, L. *fligo*, is from the root of this word.]

LICK'ED, *pp.* Taken in by the tongue; lapped.

LICK'ER, *n.* One that licks, or laps up; one that beats.

LICK'ERISH, or LICK'EROUS, *a.* [D. Dan. *lekker*, G. *lecker*, Sw. *läcker*, nice, dainty, delicate. This seems to be connected with D. *lekken*, G. *lecken*, Dan. *lekker*, Sw. *läcka*, to leak, for in D. the verb signifies also to make *sleek* or smooth, and in G. to *lick*, which unites the word with lick, and perhaps with *like*. In Sax. *liccera* is a glutton, and this is the Italian *lecco*, a glutton, a *lecher*; *leccardo*, greedy; *leccare*, to lick. The Arm. has *lickez*, lickerish. The phrase, the *mouth waters for a thing*, may throw light on this word, and if the first syllable of *delight*, *delicious*, and *delicate*, is a prefix, these are of the same family, as may be the Gr. γλυκυς, sweet. The senses of *watery*, *smooth*, *sweet*, are allied; *likeness* is often connected with *smoothness*, in radical sense, and *sleek* is probably from the root of *lick*, *like*.] 1. Nice in the choice of food: dainty; as, a *lickerish* palate.—2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish.—3. Dainty; tempting the appetite; as, *lickerish* baits.

LICK'ERISHLY, or LICK'EROUSLY, *adv.* Daintily.

LICK'ERISHNESS, or LICK'EROUSNESS, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.

LICK'IN, *n.* A beating; a drubbing. [*Scotch, vulgar.*]

LICK'ING, *ppr.* Lapping; taking in by the tongue; Drawing the tongue over the surface.—*Licking of thumbs*, in *Scots law*, a symbolical mode of indicating that a bargain has been concluded It is occasionally practised in bargains of minor importance among the lower classes.

LICME'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] The corn-winnowers; a genus of psittaceous birds, of the plyctolophinæ, or cockatoo tribe.

LIC'NON, *n.* [Gr.] The mystical winnowing fan of Bacchus, borne in the Dionysiac solemnities.—2. A shallow osier basket, in which first fruits, &c., were carried in processions in honour of Bacchus, and other pagan divinities.

LICNO'PHORI, *n. pl.* Those who bore the licnon.

LICK'SPITTLE, *n* [*Lick* and *spittle.*] A flatterer, or parasite of the most abject character. [The origin of this coarse but expressive term is uncertain. Some find it in the habitudes of dogs, and so, by figurative likening, applied to fawning subservient men; but others say that some of the ancient parasites used literally to lick up the spittle of their masters, as if delicious to the taste, or too good to be lost.]

LIC'ORICE, *n.* [It. *liquirizia*; L. *glycyrrhiza*; Gr. γλυκυρριζα: γλυκυς, sweet, and ριζα, root.] A plant of the genus Glycyrrhiza. The root of this plant abounds with a sweet juice,



Licorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra.)

much used in demulcent compositions. [*See* LIQUORICE.]

LIC'OROUS, LIC'OROUSNESS,† for LICKERISH, &c.

LIC'TOR, *n.* [L. Qu. *lick*, to strike.] An officer among the Romans, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. The duty of a lictor was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public; also to apprehend and punish criminals.

LID, *n.* [Sax. *hlid*, a cover; *hlidan*, to cover; *ge-hlid*, a roof; D. Dan. *lid*; L. *claudo*, *cludo*; Gr. κλειω. contracted from κλειδοω: Heb. לאט, *laat*, or לוט. *lut*, to cover. Ar. *latto.*] A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box; as, the *lid* of a chest or trunk; also, the cover of the eye, the membrane which is drawn over the eyeball of an animal at pleasure, and is intended for its protection; the *eyelid*.

LID'LESS, *a.* Having no lid.

LIE, *n.* [Sax *lig* or *lyge*; G. *lug*, *lüge*; Russ. *loj*. The verb is probably the primary word.] 1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. Fiction, or a false statement or representation, not intended to mislead, or injure, as in fables, parables, and the like, is not a lie.

It is wilful deceit that makes a *lie*. A man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveller inquires of him his road. *Paley.*

2. A fiction; *in a ludicrous sense*.—3. False doctrine; 1 John ii.—4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god; Rom. i.—5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence; Micah i.—*To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood. A man's actions may *give the lie* to his words.

LIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ligan*, *leogan*; G. *lügen.*] 1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design.

Thou hast not *lied* to men, but to God; Acts v.

2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

LIE, *v. i. pret. lay*; *pp. lain*. [*lien*.†] [Sax. *ligan* or *licgan*; Goth. *ligan*; Dan. *ligger*; G. *liegen*; Gr. λεγομαι. The Gr. word usually signified to speak, which is to utter or throw out sounds. Hence to *lie down* is to throw one's self down, and probably *lie* and *lay* are of one family, as are *jacio* and *jaceo*, in Latin.] 1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest

on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. Thus a person *lies* on a bed, and a fallen tree on the ground. A cask stands on its end, but *lies* on its side. —2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean; as, to *lie* on or against a column.—3. To rest; to press on.—4. To be reposited in the grave.

All the kings of the earth, even all of them, *lie* in glory; Isa. xiv.

5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate; as to *lie* sick.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; Mark v.

6. To be situated. Newcastle *lies* in the fifty-fifth degree of north latitude. Ireland *lies* west of England.

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier.*

7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition; as, to *lie* waste; to *lie* fallow; to *lie* open; to *lie* hid; to *lie* pining or grieving; to *lie* under one's displeasure; to *lie* at the mercy of a creditor, or at the mercy of the waves —8. To consist.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early rising of the huntsman. *Locke*

9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained. An action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. *Ch. J. Parsons.*

To lie at, to tease or importune. [*Lit. us.*]—*To lie at the heart*, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lain at their hearts.* *Temple.*

To lie by, to be reposited, or remaining with. He has the manuscript *lying by* him.—2. To rest; to intermit labour. We *lay by* during the heat of the day. —*To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment. Remove the objections that *lie in the way* of an amicable adjustment.—*To lie hard* or *heavy*, to press; to oppress; to burden.—*To lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of. Great quantities of wine *lie on hand*, or have *lain* long *on hand.*—*To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious. Men are sometimes at a loss to know how to employ the time that *lies on their hands.*—*To lie on the head*, to be imputed.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head.* *Shak.*

To lie in wait, to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.—*To lie in one*, to be in the power of; to belong to.

As much as *lieth in you*, live peaceably with all men; Rom xii.

—*To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground or other level place; also, to go to rest.—*To lie in*, to be in childbed; to bring forth young.—*To lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.—*To lie on* or *upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty. It *lies* on the plaintiff to maintain his action.—*To lie with*, to lodge or sleep with; also, to have carnal knowledge of.—2. To belong to. It *lies with* you to make amends.—*To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due; as a note in bank.—*To lie to*, to be stationary, as a ship.

LIEF,† *a.* [Sax. *leof*, loved; G. *lieb.* *See* Love.] Dear beloved.

LIEF, *adv.* [supra. This word coincides with *love*, L. *lubet*, *libet*, and the primary sense is to be free, prompt, ready.] Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech, in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not. It has been supposed that *had* in this phrase is a corruption of *would.* At any rate it is anomalous.

LIEFRAUGHT, *a.* Fraught with lies.

LIÉGE, *a.* [It. *ligio*; Fr. *lige*; from L. *ligo*, to bind; Gr. λυγοω to bind, to bend; λυγος, a withe.] 1. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; subject; faithful; as, a *liege* man. By *liege* homage, a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all without excepting his sovereign; or against all excepting a former lord to whom he owed like service.—2 Sovereign; as, a *liege* lord. [*See* the noun.]

LIÉGE, *n.* [supra.] A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord —2. A lord or superior; a sovereign. *Note.*—This is a false application of the word, arising probably from transferring the word from the vassal to the lord; the lord of *liege men*, being called *liege lord.*

LIÉGE-MAN,† *n.* A vassal; a subject.

LIÉGE-POUSTIE, *n.* In *Scots law*, that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose *mortis causa*, or otherwise, of his heritable property. The term is considered to be derived from the words *legitima potestas*, signifying the lawful power of disposing of property at pleasure. It is used in contradistinction to *death-bed*, a *liege poustie* conveyance being one not challengeable on the head of death-bed.

LIEGER, *n.* A resident ambassador.

LI'EN, the obsolete participle of *Lie.* [*See* Lain.]

LIEN, *n.* (leen.) [supra.] A legal claim, a right in one man to retain that which is in possession, belonging to another, till certain demands of him (the person in possession), are satisfied. It corresponds to *retention* in *Scots. law.* [*See* Retention.]—In *sur.*, the spleen.

LIENTER'IC, *a.* [from *lientery.*] Pertaining to a lientery.

LI'ENTERY *n.* [Fr. *lienterie*; L. and It. *lienteria*; Gr. λειος, smooth, and εντερον, an intestine.] A lax or diarrhœa; in which the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration either in colour or substance.

LI'ER, *n.* [from *lie.*] One who lies down; one who rests or remains; as, a *lier* in wait or in ambush; Josh. viii.

LIEU, *n.* [Fr. from the root of L. *locus*, Eng. *ley* or *lea.* *See* Ley.] Place; room; stead. It is used only with *in.* Let me have gold *in lieu of* silver. *In lieu* of fashionable honour, let justice be substituted.

LIEUTENANCY, *n.* (levten'ancy.) [*See* Lieutenant.] 1. The office or commission of a lieutenant.—2. The collective body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, *n.* (levten'ant.) [Fr.; composed of *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.] 1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. Officers of this kind are civil, as the lord-*lieutenant* of a kingdom or county; or military, as a *lieutenant-general*, a *lieutenant-colonel.*—*Lords-lieutenant of counties* are officers, who upon any invasion, or rebellion, have power to raise the militia, and to give commissions to colonels, and other officers, and to arm them, and form them into regiments, troops, and companies. Under the lord-lieutenants, are deputy-lieutenants, who possess the same power.—*Lord-lieutenant of Ireland*, properly a viceroy, having all the state and grandeur of a king of England, except being served upon the knee. He has the power of bestowing all the offices under the government, of dubbing knights, and of pardoning all crimes except high treason.—2. In *milit. affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. He is immediately subordinate to the captain, in whose absence he takes the command of his company. In the British service, the lieutenants of the life guards, and horse guards, and of the three regiments of foot guards, have the rank of captain.* In the artillery, engineers, marines, and rifle brigade, the subaltern officers are distinguished as first and second lieutenants. The pay of a lieutenant in the army, varies from 10s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per day.—3. In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the commander, and co-ordinate with that of captain in the army. A ship of the first rate carries eight lieutenants, besides supernumeraries, and those of the second, third, fourth rates, &c., have respectively one less than the number appointed to the preceding rate. The monthly pay of a lieutenant in the navy varies from £14. to £15 8s.

LIEUTEN'ANTSHIP. *See* Lieutenancy.

LIEVE, for *lief*, is vulgar *See* Lief.

LIEVRITE, *n.* A mineral, called also *yenite*,—which see.

LIFE, *n. plur. Lives.* [Sax. *lif. lyf*; Dan. *liv*; G. *leben.* *See* Live.] 1. In *a general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions. A tree is not destitute of life in winter, when the functions of its organs are suspended; nor man during a swoon or syncope; nor strictly birds, quadrupeds, or serpents, during their torpitude in winter. They are not strictly dead, till the functions of their organs are incapable of being renewed —2. In *animals*, animation; vitality; and in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.

He entreated me not to take his *life.* *Broome.*

3. In *plants*, the state in which they grow or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. The *life* of an oak may be two, three, or four hundred years.—4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. The *life* of man seldom exceeds seventy years.

If in this *life* only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; 1 Cor. xv.

5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals.

I will teach my family to lead good *lives.* *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. We say, a man's *life* has been a series of prosperity or misfortune.—7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation.

And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

8. Animals in general; animal being.

Full nature swarms with life. *Thomson.*

9. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and words. *Felton.*

11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a copy; as, a picture is taken from the *life*; a description from the *life*.—12. Exact resemblance; with *to*, before *life*. His portrait is drawn *to* the *life*.—13. General state of man, or of social manners; as, the studies and arts that polish *life*.—14. Condition; rank in society; as, high *life* and low *life*.—15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs.

But to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

16. A person; a living being, usually or always, a human being. How many *lives* were sacrificed during the French revolution!—17. Narrative of a past life: history of the events of life; biographical narration. Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton, and the *lives* of other poets.—18. In *scripture*, nourishment; support of life.

For the tree of the field is man's *life*; Deut. xx.

19. The stomach or appetite.

His *life* abhorreth bread; Job xxxiii.

20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life.

Having the promise of the *life* that now is, and of that which is to come; 1 Tim iv

21. Supreme felicity.

To be spiritually minded in *life* and peace; Rom. viii.

22. Eternal happiness in heaven; Rom. v.—23. Restoration to life; Rom. v.—24. The author and giver of supreme felicity.

I am the way, the truth, and the *life*; John xiv.

25. A quickening, animating, and strengthening principle, in a moral sense; John vi.—26. *Life of an execution*, the period when an execution is in force, or before it expires.—*Mean duration of life*, the same as *expectation of life*. With regard to an individual of a given age, the *mean duration of life* is the mean number of future years which individuals of that age, one with another, actually live. The mean duration or expectation of life at every age is to be found in tables founded on the law of mortality. [*See* MORTALITY, PROBABILITY.]

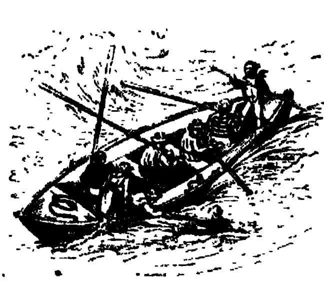
LIFE-ANNUITIES, *n.* Such periodical payments as depend on the continuance of some particular life or lives; and they may be distinguished into annuities that commence immediately, and such as commence at some future period, called reversionary annuities. [*See* ANNUITIES.]

LIFE-BLOOD, *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood.—2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

Money, the *life-blood* of the nation. *Swift.*

LIFE-BLOOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential.

LIFE-BOAT, *n.* A boat for saving persons from drowning, constructed with great strength to resist violent shocks, and at the same time possessing sufficient buoyancy to enable it to float though loaded with men and filled with water. Greathead's *life-boat* is that which has been most used in our own time. It is cased and lined with cork, hence its great buoyancy. Mr. Orton,



Life-Boat.

of Sunderland, in 1845, invented a *life-boat*, since highly approved, fitted up with lateral cylinders of copper, confining fully 300 gallons of air, and capable of supporting 300 men breast-high.

LIFE-BUOY. *See* BUOY.

LIFE-CONSUMING, *a.* Wasting life.

LIFE-DEVOTEDNESS, *n.* The devotedness of life.

LIFE-ENDING, *a.* Putting an end to life.

LIFE-ESTATE, *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor. A freehold estate, not of inheritance.

LIFE-GIVING, *a.* Giving life or spirit.

LIFE-GIVING, *a.* Having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating.

LIFE-GUARD, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince, or other person. The British royal household corps is composed of three infantry and three cavalry regiments. The distinctive appellation of *Life-guards* is only given to two of the regiments of cavalry.

LIFE-INSURANCE. *See* INSURANCE.

LIFELESS, *a.* Dead; deprived of life; as, a *lifeless* body.—2. Destitute of life; unanimated; as, *lifeless* matter.—3. Destitute of power, force, vigour, or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive.—4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor.—5. Torpid.—6. Wanting physical energy.

LIFELESSLY, *adv.* Without vigour; dully: heavily; frigidly.

LIFELESSNESS *n.* Destitution of life, vigour, and spirit; inactivity.

LIFELIKE, *a.* Like a living person.

LIFE-LINE, *n.* In a ship any line stretched along for the safety of the men, as is employed in bad weather.

LIFE-LONG, *n.* Duration of life.

LIFE-MAINTAINING, } *a.* Support-
LIFE-SUSTAINING, } ing life.

LIFE-PRESERVERS, *n.* A general name for such contrivances as have for their object the saving of lives in cases of shipwreck, or of facilitating escape from fire. A great variety of machines have been constructed for these purposes.

LIFERENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life. In *Scots law*, the right of enjoyment, either of an heritage or a sum of money during the life of the life-renter.

LIFE-RENTER, *n.* In *Scots law*, the person who enjoys a liferent.

LIFESPRING, *n.* The spring or source of life.

LIFESPRING, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.

LIFETIME, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

LIFEWEARY, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living.

LIFT, *v. t.* [Sw. *lyfta*; Dan. *löfter*, to lift; Goth. *hlifan*, to steal; Sax. *hlifian*, to be high or conspicuous; Goth. *hliftus*, a thief. We retain this sense in *shoplifter*. L. *levo*, *elevo*, It. *levare*, to lift; Sp. *levar*, to carry or transport; Fr. *lever*, perhaps L. *levis*, light.] 1. To raise; to elevate; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* the head.—2. To raise; to elevate mentally.

To thee, O Lord, do I *lift* up my soul; Ps. xxv.

3. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclus.*

4. To raise in estimation, dignity, or rank. His fortune has *lifted* him into notice, or into office.

The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addison.*

5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride. *Up* is often used after *lift*, as a qualifying word; sometimes with effect or emphasis; very often, however, it is useless.—6. To bear; to support.—7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away. Hence we retain the use of *shoplifter*, although the verb in this sense is obsolete.—8. In *scripture*, to crucify.

When ye have *lifted up* the Son of man; John viii.

To lift up the eyes, to look; to fix the eyes on.

Lot *lifted up his eyes* and beheld Jordan; Gen. xiii.

2. To direct the desires to God in prayer; Ps. cxxi.—*To lift up the head*, to raise from a low condition; to exalt; Gen. xl.—2. To rejoice; Luke xxi.—*To lift up the hand*, to swear, or to confirm by oath; Gen. xiv.—2. To raise the hands in prayer; Ps. xxviii.—3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault; 2 Sam. xviii.—4. To injure or oppress; Job xxxi.—5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty; Heb. xii.—*To lift up the face*, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort; Job xxii.—*To lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence and contempt.—*To lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully; Ps. lxxv.—*To lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief; Ps. lxxiv.—*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy; Gen. xxi.; Is. xxiv.

LIFT, *v. i.* To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing.

The body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy. *Locke.*

2.† To practise theft.

LIFT, *n.* The act of raising; a lifting; as, the *lift* of the feet in walking or running.

The goat gives the fox a *lift*. *L'Estrange*

2. An effort to raise; as, give us a *lift*. [*Popular use.*]—3. That which is to be raised.—4. A *dead lift*, an ineffectual effort to raise; or the thing which the strength is not sufficient to raise.—5. Any thing to be done which exceeds the strength; or a state of inability; as, to help one at a *dead lift*.—6. A rise; a degree of elevation; as, the *lift* of a lock in canals.—7. In *Scottish*, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament. [Sax. *lyft*, air, Sw. *luft*.]—8. In *seamen's language*, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard. Its use is to support the yard, keep it in equilibrio, and raise the end, when occasion requires.

LIFT'ED, *pp.* Raised; elevated; swelled with pride.
LIFT'ER, *n.* One that lifts or raises.
LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.—*Lifting pump.* [*See* PUMP.]—*Lifting pieces*, in clock-work, the parts which lift up and unlock the stops called detents.
LIFTING, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance.
LIFT WALL, *n.* The cross wall of a lock.
LIG,† *v. i.* To lie. [*See* LIE.]
LIG'AMENT, *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind, that is, to strain.] 1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every *ligament* of your hearts. *Washington.*

2. In *anat*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. It is a white, solid, inelastic, tendinous substance, softer than cartilage, but harder than membrane. Ligaments are divided into *capsular* and connecting ligaments. The first kind serves to connect the extremities of the movable bones, and prevent the efflux of synovia, while the second strengthens the union of the extremities of the movable bones.—3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains.
LIGAMENT'AL, } *a.* Composing a
LIGAMENT'OUS, } ligament; of the nature of a ligament; binding; as, a strong *ligamentous* membrane.
LIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *ligatio.*] The act of binding, or state of being bound.
LIG'ATURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ligatura.*] 1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage.—2. The act of binding; as, by a strict *ligature* of the parts.—3. Impotence induced by magic.—4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.—5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united; as, *fi*, *fl*, in English. The old editions of Greek authors abound with *ligatures*.—6. The state of being bound.—7. In *med.*, stiffness of a joint.—8. In *sur.*, a cord or string for tying the blood-vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.
LIGHT, *n.* (lite.) [Sax. *leoht*, *liht*; D. and G. *licht*; L. *lux*, light, and *luceo*, to shine; Port. and Sp. *luz*, light; W. *llug*, tending to break out or open, or to shoot, to gleam, and as a noun, a breaking out in blotches, a gleam, indistinct light; *llwg*, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumour, an eruption; *llygu*, to make bright, to clear, to break out, to appear in spots; *lluç*, a darting, sudden throw, glance, flash; *lluçiaw*, to throw, to fling, to pelt; *lluçed*, a gleam, lightning. This word furnishes a full and distinct explanation of the original sense of light, to throw, dart, shoot, or break forth; and it accords with Eng. *luck*, both in elements and radical sense.] 1. That imponderable ethereal agent or matter which makes objects perceptible to the sense of seeing, but the particles of which are separately invisible. It has been believed that light is a fluid or real matter, existing independent of other substances, with properties peculiar to itself. Its velocity is astonishing, as it passes through a space of nearly twelve millions of miles in a minute. Light, when decomposed, is found to consist of rays differently coloured; as, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The sun is the principal source of light in the solar system; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion, and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon. Light is also emitted from certain putrefying substances. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it. The intensity of light, at different distances from a luminous body, is inversely as the squares of those distances, so that in this respect it follows the same law as heat, sound, and the force of gravity. Light acts a very important part in the vegetable economy. The green colour of plants and the hues of flowers entirely depend upon it. It is also found to assist in developing the forms of some of the lower classes of animals. There are two theories respecting the nature of light. Some maintain that it is composed of material particles, which are constantly thrown off from the luminous body; while others suppose that it is a fluid, diffused through all nature, and that the luminous body occasions waves or undulations in this fluid, by which the light is propagated in the same manner as sound is conveyed through the air. The first is called the *corpuscular*, the second the *undulatory theory;* the latter is now more generally entertained, several facts being wholly inexplicable on the former theory. The language, however, which is employed in treating of light is, for the most part, accommodated to the former. Light proceeds in straight lines while passing through the same medium, but when it enters a medium of different density, it is bent or refracted. [*See* REFRACTION.] It is also reflected from polished surfaces, making the angle of reflection equal to that of incidence. [*See* REFLECTION.]—2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun and constitutes day.

God called the *light* day and the darkness he called night; Gen. i.

3. Day; the dawn of day.

The murderer rising with the *light*, killeth the poor and needy; Job xxiv.

4. Life.

O, spring to *light*, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

5. Any thing that gives light; as, a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c.

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in; Acts xvi.

I have set thee to be a *light* to the Gentiles; Acts xiii.

And God made two great *lights*; Gen. i.

6. The illuminated part of a picture; the part which lies open to the luminary by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened, and painted in vivid colours; opposed to *shade*.—7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*

Light, understanding, and wisdom...was found in him; Dan. v.

8. Means of knowing. By using such *lights* as we have, we may arrive at probability, if not at certainty.—9. Open view; a visible state; a state of being seen by the eye, or perceived, understood, or known. Further researches will doubtless bring to *light* many isles yet undiscovered; further experiments will bring to *light* properties of matter yet unknown.—10. Public view or notice.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the *light?* *Pope.*

11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. One part of scripture throws *light* on another.—12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed; *a use of the word taken from painting.* It is useful to exhibit a subject in a variety of *lights*. Let every thought be presented in a strong *light*. In whatever *light* we view this event, it must be considered an evil.—13. A window; a place that admits light to enter; 1 Kings vii.—In *midieval arch*, the opening between the mullions of a window, not unfrequently, but improperly termed bays or days. Among workmen, it is used to signify the clear opening between the jambs of a door, window, or aperture.—14. A pane of glass; as, a window with twelve *lights*.—15. In *scripture*, God, the source of knowledge.

God is *light*; 1 John i.

16. Christ.

That was the true *light*, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world; John i.

17. Joy; comfort; felicity.

Light is sown for the righteous; Ps. xcvii.

18. Saving knowledge.

It is because there is no *light* in them; Isa. viii.

19. Prosperity; happiness.

Then shall thy *light* break forth as the morning; Isa. lviii.

20. Support; comfort; deliverance; Mic. vii.—21. The gospel; Matth. iv.—22. The understanding or judgment; Matth. vi.—23. The gifts and graces of Christians; Matth. v.—24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist; John v. 25. A true Christian, a person enlightened; Eph. v.—26. A good king, the guide of his people; Sam. xxi.—*The light of the countenance*, favour; smiles; Ps. iv.—*To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.—*To come to light*, to be detected; to be discovered or found.—*Servitudes of light and prospect*, in *Scots law*, are servitudes, whereby the servient proprietor is restrained from building or planting on his own grounds, or from otherwise exercising his right of property, so as to intercept the light or prospect of the dominant tenement.—*Floating light*, a light erected on board a vessel, which is strongly moored upon a sand or shallow, to warn ships against approaching it.—*Northern lights.* [*See* AURORA BOREALIS.]
LIGHT, *a.* (lite.) Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; as, the morning is *light;* the apartment is *light*.—2. In *colours*, white or whitish; as, a *light* colour; a *light* brown; a *light* complexion.
LIGHT, *a.* (lite.) [Sax. *liht*, *leoht*; Fr. *léger;* Sans *laghu*. The Sw. *lätt*, Dan. *let*, may be contractions of the same word. The Slavonic also has *lehek* and *legok*. Qu. L. *alacer*. This word accords with *light*, the fluid, in orthography, and may be from the same radix.] 1. Having little weight; not tending to the centre of gravity with force; not heavy. A feather is *light*, compared with lead or silver; but a thing is *light*, only comparatively. That which is *light* to a man, may be heavy to a child. A *light* burden for a camel may be insupportable to a horse.—2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted borne, or carried by physical strength;

as, a *light* burden, weight, or load.—3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; as, a *light* affliction; 2 Cor. iv. —4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. The task is *light;* the work is *light.*—5 Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; as, *light* food. It may signify, also, containing little nutriment.—6. Not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons; as, *light* troops; a troop of *light* horse.—7. Active; swift; nimble.

Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe; 2 Sam ii.

8. Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon*

9. Not laden: not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. The ship returned *light.*—10. Slight; trifling; not important; as, a *light* error.—11. Not dense; not gross; as, *light* vapours; *light* fumes.—12. Small; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement; as, a *light* rain; a *light* snow.—13. Not strong; not violent; moderate; as, a *light* wind.—14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; as, a *light,* vain person; a *light* mind.

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light.* *Shak.*

We may neither be *light* in prayer, nor wrathful in debate. *J. M. Mason.*

16. Wanton; unchaste; as, a woman of *light* carriage.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished; as, *light* coin.—18. Loose; sandy; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.—*To set light by;* to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.—*To make light of,* to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.

LIGHT, *v. t.* (lite.) To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to; as, to *light* a candle or lamp; sometimes with *up;* as, to *light up* an inextinguishable flame. We often hear *lit* used for *lighted;* as, he *lit* a candle; but this is inelegant.—2. To give light to.

Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill or spread over with light; as, to *light* a room; to *light* the streets of a city.—4.† To lighten; to ease of a burden [*See* LIGHTEN.]

LIGHT, *v. i.* (lite.) [Sax. *lihtan, alihtan, gelihtan,* to *light* or kindle, to *lighten* or alleviate, and to *alight; hlihtan,* to *alight;* D. *lichten,* to shine; *ligten,* to heave or lift; G. *lichten,* to weigh, to lighten.] 1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find; with *on.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which had escaped a wiser. *Watts.*

2. To fall on; to strike.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun *light on* them, nor any heat; Rev. vii.

3. To descend, as from a horse or carriage; with *down, off,* or *from.*

He *lighted down* from his chariot; 2 Kings v.

She *lighted off* the camel. Gen. xxiv.

4. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight. The bee *lights* on this flower and that.

LIGHT-ARMED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.

LIGHT-BEARER, *n* A torch-bearer.

LIGHT-BRAIN, *n.* An empty-headed person.

LIGHTBRAINED, *a.* Giddy; thoughtless.

LIGHTED, *pp.* (li'ted.) Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [*Lit* for *lighted,* is often used.]

LIGHTEN, *v. i.* (li'tn.) [from *light,* the fluid; Sax. *lihtan.*] 1 To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination.

This dreadful night
That thunders, *lightens,* opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shak.*

2. To shine like lightning.—3.† To fall; to light.

LIGHTEN, *v. t.* (li'tn.) To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten; as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gas; to *lighten* the streets

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze.
Dryden.

2. To illuminate with knowledge; *in a moral sense.*

A light to *lighten* the Gentiles; Luke ii.

3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

They looked to him and were *lightened;* Ps xxxiv.

LIGHTEN, *v. t.* (li'tn) [from *light,* not heavy; Sax. *lihtan*] 1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* a load or burden.—2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive; as, to *lighten* the cares of life; to *lighten* the burden of grief.—3. To cheer: to exhilarate.

He *lightens* my humour with his merry jest. *Shak.*

LIGHTENED, *pp.* Made lighter; filled with light; flashed, as lightning.

LIGHTENING, *ppr.* Reducing in weight; illuminating; flashing, as lightning.

LIGHTER, *n.* (li'ter.) One that lights; as, a *lighter* of lamps.—2. A large open flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.

LIGHTERAGE, *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; also, the act of thus unloading into lighters or boats

LIGHTERMAN, *n* (li'terman) A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

LIGHTFINGERED, *a.* (li'tefingered.) Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts

LIGHTFOOT, (li'tefoot,) } *a.*
LIGHTFOOTED, (li'tefooted,) } Nimble in running or dancing; active. [*Lit. us.*]

LIGHTHEADED, *a.* [*See* HEAD.] Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.—2. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, *n.* Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.

LIGHTHEARTED, *a* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

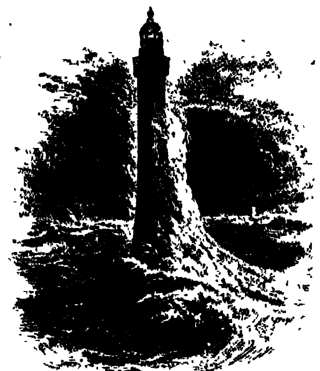
LIGHTHEARTEDLY, *adv.* With a light heart.

LIGHTHEARTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.

LIGHTHEELED, *a.* Lively in walking; brisk.

LIGHT-HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

LIGHT HOUSE, *n.* A pharos; a tower or building erected on a rock or point of land, or on an isle in the sea, with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night. The mode of lighting these houses, now generally adopted



Bell Rock Light House.

in this country, is that of placing an argand burner in the focus of a parabolic reflector. The number and the arrangement of reflectors in each house depend upon the light being fixed or revolving, and upon other circumstances connected with the situation and importance of the light house.

LIGHT INFANTRY, *n.* A name given to all foot-soldiers, not intended to fight in column, or, at least, intended to fight chiefly as sharp-shooters.

LIGHTING, *ppr* Kindling; setting fire to; illuminating; giving light to; making light.

LIGHTLEGGED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot.

LIGHTLESS, *a.* (li'teless.) Destitute of light; dark.

The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

LIGHTLY, *adv.* (li'tely.) With little weight; as, to tread *lightly;* to press *lightly.*—2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot.
Prior.

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.—4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Flatter not the rich neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly.* *Shak.*

6. Not chastely; wantonly.—7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. He led me *lightly* over the stream.—8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHTMINDED, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

He that is hasty to give credit is *light-minded.* *Ecclus.*

LIGHTNESS, *n.* (li'teness.) Want of weight; levity; the contrary to *heaviness;* as, the *lightness* of air compared with water.—2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations.

Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shak.*

3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity.—4. Agility; nimbleness.—5. In the *fine arts*, a quality indicating freedom from weight or clumsiness.

LIGHTNING, *n.* (li'tening) [that is, *lightening*, the participle present of *lighten.*] 1. A sudden discharge of electricity from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud, or from one cloud to another, that is, from a body positively charged to one negatively charged, producing a vivid flash of light, and usually a loud report, called thunder. Sometimes lightning is a mere instantaneous flash of light without thunder, as *heat-lightning*, lightning seen by reflection, the flash being beyond the limits of our horizon. When the flash of lightning takes a zigzag course, or when it branches out, it is termed *forked lightning;* when it has the appearance of a sudden and wide illumination, it is called *sheet-lightning.* [*See* THUNDER, ELECTRICITY.]—2. [from *lighten*, to diminish weight.] Abatement; alleviation. [*An erroneous spelling for* LIGHTENING.]

LIGHTNING-GLANCE, *n.* A glance or darting of lightning.

LIGHTNING-ROD. *See* CONDUCTOR.

LIGHTROOM, *n.* In *a ship of war*, a small apartment, having double glass windows toward the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges.

LIGHTS, *n.* (lites.) *plur* [so called from their *lightness.*] The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals. These organs in man we call *lungs;* in other animals, *lights.* [*Colloq.*]

LIGHTSOME, *a.* (li'tesome.) Luminous; not dark; not obscure.

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. [*Lit. us.*] *Bacon.*

The *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

[*In the latter passage, the word is elegant.*]—2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

That *lightsome* affection of joy. *Hooker*

LIGHTSOMENESS, *n.* Luminousness; the quality of being light; opposed to *darkness* or *darksomeness.*—2. Cheerfulness; merriment.—3. Levity. [*In this sense little used.*]

LIGHTSPIR'ITED, *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit.

LIGN-ALOES, *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *aloes.*] Aloes wood; Num. xxiv.

LIG'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *ligneus.*] Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. *Ligneous* matter is vegetable fibre. The harder part of a plant is *ligneous.*

LIGNIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lignum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing wood; yielding wood.

LIGNIFICA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

LIG'NIFIED, *pp.* Converted into wood.

LIG'NIFORM, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *form.*] Like wood; resembling wood.

LIG'NIFY, *v. t.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood.

LIG'NIFY, *v. i.* To become wood

LIG'NIFYING, *ppr.* Converting into wood.

LIG'NIN, or **LIG'NINE**, *n.* [from L. *lignum*, wood.] Vegetable fibre; the substance which remains after a plant or a portion of it has been treated with water, weak alkaline, and acid solutions with alcohol and ether, in order to dissolve all the matters soluble in these agents. It constitutes the skeleton of the trunk and branches of the tree, and is found to consist of carbon and the elements of water.

LIGNIPER'DOUS, *a.* [L. *lignum*, and *perdo*, to destroy.] A term applied to insects which destroy wood.

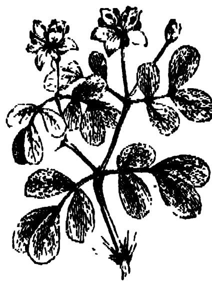
LIG'NITE, *n.* [L. *lignum.*] Fossil or bituminous wood, a mineral combustible substance carbonized to a certain degree, but retaining distinctly its woody texture. It is a mineral combustible substance holding a station intermediate between peat and coal. It is one of the most recent geological formations.

LIGNIT'IC, *a.* Containing lignite; resembling lignite.

LIG'NONE, *n.* A liquid substance supposed to be a mixture of pyroxylic spirit, and acetate of methule.

LIG'NOUS, *a.* Ligneous. [*Lit. us.*]

LIG'NUM-VITÆ, *n.* [L.] The popular name of a plant of the genus Guaiacum, the *G. officinalis*, belonging to the nat. order Zygophyllaceæ. The common Lignum-vitæ is a native of the warm latitudes of America, and of several of the West Indian islands. It becomes a large tree, having a hard, brownish, brittle bark, and its wood firm, solid, ponderous, very resinous, of a blackish yellow colour in the middle, and of a hot aromatic taste.



Lignum Vitæ (Guaiacum officinalis)

It is of considerable use in medicine and the mechanical arts, being wrought into utensils, wheels, cogs, and various articles of turnery. Both the bark and wood of *G. officinalis*, and another species, *G. sanctum*, are used in medicine as sudorifics, diaphoretics, and alteratives. Both species contain a resinous matter called guaiac resin, also used medicinally. [*See* GUAIACINE.]

LIG'ULATE, } *a.* [L. *ligula*, a strap.]
LIG'ULATED, } Like a bandage or strap; as, a *ligulate* flower, a species of compound flower, the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out toward the end, with the base only tubular. This is the semiflosculous flower of Tournefort.

LIG'ULE, *n.* [L. *ligula*, a strap.] In *grasses*, the membranous process of various forms and sizes which occurs at the upper and inner part of the sheathing leaf-stalk. It furnishes important characters.

LIG'URE, *n.* A kind of precious stone; Exod. xxviii.

LIG'URITE, *n.* [from *Liguria.*] A mineral occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, of an apple-green colour, occasionally speckled.

LIGUS'TICUM, *n.* A genus of large herbaceous perennials, natives chiefly of Europe. Class and order Pentandria digynia, nat. order Umbelliferæ. One species, *L. scoticum*, is a British plant known by the name of *lovage.* The true lovage of the gardens, used as a potherb, belongs to the genus Ligusticum.

LIGUS'TRUM, *n.* Privet, a genus of plants of two species; class and order Diandria monogynia, nat. order Oleaceæ. The common privet (*L. vulgare*) is a British plant used for low hedges. *L. lucidum* is the Chinese privet.

LIKE, *a.* [Sax. *lic*, *gelic*, D. *lyk*, *gelyk*, G. *gleich*, Dan. *lig*, *lige*, like, plain, even, equal, smooth. The sense of *like*, similar, is even, smooth, equal, but this sense may be from *laying*, pressing, and hence this word may be allied to the Eth. *lakeo*, to stamp, seal, impress, whence its derivative, an image; or the sense be taken from rubbing or shaving. We observe that *like* has also the sense of *please; to like* is, to be pleased. Now, if *p* in L. *placeo*, is a prefix, the latter may be formed on the root of *like.* And if *de* is a prefix, in *delight*, *delecto*, *delicious*, *delicate*, these may be of the same family. *Like* is evidently from the same root as the Ch. and Heb. חלק, *chalak*, Ar. *chalaka*, to be or make smooth. Qu. Gr. ἑλικος, ἡλικια. *See* LICK and LICKERISH.] 1. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; as, a territory of *like* extent with another; men of *like* excellence.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance.

Elijah was a man subject to *like* passions as we are; James v.

Why might not other planets have been created for *like* uses with the earth, each for its own inhabitants. *Bentley.*

Like is usually followed by *to*, but it is often omitted.

What city is *like to* this great city? Rev. xviii.

I saw three unclean spirits *like* frogs; Rev. xvi.

Among them all was found none *like* Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah; Dan. i.

3. Probable; likely, that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.

He is *like* to die of hunger in the place where he is, for there is no more bread; Jer. xxxviii.

Many were not easy to be governed nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

Like quantities, or *similar quantities*, in *alge.*, are such as are expressed by the same powers of the same letters, as $3abc^2$, $5abc^2$, and abc^2.—*Unlike quantities* are different combinations of letters, as $5a$, $2ab^2$, and $4a^2b^2$.—*Like figures or arcs*, &c., the same as similar figures, arcs, &c. [*See* SIMILAR.]

LIKE, *n.* [elliptically, *for like thing, like event, like person.*] 1. Some person or thing resembling another; an equal. The *like* may never happen again.

He was a man, take him for all and all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak.*

2 *Had like*, in the phrase, "he *had like* to be defeated," seems to be a corruption; but perhaps *like* here is used for resemblance or probability, and has the character of a noun. At any rate, as a phrase, it is authorized by good usage.

LIKE, *adv.* In the same manner.

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed *like* one of these; Matt. vi.: Luke xii.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him; Ps. ciii.

2. In a manner becoming.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men; 1 Sam. iv.

3. Likely; probably; as, *like* enough it will.

LIKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *licean, lician*; Goth. *leikan*; probably L. *placeo* and *delecto*, with prefixes.] 1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. It expresses less than *love* and *delight*. We *like* a plan or design, when we approve of it as correct or beneficial. We *like* the character or conduct of a man when it comports with our view of rectitude. We *like* food that the taste relishes. We *like* whatever gives us pleasure.

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

2. To please; to be agreeable to.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease.† *Bacon.*

3.† To liken.

LIKE, *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose.

He may go or stay as he *likes*. *Locke.*

2.† *To like of*, to be pleased.

LIKELIHOOD, *n.* [*likely* and *hood.*] Probability; verisimilitude: appearance of truth or reality. There is little *likelihood* that an habitual drunkard will become temperate. There is little *likelihood* that an old offender will be reformed. Prudence directs us not to undertake a design, when there is little or no *likelihood* of success.—2.† Appearance; show; resemblance.

LIKELINESS, *n.* [from *likely.*] Probability.—2. The qualities that please. [*See* LIKELY.]

LIKELY, *a.* [that is, *like-like.*] Probable; having verisimilitude; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. A *likely* story is one which evidence or the circumstances of the case render probable, and therefore credible.—2. Such as may be liked; pleasing; agreeable; good-looking.—3. Suitable; well-adapted; convenient. A *likely* person is one that probably may suit or serve such and such a purpose. The Americans apply this word to the endowments of the mind or to pleasing accomplishments. With them a *likely* man is a man of good character, and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable; as, a *likely* man or woman.

LIKELY, *adv.* Probably.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing important for him to know. *Glanville.*

LIKE-MINDED, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose; Rom. xv.

LIKEN, *v. t.* (li'kn.) [Sw. *likna*; Dan. *ligner.*] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him to a wise man, that built his house on a rock; Matt. vi.

LIKENED, *pp.* Compared.

LIKENESS, *n.* Resemblance in form; similitude. The picture is a good *likeness* of the original.—2. Resemblance; form; external appearance. Guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend.—3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

I took you for your *likeness*, Chloe. *Prior.*

4. An image, picture, or statue, resembling a person or thing; Exod. xx.

LIKENING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

LIKENING, *n.* The act of comparing or finding a resemblance.

LIKEWISE, *comp.* [*like* and *wise.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

For he seeth that wise men die, *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others; Ps. xlix.

LIKING, *ppr.* of *like.* Approving; being pleased with.—2.† *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance; Dan. i.

LIKING, *n.* A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness.

Their young ones are in good *liking*; Job xxxix.

2.† State of trial.—3. Inclination: pleasure; desire; as, this is an amusement to your *liking*.—4. Delight in; pleasure in; with *to.*

He who has no *liking to* the whole, ought not to censure the parts. *Dryden.*

To be on liking, to be on trial.

LI'LAC, *n* (ly'lic.) [Fr. *lilas*; Sp. *lilac.*] A plant of the genus Syringa, the *S. vulgaris* of Linn., belonging to the nat. order Oleaceæ, a beautiful and fragrant flowered shrub, a native of Persia, but now completely acclimated to this country. Two varieties are common, a purple and a white. There is also the Chinese and Persian lilac.—2. Having the colours of lilac; as, a *lilac* dress; *lilac* dye.

LIL'ALITE, *n.* A species of earth of the argillaceous kind; called also *Lepidolite*,—*which see.*

LILIACEÆ, *n.* A large natural order of endogenous plants, many of which are the most beautiful of the vegetable world. The greater proportion are bulbous plants. They are much more abundant in temperate climates than in the tropics, where they chiefly exist in an arborescent state. The lily, fritillary, hyacinth, star of Bethlehem, tulip, dragon-tree, squill, aloes, onion, garlic, &c., belong to this order.

LILIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, from *lilium*, a lily.] Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. A *liliaceous* corol is one that has six regular petals, or segments of the corol.

LIL'IED, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LIL'IUM, *n.* The lily, a genus of bulbous plants. [*See* LILY.]

LILL, *n.* The note of a wind instrument. [*Scotch.*]

LILT, *v. i.* To do any thing with dexterity or quickness. [*Local.*]

LILT, *v. i.* [Suio. Goth. *lulla*, to sing.] To sing or play cheerfully. [*Scotch.*]

LILT, *v. t.* To play a tune on an instrument, as the bagpipe, in a lively, cheerful manner; as, to *lilt* a spring. [*Scotch.*]

LILT, *n.* A cheerful air in music, properly applied to what is sung. *Lilt-pipe*, a particular kind of musical instrument, supposed to be the bagpipe. [*Scotch.*]

LIL'Y, *n.* [L. *lilium*; Gr. λείριον; Sp. *lirio.*] The English popular name of a genus of plants, (Lilium,) class and order hexandria monogynia of Linn., nat. order Liliaceæ. There are many species, as the white lily, orange lily, tiger lily, scarlet lily, &c., all bulbous-rooted, herbaceous perennials, producing bell-shaped, hexapetalous flowers of great beauty and variety of colours.—*Lily of the valley*, a plant of the genus Convallaria, with a monopetalous, bell-shaped corol, divided at the top into six segments. [*See* CONVALLARY.]



Lily of the valley.

LILY-DAF'FODIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LIL'Y-HANDED, *a.* Having white delicate hands.

LILY-HY'ACINTH, *n.* A plant.

LILY-LIV'ERED,† *a.* White-livered; cowardly.

LIMA'TION, *n.* [L. *limo*, to file.] The act of filing or polishing.

LI'MATURE, *n.* [L. *limo*, to file.] 1. A filing.—2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing.

LIMB, *n.* (lim.) [Sax. *lim*; Dan. and Sw. *lem*; L. *limbus*, edge or border, extremity; *limes*, limit, coinciding perhaps with W. *llem*, *llym*, sharp, or *llamu*, to leap. The sense of *limb* is from shooting or extending.] 1. Edge or border. This is the proper signification of the word; but in this sense it is limited chiefly to technical use, and applied to the border or outermost edge of the sun or moon; to the graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical instrument, &c We say, the sun or moon is eclipsed on its northern *limb*. But we never say, the *limb* of a board, of a tract of land or water, &c.—2. In *anat.*, and in *common use*, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as the arm or leg; that is, a shoot.—3. The branch of a tree; applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.—4. In *bot.*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol.

LIMB, *v. t.* (lim.) To supply with limbs.—2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

LIM'BAT, *n* A cooling periodical wind in the Isle of Cyprus, blowing from the northwest from eight o'clock A. M. to the middle of the day or later.

LIM'BECK,† *n.* [contracted from *alembic.*] A still.

LIM'BECK,† *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still.

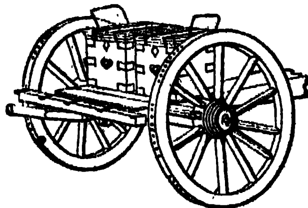
LIMB'ED, *a.* In *composition*, formed with regard to limbs; as, well-*limbed*; large-*limbed*; short-*limbed*.

LIM'BER, *a.* [perhaps from the W. *llib*, *llibin*; for *m* and *b* are convertible, and *m* before *b*, is often casual.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. It is applied to material things; as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

LIM'BERNESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

LIM'BERS, or LIM'BER-HOLES, *n.* In *a ship*, square holes cut through the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well.

LIM'BERS, *n.* [called, by the French, an *avant-train.*] In *artil.*, a two-wheeled carriage, bearing boxes of ammunition.



Limbers of Gun carriage.

In action, the field-piece is attached to the *limbers* by a carriage-pole. To *limber* and *unlimber* (attach and detach) a cannon with despatch, forms an important part of artillery practice.—2. Thills; shafts of a carriage. [*Local.*]

LIMB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

LIMB'-MEAL, *a.* Piece-meal.

LIM'BO, *n.* [Lat. *limbus*, a hem or edge; Fr. *les limbes.*] In *school theol.*, an imagined region beyond this world, where certain souls, as those of unchristened infants, &c. are supposed to go after death.

...A *limbo* large and broad, since called
The Paradise of fools. *Milton*

LIM'BUS, *n.* A term applied to petals, to denote that portion which is supported by the unguis; it is the same organ in a petal as the lamina in a leaf, and is the broad, thin, coloured part which renders many flowers so beautiful.



Limbus. *a* Limbus. *b* Unguis.

LIME, *n.* [Sax. *lim, lime*, whence *gelimun*, to glue; D. *lym*, G. *leim* and *lehem*, loam; L. *limus*; It. and Sp. *limo*; probably Gr. λιμη, γλιμη, and allied to *clammy*. On this word is formed *slime.*] 1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds.—2. A most useful earth, obtained by exposing chalk and other kinds of limestones or carbonates of lime to a red heat, an operation generally conducted in kilns constructed for the purpose, by which the carbonic acid is expelled, and lime more or less pure, according to the original quality of the limestone, remains, in which state it is called *quicklime*. The metallic base of lime is *calcium,—which see.* Lime is the protoxide of calcium. When it is required of great purity, it is prepared from pure carbonate of lime, such as Iceland spar, or Carrara marble. It is a brittle, white, earthy solid, the specific gravity of which is about 2.3. It phosphoresces powerfully when heated to full redness. It is one of the most infusible bodies known. It has a powerful affinity for water, and when water is sprinkled upon it, it becomes very hot, and crumbles down into a dry powder, called *slaked lime*, or *hydrate of lime.* The carbonate of lime is a most abundant natural product, and is found pure in the varieties of calcareous spar, and statuary marble. Chalk and several varieties of limestone are also nearly pure carbonates of lime. The salts of lime, as the nitrate, sulphate, phosphate, oxalate, &c., several of which exist native, are generally obtained by dissolving carbonate of lime in the respective acids. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, is obtained by exposing hydrate of lime to chlorine, and when this is dissolved in water it forms bleaching liquid. The most important application of lime is in the manufacture of mortar and other cements used in building; it is also extensively used as a manure to fertilize land.—3 In *bot.*, a species of citrus, the citrus *limetta.* [*See* CITRUS.] Also the name given to several species of *Tilia*, belonging to the nat. order Tiliaceæ. The common lime or linden tree is the *T. Europæa.* It is a large and handsome tree, and its timber, though soft and weak, is valuable for many purposes. Mats are made of the bark. The American lime-tree (*T. Americana*) resembles the European. Besides the European, two other species are found in this country, *T. grandifolia*, or broad-leaved lime, and *T. parvifolia*, or small-leaved lime, which grows wild.—4 [Fr. *lime. See* LEMON.] A species of acid fruit, produced by the *citrus limetta*; it is used for flavouring punch, sherbet, and similar drinks.

LIME, *v. t.* [Sax. *geliman.*] 1. To smear with a viscous substance.—2. To entangle; to ensnare.—3. To manure with lime.

Land may be improved by draining, marling, and *liming.* *Child.*

4. To cement.

LIME-BURNER, *n.* One who burns stone to lime.

LIMED, *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

LIMEHOUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar; a limmer, so called as being led by a *leam* or string.

LIMEKILN, *n.* (li'mekil) A kiln or furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime

LIMESTONE, *n.* A genus of minerals, consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime. When burned, they yield quicklime. Jameson divides the genus into four species; rhomb-spar, dolomite, limestone, and arragonite. Limestone he divides into twelve subspecies. The principal of these are foliated limestone, comprehending calcareous spar and the different kinds of marble; compact limestone; chalk, fibrous limestone; tufaceous limestone or calc tuff, marl, bituminous marl-slate All limestones may be scraped with a knife; they are infusible, and effervesce when a drop of strong acid is applied on the surface. Limestone is found in the three great classes of rocks, primary, transition, and secondary, but most abundantly in the last; it is also not uncommon in alluvial deposits, and is known by the name of calcareous tufa.

LIMETREE. *See under* LIME.

LIMETWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime.

LIMETWIGGED, *a.* Smeared with lime.

LIMEWATER, *n.* A solution of lime prepared by mixing hydrate of lime with boiling distilled water, agitating the mixture repeatedly, and then setting it aside in a well-stopped bottle until the undissolved parts shall have subsided. It has a harsh acrid taste, and is used in medicine as an antacid in cases of cardialgia, diarrhœa, &c. Mixed with olive oil, it forms an application for burns, known under the name of *Carron oil.*—*Milk* or *cream of lime* is merely limewater in which hydrate of lime is mechanically suspended.

LIMING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; entangling; manuring with lime.

LIM'IT, *n.* [L. *limes*; Fr. *limites. See* LIMB.] 1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing; as, the *limit* of a town, city, or empire; the *limits* of human knowledge.—2. The thing which bounds; restraint.—3. *Limits, plur.*, the extent of the liberties of a prison.—*Limit*, in a restricted sense, is used by mathematicians for a given or determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches in value, but which it can never exceed; in which sense a circle may be said to be the limit of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons. —In *alg.*, the term *limit* is applied to two quantities, one of which is greater and the other less than another quantity. It is used in this sense in speaking of the limits of equations, by which their solution is much facilitated.

LIM'IT, *v. t.* To bound; to set bounds to.—2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. The government of England is called a *limited* monarchy.

They tempted God and *limited* the Holy One of Israel; Ps. lxxviii.

3. To restrain from a lax or general signification. *World* sometimes signifies the universe, and sometimes its signification is *limited* to this earth.

LIM'ITABLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained.

LIMITA'NEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds.

LIMITA'RIAN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.

LIMITA'RIAN, *n.* One that limits; one who holds the doctrine that a part of the human race only are to be saved; opposed to *universalist.*

LIM'ITARY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

Proud *limitary* cherub. *Milton*

LIMITA'TION, *n.* [L. *limitatio.*] 1. The act of bounding or circumscribing. —2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. The king consented to a *limitation* of his prerogatives. Government by the *limitation* of natural rights secures civil liberty.—3. Restriction; confinement from a lax indeterminate import. Words of general import are often to be understood with *limitations.*—4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions.—*Limitation*, in *English law*, is a certain time assigned by statute within which an action must be brought. The matter is regulated by certain acts of parliament, called *statutes of limitation.*—*Limitation of estate*, a modification or settlement of an estate, determining how long it shall continue; or a qualification of a precedent estate.

LIM'ITED, *pp.* Bounded; circumscribed; restrained.—2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed. Our views of nature are very *limited.*—*Limited problem*, in

math., a problem that has but one solution, or some determinate number of solutions.
LIM'ITEDLY, *adv.* With limitation.
LIM'ITEDNESS, *n.* State of being limited.
LIM'ITER, *n* He or that which limits or confines.—2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.
LIM'ITLESS, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded.
LIM'MER, *n.* A limehound; a mongrel.—2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff.—3. A thill or shaft. [*Local. See* LIMBER.]—4. A thill-horse. [*Local.*]
LIM'MER, *n.* [Teut. *luymer*, one who lies in wait.] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow.—In *vulgar language*, a woman of loose manners.—In *Scots law*, *limmer* is equivalent to thief, riever. [*Scotch.*]
LIMN, *v. t.* (lim.) [Fr. *enluminer*; L. *lumino.*] To draw or paint; or to paint in water colours.
LIMNÆ'A, or LIMNE'A, *n.* [Gr. λιμναῖος, of or belonging to a marsh, pool, or fen.] A genus of fresh-water univalves, placed by Cuvier in the order Pulmonea, class Gasteropoda. The limnea is an ovato-conical, or turreted univalve.
LIMNED, *pp.* (lim'med). Painted.
LIM'NER, *n.* [Fr. *enlumineur*; L. *illuminator*, in the *middle ages*, *alluminor.*] 1. One that colours or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures.—2. A portrait painter; a miniature painter.
LIMNI'ADES, *n* [Gr. λιμνη, a lake or pool.] In *myth.*, the nymphs of the lakes. Hence, in *zool.*, a tribe of fresh-water univalve molluscs.
LIMN'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colours.
LIMN'ING, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water colours.—2. The art of painting in miniature or of portrait painting. Sometimes used to signify the art of painting generally.
LIM'NITE, *n.* A fossil limnea.
LIM'ONITE, *n.* Prismatic iron ore; its colour consists of various shades of brown; its surface deeply striated lengthwise of the prism.
LIMOSEL'LA, *n.* A genus of annual plants of the class Didynamia, and order angiospermia of Linn.; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The *L. aquatica*, or mudwort, is a British plant, growing in muddy places.
LIMO'SIS, *n.* [L. *limos*, hunger.] Morbid appetite.
LI'MOUS, *a.* [L. *limosus*, from *limus*, slime.] Muddy; slimy; thick.
LIMP, *v. i.* [Sax. *limp-healt*, lame; *gelimpan*, to happen, that is, to fall; allied perhaps to *lame.*] To halt; to walk lamely.
LIMP, *n.* A halt; act of limping.
LIMP,† *a.* Vapid; weak.—2. Easily bent; flexible; pliant. [*Colloq.*]
LIMP'ER, *n* One that limps.
LIMP'ET, *n.* [L. *lepas*; Gr. λεπας, from λεπω, to peel or strip off bark.] A univalve shell of the genus Patella, adhering to rocks.
LIM'PID, *a.* [L. *limpidus*; Gr. λαμπω, to shine.] Pure; clear; transparent; as, a *limpid* stream.
LIMPI'DITY, *n.* [Fr. *limpidité.*] Clearness; pureness; brightness; transparency.
LIM'PIDNESS, *n.* Clearness; purity.
LIMP'ING, *ppr.* Halting; walking lamely.
LIMP'INGLY, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.
LI'MY, *a.* [*See* LIME.] Viscous; glutinous; as, *limy* snares.—2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.—3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.
LIN,† *v. i.* [Ice. *linna.*] To yield
LIN, or LYN, *n.* [Ice. *lind*, a cascade; Ir. *lin*, a pool.] A cataract; a fall of water; the pool into which water falls over a precipice.—2. The face of a precipice; a shrubby ravine. [*Scotch.*]
LINA'CEÆ, *n.* A small natural order of plants, chiefly inhabiting Europe and the north of Africa, but scattered more or less over most parts of the globe. They are principally characterized by the tenacity of their fibre and the mucilage of their diuretic seeds. There are only two British genera, *Linum* and *Radiola*. Common flax (Linum usitatissimum) is the most important plant of the order. [*See* FLAX.]
LINA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, of the class Didynamia, and order angiospermia of Linn.; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Seven or eight species inhabit Britain, where they are vernacularly called *Toad flax.*
LINCH, *n.* A ledge; a right-angled projection.
LINCH'PIN, *n.* [Sax. *lynis*, an axis, G. *lunse.*] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axletree.
LIN'COLNGREEN, *n.* A colour of cloth formerly made in Lincoln
LINC'TURE, *n.* [L. *lingo*, *linctus.*] Medicine taken by licking.
LINC'TUS, *n.* [L. *lingo*, to lick.] In *med.*, a substance of the consistence of honey, used for coughs, &c.
LIN'DEN, *n.* [Sax. *lind*; G. *linde*, *lindenbaum*] The lime-tree, or teil-tree, of the genus Tilia. [*See* LIME-TREE.]
LINE, *n.* [L. *linea*; Fr. *ligne*, from L. *linum*; Gr. λινον, flax; G. *leine.*] 1. In *geom.*, a quantity extended in length, without breadth or thickness; or a limit terminating a surface, or the intersection of one surface with another.—2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. The angler uses a *line* and hook. The seaman uses a hand *line*, a hauling *line*, spilling *lines*, &c.—3. A thread, string, or cord extended to direct any operation.

We as by *line* upon the ocean go. *Dryden.*

4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines.* *Cleaveland.*

5. Delineation; sketch; as, the *lines* of a building.—6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.

Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line.* *Pope.*

7. In *writing*, *printing*, and *engraving*, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another; as, a page of thirty *lines*.—8. In *poetry*, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure.—9. A short letter; a note. I received a *line* from my friend by the last mail.—10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for an engagement; also called *line of battle*; and in ships of war, the *line a-head.*—*To form the line*, to arrange the men in the order of battle.—*To break the enemy's line*, to destroy the enemy's order of battle, and thus put it into confusion.—*Lines of support*, the lines of attack which are formed to support one another.—*Line of march*, any distance of ground over which armed bodies move in regular succession.—*Line of operation*, that line which corresponds with the line of communication, and proceeds from the base point or point from which a column begins to move. [*See* COMMUNICATION.]—*Base line*, the line on which troops in column move; the first division that marches into the alignment forms the base line, which each successive division prolongs.—*Troops of the line*, the designation given to all numbered infantry or marching regiments, with the exception of the foot guards, in opposition to the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers, the marines, the militia, the yeomen, &c.—11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification; as, a ditch with its parapet, a row of gabions, &c., to cover the men from the fire, &c.—*Lines*, in *fort.*, are most commonly made to shut up an avenue or entrance to some place, and are distinguished into *lines of approach*, *of defence*, *of communication*, *circumvallation*, &c.

Unite thy forces and attack their *lines.* *Dryden.*

12. Method; disposition; as, *line* of order.—13. Extension; limit; border.

Eden stretched her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia *Milton.*

14. Equator; equinoctial circle.

When the sun below the *line* descends. *Creech.*

15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor. We speak of the ascending or descending *line*; the *line* of descent; the male *line*; a *line* of kings.—16. The twelfth part of an inch.—17. A straight extended mark.—18. A straight or parallel direction. The houses must all stand in a *line*. Every new building must be set in a *line* with others in the same street.—19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. We speak of men in the same *line* of business.—20. Course; direction.

What general *line* of conduct ought to be pursued. *Washington.*

21. Lint or flax. [*Seldom used.*]—22. In *her.*, lines are the figures used in armouries to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures.—23. In *scripture*, *line* signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction, doctrine; Ps. xix.; Is. xxviii.—*A right line*, a straight or direct line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points. If two lines are such that they cannot coincide in two points without coinciding altogether, each of them is called a *straight* or *right line.*—*Line* or *curve of swiftest descent.* [*See* CYCLOID.]—*Parallel lines.* [*See* PARALLEL.]—*Horizontal line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon, or lying in the plane of the horizon.—*Vertical line*, a line perpendicular to the horizon.—*Line of direction*, in *mech.*, the line in which a body moves, or in which a force acts, or in which motion is communicated.—*Line of direction of gravity*, a straight line tending to the earth's centre, in which

a body falling freely by gravity moves; this direction is pointed out by a plumb line.—*Line of the apsides.* [*See* APSIS.]—*Line of the nodes*, that which joins the nodes of the orbit of a planet. [*See* NODE.]—*Hour lines*, in *dialling*, the common sections of the hour circles of the sphere, with the plane of the dial.—*A curve line*, a line which has in every part of it a different direction, and is not the shortest distance between its extremities or ends. —*Line of measures*, that line in which falls the diameter of any circle to be projected.—*Line of numbers*, or *line of lines*, a line usually placed on carpenters' and other rules, which, running parallel with them, shows the logarithms of the numbers. [*See* SCALE and SECTOR.]—*Geometrical line*, in *persp.*, any straight line in the geometrical or ground plane.—*Horizontal line*, the common section of the horizontal plane and that of the draught or representation passing through the principal point.—*Ground* or *fundamental line*, the common section of the ground plane, and the plane of the picture. It is also termed the *terrestrial line*.—*Line of the front*, any line parallel to the ground line.—*Line of station*, the common section of the ground and vertical planes.—*Vertical line*, the intersection of a vertical plane with the picture passing along the station line.—*Visual line*, the line or ray conceived to pass from the object to the eye.—*Objective line*, any line drawn on the ground plane whose representation is sought for in the draught or picture.—*Lines of light and shade*, those in which the light and shade of a body are separated. [*See* PERSPECTIVE.]—*Line of dip*. In *geol.*, strata almost always decline or dip down to some point of the horizon, and, of course, rise towards the opposite point. If a book be raised in an inclined position, with the back resting lengthwise upon the table, the leaves may be supposed to represent different strata; then a line descending from the upper edges to the table will be the *line of dip*, and their direction lengthwise will be their *line of bearing*.—*Lines of growth*, in *conchology*, those concentric lines or markings in a shell, formed by successive layers of shelly matter which mark its growth. —*Line* is the general appellation of a number of small ropes in a ship, formed of two or more fine strands of hemp; as, cod-line, deep-sea-line, fishing-line, hand-line, &c.—*Line of bearing*, the line formed by the ships of the fleet when ranged on a line six points from the wind, at equal distances, and with their heads in any direction whatever. The line is called by the name of that tack upon which, if the ships were to haul to the wind together, they would form the *line a-head* or *line of battle*.—*Equinoctial line*, in *geography*, a great circle on the earth's surface, at 90 degrees' distance from each pole, and bisecting the earth at that part. In *astr.*, the circle which the sun seems to describe, in March and September, when the days and nights are of equal length.—*Meridian line*, an imaginary circle drawn through the two poles of the earth, and any part of its surface. —*A ship of the line*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle. A ship must have not less than two decks, or two complete tiers of guns, to rank as a ship of the line.—*Line of beauty*, a fanciful sort of line to which different artists have given different forms. According to Hogarth, the *line of beauty* is an undulating or waving line; and Mengs considered it to be a serpentine line.

LINE, *v. t.* [supposed to be from L. *linum*, flax, whence *linen*, which is often used for linings.] 1. To cover on the inside; as, a garment *lined* with linen, fur, or silk; a box *lined* with paper or tin.—2. To put in the inside.

> What if I do *line* one of their hands? — *Shak.*

3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding; as, to *line* a hedge with riflemen; to *line* works with soldiers.—4. To strengthen by additional works or men.

> *Line* and new repair your towns of war
> With men of courage. — *Shak.*

5. To cover; to add a covering; as, to *line* a crutch.—6. To strengthen with any thing added.

> Who *lined* himself with hope. — *Shak.*

7. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals.—8. To draw lines upon, or to mark with lines; as, to *line* timber.—*To line men*, in *milit. phrase*, to dress any given body of men, so that they shall all collectively form an even line.—*To line a wall*, in *masonry*, to case it with stone, &c.

LIN'EAGE, *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne*, *line*.] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

LIN'EAL, *a.* [L. *linealis*, from *linea*, line.] 1. Composed of lines; delineated; as, *lineal* designs.—2. In a direct line from an ancestor; as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession.—3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors.—4. Allied by direct descent.

> For only you are *lineal* to the throne. — *Dryden.*

5. In the direction of a line; as, *lineal* measure.—*Lineal measure*, the measure of length.

LIN'EALLY, *adv.* In a direct line; as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the Conqueror.

LIN'EAMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *lineamentum*.] Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

> Man he seems
> In all his *lineaments*. — *Milton.*
> The *lineaments* of the body. — *Locke.*
> *Lineaments* of a character. — *Swift.*

LIN'EAR, *a.* [L. *linearis*.] 1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.—2. In *bot.*, like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as, a *linear* leaf.—*Linear numbers*, in *math.*, such as have relation to length only; such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear side is called a root.—*Linear problem*, that which may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines, or algebraically by an equation of the first degree.—*Linear equations*, in the *integral calculus*, those in which the unknown quantity is only of the first degree.—*Linear perspective*, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated, and is distinguished from *aerial perspective*, which also exhibits the variations of the light, shade, and colour of objects, according to their different distances and the quantity of light which falls on them.

LIN'EAR-SHAPED, *a.* Of a linear shape.

LIN'EATE, *a.* In *bot.*, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as, a *lineate* leaf.

LINEA'TION, *n.* Draught; delineation, —*which see.*

LINED, *pp.* Covered on the inside.

LINEN, *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, Gr. λινον, W. *llin*, Ir. *lin*, G. *lein*. The sense is probably long, extended, or smooth. In the latter sense, it would accord with L. *linio*, *lenio*.] 1. A cloth of very extensive use, made of flax, and differing from cloths made of hemp only in fineness. In common linen, the warp and woof cross each other at right angles; if figures are woven in, it is called *damask*. The species of goods which come under the denomination of linen, are table-cloths, plain and damasked, cambric, lawn, shirting, sheeting, towels, silesias, osnaburgs, &c.—2. An under garment.

LIN'EN, *a.* [L. *lineus*.] 1 Made of flax or hemp; as, *linen* cloth; a *linen* stocking.—2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.—*Fossil-linen*, a kind of amianth, with soft, parallel, flexible fibres.

LIN'EN-DRAPER, *n.* A person who deals in linens. [*Linener* and *linenman*, in a like sense, are obsolete.]

LING, *n.* [D. *leng*; Ir. *long*; probably Sax. *leng*, long.] A fish of the genus Gadus, or cod kind, which grows to the



Ling (Gadus molva).

length of four feet or more, is very slender, with a flat head. This fish abounds on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and forms a considerable article of commerce.

LING, *n.* [Ice. *ling*, from *leng*, long.] Common heather, a species of Calluna (*C. vulgaris*). It makes excellent and durable thatch, forms excellent brooms, and furnishes a fine yellow dye. [*See* CALLUNA, ERICA, HEATH.]

LING, a Saxon termination, as in *darling*, *firstling*, denotes primarily, state, condition, or subject. In some words it denotes the young of an animal, or a small one.

LIN''GER, *v. i.* [from the root of *long*, Sax. *leng*.] 1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.

> Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. — *Gray.*
> Whose judgment now of a long time *lingereth* not; 2 Pet. ii.

2 To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense.

> Perhaps thou *lingerest*, in deep thought detained. — *Milton.*

3. To remain long in any state. The patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness.

LIN''GER, *v. t.* To protract.

LIN''GERED, *pp.* Delayed; loitered.

LIN''GERER, *n.* One who lingers.

LIN''GERING, *ppr.* Delaying; loitering.—2. Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; as, a *lingering* disease.

> To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly. — *Rambler.*

LIN''GERING, *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.

The *lingerings* of holyday customs. *Irving.*

LIN″GERINGLY, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously.

LIN″GET, *n.* [Fr. *lingot*, from *languette*, a tongue.] A small mass of metal.

LIN′GLE,† *n.* [Fr. *ligneul*, from *ligne.*] Shoemaker's thread.

LIN′GO, *n.* [L. *lingua.*] Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*]

LINGUA′CIOUS, *a.* Talkative; loquacious.

LINGUADENT′AL, *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as, the letters *d* and *t*.

LINGUADENT′AL, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth

LIN′GUAFORM, or LIN′GUIFORM, *n.* [L. *lingua* and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the tongue.

LIN″GUAL, *a.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue; as, the *lingual* nerves, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the *lingual* muscle, or muscle of the tongue.

LIN″GUIST, *n.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.] A person skilled in languages: usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.

LIN′GULATE, *a.* [L. *lingulatus*, from *lingua*, tongue.] Shaped like the tongue or a strap. [But *ligulate* is more generally used.]

LINGWÖRT, *n.* An herb.

LIN′GY, *a.* Tall; limber; flexible.—2 Active: strong; able to bear fatigue.

LIN′IMENT, *n.* [Fr. from *linimentum*, from *linio*, *lino*, to anoint.] A species of soft ointment; a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil.

LINING, *ppr.* [*See* LINE.] Covering on the inside, as a garment.

LINING, *n.* The inner covering of any thing, as of a garment or a box. The pleura is called the *lining* of the thorax.—2. That which is within.—3. In *arch.*, the covering of the surface of any body with a thinner substance. The term is only applied to coverings in the interior of a building, coverings on the exterior being properly termed casings. Lining of boxings for window shutters, are the pieces of frame work into which the shutters are folded back. Linings of a door are the coverings of the jambs and soffit of the aperture.—*Lining out stuff*, drawing lines on a piece of board or plank so as to cut it into thinner pieces.—*Linings*, in *engineering*, are the coatings of puddle laid on a canal or similar work, to prevent the percolation of the water.

LINK, *n.* [G. *gelenk*, a joint, a ring, a swivel, a link, and as an adjective, flexible, limber, from *lenken*, to bend; Dan. *lenke*, a chain.] 1. A single ring or division of a chain.—2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link; as, a *link* of horse hair.—3. A chain; any thing connecting.

And love, the common *link*, the new creation crowned. *Dryden.*

4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. This argument is a *link* in the chain of reasoning.—5. A series; a chain.—6. In *land-measuring*, a division of the chain whose length is 7.92 inches. The chain is divided into 100 links, and is 66 feet in length. 100,000 square links make an imperial acre.

LINK, *n.* [Gr. λυχνος, L. *lychnus*, a lamp or candle, coinciding in elements with *light.*] A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch.

LINK, *v. t.* To complicate.—2. To unite or connect by something intervening, or in other manner.

Link towns to towns by avenues of oak. *Pope.*

And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

LINK, *v. i.* To be connected.

LINK′BOY, } *n.* A boy or man that
LINK′MAN, } carries a link or torch to light passengers.

LINK′ED, *pp.* United; connected.

LINK′ING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.

LINNÆ′A, *n.* A genus of plants named in honour of Linnæus. Class and order Didynamia angiospermia, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. The *L. borealis* is a creeping plant found in woods and in mountainous places in Scotland and other northern countries.

LINNE′AN, *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, the botanist of Sweden.

LIN′NET, *n.* [Fr. *linot*; W. *llinos*, from *llin*, flax, and called also in W. *adern y llin*, flax-bird; Sax. *linetwege*. So in L. *carduelis*, from *carduus*, a thistle.] A small singing bird of the genus Fringilla. It is one of the commonest of British birds, everywhere frequenting open heaths and commons, and breeding in the furze and other bushes. They are cheerful and lively birds, and very sweet and pleasing songsters.

LIN′SEED, *n.* [Sax. *linsæd.*] The seed of lint or flax.

LIN′SEED OIL, *n.* Oil procured from the seed of lint or flax. It is pellucid, with a faint but peculiar odour and taste, generally disagreeable, from being subrancid. It is extensively used in the arts, particularly for painting. It is also used for liniments.

LIN′SEY, *n.* A corruption of linen.

LIN′SEY-WOOLSEY, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool; light coarse stuff; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

LIN′STOCK, *n.* [*lint* and *stock.*] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon. It may be stuck in the ground or in the deck of a ship.

LINT, *n.* [Sax. *linet*, L. *linteum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax.] Flax; but more generally, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

LINT′EL, *n.* [Fr. *linteau*; Sp. *lintel* or *dintel*. In *arch.*, an horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or other opening, to discharge the superincumbent weight.

LINT′SEED. *See* LINSEED.

LI′NUM, *n.* Flax, a genus of plants which gives its name to the small nat. order Linaceæ. The species are herbs or small shrubs, chiefly found in Europe and the north of Africa. Few are of any importance, except the flax plant *L. usitatissimum.* [*See* FLAX.] Two or three species grow wild in Britain.



Linum usitatissimum.

LI′ON, *n.* [Fr. from L. *leo*, *leonis*; Gr. λεων, Arm. *leon*, W. *llew*, a lion; *llewa*, to swallow, to devour.] 1. A quadruped of the genus Felis, very strong, fierce, and rapacious. The largest lions are eight or nine feet in length. The male has a thick head, beset with long bushy hair of a yellowish colour. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm regions of Asia. He preys chiefly on live animals, avoiding carrion, unless impelled by intense hunger.—2. A sign in the zodiac. In *her.*, the lion is very commonly borne as a charge. The attitudes are very various; as, *rampant*, *passant*, *regardant*, *gardant*, *couchant*, *salient*, *sejant*, &c.—*Lion of England*, a lion passant, gardant; or, being the bearing of England.



Lion (Felis leo).

LI′ONCED, or LE′ONCED, *pp.* In *her.*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads.

LI′ONCELLES, *n.* In *her.*, small lions, a term used for several lions borne in the same coat of arms.

LI′ONESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LI′ON-HEÄRTED, *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage.

LI′ONLY,† *a.* Lion-like.

LI′ON-LIKE, *a.* Like a lion; fierce.

LI′ON-MET′TLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion.

LI′ON'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genera Catananche, Prenanthes, &c.

LI′ON'S-LEAF, *n.* A plant of the genus Leontice.

LI′ON'S-SHARE, *n.* The whole, or a disproportionate share of the advantages of a contract, claimed by one of the parties, and supported by the right of the strongest. The phrase is derived from one of Æsop's fables.

LI′ON'S-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Leonurus.

LIP, *n.* [Sax. *lippa*, *lippe*; G. and Dan. *lippe*; L. *labium*, *labrum*; Fr. *lèvre*; Ir. *clab* or *liobhar*; Pers. *lab*. It may be connected with W. *llavaru*, Ir. *labhraim*, to speak, that is, to thrust out. The sense is probably a border.] 1. The edge or border of the mouth. The lips are two fleshy or muscular parts, composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. In man, the lips, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself; Job ii.—2. The edge of any thing; as, the *lip* of a vessel.—3. In *bot.*, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol. The upper is called the *helmet*, and the lower the *beard*. Also, an appendage to the flowers of the Orchises, considered by Linnæus as a nectary.—To *make a lip*, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt.

LIP,† *v. t.* To kiss.—2. To speak.

LIP-DEVO'TION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

LIP'-GOOD, *a.* Good in profession only.

LI'PIC-ACID, *n.* One of the products resulting from the action of colourless nitric acid upon oleic acid. It is obtained at first in combination with another acid termed by Laurent, the discoverer, *adipic acid.*

LIP'-LABOUR, *n.* Labour or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIP'LESS, *a.* Having no lips.

LIP'LET, *n.* A little lip.

LIP'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. λειπω, to leave, and γραμμα, a letter.] A writing in which a single letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOGRAMMAT'IC, *a.* Lipogrammatic works or writings are compositions in which a particular letter is omitted throughout; as in the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus, in which there was no A in the first book, no B in the second, and so on.

LIPOGRAM'MATIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a single letter.

LIPOTH'YMOUS, *a.* [*See* LIPOTHYMY.] Swooning; fainting.

LIPOTH'YMY, *n.* [Gr. λειποθυμια: λειπω, to fail, and θυμος, soul.] A fainting; a swoon.

LIP'PED, *a.* Having lips.—2. In *bot.*, labiate.—*Lipped and harled*, in *Scotland*, an epithet applied to a wall built of stones without mortar, but which has the joints afterwards filled with mortar, and the whole wall plastered over with what is called rough-cast or harling.

LIP'PED, *pp.* Kissed.

LIP'PING, *ppr.* Kissing.

LIP'PITUDE, *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

LIP'-WISDOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

LIQ'UABLE, *a.* [*See* LIQUATE.] That may be melted.

LI'QUATE, *v. i.* [L. *liquo.*] To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [*Lit. us.*]

LIQUA'TION, *n.* [L. *liquatio. See* LIQUATE.] 1. The act or operation of melting.—2. The capacity of being melted; as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation.*—3. The process of sweating out by a regulated heat from an alloy, an easily fusible metal from the interstices of a metal difficult of fusion. Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to liquation.

LIQ'UEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *liquefactio*, from *liquefacio*.] 1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. *Liquefaction*, in common usage, signifies the melting of any substance, but by some authors it is applied to the melting of substances which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c.—2. The state of being melted.

LIQ'UEFIABLE, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

LI'QUEFIED, *pp.* Melted; become liquid.

LIQ'UEFIER, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.

LIQ'UEFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *liquéfier*, from L. *liquefacio. See* LIQUID.] To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid, and technically, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

LIQ'UEFY, *v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid.

LIQ'UEFYING, *ppr.* Melting; becoming liquid.

LIQUES'CENCY, *n.* [L. *liquescentia.*] Aptness to melt.

LIQUES'CENT, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.

LIQUEUR, *n.* [Fr.] A spirituous compound of water, alcohol, sugar, and some vegetable extract. There are three great divisions of *liqueurs:* 1. Ratafias, as noyau, &c. 2. The oily class, as curaçon, &c. 3. Creams, as maraschino, &c.

LIQ'UID, *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liquo*, to melt, Ir. *leaghain*; probably from flowing, and coinciding with Sax. *loge*, water, L. *lix*, and *lug*, in *Lugdunum, Leyden, Lyons.*] 1. Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid.* Air is *fluid* but not *liquid.*—2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth; as, *liquid* melody.—3 Pronounced without any jar; smooth; as, a *liquid* letter.—4.† Dissolved; not obtainable by law; as, a *liquid* debt.—A *liquid debt*, in *Scots law*, is a debt, the amount of which is ascertained and constituted against the debtor, either by a written obligation or by the decree of a court.

LIQ'UID, *n.* A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane; as, water, wine, milk, &c. Liquids possess a state intermediate between those of solid and gaseous substances. Liquids are fluids whose elasticity is inactive, and the cohesion of whose particles is less towards each other than their individual gravities, so that they separate by their own weight, and may thus be divided drop by drop. Hence the slightest pressure upon the surface of a liquid presses the lower portion equally in all directions, sideways as well as downwards, and even upwards into any vessel into which it may have access, if there is no other way of escape. The term *fluid* is applied both to liquids and to air, and other gaseous substances, but a distinction is made by designating liquids *non-elastic fluids*, and air and gases *elastic fluids.* [*See* FLUID.]—2. In *gram.*, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as *l* and *r*, in *bla, bra. M* and *n* are also called liquids.

LIQ'UIDAMBER, *n.* A genus of plants of the nat. order Balsamaceæ. It is closely allied to the willow and plane tribes. The fragrant liquid resin called *liquid amber*, oil of liquid amber, and copal balsam, is obtained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, found in Mexico and the United States.

LIQ'UIDATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *liquider;* L. *liquido.*] 1. To clear from all obscurity.

> Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. *Hamilton.*

2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount.

> Which method of *liquidating* the amercement to a precise sum, was usually performed in the superior courts. *Blackstone.*
>
> The clerk of the commons' house of assembly in 1774, gave certificates to the public creditors that their demands were *liquidated*, and should be provided for in the next tax-bill. *Ramsay.*
>
> The domestic debt may be subdivided into *liquidated* and *unliquidated*. *Hamilton.*

3. To pay; to settle, adjust, and satisfy; as a debt.

> Kyburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismond, to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. *Coxe's Switz.*

4. To make smooth, or less harsh and offensive; as, to *liquidate* the harshness of sound.

LIQ'UIDATED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.

LIQ'UIDATING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.

LIQUIDA'TION, *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or balance due.

LIQ'UIDATOR, *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles.

LIQUID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *liquidité.*] 1. The quality of being fluid or liquid.—2. Thinness.

LIQ'UIDLY, *adv.* In a flowing manner.

LIQ'UIDNESS, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

LIQ'UOR, *n.* (lik'or.) [Sax. *loge;* Fr. *liqueur;* L. *liquor.*] A liquid or fluid substance. [*See* LIQUID.] *Liquor* is a word of general signification, extending to water, milk, blood, sap, juice, &c.; but its most common application is to spirituous fluids, whether distilled or fermented, to decoctions, solutions, tinctures.—*Fuming liquor of Libavius*, bichloride of tin, obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of tin filings with three of corrosive sublimate. It emits dense white vapours when exposed to air.

LIQ'UOR, *v. t.* To moisten; to drench. [*Lit. us.*]

LIQ'UORICE, *n.* A plant of the genus Glycyrrhiza (*G. glabra*), belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It is a perennial plant with herbaceous stalks, and purplish papilionaceous flowers. The well-known liquorice juice, black sugar, or Spanish juice, is extracted from the root. [*See* LICORICE.]

LI'QUOR SILIC'UM, *n.* [L.] Liquor of flints; a solution of silicated potash.

LIREL'LA, *n.* In *bot.*, a term used in describing lichens, to denote a linear shield with a channel along its middle, as found in *opegrapha.*

LIR'ICON-FANCY, *n.* A flower.

LIRIODEND'RINE, *n.* A non-azotised vegetable principle found in the bark of the root of *Liriodendron tulipifera.* It forms white crystals and has a bitter and balsamic taste.

LIRIODEN'DRON, *n.* A genus of North American trees, belonging to the nat. order Magnoliaceæ. One species,



Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera).

from the amplitude of the flowers, is called tulip tree, *L. tulipifera.* The bark of the root is used as a tonic and febrifuge. It has been long cultivated in Britain.

LIR'IPOOP, *n.* [Fr. *liripipion.*] The hood of a graduate.

LIR'OCONE, *a.* [Gr. λειρος, pale, and κονια, powder.] In *mineralogy,* having the form of a whitish powder.

LIS'BON, *n.* A kind of white or light-coloured Portuguese wine, once shipped for Britain at Lisbon.—2. A kind of soft sugar. [*Obs.*]

LISH, *a.* Stout; active. [*Local.*]

LISNE,† *n.* A cavity or hollow.

LISP, *v. i.* G. *lispeln,* D. *lispen,* to lisp; Sax. *wlisp* or *wlips,* a lisping; Sw. *läspa,* Russ *lepetzu,* to lisp.] To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th. Lisping* is particularly noticed in uttering *th* for *s,* as *yeth* for *yes.* It is most common in children.

> I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

LISP, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp; as, she *lisped* a few words.

LISP, *n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*

LISP'ED, *pp.* Uttered with a lisp

LIS PENDENS, *n* [L] In *Scots law,* an action depending in court.—*Lis alibi pendens,* an action depending before another court.

LISP'ER, *n.* One that lisps.

LISP'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a lisp.

LISP'INGLY. *adv* With a lisp

LIS'SOM, *a.* [probably from Sax *lesan.*] Limber; supple: relaxed: loose; free [*See* LITHESOME.] [*Local.*]

LIST, *n.* [Sax. *list;* Fr and Dan. *liste;* D. *lyst;* G. *litze.* If *list,* a roll or catalogue, and *list,* a border or strip of cloth, are from the same root, we find the original orthography in the Arm. *lez,* and Sp. *liza,* and perhaps the L. *licium,* Fr. *lice.* But in some languages the words are distinguished: Fr *liste.* a roll, and *lisière,* a list or selvage of cloth] 1. In *com.,* the border, edge, or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it.—2 A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. Hence. to *enter the lists,* is to accept a challenge or engage in contest. Hence,—3 A limit or boundary; a border.—4. In *arch.,* a little square moulding; a fillet: called also a *listel.*—5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line; as, a *list* of names; a *list* of books; a *list* of articles; a *list* of ratable estate.—6 A strip of cloth; a fillet.—*Civil list,* in *Great Britain,* the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.

LIST, *v. t.* [from *list,* a roll.] To enrol; to register in a list or catalogue: to enlist. The latter is the more elegant word. Hence,—2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers

> They in thy name are *listed.* *Dryden.*

3. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field.—4. To sew together, as strips of cloth; or to form a border.—5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door.—6. To hearken; to attend; a contraction of *listen,*—*which see.*

LIST, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist. [The latter is the more elegant word. *See* ENLIST]

LIST, *v i.* [Sax. *lystan;* G. *lüsten. See* LUST.] The primary sense seems to be, to lean, incline, advance, or stretch toward. [*See* the noun.] Properly, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.

> Let other men think of your devices as they *list.* *Whitgift.*
>
> The wind bloweth where it *listeth;* John iii.

LIST, *n.* In *the language of seamen,* an inclination to one side. The ship has a *list* to port.

LIST'ED, *pp.* Striped; particoloured in stripes.—2. Covered with list.—3. Inclosed for combat.—4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.—*Listed boards,* such as are reduced in breadth by cutting off the sapwood from their edges.

LIST'EL, *n.* A list in architecture; a fillet.

LIST'EN, *v. i.* (lis'n.) [Sax. *lystan* or *hlystan;* Qu. G *lauschen;* Scot. *lith.*] 1 To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear.

> On the green bank I sat, and *listened* long. *Dryden.*

2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.

LIS'TEN, *v. t.* (lis'n.) To hear; to attend.

LIS'TENED, *pp.* Hearkened; heard.

LIST'ENER, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

LIST'ER, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

LIS'TERA, *n.* A genus of British plants, belonging to the nat. order Orchidaceæ. They are the twayblade of English botany, commonly found in damp woods

LIST'FUL,† *a.* Attentive.

LIST'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing for combat; covering with lists; enlisting.

LIST'ING, *n.* [Fr. *lisière.*] In *arch.,* the cutting off sapwood from both edges of a board.

LIST'LESS, *a.* Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless; careless; as, a *listless* hearer or spectator.

LIST'LESSLY, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

LIST'LESSNESS, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting.

LIT, *pret.* of *light.* The bird *lit* on a tree before me.

> I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*

[This word, though used by some good writers, is very inelegant.]

LIT'ANY, *n.* [Fr. *litanie;* Gr. λιτανεια, supplication, from λιτανευω, λιτομαι, λισσομαι, to pray.] A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.

> Supplications for the appeasing of God's wrath, were by the Greek church termed *litanies,* by the Latin, rogations. *Hooker.*

LITE,† *a.* Little.

LI'TER, or **LI'TRE.** *See* LITRE.

LIT'ERAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *litera,* a letter.] 1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as, the *literal* meaning of a phrase.—2. Following the letter or exact words; not free; as, a *literal* translation.—3. Consisting of letters.

> The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

Literal equation, in *alge.,* an equation in which not only the unknown quantities, but also the known quantities, are represented by letters. Thus $x^2 + ax = b$ is a literal equation.

LIT'ERAL,† *n.* Literal meaning.

LIT'ERALISM, *n.* That which accords with the letter.

LITERAL'ITY, *n.* Original or literal meaning.

LIT'ERALLY, *adv.* According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. A man and his wife cannot be *literally* one flesh.—2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

> So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally.* *Dryden.*

LIT'ERALIST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter.

LIT'ERALNESS, *n.* The state of being literal; literal import.

LIT'ERARY, *a.* [L. *literarius*] 1. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; as, a *literary* history; *literary* conversation.—2. Derived from erudition; as, *literary* fame.—3. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters; as, a *literary* man.—4 Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions; as, *literary* property. [*See* COPYRIGHT, PROPERTY.]

LIT'ERATE, *a.* [L. *literatus.*] Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science.

LITERA'TI, *n. plur.* [L. *literatus.*] The *learned* men; men of erudition.

Literatim, [L.] Letter for letter.

LIT'ERATOR, *n.* [L.] A petty schoolmaster; a dabbler in learning.

LIT'ERATURE, *n.* [L. *literatura.*] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books; skill in letters. As distinguished from science, it comprehends languages, particularly Greek and Latin; also grammar, etymology, logic, rhetoric, poetry, as a theoretic science, with the other branches of criticism, and history; incidentally it presume some acquaintance with the sciences, at least with their nature and objects, but science is so clearly distinct from literature, that many instances are found of men profoundly skilled in particular departments of science, who are at the same time very illiterate. [*See* SCIENCE] A knowledge of the world and good-breeding give lustre to *literature.*

LITH,† *n* [Sax.] A joint or limb.

LITH'AGOGUE, *a.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and αγω, to bring away.] Having the power of expelling the stone.

LITH'AGOGUE, *n.* The name given to a medicine, formerly supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

LITHAN'THRAX, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and ανθραξ, a coal.] Stone-coal, a black, compact, brittle, inflammable substance, of laminated texture, more or less shining.

LITH'ARGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *lithargyros,* Gr. λιθαργυρος, the spume or scum of silver.] The yellow protoxide of lead partially fused. On cooling it passes into a mass, consisting of small six-sided plates of a reddish yellow colour, and semitransparent.—*Litharge plaster,* lead plaster, prepared by boiling oxide of lead in very fine powder with olive oil and water, until the oil and litharge unite. This plaster forms the basis, by addition to

which many other plasters are prepared.

LITH'ATE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone.] A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid with a base. [*See* URATE.]

LITHE, *a.* [Sax. *lith, lithe;* W. *llyth.*] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as, the elephant's *lithe* proboscis.

LITHE,† *v. t.* To smooth; to soften; to palliate.—2.† To listen. [*See* LISTEN.]

LITHENESS, *n.* Flexibility; limberness.

LITHER,† *a.* Soft; pliant.—2. [Sax. *lythe.*] Bad; corrupt.

LITHERLY,† *adv.* Slowly; lazily.

LITHERNESS,† *n.* Idleness; laziness.

LITHESOME, *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble.

LITH'IA, *n.* [from Gr. λιθος, a stone, in allusion to the existence of the earth in a stony mineral.] A new alkali, found in a mineral called petalite, of which the basis is a metal called *lithium.* Lithia has since been detected in spodumene lepidolite, and several kinds of mica; it is of a white colour, very soluble in water; acrid, caustic, and acts on colours like the other alkalies. It is distinguished from potassa and soda by the difficult solubility of its carbonate; from baryta, strontia, and lime, by the solubility of its sulphate and oxalate; and from magnesia by the alkalinity of its carbonate. It forms neutral salts with all the acids, and is remarkable for its power of acting upon, or corroding platinum.

LITH'IC, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to the stone in the bladder. The *lithic* acid is obtained from a urinary or gouty calculus. [*See* URIC ACID.]

LITH'IUM, *n.* The metallic base of lithia, obtained by Sir H. Davy. Its properties are little known. Lithia is the only known oxide of lithium.

LITHOBIB'LION. *See* LITHOPHYL.

LITH'OCARP, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and καρπος, fruit.] Fossil fruit; fruit petrified.

LITHOCHRO'MICS, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and χρωμα, colour.] The art of painting in oil upon stone, and of taking impressions on canvas. This process, which was designed to multiply the masterpieces of painting, was invented some years ago by Malapeau in Paris, who received a patent for his invention.

LITH'OCOLLA, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and κολλα, glue.] A cement that unites stones.

LITHODEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and δενδρον, tree.] Coral; so called from its resembling a petrified branch.

LITH'ODOM, } *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone,
LITH'ODOMI, } and δομος, house.] The name given to molluscans which perforate stones, shells, &c.

LITHOD'OMOUS, *a.* Relating to a genus of molluscan animals, which perforate stones, &c.

LITHOFEL'LIC ACID, *n.* An acid recently discovered by Goebel in a biliary concretion. It appears to be the chief constituent of the concretions called *bezoar stones.* It forms with alkalies soluble soaps.

LITHOGEN'ESY, or LITHOGENE'SIA, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γενεσις, generation.] The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

LITHO'GENOUS, *a.* [Gr λιθος, a stone, and γενναω, to produce.] Belonging to the class of animals which form coral.

LITH'OGLYPH, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and γλυφω, to engrave or sculpture.] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c.

LITHOGLYPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γλυφω, to engrave.] A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art.

LITH'OGRAPH, *v. t.* To engrave or trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper, &c.

LITH'OGRAPH, *n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

LITH'OGRAPHED, *pp.* Formed by engravings on stone.

LITHOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* LITHOGRAPHY.] One who practises lithography.

LITHOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
LITHOGRAPH'ICAL, } ing to lithography; as, *lithographic* engravings, *lithographic* press.

LITHOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* By the lithographic art.

LITH'OGRAPHING, *ppr.* Forming by letters or figures on stone.

LITHOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γραφω, to engrave or write.] The art of tracing letters, figures, or other designs on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression; an art invented in 1793 by A. Sennefelder at Munich, in Bavaria. The principles upon which this art is founded, are—1. The quality which a compact granular limestone has of imbibing grease or moisture: and 2. The decided antipathy of grease and water for each other. A drawing being made upon the stone with an ink or crayon of a greasy composition, is washed over with water, which sinks into all the parts of the stone not defended by the drawing. A cylindrical roller, charged with printing ink, is then passed all over the stone, and the drawing receives the ink, whilst the water defends the other parts of the stone from it on account of its greasy nature. Impressions of the drawing may then be taken upon paper, by means of a lithographic press. The most convenient and useful way, however, of proceeding, is to write with proper ink on a prepared paper, and then transfer the writing to the stone by passing it through the press.

LITHOI'DAL, *a.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and ειδος, resemblance.] Resembling a stone; of a stony structure.

LITHOLOG'IC, } *a.* [*See* LITHO-
LITHOLOG'ICAL, } LOGY.] Pertaining to the science of stones.—2. A term expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral mass.

LITHOL'OGIST, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.

LITHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and λογος, discourse.] 1. The science or natural history of stones.—2. A treatise on stones found in the body.

LITH'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.

LITHOMAR'GA, } *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone,
LITH'OMARGE, } and L. *marga,* marl.] An earth of two species, friable and indurated, more silicious than aluminous, distinguished by its great fineness and its fusibility into a soft slag.

LITHONTHRIP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. λιθος,
LITHONTRIP'TIC, } stone, and θρυπτω, to wear or break.] Having the quality of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITHONTHRIP'TIC, } *n.* A medicine
LITHONTRIP'TIC, } which has the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys; a solvent of stone in the human urinary passages.

LITHOPH'AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.

LITH'OPHOSPHOR, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φωσφορος.] A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat.

LITHOPHOSPHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

LITH'OPHYL, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Bibliolite or lithobiblion, fossil leaves, or the figures of leaves on fossils.

LITH'OPHYTE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φυτον, a plant; literally, stone-plant.] Stone coral; a name given to those species of polypiers, whose substance is stony. The older naturalists classed them with vegetables.

LITHOPHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

LITHOPH'YTOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITHOSPER'MUM, *n.* A genus of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, mostly natives of Europe; class and order Pentandria monagynia, Linn., nat. order Boraginaceæ. *L. tinctorium* contains a reddish-brown substance used by dyers. Four species belong to Britain, known by the name of *gromwell.*

LITH'OTOME, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τεμνω, to cut.] A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.

LITHOTOM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMIST, *n.* [*See* LITHOTOMY.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder; or one who is skilled in the operation.

LITHOT'OMY, *n* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation, art or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITH'OTRIPSY, LITH'OTRITY, or LITH'ONTRIPTY, *n.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called *lithotriptor.*

LITH'OTRIPTIST, LITH'ONTRIPTIST, or LITH'OTRITIST, *n.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

LITH'OTRIPTOR, or LITH'ONTRIPTOR, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and τριβω, to grind.] An instrument invented by Dr. Civiale, for triturating the stone in the bladder, so as to reduce it to small particles which may admit of being passed along with the urine, and thus render the operation of lithotomy unnecessary. The instrument is introduced by the urethra.

LITHOX'YLE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and ξυλον, wood.] Petrified wood. It differs from *lignite,* being really changed into stone; such as silicified woods, which are changed into varieties of silex, &c.

LITHY, *a.* [*See* LITHE.] Easily bent; pliable.

LIT'IGANT, *a.* [*See* LITIGATE.] Con-

tending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as, the parties *litigant*.

LIT'IGANT. *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

LIT'IGATE, *v. t.* [L. *litigo*, from *lis*, *litis*, a contest or debate; Ar. *laddu*, to dispute. *Lis*, *litis*, coincides with the Sax. *flit*, contention; *flitan*, to contend.] To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate; as, to *litigate* a cause or a question.

LIT'IGATE, *v. i.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LIT'IGATED, *pp.* Contested judicially.

LIT'IGATING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.

LITIGA'TION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LITIGIOS'ITY, *n.* In *Scots law*, a tacit legal prohibition of alienation, to the disappointment of a begun or inchoate action or diligence, the object of which is to attain the possession or to acquire the property of a particular subject, or to attach it in security of debt.

LITIG'IOUS, *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*; L. *litigiosus*.] 1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; *applied to persons*. A *litigious* man is a bad neighbour and a bad citizen.—2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention; as, *litigious* right.

> No fences, parted fields, nor marks nor bounds,
> Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden.*

LITIG'IOUSLY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

LITIG'IOUSNESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LITISCONTESTA'TION, *n.* [from L. *lis*, *litis*, and contestation.] In *Scots law*, the appearance of parties in court to contest their rights.

LIT'MUS, } *n.* A peculiar colouring
LAC'MUS, } matter procured from a lichen called Roccella tinctoria. It is also prepared from other lichens, as Variolaria orcina, and Lecanora tartarea. The purple dyes called Archil and Cudbear are prepared from these plants. Paper tinged blue by litmus is reddened by the feeblest acids, and hence is used as a test for the presence of acids; and litmus paper which has been reddened by an acid, has its blue colour restored by an alkali. Litmus is used to dye marble blue; it is often called *turnsol*.

LIT'ORN, *n.* A bird; a species of thrush, in size and shape resembling the hen blackbird.

LIT'OTES, *n.* [Gr. λιτοτης, plainness, simplicity.] In *rhet.*, a figure, according to the Greek and Latin rhetoricians, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary. It expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed to the mind of the reader or hearer. Thus, "a citizen of no mean city," means, "of an illustrious city." It is a figure constantly employed to soften what might otherwise appear obnoxious in self-commendation.

LI'TRE, *n.* [Fr.] The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. The litre is a cubic decimetre; that is, a cube, each of the sides of which is 3.937 English inches; it contains 61.028 English cubic inches; the English imperial gallon is equal to fully 4½ litres, or rather 4.54315797 litres.

LIT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *litière*, from *lit*; contracted from L. *lectus*, from the root of *lego*, Eng. *lay*.] 1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter, it is called a horse-litter. A similar vehicle in India is called a *palanquin*.—2. Straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes.—3. [Ice. *lider*, generation, from the root of *lad*, *leod*.] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. The word is applied only to certain quadrupeds, of the smaller kinds. [Qu. the root of *lad*.]—4. The young produced at a birth by a quadruped, but especially by a sow, a cat, or a bitch.—5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments, and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.

LIT'TER, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. It is sometimes applied to human beings in contempt.—2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like; as, to *litter* a room or a carpet.—3. To cover with straw or hay; as, to *litter* a stable.—4. To supply with litter; as, to *litter* cattle.

LIT'TERED, *pp.* Furnished with straw.—2. *a.* Covered or overspread with litter, pieces, shreds, &c.

LIT'TERING, *ppr.* Furnishing with straw.—2. Covering with shreds, pieces, &c.

LIT'TLE, *a. comp. less. lesser; sup. least.* [Sax. *lytel*, *lytle*: Scot. *lite*, *lyte*, adv. *lyt*; Goth. *leitil*; probably from the sense of diminishing.] 1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; as, a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* table; a *little* book; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.—2. Short in duration; as, a *little* time or season; a *little* sleep.—3. Small in quantity or amount; as, a *little* hay or grass; a *little* food; a *little* sum; a *little* light; a *little* air or water.—4. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

> When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? 1 Sam. xv.

5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable; as, *little* attention or exertions; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence; *little* weight.—6. In *the fine arts*, a term denoting that a work is void of those qualities that tend to raise the feelings of the spectator in contemplating a work of art. It is a term always used in a condemnatory sense. *A picture in little*, formerly signified a miniature.

LIT'TLE, *n.* A small quantity or amount. He demanded much and obtained *little*. He had *little* of his father's liberality.—2. A small space.

> Much was in *little* writ. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance.

> I view with anger and disdain,
> How *little* gives thee joy and pain. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

> These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne.*

LIT'TLE, *adv.* In a small degree; slightly; as, he is *little* changed. It is a *little* discoloured.—2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. He sleeps *little*.—3. In some degree; slightly, sometimes preceded by *a*. The liquor is *a little* sour or astringent.

LIT'TLENESS, *n.* Smallness of size or bulk; as, the *littleness* of the body or of an animal.—2. Meanness; want of grandeur; as, *littleness* of conception.—3. Want of dignity. Contemplations on the majesty of God displayed in his works, may awaken in us a sense of our own *littleness*.—4. Meanness; penuriousness.

LIT'TORAL, *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *littus*, shore.] Belonging to a shore, as of the sea, or a great lake.

LITTOREL'LA, *n.* A genus of British plants of one species, *L. lacustris* or plantain shore-weed. It belongs to the nat. order Plantaginaceæ.

LIT'UITE, *n.* A fossil shell found in the transition limestone, together with the orthoceratite. It is a chambered shell partially coiled up into a spiral form at its smaller extremity, its larger end being continued into a straight cube of considerable length.

LITUR'GIC, } *a.* [See LITURGY.]
LITUR'GICAL, } Pertaining to a liturgy.

LIT'URGY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie*; Gr. λειτουργια: λειτος, public, and εργον, work.] In *a general sense*, all public ceremonies that belong to divine service; hence, in *a restricted sense*, among *the Romanists*, the mass; and among *Protestants*, the common prayer, or the formulary of public prayers.

LIT'UUS, *n.* [L. a martial wind-instrument.] In *the geom. of curve lines*, the name given by Cotes to a spiral; of which the characteristic property is that the squares of any two radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain line given in position, and which is an asymptote to the spiral.

LIVE, *v. i.* (liv.) [Sax. *liban*, *leofan*, *lifian*; G. *leben*; D. *leeven*. It coincides with *leave*. The primary sense probably is to rest, remain, abide. If so, the root may be Ar. *labba*, to be, to abide.] 1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. Where do you *live*? I *live* in London. He *lives* in Edinburgh. He *lives* in a large house in Prince's street. The Swiss *live* on mountains. The Bedouin Arabs *live* in the desert.—2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish.

> Men's evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues
> We write in water. *Shak.*

3. To be animated; to have the vital principle; to have the bodily functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, as respiration, circulation of blood, secretions, &c.; *applied to animals*.

> I am Joseph; doth my father yet *live*? Gen. xlv.

4. To have the principles of vegetable life; to have a state in which the organs do or may perform their functions in the circulation of sap and in growth; *applied to plants*. This tree will not *live*, unless watered; it will not *live* through the winter.—5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. In what manner does your son *live*? Does he *live* in ease and affluence? Does he *live* according to the dictates of reason and the precepts of religion?

> If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Spectator.*

6. To continue in life. The way to *live* long is to be temperate.—7. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give,
Than just to die, when I began to *live?*
Dryden.

8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; as, horses *live* on grass or grain; fowls *live* on seeds or insects; some kinds of fish *live* on others; carnivorous animals *live* on flesh.—9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. Many of the clergy are obliged to *live* on small salaries. All men in health may *live* by industry with economy, yet some men *live* by robbery.—10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. It must be a good ship that *lives* at sea in a hurricane.

Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea.
Dryden.

11. To exist; to have being.

As I *live*, saith the Lord; Ezek. xviii.

12. In *scripture*, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and judgments, which if a man do, he shall *live* in them; Lev. xviii.

13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged.

Thy son *liveth*; John iv.

14. To be inwardly quickened nourished, and actuated by divine influence or faith; Gal. ii.—15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted, and animated.

For now we *live*, if ye stand fast in the Lord; 1 Thess. iii.

16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.

And all the writer *lives* in every line.
Pope.

To live with, to dwell or to be a lodger with.—2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female.—*To live down*, to live so as to subdue, or to live till subdued.

LIVE, *v. t.* (liv.) To continue in constantly or habitually; as, to *live* a life of ease.—2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too.
Parker.

LIVE, *a.* Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; as, a *live* ox.—2. Having vegetable life; as, a *live* plant.—3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as, a *live* coal.—4. Vivid, as colour.

LIVED, *a.* Having a life, existing; as, long-*lived*, short-*lived*.

LIVELESS.† *See* LIFELESS.

LIVELIHOOD, *n.* [*lively* and *hood*, or *lifelode*, from *lead*. I find in Saxon *lif-lade*, lead or course of life, *vitæ iter.*] Means of living; support of life; maintenance. Trade furnishes many people with an honest *livelihood*. Men of enterprise seek a *livelihood* where they can find it.

LIVELILY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously.

LIVELINESS, *n.* [from *lively*.] The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; as, the *liveliness* of youth, contrasted with the gravity of age.—2. An appearance of life, animation, or spirit; as, the *liveliness* of the eye or countenance in a portrait.—3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.

LIVELODE,† for LIVELIHOOD.

LIVELONG, *a.* (liv'long.) [*live* and *long.*] 1. Long in passing.

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2.† Lasting; durable; as, a *livelong* monument.—3. A plant of the genus Sedum, the *S. telephium;* nat. order Crassulaceæ.

LIVELY, *a.* Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active; as, a *lively* youth.—2. Gay; airy.

From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe
Pope.

3. Representing life; as, a *lively* imitation of nature.—4. Animated; spirited; as, a *lively* strain of eloquence; a *lively* description.—5. Strong; energetic; as, a *lively* faith or hope, a *lively* persuasion.—*Lively stones*, in *scripture*. Saints are called *lively stones*, as being quickened by the Spirit and active in holiness.

LIVELY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously. [*Lit. us.*]—2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions. [*Lit. us.*] *Dryden.*

LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives.

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care.
Prior

It is often used with a word of qualification; as, a *high liver;* a *loose liver*, &c.

LIV'ER, *n.* [Sax. *lifer*, *lifre;* G. *leber:* Dan. *lever;* Russ. *liber.* The Saxon word is rendered also *libramentum*, and this viscus may be named from its *weight.*] An abdominal and glandular viscus of considerable size and of a reddish colour, convex on the anterior and superior side, and of an unequal surface on the inferior and posterior side. It is situated under the false ribs, in the right hypochondrium. It consists of two lobes, and is destined for the secretion of the bile.—*Liver of antimony*, an oxy-sulphuret of antimony.—*Liver of sulphur*, fused sulphuret of potassium, so called from its liver colour.

LIV'ERCOLOUR, *a.* Dark red; of the colour of the liver.

LIV'ERED, *a.* Having a liver; as, white-*livered*.

LIV'ERGROWN, *a.* Having a large liver.

LIV'ERSTONE, *n.* [G. *leber-stein.*] A stone or species of earth of the barytic genus, of a gray or brown colour, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret.

LIV'ERWORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants. Several of the lichens are so called. The liverworts (*Hepaticæ*) are a nat. order of cryptogamic plants, whose herbage is generally frondose, and resembling the leafy lichens, but whose spores are contained in a distinct sporangium.

LIV'ERY, *n.* [Norm. from Fr. *livrer*, to deliver.] 1. Primarily, delivery, or the act of giving possession; in *Eng. law*, a delivery of possession of lands and tenements to a purchaser, being a ceremony in the law formerly used in all conveyances of lands, where an estate of fee-simple, fee-tail, or other free-hold passed; but now it is confined to a feoffment, to complete which the livery of seisin is very material to be performed, for without this the feoffee has but a mere estate at will.—*Livery of seisin*, the putting a person in corporal possession of a freehold, by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; or, if land, by delivering him a turf or twig; or, in either case, doing any act before witnesses which clearly places the party in possession. It formerly accompanied all conveyances of land, but is now confined to that conveyance called a feoffment.—2. Release from wardship; deliverance.—3. The writ by which possession is obtained.—4. The state of being kept at a certain rate and regularly fed and tended; as, to keep horses at *livery*.—*Livery of oats and hay*, the giving out a certain quantity for feeding horses.—5. A particular dress, consisting of a suit of clothes, cloak, hat, &c., which noblemen and gentlemen give to their servants, with a badge or without, to distinguish them; supposed to have originated in the practice followed by cavaliers at tournaments, who used to distinguish themselves by wearing the livery or badge of their mistresses. Persons of distinction formerly gave liveries to persons unconnected with their own household or family, to engage them in their quarrels for the time being. The Romish church has also *liveries* for confessors, virgins, apostles, martyrs, penitents, &c. Hence,—6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular times or things; as, the *livery* of May; the *livery* of autumn.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad.
Milton.

7. The whole body of liverymen in London.

LIV'ERY, *v. t.* To clothe in livery.

LIV'ERYMAN, *n.* One who wears a livery; as a servant.—2. In *London*, a freeman of the city, of some distinction. The liverymen are a number of men belonging to the freemen of the ninety-one companies which embrace the different trades of the metropolis, and are so called because they are entitled to wear the livery of their respective companies. By this body are elected the common-councilmen, sheriffs, aldermen, and some other superior officers of the city; and down to the passing of the reform bill in 1832, they had the exclusive privilege of voting at the election of members of parliament for the city.

LIV'ERY-STABLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept, or kept and maintained for hire.

LIVES, *n. plur.* of *Life*.

LIVESTOCK, *n.* [*live* and *stock.*] The quadrupeds and other animals kept in a farm for the purpose of being employed in farm labours, for breeding, for being fattened, or for other purposes of profit. In the farming of Britain and similar climates, the principal description of livestock are horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but to these are generally added poultry, and sometimes goats rabbits, fish, and bees.

LIV'ID, *a.* [Fr. *livide;* It. *livido;* L. *lividus;* from *liveo*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss. *Dryden.*

LIVID'ITY, } *n.* A dark colour, like
LIV'IDNESS, } that of bruised flesh.
[*Lividness* is the preferable word.]

LIV'ING, *ppr.* [from *live*.] Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life or the vital functions in operation; not dead.—2. *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as, a *living* spring or fountain; opposed to *stagnant*.—3. *a.* Producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening;

as, a *living* principle; a *living* faith.—*Living force* (L. *vis viva*), a term frequently used by the mathematicians of the last century to denote the force of a body in motion, estimated by the distance to which the body goes. It was used in contradistinction to *dead force* (*vis mortua*) or pressure. The *vis viva*, or living force, considered as a power residing in a body, is otherwise called *impetus*.

LIV'ING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification; as, in the land of the *living*.

The *living* will lay it to his heart; Eccles. vii.

LIV'ING, *n.* Means of subsistence: estate.

He divided to them his *living*; Luke xv.

She of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*; Mark xii.

2. Power of continuing life. There is no *living* with a scold.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

3. Livelihood. He made a *living* by his occupation. The woman spins for a *living*.—4. The benefice of a clergyman. He lost his *living* by nonconformity.

LIV'INGLY, *adv.* In a living state.

Livonica terra, a species of fine bole found in Livonia, brought to market in little cakes.

LIV'RAISON, *n.* [Fr.; Eng. *delivery*, from *livrer*, to deliver.] A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered before the work is completed.

LI'VRE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra*.] A French money of account now disused. The *livre tournois* was worth 20 sous, about 10d. sterling, the *livre parisis*, 25 sous, about one shilling. The franc is now substituted for the livre.

LIXIV'IAL, **LIXIV'IOUS**, *a.* [L. *lixivius*, from *lix*, lye.] 1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood ashes. *Lixivial* salts are those which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.—2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood.—3. Of the colour of lye; resembling lye.—4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood ashes.

LIXIV'IATE, **LIXIV'IATED**, *a.* Pertaining to lye or lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.—2. Impregnated with salts from wood ashes.

LIXIV'IATE, *v. t.* [L. *lixivia*, *lixivium*, lye.] To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes. Water is *lixiviated* by passing through ashes.

LIXIV'IATING, *ppr.* Extracting alkaline salts by letching ashes; forming lye.

LIXIVIA'TION, *n.* The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts.

LIXIV'IUM, *n.* [L. from *lix*, lye. Sp. *lexia*, Fr. *lessive*.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes. It is sometimes applied to other extracts. *Note.*—The terms *lixivial*, *lixiviate*, *lixiviation*, &c., are nearly discarded from modern chemistry.

LIZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *lézard*; L. *lacertus*; Arm. *glasard*. If *lizard* is the L. *lacerta*, there has been a change of *c* into *z* or *s*, which may be the fact. In Ethiopic, *latsekat* is lizard. Gebelin deduces the word from an Oriental word *leza*, to hide. But this is doubtful.] The popular English name of all saurian reptiles generally, as the crocodile, the alligator, the chameleon, &c; or of the species of the genus Lacerta only. Lizards, in the widest sense, are covered with scales, and their bodies are supported either by four or two legs. Their hearts have two auricles.

LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Saururus, and another of the genus Piper.

LL.D., letters standing for *Doctor of Laws*, the title of an honorary degree.

LLAMA, *n.* [A Peruvian word.] An animal of the camel kind (*Camelus llacma*, Linn., genus Auchenia, Illig.), a native of South America. It is smaller than the camel, and more shapely and lightly built; it has no hump, and its hoof is parted; when full grown, it is over four feet high, and five long. It is used as a beast of burden, and was the only one possessed by the aboriginal



Brown Llama (Auchenia llama).

Peruvians; it can carry, at a slow pace, 1 cwt. Its hide makes good leather, and its hair, of woolly nature, is in great request for weaving light wiry stuffs. The colour of the animal varies, in different individuals, but brown is the general tint; the hair being always longer, thicker, and more frizzly on the body, than on the head, neck, and legs.

LLOYD'S, *n.* Rooms in the Royal Exchange, London, for the use of underwriters, &c.

LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *la*. Whether this is a contracted word or not, does not appear.] Look; see; behold; observe. This word is used to excite particular attention in a hearer to some object of sight, or subject of discourse.

Lo, here is Christ; Matt xxiv.

Lo, we turn to the Gentiles; Acts xiii.

LOACH, **LOCHE**, *n.* [Fr. *loche*.] A small fish of the genus Cobitis, inhabiting small clear streams, and esteemed dainty food.



Loach (Cobitis barbatula).

LOAD, *n.* [Sax *hlad* or *lade*; W. *llwyth*. See LADE.] 1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. Thus we lay a *load* on a beast or on a man's shoulders, or on a cart or waggon; and we say, a light *load*, a heavy *load*. A *load* then is indefinite in quantity or weight. But by usage, in some cases, the word has a more definite signification, and expresses a certain quantity or weight, or as much as is usually carried, or as can be well sustained; as much as can be drawn by a horse or horses in a cart, waggon, &c. *Load* is never used for the cargo of a ship; this is called *loading*, *lading*, freight, or cargo.—2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. A tree may be said to have a *load* of fruit upon it.—3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance, in a literal sense.

Jove lightened of its *load*
Th' enormous mass. *Pope.*

In a figurative sense, we say, a *load* of care or grief; a *load* of guilt or crimes. —4. Weight or violence of blows.—5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne.—6. Among *miners*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight.

LOAD, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. loaded*. [*loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete, and *laden* belongs to *lade*. *Load*, from the noun, is a regular verb.] 1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried; as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or waggon. To *load* a gun, is to charge, or put in a sufficient quantity of powder, or powder and ball or shot.—2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty; in *a literal sense*, as to *load* the stomach with meat; or in *a figurative sense*, as to *load* the mind or memory.—3. To make heavy by something added or appended.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death. *Addison.*

So in a literal sense, to *load* a whip.—4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance; as, to *load* one with honours; to *load* with reproaches.

LOADED, *pp.* Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden; freighted, as a ship; having a charge of powder, or powder and shot, as a gun.—2. Burdened with any thing oppressive; as, *loaded* with cares, with guilt, or shame.

LOADER, *n.* One who puts on a load.

LOADING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.

LOADING, *n.* A cargo; a burden: also, any thing that makes part of a load.

LOADMANAGE,† *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot.

LOADSMAN,† *n.* [*load* and *man*.] A pilot.

LOADSTAR, **LODESTAR**, *n.*† [*lead* and *star*.] The star that leads; the polestar; the cynosure.

LOADSTONE, *n.* [from the verb *lead* and *stone*. The old orthography, *lodestone*, is most correct, as this word has no connection with the verb to *load*.] The natural magnet, an ore of iron, consisting of the protoxide and peroxide of iron in a state of combination. Loadstones are found in considerable masses in iron mines in Germany, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Italy, China, and several other countries. The loadstone is of a dark-grey colour, with a metallic lustre; its primitive form is the regular octahedron; specific gravity 4.25.

It was known to the ancients, and they were acquainted with the singular property which it has of attracting iron, but they appear to have been ignorant of its directive property. The loadstone has the power of communicating its properties to iron and steel, and when pieces of steel properly prepared are touched, as it is called, by the loadstone, they are called artificial magnets. [*See* COMPASS, MAGNET, NEEDLE.]

LOAF, *n. plur.* **Loaves.** [Sax. *hlaf* or *laf*; G. *leib*; Russ. *chlib* or *chleb*. The German *leib* is rendered a *loaf*, and body, waist, belly; *leiblich*, which in English, would be *loaf-like*, signifies corporeal, bodily. *Loaf* then signifies a lump or mass, from some root that signifies to set, or to collect, or to form.] 1. A mass of bread when baked. It is larger than a *cake*. The size and price of a *loaf*, in some cities, are regulated by law.—2. A mass or lump, as of sugar.—3. Any thick mass.

LOAFER, *n.* [G. *laufer*, a runner, from *laufen*, to run.] An idle man who seeks his living by sponging or expedients. [*American.*]

LOAF-SUGAR, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LOAM, *n.* [Sax. *lam*; G. *lehm*; L. *limus*; so named probably for smoothness or softness; W. *llim.*] A native clay mixed with quartz sand and occasionally with some carbonate of lime, or a soil compounded of various earths, of which the chief are silicious sand, clay, and carbonate of lime, or chalk, the clay predominating. Decayed vegetable and animal matter, in the form of humus, is often found in loams, in considerable quantities, and the soil is fertile in proportion. Iron, magnesia, and various salts, are occasionally found in loams.

LOAM, *v. t.* To cover with loam; to clay.

LOAMED, *pp.* Covered with loam.

LOAMING, *ppr.* Covering with loam.

LOAMY, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.—*A loamy soil* is one in which clay prevails [*See* LOAM], and is called heavy or light according as the clay may be more or less abundant; and sandy, gravelly, or calcareous, according as these earths predominate in the composition. In general loamy soils are more fertile than sand or chalk.

LOAN, *n.* [Sax. *læn*, *hlæn*; D. *leen*; G. *lehen*; Sax. *landes*, *læn*, a fief. *See* LEND.] 1. The act of lending; a lending.—2. That which is lent; any thing furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on the express or implied condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind, but without compensation for the use; as, a *loan* of a book or of bread.—3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. In this sense, *loan* is generally applied to money. [*See* LEND.]—4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use; as, a *loan* of credit.—*Public loan*, the name given to money borrowed by the state at a fixed rate of interest.

LOAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *lænan*; Ger. *lehnen.*] To lend. [*Not much used in Britain.*]

LOAN, LONE, or LOAN'ING, *n.* [probably allied to Eng. *lawn.*] An opening between fields of corn, near, or leading to the home-stead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards.—2. A narrow inclosed way leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another. In this sense nearly allied to Eng. *lane*. [*Scotch.*]

LOAN-OFFICE, *n.* In *America*, a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept and the interest paid to the lenders.

LOAN-OFFICER, *n.* In *America*, a public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

LOATH, *a.* [Sax. *lath*; Sw. *led*; Dan. *leede*, odious, hated. The primary sense is to thrust, to turn or drive away. *See* the verb.] 1. Literally, hating, detesting; hence,—2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.

> Long doth he stay, as *loath* to leave the land. *Davies.*

> To pardon willing, and to punish *loath*. *Waller.*

LOATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lathian*, to hate, to detest, to call, to invite; *gelathian*, to call; Goth. *lathon*, to call; Sw. *ledas*, to loathe; G. *einlaiden*, to invite, to lade or load, from *laden*, to lade, to invite, to cite or summon. *See* LADE.] 1. To feel disgust at any thing; properly, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink.

> Our soul *loatheth* this light bread; Num. xxi.

> *Loathing* the honey'd cakes, I long'd for bread. *Cowley.*

2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.

> Ye shall *loathe* yourselves in your own sight for all your evils; Ezek. xx.

> Not to reveal the secret which I *loathe*. *Waller.*

> —She *loathes* the vital air. *Dryden's Virg.*

LOATHE,† *v. i.* To create disgust.

LOATH'ED, *pp.* Hated; abhorred; turned from with disgust.

LOATH'ER, *n.* One that loathes or abhors.

LOATH'FUL, *a.* Hating; abhorring.

> Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold. *Hubberd.*

2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence.

> Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust. *Spenser.*

LOATH'ING, *ppr.* Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to; as, *loathing* food.—2. Hating; abhorring; as, *loathing* sin.

LOATH'ING, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence; Ezek. xvi.

LOATH'INGLY, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner.

LOATH'LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.

> This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray. *Donne.*

LOATH'NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

> There grew among them a general silence and *loathness* to speak. *Bacon.*

LOATH'SOME, *a.* [Sw. *ledesam.*] Causing an extreme aversion of appetite; exciting fastidiousness; Num. xi.—2. Exciting extreme disgust; offensive; as, a *loathsome* disease; Ps. xxxviii.—3. Odious; exciting hatred; abhorrence; detestable; as, *loathsome* sloth.

LOATH'SOMENESS, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence.

LOATH'SOMELY, *adv.* In a loathsome manner.

LOAVES, *n. plur.* of *Loaf*.

LOA'ZA, *n.* A genus of Chilian plants, called Chili nettles, from their stinging properties. Several species are cultivated in green-houses in Britain, and some of them are very showy.

LOB, *n.* [W. *llob*, allied to *lubber*, *looby*, *club*, &c. Qu. G. *laff.*] 1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person.—2. Something thick and heavy; as, in *lob*-worm.

LOB, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.

> And their poor jades
> *Lob* down their heads. *Shak.*

LO'BATE, LO'BATED, or LOBED, *a.* [from *lobe.*] Consisting of lobes. In *bot.*, divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins, as a *lobate* leaf.—2. A term applied by Linnæus to the feet of those birds, as the grebe, which are furnished at their sides with broad-lobed membranes.

LOB'BY, *n.* [Qu. G. *laube*, an arbour or bower.] 1. A small hall or waiting-room; also, an enclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; such as the boxes of a theatre. When the entrance to a principal apartment is through another apartment, the dimensions of which, especially in width, do not entitle it to be called a vestibule or ante-chamber, it is called a lobby.—2. A small apartment taken from a hall or entry.—3. In *a ship*, an apartment close before the captain's cabin.—4. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farm-yard.

LOB'BY-MEMBER, *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation. [*American.*]

LOB'COCK, *n.* A lob.

LOBE, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*; L. *lobus*; Gr. λοβός.] 1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.—2. The lower soft part of the ear.—3. A division of a simple leaf.—4. The cotyledon of a seed.

LOBED, *a.* Lobate,—*which see.*

LOBE'LETS, *n.* In *bot.*, small lobes.

LOBE'LIA, *n.* A very extensive genus of beautiful herbs, natives of almost all parts of the world. Class and order Pentandria monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Lobeliaceæ. *L. inflata* is the Indian tobacco, which is cultivated in North America. The *L. tupa*, or *Tupa Feuillæi*, a Chilian plant, is now common in gardens. Two species are found wild in Britain.

LOBELIA'CEÆ, *n.* [from *lobe.*] An important nat. order of monopetalous exogens, differing from Campanulaceæ, in having irregular flowers, and syngenesious stamens, but otherwise resembling them very nearly. The species principally inhabit the warmer parts of the world. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which sometimes proves dangerous when applied to the skin, or taken inwardly. Some species, however, have proved valuable curative agents, especially *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco.

LOB'LOLLY, *n.* A dish for sea-faring men.

LOB'LOLLY-BAY, *n.* The popular name of Gordonia Lasyanthus, an elegant ornamental evergreen tree of the maritime parts of the southern United States. It grows to the height of 50 or 60 feet. Its bark is useful for tanning, but its wood is of little value.

LOB'LOLLY-TREE, *n.* The Varronia alba, a West Indian tree, about 30 feet in height, whose fruit is sometimes eaten.
LOBSID ED, *a.* Hanging heavily on one side. [*See* LAPSIDED.]
LOBSPOUND, *n.* A prison.
LOB STER, *n.* [Sax. *loppestre*, or *lopystre*. The first syllable coincides with Sax. *lobbe*, a spider, and with *loppe*, a flea; probably all named from their shape or legs. The last syllable coincides with *ster*, in *spinster, minister.*] Astacus Gammarus, a crustaceous articulated animal, with an elongated somewhat cylindrical body and ten extremities. The six anterior extremities are furnished with a finger and thumb which have teeth. When one of these extremities is broken off, it will be reproduced in a few weeks; but the new one is never quite as large as the old one. They change their crust annually. They inhabit the clearest water, at the foot of rocks that impend over the sea.
LOB'ULE, *n* [Sp. *lobulo.*] A small lobe.
LO'CAL, *a* [Fr. and Sp. *local;* L. *localis:* from *locus*, place, Sans. *log:* from the root of *lay*, L. *loco.* *See* LAY] 1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. We say, the *local* situation of the house is pleasant. We are often influenced in our opinions by *local* circumstances.—2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district: as, a *local* custom. The yellow fever is *local* in its origin, and often continues for a time, to be a *local* disease.—3. In *law, local* actions are such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises; distinguished from *transitory* actions. *Local problem*, in *math.*, one that is capable of an infinite number of solutions.—*Local mi'litia*, a temporary armed force, embodied for the defence of the country, and exercised within certain limits.
LO'CALISM, *n.* The state of being local; affection for a place.
LOCAL'ITY, *n.* Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality.* *Glanville.*

2. Limitation to a county, district, or place; as, *locality* of trial.—3. Position; situation; place; particularly, geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant.—In *Scots law*, the decree of the teind court, modifying a stipend to a minister from the teinds of the parish, is called a decree of *modification;* and the adjustment or apportionment of the aggregate stipend, amongst the several heritors liable to pay it, is called a *locality.*—*Locality of a widow*, the lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.
LO'CALIZE, *v. t.* To make local.
LO'CALLY, *adv.* With respect to place; in place; as, to be *locally* separated or distant.
LO'CALS, *n.* Those paragraphs in a newspaper which relate to the city or town where the newspaper is printed.
LO'CATE, *v t.* [L. *loco, locatus;* It. *locare.*] 1. To place; to set in a particular spot or position.—2. In *America*, to select, survey, and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; or to designate a portion of land by limits; as, to *locate* a tract of a hundred acres in a particular township.—3. In *America*, to designate and determine the place of; as, a committee was appointed to *locate* a church or a court house.
LO'CATED, *pp.* Placed; situated; fixed in place.
LO'CATING, *ppr.* Placing; designating the place of.
LOCA'TION, *n.* The act of placing, or of designating the place of.—2. Situation with respect to place. The *location* of the city on a large river is favourable for commerce.—3. In the *United States*, that which is located; a tract of land designated in place.—4. In *the civil law*, a leasing on rent.—*Contract of location*, in *Scots law*, is that by which the use of any movable subject is agreed to be given for hire; or by which a person gives his work or services on the same condition.
LOCH, *n.* [Gaelic.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea; used in Scotland
LOCH, *n. Loch* or *lohoch*, is an Arabian name for a lambative or lincture.
LOCH'ABER AXE, *n.* A most formidable warlike weapon, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland.
LOCH'AGE, *n.* [Gr. λοχαγος, λοχος, a body of soldiers, and αγω, to lead.] In *Greece*, an officer who commanded a lochus or cohort, the number of men in which is not certainly known.
LOCHE. *See* LOACH.
LOCHI'A, *n* [Gr. λοχια.] Evacuations which follow childbirth
LO'CHIAL, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

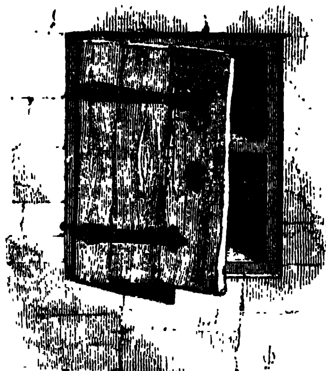
Lochaber Axe

LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *loc* or *loce*, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, a tuft or curl of hair. In the latter sense, it is the G. *locke;* L. *floccus;* Eng. *lock;* Ir. *loc*, a stop, hinderance; W. *lloc*, a mound, an inclosed place; Russ. *lokon*, a lock of hair; Sax. *lucan*, Goth. *lukan*, to lock; Dan. *lukke*, a hedge, fence, or bar; *lukker*, to shut, to inclose, to fasten, to lock; Fr. *loquet*, a latch: Arm. *licqued*, or *cliqed*, W. *clicied* *Lock* and *flock* may be of one family. The primary sense is to shut, to close, to press, strain, or drive, which may be the radical sense of *flock*, Gr. πλεκω, πλοκος, L. *plico*, as well as of *lock.*] 1. Lock, in its primary sense, is any thing that fastens; but we now appropriate the word to an instrument composed of springs, wards, and bolts of iron or steel, used to fasten doors, drawers, chests, &c. The bolts of locks are moved by keys. A good lock is the masterpiece in smithery, and requires much art and delicacy in contriving and varying the wards, springs, bolts, and other parts of which it is composed, so as to adjust them to places where they are serviceable, and to the various occasions of their use. The great desideratum is to construct a lock, so that it may not be opened by any key but its own, nor admit of being picked. Locks on outer doors are called *stock locks;* those on chamber doors, *spring locks;* and such as are hidden in the thickness of the doors to which they are applied, are called *mortise locks.* The most perfect locks are those constructed by Bramah, Chubb, Taylor, &c.—2. The part of a musket or fowling-piece or other fire-arm, which contains the pan, trigger, &c.—3. The barrier or works of a canal, which confine the water, consisting of a dam, banks or walls, with two gates or pairs of gates, which may be opened or shut at pleasure. By means of such locks vessels are transferred from a higher to a lower level, or from a lower to a higher. Whenever a canal changes its level on account of an ascent or descent of the ground through which it passes, the place where the change takes place is commanded by a lock.—4. A grapple or wrestling.—5. Any inclosure.—6. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay, or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of hair.

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Lock of water, is the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.
LOCK, or **GOWP'EN.** [Scot. *lock*, a small quantity of any thing, a handful. *Gowpen*, a handful.] In *Scots law*, the perquisite of the servant in a mill, consisting of a small quantity of meal, regulated by the custom of the mill. [*See* THIRLAGE.]
LOCK'-BOND, *n.* A course of bond stones.
LOCK'-CHAMBER, *n.* In *canals*, the area of a lock enclosed by the side walls and gates.
LOCK'-KEEPER, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.
LOCK'-PADDLE, *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.
LOCK'-PIT, *n.* The excavated area of a lock.
LOCK'-SILL, *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.
LOCK'-WEAR, *n.* A paddle-wear, in canals, an over-fall behind the upper gates, by which the waste water of the upper pond is let down through the paddle-holes into the chamber of the lock.
LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a particular instrument; as to *lock* a door; to *lock* a trunk.—2. To shut up or confine, as with a lock; as, to be *locked* in a prison. *Lock* the secret in your breast. 3. To close fast. The frost *locks* up our rivers.—4. To embrace closely; as, to *lock* one in the arms.—5. To furnish with locks, as a canal. 6. To confine; to restrain. Our shipping was *locked* up by the embargo.—7. In *fencing*, to seize the sword arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, after closing the parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him.
LOCK, *v. i.* To become fast. The door *locks* close.—2. To unite closely by mutual insertion; as they *lock* into each other.—3. *To lock up*, in *printing*, to fix the types or pages in an iron frame, so as to prepare them for press, &c.
LOCK'AGE, *n.* Materials for locks in a canal.—2. Works which form a lock on a canal.—3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.—4. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal. "The entire *lockage* will be about fifty feet on each side of the summit level."
LOCK'ED, *pp.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.
LOCK'ED-JAW, *n.* A complaint called *trismus* by medical men. It is a spastic rigidity of the under jaw, arising from cold or a wound. It often proves fatal. [*See* TETANUS.]
LOCK'ER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.—2. A small

cupboard; the recess or niche, frequently observed near an altar in a



Locker, Collingtree, Northamptonshire.

catholic church, and intended as a depository for water, oil, &c.—A *shot-locker*, in *ships*, is a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited.

LOCK'ET, *n* [Fr. *loquet*.] A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; a little case attached to a necklace, often containing a lock of hair.—2. That part of a sword scabbard where the hook is fastened.

LOCK'FÄST, *a.* Secured or fastened by a lock, as a door, chest, press, &c. A term in Scots law. The opening of *lockfast* places is an aggravation of theft.

LOCK'ING-PLATES, *n.* In *gunnery*, thin flat pieces of iron nailed on the sides of a field carriage, to prevent the wood from wearing away.

LOCK'IST, *n.* An adherent of Locke, the philosopher.

LOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a lock.

LOCK'-PIT, *n.* The excavated area of a lock.

LOCK'RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen.

LOCK'RON, *n.* A sort of Ranunculus.

LOCK'SMITH, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.

LOCK'-SPIT, *n.* In *fort.*, and in *railway engineering*, a small trench opened with a spade or plough, to mark out the lines of any work, supposed to be derived from *Locus-pit*.

LOCK'Y, *a.* Having locks or tufts.

LOCODESCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Describing a particular place or places.

LOCOFO'CO, *n.* [probably from L. *loco foci*, instead of a fire.] The American name of a friction-match. This term was sportively applied, in 1834, to the extreme portion of the democratic party, because, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York city, in which there was a great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting; when those who were in favour of extreme measures produced *loco-foco* matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their immediate object. Hence, the American radicals are called *loco-focos*, or the *loco-foco* party.

LOCOMO'TION, *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.] 1. The act of moving from place to place.—2. The power of moving from place to place. Most animals possess *locomotion*; plants have life but not *locomotion*. *Locomotion* implies a motion which is attended by change of place in the moving body, in contradistinction to motions which a body may have which is stationary. A clock, a mill, a lathe, a steam-engine, fixed in its position, have all motion, but such motion is not *locomotion*.

LOCOMO'TIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a *locomotive* animal. Most animals are distinguished from plants by their *locomotive* faculty.—*Locomotive engine*, any engine, which being employed to draw loads from one place to another, travels with the load which it draws; but since the improvement and extension of railways, the term has been exclusively applied to the steam-engines by which loads are drawn upon railways. A steam-engine employed to propel a ship, though in reality a locomotive engine, is usually called a *marine engine*.—*Locomotive power*, any kind of moving power, but especially steam, applied to the transport of loads on land, which accompanies the load which it draws. [*See* RAILWAY.]

LOCOMOTIVE, *n.* A movable steam-engine used for the traction of carriages on a railway, or a movable steam carriage for passengers, either upon a common road or on a railway.

LOCOMOTIV'ITY, *n.* The power of changing place

LOC'ULAMENT, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *locus*, *loculus*.] In *bot.*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, &c.

LOCULI'CIDAL, *a.* [from L. *loculus*.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a particular kind of dehiscence. Some fruits open by the dividing of each carpel at its midrib, so that the dissepiments stick together, and to two halves of contiguous carpels; this is called *loculicidal dehiscence*.

LO'CUS, *n.* [L. a place.] In *geom.*, a line by which a local or indeterminate problem is solved. A *locus* is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem. Thus if a right line suffice for the construction of the equation, it is called *locus ad rectum*; if a circle, *locus ad circulum*; if a parabola, *locus ad parabolam*; if an ellipse, *locus ad ellipsin*, and so on for the rest of the conic sections.—*Locus delicti*, a term in Scots law signifying the place where an offence is committed.—*Locus pœnitentiæ*, time of repentance before a probative writing is executed.—*Locus sigilli*, indicating *the place of the seal*, usually appended, with a party's signature, to a public document. The initials of the words only are printed; thus (L. S.)

Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute, contracted in French to *lieutenant*.

LO'CUST, *n.* [Lat. *locusta*, a cray fish.] The common name of a kind of insects



Locust (Gryllus migratorius).

forming a group or subgenus of *Gryllus*, Linn., having a grasshopper-like body, and large vari-coloured wings, with a power of sustaining long and high occasional flights, though their ordinary movements are desultory. *Migratory locusts* are most usually found in Asia and Africa, where they frequently swarm in countless numbers, darkening the air in their excursions, and devouring every blade of the vegetation of the land they light on. To use the expressive language of holy writ, "The [devoted] land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness;" Joel ii. 3. The soil they have bared, often becomes infected with their dead carcases; yet the latter are eaten (dried, or preserved in brine) in some parts of N. Africa and the East; Mark i. 6.—In *America*, there are several species of the genus Cicada. Under the generic name *locust*, are included by several modern entomologists the devouring locusts and the common grasshoppers.

LOCUST, *n.* A popular name of several plants and trees; as, a species of Melianthus, of Ceratonia, of Robinia, &c.

LOCUS'TA, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a term sometimes applied to the spikelet of grasses.

LO'CUST-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Robinia pseud-acacia; also, Hymenæa Courbaril. The *Honey-Locust-tree*, is the Gleditschia triacanthus. [*See* HYMENÆA.]

LOC'UTORY, *n.* [Low L. *locutorium*.] An apartment in a monastery, in which the monks were allowed to converse when silence was enjoined elsewhere.

LODE, *n.* [from Sax. *lædan*, to lead.] 1. Among *miners*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein. The lodes containing metallic ores, are said to be *alive*; others, which merely contain lapideous matters, are called *dead lodes*.

LODE-STONE, *n.* [*See* LOAD-STONE.] A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called also tin-stones; a compound of stones and sand, of different kinds and colours.

LODGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *loger*, to lodge; It. *loggia*, a lodge; *alloggiare*, to lodge. The sense is to set or throw down. In Sax. *logian* is to compose, to deposit or lay up, also to repair; Russ. *loju*, to lay, to put. It is probably allied to *lay*.] 1. To set, lay, or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. The men *lodged* their arms in the arsenal.—2. To place; to plant; to infix.

> He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast. *Addison.*

3. To fix; to settle in the heart, mind, or memory.

> I can give no reason
> More than a *lodged* hate. *Shak.*

4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. He *lodged* the prince a month, a week, or a night. [*The word usually denotes a short residence, but for no definite time.*]—5. To harbour; to cover.

> The deer is *lodged*. *Addison.*

6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping.

> The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images, than the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*

7. To throw in or on; as, to *lodge* a ball or a bomb in a fort.—8. To throw down; to lay flat.

> Our sighs, and they shall *lodge* the summer corn. *Shak.*

LODGE, *v. i.* To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place.

And *lodge* such daring souls in little men. *Pope.*

2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. We *lodged* a night at the Golden Ball. We *lodged* a week at the City Hotel. Soldiers *lodge* in tents in summer, and in huts in winter. Fowls *lodge* on trees or rocks.—3. To fall flat, as grain. Wheat and oats on strong land are apt to *lodge*.

LODGE, *n.* A small house in a park, forest, or domain, subordinate to the mansion; a temporary habitation; a hut.—2. A small house or cottage appended to a mansion, and situated at the gate of the avenue leading to the mansion house, a porter's *lodge*.—3. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells.—4. In *freemasonry*, a place where any body of masons hold their meetings; hence that body of masons, with necessary officers, &c., who meet at such a place.

LODGE'ABLE,† *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode.

LODG'ED, *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; infixed; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; laid flat.—In *her.*, a term used for the buck, hart, hind, &c., when at rest, and lying on the ground. Beasts of prey are in this position termed *couchant*.

Lodged.

LODG'ER, *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room or rooms, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.—2. One that resides in any place for a time.

LODG'ING, *ppr.* Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings.—2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.

LODG'ING, *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment; rooms hired in the house of another; a part of a house let to another, usually termed *lodgings*.

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom—the *lodging* of delight. *Spenser.*

3. Harbour; cover; place of rest.—4. Convenience for repose at night.

LODG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *logement.*] 1. The act of lodging or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time or for permanence.—2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.—3. In *milit. affairs*, an encampment made by an army.—4. A work cast up by besiegers, during their approaches in some dangerous post which they have gained, and where it is necessary to secure themselves against the enemy's fire.

LODI'CULA, *n.* In *bot.*, a name applied to the scales which occur at the base of the fruit of grasses.

LO'ESS, *n.* (löess.) A German geological term, applied to a tertiary alluvial deposit, which occurs in patches between Cologne and Basle. The term is often used by English geologists in reference to that peculiar yellow loam with calcareous concretions.

LOFFE,† *v. i.* To laugh.

LOFT, *n.* [Dan. *loft;* Sax. *lyfte*, the air, an arch, vault, or ceiling; probably allied to *lift*, Dan. *löfter*. Qu. Gr. λοφος.] 1. Properly, an elevation; hence, in a building, the elevation of one story or floor above another; hence, a floor above another; as, the second *loft;* third *loft;* fourth *loft*. Spenser seems to have used the word for the highest floor or top, and this may have been its original signification.—In *modern usage*, the term is restricted to the place immediately under the roof of a house when not used as an abode.—*Hay-loft*, a floor generally above a stable, in which hay is kept for horses.—2. A high room or place.

LOFT'ILY, *adv.* [from *lofty.*] On high; in an elevated place.—2. Proudly; haughtily.

They are corrupt and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*; Ps. lxxiii.

3. With elevation of language, diction, or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise. *Spenser.*

4. In an elevated attitude. A horse carries his head *loftily*.

LOFT'INESS, *n.* Height; elevation in place or position; altitude; as, the *loftiness* of a mountain.—2. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their tempers. *Collier.*

3. Elevation of attitude or mien; as, *loftiness* of carriage.—4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born:
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last *Dryden*

LOFT'Y, *a.* Elevated in place; high; as, a *lofty* tower; a *lofty* mountain. [*But it expresses more than high, or at least is more emphatical, poetical, and elegant.*]

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy; Is. lvii.

3. Proud; haughty; as, *lofty* looks; Is. ii.—4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime; as, *lofty* strains; *lofty* rhyme.—5. Stately; dignified; as, *lofty* steps.

LOG, *n.* [This word is probably allied to D. *log, logge*, heavy, dull, sluggish; a sense retained in *water-logged;* and to *lug, luggage*, perhaps to *clog.*] 1. A bulky piece or stick of timber unhewed. A piece of timber when hewed and squared, is not called a *log*, unless perhaps in constructing log-huts.—2. In *navigation*, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common *log* is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle of about six inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicularly in the water, with about two-thirds immersed under the surface. One end of a line, called the *log-line*, is fastened to the log, while the other is wound round a reel in the gallery of the ship. When at any time the log is thrown out of the ship while sailing, as soon as it touches the water it ceases to partake of the ship's motion, so that the ship goes on and leaves it behind, while the line is unwound from the reel, and the length of line unwound in a given time gives the rate of the ship's sailing. This is calculated by knots made on the line at certain distances, while the time is measured by a sand-glass of a certain number of seconds. The length between the knots is so proportioned to the time of the glass, that the number of knots unwound while the glass runs down, shows the number of miles the ship is sailing per hour. Thus, if the glass be a half-minute one, it will run down 120 times in an hour. Now, since a nautical mile contains about 6076 feet, the 120th part of this is about 50⅝ feet; so that if the spaces between the knots be 50⅝ feet, the number of knots and parts of a knot unwound from the reel in half a minute, is the number of miles and parts of a mile the ship runs in one hour. The part of the line between the log and the first knot, (about 5 fathoms,) is called the stray-line.—3. [Heb. לֹג, *log.*] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing, according to some authors, three quarters of a pint; according to others, five-sixths of a pint. According to Arbuthnot, it was the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and the twelfth part of a hin.

LOG,† *v. i.* To move to and fro.

LOG'-BOARD, *n.* In *navigation*, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from which is formed the log-book.

LOG'-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board.

LOG'-HEAP, *n.* A pile of logs for burning in clearing land.

LOG'-HOUSE, **LOG'-HUT**, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

LOG'-LINE *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. This is wound on a reel, called the *log-reel*.

LOG'-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound.

LOG'-ROLL, *v.t.* In *America*, to assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence log-rolling in political matters is, *do you help me and I will help you*, to gain your point.

LOG'ARITHM, *n.* [Fr. *logarithme;* Gr. λογος, ratio, and αριθμος, number.] Logarithms are the exponents of a series of powers and roots. The logarithm of a number is the exponent of the power to which another given invariable number must be raised in order to produce the first number. Thus, in the common system of logarithms, in which the invariable number is 10, the logarithm of 1000 is 3, because 10 raised to the third power is 1000. In general, if $a^x = y$, in which equation a is a given invariable number, then x is the logarithm of y. The invariable number is called the base of the system of logarithms. When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression. Thus in the common system,

Logarithms,	0	1	2	3	4	5
Natural numbers,	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000

Hence the logarithm of 1 is 0; the log-

arithm of 10 is 1; of 100, 2; of 1000, 3; and so on. The logarithms of numbers between 1 and 10 will consist of a decimal, those of numbers between 10 and 100 will consist of the integer 1 with some decimal, those of numbers between 100 and 1000 will consist of the integer 2 with some decimal, and so on. The integral part of a logarithm is called its index, and the number of units in the index is always less by 1 than the number of integer places in the number corresponding, or the number of integer places in any given number is always 1 more than the number of units in the index of its logarithm. Thus, the index of the logarithm of 5 is 0; of 25, 1; of 225, 2; and so on. The logarithms of decimals have negative indices. Thus, the index of the logarithm of .5 is —1; of .05, —2; of 005, —3; and so on, the number of units in the index being always 1 greater than the number of ciphers immediately following the decimal point. The logarithms of numbers, from 1 generally up to 10,000, are formed into tables. They are of great importance in facilitating the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division, involution and evolution; for the addition and subtraction of logarithms answer to the multiplication and division of their natural numbers. In like manner, involution is performed by multiplying the logarithm of any number by the number denoting the required power; and evolution, by dividing the logarithm by the number denoting the required root. Logarithms are also of great value in trigonometrical and astronomical calculations; but for such calculations, tables are required, in addition to those already mentioned, containing the logarithms of the sines, co-sines, tangents, co-tangents, secants, and co-secants, for every minute of the quadrant.—*Arithmetical complement of a logarithm*, the difference between the logarithm and 10,000,000. Logarithms were invented about 1614, by John Napier, of Merchiston, in Scotland; but the kind now in use were invented by Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham college, at Oxford.—*Hyperbolic logarithms*, those computed by the inventor Napier, and so called, because they are analogous to the areas of a right-angled hyperbola, between the asymptotes and the curve. They have 1 for their modulus.

LOGARITHMET'IC, LOGARITHMET'ICAL, LOGARITH'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.—*Logarithmic* or *logistic curves*, a curve so called from its properties and uses in explaining and constructing logarithms, because its ordinates are in geometrical progression, while the abscissas are in arithmetical progression; so that the abscissas are as the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. —*Logarithmic spiral* or *logistic spiral*, a curve line somewhat analogous to the common logarithmic. It intersects all its radiants at the same angle, and this angle is the modulus of the system of logarithms which the particular spiral represents. Also, its involute and evolute are the same curve with itself.

LOG'GATS,† *n.* The name of a play or game, the same as is now called *kittle-kins*. It was prohibited by Stat. 33 Henry VIII.

LOG'GERHEAD, *n.* [*log* and *head*.] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thick-skull.—2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle; used to heat tar. —3. A species of marine turtle.—*To fall to loggerheads* or *to go to loggerheads*, to come to blows; to fall to fighting without weapons.

LOG'GERHEADED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.

LOG'IC, *n.* [Fr. *logique*; It. *logica*; L. *id.*; from the Gr. λογικη, from λογος, reason, λεγω, to speak.] Various definitions have been given of logic, some including too little, and others too much. Logic has been called the Art of Reasoning: this definition has been properly amended by calling it the Science as well as the Art of Reasoning; meaning, by the former, the analysis of the mental process which takes place whenever we reason; and, by the latter, the rules grounded upon that analysis for conducting the process correctly. But the word Reasoning, again, is ambiguously used. In one of its acceptations it means syllogizing, or that mode of inference which may be called concluding from generals to particulars. The better definition of this term, however, and that which accords more with the general usage of the English language, makes it signify the inferring of any assertion from assertions already admitted. But the province of logic is wider than reasoning even in this extensive sense, for it undoubtedly includes, for instance, precision of language and accuracy of classification; in other words, definition and division. These various operations might be brought within the compass of the science, by defining logic as the science which treats of the operations of the human understanding in the pursuit of truth. This definition, however, includes too much. Truths are known to us in two ways: some are known directly and of themselves; some through the medium of other truths. It is only with the latter that logic has to do. Logic is not the science of belief, but the science of proof. But as the far greatest portion of our knowledge, whether of general truths, or of particular facts, is avowedly matter of inference, our definition of logic is in danger of including the whole field of knowledge; unless we qualify it by some further limitation, showing where the domain of the other arts and sciences, and of common prudence, ends, and that of logic begins. The distinction is, that the science or knowledge of the particular subject matter furnishes the evidence, while logic furnishes the principles and rules of the estimation of evidence: logic points out what relations must subsist between data, and whatever can be concluded from them. "Logic, then, is the science of the operations of the understanding which are subservient to the estimation of evidence: both the process itself of proceeding from known truths to unknown, and all intellectual operations auxiliary to this." Logic was highly valued, perhaps overvalued, among the ancient philosophers. The Stoics in particular were celebrated for their application of its principles to their own favourite metaphysical discussions. From the abuse of logical knowledge arose the celebrated fallacies of the Sophists. Zeno is called the father of logic or dialectics; but it was then treated with particular reference to the art of disputation, and soon degenerated into the minister of sophistry. It is to Aristotle, however, that the science owes, not only its first exposition, but its complete development. His logical writings were called *Organon* in later ages, and for almost two thousand years after him maintained authority in the schools of the philosophers, and in the middle ages it became the foundation of the scholastic philosophy, which was little better than a revival, under another form, of the logic of the Athenian Sophists. [*See* ORGANON.]

LOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; taught in logic; as, *logical* subtilties.—2. According to the rules of logic; as, a *logical* argument or inference. This reasoning is strictly *logical*.—3. Skilled in logic; furnished with logic; discriminating; as, a *logical* head.—4. Rational; relating to reason; according to reason.

LOG'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic; as, to argue *logically*.

LOGI''CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in logic; a teacher or professor of logic; an able arguer.

> Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke. *Pope.*

LOGIS'TIC, or LOGIS'TICAL, *a.* Relating to sexagesimal fractions.

LOGIS'TICS, or LOGIS'TICAL ARITHMETIC, *n.* A name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations.—*Logistic logarithms*, certain logarithms of sexagesimal fractions useful in astronomical calculations.

LOG'MAN, *n.* A man who carries logs. —2. In the *United States*, one whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill.

LO'GOGRAPH'IC, LO'GOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to logography.

LOGOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. λογος, a word, and γραφω, a writing.] A method of printing, in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter; also, a system of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand.

LOG'OGRIPH, or LOG'OGRYPH,† *n.* [Gr. λογος and γριφος.] A sort of riddle.

LOGOM'ACHIST, *n.* One who contends about words.

LOGOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. λογος, word, and μαχη, contest, altercation.] Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words.

LOGOMET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. λογος, ratio, and μετρεω, to measure.] A *logometric* scale is intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

LOG'WOOD, *n.* The popular English name of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum. A tree and wood found very commonly in many parts of the West Indies and adjoining continent, especially Honduras, on which account it has been called Campeachy wood. It belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the height of 20 or 24 feet, with crooked irregular branches, armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red colour, and so heavy as to sink in water. It

is much used in dyeing, and its colouring matter is derived from a principle called *hematine* or *hæmatoxyline*. Logwood contains, besides, resin, oil, acetic



Logwood (Hæmatoxylon Campechianum).

acid, salts of potash, a little sulphate of lime, alumina, peroxide of iron, and manganese. It is employed in calico-printing to give a black or brown colour, and also in the preparation of some lakes.—In *med.*, an extract of it is used as an astringent.

LO'HOCK, *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup.

LOI'MIC, *a.* [Gr. λοιμος, contagious matter.] Relating to the plague or contagious disorders.

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lend;* G. D. *lende;* W. *clun;* Arm. *lænenn* or *loinch;* Ir. *luan* or *bleun;* L. *clunis;* G. *lehne,* support, prop, back. This word seems to be allied to *lean, incline.*] The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the ossa ilium or haunch bones, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called also the *reins.*—2. In the *singular number,* the back of a beast cut for food.

LOIT'ER, *v. i.* [D. *leuteren;* Russ. *leitayu* or *letayu.* Qu. its alliance to *late* and *let.*] To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

If we have *loitered,* let us quicken our pace. *Rogers.*

LOIT'ERED, *pp.* Lingered; delayed; moved slowly.

LOIT'ERER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

Ever listless *loiterers,* that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty and no friend. *Pope.*

LOIT'ERING, *ppr.* Lingering; delaying; moving slowly.

LOIT'ERINGLY, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

LOKE or **LOK,** *n.* [Qu. Ir. *loch,* dark; Gr. λυγη, darkness.] 1 In the *Scandinavian myth.,* the evil deity, the author of all calamities; answering to the Arimanes of the Persians. Loke, said to be the son of the giant Farbaute, is beautiful of body. His daughter Hela is the goddess of the lower regions, half blue and half flesh colour, and with a terrible figure. Another of his progeny is the serpent Jormungandur, which surrounds the whole earth.—2. A close narrow lane [*Local.*]

LOLI'GO, *n.* [L.] A genus of cephalopodous molluscs. [*See* CUTTLEFISH.]

LOL'IUM, *n.* [L.] A genus of grasses, containing a few species common in many parts of the northern hemisphere. One species (*L. perenne*) is the common rye-grass of the farmer, one of the most valuable of our pasture grasses; another species is *L. temulentum,* or darnel, which has poisonous narcotic qualities.

L. temulentum.

LOLL, *v. i.* [Eth. *alolo,* to thrust out the tongue. The sense of this word is to throw, to send. Hence it coincides with the Gr. λαλεω, W. *lloliaw,* to speak, to prate, G. *lallen.* It coincides also with *lull,* to appease, that is, to throw down.] 1. To recline; to lean; properly, to throw one's self down; to lie at ease.

Void of care he *lolls* supine in state. *Dryden.*

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labour or exertion.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at his feet. *Dryden.*

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couched around, and *lolled* their tongues. *Dryden.*

LOLL'ARD, *n.* [Qu. G. *lullen, lollen,* to prate or to sing.] The *Lollards* were a sect of early reformers in Germany and England, the followers of Wickliff.

LOLL'ARDY, *n.* The doctrines of the Lollards.

LOLL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue.

LOM'BARD, *n.* A native of Lombardy in Italy.—2. A name anciently given in England to a banker or money-lender, as this profession was first exercised in London by natives of Lombardy.

LOMBARD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards; an epithet applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy.

LO'MENT or **LOMENT'UM,** *n.* [L. *lomentum.*] An elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It consists, like the legume, of two valves, with the seeds attached to the under suture, but is divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.

LOMENTA'CEÆ, *n.* A Linn. nat. order of plants, many of which furnish beautiful tinctures or dyes, and whose seeds are contained in a loment.

Loment of Sainfoin.

LOMENTA'CEOUS, *a* [L. *lomentum,* bean meal, a colour.] Furnished with a loment. A *lomentaceous* dehiscence of a pericarp is when articulations take place across the legume, and it falls into several pieces.

LOM'ONITE, *n.* Laumonite; or diprismatic zeolite.

LOMP, *n.* A kind of roundish fish.

LON'DON-CLAY, *n.* The most considerable of the tertiary formations of Great Britain is thus designated from its development in the valley of the Thames under and around the metropolis. This formation consists of a bluish or blackish clay lying immediately over the plastic clay and sand, and is an upper member of the arenaceous and argillaceous formation that covers the chalk. It contains layers of ovate or flattish masses of argillaceous limestone, called *Septaria.* The shells of the London clay mostly belong to genera inhabiting our present seas.

LON'DONER, *n.* A native or citizen of London.

LON'DONISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to London.

LON'DONIZE, *v. t.* To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London.

LON'DON PRIDE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Saxifraga, the *S. umbrosa.* It is a well-known plant, common in every cottage-garden, and also known by the name of *none-so-pretty.*

LON'DON ROCKET, *n.* A British plant of the genus Sisymbrium, the *S. irio* of Linn., common on every old wall.

LONE, *a.* [Dan. *lön,* a corner, nook, a lurking place; secrecy; *lönlig,* Sw. *lönnlig,* private, close, clandestine. The radical sense is probably to separate, or rather to withdraw or retire, and the word may be allied to Fr. *loin.* If *alone* is composed of *all* and *one,* which the Teutonic dialects indicate, it has no connection with *lone.*] 1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company.

And leave you in *lone* woods and empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighbourhood; as, a *lone* house.—3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

LONE, *n.* A lane. [*Local See* LOAN.]

LONE'LINESS, *n.* Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. He was weary of the *loneliness* of his habitation.—2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness.* *Shak.*

LONE'LY, *a.* Solitary; retired; sequestered from company or neighbours; as, a *lonely* situation; a *lonely* cell.—2. Solitary; as, the *lonely* traveller.—3. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company.

LONENESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion.

LONESOME, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.

How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear! *Blackmore.*

LONESOMELY, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

LONESOMENESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, *a.* [Sax. *long, lang,* and *leng;* G. *lange;* Goth. *laggs;* L. *longus;* Fr *long.* The Gothic word seems to connect this word with *lag,* in the sense of drawing out, whence delaying.] 1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to *short,* and contradistinguished from *broad* or *wide.* *Long* is a relative term; for a thing may be *long* in respect to one thing, and *short* with respect to another. We apply *long* to things greatly extended, and to things which exceed the common measure. We say, a *long* way, a *long* distance, a

long line, and *long* hair, *long* arms. By the latter terms, we mean *hair* and *arms* exceeding the usual length.—2. Drawn out or extended in time; as, a *long* time; a *long* period of time; a *long* while; a *long* series of events; a *long* sickness or confinement; a *long* session; a *long* debate.—3. Extended to any certain measure expressed; as, a span *long*; a yard *long*; a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, &c.—4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time.

Death will not be *l ng* in coming. *Eccles.*

5. Tedious; continuing to a great length.

A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

6. Continued in a séries to a great extent; as, a *long* succession of princes; a *long* line of ancestors.—7. Continued in sound; protracted; as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.—8. Continued; lingering or longing.

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*

9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views. *Burke.*

Long home, the grave or death; Eccles. xii.

LONG,† *n.* Formerly, a musical note like a P, whose length in common time was equal to four semibreves.

LONG, *adv.* To a great extent in space; as, a *long* extended line.—2. To a great extent in time; as, they that tarry *long* at the wine; Prov. xxiii.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*; Exod. xix.

So in composition we say, *long*-expected, *long*-forgot.—3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, not *long* before; not *long* after; *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cæsar.—4. Through the whole extent or duration of.

The God who fed me all my life *long* to this day; Gen. xlviii.

The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*. *Spenser.*

LONG,† *adv.* [Sax. *gelang*, cause or fault; Qu. *belonging to*, as the cause.] By means of; by the fault of; owing to.

Mistress, all this evil is *long* of you. *Shak.*

LONG,† *v. t.* To belong.

LONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *langian*, with *after*. We now say, to *long after*, or to *long for*. The sense is to reach or stretch toward.] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly.

I *long* to see you; Rom. i.

I have *longed* after thy precepts; Ps. cxix.

I have *longed* for thy salvation; Ps. cxix.

2. To have a preternatural craving appetite; as, a *longing* woman.—3. To have an eager appetite; as, to *long* for fruit.

LON'GAN, *n.* A Chinese fruit called Litchi, and produced by Euphoria Longana, or Nephelium Longan.

LONGANIM'ITY, *n.* [L. *longanimitas*; *longus*, long, and *animus*, mind.] Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offences.

LONG'-ARMED, *a.* Furnished with long arms.

LONG'BOAT, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

LONG'BOW, *n.* A weapon of offence; the favourite national weapon of the English from the time of Edward II. down to the period when fire-arms were introduced. It was made of yew, ash, &c., and of the height of the archer; the arrow was usually half the length of the bow. [*See* Bow.]

LONG'-BURIED, *a.* Having been long buried.

LONG'-CONCEALED, *a.* Having been long concealed.

LONG'-CONTINUED, *a.* Enduring or continuing a long time.

LONG'-DELAYED, *a.* Delayed a long time.

LONGE, *n.* (lunj.) A pass or thrust with a sword. [*See* ALLONGE.]

LONGE, *v. i.* (lunj.) To make a pass with a rapier.

LON''GER, *a.* [comp. of *long*.] More long; of greater length; as, a *longer* course.

LON''GER, *adv.* For a greater duration. This evil can be endured no *longer*.

LON''GEST, *a.* Of the greatest extent; as, the *longest* line.

LON''GEST, *adv.* For the greatest continuance of time. They who live *longest*, are most convinced of the vanity of life.

LONG-ESTAB'LISHED, *a.* Having been long established.

LONGE'VAL, *a.* [L. *longus* and *ævum*.] Long lived.

LONGEV'ITY, *n.* [L. *longævitas*; *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly among the abstemious. *Arbuthnot.*

LONGE'VOUS, *a.* [L. *longævus*, supra.] Living a long time; of great age.

LONG'-FANGED, *a.* Having long fangs.

LONG-FORGOT'TEN, *a.* Forgotten a long time.

LONG'-HEADED, *a.* Having a great extent of thought.

LONGIM'ANOUS, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *manus*, hand.] Having long hands.

LONGIM'ETRY, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths, whether accessible or inaccessible.

LONG'ING, *ppr.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.

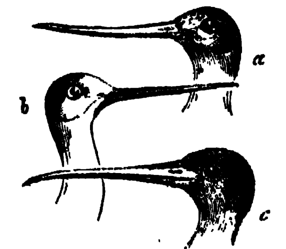
LONG'ING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONG'INGLY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

LONGIN'QUITY, *n.* [L. *longinquitas*.] Great distance.

LONGIPEN'NES, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *penna*, a wing.] Cuvier's family name for the long-winged oceanic birds, such as the petrels, albatrosses, &c.

LONGIROS'TRES, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, a beak or bill.] Cuvier's name for a family of wading birds (*oiseaux de rivage*), having long bills, in which he includes the Ibis, Numenius, Scolopax, and several other genera. He remarks that the avoceta (*Recurvirostra*, Linn.) can be placed nowhere but at the end of the *Longirostres*.



Longirostres.
a Black-tailed Godwit. b Stilt Plover. c Glossy Ibis.

LONG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LON'GITUDE, *n.* [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.] 1. Properly, length; as, the *longitude* of a room; but in this sense not now used. Appropriately, in geography.—2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward; or the distance of any place from a given meridian, or more properly the arc of the equator intercepted, between the meridian of the place and some fixed meridian. It is reckoned to 180° eastward or westward. That meridian from which the longitude is reckoned is called the first meridian. In this country, longitudes are reckoned from the meridian of the royal observatory at Greenwich. The *difference of longitude* of two places is the arc of the equator intercepted between their meridians. It is equal to the excess of the one longitude above the other when they are of the same name, (that is, both east or both west,) and to their sum when of contrary names. The longitude, or the difference of longitude, may be reckoned on any parallel of latitude as well as on the equator. Boston, in North America, is situated in the 71st degree of *longitude* west from Greenwich. To be able to ascertain precisely the *longitude* of a ship at sea, is a great desideratum in navigation.—3. The longitude of a heavenly body, is the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the point Aries, and that secondary to the ecliptic which passes through the body. It is reckoned according to the order of the signs. —*Geocentric longitude*, the longitude of a planet as seen from the earth; that is, the point of the ecliptic to which it perpendicularly corresponds, as seen from the earth's centre.—*Heliocentric longitude*, the longitude of a planet as seen from the sun. [*See* GEOCENTRIC and HELIOCENTRIC.]

LONGITU'DINAL, *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* distance.—2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across; as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body. The *longitudinal* suture of the head runs between the coronal and lamdoidal sutures.

LONGITU'DINALLY, *adv.* In the direction of length.

Some of the fibres of the human body are placed *longitudinally*, others transversely. *Encyc.*

LONG'-LEGGED, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG'LIVED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

LONG'-LOST, *a.* Lost a long time.

LONG'-LOVED, *a.* Being loved a long time.

LONG'LY,† *adv.* With longing desire.

LONG'-MEASURE, *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONG'-NECKED, *a.* Having a long neck.

LONG'NESS, *n.* Length. [*Lit. us.*]

LONG'-NURSED, *a.* Nursed a long time.

LONGOBA'RDI, *n. pl.* The Longobards; the natives of ancient Germany, supposed to have inhabited the territory east of the Elbe, towards the southern shores of the Baltic. During

the decline of the Roman power, this nation (A. D. 568), under their chief Alboin, overran northern Italy, settled in the lands which they had conquered, and made Pavia the capital of the country, yet called Lombardy. The Longobardi were conquered by Charlemagne, and their territory was annexed to the Carlovingian empire. [*See* LOMBARD.]

LONG-PART'ED, *a.* Having been long separated.

LONG'PLANE, or **JOINTER**, *n.* The longest of a joiner's bench planes.

LONG-PRIM'ER, *n.* A printing type of a size between small-pica and bourgeois. It is the type mostly used in printing volumes in 12mo, or for small 8vos.

LONG'-PROMISED, *a.* Having been long promised.

LONG-RUN, *n.* The whole course of things taken together; and hence the ultimate result; as, Honesty may not always seem to be the best policy, but it really is so in the *long-run*

LONG'-SETTLED, *a.* Having been long settled

LONG'-SHAFTED, *a.* Having a long shaft.

LONG'-SHANKED, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness.

LONG-SIGHTED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind or intellect.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.—2. In *med.*, presbyopia; that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly. [*See* PRESBYOPIA.]

LONG'SOME,† *a.* Extended in length; tiresome: tedious; as, a *longsome* plain.

LONG'SPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length; tedious.

LONG'-STRETCHING, *a.* Stretching far.

LONG-SUF'FERANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience.

LONG-SUF'FERING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering*, and abundant in goodness; Ex. xxxiv.

LONG-SUF'FERING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offence.

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and *long-suffering?* Rom. ii.

LONG'-TAIL, *n.* A name formerly given to a gentleman's dog, having the tail uncut, and qualified for hunting; other dogs being required to have their tails cut. Hence the phrase, *cut and long tail*, was used to signify gentlefolks and others as they might come.

LONG'-TIMBERS, *n.* In *ship building*, those timbers in the cant-bodies which reach from the deadwood to the head of the second futtock.

LONG'-TONGUED, *a.* Rating; babbling.

LONG'WAYS. A mistake for *Longwise.*

LONG-WIND'ED, *a.* Long-breathed; tedious in speaking, argument, or narration; as, a *long-winded* advocate.

LONG'-WISE, *adv.* In the direction of length: lengthwise. [*Lit. us.*]

LONI'CERA. A genus of plants, the species of which are called *honeysuckle.* [*See* HONEYSUCKLE.] Later botanists have separated the common honeysuckle, or woodbine, from the other species of Lonicera, making it a separate genus, *Caprifolium.*

LONISH,† *a.* Somewhat solitary.

LOO, *n.* A game at cards.

LOO, *v. t.* To beat the opponents by winning every game at *loo.*

LOOB'ILY, *adv.* [*See* LOOBY.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

LOOB'Y, *n.* [W. *llabi*, a tall lank person, a looby, a lubber, a clumsy fellow; *llob*, a blockhead, an unwieldy lump.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Who could give the *looby* such airs? *Swift.*

LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurvated, as they approach the stem.

LOOF. In *seamen's language.* *See* LUFF, which is the word used.

LOOF, or **LUFE**, *n.* [Moes. Goth. *lofa.*] The palm of the hand. [*Scotch.*]

LOOF'ED,† *a.* [*See* ALOOF.] Gone to a distance.

LOOK, *v. i.* [Sax. *locian*; G. *lugen*; Sans. *loch*, *lokhan.* It is perhaps allied to W. *llygu*, to appear, to shine. [*See* LIGHT.] The primary sense is to stretch, to extend, to shoot; hence, to direct the eye. We observe its primary sense is nearly the same as that of *seek.* Hence, to *look for* is to *seek.*] 1. To direct the eye toward an object, with the intention of seeing it. When the object is within sight, *look* is usually followed by *on* or *at.* We *look on* or *at* a picture, we *look on* or *at* the moon; we cannot *look on* or *at* the unclouded sun without pain. *At*, after *look*, is not used in our version of the Scriptures. In common usage, *at* or *on* is now used indifferently in many cases, and yet in other cases, usage has established a preference. In general, *on* is used in the more solemn forms of expression. Moses was afraid to *look on* God. The Lord *look on* you and judge. In these and similar phrases, the use of *at* would be condemned, as expressing too little solemnity. In some cases *at* seems to be more properly used before very distant objects; but the cases can hardly be defined. The particular direction of the eye is expressed by various modifying words; as, to *look down*, to *look up*, to *look back*, to *look forward*, to *look from*, to *look round*, to *look out*, to *look under.* When the object is not in sight, *look* is followed by *after*, or *for.* Hence, to *look after*, or *look for*, is equivalent to *seek* or *search*, or to expect.—2. To see; to have the sight or view of.

Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass, And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*

3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. *Look* at the conduct of this man; view it in all its aspects. Let every man *look* into the state of his own heart. Let us *look* beyond the received notions of men on this subject.—4. To expect.

He must *look* to fight another battle, before he could reach Oxford. [*Lit. us.*] *Clarendon.*

5 To take care; to watch.

Look that ye bind them fast. *Shak.*

6. To be directed.

Let thine eyes *look* right on; Prov. iv.

7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. The patient *looks* better then he did. The clouds *look* rainy.

I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*

Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *Watts.*

So we say, to *look* stout or big; to *look* peevish; to *look* pleasant or graceful.—8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.

The gate that *looketh* toward the north; Ezek. viii.

The east gate of the Lord's house, that *looketh* eastward; Ezek. xi.

To look about, to look on all sides, or in different directions.—*To look about one*, to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded.—*To look after*, to attend; to take care of; as, to *look after* children.—2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth; Luke xxi.

3. To seek; to search.

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereto it has now retreated. *Woodward.*

To look for, to expect; as, to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship.

Look now *for* no enchanting voice. *Milton.*

2. To seek; to search; as, to *look for* lost money, or lost cattle.—*To look into*, to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to *look into* the works of nature; to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.

Which things the angels desire to *look into*; 1 Pet. i.

To look on, to regard; to esteem.

Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer. *Dryden.*

3. To be a mere spectator.

I'll be a candle-holder and *look on.* *Shak.*

To look over, to examine one by one; as, to *look over* a catalogue of books; to *look over* accounts.—*To overlook*, has a different sense, to pass over without seeing.—*To look out*, to be on the watch. The seaman *looks out* for breakers.—*To look to*, to watch; to take care of.

Look well *to* thy herds; Prov. xxvii.

2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from. The creditor may *look to* the surety for payment.

Look to me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; Is. xlv.

To look through, to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.—*To look black*, to frown; to show displeasure.

LOOK, *v. t.* To seek; to search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place.† *Spenser.*

2. To influence by looks or presence; as, to *look down* opposition.

A spirit fit to start into an empire, And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*

To look out, to search for and discover. *Look out* associates of good reputation.—*To look one another in the face*, to meet for combat; 2 Kings xiv.—*To look up a thing*, is to search for it and find it; as, I do not know where the book is, I must *look it up.*

LOOK! *exclam.* [imperative of preceding verb.] Lo! see! a word used to excite attention.

LOOK, *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high *look* is an index of pride; a downcast *look* indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind.

Pain, disgrace, and poverty have frightful looks. *Locke.*
2. The act of looking or seeing. Every *look* filled him with anguish.—3. View; watch.
LOOK'ED, *pp.* Searched for; sought.
LOOK'ER, *n.* One who looks.—A *looker on*, a mere spectator; one that *looks on*, but has no agency or interest in the affair.
LOOK'ING, *ppr.* Seeking.
LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.
There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass.* *South.*
LOOK'-OUT, *n.* View; watch; a careful looking or watching for any object or event.
LOOL, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.
LOOM, *n.* [Sax. *loma, geloma*, utensils.] 1. In *composition*, *heir-loom*, in *law*, is a personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it; such as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like.—2. A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver works thread into cloth. Looms are of various structures, accommodated to the various kinds of materials to be woven and the modes of weaving them.
Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the *loom* and the distaff. *Rambler.*
—*Hand-loom*, a loom wrought by the hand.—*Jacquard-loom.* *See* JACQUARD.—*Power-loom*, a loom wrought by steam.
3. [Dan. *lom* or *loom*, G. *lohme.*] A fowl of the size of a goose.—4. That part of an oar which is within board. This word originally signified an utensil or tool, and it is used in this signification in the Scottish dialect. Thus *work-looms*, *milk-looms*, signify utensils or instruments appertaining to working and milking.
LOOM, *v. i.* [Qu. Sax. *leoman*, to shine, from *leoma*, a beam of light. This does not give the exact sense of the word as now used.] 1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly; as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. The ship *looms* large, or the land *looms* high.
2. To rise and to be eminent, in a moral sense.
On no occasion does he (Paul) *loom* so high and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason.*
LOOM'-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind.
LOOM'ING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.
LOOM'ING, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere, called by the French *mirage.*
LOON, *n.* [Scot. *loun* or *loon.* Qu. Sax. *lun*, needy, or Ir. *liun*, sluggish.] 1. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal.—2. A sea-fowl of the genus Colymbus. [Ice. *lunde.*]
LOOP, *n.* [Ir. *lubam*, to bend or fold; *lub, luba*, a thong, a loop.] 1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening.
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*
To hang a doubt on. *Shak.*
2. In *iron-works*, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.—3. In *gunnery*, a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.—4. In *arch.*, a small narrow window, or aperture; a loophole.
LOOP'ED, *a.* Full of holes.
LOOP'HOLE, *n.* A small aperture in the bulk-head and other parts of a merchant ship, through which small arms are fired at an enemy.—2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage.—3. A passage for escape; means of escape.—3. *Loopholes* are narrow openings in walls, parapets, staircases, &c., in *castellated arch.*, to shoot arrows and other missiles from. Since the invention of gunpowder, embrasures have been substituted for loopholes.—4. A term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods are delivered.
LOOP'HOLED, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape.
LOOP'ING, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination. [D. *loopen*, to run.]
LOORD,† *n.* [D. *lær*, a clown; Fr. *lourd*, Sp. *lerdo*, heavy, dull, gross.] A dull, stupid fellow; a drone.
LOOSE, *v. t.* (loos.) [Sax. *lysan, alysan, leosan*; G. *lösen*; Gr. λύω, contracted from the same root. The W. *llaesu*, signifies to relax, but may be from the root of *lax.* These words coincide with the Ch. Syr. Ar. and Heb. חלץ, *chalatz.*] 1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening.
Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion? Job xxxviii.
Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her; *loose* them, and bring them to me; Matt. xxi.
2. To relax.
The joints of his loins were *loosed*; Dan. v.
3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty.
The captive exile hasteneth that he may be *loosed*; Is. li.
4. To free from obligation.
Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife; 1 Cor. vii.
5. To free from any thing that binds or shackles; as, a man *loosed* from lust and pelf.—6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive.
Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity; Luke xiii.
7. To disengage; to detach: as, to *loose* one's hold.—8. To put off.
Loose thy shoe from off thy foot; Josh. v.
9. To open.
Who is worthy to open the book, and to *loose* the seals thereof? Rev. v.
10. To remit; to absolve.
Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth, shall be *loosed* in heaven; Matt. xvi.
To loose a sail, to unfurl or cast it loose in order to its being *set*, or dried, after rainy weather.
LOOSE, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbour.
Now when Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia; Acts xiii.
LOOSE, *a.* [Goth. *laus*; G. *los.* Qu. W. *llas*, loose, lax.] 1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined; as, the *loose* sheets of a book.—2. Not tight or close; as, a *loose* garment.—3. Not crowded; not close or compact.
With horse and chariots rank'd in *loose* array. *Milton.*
4. Not dense, close, or compact; as, a cloth or fossil of *loose* texture.—5. Not close; not concise; lax; as, a *loose* and diffuse style.—6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; as, a *loose* way of reasoning.—7. Not strict or rigid; as, a *loose* observance of rites.—8. Unconnected; rambling; as, a *loose* indigested play.
Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages. *Watts.*
9. Of lax bowels.—10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved.
Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them as they can. *Atterbury.*
11. Disengaged; free from obligation; with *from* or *of.*
Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thought? [*Lit. us.*] *Addison.*
12. Wanton; unrestrained in behaviour; dissolute; unchaste; as, a *loose* man or woman.—13. Containing unchaste language; as, a *loose* epistle.—*To break loose*, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence.—*To set loose*, to set at liberty; to free from restraint or confinement.
LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint liberty.
Come, give thy soul a *loose.* *Dryden.*
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow. *Addison.*
We use this word only in the phrase, *give a loose.* The following use of it, "he runs with an unbounded *loose*," is obsolete.
LOOS'ED, *pp.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint.
LOOSELY, *adv.* (loos'ly.) Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged; as, things *loosely* tied or connected.—2. Without confinement.
Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser.*
3. Without union or connection.
Part *loosely* wing the region. *Milton.*
4 Irregularly; not with the usual restraints.
A bishop living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden.*
5. Negligently: carelessly; heedlessly; as, a mind *loosely* employed.—6. Meanly; slightly.
A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*
7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely.
LOOS'EN, *v. t.* (loos'n.) [from *loose*, or it is the Saxon infinitive retained.] 1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; as, to *loosen* a string when tied, or a knot; to *loosen* a joint; to *loosen* a rock in the earth.—2. To render less dense or compact; as, to *loosen* the earth about the roots of a tree.—3. To free from restraint.
It *loosens* his hands and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*
4 To remove costiveness from; to facilitate or increase alvine discharges.
Fear *looseneth* the belly. *Bacon.*
LOOS'EN, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.
LOOS'ENED, *pp.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.
LOOSENESS, *n.* (loos'ness.) The state of being loose or relaxed; a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed, or compact: as, the *looseness* of a cord; the *looseness* of a robe; the *looseness* of the skin; the *looseness* of earth, or of the texture of cloth.—2. The state opposite to rigour or rigidness; laxity; levity; as, *looseness* of morals or of principles.—3. Irregularity; habitual

deviation from strict rules; as, *looseness* of life.—4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity.—5. Flux from the bowels; diarrhœa.

LOOSE HOUSE, *n.* An apartment, without stalls, for the accommodation of such horses as it is improper to tie up.

LOOS'ENING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness, tension, or fixedness; rendering less compact.

LOOSESTRIFE, *n.* (loos'strife.) In *bot.*, the English popular name of several species of plants, of the genera Lysimachia and Lythrum. [*See* LYSIMACHIA, LYTHRUM.]

LOOS'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOOT'Y, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a plunderer; the same as Pindary.

LOP, *v. t.* [I know not the affinities of this word, unless it is *lob*, or the W. *llab*, a stroke; *llabiaw*, to *slap* or strike, or the Eng. *flap*, or Ir. *lubam*, to bend The primary sense is evidently to fall or fell, or to strike down, and I think it connected with *flap*.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

> With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milton.*

2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts.

> Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

3. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to *lop* the trees or saplings of a hedge.—4. To let fall; to *flap*; as, a horse *lops* his ears.

LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.

> Else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

LOPE, † *pret.* of *leap.* [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen.*]

LO'PHIADÆ, *n.* [from λοφος, a crest, or eminence.] A family of fishes of the order acanthopterygii, distinguished by the bones of the carpus being elongated, and forming a kind of arm, which supports the pectoral fins. The angler or fishing frog belongs to this family.

LOPHI'ODON, *n.* [Gr. λοφος, a crest, or eminence, and οδους, a tooth.] A fossil genus of animals now entirely extinct, allied to the tapir, rhinocëros, and hippopotamus; so named from certain points or eminences on the teeth.

LOP'PED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.

LOP'PER, *n.* One that lops.

LOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.

LOP'PING, *n.* That which is cut off.

LOP'PING, *n.* The cutting off of all the branches of a tree, except the crop or leading shoot, for the sake of the profit to be derived from them: as, contrasted with *pruning*, by which some of the branches are cut off for the sake of the tree.

LOQUA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *loquax*, from *loquor*, to speak. Eng. to *clack*.] 1. Talkative; given to continual talking.

> *Loquacious*, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking; noisy.

> Blind British bards, with volant touch,
> Traverse *loquacious* strings. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.

LOQUA'CIOUSNESS, } *n.* [L. *loquacitas.*] Talk-
LOQUAC'ITY, } ativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

> Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants, chiefly inhabiting the tropical parts of Asia and America. They are in nearly all cases true parasites, growing upon the branches of trees. There is but one species found wild in England, the common mistletoe (*Viscum album*). A species of Loranthus occurs in the south of Europe. The bark of the species is usually astringent, and the berries contain a viscid matter like birdlime.

LO'RATE, *a.* [L. *lorum*, a thong, a strap.] In *bot.*, shaped like a thong or strap.

LORD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford.* This has been supposed to be compounded of *hlaf*, loaf, and *ford*, *afford*, to give; and hence a *lord* is interpreted, a *bread-giver*. But *lady* in Saxon, is in like manner written *hlæfdæg*; and *dæg* can hardly signify a giver. The word occurs in none of the Teutonic dialects, except the Saxon; and it is not easy to ascertain the original signification of the word. I question the correctness of the common interpretation.] 1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor; one at the head of any business; a monarch.

> Man over man
> He made not *lord*. *Milton.*
> But now I was the *lord*
> Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*

2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler.—3. A husband.

> Aloft in bitterness of soul deplored
> My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*. *Pope.*

My *lord* also being old; Gen. xviii.

4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor; as, the *lord* of the manor.—5. A nobleman; a title of honour in Great Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops also, as members of the house of lords, are lords of parliament. Thus we say, *lords* temporal and spiritual By courtesy also the title is given to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls.—6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters. The mayor of London, of York, and of Dublin have this title; also, the judges while presiding in court.—*Lord lieutenant of Ireland* and *Lord lieutenant of counties.* [*See* LIEUTENANT.]—*Lord chancellor.* [*See* CHANCELLOR.]—*Lord privy seal.* [*See* SEAL.]—*Lord high admiral.* [*See* ADMIRAL.]—*Lords of the admiralty.* [*See* ADMIRALTY.]—*Lords of the articles*, a committee of the Scottish parliament, by whom the laws to be proposed in parliament were prepared.—*Lords of erection*, the title given to those of the nobility of Scotland and others of the laity to whom the king made grants of the lands and tithes which had formerly belonged to the abbots and priors. These grants were made under the burden of providing competent stipends to the reformed clergy. They were also sometimes called *titulars of the tithes*.—*Lords of regality.* [*See* REGALITY.]—*Lord advocate of Scotland.* [*See* ADVOCATE.]—*Lord president*, the presiding judge in the court of session. [*See* PRESIDENT.]—*Lords of justiciary*, the judges of the court of justiciary or criminal court of Scotland.—*Lords of session*, the judges of the court of session.—*House of lords*, the second branch of the legislature, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house. [*See* PARLIAMENT.]—7. In *scripture*, the Supreme Being; Jehovah. When *Lord*, in the Old Testament is printed in capitals, it is the translation of JEHOVAH, and so might, with more propriety, be rendered. The word is applied to Christ, Ps. cx.; Col. iii.; and to the Holy Spirit, 2 Thess. iii. As a title of respect, it is applied to kings, Gen. xl.; 2 Sam. xix.; to princes and nobles, Gen. xlii.; Dan. iv.; to a husband, Gen. xviii.; to a prophet, 1 Kings xviii.; 2 Kings ii.; and to a respectable person, Gen. xxiv. Christ is called the *Lord of glory*, 1 Cor. ii. and *Lord of lords*, Rev. xix.

LORD, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by *it*, in the manner of a transitive verb.

> The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss. *Spenser.*
>
> I see them *lording it* in London streets. *Shak.*
>
> They *lorded over* them whom they now serve. *Milton.*

LORD'ING, *n.* A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule. [*Lit. us.*]

LORD'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a lord.—2. Haughty; proud; insolent.

LORD'LINESS, *n.* [from *lordly*.] Dignity; high station.—2. Pride; haughtiness.

LORD'LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.

LORD'LY, *a.* [*lord* and *like.*] Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord.

> *Lordly* sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

> Every rich and *lordly* swain
> With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift*

LORD'LY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

> A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
> Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

LORD'S DAY, *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian sabbath; Rev. i. 10.

LORD'SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honour given to noblemen, except to dukes, the former being addressed "your lordship," and the latter "your grace." [*See* LORD.]—2. A titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office.—3. Dominion; power; authority.

> They who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise *lordship* over them; Mark x.

4. Seigniory; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.

> What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
> My quondam barber. *Dryden.*

LORE, *n.* [Sax. *lar*, from the root of *læran*, to learn; D. *leer*; G. *lehre.*] Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction.

> The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*
>
> Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
> Of arts, but thundering against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

LORE, *n.* [L. *lorum*, a strap.] In *ornith.*, the space between the bill and the eye, which is bare in some birds, as the great crested grebe, but is generally covered with feathers. In *entom.*, the term is applied to a corneous angular machine observed in the mouth of some insects, by means of which the trophi are put forth or retracted, as in hymenopterous insects.

LOR'EL,† *n.* [Sax. *leoran*, to wander.] An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant.

LORESMAN,† *n.* [*lore* and *man*.] An instructor.

LOR'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *lorico*, *loricatus*, from *lorica*, a coat of mail.] 1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defence.

Nature hath *loricated* the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax. *Ray.*

2. To cover with a crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

LOR'ICATED, *pp.* Covered or plated over; incrusted.

LOR'ICATING, *ppr.* Covering over with a plate or crust.

LORICA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of covering any thing with a plate or crust for defence; as, the *lorication* of a chemical vessel, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.

LOR'IMER,† *n.* [L. *lorum*, a thong; Fr. *lormier*.] A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler. It is also written and pronounced *loriner*.

LORING,† *n.* Instructive discourse.

LO'RIOT, *n.* [Fr.] A bird called witwal; the oriole.

LOR'IPED, *n.* A molluscan animal, furnished with a short double tube.

LO'RIS, *n.* The popular name of several species of Lemur, which inhabit Ceylon and Java. They are quadrumanous mammals, having a near affinity to the monkeys.

LORN, *a.* [Sax. *forloren*, Dan. *forloren*, lost. *See* FORLORN.] Lost; forsaken; lonely.

LO'RY, *n.* A subordinate genus of



Purple-capped Lory (Lorius domicellus).

fowls of the parrot kind, forming the link between the parrot and paroquet.

LOR'YMER. *See* LARMIER.

LOSABLE, *a.* That may be lost. [*Lit. us.*]

LOS'ANGE. *See* LOZENGE.

LOSE, *v. t.* (looz.) *pret.* and *pp. lost.* [Sax. *losian*, *forlosian*, *forlysan*. The sense is probably to part, to separate, and from the root of *loose*.] 1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is; as, to *lose* a book or a paper; to *lose* a record; to *lose* a pound or a crown.—2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest; as, to *lose* money in gaming.—3. Not to gain or win; as, to *lose* a battle, that is, to be defeated. —4. To be deprived of; as, to *lose* men in battle; to *lose* an arm or a leg by a shot or by amputation; to *lose* one's life or honour.—5. To forfeit, as a penalty. Our first parents *lost* the favour of God by their apostasy.—6. To suffer diminution or waste of

If the salt hath *lost* its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? Matt. v.

7. To ruin; to destroy.

The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*

8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to *lose* the way. —9. To bewilder.

Lost in the maze of words. *Pope.*

10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of; contrary to *keep*; as, to *lose* a valuable trade.—11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. Titus sighed to *lose* a day.

Th' unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*. *Dryden.*

12. To waste; to squander; to throw away; as, to *lose* a fortune by gaming, or by dissipation.—13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. We *lost* sight of the land at noon. I *lost* my companion in the crowd.

Like following life in creatures we dissect, We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. The Albion was *lost* on the coast of Ireland, April 22, 1822. The admiral *lost* three ships in a tempest.—15. To cause to perish; as, to be *lost* at sea.—16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. Instruction is often *lost* on the dull; admonition is *lost* on the profligate. It is often the fate of projectors to *lose* their labour. —17. To be freed from.

His scaly back the bunch has got Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnell.*

18. To fail to obtain.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward; Matt. x.

To lose one's self, to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.

LOSE, *v. i.* (looz.) To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win.

We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shak.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her,
Loses discountenanced, and like folly shows. *Milton.*

LOS'EL,† *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [from the root of *loose*.] A wasteful fellow; one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person.

LOS'EL, *a.* Wasteful; slothful.

LOS'ENGER,† *n.* [Sax. *leas*, false; *leasunge*, falsity.] A deceiver.

LOSER, *n.* (looz'er.) One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like; the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*. A *loser* by trade may be honest and moral; this cannot be said of a *loser* by gaming.

LOSING, *ppr.* (looz'ing.) Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.

LOSING, *a.* That incurs or brings loss; as, a *losing* game or business.

LOSS, *n.* Privation; as, the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation. Every *loss* is not a detriment. We cannot regret the *loss* of bad company or of evil habits.—2. Destruction; ruin; as, the *loss* of a ship at sea; the *loss* of an army.—3. Defeat; as, the *loss* of a battle.—4. Waste; useless application; as, a *loss* of time or labour.—5. Waste, by leakage or escape; as, a *loss* of liquors in transportation.—*To bear a loss*, to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.—*To be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.

LOSS'FUL,† *a.* Detrimental.

LOSS'LESS,† *a.* Free from loss.

LOST, *pp.* [from *lose*.] Mislaid or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that cannot be found; as, a *lost* book.—2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose; as, *lost* money; *lost* time.—3. Forfeited; as, a *lost* estate.—4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. A stranger is *lost* in London or Paris. —5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a speaker may be *lost* in his argument.—6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; as, a profligate *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honour.—7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as, an isle *lost* in a fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.—8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed; as, a ship *lost* at sea, or on the rocks.

LOT, *n.* [Sax. *hlot*, *hlodd*, *hlet*, *hlyt*; D. and Fr. *lot*; G. *los*. The primary sense is that which comes, falls, or happens, or a part, a division, or share. The French, from *lot*, have *lotir*, to divide; Arm. *loda*, id. whence *lodecq*, a co-heir.] 1. That which, in human speech, is called chance, hazard, fortune; but in strictness of language, is the determination of Providence; as, the land shall be divided by *lot*; Num. xxvi.—2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined; that by which an event is committed to chance, that is, to the determination of Providence; as, to cast *lots*; to draw *lots*.

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord; Prov. xvi.

3. The part, division, or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination.

The second *lot* came forth to Simeon; Josh. xix.

He was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

4. A distinct portion or parcel; as, a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of boards.—5. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay scot and *lot*.—6. In the *United States*, a piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing lots, but now any portion, piece, or division. So the Americans say, a man has a *lot* of land in Broadway, or in the meadow; he has a *lot* in the plain, or on the mountain; he has a home-*lot*, a house-*lot*, a wood *lot*.

The defendant leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York.
Kent. Franklin. Law of Penn.

To cast lots, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, by the unforeseen turn or position of which, an event is by previous agreement determined.—*To draw lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.

LOT, *v. t.* To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

LOTE, or **LO'TUS**, *n.* [Gr. λωτος; L.

lotus, lotos.] 1. The modern popular name of several plants. Of the lote tree of the ancients there were two kinds: the one a small prickly branching plant with fruit of the size of a wild plum, and of a sweetish taste and saffron colour; the other a tree with cut leaves and very hard wood. The former was the *Zizyphus Lotus* (from which the *Lotophagi* derived their name), belonging to the nat. order Rhamnaceæ, and the other the *Celtis australis*, or European nettle tree, belonging to the nat. order Ulmaceæ. The Egyptian lote is considered to be the *Nymphæa Lotus* of botanists, belonging to the nat order Nymphæaceæ, or *water-lily tribe*.—2. A little fish.

LOTH. *See* LOATH.

LO'TION, *n.* [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, to wash.] 1. A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair.—2. An external fluid application or wash. It consists of a mixture of different ingredients, or a solution of various medicinal substances in water or other menstrua. Lotions are applied to ulcers and tumours, and to alleviate pain.—3. In *phar.*, a preparation of medicines, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, &c.

LOT'TED, *pp.* Allotted; assigned; sorted; portioned.

LOT'TERY, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*. *See* LOT.] 1. A game of hazard in which small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a larger value, either in money or other articles. In general, lotteries consist of a certain number of tickets drawn at the same time with a corresponding number of blanks and prizes by which the fate of the tickets is determined. This species of gaming has been resorted to at different periods by most of the European governments as a means of raising money for public purposes. Both state and private lotteries were entirely abolished in this country in 1823, on the ground that they tended to foster a spirit of gambling in the great body of the people, and gave rise to many delusive and fraudulent schemes. In 1836 they were suppressed in France, but they still exist in several of the German states, and also in the United States of America.—2 † Allotment.

LOT'TING, *ppr.* Assigning; distributing; sorting.

LO'TUS, *n.* [Gr. λωτος.] In the Linnean system, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It consists of creeping herbs and undershrubs, chiefly natives of Europe. Four or five species are found in Britain, where they are known as *bird's foot trefoil*. They resemble the clovers in their general properties. The ancients applied the name Lotus to the Zizyphus Lotus of Africa, [*see* LOTE,] and to the Nymphæa Lotus, an Egyptian water-plant.



Lotus (Nymphæa Lotus).

LOUD, *a.* [Sax. *hlud*, or *lud*; G. *laut*; L. *laudo*, to praise, and with a prefix, *plaudo*; W. *clod*, praise, formed from *llod*, which signifies what is forcibly uttered: *llodi*, to reach out; *llawd*, that shoots out, that is productive, also a *lad*. This is the Ch. Syr. Heb. and Sam. ילד, *yalad*, Eth. *walad*, Ar. *walada*, to bring forth. The primary sense is obvious. Qu. its connection with the Ir. *blaodh* and *glaodh*, a calling, and Sax. *lathian*, to call.] 1 Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force; as, a *loud* voice; a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.—2. Uttering or making a great noise; as, *loud* instruments; 2 Chron. xxx.—3. Clamorous; noisy.

She is *loud* and stubborn; Prov. vii.

4. Emphatical; impressive; as, a *loud* call to avoid danger.

LOUD, *adv.* So as to sound with force. [Used in poetry.]

LOUD'-LAUGHING, *a.* Laughing loudly.

LOUD'LY, *adv.* With great sound or noise; noisily.

Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaimed. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity. He *loudly* complained of intolerance.

LOUD'NESS, *n.* Great sound or noise; as, the *loudness* of a voice or of thunder. —2. Clamour; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.

LOUD'-VOICED, *a.* Having a loud voice.

LOUGH, *n.* (lok.) An Irish term synonymous with the Scotch *loch*, but not with the English *lake*, for loch and lough are applied to designate arms of the sea, as well as collections of fresh water, which lake is not.

LOUIS D'OR, *n.* (loo i dore.) [a Lewis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., value about twenty shillings sterling.

LOUNGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *longis*, a lingerer, from *long*.] To idle; to live lazily; to spend the time in idly moving about; to loll.

LOUNGE, *n.* An idle gait; a stroll; a place which idlers frequent.

LOUNG'ER, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence.

LOUN'GING, *a.* Idly; lolling; fit for indulging idleness; as, a *lounging* chair.

LOUR. *See* LOWER.

LOUSE, *n.* (lous.) *plur. lice.* [Sax. *lus*, *plur. lys*; G. *laus*.] The popular name of a genus of parasitic insects, termed Pediculus, with a flattened body divided into eleven or twelve segments, to three of which is attached a pair of legs, which are short, and terminated by a stout nail or two opposing hooks, which enable these animals to cling with great facility. The mouth consists of a small tubular protuberance situated at the anterior extremity of the head, in the form of a snout, and containing a sucker when at rest. Their eggs are termed *nits* in English. Two species infest the bodies of men. Different animals are infested with different species.

LOUSE, *v. t.* (louz.) To clean from lice.

LOUSE-WORT, *n.* (lous'-wort.) The popular English name given to plants of the genus Pedicularis, belonging to the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Two species, marsh louse-wort (*P. palustris*), and common louse-wort (*P. sylvatica*), are found in Britain growing in moist pastures.

LOUS'ILY, *adv.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *lousy*.] In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily.

LOUS'INESS, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) The state of abounding with lice.

LOUS'Y, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *louse*.] Swarming with lice; infested with lice. —2. Mean; low; contemptible; bred as on a dunghill; as, a *lousy* knave.

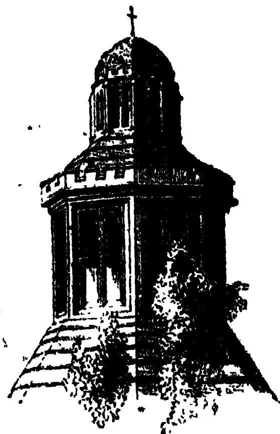
LOUT, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, people.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

LOUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlutan*.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. [*Scotch*.]

LOUT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.

LOUT'ISHLY, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

LOU'VRE, LOO'VER, LO'VER, or LAN'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *l'ouvert*.] A dome or turret rising out of the roof of the hall in our ancient domestic edifices; formerly open at the sides, but now generally glazed. They were originally intended to allow the smoke to escape, when the fire was kindled



Louvre, Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury.

on dogs in the middle of the room. The open windows in church towers are called *louvre-windows*, and the boards or bars which are placed across them to exclude the rain, are called *louvre-boards*, corruptly *luffer-boards*.

LOV'ABLE, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

LOV'AGE, or LOVE'AGE, *n.* A plant of the genus Ligusticum. [*See* LIGUSTICUM.]

LOVE, *v. t.* (luv.) [Sax. *lufian*, *luvian*; D. *lieven*; G. *lieben*; L. *libeo*, *lubeo*; Sans. *loab*, love, desire. *See* LIEF. The sense is probably to be prompt, free, willing, from leaning, advancing, or drawing forward.] 1. In a *general sense*, to be pleased with; to regard with affection, on account of some

qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification; to regard with the feelings of one sex toward the other; to desire as an object of possession or enjoyment; to delight in. We *love* a friend on account of some qualities which give us pleasure in his society. We *love* a man who has done us a favour; in which case gratitude enters into the composition of our affection. We *love* our parents and our children, on account of their connection with us, and on account of many qualities which please us. We *love* to retire to a cool shade in summer. We *love* a warm room in winter. We *love* to hear an eloquent advocate. The Christian *loves* his Bible. In short, we *love* whatever gives us pleasure and delight, whether animal or intellectual; and if our hearts are right, we *love* God above all things, as the sum of all excellence and all the attributes which can communicate happiness to intelligent beings. In other words, the Christian *loves* God with the *love* of complacency in his attributes, the *love* of benevolence toward the interests of his kingdom, and the *love* of gratitude for favours received.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; Matt. xxii.

Thou shalt *love* thy neighbour as thyself: Matt. xxii.

2. To have benevolence or good will for; John iii.—3. As a mere instinctive passion, to lust after.

LŎVE, *n.* An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to *hatred*. *Love* between the sexes, is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence, and animal desire. *Love* is excited by pleasing qualities of any kind, as by kindness, benevolence, charity, and by the qualities which render social intercourse agreeable. In the latter case, *love* is ardent friendship, or a strong attachment springing from good will and esteem, and the pleasure derived from the company, civilities, and kindnesses of others. Between certain natural relatives, *love* seems to be in some cases instinctive. Such is the *love* of a mother for her child, which manifests itself toward an infant, before any particular qualities in the child are unfolded. This affection is apparently as strong in irrational animals as in human beings. We speak of the *love* of amusement, the *love* of books, the *love* of money, and the *love* of whatever contributes to our pleasure or supposed profit. The *love* of God is the first duty of man, and this springs from just views of his attributes or excellencies of character, which afford the highest delight to the sanctified heart. Esteem and reverence constitute ingredients in this affection, and a fear of offending him is its inseparable effect.—2. Liking; union; concord.—3. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase, to *make love*, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.—4. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land; as, the *love* of country.—5. Benevolence; good will.

God is *love*; 1 John iv.

6. The object beloved; a sweetheart.

The lover and the *loved* of human kind. *Pope.*

7. A word of endearment.

Trust me, *love*. *Dryden.*

8. Picturesque representation of love; Cupid.

Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow. *Dryden.*

9. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love*-bed. *Shak.*

10.† A thin silk stuff.—*Love in idleness*, a kind of violet.—*Free of love*, a plant of the genus Cercis.

LŎVE, *v. i.* To delight to take pleasure.

LŎVE-APPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Lycopersicum; the *L. esculentum*, belonging to the nat. order Solanaceæ. There are three principal varieties, the white, red, and yellow fruited. They are used for making sauces.

LŎVE-BROKER, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers.

LŎVED, *pp.* Having the affection of any one.

LŎVE-DARTING, *a.* Darting love.

LŎVE-DAY, *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences.

LŎVE-FAVOUR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love.

LŎVE-FEASTS, *n.* A species of religious ordinance held quarterly by the Methodists, to which members of their church alone are admitted, and that only on presenting a ticket or note from the superintendent. They are a relic of the *Agapæ*, held by the early Christians.

LŎVE-KILLING, *a.* Killing affection.

LŎVE-KNOT, *n.* (luv′-not.) A knot so called, used as a token of love or representing mutual affection.

LŎVE-LABOURED, *a.* Laboured by love.

LŎVE-LASS, *n.* A sweetheart.

LŎVELESS, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness.

LŎVE-LETTER, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

LŎVE LIES A BLEEDING, *n.* In *bot.*, a species of Amaranthus, the *A. candatus*, Linn. [*See* AMARANTH.]

LŎVELILY, *adv.* (luv′lily.) [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in a manner to excite love.

LŎVELINESS, *n.* (luv′liness.) [from *lovely*.] Amiableness; beauty; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth. *Spectator.*

LŎVE-LINKED, *a.* Linked or connected by love.

LŎVE-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

LŎVE-LORN, *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by one's love; as, the *love-lorn* nightingale.

LŎVELY, *a.* (luv′ly.) Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives; 2 Sam. i.

LŎVELY-FACED, *a.* Having a lovely face.

LŎVEMŎNGER,† *n.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love.

LŎVE-PINED, *a.* Wasted by love.

LŎV′ER, *n.* One who loves; one who has a tender affection, particularly for a female.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see. *Shak.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

Your brother and his *lover* have embraced. *Shak.*

3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing; as, a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine; a *lover* of religion.

LOVER and **LOOVER**. *See* LOUVRE.

LŎVE-SECRET, *n.* A secret between lovers.

LŎVE-SHAFT, *n.* Cupid's arrow.

LŎVE-SICK, *a.* Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as, a *love-sick* maid.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind. *Dryden.*

2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

LŎVESŎME,† *a.* Lovely.

LŎVE-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love.

LŎVE-SUIT, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage.

LŎVE-TALE, *n.* A narrative of love.

Cato's a proper person to intrust
A *love-tale* with. *Addison.*

LŎVE-TAUGHT, *a.* Instructed by love.

LŎVE-THOUGHT,† *n.* Amorous fancy.

LŎVE-TOKEN, *n.* A present in token of love.

LŎVE-TOY, *n.* A small present from a lover.

LŎVE-TRICK, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.

Other *love-tricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LŎVING, *ppr.* Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for. —2. *a.* Fond; affectionate; as, a *loving* friend.—3. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

LŎVING-KINDNESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour; *a Scriptural word.*

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him; Ps. lxxxix.

LŎVINGLY, *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with meek persons. *Taylor.*

LŎVINGNESS, *n.* Affection; kind regard.

The only two bands of good will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sidney.*

LŌW, *a.* [D. *laag*, G. *leg*, Sax. *loh*, a pit or gulf; Russ. *log*, a low place, a hollow; Dan. *lag*, a bed or layer, a row; from the *root* of *lay*.] 1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. *Low* ground or land, is land below the common level. *Low* is opposed to *high*, and both are relative terms. That which is *low* with respect to one thing, may be *high* with respect to another. A *low* house would be a *high* fence. A *low* flight for an eagle, would be a *high* flight for a partridge.—2. Not rising to the usual height; as, a man of *low* stature.—3. Declining near the horizon. The sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer.—4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as, a *low* valley.

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus. *Milton.*

5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide; as, *low* water.—6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; as, a *low* price of corn; *low* wages.—

7. Not high or loud; as, a *low* voice. —8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as, a *low* note.—9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as, a *low* latitude. We say, the *low* southern latitudes; the *high* northern latitudes.—10. Late in time; modern; as, the *Lower* Empire.—11. Dejected; depressed in vigour; wanting strength or animation; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits. His courage is *low*.—12. Depressed in condition; in a humble state.

Why but to keep you *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*

13. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as, men of high and *low* condition; the *lower* walks of life; a *low* class of people.—14. Mean; abject; grovelling; base; as, a person of *low* mind.—15. Dishonourable; mean; as, a *low* trick or stratagem.—16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison; a *low* metaphor; *low* language.

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*

17. Vulgar; common; as, a *low* education.—18. Submissive; humble; reverent.

And pay their fealty
With *low* subjection. *Milton.*
But first *low* reverence done. *Ib.*

19. Weak; exhausted of vital energy. His disease has brought him very *low*. —20. Feeble; weak; without force; as, a *low* pulse.—21. Moderate; not inflammatory; as, a *low* fever.—22. Moderate; not intense; as, a *low* heat; a *low* temperature.—23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. The rich are often reduced to a *low* condition. —24. Moderate; as, a *low* calculation or estimate.—25. Plain; simple; not rich, high seasoned or nourishing; as, a *low* diet.

LŌW, *adv.* Not aloft; not on high; *often in composition;* as, *low*-brow'd rocks.—2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. He sold his wheat *low*.—3 Near the ground; as, the bird flies very *low*.—4. In a mean condition; *in composition;* as, a *low*-born fellow; a *low*-born lass.—5. In time approaching our own.

In the part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

6. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, speak *low*.—7. In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace; as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want, or by vice.

LŌW,† *v. t.* To sink; to depress.

LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleowan;* D. *læijen.* It is probably a contracted word, coinciding with L. *lugeo*, to weep, the sense of which is, to *cry out.*] To bellow, as an ox or cow.

The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

LŌW-ARCHED, *a.* Having a low arch.

LŌWBELL, *n.* [Sw. *lage*, flame; *laga*, to flame; Sax. *læg, leg, lig*, id.; Scot. *lowe;* G. *lohe.*] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and blinded by light, so as to be easily taken.

LŌWBELL, *v. t.* To scare, as with a lowbell.

LŌW, LŌWE, } A termination of names, as, in Bed-*low*. [Sax. *hlaw*, a hill, heap, or barrow, Goth. *hlaiw.*]

LŌW-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.

LŌW-BRED, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.

LOWE, *n.* [G. *lohe.*] Flame; blaze. Used metaphorically for rage, desire, or love. [*Scotch.*]

LŌWER, *v. t.* [from *low.*] To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to *lower* the main-sail of a sloop.—*To lower,* in *marine language,* signifies to ease down gradually, expressed of some weighty body suspended by tackles, or other ropes, which being slackened, suffer the body to descend as slowly or expeditiously as occasion requires.—*Lower cheerly!* the order to lower expeditiously.—*Lower handsomely!* the order to lower gradually.—2. To suffer to sink downward.—3. To bring down; to reduce or humble; as, to *lower* the pride of man.—4. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to *lower* the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.

LŌWER, *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less.

LOW'ER, *v. i.* To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.

And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house. *Shak.*
The *lowering* spring. *Dryden.*

2. To frown; to look sullen.

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. *Dryden.*

LOW'ER, *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess. —2. A frowning; sullenness.

LŌWER, *a.* [comp. of *low.*] Less high or elevated.—*Lower chalk,* in *geol.*, the name given to a member of the chalk formation, distinguished by the absence of flints, and by the superior hardness of the chalk, which is sometimes used for building-stone.—*Lower green-sand,* the lowest member of the chalk series; called also shanklin-sand and iron-sand.

LŌWERED, *pp.* Caused to descend; let down; brought down; reduced; lessened. In *her.*, *lowered* is said of ordinaries abated from their common situation.

LŌWERING, *ppr.* Letting down; sinking.

LOW'ERING, *ppr.* Appearing dark or threatening.

LŌWERING, *n.* The act of bringing down, reducing, lessening, or humbling. Among *distillers,* a term employed to express the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor, by mixing water with it.

LOW'ERINGLY, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.

LŌWERMOST, *a.* [from *low.*] Lowest.

LOW'ERY, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

LŌWEST, *a.* [superl. of *low.*] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.

LŌWING, *ppr.* Bellowing, as an ox.

LŌWING, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

LŌWLAND, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country. Thus the Belgic states are called *Lowlands.* The word is sometimes opposed to a mountainous country; as, the *Lowlands* of Scotland. Sometimes it denotes a marsh.

LŌWLIHOOD,† *n.* A humble state.

LŌWLINESS, *n.* [from *lowly.*] Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind.

Walk...with all *lowliness* and meekness; Eph. iv. Phil. ii.

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state. [*In this sense little used.*]

LŌWLY, *a.* [*low* and *like.*] Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.

Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart; Matt. xi.

He scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace to the *lowly*; Prov. iii.

2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.

One common right the great and *lowly* claim. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.

These rural poems and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden.*

4. Not high; not elevated in place.

LŌWLY, *adv.* Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Be *lowly* wise. *Milton.*

2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.

I will show myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

LŌW-MUT'TERED, *a.* Muttered with a low voice.

LOWN, *n.* [*See* LOON.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

LŌWNESS, *n.* The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else; as, the *lowness* of the ground, or of the water after the ebb-tide.—2. Meanness of condition. Men are not to be despised or oppressed on account of the *lowness* of their birth or condition.—3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. Haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind; real dignity is distinguished by modesty.—4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment; the contrary to *loftiness*.—5. Submissiveness; as, the *lowness* of obedience.—6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as, *lowness* of spirits.—7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as, the *lowness* of circumstances.—8. Depression in strength or intensity; as, the *lowness* of heat or temperature; *lowness* of zeal.—9. Depression in price or worth; as, the *lowness* of price or value; the *lowness* of the funds or of the markets. —10. Graveness of sound; as, the *lowness* of notes.—11. Softness of sound; as, the *lowness* of the voice.

LOW PRESSURE ENGINE, *n.* A common name for the condensing steam-engine.

LŌW-PRICED, *a.* Bearing a low price.

LŌW-ROOFED, *a.* Having a low roof.

LŌW-SPIR'ITED, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. Losses of property often render men *low-spirited.* Excessive severity breaks the mind and renders the child or pupil *low-spirited.*

LŌW-SPIR'ITEDNESS, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits.

LŌW-SUNDAY, *n.* The Sunday next after Easter is popularly so called in England.

LŌW-THOUGHTED, *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having sublime and elevated thoughts or contemplations; mean of sentiment; as, *low-thoughted* care.

LŌW-WATER, *n.* The lowest point to which the tide ebbs.

LŌW-WINES, *n.* [*low* and *wine.*] The liquor produced by the first distilla-

tion of molasses, or fermented liquors; the first run of the still.

LOX'IA, *n.* A genus of conirostral passerine birds, characterized by having a compressed beak, and the two mandibles so much curved that their points cross each other. The cross-bill (*Loxia curvirostra*) is the type of this genus.

LOXODROM'IC, *a.* [Gr. λοξος, oblique, and δρομος, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb; as, *loxodromic* tables.—*Loxodromic curve,* or spiral, the path of a ship, when her course is directed constantly towards the same point of the compass, in an oblique direction, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles. It is a kind of logarithmic spiral, having properties analogous to those of the common logarithmic spiral. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it; so that a ship, by following always the same oblique course, would continually approach nearer and nearer to the pole of the earth without ever arriving at it. [*See* RHUMB.]

LOXODROMICS, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when a ship sails neither due north or south, nor due east or west, but towards some other point of the compass.

LOY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *loyal;* It. *leale:* Sp. *leal;* from L. *lex,* law.] Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife, and lovers; as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* wife.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves.
Dryden.

LOY'ALIST, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; particularly, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.

LOY'ALLY, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

LOY'ALTY, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

He had such *loyalty* to the king as the law requires. *Clarendon.*

LOZ'ENGE, *n.* [Fr. *losange;* Gr. λοξος, oblique, and γωνια, a corner.] 1. An oblique-angled parallelogram or rhombus; a figure with four equal sides, having two acute, and two obtuse angles, called popularly a diamond.—2. In *her.*, a bearing in the shape of an oblique-angled parallelogram. The arms of maidens and widows are borne on shields of this shape.—3. Among *jewellers,* lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. In brilliants, they are formed by the meeting of the skill and the star facets on the bezel; in the latter, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown.—4. A medicinal substance made up into a small cake (originally having the shape of an oblique-angled parallelogram, though now made in other shapes), gradually to be dissolved in the mouth. Thus, there are *ipecacuan lozenges, opium lozenges, peppermint lozenges,* &c.—5. In *confectionary,* a small cake of preserved fruit, or of sugar, &c., made of various shapes.—6.† A small pane of glass, set in a leaden frame, for a church window or house lattice. [Scotch, *lozen.*]—*Lozenge moulding,* or *lozenge fret,* an ornament used in Norman architecture, presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs, inclosing diamond-shaped panels.



Lozenge Moulding.

LOZ'ENGED, *a.* Made into the shape of lozenges.

LOZ'ENGY, *a.* In *her.*, a term used to express the whole field or charge when covered with lozenges. It is more usually written *lozengee.*

Lozengy.

LP., a contraction of *Lordship.*

LU. *See* LOO.

LUB'BARD.† *See* LUBBER.

LUB'BER, *n.* [W. *llabi,* a tall lank fellow, a clumsy man, a stripling, a *lubber,* a *looby; llab,* a flag or thin strip, a stripe or stroke; *llabiaw;* to *slap; llob,* an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow. From the significations of *llabi,* it appears that the primary sense is tall and lank, like a stripling who gains his height before he does his full strength, and hence is clumsy. But *looby* seems rather to be from *llob.*] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

And lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny.
Tusser.

2. A contemptuous name given by sailors to those who know not the duty of seamen.—*Lubber's hole,* the vacant space between the head of a lower-mast and the edge of the top. It is so named from a supposition that a lubber not caring to trust himself up the futtock shrouds, will prefer that way of getting into the top.

LUB'BERLY, *a.* Properly, tall and lank without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy, lazy; as, a *lubberly* fellow or boy.

LUB'BERLY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

LU'BRIC, *a.* [L. *lubricus,* slippery.] 1. Having a smooth surface; slippery; as, a *lubric* throat.—2. Wavering; unsteady; as, the *lubric* waves of state. —3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

This *lubric* and adulterate age. *Dryden.*

[*This word is now little used.*]

LU'BRICANT, *n.* [*See* LUBRICATE.] That which lubricates.

LU'BRICATE, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico,* from *lubricus,* slippery; allied to *labor,* to slip or slide.] To make smooth or slippery. Mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied.

LU'BRICATED, *pp.* Made smooth and slippery.

LU'BRICATING, *ppr.* Rendering smooth and slippery.

LUBRICA'TION, *n.* The same as *Lubrifaction,—which see.*

LU'BRICATOR, *n.* That which lubricates.

LUBRIC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité.*] 1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.—2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction.—3. Slipperiness; instability; as, the *lubricity* of fortune.—4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency.

LU'BRICOUS, *a.* [L. *lubricus.*] 1. Smooth; slippery.—2. Wavering; unstable; as, *lubricous* opinions.

LUBRIFAC'TION, *n.* [infra.] The act of lubricating or making smooth.

LUBRIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio,* to make.] The act or operation of making smooth and slippery.

LU'CARNE, *n.* [Fr.] A dormer or garret window.

LUCE, *n.* A pike full grown.

LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *lucens,* from *luceo,* to shine. [*See* LIGHT.] Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the sun's *lucent* orb.

LU'CERNE, *n.* [Qu. W. *llysau,* plants; *llysieuyn,* a plant; Corn. *lyzuan;* or from Lucerne, in Switzerland.] The *Medicago sativa,* a plant of the class Diadelphia, and order decandria, of Linn.; nat. order Leguminosæ. It is a valuable pasture and forage plant, extensively cultivated in some of the chalky districts of England and France. Whether as green food or as hay for horses it is inestimable.

LU'CID, *a.* [L. *lucidus,* from *luceo,* to shine. *See* LIGHT.] 1. Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven.—2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; as, a *lucid* stream.—3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as, the *lucid* intervals of a deranged man.—4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood; as, a *lucid* order or arrangement.

LUCID'ITY,† *n.* Brightness.

LU'CIDLY, *adv.* With brightness; clearly.

LU'CIDNESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LU'CIFER, *n.* [L. *lux, lucis,* light, and *fero,* to bring.] 1. The morning star. A name given to the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise. When Venus follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she was called *Hesperus,* the evening star. These names no longer occur except in the old poets.—2. Satan.

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer,*
Never to hope again. *Shak.*

LUCIFE'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LUCIFE'RIANS, *n.* A sect that followed Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century. They held to the carnal nature of the soul, and that there is no place for repentance for such as fall.

LU'CIFER-MATCH, *n.* *See* LUCIFERS.

LUCIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lucifer,* supra.] Giving light; affording light or means of discovery.

LU'CIFERS, *n.* Matches tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony. They are ignited by friction upon a piece of emery paper.

LUCIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lux,* light, and *facio,* to make.] Producing light.

LU'CIFORM, *a.* [L. *lux,* light, and *forma,* form.] Having the form of light; resembling light.

The water prepares us, and purifies our *luciform* spirit to receive the divinity.
Paus. Trans.

LUCIM'ETER, *n.* [L. *lux, lucis,* light, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] The name given to an apparatus employed by Bouguer for measuring the intensity of

the light which proceeds from different bodies, by comparing the intensities of the shadows produced by lamps or candles for example, when an opaque body is placed in their light.

LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk, geluk;* G. *glück;* Sans. *lakhi.* The sense is that which comes, falls, happens. W. *llug,* a dart or throw; *llugiaw,* to throw. Qu. Gr. λαγχανω: Ar. *laka.*] That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune. *Luck* respects persons and their proceedings. We never say, in a literal sense, that a plant has the *luck* to grow in a particular place; or a fossil has the *luck* to be of a particular form. We say, a person has the good *luck* to escape from danger; or the ill *luck* to be insnared or to suffer loss. He has had good *luck,* or bad *luck* in gaming, fishing, or hunting. *Luck,* or what we call chance, accident, fortune, is an event which takes place without being intended or foreseen; or from some cause not under human control; that which cannot be previously known or determined with certainty by human skill or power. [*See* CHANCE.]

Consider the gift of *luck* as below the care of a wise man. *Rambler.*

LUCK'ILY, *adv.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favourable issue; *in a good sense. Luckily,* we escaped injury.

LUCK'INESS, *n.* The state of being fortunate; as, the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.—2. Good fortune, a favourable issue or event. [In this sense, *luck* is generally used.]

LUCK'LESS, *a.* Unfortunate; meeting with ill success; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.—2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour. *Dryden.*

LUCK'Y, *a.* Fortunate; meeting with good success; as, a *lucky* adventurer. —2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favourable; as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.

LU'CRATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif;* L. *lucrativus,* from *lucror,* to gain profit.] Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* trade; *lucrative* business or office.

LU'CRE, *n.* (lu'ker.) [L. *lucrum;* Fr. *lucre.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

The lust of *lucre,* and the dread of death. *Pope.*

A bishop must be blameless—not given to filthy *lucre;* Tit. i.

LUCRIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lucrum,* gain, and *fero,* to produce.] Gainful; profitable. [*Lit. us.*]

LUCRIF'IC,† *a.* [L. *lucrum,* gain, and *facio,* to make.] Producing profit; gainful.

LUCTA'TION, *n.* [L. *luctatio,* from *luctor,* to wrestle or strive.] Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [*Lit. us.*]

LUC'TUAL,† *a.* [L. *luctus,* grief.] Producing grief.

LU'CUBRATE, *v. i.* [L. *lucubro,* to study by candle-light, from *lucubrum,* from *lux,* light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

LUCUBRA'TION, *n.* Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study. —2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement.

LU'CUBRATORY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night.

LU'CULENT, *a.* [*Luculentus,* from *luceo,* to shine.] 1. Lucid; clear; transparent; as, *luculent* rivers.—2. Clear; evident; luminous.

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU'CULITE, *n.* A subspecies of carbonate of lime, of three kinds.

LUDIB'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *ludibriosus,* from *ludo,* to sport.] Sportive; wanton.

LU'DICROUS, *a.* [L. *ludicer,* from *ludo,* to sport.] Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt. *Ludicrous* differs from *ridiculous;* the latter implying contempt or derision.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LU'DICROUSNESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LUDIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *ludificor.*] The art of deriding.

LUDIF'ICATORY, *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision.

LU'ES, *n.* [L.] A poison or pestilence; a plague.—*Lues venerea,* the venereal disease.

LUFF, *n.* [Goth. *lofa;* Scot. *loof;* Ir. *lav, lamh;* W. *law.*] The palm of the hand.

LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof;* G. *loof.*] Weather-gage, or part toward the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.—2. The foremost edge or leach of a fore-and-aft sail.

LUFF, *v. i.* [D. *loeven,* Arm. *loffi.*] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail near the wind. Hence, in the imperative, *luff* is an order to put the tiller on the lee side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round,* or *luff a-lee,* is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship is said to *spring her luff,* when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind.

LUF'FER-BOARDING, *n.* *See* LEVER BOARDS and LOUVRE.

LUFF'-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable at pleasure.

LUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *lyccan, aluccan, geluggian,* to pull, to *pluck,* Ir. *luighim. See* PLUCK.] 1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.

Jowler *lugs* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

2. To carry or convey with labour.

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

To lug out, to draw a sword in burlesque.

LUG, *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily. [Qu.]

LUG, *n.* A small fish.—2.† In *Scotland,* the ear.—3.† A pole or perch, a land-measure.—4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried. [*Vulgar.*]

LUG'GAGE, *n.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveller's packages or baggage.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

2. Something of more weight than value.

What do you mean
To dote on such *luggage?* *Shak.*

LUG'GER, *n.* [D. *loger.*] A vessel carrying either two or three masts with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.



Lugger.

On the bowsprit are set two or three jibs; and the lug-sails hang obliquely to the masts.

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earthworm, but having legs.

LUG'-SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one-third of its length.

LUGU'BRIOUS, *a.* [L. *lugubris,* from *lugeo,* to weep.] Mournful; indicating sorrow; as, a *lugubrious* look.

LUKEWARM, *a.* [Sax. *vlaco,* tepid, moderately warm; *vlacian,* to warm; G. *lau;* Dan. *lunken,* lukewarm; *lunker,* to make tepid; allied to *flag, lag,* or to *lay, allay,* or to *slack.*] 1. Moderately warm; tepid; as, *lukewarm* water; *lukewarm* heat.—2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent; as, *lukewarm* obedience; *lukewarm* patriots; Rev. iii.

LUKEWARMLY, *adv.* With moderate warmth.—2. With indifference; coolly.

LUKEWARMNESS, *n.* A mild or moderate heat.—2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardour; coldness.

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness,* or coldness in religion. *Sprat.*

LULL, *v. t.* [Dan. *luller;* G. and D. *lullen;* L. *lallo.* Qu. Russ. *leleyu,* to dandle or fondle. The sense is to throw down, to still, to appease. Seamen say, the wind *lulls,* when it subsides.] To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest. The nation may be *lulled* into security.

To *lull* him soft asleep *Spenser.*

Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity.
Milton.

LULL, *v. i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm; as, the wind *lulls.*

LULL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing.

LULL'ABY, *n.* [*lull* and *by,* Russ. *bayu.* *See* BY.] A song to quiet babes; that which quiets.

LULL'ED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.

LULL'ER, *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.

LULL'ING, *ppr.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *leoma.*] The chimney of a cottage, generally made of boards. [*Scotch.*]

LUM'ACHEL, } *n.* A calcareous
LUMACHEL'LA, } stone composed of shells and coral conglutinated, but so far retaining their organization as to exhibit different colours, and so hard as to admit of polish.

LUMBAG'INOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUMBA'GO, *n.* [L. *lumbus*, loin.] 1. A pain in the loins and small of the back.—2. A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUM'BAL, or **LUM'BAR**, *a.* [L. *lumbus*, a loin.] Pertaining to the loins. The *lumbar region* is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch bone.

LUM'BER, *n.* [allied to Sax. *leoma*, utensils, or to *lump, clump*, a mass, or Dan. *lumpe*, a rag; *lumperia*, trifles; Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old cloths; G. *lumpen*; Fr. *lambeau*. In French, *lambourde* is a joist.] 1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

> The very bed was violated—
> And thrown among the common *lumber*.
> *Otway.*

2. In *America*, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like.—3. Harm; mischief. [*Local.*]

LUM'BER, *v. t.* To heap together in disorder.—2. To fill with lumber; as, to *lumber* a room.

LUM'BER, *v. i.* To move heavily.

LUM'BERED, *pp.* Heaped together in disorder.

LUM'BERING, *ppr.* Filling with lumber; putting in disorder.

LUM'BER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.

LUM'BRIC, *n.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.] A worm.

LUM'BRICAL, *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.] Resembling a worm; as, the *lumbrical* muscles.

LUM'BRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.

LUM'BRICAL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. Of these muscles, there are four of the fingers and as many of the toes.

LUMBRICI'FORM, *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm, and *form*.] Resembling a worm in shape.

LUM'BRICUS, *n.* In the *Linnæan system*, a genus of worms, including earthworms, intestinal worms, or *entozoa*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, which so often infests children, and *L. marinus*, or *lug*, of our shores, so much in request by fishermen as a bait for sea fish. Lamarck and Cuvier both place this genus among the annelids.

LU'MINARY, *n.* [L. *luminare*, from *lumen*, light. *Lumen* is the Saxon *leoma*, a ray, or from *luceo*, by contraction, for *lucmen, lugmen*.] 1. Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the celestial orbs. The sun is the principal *luminary* in our system. The stars are inferior *luminaries*.—2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind; as, Bacon and Newton were distinguished *luminaries*.

LUMINA'TION. *See* ILLUMINATION.

LU'MINE,† *v. t.* To enlighten. [*See* ILLUMINE.]

LUMINIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *lumen*, light, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing light.

LU'MINOUS, *a.* [L. *luminosus*; Fr. *lumineux*.] 1. Shining; emitting light. The sun is a most *luminous* body. In *optics*, *luminous* bodies, such as the sun, stars, flames of all kinds, and bodies which shine by being heated or rubbed, are those which possess in themselves the property of discharging or emitting light.—*Non-luminous* bodies, are those which have not the power of discharging light of themselves, but which throw back or reflect the light which falls upon them from luminous bodies.—2. Light; illuminated. The moon is rendered *luminous* by the rays of the sun.—3. Bright; shining; as, a *luminous* colour.—4. Clear; as, a *luminous* essay or argument.

LU'MINOUSLY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.

LU'MINOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being bright or shining; brightness; as, the *luminousness* of the sea.—2. Clearness; perspicuity; as, the *luminousness* of ideas, arguments, or method.

LUMP, *n.* [G. Dan. and Sw. *klump*; D. *klomp*; W. *clamp* and *clap*. *Lump* is *clump*, without the prefix.] 1. A small mass of matter of no definite shape; as, a *lump* of earth; a *lump* of butter; a *lump* of sugar.—2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; as, copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, tin, promiscuously in one *lump*.—3. A cluster; as, a *lump* of figs; 2 Kings xx.—*In the lump*, the whole together; in gross.

> They may buy my papers *in the lump*.
> *Addison.*

LUMP, *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.

> The expenses ought to be *lumped*.
> *Ayliffe.*

2. To take in the gross.

LUMP'ED, *pp.* Thrown into a mass or sum.

LUMP'EN, *n.* A long fish of a greenish colour, and marked with lines.

LUMP'ERS, *n.* [from *lump*.] Labourers employed to load and unload a merchant ship when in harbour.

LUMP'FISH, *n.* A thick fish of the genus Cyclopterus. The back is sharp and elevated; the belly flat, and of a crimson colour. Along the body run five rows of sharp bony tubercles. It swims edgewise; called also a sea-owl.

LUMP'ING, *ppr.* Throwing into a mass or sum.—2. *a.* Bulky; heavy. [*A low word.*]

LUMP'ISH, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky.—2. Dull; inactive.

LUMP'ISHLY, *adv.* Heavily; with dulness or stupidity.

LUMP'ISHNESS, *n.* Heaviness; dulness; stupidity.

LUMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

LU'NA, *n.* [Lat.] The moon.—*Luna cornea*, fused chloride of silver, so called from its horn-like appearance, luna being the term by which the old chemists designated silver.

LU'NACY, *n.* [from L. *luna*, the moon; W. *llun*, form, figure, image, the moon.] 1. A species of insanity or madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month.—2. Madness in general.—3. In *law*, strictly, the condition of an insane person who has lucid intervals; but, for convenience, the term is commonly used as embracing the condition of all those who are under certain legal disabilities on account of mental deficiency; such as idiots, fatuous persons, &c.; in short, all who are of unsound mind. By the law of England, the sovereign has the custody of lunatics. This is, in practice, delegated to the keeper of the great seal, to whom applications for a commission of lunacy are directed. [*See* under COMMISSION.]

LU'NAR, } **LU'NARY**, } *a.* [L. *lunaris*.] 1. Pertaining to the moon; as, *lunar* observations.—2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as, *lunar* days or years.—3. Resembling the moon; orbed.—4.† Under the influence of the moon.—*Lunar distance*, in *nautical astr.*, a term denoting the distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet, lying nearly in the line of its path, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea is found.—*Lunar month.* [*See* MONTH.] *Lunar year.* [*See* YEAR.]—*Lunar observation*, generally means an observation of the moon's distance from a star, for the purpose of finding the longitude.—*Lunar theory*, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation.—*Lunar method*, in *astr.* and *navigation*, the method of determining the longitude of a place or ship from the observation of *lunar distances*. This is a problem of the highest importance in navigation.—*Lunar cycle*, the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year. [*See* CYCLE.]—*Lunar bone*, one of the bones of the wrist.—*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver.

LUNA'RIA, *n.* A genus of biennial and perennial herbs, natives of Europe, so called from their bearing broad silvery dissepiments resembling a full moon. Class and order Tetradynamia siliculosa of Linn., nat. order Cruciferæ. In English lists this plant is known by the names of *honesty*, *satin flower*, and *moon wort*, and referred to the genus Botrychium.

LUNA'RIAN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

LU'NARS, *n.* Lunar distances.

LU'NATE, or **LU'NATED**, *a.* Formed like a half moon; crescent-shaped; as, a *lunate* leaf.

LU'NATIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, supposed to be influenced by the moon.

LU'NATIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman.

LUNA'TION, *n.* [L. *lunatio*.] The period of a synodic revolution of the moon, or the time from one new moon to the following.

LUNCH, } **LUNCH'EON**, } *n.* [W. *llwnc*, a gulp, a swallow, the gullet; Arm. *louncqa*, *longein*, to swallow greedily.] Literally, a swallow; but in usage, a meal between breakfast and dinner. Gay uses it in the sense of as much food as a man's hand can hold.

> I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley loaf.
> *Gay.*

LUNCH, *v. i.* To take a luncheon.

LUNE, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon.] 1. Any thing in the shape of a half moon. [*Lit. us.*]—2.† A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak.—3. A leash; as, the *lune* of a hawk.—*Lune* or *lunule*, in *geom.*, is the figure formed on a sphere, or on a plane, by two arcs of circles which enclose a space.

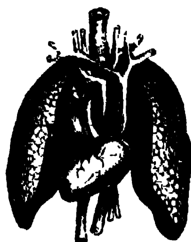
LUNET', } **LUNETTE'**, } *n.* [Fr. *lunette*.] 1. In *fort.*, a work in the form of a redan with flanks. It is like a ravelin, but smaller. Lunettes are generally used as advanced works, but are only proper for fortresses of the first magnitude, from the number of men required to defend them.—2. In the *manege*, a half horse-shoe, which


Lunette.

wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs toward the quarters of the foot.—3. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.—4. In *arch.*, an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling; such are the upper lights to the naves of St. Peter's at Rome, and of St. Paul's in London.

LU'NET, *n.* A little moon.

LUNG, *n.* [Sax. *lungen;* G. and Dan. *lunge.*] 1. The lungs are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals. There are two of these or-



Human Lungs.

gans, each of which occupies its cavity in the thorax. They alternately inhale and expel the air, by means of which the necessary function of respiration is carried on.

> Each *lung* fills completely the cavity in which it is placed. *Wistar.*

2. Formerly, a person having a strong voice, and a sort of servant. This word is rarely used in the singular. The lungs are vulgarly called the *lights.*

LUNĠE, *n.* *See* LONGE.

LUNG'ED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air.

LUNG'-GROWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.

LUN'ĠIS, *n.* [Fr. *longis,* from *long.*] A lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow.

LUNG'LESS, *a.* Having no lungs.

LUNG'WORT, *n.* The *Pulmonaria officinalis* of Linn., belonging to the nat. order Boraginaceæ. It is a British herb, found in damp woods. The leaves are speckled like human lungs, and have been medicinally used in diseases of the lungs.

LU'NIFORM, *a.* [L. *luna,* the moon, and *form.*] Resembling the moon.

LUNISO'LAR, *a.* [L. *luna,* moon, and *solaris, sol,* sun.] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. The *lunisolar* year consists of 532 common years; found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon.—*Lunisolar period,* that after which the eclipses again return in the same order.

LU'NISTICE, *n.* [L. *luna,* the moon, and *sto, steti,* or *sisto,* to stand.] The farthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution.

LUNT, *n.* [D. *lont,* Dan. *lunte,* a match.] The match-cord used for firing cannon.

LU'NULAR, *a.* [from L. *luna,* the moon.] In *bot.*, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.

LU'NULATE, or **LU'NULATED,** *a.* [from L. *luna,* the moon.] In *bot.*, resembling a small crescent; as, a *lunulated* leaf.

LU'NULE, *n.* [L. *lunula.*] In *conchology,* a crescent-like mark or spot situated near the anterior and posterior slopes, in bivalve shells.

LU'NULET, *n.* [L. *lunula.*] In *entom.*, a half-moon shaped spot in insects, of a different colour from the rest of the body.

LU'PERCAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honour of Pan; as a noun, the feast itself.

LU'PINE, *n.* [Fr. *lupin;* L. *lupinus.*] A plant of the genus Lupinus,—*which see.*

LUP'INITE, *n.* A peculiar bitter substance extracted from the leaves of the *Lupinus albus.*

LUPI'NUS, *n.* A very extensive genus of hardy annual, perennial, and half-shrubby plants, commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their gaily-coloured flowers. They belong to the natural order Leguminosæ, and inhabit Europe, the basin of the Mediterranean, and the temperate parts of North and South America. About twenty species of lupines are cultivated in gardens, affording beautiful border ornaments, with a variety of colours, blue, yellow, rose-coloured, &c. Those most common in the South of Europe are *L. albus* and *L. thermis.*

LU'PULINE, or **LU'PULIN,** *n.* [L. *lupulus,* hops.] The peculiar, bitter aromatic principle of the hop. It is more properly called *Lupulite.*

LU'PUS, *n.* [L.] The wolf. One of the southern constellations, situated on the south of Scorpio. Also, a species of cancer.

LURCH, *n.* [W. *llerc,* a frisk, or frisking about, a loitering or lurking; *llercian,* to loiter about, to lurk. This is the same word radically as *lurk.* The primary sense is to run, start, leap, or frisk about, as a man or beast that flies from one tree or other object to another to conceal himself. Hence we see the peculiar applicability of this word in seamen's language.] In *seamen's language,* a sudden roll of a ship. A *lee-lurch* is a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea strikes the ship on the weather side.—*To leave in the lurch,* to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help.

LURCH, *v. i.* To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.—2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [For this, *lurk* is now used.]—3. To shift; to play tricks.

> I am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch.* *Shak.*

LURCH, *v. t.* To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade; as, to *lurch* the expectation. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer. [*Lit. us.*]

LURCH,† *v. t.* [L. *lurco,* a glutton.] To swallow or eat greedily; to devour.

LURCH'ED, *pp.* Rolled suddenly to one side; defeated; evaded.

LURCH'ER, *n.* One that lies in wait or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.

> Swift from the play the scudding *lurcher* flies. *Gay.*

2. A dog that watches for his game.—3. [L. *lurco,* a glutton.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURCH'ING, *ppr.* Rolling suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea; defeating; disappointing.

LUR'DAN,† *a.* Blockish.

LUR'DAN,† *n.* A clown; a blockhead.

LURE, *n.* [Fr. *leurre.*] 1. Something held out to call a hawk; hence,—2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; as, the *lures* of beauty or of gain.

LURE, *v. i.* To call hawks.

> Standing by one that *lured* loud and shrill. *Bacon.*

LURE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any thing that promises pleasure or advantage.

> *Lured* on by the pleasure of the bait. *Temple.*
>
> And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

LURED, *pp.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.

LU'RID, *a.* [L. *luridus;* W. *llur,* livid, a gloom. Qu. the root of *lower.*] Gloomy; dismal.

LURING, *ppr.* Enticing; calling.

LURK, *v. i.* [W. *llercian,* to frisk or loiter about, to lurk; G. *lauern.* *See* LURCH.] 1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.

> Let us lay wait for blood; let us *lurk* privily for the innocent; Prov. i.

2. To lie concealed or unperceived. See that no selfish motive *lurks* in the heart.

> See
> The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*

3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.

> The defendant *lurks* and wanders about in Berks. *Blackstone.*

LURK'ER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.

LURK'ING, *ppr.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

LURK'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place in which one lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den; 1 Sam. xxiii.

LUS'CIOUS, *a.* [We know not the origin and affinities of this word. The Dutch express it by *zoetlustig,* sweet-lusty. Probably from *lush,* juicy.] 1. Sweet or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; as, *luscious* food.—2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste.

> And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*

3. Pleasing; delightful.

> He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*

4. Fulsome; as, *luscious* flattery.—5. Smutty; obscene. [*Unusual.*]

LUS'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With sweetness or richness that cloys or nauseates.—2. Obscenely.

LUS'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends.

LU'SERNE, *n.* A lynx.

LUSH,† *a.* Juicy, succulent.

> How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Shak.*

LUSK,† *a.* [Fr. *lasche.*] Lazy; slothful.

LUSK,† *n.* An idle, lazy fellow.

LUSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy.

LUSK'ISHLY, *adv.* Lazily.

LUSK'ISHNESS,† *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness.

LUSO'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *lusorius,* from *ludo, lusi,* to sport.] Used in play; sportive. [*Lit. us.*]

LU'SORY, *a.* [L. *lusorius,* as above.] Used in play; playful; as, *lusory* methods of instructing children.

LUST, *n.* [Sax. *lust;* G. D. and Sw. *lust;* Ir. *lasadh,* lust, and a burning. The primary sense is to extend, reach, expand, to stretch forward. It is the same as *list.*] 1. Longing desire; eager-

ness to possess or enjoy; as, the *lust* of gain.

My *lust* shall be satisfied upon them; Exod. xv.

2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure; Rom. i.; 2 Pet. ii.—3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires; James i.; Ps. lxxxi.—4.† Vigour; active power.

LUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lustan;* G. *lüsten.*] 1. To desire eagerly; to long; with *after*.

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after;* Deut. xii.

2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite.

Lust not after her beauty in thy heart; Prov. vi.

Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart; Matt. v.

3. To have irregular or inordinate desires.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy; James iv.

Lust not after evil things as they also *lusted;* 1 Cor. x.

4. To list; to like.

LUST'ER, *n.* One inflamed with lust.

LUST'FUL, *a.* Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous; as, an intemperate and *lustful* man.—2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust or exciting carnal desire.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged. *Milton.*

3. Vigorous; robust; stout.

LUST'FULLY, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire.

LUST'FULNESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness.

LUST'IHOOD,† *n.* [*lusty* and *hood.*] Vigour of body.

LUST'ILY, *adv.* With vigour of body; stoutly; with vigorous exertion.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shak.*

LUST'INESS, *n.* Vigour of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness.* *Dryden.*

LUST'ING, *ppr.* Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.

LUST'ING, *n.* Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.

LUST'LESS,† *a.* Listless; not willing. —2. Not vigorous.

LUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lustralis,* from *lustro,* to purify.] 1. Used in purification; as, *lustral* water; *lustral* waves.—2 Pertaining to purification; as, *lustral* days.

LUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *lustro,* to cleanse. *See* LUSTRE.] 1. To make clear or pure; to purify. [*See* ILLUSTRATE.]—2. To view; to survey.

LUS'TRATED, *pp.* Made clear; purified.

LUS'TRATING, *ppr.* Purifying; rendering clear.

LUSTRA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.

And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

2. In *antiquity,* the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies, or people defiled by crimes, were purified.

LUS'TRE, *n.* [Fr. *lustre;* L. *lustrum;* It. *lustro;* from L. *lustro,* to purify; Dan. *lys,* light; *lyser,* to shine; Sw. *lysa;* D. *luister,* splendour; Ir. *lasadh, laisaim, leosam,* to give light, to burn; *leos,* light.] 1. Brightness; splendour; gloss; as, the *lustre* of the sun or stars; the *lustre* of silk.

The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. The splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great share of *lustre.* *Wotton.*

3. A sconce with lights; a branched candlestick of glass.—4. The space of five years. [L. *lustrum.*]

LUS'TRELESS, *a.* Destitute of lustre.

LUS'TRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to purification.

LUS'TRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [Corruptly written and pronounced *lutestring.*]

LUS'TROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

Good sparks and *lustrous.* *Shak.*

LUS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] The space of five years, or fifty completed months among the ancient Romans; so called from the periodical lustration of the city at that time.

LUST'-STAINED, *a.* Defiled by lust.

LUST'WÖRT, *n.* [*lust* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Drosera.

LUST'Y, *a.* [from *lust;* D. *lustig.*] 1. Stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body. This is the correct sense of the word, comprehending full health and strength; as, a *lusty* youth. But it is now used in the sense of,—2. Bulky; large; of great size. This sense does not always include that of vigour. — 3. † Handsome; pleasant; saucy.—4. Copious; plentiful; as, a *lusty* draught.—5. Pregnant; *a colloquial use.*

LU'SUS NATU'RÆ, *n.* [L. a play or sport of nature.] In *nat. hist.,* a term applied to a monster, or to any thing unnatural in the physical world.

LU'TANIST, *n.* [from *lute.*] A person that plays on the lute.

A celebrated *lutanist* was playing to a large company. *Asiat. Res.*

LUTA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *lutarius,* from *lutum,* mud.] 1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud.—2. Of the colour of mud.

LUTA'TION, *n.* [*See* LUTE.] The act or method of luting vessels.

LUTE, *n.* [Fr. *luth;* It. *liuto;* Russ. *liotnia;* G. *laut,* sound; *lauten,* to sound, allied probably to *loud,* and L. *laudo.*] An instrument of music with strings. It consists of four parts, viz. the table, the body or belly, which has nine or ten sides, the neck, which has nine or ten stops or divisions marked with strings, and the head or cross. In the middle of the table there is a passage for the sound. There is also a bridge to which the strings are fastened. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed. The lutes of Bologna are esteemed the best, on account of the wood, which is said to be peculiarly fitted for producing a sweet sound.

LUTE, } *n.* [L. *lutum,* mud, clay.]
LŪTING, } Among chemists, a composition of clay or other tenacious substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air. The term *lute* is also applied to the external coating of clay or sand, or other substances applied in chemistry to glass retorts, in order that they may support a high temperature without fusing or cracking.

LUTE, *v. t.* To close or coat with lute.

LŪTE-CASE, *n.* A case for a lute.

LŪTED, *pp.* Closed with lute. A glass retort is said to be *luted,* when it is smeared over with clay, so as more perfectly to resist the effects of heat, and to prevent its fusion.

LU'TENIST, *n.* A performer on the lute.

LŪTE'OLINE, *n.* A yellow colouring matter discovered in *Reseda luteola,* the herb weld, or dyer's weed. When sublimed, it crystallizes in needles.

LŪ'TEOUS, *a.* [L. *luteus,* yellowish.] Of a brownish yellow; something of a clay colour.

LŪTER, } *n.* One who plays on a lute.
LŪTIST, }

LŪTE-STRING, *n.* The string of a lute.—2. A sort of silk fabric. [In this signification pronounced *lustring.*]

LU'THERAN, *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the reformer; as, the *Lutheran* church.

LU'THERAN, *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.

LU'THERANISM, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

LU'THERN, } *n.* In *arch.* a dormer
LU'THERAN, } or garret window.

LŪTING, *ppr.* Closing with lute.

LŪTOS'E, *a.* [L. *lutosus.*] Miry; covered with clay.

LU'TULENT, *a.* [L. *lutulentus,* from *lutum,* mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick.

LUX'ATE, or **LUX**, *v. t.* [L. *luxo;* Fr. *luxer,* to loosen; probably from the same root as *lax,* L. *laxo, laxus.*] To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate. [*Lux* has now almost universally given place to *Luxate.*]

LUX'ATED, *pp.* Put out of joint; dislocated.

LUX'ATING, *ppr.* Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.

LUXA'TION, *n.* The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint.—2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.

LUXE,† *n.* Luxury.

LUXU'RIANCE, } *n.* [L. *luxurians,*
LUXU'RIANCY, } *luxurio,* to grow rank, or to wanton.] 1. Rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

Flowers grow up in the garden with the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

2. Excessive or superfluous growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy.* *Wiseman.*

LUXU'RIANT, *a.* Exuberant in growth; abundant; as, a *luxuriant* growth of grass.—2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.

Prune the *luxuriant,* the uncouth refine. *Pope.*

3. A *luxuriant* flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts.

LUXU'RIANTLY, *adv.* With exuberant growth.

LUXU'RIATE, *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.

LUXURIA'TION, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth.

LUXU'RIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux;* L. *luxuriosus,* from *luxo,* to loosen; *luxor,* to riot.] 1. Voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table, the gratification of appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and equipage; as, a *luxurious* life; *luxu-*

rious cities.—2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress, and equipage; as, *luxurious* wealth.—3. Furnished with luxuries; as, a *luxurious* table.—4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury; as, *luxurious* ease.—5. Lustful; libidinous; given to the gratification of lust; as, a *luxurious* bed.—6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint.† *Milton.*

LUXU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In abundance of rich diet, dress, or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously.

LUXU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* State of abounding with luxuries, or of living in the enjoyment of rich abundance.

LUX'URIST, *n.* One given to luxury.

LUX'URY, *n.* [L. *luxuria*, from *luxo*, to loosen.] 1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, as in rich and expensive diet, or delicious food and liquors; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite: or the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*. *Spectator.*

2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink. The canvas-back duck is a *luxury* for an epicure. —3. Any thing delightful to the senses.

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

4.† Lust; lewd desire.—5.† Luxuriance; exuberance of growth.

LU'ZULA, *n.* A genus of uncultivated plants found on waste ground, in woods, or on mountains, and belonging to the nat. order Juncaceæ. Six or seven species are found in Britain known by the name of *wood-rush.*

LY, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. *lic*, G. *lich*, D. *lyk*, Dan. *lige*, Sw. *lik*, Eng. *like;* as in *lovely, manly*, that is, *love-like, man-like.* As the termination of names, *ly* signifies field or plain, Sax. *leag*, Eng. *lay, lea*, or *ley*, L. *locus.*

LY'AM, *n.* A leash for holding a hound.

LY'ART, } LI'ART, } *a.* [Low L. *liardus*, dapple gray.] Having gray hairs intermixed, as, *lyart locks;* gray-haired in general. [*Scotch.*]

LYCAN'THROPY, *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπια: λυκος, a wolf, and ανθρωπος, man.] A kind of erratic melancholy or madness, in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf.

LYCE'UM, *n.* [Gr. λυκειον.] 1. In *Greece*, a place near the river Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy.—2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.—3. An association of men for literary improvement.

LYCH'NIS, *n.* A genus of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, some of them bearing beautiful flowers, for which they are cultivated in flower gardens. Class and order Decandria pentagynia, Linn., nat. order Silenaceæ. Several species are found in Britain, known by the names of *ragged robin, catchfly*, and *campion.*

LYCOPER'DON, *n.* A genus of fungi, the species of which grow in the form of balls, which burst and discharge their spores or seeds in the form of a fine dark powder or dust. They are commonly called *puff-balls.*

LYCOPER'SICON, *n.* The name of the Love-apple or Tomato. A genus of plants belonging to the same tribe as the potato.

LYCOPODIA'CEÆ, *n. plur.* The club-moss tribe. A natural order of vascular acrogens, chiefly consisting of moss-like plants, inhabiting boggy heaths, moors, and woods. Their mode of reproduction is similar to that of ferns. Some of the species are violent purgatives. The powder contained in the seed vessels of all the species is so highly inflammable as to be employed occasionally in the manufacture of fire-works.

LYCOPODI'TES, *n.* Fossil plants of the genus Lycopodium.

LYCOPOD'IUM, *n.* Club-moss, a genus of plants of the class Cryptogamia, Linn., and nat. order Lycopodiaceæ, to which it gives the name. Six species are found in Britain, of which the most conspicuous is the *L. clavatum* or common club-moss, the seeds of which burn explosively, and are used for producing theatrical lightning.

LYCOP'SIS, *n.* A genus of annual herbs, natives of Europe, and belonging to the nat. order Boraginaceæ. In English lists the *L. arvensis* is named wild bugloss, and grows in corn fields and by road sides.

LY'COPUS EUROPÆ'US, *n.* A wild plant of the genus Lycopus, belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ, popularly called gipsy-wort; because gipsies are said to stain their skins with its juice. It is also known in England by the name of *water horehound.*

LYD'IAN, *a.* [from *Lydia.*] Noting a kind of soft slow music anciently in vogue.—*Lydian stone*, flinty slate used by the ancients as a touch-stone, from Lydia.

LYE, *n.* [Sax. *leah;* G. *lauge;* Fr. *lessive;* L. *lix*, whence *lixivium.* It coincides with Sax. *loge*, water; Ant. L. *lixa*, whence *Lugdunum, Leyden, Lyons*, that is, *Water*-town.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.—*Lye trough*, in *printing*, a shallow trough containing lye, and sufficiently capacious to admit a board on which a form is laid. The surface of the letter, the chase, and the furniture, are brushed over with the lye to remove the ink which has accumulated during the process of printing. The form is then taken out, set upon its edge, and rinsed with water.

LYE, *n.* A falsehood. [*See* LIE.]

LY'ING, *ppr.* of *lie.* Being prostrate. [*See* LIE.]

LY'ING, *ppr.* of *lie.* Telling falsehood. —*Lying in*, being in childbirth.—2. *n.* The act of bearing a child.

LY'INGLY, *adv.* Falsely; by telling lies.

LY'ING PANELS, *n.* In *arch.*, those in which the fibres of the wood lie in a horizontal direction.

LY'ING-TO. A nautical term denoting the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed, as to counteract each other, and thereby retard or destroy the progressive motion of the vessel.

LYME GRASS, *n.* The English popular name of plants of the genus Elymus, belonging to the nat. order Graminaceæ. Many of the species are found all over Europe, some of them useful as pasture plants. *E. Europæus* and *geniculatus* are found in Britain.

LYM'NITE, *n.* A kind of freshwater snail found fossil.

LYMPH, *n.* [L. *lympha.*] Water, or a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics.*

LYMPH'ATE, } LYMPH'ATED, } *a.* Frightened into madness; raving.

LYMPHAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lymph. 2.† Enthusiastic.

LYMPHAT'IC, *n.* A vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

The *lymphatics* seem to perform the whole business of absorption. *Encyc.*

2.† A mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

LYMPH'EDUCT, *n.* [L. *lympha*, lymph, and *ductus*, a duct.] A vessel in animal bodies which conveys the lymph.

LYMPHOG'RAPHY, *n.* [L. *lympha*, lymph, and Gr. γραφω, to describe.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

LYMPH'Y, *a.* Containing or like lymph.

LYN'CEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.

LYNCH, *v. t.* To inflict pain or punish without the forms of law, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons.

LYNCH'ED, *pp.* Punished or abused without the forms of law.

LYNCH'ING, *ppr.* Punishing or abusing without law.

LYNCH' LAW, *n.* The irregular and revengeful species of justice administered by the populace in some parts of the United States. It is said to have been so called from a Virginian farmer of the name of Lynch, who took the law into his own hands on some occasion, by chasing a thief, tying him to a tree, and there flogging him.

LYNX, *n.* [L. *lynx;* Gr. λυγξ: G. *luchs.*] A quadruped, the popular name of several species of the genus Felis, resembling the common cat, but with ears longer and tail shorter. The lynxes have been long famed for their sharp



Lynx (Felis Lynx).

sight; they are said to have derived their name from Lynceus, one of the Argonauts, to whom, on their perilous expedition, his quick sight was of essential service in steering. In Asia lynxes are tamed for hunting.

LYNX'-EYED, *a.* Having acute sight.

LYON KING AT ARMS. In *Scotland*, an officer who takes his title of Lyon from the armorial bearings of the Scottish kings, the lion rampant. The officers serving under him are heralds, pursuivants, and messengers. The jurisdiction given to him empowers him to inspect the arms and ensigns-armorial of all the noblemen and gentlemen in the kingdom, to distinguish the arms of the younger branches of families, and to give proper arms to such as deserve them; to matriculate such arms, and to fine those who use arms which are not matriculated.

LY'RATE, } *a.* [from *lyre.*] In *bot.*, **LY'RATED,** } divided transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones; as, a *lyrate* leaf.


Lyrate Leaf

LYRE, *n.* [Fr. *lyre;* L. *lyra;* Gr. λυρα: G. *leier.*] A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the Egyptians and Greeks. It is said to have had originally only three strings. The number was afterward


Grecian Female playing on the Lyre.

increased to seven; then to eleven, and finally to sixteen.

LYRE-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a lyre.

LYR'I€, } *a.* [L. *lyricus;* Fr. *lyrique.*] Pertaining to a **LYR'I€AL,** } lyre or harp. *Lyric* poetry is such as is sung to the harp or lyre. This was much cultivated by the ancients, among whom Anacreon, Alcæus, Stesichorus, Sappho and Horace are distinguished as lyric poets. In modern times, however, the epithet has been transferred to all kinds of verse partaking in any degree of the same nature as that to which it was at first applied.

LYR'I€, *n.* A composer of lyric poems.—2. A lyric composition. *Lyrics* are a species of poetical compositions, by which the poet directly expresses his emotions. The predominance of feeling in lyric poetry is what chiefly distinguishes it from dramatic poetry, in which action and character, independent of the individual emotion of the poet, predominate; and from epic poetry, of which a series of actions and characters, as contemplated and exhibited by the poet, is the characteristic.

LYR'ICISM, *n.* A lyric composition.

LY'RIST, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

LYS, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards.

LYSIMA€H'IA, *n.* A genus of European herbs of the class and order Pentandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Primulaceæ. In Britain the species are known by the name of *loosestrife,* and one (*L. nummularia*) is called moneywort.

LY'SIS, *n.* In *arch.*, a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium which surrounds the stylobate.

LYS'SA, *n.* The madness of a dog; hydrophobia.

LYTE'RIAN, *a.* [Gr. λυτηριος, from λυω, to loosen.] In *medical science,* terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

LYT'TA, *n.* The name of an insect used for blistering. The insects are usually called cantharides.

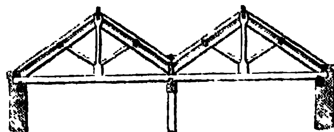
LYTHRA'CEÆ, *n.* The loosestrife tribe, a natural order of polypetalous exogens, with long tubular striated calyxes. It contains few plants of any interest. Some belonging to the genera Lagerstroëmia, Diplusodon, &c., are handsome large flowered bushes in India and South America. The true Lythraceæ are European, North American, and natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The rosewood of the cabinet maker is the trunk of *Physocalymna floribunda,* and *Lawsonia inermis* produces the *henna* of oriental ladies. The leaves of *Ammannia vesicatoria* have a strong muriatic smell; they are extremely acrid, and are used by the native practitioners of India to raise blisters, in rheumatism, &c.

LYTH'RODE, *n.* A mineral found in Norway; its colour an aurora-red, passing into brownish red or brown. It appears to be allied to elaolite, or fettstein. *Lythrode* is probably a variety of fettstein.

LY'THRUM, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the order Lythraceæ. They are chiefly natives of Europe and America. *L. salicaria,* spiked purple loosestrife or willow herb, is one of the most beautiful of our British native plants, frequent on the margins of brooks and rivers. It is astringent, and reputed to have been found useful in inveterate diarrhœas. *L. hyssopifolium,* or hyssop-leaved purple loosestrife, is also a British plant.

M

M, IS the thirteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a semi-vowel, as the articulation or compression of the lips is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, which constitutes a difference between this letter and *b.* Its sound is uniform; as, in *man, time, rim.* It is scarcely ever silent. M is a numeral letter, and among the ancients stood for a thousand; a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, M̄, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million. As an abbreviation, M stands for Marcus, Martius, Manlius, or Mutius, Majesty, Monsieur. A.M. or M.A. stands for *artium magister,* master of arts; M.D. for *medicinæ doctor,* doctor of medicine; A.M. for *anno mundi,* the year of the world; MS. for *manuscript;* MSS. for *manuscripts;* M.P. *member of parliament;* A.M. *ante meridiem,* or before noon; P.M. *post meridiem,* or after noon. In astronomical tables, M stands for *meridian, meridional,* or *mid-day.* In medical prescriptions, M stands for *maniple,* or handful, or *misce,* mix, or *mixtura,* a mixture. In the late British Pharmacopœias it signifies *mensurâ,* by measure. In law, M is a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of *manslaughter,* and admitted to the benefit of clergy.—*M roof,* in *arch.,* a kind of roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a valley between them, thus:—


M Roof.

MA. [It.] In *music,* means *but,* as in the phrase "allegro *ma* non troppo;" fast, *but* not too much so.

MA'AR, *n.* The German name for certain extinct volcanic craters, especially in the Eifel, which are filled with lakes. English geologists call them *lake-craters.*

MAASH'A, *n.* An East Indian coin, a little more than the tenth part of a rupee in weight.

MAB, *n.* [W. *mab,* a child.] 1. In *northern myth*, the queen of the imaginary beings called fairies.—2. A slattern.

MAB, *v. i.* To dress negligently.

MA€, a Scotch term signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac* Donald, *Mac* Grigor, &c. It is synonymous with *Fitz* in England and *O* in Ireland. [*See* MAID.]

MA€AD'AMIZE, *v. t.* [from Macadam, the inventor's name.] To cover, as a road, way, or path with small broken stones.

MA€AD'AMIZED, *pp.* Covered or formed with small broken stones.

MA€AD'AMIZING, *ppr.* Covering with small broken stones.

MA€AD'AM-ROAD, *n.* A road or path covered with small broken stones.

MA€ARO'NI, *n.* [It. *maccheroni,* a sort of paste; Fr. *macaroni;* Gr. μακαρ, happy.] 1. A dough of fine wheaten flour made into a tubular, or pipe form, of the thickness of goose quills, which was first prepared in Italy, and introduced into commerce under the name of Italian or Genoese paste. It is a favourite food among the Italians.—2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy.—3. A sort of droll or foot; and hence, a fop; a fribble; a finical fellow.

MA€ARON'I€, *a.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected.—2. Consisting of a mixture

or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, or expressed in words of a barbarous or burlesque coinage, as of vulgar words Latinized, or Latin words modernized; as, *macaronic* verse.

MAC̄ARON'IC, *n.* A kind of burlesque poetry, in which native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized. Drummond's *Polemo-Middinia*, a Scottish burlesque, is, perhaps, the best known macaronic form of our language.—2. A confused heap or mixture of several things.

MAC̄AROON', *n.* [Fr. *macaron.*] A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.—2.† A finical fellow, or macaroni.

MAC̄AU'C̄O, *n.* A name of several species of quadrupeds of the genus Lemur.

MAC̄AW', **MAC̄A'O**, *n.* The name of a race of beautiful fowls of the



Red and Blue Macaw

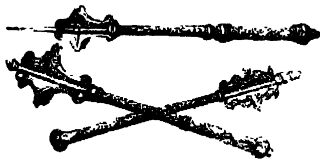
parrot kind, under the genus Psittacus.

MAC̄AW'-TREE, *n.* A species of palm-tree, the Cocos aculeata.

MAC̄'C̄ABEES, *n.* The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.

MAC'C̄OBOY, or **MAC'COUBA**, *n.* A kind of snuff flavoured with otto of roses.

MACE, *n.* [It. *mazza*, Fr. *masse*, a club.] An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. Originally, the *mace* was a club or instrument of war, made of iron and much used by cavalry.



Ancient Maces.

Being no longer a weapon of war, it is made of silver or copper gilt, and ornamented with a crown, globe, and cross.

> A leaden *mace*. — *Shak.*
> A heavy iron *mace*. — *Knolles.*

2. The heavier rod used in billiards.

MACE, *n.* [L. *macis.*] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance of an oleaginous nature and yellowish colour, being in flakes divided into many ramifications; it is derived from the placenta, or that portion of the fruit to which the seed is attached. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and is chiefly used in cooking or in pickles. [*See* MYRISTICA.]

MĀCE-ĀLE, *n.* Ale spiced with mace.

MĀCE-BEĀRER, *n.* A person who carries a mace before men in authority. —*Mace-bearers* or *Macers*, in *Scotland*, are officers attending on the courts of session, teinds, justiciary, and exchequer. They are, properly speaking, the servants of the courts, and the attendants on the judges on the bench, and it is their duty to preserve silence in the court, to execute the orders of the judges, to call the rolls of court, and to execute such warrants for the apprehension of delinquents, &c. as are addressed to them.

MAC'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *macero*, from *macer*, thin, lean; *maceo*, to be thin or lean; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*; It. *macro*; Sp. *magro*; probably allied to Eng. *meek*, Ch. מאך, *mak.*] 1. To make lean; to wear away.—2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away.

> Out of excessive zeal they *macerate* their bodies and impair their health — *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process. So we say, food is *macerated* in the stomach.

MAC'ERATED, *pp.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MAC'ERATING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.

MACERA'TION, *n.* The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification.—2. The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

> The saliva serves for the *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into chyle. — *Ray.*

MĀCE-REED, or **REED-MACE**, *n.* A plant of the genus Typha. [*See* REED-MACE.]

MAC̄HAI'RODUS, *n.* [Gr. μαχαιρα, a sabre, and οδους, a tooth.] An extinct mammal, referrible to the miocene period, and allied to the bear.

Mâche, *n.* [Fr.] The French name for the young leaves of the species of *Valerianella*, which are eaten as salad. It corresponds to the English Lamb's lettuce.

MAC̄HE'TES, *n.* [Gr. μαχητης, a combatant.] Cuvier's name for a genus of wading birds, including the ruffs and reeves.

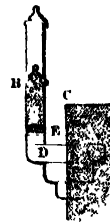
MAC̄HIAVEL'IAN, *a.* [from *Machiavel*, an Italian writer, secretary, and historiographer to the republic of Florence.] Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.

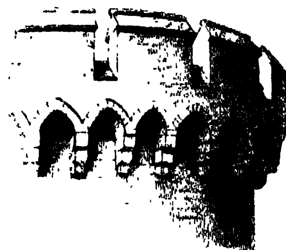
MAC̄HIAVEL'IAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MAC̄H'IAVELISM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political cunning and artifice, intended to favour arbitrary power.

MACHI'C̄OLATED, *a.* Formed with machicolations.

MAC̄HIC̄OLA'TIONS, *n.* In *castellated arch.*, openings made through the roofs of portals to the floor above, or in the floors of projecting galleries, for the purpose of defence, by pouring through them boiling lead, pitch, &c., upon the enemy. In the galleries they are formed by the parapet or breast work B being set out beyond the face of the wall C on corbels D; the spaces E between the corbels, being open throughout, are the machicolations. From its striking appearance the corbelled parapet was frequently used where machicolations were not required for the purpose of defence, and the apertures so called were omitted.





Machicolations, Herstmonceux Castle.

Machicolations do not appear to have been used earlier than the end of the twelfth century.

MAC̄H'INAL, *a.* [*See* MACHINE.] Pertaining to machines.

MAC̄H'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *machinor*, from Gr. μαχανα or μηχανη.] To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme.

MAC̄H'INATED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MAC̄H'INATING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.

MAC̄HINA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* MACHINE.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation.

MAC̄H'INATOR, *n.* One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs.

MACHĪNE, *n.* [Fr from L. *machina.*] 1. Any contrivance or thing which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force, or to produce motion. Or, it is any object, by the intervention of which a moving power is made to act upon any body, and overcome the force by which the latter resists the effort to change its state of rest or of motion. A machine differs in no respect from a tool, an instrument, or an engine. The word *tool*, however, is generally applied to an object, which, when used, is held in the hand of the operator; the term *instrument* also has usually the same application. Machines are divided into *simple*, and *compound*, *complex*, or *complicated*. The *simple* machines are the six mechanical powers, viz., the lever, the pulley, the axis and wheel, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane. *Compound* machines are such as combine two or more of these powers for the production of motion or force. Compound machines are classed under

different denominations according to the forces by which they are put in motion, as *hydraulic* machines, *pneumatic* machines, &c.; or according to the purposes which they are intended to serve, as *agricultural* machines, *printing* machines, *spinning* machines, &c. The powers employed to give motion through machines, to any object, are produced by the muscular strength of men and animals; the actions of weights, springs, wind, water, steam, fired gunpowder. The initial force which puts a machine in motion is called the *first* or *prime mover*, the point at which that force is applied is called the *acting* or *impelled point*, and that in which the effect is produced is the *working point*.—*Useful effect of a machine* [See under EFFECT.]—*Maximum effect of a machine*, the greatest effect which it can produce in a given time, or it is the amount of its performance in a given time when it is working to the greatest possible advantage. In every machine, simple or complex, it is an established principle, in regard to useful effect, that the momentum of the resistance is equal to the momentum of the power or impulse. Another principle is generally laid down in regard to machines; namely, that as much is lost in time as is gained in power, but this rule requires some modification. In all cases, the working power is essentially less than the moving power; and in complex machines, it is greatly less, by reason of the great degree of friction and inertia to be overcome. Hence, to prevent loss of power, every machine should be as simple as possible in its construction, provided it can be made to answer the purpose intended The utility of machinery, in its application to manufacture, consists in the addition which it makes to human power, the abridgment of human labour, the economy of time, and the conversion of substances, apparently worthless, into valuable products. The forces derived from wind, water, and steam, are so many additions to human power, and the whole inanimate force thus obtained in Great Britain, has been calculated to be equivalent to that of 20,000,000 labourers.—2. An engine; an instrument of force.—3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit.

MACHINE, *v. t.* To print by means of a printing machine.

MACHINERY, *n.* A complicated work, or combination of mechanical powers in a work, designed to increase, regulate, or apply motion and force; as, the *machinery* of a watch or other chronometer.—2. Machines in general. The *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.—3 In *epic* and *dramatic poetry*, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve a difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power; or the word may signify the agency of such beings as supposed deities, angels, demons, and the like.

> Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Incidit. *Horace.*

"A deity is not to be introduced, unless a difficulty occurs that requires the intervention of a god." The *machinery* of Milton's Paradise Lost consists of numerous superhuman personages. Pope's Rape of the Lock is rendered very interesting by the *machinery* of sylphs.

MACHINING, *ppr.* Printing by means of a printing machine.

MACHINIST, *n.* [Fr. *machiniste.*] A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.

MACIG'NO, *n.* [It.] A species of stone of two varieties, one of a grayish yellow colour, the other of a bluish gray colour.

MAC'ILENCY, *n.* [*See* MACILENT.] Leanness.

MAC'ILENT, *a.* [L. *macilentus*, from *macer*, lean, thin. *See* MACERATE.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

MACK'EREL, *n.* [D. *mackreel;* G. *mackrele;* Fr. *maquereau;* W. *macrell;* from the root of L. *macula*, a spot; the spotted fish. So in British, it is called *brithilh*, Arm. *bresell*, for the like reason.] A



Mackerel (Scomber scomber).

species of fish of the genus Scomber, the S. scomber of Linnæus and S. vulgaris of others. It is a well known and excellent table fish, and inhabits almost the whole of the European seas.

MACK'EREL, *n.* [Old Fr. *maquerel.*] A pander or pimp.—*Mackerel-gale*, in Dryden, may mean a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.

MACK'EREL-SKY, *n.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

MAÇ'LE, *n.* A name given to chiastolite or hollow spar. [*See* CHIASTOLITE.]

MACLU'RITE, or **MACLU'REITE**, *n.* A mineral of a brilliant pale green colour, so called in honour of Maclure, the mineralogist. It is found in New York and New Jersey, and occurs imbedded in clay-slate in rounded masses. It is a silicate of magnesia, with traces of potash, oxide of iron, and fluorine.

MAC'ROCOSM, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, great, and κοσμος, world.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to *microcosm*, or the world of man.

MACROCYS'TIS, *n.* A genus of marine plants, belonging to the nat. order Algæ. The *M. pyrifera* exceeds all other vegetable productions in the length of its fronds, which are said to be from 500 to 1500 feet. The leaves are long and narrow, and at the base of each is placed a vesicle filled with air, for the purpose of enabling the plant to support its enormous length in the water, as its stem is not thicker than the finger, and its upper branches as slender as common packthread.

MACRODAC'TYLES, or **MACRODAC'TYLI**, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and δακτυλος, a finger.] A family of birds in Cuvier's arrangement, having very long toes; the coot, rail, &c., are examples.

MACROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, great, and λογος, discourse.] Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.

MACROPOD'IANS, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, and πους, a foot.] A tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, remarkable for the enormous length of their feet, which has obtained for them the name of *sea-spiders*. They generally remain at considerable depths in the sea, and are also found on oyster banks.

MAC'ROPUS, *n.* The scientific name for those marsupial animals called Kangaroos.

MACROSTO'MATA, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and στομα, a mouth.] A family of univalves, belonging to the order trachellipoda.

MACROT'YPOUS, *a.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and τυπος, form.] In *mineralogy*, having a long form.

MACROU'RA, or **MACROU'RANS**, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and ουρα, a tail.] A family of crustaceans, including the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c. They are so named from the length of their tails.

MACROU'ROUS, *a.* Belonging to the family Macroura.

MACTA'TION, *n.* [L. *macto*, to kill.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

MAC'ULA, *n.* *plur.* **MAC'ULÆ.** [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

MAC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *maculo.*] To spot; to stain.

MAC'ULATE, **MAC'ULATED**, } *a.* Spotted.

MACULA'TION, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.

MAC'ULE, *n.* A spot. [supra.] [*Lit. us.*]

MAD, *a.* [Sax. *gemaad;* Ir. *amad;* It. *matto*, mad, foolish; *mattone*, a brick, and an arrant fool; *matteria* and *mattezza*, foolishness; *ammattire*, to become distracted.] 1. Disordered in intellect; distracted: furious.

> We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad* folks, they break their locks and bolts. *Taylor.*

2. Proceeding from disordered intellect, or expressing it; as, a *mad* demeanour.—3. Enraged; furious; as, a *mad* bull.

> And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them, even to foreign cities; Acts xxvi.

4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated; followed properly by *after*.

> The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

"*Mad upon* their idols," would be better rendered, "*Mad after* their idols;" Jer. i.—5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed.

> Thou shalt be *mad* for the sight of thine eyes; Deut. xxviii.

6. Infatuated with folly.

> The spiritual man is *mad* Hos. ix.

7. Inflamed with anger; very angry.—8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.

> *Mad* wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. *Franklin.*

MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious, or angry.

MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious, or wild.

MAD, **MADE**, } *n.* [Sax. *matha;* Goth. *matha.*] An earthworm. [But this is the Eng. *moth.*]

MAD'AM, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame.*] Literally, my lady; a term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree, but chiefly given to married and elderly ladies. In *colloquial language*, it is generally contracted into *Maam.*

MAD'APPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum, the *S. insanum*, the fruit of which is boiled in soups and sauces,

and is much sought after by the votaries of love. [See SOLANUM, NIGHTSHADE.]

MAD'BRAIN, } a. Disordered in
MAD'BRAINED, } mind; hot-headed; rash.

MAD'CAP, n. [*mad-caput* or *cap*.] A violent, rash, hot-headed person; a madman; a rollicking blade; a hoyden.

MAD'DEN, v. t. (mad'n.) To make mad.

MAD'DEN, v. i. To become mad; to act as if mad.

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

MAD'DENED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

MAD'DENING, *ppr.* Making mad or angry.

MAD'DER, n. [Sax. *mædere*.] A plant of the genus Rubia, the *R. tinctorum* of Linn., of which there are several varieties. It belongs to the nat. order Galiaceæ. The prepared root of this plant is extensively used as a red dye stuff. It is chiefly imported from Holland, France, and Turkey. It yields colours of the greatest permanence, and is employed for dyeing linen and cotton red. Two kinds of it are fixed upon cotton; one is simply called madder-red, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of lustre and fixedness, is called Turkey, or Adrianople red, because it was for a long time obtained entirely from the Levant, where it was called *alizara*. It is also



Madder plant (Rubia tinctorum).

employed in calico-printing and in preparing madder lakes. The colouring principle of madder is termed alizarine. Chemists have detected five colouring matters in madder, viz., madder-purple, madder-red, madder-orange, madder-yellow, and madder-brown. Wild madder (*R. peregrina*) is a British plant.—*Madder-lake*, a red pigment much prized. It is made by washing madder with cold water, boiling the residue with a solution of one part of alum in twelve of water, and precipitating the decoction gradually with carbonate of soda or with borax.

MAD'DING, *ppr.* of *mad*. Raging; furious.

MADE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *make*.

MADEFAC'TION, n. [L. *madefacio*.] The act of making wet.

MADEFICA'TION, n. Act of making wet.

MAD'EFIED, *pp.* Made wet.

MAD'EFY, v. t. [L. *madefio*.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [*Not much used.*]

MAD'EFYING, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.

MADEIRA, n. A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

MADEMOISELLE, n. (mad-m-wa-zel'.) [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel. *See* DAMSEL.] The title given to a young unmarried French lady.

MAD'HEADED, a. Hotbrained; rash.

MAD'HOUSE, n. A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.

MAD'IA, n. A genus of composite plants inhabiting South America and California. The seeds of *M. sativa* yield a fixed oil of excellent quality.

MAD'ID,† a. [L. *madidus*.] Wet; moist.

MAD'LY, *adv.* [from *mad*.] Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.—2. With extreme folly or infatuated zeal or passion.

MAD'MAN, n. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man.—2. A man without understanding.—3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

MAD'NESS, n. [from *mad*.] Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious.

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly. *Locke.*

2. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason; as, the *madness* of a mob.—3. Wildness of passion; fury; rage; as, the *madness* of despair.

MADO'NA, } n. [Sp. *madona*, It. *ma-*
MADON'NA, } *donna*, my lady.] A term of compellation, equivalent to *madam*. It is given to the Virgin Mary; and pictures of the Italian schools, representing the Virgin, are generally called *madonnas*.

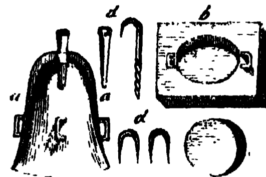
MAD'REPORE, n. [Fr. *madre*, spotted, and *pore*.] A submarine substance of a stony hardness, resembling coral. It consists of carbonate of lime with some animal matter. It is of a white colour, wrinkled on the surface, and full of cavities or cells, inhabited by a small animal. From a liquor discharged by this animal, the substance is said to be formed. Madrepores constitute a group of polypiers, of variable forms, always garnished with radiated plates. Madrepores were placed by Linnæus among his *Vermes Zoophyta*; Cuvier places them in the tribe *Lithophyta*, of the family of *Polypi corticati*. The Lithophytes having the common character of the Linnæan genus, are now subdivided into various genera. Madrepores raise up walls and reefs of coral rocks with astonishing rapidity in tropical climates.

Madrepora muricata

MAD'REPORITE, n. A name given to certain petrified bones found in Normandy, in France, belonging to a cetaceous fish or to a species of crocodile. These bones contain many little brown lines in zigzag, resembling entangled threads. They have none of the properties of madrepore.

MAD'REPORITE, n. A variety of limestone, so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the stars of madrepores. When rubbed, it emits the smell of sulphureted hydrogen gas.—2. Fossil madrepore.

MADRIER, n. [Fr.] In *milit. engineering*, a thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down [*see* PETARD]; also, a



Madrier.

a a Petard. *b* Madrier. *d d* Staples, &c. for fastening the petard to the madrier.

plank used for supporting the earth in mines; also, the flat beams laid in the bottom of a moat or ditch to support the wall. There are also madriers lined with tin and covered with earth to form roofs over certain portions of military works, in order to afford protection against fires in lodgments, &c.

MAD'RIGAL, n. [Sp. Port. and Fr. *id.*; It. *madrigale*, from L. *mandra*, a sheepfold, or any place for sheep and shepherds to take shelter in; and thus *madrigal* was originally applied to the shepherd's song.] 1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a pastoral poem, containing a certain number of free unequal verses, not confined to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet or the subtilty of the epigram, but containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed.—2. An elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts.

MAD'WORT, n. A plant of the genus Marrubium, the *M. alyssum*, the juice of which has for ages been a popular remedy in canine madness, especially in the north of Europe. It is used in America as a specific against the bite of the rattlesnake. [*See* MARRUBIUM.]

MAESTO'SO, an Italian word signifying *majestic*, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.

MAE'STRICHT BEDS, the name given by geologists to the uppermost member of the cretaceous group, from Maestricht, a town of the Netherlands. These beds are marine, and composed of a soft yellowish white limestone resembling chalk, and containing siliceous masses, ammonites, hamites, hippurites, baculites, &c.

MAF'FLE,† v. i. To stammer.

MAF'FLER,† n. A stammerer.

MAGAZINE, n. [Fr. *magasin*, from Ar. *gazana*, to deposit or lay up for preservation. This word is formed with the Shemitic prefix *m*.] 1. A store of arms, ammunition, or provisions; also, a strong building constructed generally of brick or stone within a fortified place, or in the neighbourhood of a military or naval station, in order to contain, in security, the gunpowder or other warlike stores which may be necessary for the defence of the place, or for the use of the troops who are to perform military duty in the province or district.—2. In *ships of war*, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. Large ships have usually two *magazines*.—3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous

papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England, was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by Edward Cave, and which is still continued. A magazine differs from a newspaper and review; the peculiar province of a newspaper is to communicate information on politics and passing events, both foreign and domestic; and that of the review is to communicate information on literary and scientific subjects, and to give a critical survey of these. The magazine, while it embraces all the features of the newspaper and review, is of a more miscellaneous character, containing, in the form of tales, sketches, poetry, &c., a great variety of matter of an original character which would be foreign to the others.

MAGAZ'INER, *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [*Lit. us.*]

MAĠE,† *n.* A magician.

MAGELLAN'IC CLOUDS. Whitish nebulæ, or appearances like clouds near the south pole, which revolve like the stars; so called from Magellan, the navigator. They are three in number.

MAG'GOT, *n.* [W. *macai, plur. macaiod, magiod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.] 1. A worm or grub; particularly the fly-worm, from the egg of the large blue or green fly. This maggot changes into a fly.—2. A whim; an odd fancy.

MAG'GOTINESS, *n.* The state of abounding with maggots.

MAG'GOTY, *a.* Full of maggots; capricious; whimsical.

MAG'GOTY-HEADED, *a.* Having a head full of whims.

MA'ĠI, *n. plur.* [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East.

MA'ĠIAN, *a.* [L. *magus*; Gr. μαγος.] Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

MA'ĠIAN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi, who held that there are two principles, one the cause of good, the other of evil. The knowledge of these philosophers was deemed by the vulgar to be supernatural.

MA'ĠIANISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAĠ'IC, *n.* [L. *magia*; Gr. μαγεια, from Μαγος, a philosopher among the Persians.] 1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science of producing wonderful effects by the aid of superhuman beings, or of departed spirits; sorcery; enchantment. [*This art or science is now discarded.*]—2. The secret operations of natural causes.—*Natural magic*, the application of natural causes to passive subjects, by which surprising effects are produced. *Natural magic* is founded on natural philosophy, and arose from the disposition of the scientific of former times to take advantage of the vulgar propensity to attribute every thing beyond their comprehension to supernatural causes. *Celestial magic* attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men. *Superstitious* or *geotic magic* consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings.—*Magic square*, a square figure, formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal ranks, as that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, are equal.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

Magic Square.

Magic lantern, a dioptric machine invented by Kircher, by means of which small painted images are represented on the wall of a dark room, magnified to any size at pleasure. It consists of a closed lantern or box, in which are placed a lamp and a concave mirror, which reflects the light of the lamp through the small hole of a tube in the side of the lantern, which is made to draw out. At the end of this tube, next to the lamp, is fixed a plano-convex lens, and at the other a double convex lens. Between the two lenses are successively placed various slips of glass, with transparent paintings, representing figures of various descriptions; pleasing, terrible, or grotesque, when their shadows appear on the wall opposite to the lantern and spectators.

MAĠ'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to magic:
MAĠ'ICAL, } used in magic; as, a *magic* wand; *magic* art.—2. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature; as, *magical* effects.

MAĠ'ICALLY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment.

MAĠI"CIAN, *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practises the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

MAGILP', *n.* A gelatinous compound used by artists as a vehicle for colours. It is produced by mixing linseed oil and mastic varnish together.

MAĠISTE'RIAL, *a.* [*See* MAGISTRATE.] Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative.—2. Proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

> Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

3. In *chem.*, pertaining to magistery,—*which see.*

MAĠISTE'RIALLY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively.

MAĠISTE'RIALNESS, *n.* The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness.

MAĠ'ISTERY,† *n.* [L. *magisterium.*] Among *chemists*, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, crab's eyes, sulphur, &c.

MAĠ'ISTRACY, *n.* [*See* MAGISTRATE.] The office or dignity of a magistrate.

> Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy.* *Clarissa.*

2. The body of magistrates.

MAĠ'ISTRAL,† *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative.

MAĠ'ISTRAL,† *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy.

MAĠISTRAL'ITY,† *n.* Despotic authority in opinion.

MAĠ'ISTRALLY,† *adv.* Authoritatively; with imperiousness.

MAĠ'ISTRATE, *n.* [L. *magistratus*, from *magister*, master; *magis*, major, and *ster*, Teutonic *steora*, a director; *steoran*, to steer; the principal director.] A public civil officer, invested with the executive government or some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the president of the United States. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, to whom the executive power of the law is committed, either wholly or in part; as, governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like.

> The *magistrate* must have his reverence, the laws their authority. *Burke.*

The term is colloquially applied in Scotland to the provost and bailies of burghs.

MAĠISTRAT'IC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.

MAĠ'ISTRATURE, *n.* [Fr.] Magistracy. [*Lit. us.*]

MAG'MA, *n.* [Gr. μαγμα, a mass, salve, dregs.] The generic name of any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin pasty state.

MAG'NA CHARTA, *n.* [L. great charter.] 1. The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from king John, A. D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III., and repeatedly confirmed by him and his successors. It relates to the freedom of the church; the nobility; the guardianship and marriage of heirs; the dowers of women; the duties of sheriffs; the liberties of towns and corporations; the appointment of courts; remedies for oppression, and appeals against unjust judgments; and contains other such like provisions calculated to preserve the liberty of the subject and promote the welfare of the country.—2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

MAGNANIM'ITY, *n.* [L. *magnanimitas*; *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest, and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

MAGNAN'IMOUS, *a.* [L. *magnanimus.*] 1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested; as, a *magnanimous* prince or general.—2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honourable; not selfish.

> There is an indissoluble union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. *Washington.*

MAGNAN'IMOUSLY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.

MAGNA'TES, *n. plur.* [L.] Nobles; grandees.

MAGNE'SIA, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *magnésie.* Qu. from *Magnesia*, the place where first found. Lunier says, from Gr. μαγνης, the loadstone; but the reason he does not assign.] A primitive earth, having for its base a metallic substance, called magnesium, of which it is the protoxide. It is a white tasteless earthy

substance, possessing alkaline properties, and having a specific gravity of 2·3. It is absorbent, antacid, and mildly cathartic. It is almost insoluble. It is found native in the state of hydrate and carbonate, and exists as a component part of several minerals. In *com.* pure magnesia is generally distinguished by the term *calcined magnesia*, and is readily obtained by exposing its hydrated carbonate to a red heat The hydrated carbonate goes by the name of *magnesia*, or *magnesia alba*. The chief use of magnesia and its carbonate is in medicine. Sulphate of magnesia is well known by the name of Epsom salt, having been first obtained from a spring at Epsom. It is a useful purgative medicine, and is also employed in the preparation of magnesia and its carbonate. Magnesia forms a great number of double salts.

MAGNE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities.—*Magnesian limestone*, a marine deposit belonging to the new red sandstone group. It lies above the red conglomerate, and below the variegated sandstone. It is composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia; hence the name. It forms a very durable stone for building

MAG'NESITE, *n.* Carbonated magnesia, or magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in amorphous masses, or in masses tuberous and spongiform: its colour is yellowish gray, or white with spots, and dendritic delineations of blackish brown.

MAGNE'SIUM, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia. It may be obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium. It is of a white colour like silver; its lustre is metallic and brilliant; it is very malleable, and fuses at a red heat. Heated to redness in oxygen gas, it burns with brilliancy, and combining with oxygen becomes magnesia, or the protoxide of magnesium, which consists of 61.21 parts of magnesium, and 38.79 of oxygen. Magnesium combines with chlorine, bromine, fluorine, and iodine, forming chloride, bromide, fluoride, and iodide of magnesium

MAG'NET, *n.* [L. from Gr. μαγνης, from *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor.] The loadstone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downward. These properties it communicates to iron by contact. A bar of iron to which these properties are imparted, is called an *artificial magnet*.—*Artificial magnets* are made of small bars of iron or steel, which, when placed at perfect liberty, turn one end towards the north, and the other, consequently, in a southerly direction. These two points are termed the *north* and *south poles* of the magnet; and a line, supposed to connect these points, is its axis. The tendency to acquire a direction nearly north and south is its polarity. Either pole of the magnet attracts iron; and two magnets repel each other when their north or south poles are brought together, and attract when their contrary poles are brought together. Slight poles, formed at irregular points of the bar, and which tend to disturb the attraction of the real ones, are termed *consecutive poles*.—*Horse-shoe magnets*, artificial magnets made in the shape of a horse-shoe; a number of these laid together, and fastened firmly, in a leathern or copper case, forms a magnetic battery.—2. Steel having magnetic properties.

MAGNET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
MAGNET'ICAL, } the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as, a *magnetic* bar of iron, or a *magnetic* needle. -2. Attractive.

> She that had all *magnetic* force alone *Donne.*

Magnetic curves, the name given to those curves into which an infinite number of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet, and at liberty to move round an axis An idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron filings, when scattered upon a sheet of paper, and agitated immediately above a magnet.—*Magnetic fluid*, a hypothetic fluid, by which the phenomena of magnetism have been accounted for.—*Magnetic meridian of any place*, a great circle, the plane of which passes through that place, through the centre of the earth, and the direction of the horizontal magnetic needle. The angle which the magnetic meridian makes with the true geographical, is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *variation of the compass*.—*Magnetic equator*, a line passing round the globe near its equator, in every part of which the dip of the needle is nothing. The general inclination of the magnetic to the terrestrial equator is about 12°. *Magnetic poles of the earth*, two opposite points on the earth's surface where the dip of the needle is 90°.—*Magnetic induction*, the power which a magnet possesses of exciting temporary or permanent magnetism in such bodies in its vicinity as are capable of receiving it.—*Magnetic intensity*, the force of attraction which magnets exert on surrounding bodies containing the magnetic fluid, or which the earth exerts on magnets at different places. The intensity of the attractive force exercised by the north pole of one magnet on the south pole of another, and its repulsive force on the north pole of the second, varies inversely as the square of the distance of those poles.

MAGNET'ICALLY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction.

MAGNET'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

MAGNET'IC COMPEN'SATOR. A contrivance devised by Mr. Barlow, for eliminating the influence of a ship's guns and other iron, in deranging the bearings of the compass. It consists of a plate or combination of plates of iron placed near the binnacle, so as to counteract by an equal and opposite attraction that of the rest of the iron on board of the vessel. Mr. Airy has given a set of practical rules for correcting the disturbing forces by means of two powerful magnets placed at right angles to each other below the compass, and a box of small iron, which is used instead of Barlow's correcting plate.

MAGNETIC IRON ORE, or **MAGNETIC PYRITES.** A black ore possessing a slight metallic lustre. It is magnetic, sometimes sufficiently so to take up a needle. It occurs in beds in primary and transition rocks, and is very common in Sweden.

MAGNET'ICS, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.

MAGNETIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing or conducting magnetism.

MAG'NETISM, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the loadstone, &c.—2. That peculiar property, occasionally possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and some of its compounds), whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws.—*Animal magnetism*, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body, by means of which the magnet is said to be able to cure diseases. The same name was given by Mesmer in the latter part of the eighteenth century to certain phenomena produced by the action of one person upon another, from a fancied analogy between the action of the mineral magnet, and that of the animal energy, or *vis vitæ*, to which these effects were attributed. [*See* MESMERISM.] The footing which this pretended science has gained, and the effects which it has produced, exemplify strikingly the power of imagination.—*Terrestrial magnetism*, the name given to the magnetic fluid, or power supposed to reside in the earth, which gives the needle its directive power, and causes it to dip, and which also communicates magnetism to iron or steel placed in certain situations. It is found that all metals are more or less susceptible of magnetism.

MAGNETIZA'TION, *n.* The act of communicating magnetism to bodies.

MAG'NETIZE, *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing; as, to *magnetize* a needle.

> Seven of Deslon's patients were *magnetized* at Dr. Franklin's house. *Encyc.*

MAG'NETIZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. A bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize.*

MAG'NETIZED, *pp.* Made magnetic.

MAGNETIZ'ER. The person who communicates magnetism.

MAG'NETIZING, *ppr.* Imparting magnetism to.

MAGNE'TO-ELECTRIC INDUCTION. The communication of magnetic properties to iron by means of electric currents.

MAGNE'TO-ELECTRICITY, *n.* The name given to certain electric phenomena produced by magnetism.

MAGNETOM'ETER, *n.* [*Magnet* and Gr. μετρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of terrestrial magnetism.

MAGNETOMO'TOR, *n.* [L. literally *magnet-mover.*] A term applied to a voltaic series of two or more large plates, which, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, is well adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena.

MAG'NIFIABLE, *a.* [*See* MAGNIFY.] That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.

MAGNIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *magnificus.*]
MAGNIF'ICAL, } Grand; splendid; illustrious.

MAGNIF'ICALLY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MAGNIF'ICATE,† *v. t.* To magnify or extol.

MAGNIF'ICENCE, *n.* [L. *magnificentia.*] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendour of show or state; as, the *magnificence* of a palace or of a

procession; the *magnificence* of a Roman triumph.

MAGNIF'ICENT, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

> Man he made, and for him built
> *Magnificent* this world. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting grandeur.

MAGNIF'ICENTLY, *adv.* With splendour of appearance, or pomp of show. The minister was *magnificently* entertained at court.—2. With exalted sentiments. We can never conceive too *magnificently* of the Creator and his works.

MAGNIF'ICO, *n.* A grandee of Venice.

MAG'NIFIER, *n.* [from *magnify*.] One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises.—2. A glass that magnifies; a convex lens which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAG'NIFY, *v. t.* [L. *magnifico; magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. A convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.—2. To make great in representation; to extol; to exalt in description or praise. The ambassador *magnified* the king and queen.—3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

> Thee that day
> Thy thunders *magnified*. *Milton.*
> The Lord *magnified* Solomon exceedingly; 1 Chron. xxix.

To magnify one's self, to raise in pride and pretensions.

> He shall *magnify himself* in his heart; Dan. viii.

MAG'NIFYING, *ppr.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.—*Magnifying power of a telescope* or *microscope*, the power which such instruments have of increasing the apparent magnitude of objects viewed through them a certain number of times. Thus, if a telescope increase the apparent magnitude of an object 100 times, it is said to have a magnifying power of 100. [*See* TELESCOPE, MICROSCOPE.]

MAGNIL'OQUENCE, *n.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.] A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style; language expressive of pretensions greater than realities warrant.

MAGNIL'OQUENT, or **MAGNIL'OQUOUS**, *a.* Big in words; speaking loftily or pompously; expressing lofty pretensions.

MAG'NITUDE, *n.* [L. *magnitudo*.] 1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; quantity; *applied to things that have length, breadth, or thickness.* This word was originally employed to designate the space occupied by any figure; or in other words, it was applied to objects strictly geometrical, and of three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; it was then extended to designate the quantity of any one of these, and also of angular space, or the inclination of two lines to one another, or again the compound idea of a solid angle, formed by any number of planes meeting in a point. The amount of any one of these taken in reference to some standard of the same kind of quantity as that spoken of, was called its magnitude. The term was gradually enlarged in its signification, so as to apply to every kind of quantity that admits of exhibition or mensuration, or of which greater or less can be predicated.—2. Greatness; grandeur.

> With plain heroic *magnitude* of mind.
> *Milton.*

3. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance. In affairs of *magnitude*, disdain not to take counsel. —*Geometrical magnitudes* are usually considered as generated, or produced by motion; as lines by the motion of points, surfaces by the motion of lines, and solids by the motion of surfaces. —*Apparent magnitude of an object*, that which is measured by the optic or visual angle, intercepted between lines drawn from its extremes to the centre of the pupil of the eye. This angle may be considered to be inversely as the distance of the object. This term is chiefly used when speaking of the heavenly bodies, but is also used in many branches of optical science.

MAGNO'LIA, *n.* A genus of plants which is the type of the nat. order Magnoliaceæ. The species, which chiefly inhabit North America, are trees much admired on account of the elegance of their flowers and foliage, and are in great request in gardens. The bark of the root of *M. glauca*, or the beaver-tree, is an important tonic. *M. tripetala*, or umbrella-tree, has also tonic properties. *M. excelsa* is valued for its wood, which is called *champ;* the cones of *M. acuminata* yield a spirituous liquor, employed in Virginia in rheumatic affections.

MAGNOLIA'CEÆ, *n.* An important nat. order of albuminous polypetalous exogens, consisting of bushes and trees, inhabiting the temperate parts of both the Old and New World. The general character of the order is to have a bitter tonic taste and fragrant flowers. Several species are valuable for their timber, others for the febrifugal qualities of their bark. [*See* MAGNOLIA.] Most of them are prized for the beauty of their flowers and foliage. The bark of the tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), is said to equal Peruvian bark.

MAG'PIE, *n.* [W. *piog*, L. *pica*, with *mag*.] A well-known bird, a species of *corvus*, or the crow tribe, *C. pica*, Linn. It is now the *Pica caudata*, and type of the genus Pica. The magpies continue in pairs throughout the year, and prey on a variety of food, chiefly animal. They are celebrated for their crafty instincts, their power of imitating words, and their propensity to purloin and secrete glittering articles.



Magpie (Pica caudata).

MAG'UEY, *n.* A species of Agave in Mexico, which furnished the natives with a material for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing, and cordage; also for preparing a spirituous liquor called *pulque*.

MAGYAR, *n.* (mäd'yär.) Name of a people who conquered Hungary in the 10th century, and who now form the dominant race there and in Transylvania.

MAHAB'HARAT, *n.* (the great war.) In the *E. Indies*, an historical and mythological poem, which records the first eclipse mentioned in the Shastras.

MA'HADO, *n.* A name of one of the Indian deities, from which the sacred Ganges is fabled to have sprung.

MA'HAL, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a small district or department; a territorial subdivision; a ward of a town.

MAHOG'ANY, *n.* A tree of the genus Swietenia, the *S. mahogani*, belonging to the nat. order Cedrelaceæ. It grows in the West Indies and Central America. Two other species of Swietenia are found in the East Indies, but they are not much known in this country. The mahogany is one of the most majestic and beautiful of trees, its trunk is often forty feet in length, and six feet in diameter. The principal importations of the timber into Great Britain are made from Honduras and Campeachy. That which is imported from the islands is called Spanish mahogany. The wood is of a reddish or brown colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture.



Mahogany (Swietenia mahogani).

MAHOM'ET, or **MOHAM'MED**, *n.* The author of the Mahometan religion. Our old authors, and a great many modern speakers, pronounce the word *Ma'homet*, but the pronunciation assigned is sanctioned by good use.

MAHOM'ETAN, or **MOHAM'MEDAN**, *n.* A follower of Mahomet; a Mussulman.

MAHOM'ETAN, or **MOHAM'MEDAN**, *a.* Of or belonging to Mahomet, or Mahometanism.

MAHOM'ETANISM, or **MOHAM'MEDANISM**, *n.* The religion established by Mahomet.

MAHOM'ETANIZE, or **MOHAM'MEDANIZE**, *v. t.* To render conformable to the religion or customs of the Mahometans.

MAHO'NIA, *n.* A genus of North American plants belonging to the nat. order Berberaceæ, and commonly known as American barberries. Several of the species, such as *M. aquifolium*, *fascicularis* and *repens*, are commonly

cultivated in this country in shrubberies, as evergreens.

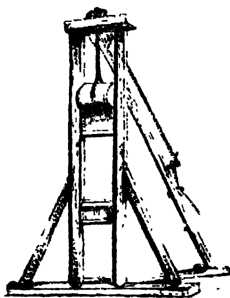
MA'HOUND, *n.* Formerly a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, and thence applied to any character of seeming power and great wickedness. In *Scotland, Mahoun* was formerly used, as meaning Satan.

MAH'WA, or MOH'WA-TREE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the *Bassa latifolia.*

MĀID, *n.* A species of skate fish.

MĀID, MĀIDEN, *n.* [Sax. *mæyth*, from *mæg*, a general name of relation, man, boy, or woman; Goth. *magath;* G. *magd;* Ir. *mogh*, a man; Sp. *mozo*, a manservant, a bachelor; *moza*, a maid; Port. *macho*, a male; Russ. *muj.* It coincides in elements with Sax. *magan*, to be able, Eng. *may.*] 1. An unmarried woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin.—2. A female servant.—3. It is used in composition, to express the feminine gender, as in *maidservant.*

MĀIDEN, *n.* The name of an instrument of capital punishment, formerly used at Halifax in Yorkshire, and in Scotland. It is the prototype of the



Maiden, Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

French guillotine. It consisted of a loaded piece of iron, with a sharp edge, which moved in grooves in a frame ten feet high. This piece being raised to the top of the frame, and let loose, descended and severed the criminal's head from his body.—2. An instrument for washing linen.

MĀIDEN, *a.* Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; as, *maiden* charms. —2. Consisting of young women or virgins.

Amid the *maiden* throng. *Addison.*

3. Fresh; new; unpolluted; unused.

He fleshed his *maiden* sword. *Shak.*

Applied to assizes it signifies unstained by blood, or having none to condemn to death, or where there are no criminal cases. It was usual at such assizes for the sheriff to present the judge with a pair of white gloves.

MĀIDEN, *v. i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly.

MĀIDENHAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus Adiantum, the *A. capillus veneris*, Linn., belonging to the class Cryptogamia, and order Filices. It is an elegant fern, and is found growing on rocks and walls in England. It possesses demulcent and mucilaginous properties.

MĀIDENHEAD, or MĀIDENHOOD, *n.* [Sax. *mægdenhad, mædenhad.*] 1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity; virgin purity.

The modest lore of *maidenhood. Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

MĀIDENLIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest.

MĀIDENLINESS, *n.* The behaviour that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.

MĀIDENLIP, *n.* A plant.

MĀIDENLY, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

MĀIDENLY, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

MĀIDEN-PLUM, *n.* A West India plant of the genus Comocladia, the *C. integrifolia*, belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ.

MĀIDHOOD, *n.* Virginity.

MĀIDMAR'IAN,† *n.* Originally the queen of May, one of the characters in the old morris dance, but this dance degenerating into coarse buffoonery, and Maidmarian being personated by a buffoon, the term came to be used only as the name of a dance.

MĀIDPALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl.

MĀIDSERVANT, *n.* A female servant.

MA'IIDÆ, or MA'IANS, *n.* The second tribe of the family of *Oxyrhynchi*, according to the system of M. Milne Edwards, composed of brachyurous crustaceans, whose carapace, nearly always very spiny, is, with some exceptions, much longer than it is wide. The species called *Maia squinado*, is occasionally taken on our own coasts; it is commonly called the sea-spider.

MĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, a stitch in knitting, a mail; Sp. *malla*, a mesh, network, a coat of mail; Port. *id.* and a spot; Arm. *mailh;* W. *magyl*, a knot, a mesh; *maglu*, to knit; to entangle, to entrap, to form meshes. The sense of *spot*, which occurs in the French and Portuguese, indicates this word to be from the root of L. *macula*, and the Welsh words prove it to be contracted from *magel.*] 1 Armour; a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds. A suit of armour comprehended a coat of *mail*, &c. This coat was merely the pre-existing buff jerkin, covered with steel *mailles*, or *mails*, overlapping each other: hence called *scale* armour. To



Roman scale Mail.

this succeeded *chain* armour, and then *plate* armour, the term *mail* being common to all three. *Chain mail* consisted of steel or iron rings; of this kind were *shirts of mail.* The third kind, *plate mail*, was, as the name indicates, made up of plates, usually of steel, but sometimes of brass; its parts rivetted, or bound together with thongs.—2. Figuratively, the hard covering of an animal, as a lobster's shell.—3. In *ships*, a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage. —4.† A rent. [Sax. *mal.*] Also, a spot.—*Mail* is an old Scotch law term signifying *rent.*—*Grass mail*, the rent payable for cattle sent to graze on the pasture of another.—*Black mail*, a tax or contribution paid by heritors or tenants, for the security of their property to those freebooters, who were wont to make inroads on estates, destroying the corns, or driving away cattle.—*Mails and duties*, the rents of an estate whether in money or grain.

MĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *malette;* Ir. *mala;* Fr. *malle;* Arm. *mal.*] Originally a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another, under public authority. It was soon afterwards applied to the letters themselves; now used also for the conveyance in which they are forwarded.

MĀIL, *v. t.* To put on a coat of mail or armour; to arm defensively.—2. To post letters, papers, &c.

MĀIL-CLAD, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail.

MĀIL-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MĀILED, *pp.* Covered with mail or with armour.—2. *a.* Spotted; speckled.

MĀIL'IN, or MĀIL'LING, *n.* A farm; from Scot. *mail*, a rent. (*Scotch.*)

MĀILING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail.

MĀIL-SHEATHED, *a.* Sheathed with a coat of mail.

MĀIM, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *mahemer* or *mahaigner;* Arm. *mahaigna, mahagnein.*] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary;—*see* the noun.—2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.

You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*

MĀIM, *n.* [Written in law-language, *Mayhem.*] 1. In *old English jurisprudence*, an injury done to the body of a man by forcibly depriving him of the use of some member serviceable in fight, as a means either of defence or offence, and permanently disabling him from offering such an effectual resistance to further attacks upon his person as he otherwise might have done. It was distinguished from an injury which merely disfigured. Appeal of *mayhem*, or *maiming*, was abolished by the 59 G. 3, c. 46.—Cutting and stabbing, "with intent to murder," and doing so with intent to maim or disfigure, were still made distinct offences, by the act 9 Geo. 4, c. 31, ss. 11 and 12. This law superseded what was called Lord Ellenborough's act. The greater offence is now a capital felony; the less is punishable by transportation or imprisonment.—2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use of it a blemish. *Hooker.*

3. Injury; mischief.—4. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history † *Hayward.*

MĀIMED, *pp.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.

MĀIMEDNESS, *n.* A state of being maimed.

MĀIMING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.

MĀIN, *a.* [Sax. *mægn*, strength, force, power, from *magan*, to be able or strong, that is, to strain or stretch,

Eng. *may, might*. If *g* is radical in the L. *magnus*, this may be of the same family; Goth. *mickels*; Eng. *much*.] 1. Principal; chief; that which has most power in producing an effect, or which is mostly regarded in prospect; as, the *main* branch or tributary stream of a river; the *main* timbers of an edifice; a *main* design; a *main* object; *main*-land; *main*-mast; *main*-keel, &c.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

2. Mighty; vast; as, the *main* abyss.—3. Important; powerful.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his patrimony. *Davies.*

MAIN, *n.* Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, "with might and *main*."—2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language and an improvement in wisdom. *Locke.*

3. The ocean, the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds, and the like.

He fell, and struggling in the *main*. *Dryden.*

4. The continent as distinguished from an island. In this use of the word, *land* is omitted; *main* for *main-land*.—5. A hamper.—6. A course; a great duct or pipe as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.—*For the main, in the main*, for the most part; in the greatest part.

MAIN, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand; Fr. *main*.] A hand at dice. We throw a merry *main*.

And lucky *mains* make people wise.† *Prior.*

2. A match at cock-fighting.

MĀIN-COUPLE, *n.* A name given to the principal, or truss, in a roof.

MĀIN-KEEL, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.

MĀIN-LAND, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an *island*.

MĀINLY, *adv.* Chiefly; principally. He is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.—2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily.

MĀIN-MAST, *n.* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

MĀINOUR, *n.* [Old Fr. *manoevre*, *meinour*, L. *a manu*, from the hand, or in the work.] The old law phrase, *to be taken as a thief with the mainour*, signifies to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him.

MAINPERN'ABLE, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.

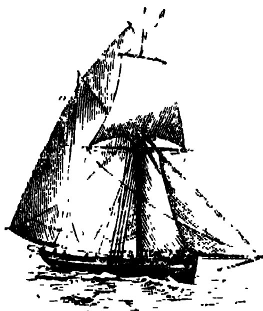
MAINPERN'OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *main*, the hand, and *prendre*, to take; *pernon*, *pernez*, for *prenon*, *prenez*.] In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. *Mainpernors* differ from *bail*, in that a man's *bail* may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* can do neither; they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever.

MĀINPRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.] 1. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. These sureties are called *mainpernors*.—2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

MĀINPRIZE, *v. t.* To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.

MĀINPRIZED, *pp.* Bailed; suffered to go at large, upon giving security for appearance.

MĀIN-SAIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship. The main-sail of a ship or brig



Sloop. *a* The Main-sail.

is extended by a yard attached to the main-mast, and that of a sloop, by the boom.

MĀIN-SHEET, *n.* One of the principal ropes used for fastening the main-sail and the counterpart to the *main-tack*. [*See* TACK.]

MĀIN-SWEĀR, *v. i.* [Sax. *manswerian*; *man*, evil, and *swerian*, to swear.] To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

MAINTĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *maintenir*; *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold; L. *manus* and *teneo*.] 1. To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* the fertility of soil; to *maintain* present character or reputation.—2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender; as, to *maintain* a place or post.—3. To continue; not to suffer to cease; as, to *maintain* a conversation.—4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of; as, to *maintain* state or equipage.

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*

5. To support with food, clothing, and other conveniences; as, to *maintain* a family by trade or labour.—6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason; as, to *maintain* an argument.—7. To support; to defend; to vindicate; to justify; to prove to be just; as, to *maintain* one's right or cause.—8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm.

In tragedy and satire, I *maintain* that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden.*

MAINTĀIN, *v. i.* To assert as a tenet or opinion.

MAINTĀINABLE, *a.* That may be maintained, supported, preserved, or sustained.—2. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance; as, a military post is not *maintainable*.—3. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.

MAINTĀINED, *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.

MAINTĀINER, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

MAINTĀINING, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.

MĀINTENANCE, *n.* Sustenance; sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing, and other conveniences; as, his labour contributed little to the *maintenance* of his family.—2. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences.

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*. *Swift.*

3. Support; protection; defence; vindication; as, the *maintenance* of right or just claims.—4. Continuance; security from failure or decline.

Whatever is granted to the church for God's honour and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

5 In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offence. But to assist a poor kinsman from compassion, is not *maintenance*. [*See* CHAMPERTY.]—*Maintenance* in litigation is understood, by some persons, to be condemned by Moses; see Exod. xxii. 3.

Maintenance (in law) forbids countenancing, illegally, a poor man in his cause. *Dr. Trusler.*

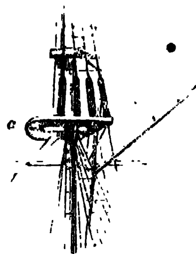
Cap of maintenance, a cap of dignity



Cap of Maintenance.

anciently belonging to the rank of a duke. The fur cap of the Lord Mayor of London, worn on days of state, is so called.

MĀIN-TOP, *n.* A platform placed over the head of the main-mast, resting on



a, Main top.

the trestle trees to spread the rigging, and for the convenience of men aloft.

MĀIN-YARD, *n.* The yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.

MAISTER,† for MASTER.

MAISTRESS,† for MISTRESS.

MĀIZE, *n.* Indian corn, a plant commonly cultivated in the warmer parts of the world, where it answers a purpose similar to that of wheat in more northern countries. It is the *Zea mays* of botanists, a monœcious grass, of vigorous growth, with stems not more than two feet high in some va-

rieties, and reaching the height of eight or even ten feet in others. The grains are large, compressed, and packed closely in regular parallel rows along the sides of a receptacle many inches long. Maize is extensively cultivated



Maize (Zea mays).

in America, where it forms almost the only bread eaten by many of the people. It is also cultivated throughout a great part of Asia and Africa, and in several countries of the south of Europe, as Spain and Italy. The green stems and leaves form nutritious food for cattle, and in this country it is sown and cut green for this purpose. [In the Lettish and Livonic languages, in the north of Europe, *mayse* is bread. In Ir. *maise* is food; perhaps a different orthography of *meat*.]

MA'JA, *n.* A bird of Cuba, of a beautiful yellow colour, whose flesh is accounted a delicacy.

MAJES'TIC, *a.* [from *majesty*.] August; having dignity of person or appearance; grand; princely. The prince was *majestic* in person and appearance.

In his face
Sat meekness, heightened with *majestic* grace. *Milton.*

2. Splendid; grand.

Get the start of this *majestic* world. *Shak.*

3. Elevated; lofty.

The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, *majestic*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

4. Stately; becoming majesty; as, a *majestic* air or walk.

MAJES'TICAL, *a.* Majestic. [*Lit. us.*]

MAJES'TICALLY, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

MAJES'TICALNESS, *n.* State or manner of being majestic.

MAJ'ESTY, *n.* [L. *majestas*, from the root of *magis*, *major*, more, greater.] 1. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder; applied with peculiar propriety to God and his works

Jehovah reigneth, he is clothed with *majesty*; Ps. xciii.

The voice of Jehovah is full of *majesty*; Ps. xxix.

It is applied to the dignity, pomp, and splendour of earthly princes.

When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom...the honour of his excellent *majesty* many days; Esth. i.

2. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

3. A title of emperors, kings, and queens; as, most royal *majesty*; may it please your *majesty*. In this sense, it admits of the plural; as, their *majesties* attended the concert.—*Most Catholic majesty*, the title of the kings of Spain.—*Most Christian majesty*, a title borne by the former kings of France. *Most faithful majesty*, the title of the kings of Portugal.—4. In *heraldry*, an eagle, crowned, and holding a sceptre, is blazoned an eagle in her *majesty*.



An Eagle in her Majesty.

MA'JOR, *a.* [L.] Greater in number; quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue; the *major* part of the territory.—2. Greater in dignity.

My *major* vow lies here. *Shak.*

3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones. The *major* mode takes a major or sharp 3rd, and is thus distinguished from that having a minor or flat one. The *major* mode has always a greater 3rd, that is, a third consisting of two tones, and the minor mode has always a minor third; that is, a 3rd consisting of a tone and a semitone. [*See* MODE.] —*Major and minor*, in *music*, are applied to imperfect concords which differ from each other by a semitone minor. They are used in the same sense when applied to discords.—*Major tone* or *interval*, an interval represented by the ratio of 8 to 9, while a minor tone is represented by the ratio of 9 to 10. Thus in the natural scale, the interval G to A is a major tone, while the interval D to E is a minor tone. The major tone surpasses the minor by a comma.

MA'JOR, *n.* In *milit. affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field officer. His chief duties consist in superintending the exercises of his regiment or battalion, and in putting in execution the commands of his superior officer. This rank does not exist either in the artillery or engineers.—2. The mayor of a town. [*See* MAYOR.] —*Aid-major*, an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions.—*Brigade-major*. [*See* BRIGADE.]—*Drum-major*, the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers.—*Fife-major*, the first or chief fifer.—*Sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.

MA'JOR, *n.* In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns, which both in male and female is the age of twenty-one years complete.

MA'JOR, *n.* In *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the principal term; as, no unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven, [the major.] Every man in his natural state is unholy, [minor.] Therefore, no man in his natural state is qualified for happiness in heaven, [conclusion or inference.]—*Major and minor in a libel*. In *Scots law*, the *major* proposition in a criminal libel names the crime to be charged; or, if it have no proper name, describes it at large, and describes it as a crime severely punishable. The *minor* proposition avers the pannel's guilt of this crime, and supports the averment by a narrative of the fact alleged to have been committed, it being necessary that the minor agree with the major. And the *conclusion* infers that, on conviction, he ought to be punished with the pains of law applicable to his offence.

MAJORAT', *n.* In *modern legal phraseology as employed by several continental nations*, the right of succession to property according to age.

MAJORA'TION,† *n.* Increase; enlargement.

MAJOR-DO'MO, *n.* [*major* and *domus*, house.] A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister. Such an office does not now exist in this country.

MA'JOR-GEN'ERAL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

MAJOR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*; from *major*.] 1. The greater number; more than half; as, a *majority* of mankind; a *majority* of votes in parliament. A measure may be carried by a large or small *majority*.—2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. Henry III. had no sooner come to his *majority*, than the barons raised war against him.—3. The office, rank, or commission of a major.—4. The state of being greater.

It is not a plurality of parts, without *majority* of parts. [*Lit. us.*] *Grew.*

5.† [L. *majores*.] Ancestors; ancestry. —6.† Chief rank.—7. In *Scots law*, the major, or greater number of persons intrusted with the performance of a certain act or duty.

MAJUS'CULÆ, or **CAPITA'LES LITERÆ**, *n.* [L.] In *diplomatics*, capital letters.

MAKE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. made*. [Sax. *macian*; G. *machen*; Dan. *mager*, to contrive; *mager paa*, to make, to form, to mould, to contrive, to practise. The primary sense is to cause to act or do, to press, drive, strain, or compel, as in the phrases, *make* your servant work, *make* him go.] 1. To compel; to constrain.

They should be *made* to rise at an early hour. *Locke.*

2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mould into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf; Ex. xxxii.

God not only *made*, but created; not only *made* the work, but the materials. *Dwight, Theol.*

3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. God *made* the materials of the earth and of all worlds.—4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials, or ingredients united in a whole. These several sums *make* the whole amount.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

5. To form by art.

And art with her contending, doth aspire
T' excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

6. To produce or effect, as the agent.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport; Judges xvi.

7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. Good tillage is necessary to *make* good crops.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; Prov. xix.
8. To do; to perform; to execute; as, to *make* a journey; to *make* a long voyage.—9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. Wealth may *make* a man proud; beauty may *make* a woman vain; a due sense of human weakness should *make* us humble.—10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute.

See I have *made* thee a God to Pharaoh; Exod. vii.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? Exod. ii.

11. To contract; to establish; as, to *make* friendship.—12. To keep; as, to *make* abode.—13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness; as when it is said, he is *made* for this world.

Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown. *Dryden.*

14. To suffer.

He accuses Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

15. To incur; as, to *make* a loss. [*Improper.*]—16. To commit; to do.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I *made.* [*Lit. us.*] *Dryden.*

17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do.

Gomez, what *mak'st* thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? † *Dryden.*

We now say, what doest thou here?—18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect; as, to *make* money in trade or by husbandry; to *make* an estate by steady industry.—19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; *a seaman's phrase.* They *made* the land at nine o'clock on the larboard bow, distant five leagues.—20. To reach; to arrive at; as, to *make* a port or harbour; *a seaman's phrase.*—21. To gain by advance; as, to *make* little way with a head wind; we *made* our way to the next village. *This phrase often implies difficulty.*—22. To provide; as, to *make* a dinner or entertainment.—23. To put or place; as, to *make* a difference between strict right and expedience.—24. To turn; to convert, as to use.

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war. *Dryden.*

25. To represent. He is not the fool you *make* him, that is, as your representation exhibits him.—26. To constitute; to form. It is melancholy to think that sensual pleasure *makes* the happiness of a great part of mankind.—27. To induce; to cause. Self-confidence *makes* a man rely too much on his own strength and resources.—28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use; as, to *make* a bed.—29. To fabricate; to forge. He *made* the story himself.—30. To compose; to form and write; as, to *make* verses or an oration.—31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation; as, to *make* hay.—*To make amends,* to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.—*To make account of,* to esteem; to regard.—*To make account,* to reckon.—*To make away,* to kill; to destroy.—2. To alienate; to transfer. We now usually say, to *make over* property.—*To make free with,* to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony.—*To make good,* to maintain; to defend.

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

2. To fulfil; to accomplish; as, to *make good* one's word, promise, or engagement.—3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to *make good* a loss or damage.—*To make light of,* to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.

They *made light of* it and went their way; Matt. xxii.

To make love, or *to make suit,* to court; to attempt to gain the favour or affection.—*To make merry,* to feast; to be joyful or jovial.—*To make much of,* to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.—*To make of,* to understand. He knows not what to *make of* the news, that is, he does not well understand it; he knows not how to consider or view it.—2. To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper, have *made* so very little *of* it. *Addison.*

3. To consider; to account; to esteem.

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

To make over, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate. He *made over* his estate in trust or in fee.—*To make out,* to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. I cannot *make out* the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. Antiquaries are not able to *make out* the inscription on this medal.—2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. The plaintiff, not being able to *make out* his case, withdrew the suit.

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

3. To furnish; to find or supply. He promised to pay, but was not able to *make out* the money or the whole sum.—*To make sure of,* to consider as certain.—2. To secure to one's possession, as, to *make sure of* the game.—*To make up,* to collect into a sum or mass; as, to *make up* the amount of rent; to *make up* a bundle or package.—2. To reconcile; to compose; as, to *make up* a difference or quarrel.—3. To repair; as, to *make up* a hedge; Ezek. xiii.—4. To supply what is wanting. A pound is wanted to *make up* the stipulated sum.—5. To compose, as ingredients or parts.

Oh, he was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*

The parties among us are *made up* of moderate whigs and presbyterians. *Swift.*

6. To shape; as, to *make up* a mass into pills.—7. To assume a particular form of features; as, to *make up* a face; whence, to *make up* a lip, is to pout.—8. To compensate; to make good; as, to *make up* a loss.—9. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement; as, to *make up* accounts.—10. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to *make up* one's mind. In *seamen's language,* to *make sail,* to increase the quantity of sail already extended.—*To make sternway,* to move with the stern foremost.—*To make water,* to leak.—*To make words,* to multiply words.

MAKE, *v. i.* To tend; to proceed; to move. He *made* toward home. The tiger *made* at the sportsman. Formerly authors used to *make away,* to *make on,* to *make forth,* to *make about;* but these phrases are obsolete. We now say, to *make at,* to *make toward.*—2. To contribute; to have effect. This argument *makes* nothing in his favour. He believes wrong to be right, and right to be wrong, when it *makes* for his advantage.—3. To rise; to flow toward land; as, the tide *makes* fast.—*To make as if,* to show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them and fled. Josh. viii.

To make away with, to kill; to destroy.—*To make for,* to move toward; to direct a course toward; as, we apprehended a tempest approaching, and *made for* a harbour.—2. To tend to advantage; to favour. A war between commercial nations *makes for* the interest of neutrals.—*To make against,* to tend to injury. This argument *makes against* his cause.—*To make out,* to succeed; to have success at last. He *made out* to reconcile the contending parties.—*To make up,* to approach. He *made up* to us with boldness.—*To make up for,* to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Have you a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift.*

To make up with, to settle differences; to become friends.—*To make with,* to concur.

MAKE, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body. It may sometimes be synonymous with *shape* or *form,* but more properly the word signifies the manner in which the parts of the body are united; as, a man of slender *make,* or feeble *make.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make,*
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

MAKE,† *n.* [Sax. *maca, gemaca;* Dan. *mage;* Eng. *match.* It seems allied to *make,* as *peer,* L. *par,* to Heb. בָּרָא, *bara.*] A companion; a mate.

MĀKEBATE, *n.* [*make* and Sax. *bate,* contention.] One who excites contentions and quarrels.

MĀKE GOOD, *v. a.* Among *workmen,* signifies to reinstate whatever may have been deranged during the process of any work.

MĀKELESS,† *a.* Matchless; without a mate.

MĀKEPEACE, *n.* A peacemaker; one that reconciles persons when at variance.

MĀKER, *n.* The Creator.

The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

2. One that makes, forms, shapes, or moulds; a manufacturer; as, a *maker* of watches, or of jewellery; a *maker* of cloth.—3. A poet.

MĀKEWEIGHT, *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight or to make an equipoise; that which contributes to something not sufficient of itself.

MA'KI, *n.* A quadrumanous animal.



Ring-tailed Maki.

The *ring-tailed maki* is of the size of a cat. The common name of a subdivi-

sion of the Linnæan genus Lemur, including the macauco, the mongooz, and the vari.

MĀKING, *ppr.* Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.

MĀKING, *n.* The act of forming, causing, or constituting.—2. Workmanship. This is cloth of your own *making*.—3. Composition; structure.—4. A poem.

MAL, or MALE, as a prefix, in composition, denotes ill or evil, Fr. *mal*, L. *malus*. [*See* MALADY.]

MAL'ACHITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη, mallows, L. *malva*, from μαλακος, soft, so named from its resembling the colour of the leaf of mallows.] An oxide of copper, combined with carbonic acid, found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour. It consists of layers, in the form of nipples or needles converging towards a common centre. It takes a good polish, and is often manufactured into toys.

MALA'CIA, *n.* [L.] Depraved appetite, oftener called Pica.

MAL'ACODERMS, or MALACODER'MI, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, and δερμα, skin.] A tribe of serricorn beetles, including those with a soft and flexible body.

MAL'ACOLITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη, mallows, from its colour.] Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene.

MALACOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of mollusca.

MALACOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and λογος, discourse.] The science of molluscous, or soft-bodied animals. It includes the knowledge of such animals, whether protected by shells, or entirely naked, and their distribution into classes, sub-classes, families, genera, and species.

MALACOPTERY'GII, or MALACOPTERY'GIANS, *n.* According to Cuvier, the second great division, or order of osseous fishes, the species of which are distinguished by all the rays of the fins being soft and cartilaginous; exhibiting minute articulations, and often divided into small fibres at their extremities. They are divided into three sections, abdominales, subbrachiales, and apodes.

MALACOPTERYG'IOUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and πτερυγιον, a point or feather.] Having bony rays or fins, not sharp-pointed at the extremity; as a fish.

MALACOS'TEON, *n.* [Gr.] A softening of the bones often called *mollities ossium*.

MALACOS'TOMOUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and στομα, mouth.] Having soft jaws without teeth; as a fish.

MALACOS'TRACOUS, *n.* Belonging to a section of crustaceous animals called malacostraca. They have solid teguments, and ten or fourteen feet.

MALADJUST'MENT, *n.* An evil or wrong adjustment.

MALADMINISTRA'TION, *n.* [*See* MAL and ADMINISTER.] Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration, or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties, prescribed by law; as, the *maladministration* of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

MALADROIT'NESS, *n.* Bad dexterity.

MAL'ADY, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*; It. *malattia*, from the W. *mall*, softness, debility, an evil, a malady; L. *malum*; W. *mallu*, to make soft or flaccid, to deprive of energy, to make insipid, to make evil, to become evil. This coincides in origin with Eng. *mellow*, L. *mollis*, Gr. μαλακος, αμαλος, Heb. חמל, *chamal*. In opposition to this, *virtue*, *value*, and *health*, are from the sense of strength, vigour.] 1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; any distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; more particularly, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. It may be applied to any animal body, but is, I believe, seldom or never applied to plants.

> The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind. *Buckminster.*

2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder, or corruption of moral principles. Depravity of the heart is a moral *malady*.—3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.

MALÆ'IC ACID, or MALE'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by distilling malic acid at a temperature of about 400°.

Mala fide. [L.] With bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously.—In *Scots law*, a *mala fide* possessor is a person who possesses a subject not his own, upon a title which he knows to be bad, or which he has reasonable ground for believing to be so. It is opposed to *bona fide*.

MAL'AGA, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

MALAN'DERS, *n.* [from *mal*, ill, and It. *andare*, to go.] A dry scab on the pastern of a horse.

MAL'APERT, *a.* [*mal* and *pert*.] Saucy; quick; with impudence; sprightly, without respect or decency; bold; forward.

> Are you growing *malapert*? *Dryden.*

MAL'APERTLY, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence.

MAL'APERTNESS, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply without decency.

MALAPROPOS, *adv.* (malap'ropo.) [Fr. *mal*, evil, and *apropos*, to the purpose.] Ill to the purpose; unseasonably; unsuitably.

MA'LAR, *a.* [L. *mala*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.

MALA'RIA, *n.* [*mal* and *aria*, bad air, *Ital.*] Bad air; that species of air which produces, or tends to produce disease; the exhalation of marshy districts which produces intermittent fevers.

MALA'RIOUS, *a.* Infected by malaria; unhealthy.

MAL'ATE, *n.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base.

MAL'AXATE,† *v. t.* [Gr. μαλασσω.] To soften; to knead to softness.

MALAXA'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters [*Lit. us.*]

MALAX'IS, *n.* A genus of plants, of which one species is found in Britain, and is known by the name of *Bogorchis*. The plants are perennials, and grow in boggy places. Class and order Gynandria monandria, Linn., nat. order Orchidaceæ.

MALCONFORMA'TION, *n.* Ill form; disproportion of parts.

MAL'CONTENT, *n.* [*mal* and *content*.] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

MAL'CONTENT, } *a.* Discon-
MALCONTENT'ED, } tented with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.

> The famous *malcontent* earl of Leicester. *Milner*

MALCONTENT'EDLY, *adv.* With discontent.

MALCONTENT'EDNESS, *n.* Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts.

MALE, *a.* [Fr. *male*, for *masle*, from L. *masculus*, from *mas*, *maris*.] 1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds; as, a *male* child; a *male* beast, fish, or fowl.—2. Denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils.—3. Denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.

MALE, *n.* Among *animals*, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.—2. In *bot.*, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.—3. In *mech.*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or female screw.

MALEDIC'ENCY, *n.* [L. *maledicentia*; *male* and *dico*.] Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [*Lit. us.*]

MAL'EDICENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [*Lit. us.*]

MALEDIC'TION, *n.* [L. *maledictio*; *male*, evil, and *dico*, to speak.] Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; curse or execration.

MALEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *male*, evil, and *facio*, to do.] A criminal deed; a crime; an offence against the laws. [*Lit. us.*]

MALEFAC'TOR, *n.* [supra.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws, in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal.

MALE FERN, *n.* The Lastræa filix mas, a common native fern.

MALEF'IC, *a.* Doing mischief.

MAL'EFICE,† *n.* [Fr. *See* MALEFACTION.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment.

MALEF'ICENCE, *n.* The doing or producing of evil.

MALEF'ICENT, *a.* Doing evil.

MALEFI"CIATE,† *v. t.* To bewitch.

MALEFICIA'TION,† *n.* A bewitching.

MALEFI"CIENCE, *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The doing of evil, harm, or mischief.

MALEFI"CIENT, *a.* Doing evil, harm, or mischief.

MALEN'GINE,† *n.* [Fr. *malengin*.] Guile; deceit.

MALE-SPIR'ITED, *a.* Having the spirit of a man.

MAL'ET,† *n.* [Fr. *malete*. *See* MAIL.] A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

MALEV'OLENCE, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*; *malum*, evil, and *volens*, *volo*, to will.] Ill will; personal hatred; evil disposition toward another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than *malignity*.

MALEV'OLENT, *a.* Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed, or disposed to injure others. A *malevolent* heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others.—2. Unfavourable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

MALEV'OLENTLY, *adv.* With ill will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

MALEV'OLOUS,† *a.* Malevolent.

MALEXECU'TION, *n.* Evil or wrong execution; bad administration.

MALFEASANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.

MALFORMA'TION, *n.* [*mal* and *formation.*] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

MALGOO'ZARS, *n.* In the *East Indies*, landholders, renters, &c., paying revenue to government.

MA'LIC, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples.—*Malic acid*, a bibasic acid found in many fruits, particularly in the apple, hence the name. It is most easily obtained from the fruit of *Sorbus aucuparia* (mountain ash, or rowan tree), immediately after it has turned red, but while still unripe. It is exceedingly soluble in water, and has a very pleasant acid taste. When exposed to heat it yields two pyrogenous acids, called *maleic* and *paramaleic acids*, which appear to be identical with equisetic and fumaric acid.

MAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *malizia;* L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; W. *mall.* *See* MALADY.] Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite.

> Nor set down aught in *malice.* *Shak.*

In *Scots law*, a deliberate preconceived design of doing mischief or injury to another. In the law of Scotland there can be no proper crime without the ingredient of malice.—In *English law*, *malice* signifies wickedness in the commission of an act, without just cause or excuse, although there may have been no previous ill intention.

MAL'ICE,† *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill will.

MALI''CIOUS, *a.* Harbouring ill will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

> I grant him bloody,
> Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
> That has a name. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as, a *malicious* report.—*Malicious mischief*, in *English law*, the committing of an injury to public or private property, not for the purposes of theft, but from sheer wantonness or malice. This offence is punishable with great severity. In some instances it is a felony, in others a misdemeanour; punishable in some on summary conviction. Intent is the material ingredient in offences of this nature, but as the law presumes malice in the very commission of the act, it lies on the party indicted to rebut the presumption of malice, or sufficiently explain the act.—In *Scots law*, malicious mischief is an indictable offence, whether it has proceeded from malice or gross misapprehension of right. The punishment is arbitrary.

MALI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* With malice; with extreme enmity or ill will; with deliberate intention to injure.

MALI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

MALIGN, *a.* (mali'ne.) [Fr. *maligne;* L. *malignus*, from *malus*, evil. *See* MALADY.] 1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harbouring violent hatred or enmity; malicious; as, *malign* spirits.—2. Unfavourable; pernicious; tending to injure; as, a *malign* aspect of planets.—3. Malignant; pernicious; as, a *malign* ulcer.

MALIGN, *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

> The people practise mischief against private men, whom they *malign* by stealing their goods and murdering them. *Spenser.*

2. To traduce; to defame.

MALIGN, *v. i.* To entertain malice.

MALIG'NANCY, *n.* [*See* MALIGNANT.] Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart.—2. Unfavourableness; unpropitiousness; as, the *malignancy* of the aspect of planets.

> The *malignancy* of my fate might distemper yours. *Shak.*

3. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

MALIG'NANT, *a.* [L. *malignus*, *maligno*, from *malus*, evil.] 1. Malicious; having extreme malevolence or enmity; as, a *malignant* heart.—2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; as, *malignant* stars.—3. Virulent; as, a *malignant* ulcer.—4. Dangerous to life; as, a *malignant* fever.—5. Extremely heinous; as, the *malignant* nature of sin.

MALIG'NANT,† *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions; applied particularly to the Cavalier party by the Puritans in the days of Cromwell.

MALIGNANTLY, *adv.* Maliciously; with extreme malevolence.—2. With pernicious influence.

MALIGNED, *pp.* Regarded with envy or malice; treated with extreme enmity; traduced; defamed.

MALIGNER, *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer.

MALIG'NITY, *n.* [L. *malignitas.*] 1. Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart toward another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep-rooted spite.—2. Virulence; destructive tendency; as, the *malignity* of an ulcer or disease.—3. Extreme evilness of nature; as, the *malignity* of fraud.—4. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or heinousness; as, the *malignity* of sin.

MALIGNLY, *adv.* With extreme ill will.—2. Unpropitiously; perniciously.

MALIKA'NA, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a subsistence granted to zemindars when government take charge of their lands.

MAL'INGER, *n.* [Fr. *malingre.*] In *milit. language*, a soldier who feigns himself sick.

MAL'INGERING, *ppr.* Feigning sickness.

MAL'ISON,† *n.* Malediction.

MALKIN, *n.* (maw'kin.) A mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; also a frightful figure of clouts dressed up—hence a dirty wench. In *Scotch*, the name given to a hare.

MALL, *n.* (maul.) [Fr. *mail*, from L. *malleus.*] 1. A large heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force.—2.† A blow.

MALL, *n.* (mal.) [Arm. *mailh.* Qu. from a play with mall and ball, or a beaten walk.] A public walk; a level shaded walk.

MALL, *v. t.* (mal.) To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise. [*See* MAUL.]

MAL'LARD, *n.* A species of duck of the genus Anas.

MALLEABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *malleable.*] That property of certain metals, whereby they are capable of being extended by the blows of a hammer, or by pressure. In this quality gold exceeds all other metals. Gold-leaf can be made so thin that less than five grains will cover about 270 square inches, the thickness of each leaf not exceeding $\frac{1}{200000}$th part of an inch. Metals which are malleable are also ductile; that is, they may be drawn into wire. It is opposed to *brittleness.*

MAL'LEABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *malleus.* *See* MALL.] That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; a quality of metals, particularly of gold.

MAL'LEABLENESS, *n.* Malleability—*which see.*

MAL'LEATE, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MAL'LEATED, *pp.* Hammered; drawn into a plate by beating.

MALLEA'TION, *n.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

MALLET, [L. *malleus;* diminutive of *mall.*] A wooden hammer, used chiefly in striking the chisel, by stonecutters, joiners, carpenters, &c.

MAL'LEUS, *n.* [L. a mallet.] A bone of the internal ear, attached to the *membrana tympani*, so called from its shape.

MALLOW, } *n.* [Sax. *malu*, *mealwe*,
MALLOWS, } *malwe*, Fr. *mauve;* L. Sp. and It. *malva;* Gr. μαλαχη, from μαλακος, soft, Eng. *mellow;* W. *mall.* *See* MALADY.] The common name of the wild species of the genus Malva, the type of the nat. order Malvaceæ. They are so named from their emollient qualities. [*See* MALVA.]—*Marsh-mallows*, the common name of two British plants of the genus Althea, the *A. officinalis*, or common marsh-mallows, and *A. hirsuta*, or rough-leaved marsh-mallows. Class and order Monadelphia polyandria, nat. order Malvaceæ. The root and leaves of *A. officinalis* are used in medicine in decoction and syrup. [*See* ALTHEA.]

MALM'BRICKS, *n.* Bricks composed of sand, comminuted chalk, and clay. They burn to a pale brown colour more or less inclined to yellow, which is an indication of magnesia.

MALM'-ROCK, *n.* The name given to a variety of fire-stone, a member of the chalk series.

MALM'SEY, *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie*, from *Malvasia*, in Greece; L. *vinum arvisium.*] The name of a sort of grape, and also of a strong and fine-flavoured sweet wine made in Madeira of grapes, which have been allowed to shrivel upon the vine.

MALO'DOUR, *n.* An offensive odour.

MALPHIGIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants, with polypetalous flowers, trigynous pistils, and usually monadelphous stamens, and alternate exstipulate leaves, inhabiting various parts of the tropics. The fruit of one

species (*Malphigia glabra*), is the Barbadoes cherry of the West Indies. The bark of *M. moureila* and *crassifolia*, is a kind of febrifuge. A few kinds produce timber of a bright yellow colour.

MALPOSI'TION, *n.* A wrong position.

MALPRAC'TICE, *n.* [*mal* and *practice.*] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

MALT, *n.* [Sax. *mealt;* G. *malz;* Sw. and Dan. *malt.* Qu. W. *mall,* soft.] Grain, usually barley, which has become sweet, and more soluble in water by the conversion of its starch into sugar, by artificial germination to a certain extent, called *malting,* after which this process is stopped. The grain is first steeped in cold water for a period not less than forty hours, when it swells, and becomes somewhat tender. The water being then drained away, the grain is spread about two feet thick upon a floor, where it heats spontaneously, and begins to grow by first shooting out the radicles. In this state the germination is stopped by spreading it thinner, and turning it over for two days; after which it is made into a heap and suffered to become sensibly hot. Lastly, it is conveyed to the kiln, where, by a gradual and low heat, it is rendered dry and crisp. This is malt. After having been crushed in a kind of mill contrived for the purpose, its saccharine and mucilaginous portions are extracted by boiling water. The liquor thus produced is termed *wort,* which having been fermented and flavoured with hops, &c., constitutes ale or beer. In *Scotland* and *Ireland,* whisky is distilled from the unfermented wort.

MALT, *v. t.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

MALT, *v. i.* To become malt.

> To house it green will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

MAL'TALENT,† *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill humour.

MAL'THA, *n.* Mineral pitch; a variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch; unctuous to the touch and exhaling a bituminous odour.

MALT'-BARN, *n.* A barn in which malt is made or kept.

MALT'-DRINK, } *n.* A liquor pre-
MALT'-LIQUOR, } pared for drink by an infusion of malt; as beer, ale, porter, &c.

MALT'-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

> *Malt-dust* is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MALT'-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for drying malt.

MALT'-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow.

MALT'ING, *n.* The process of converting barley into malt.

MALT'-KILN, *n.* A kiln for drying malt.

MALT'MAN, } *n.* A man whose occu-
MALT'STER, } pation is to make malt.

MALTREAT, *v. t.* [*mal* and *treat.*] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

MALTREATED, *pp.* Ill treated; abused.

MALTREATING, *ppr.* Abusing; treating unkindly.

MALTREATMENT, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

MALT'WORM, *n.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tippler.

Malum in se. [L.] An evil in itself.

Malum prohibitum. [L.] That which is wrong because forbidden by law.

MAL'VA, *n.* Mallows; a genus of plants found in every quarter of the globe. It belongs to the class Monadelphia, and order polyandria, Linn.; nat. order Malvaceæ, of which it is the type. The species are well known for



Common Mallow (Malva sylvestris).

their emollient properties. In France, the marsh-mallow is much used. Those of Europe are mostly annuals, of which three are found in Britain. The *M. sylvestris,* or common mallow, is possessed in every part of mucilaginous properties. The whole plant is used officinally in Britain, being used chiefly in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemas. When fresh, the flowers are violet-coloured, but on drying become blue, and yield their colouring principle both to water and alcohol. The alcoholic tincture furnishes one of the most delicate of reagents for testing the presence of alkalies or acids. *M. tricuspidata* is employed in the West Indies as a substitute for soap.

MALVA'CEÆ, *n.* A large natural order of exogenous plants, the distinguishing marks of which are polypetalous flowers, monadelphous stamens, unilocular anthers, and a valvate calyx. A large proportion of the order consists of herbaceous, or annual plants, inhabiting all the milder parts of the world, but found most plentifully in hot countries. Several species are of essential service to man. As emollients they are well known in medical practice. The hairy covering of the seeds of the various species of gossypium, forms the raw cotton, so important to our manufacturers. The altheas, sidas, and hibiscuses, are splendid flowering plants.

MALVA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *malva,* mallows.] Pertaining to mallows; a term designating a group of plants, of which mallows is the type.

MALVERSA'TION, *n.* [L. *male,* ill, and *versor,* to behave.] Evil conduct; improper or wicked behaviour; mean artifices or fraudulent tricks.—In *Scots law,* misconduct in the discharge of a duty or trust.

MAM'ALUKE, or MAM'ELUKE, *n.* **The military force of Egypt consisted of soldiers called Mamalukes, who were originally mercenaries, but afterward masters of the country. In 1811, the new pasha (afterwards viceroy) of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, having invited the chief Mamalukes, pretendedly to grace his investiture, into the citadel of Cairo, caused them to be butchered, to the number of 470. Including those after-**



Mamaluke.

wards assassinated elsewhere, nearly 1000 of these gallant horsemen perished. The corps in consequence was, as a body, abolished.

MĂMĂ, } *n.* [L. *mamma,* the nipple
MAMMĂ, } or teat; W. *mam;* Arm. *mamm;* Ir. *muime,* a nurse; Antiq. Gr. *μαμμη.*] A familiar word for mother, used by young children. It consists of the syllables a child first naturally utters. It is often contracted into *mam,* and by the addition of *y* is changed into *mammy.*

MAM'MAL, *n. plur. Mammalia.* [L. *mamma,* the breast.] In *zool.,* an animal that suckles its young. *Mammals,* or *mammalia,* is the name given to that class of animals which suckle their young by teats or nipples. They are placed at the head of the animal kingdom, comprehending man, and all animals which, like man, possess a viviparous mode of generation. These animals have a heart, consisting of four cavities, a double system of circulation, red and warm blood; the fetus is nourished in the matrix by means of one or more placentæ, and the young by milk secreted by the breasts. Linnæus divides the class Mammalia into seven orders; viz., primates, bruta, feræ glires, pecora, belluæ, and cete. Cuvier divides his class, Mammalia, into eight orders; viz., bimana, quadrumana, carnassiers, rodentia, edentata, pachydermata, ruminantia, and cetacea. Other zoologists have adopted different arrangements.

MAMMA'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the mammals.

MAMMALIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *mammalia,* and *fero,* to produce.] A term applied to strata containing mammiferous remains; as, the mammaliferous crag of Norfolk, &c.

MAMMAL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of mammiferous animals.

MAMMAL'OGY, *n.* [L. *mamma,* breast, and *λογος,* discourse.] The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals. [*See* MAMMIFER.]

MAM'MARY, *a.* [*See* MAMMA.] Pertaining to the breasts or paps; as, the *mammary* arteries and veins.

MAM'MEA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Guttiferæ, or the Mangosteen tribe. *M. Americana,* or the American Mammee tree, is the only species of this genus, and forms a handsome tree, with a spreading elegant head. The fruit is large, and is considered nourishing and pectoral, and is much esteemed in America.

MAMMEE′, *n.* The Mammea Americana, or its fruit. [*See* MAMMEA.]

MAM′MER,† *v. i.* To hesitate.

MAM′MERING, *n.* Hesitation; confusion.

MAM′MET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.

MAM′MIFER, *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast, and *fero*, to bear.] An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young. [*See* MAMMAL.]

MAMMIF′EROUS, *a.* [supra.] Having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

MAM′MIFORM, *a.* [L. *mamma* and *form.*] Having the shape or form of paps.

MAMMIL′LA, *n.* A little breast.

MAM′MILLARY, *a.* [L. *mamilla.*] 1. Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; an epithet applied to two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and to a process of the temporal bone. —2. In *mineralogy*, applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.

MAM′MILLATED, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples. A term applied to certain appearances observed in minerals, resembling small bubbles or rounded protuberances. Flint containing calcedony is generally mammillated. In *conchol.*, the apex of a shell, when rounded like a teat, is said to be mammillated.

MAM′MOCK,† *n.* A shapeless piece.

MAM′MOCK,† *v. t.* To tear in pieces.

MAM′MODIS, *n.* Coarse plain India muslins.

MAM′MON, *n.* [Syr.] Riches; wealth; or the god of riches.

> Ye cannot serve God and *mammon*; Matt. vi.

MAM′MONIST, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; one whose affections are placed supremely on riches; a worldling.

MAM′MOTH, *n.* [Russ. *mamant*, the skeleton of a huge animal, now extinct, or from the Hebrew *behemoth.*] The Russian name of an extinct species of elephant. It was thickly covered with hair of three sorts, one of those, stiff black bristles a foot in length, another coarse flexible hair, and the third a kind of wool. This animal appears to have had the feet, tusks, trunk, and many other particulars of conformation in common with the elephant, but it differed from the elephant in its grinders. Two species have been distinguished. The bones of the mammoth have been found in great abundance in Siberia; they have also been found in Yorkshire. An entire carcass was discovered towards the close of last century on the banks of the river Lena. It was nine feet high, about sixteen feet in length; the tusks were nine feet long, measuring along the curve. It is a distinct animal from both the North American and South American Mastodon.

MAMOOL′, *n.* In the *East Indies*, in revenue matters, a term employed to signify usage; custom; the unwritten law.

MAN, *n. plur. Men.* [Sax. *man*, *mann* and *mon*, mankind, man, a woman, a vassal, also one, any one, like the Fr. *on*; Goth. *manna*; Sans. *man*; D. *man*, a man, a husband; *mensch*, a human being, man, woman, person; G. *id.*; Dan. *man*, *menneske*; Sw. *man*, *meniskia*; Sax. *mennesc*, human; Ice. *mann*, a man, a husband; W. *mynw*, a person, a body from *mwn*, that which rises up or stretches out. The primary sense is form, image, whence species, coinciding probably with the Fr. *mine*, Eng. *mien*, Arm. *man* or *min*, look, aspect, countenance; Ch. and Heb. מין, *min*, species, kind; Heb. תמונה, *temunah*, image, similitude. It is remarkable that in the Icelandic, this word, a little varied, is used in Gen. i. 26, 27. "Og Gud sagde, ver vilium gera mannenn, epter *mind* og liking vorre." And God said, Let us make man after our *image* and likeness. "Og Gud skapade mannenn epter sinne *mind*, epter Guds *mind* skapade hann hann, og han skapade thau karlman og kvinnu." Literally, And God shaped man after his *image*, after God's *image* shaped he them, and he shaped them male and female; *karlman*, male, [*see* CARL and CHURL,] and *kvinnu*, female, that is, *queen*, woman. *Icelandic Bible.* *Man* in its radical sense, agrees almost precisely with *Adam*, in the Shemitic languages.] 1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings; beings distinguished from all other animals by the powers of reason and speech, as well as by their shape and dignified aspect. "Os homini sublime dedit."

> And God said, Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness, and let *them* have dominion; Gen. i.

> *Man* that is born of woman, is of few days and full of trouble; Job xiv.

> My Spirit shall not always strive with *man*; Gen. vi.

> I will destroy *man* whom I have created; Gen. vi.

> There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to *man*, 1 Cor. x.

> It is written, *Man* shall not live by bread alone; Matt. iv.

> There must be somewhere such a rank as *man*. *Pope.*

> Respecting *man*, whatever wrong we call, *Pope.*

> But vindicate the ways of God to *man*. *Pope.*

> The proper study of mankind is *man*. *Pope.*

> In the System of Nature, *man* is ranked as a distinct genus. *Encyc.*

When opposed to *woman*, *man* sometimes denotes the male sex in general.

> *Woman* has, in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the discharge of parental duties. *Cowper.*

Blumenbach divides mankind into five varieties:—1. Caucasian variety, having the skin white. 2. The Mongolian variety, of an olive colour. 3. The Ethiopian variety, the skin and eyes black. 4. The American variety, the skin dark, and more or less of a red tint. 5. The Malay variety, the colour varying from a light tawny to a deep brown.—2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years.

> The king is but a *man* as I am. *Shak.*

> And the *man* dreams but what the boy believed. *Dryden.*

3. A male of the human race; used often in compound words, or in the nature of an adjective; as, a *man*-child; *men*-cooks; *men*-servants.—4. A servant, or an attendant of the male sex.

> I and my *man* will presently go ride. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address.

> We speak no treason, *man*. *Shak.*

6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male adult of some uncommon qualifications; particularly, the sense of strength, vigour, bravery, virile powers, or magnanimity, as distinguished from the weakness, timidity, or impotence of a boy, or from the narrow-mindedness of low-bred men.

> I dare do all that may become a *man*. *Shak.*

> Will reckons he should not have been the *man* he is, had he not broke windows. *Addison.*

So in popular language, it is said, he is no *man*. Play your part like a *man*. He has not the spirit of a *man*.

> Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth; 1 Sam. xvii.

7. An individual of the human species.

> In matters of equity between *man* and *man*. *Watts.*

Under this phraseology, females may be comprehended. So a law restraining *man*, or *every man* from a particular act, comprehends women and children, if of competent age to be the subjects of law.—8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*, and sometimes to *beast*. —9. One who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with his usual judgment. When a person has lost his senses, or acts without his usual judgment, we say, he is not his own *man*.—10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, without reference to a particular individual; any person; one. This is as much as a *man* can desire.

> A *man*, in an instant, may discover the assertion to be impossible. *Moore.*

This word, however, is always used in the singular number, referring to an individual. In this respect it does not answer to the French *on*, nor to the use of *man* by our Saxon ancestors. In Saxon, *man ofsloh* signifies, *they slew*; *man sette up*, *they set* or *fitted out*. So in German, *man sagt* may be rendered, *one says*, *it is said*, *they say*, or *people say*. So in Danish, *man siger*, *one says*, *it is said*, *they say*.—11. In *popular usage*, a husband.

> Every wife ought to answer for her *man*. *Addison.*

12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.—13. In *feudal law*, a vassal, a liege subject or tenant.

> The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honour. *Blackstone.*

Man of war, a ship of war; an armed ship.

MAN-MIDWIFE, *n.* A man who practises obstetrics.

MAN, *v. t.* To furnish with men; as, to *man* the lines of a fort or fortress; to *man* a ship or a boat; to *man* the yards; to *man* the capstan; to *man* a prize. It is, however, generally understood to signify, to supply with the full complement or with a sufficient number of men.—2. To guard with men.—3. To strengthen; to fortify.

> Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections. *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk. [*Lit. us.*]—5. To furnish with attendants or servants. [*Lit. us.*]—6. To point; to aim.

> *Man* but a rush against Othello's breast, And he retires.† *Shak.*

MAN′ACLE, *n.* [Fr. *manicles*; L. *manica*; from *manus*, the hand; W. *man.*] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; hand-cuffs; shackles. It is generally used in the plural, *manacles.*

MAN′ACLE, *v. t.* To put on hand-cuffs or other fastening for confining the hands.—2. To shackle; to confine; to

restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to manacle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot.*

MAN'ACLED, *pp.* Hand-cuffed; shackled.

MAN'ACLING, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.

MAN'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ménager; ménage*, house, household, house-keeping. The primary sense seems to be to *lead*.] 1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of; as, to *manage* a farm; to *manage* the affairs of a family.

What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior*

2. To govern gracefully in riding; to train to graceful action; understood especially of a horse. It is also written *manege*.

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to control; to make tame or tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be *managed*.—4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To make subservient.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.

The less he has to lose, the less he car'd
To *manage* loathesome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.

It was much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects. *Addison.*

MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

MAN'AGE,† *n.* Conduct; administration; as, the *manage* of the state or kingdom.—2. Government; control, as of a horse, or the exercise of riding him.—3. Discipline; governance; direction.—4. Use; application or treatment.

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

[This word is nearly obsolete in all its applications, unless in reference to horses. We now use *management*.]

MAN'AGEABLE, *a.* Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. Heavy cannon are not very *manageable*.—2. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled; as, a *manageable* horse.—3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.

MAN'AGEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; as, the *manageableness* of an instrument.—2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.

MAN'AGEABLY, *adv.* In a manageable manner.

MAN'AGED, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.

MAN'AGELESS, *a.* That cannot be managed.

MAN'AGEMENT, *n.* Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs.—2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design, or prudence; contrivance.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *management* with ecclesiastics, in the view to be advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

4. Modulation; variation.

All directions as to the *management* of the voice, must be regarded as subsidiary to the expression of feeling. *Porter's Analysis.*

MAN'AGER, *n.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; as, the *manager* of a theatre; the *manager* of a lottery, of a ball, &c.

A skilful *manager* of the rabble. *South.*
An artful *manager*, that crept between. *Pope.*

2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Temple.*

MAN'AGERY, *n.* [from *manage*.] Conduct; direction; administration.—2. Husbandry; economy; frugality.—3. Manner of using. [*Little used or obsolete in all its applications.*]

MAN'AGING, *ppr.* Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.

MAN'AKIN, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds found in warm climates. They are remarkable for the rich tints of their plumage. They constitute the genus Pipra of Linnæus.

MAN'ATIN, *n.* The sea cow. These animals are so called from their limbs, by which they creep or move. This is the French *Lamantin*. [*See* MANATUS.]

MANA'TION, *n.* [L. *manatio*, from *mano*, to flow.] The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Lit. us.*]

MANA'TUS, *n.* [L. *manus*, a hand.] The name given by Cuvier to a genus of his herbivorous cetaceans, including the species usually called sea cows. They receive their generic name from the vestiges of nails visible on the edge of their swimming paws, which they manage with some address in carrying their young.

MANCHE, or **MAUNCH,** *n.* [Fr. *manche*.] In *her.*, an old-fashioned sleeve with long hanging ends to it.

Manche.

MAN'CHET,† *n.* A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, *n.* [L. *mancanilla*.] A small tree of the West Indies, the *Hippomane mancinella*, belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. It is common in the West India Islands, and attains a considerable size. It is among the most poisonous of all known vegetable productions. The whole plant abounds in a milky juice of a most venomous description, which, when dropped upon the skin, produces a sensation of severe burning, followed by a blister. Its inspissated juice is used in medicine as a substitute for the resin of Guaiacum or lignum-vitæ. The wood is valuable for cabinet-work.

Manchineel (H. mancinella).

MAN'CIPATE, *v. t.* [L. *mancipo*, from *manceps, mancipium; manu capio*, to take with the hand.] To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [*Lit. us.*]

MANCIPA'TION, *n.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Lit. us.*]

MAN'CIPLE, *n.* [L. *manceps; manu capio*, supra.] A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college.

MANDA'MUS, *n.* [L. *mando*, to command; *mandamus*, we command. The primary sense is to send.] In *law*, a command or writ, issuing from the king's bench in England, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty; as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, &c.

MANDARIN, *n.* [Port. *mandarim*, from *mandar*, L. *mando*, to command.] The general name given by visitants of China, of the European races, to native titled and governing men.

Mandarin.

The whole body of Chinese *mandarins* consists of 27 ranks...The constitution recognises the following steps of titular or privileged status, in descending gradation: 1. imperial blood; 2. long service; 3. illustrious deeds; 4. talent and wisdom; 5. great abilities. 6. zeal and assiduity; 7. nobility; 8. birth. In this scale, we see that their estimations are nearly in the inverse order of ours. *Gutzlaff*

MANDARIN ORANGE, *n.* The fruit of Citrus nobilis.

MAN'DATARY, } *n.* [Fr. *mandataire*,
MAN'DATORY, } from L. *mando*, to command.] 1. A person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice.—2. One to whom a command or charge is given.—3. In *law*, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him.

MAN'DATE, *n.* [L. *mando*, to com-

mand.] 1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

> This dream all-powerful Juno sends; I bear
> Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation — 3. In *Scots law*, a contract, by which one employs another to act for him in the management of his affairs, or in some particular department of them, of which employment the person accepts and agrees to act. The person giving it is called the *mandant*; the person undertaking it is called the *mandatary*.

MANDA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A director.

MAN'DATORY, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MAN'DIBLE, *n.* [L. *mando*, to chew; W. *mant*, a jaw, that which shuts.] The jaw, the instrument of chewing; *applied particularly to fowls.*—In *insects*, the upper jaws are called *mandibles*, and the under jaws *maxillæ*. The term is also applied to the lower jaws of mammals.

MANDIB'ULAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'BULATES, *n.* The name of a grand section of insects, including all those which preserve their organs of mastication in their last or perfect stage of metamorphosis.

MAN'DIL,† *n.* [Fr. *mandille*, from the root of *mantle*; W. *mant*.] A sort of mantle.

MANDIL'ION, *n.* [supra.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment.

MAN'DIOC, *n.* The American name of the plant otherwise called *Cassava*, the *Jatropha manihot* of botanists. [*See* CASSAVA, JATROPHA.]

MAN'DLESTONE, *n* [G. *mandelstein*, almond-stone.] Kernel-stone; almond-stone, called also amygdaloid; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in paste.

MANDMENT, for COMMANDMENT, is not in use.

MAN'DOLINE,† *n.* [It. *mandola.*] A musical instrument of the lute kind, but smaller, having four strings, tuned like those of the violin. Its Italian name is *mandola*, or *mandora*. It has almost fallen into disuse.

MANDRAG'ORA, *n.* A genus of European herbaceous perennials, the species of which are popularly called mandrakes. [*See* MANDRAKE.]

MAN'DRAKE, *n.* [L. *mandragoras*; It. *mandragola*; Fr. *mandragore*. Said to be compounded of μανδρα, relating to cattle, and αγαυρος, hurtful.] A plant. The popular name of the several species of the genus Mandragora, one of which grows in Switzerland, one in the south of Europe, and one in the Levant. In medicine they are narcotics. They belong to the nat. order Solanaceæ. The mandrake of scripture (Dudaim) was quite a different article; but what it was is uncertain.

MAN'DREL, *n.* [Fr. *mandrin.*] An implement used by turners for fitting in the lathe any piece of work that is bored in the centre.

MAN'DRILL, *n.* A species of monkey.

MAN'DUCABLE, *a.* That can be chewed; fit to be eaten.

MAN'DUCATE, *v. t.* [L. *mando*, whence Fr. *manger.*] To chew.

MAN'DUCATED, *pp.* Chewed.

MAN'DUCATING, *ppr.* Chewing; grinding with the teeth.

MANDUCA'TION, *n.* The act of chewing or eating.

MANE, *n.* [D. *maan*, mane, and moon; G. *mähne*; probably from extending, like *man.*] The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.

MAN'EATER, *n.* A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MANED, *a.* Having a mane.—*Maned*, in *her.*, is said of a unicorn, horse, or other beast, when the mane is of a different tincture to that of the body; it is often termed *crined.*

MAN'EGE, *n.* [Fr.] A school for teaching horsemanship; also, the art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship, comprehending the management both of the horse and the rider. It is also written *manage.*

MAN'EGE, *v. t.* [*See* MANAGE, *v. t.*, No. 2.]

MANE'RIAL. *See* MANORIAL.

MANES, *n. plur.* (*s* as *z.*) [L.] The ghost, shade, or soul of a deceased person; and among the ancient pagans, the infernal deities.—2. The remains of the dead.

> Hail, O ye holy *manes!* *Dryden.*

MAN'FUL, *a.* [*man* and *full.*] Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous.—2. Noble; honourable.

MAN'FULLY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honourably.

MAN'FULNESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness.

MAN'GABY, *n.* A monkey with naked eye-lids; the white-eyed monkey.

MANGANE'SATE, *n.* A compound of manganesic acid, with a base.

MAN'GANESE, *n.* A metal of a dusky white, or whitish gray colour, very hard and difficult to fuse. A name also generally given to a black mineral, originally described by Scheele, as a peculiar earth, but which was afterwards shown by Gahn to be the oxide of a metallic substance which he called *magnesium*. This term, however, having been applied to the metallic base of magnesia, the word *manganese* was adopted to designate the metal, while the ore above alluded to was called black, or peroxide of manganese; but later chemists have proposed to give to the metal the name *manganesium* or *manganium*. The former name, however, is still used for the metal. The common ore of manganese is the black, or peroxide, a valuable substance to chemists, as that from which oxygen is most easily obtained. The oxides of manganese, and especially the binoxide, are largely employed in the preparation of chlorine, for the manufacture of bleaching-powder, or chlorate of lime. It is employed in glass-making, to correct the yellow colour which oxide of iron is apt to impart to the glass. It is also used in making the black enamel of pottery. One of the ores of manganese, *black wadd*, is remarkable for its spontaneous inflammation when mixed with oil.

MANGANE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities.

MANGANE'SIC, *a.* *See* MANGANIC.

MANGANES'IUM, or **MANGAN'IUM**, *n.* The name given to a new metal contained in oxide of manganese. It has never been found in an uncombined state in the earth, but its oxides are very abundant. It is a hard brittle metal of a grayish white colour and granular texture. Specific gravity about 8. It is exceedingly infusible, and soon tarnishes on exposure to the air.

MANGANE'SOUS, *a.* *Manganesous* acid is an acid with less oxygen than manganic acid.

MAN'GANIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed from manganese with oxygen. It has not hitherto been obtained in a separate state, but when hydrate or carbonate of potassa or nitre is fused with peroxide of manganese, a dark coloured compound is obtained, long known under the name of *cameleon mineral*, from the property of its solution to pass rapidly through several shades of colour. This substance has since been termed manganate of potash, and has been proved to contain 1 atom of manganese, and 3 of oxygen, which has been called *manganic acid. Permanganic acid* contains 2 atoms of manganese and 7 of oxygen. Sulphate of manganese has been lately employed to give a brown colour in calico-printing. The other salts of manganese are of very little importance.

MANG'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *mengan*, to mix, and *corn.*] A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain.

MANGE, *n.* [Fr. *mangeaison.*] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

MAN'GEL-WURZEL, *n.* [G. *mangel*, want, and *wurzel*, root.] The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind, the *Beta hybrida*. The root is large, and used as a substitute for bread, and the plant is also cultivated as food for cattle.

MANGER, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, to eat, L. *mando.*] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.—2. In *ships of war*, a space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, separated from the after part of the deck, to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.

MANGER-BOARD, *n.* The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.

MANGINESS, *n.* [from *mangy.*] Scabbiness; infection of the mange.

MAN'GLE, *v. t.* [D. *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, to want. Qu.] 1. To cut with a dull instrument and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; *applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.*

> And seized with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*

2. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.

MAN'GLE, *n.* [Dan. *mangle*; G. *mange*; from L. *mango.*] 1. A well-known machine for smoothing table-cloths, table napkins, as well as linen and cotton furniture. As formerly made it consisted of an oblong rectangular wooden chest, which rested upon two cylinders. The chest is loaded with stones to make it press with sufficient force upon the cylinders. By moving the loaded chest backwards and forwards, by means of a wheel and pinion, the rollers are made to pass over the linen, spread on a polished table underneath, and thus render it smooth

and level. Mangles of this construction have, however, of late been very much superseded by the patent mangle, a machine which occupies much less space, and is much more easily managed than the one above described. It acts in the manner of a calender; the cloth to be smoothed being passed through between a series of rollers.—2. A name of the mangrove—*which see.*

MAN'GLE, *v. t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender.

MAN'GLED, *pp.* Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.

MAN'GLER, *n.* One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.

MAN'GLING, *ppr.* Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing.—2. Smoothing with a mangle.

MAN'GO, *n.* The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies, of the genus Mangifera, the *M. indica,* belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. It produces the best of tropical fruits, and the most uniformly grateful to an European palate. It is brought to us only when pickled. Hence *mango* is the green fruit of the tree pickled.—2. A green musk melon pickled.

MAN'GONEL, *n.* [Fr. *mangoneau.*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

MAN'GONISM,† *n.* The art of setting off to advantage.

MAN'GONIZE,† *v. t.* To polish for setting off to advantage.

MAN'GOSTAN, } MANGOSTEEN, } *n.* A tree of the East Indies, of the genus Garcinia, the *G. mangostana,* belonging to the nat. order Guttiferæ. It is so called from Dr. Garcin, who described it. The tree grows to the height of eighteen feet, and the fruit is of the size of a crab apple.

MAN'GROVE, *n.* A tree of the East and West Indies, otherwise called mangle, and of the genus Rhizophora. It is the *Rhizophora mangle* of Linn., otherwise called the common or black mangrove, and belongs to the nat. order Rhizophoraceæ. It is found abundant within the Delta of the Ganges, the wood is dark-red, hard,



Mangrove Rhizophora mangle.

and durable, and the bark is used for tanning. The red mangrove (*R. candel*) is found in the West Indies, where it is used for the cure of fevers, as well as of the bites of venomous insects. The bark is used in dyeing red, and the wood is heavy and takes a fine polish. The white mangrove of Brazil is a species of Avicennia, the *A. tomentosa,* belonging to the nat. order Myoporaceæ. Its bark is of great use at Rio Janeiro for tanning. The soft part of the bark of the white mangrove is formed into ropes.—2. The name of a fish.

MĀNGY, *a.* [from *mange.*] Scabby; infected with the mange.

MAN'HĀTER, *n.* [*man* and *hate.*] One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MAN'HOLE, *n.* An aperture admitting to the interior of a vessel, such as a steam-engine boiler; generally any opening sufficiently large to admit a man into any enclosed place or vessel. A manhole is generally fitted with a close cover.

MAN'HOOD, *n.* [*man* and *hood.*] The state of one who is a man, of an adult, male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood, or childhood; virility.—2. Virility; as, opposed to *womanhood.*—3. Human nature; as, the *manhood* of Christ.—4. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; resolution. [*Lit. us.*]

MAN'HUNTER, *n.* A hunter of men.

MAN'HUNTING, *n.* The hunting of men.

MĀNIA, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Madness. It is defined to be delirium unattended by fever, in which both judgment and memory are impaired, and the irritability of the body diminished, so as to resist many morbid causes.

MAN'IABLE,† *a.* Manageable; tractable.

MĀNIAC, *a.* [L. *maniacus.*] Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect.

MĀNIAC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness.

MANI'ACAL, *a.* Affected with madness.

MA'NICATE, *a.* [L. *manicatus.*] In *bot.*, a term applied when hairs are interwoven into a mass, that can be easily separated from the surface.

MANICHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.

MANICHE'AN, } MANICHEE', } *n.* One of a sect in Persia, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. The first principle, or *light,* they held to be the author of all good; the second, or *darkness,* the author of all evil. The founder of the sect was Manes.

MAN'ICHEISM, *n.* [supra.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees.

MAN'ICHORD, } MANICORD'ON, } *n.* [Fr. *manichordion.*] A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clarichord, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds; whence it is called the *dumb spinet.*

MAN'ICON, *n.* A species of nightshade.

MAN'IFEST, *a.* [L. *manifestus,* Ir. *meanan,* plain, clear; *minighim,* to make smooth, to polish, to explain. Clearness may be from polishing, or from opening, expanding, extending.] 1. Plain; open; clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. From the testimony, the truth we conceive to be *manifest.*

> Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*

> That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them; Rom. i.

2. Detected; with *of.*

> Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

MAN'IFEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the master of the vessel, or the owner or shipper.

MAN'IFEST, } MANIFEST'O, } *n.* [It. *manifesto;* L. *manifestus,* manifest.] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives; as, a *manifesto* declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives. [*Manifesto* only is now used.]

MAN'IFEST, *v. t.* [L. *manifesto.*] 1. To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding.

> Nothing is hid, which shall not be *manifested;* Mark iv.

> He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will *manifest* myself to him; John xiv.

> Thy life did *manifest* thou lov'dst me not. *Shak.*

2. To display; to exhibit more clearly to the view. The wisdom of God is *manifested* in the order and harmony of creation.

MANIFESTA'TION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display; as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation, or of his benevolence in redemption.

> The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

MAN'IFESTED, *pp.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious, or evident.

MANIFEST'IBLE, *a.* That may be made evident.

MAN'IFESTING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing; displaying.

MAN'IFESTLY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.

MAN'IFESTNESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.

MANIFEST'O. *See* MANIFEST.

MAN'IFŌLD, *a.* [*many* and *fold.*] Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied.

> O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! Ps. civ.

> I know your *manifold* transgressions; Amos v.

2. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways; *applied to words in the singular number;* as, the *manifold* wisdom of God, or his *manifold* grace; Eph. iii.; 1 Pet. iv.

MAN'IFŌLDED,† *a.* Having many doublings or complications; as, a *manifolded* shield.

MAN'IFŌLDLY, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways.

MAN'IFOLDNESS, *n.* Multiplicity.

MANIG'LIONS, *n.* In *gunnery,* two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, after the German way of casting.

MAN'IKIN, *n.* A little man.—2. An artificial anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the body.

MAN'IL, } *n.* [Sp. *manilla*, a brace-
MANIL'LA, } let, from L. *manus*, Sp. *mano*, the hand.] A ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa.

MA'NIOC, } *n.* A plant of the genus
MA'NIHOC, } Jatropha, or Janipha.
MA'NIHOT, } [*See* JATROPHA, CASSADO.]

MAN'IPLE, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, a handful. Qu. L. *manus* and the Teutonic *full*.] 1. A handful.—2. A small band of soldiers; *a word applied only to Roman troops*.—3. A fanon, or kind of ornament worn about the arm of a mass priest; or a garment worn by the Romish priests when they officiate.

MANIP'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.

MANIP'ULATE, *v. t.* To treat, work, or operate with the hands.

MANIPULA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *manipolazione*, from *manipolare*, to work with the hand, from L. *manipulus*, supra.] In *general*, work by hand; manual operation; as, in *mining*, the manner of digging ore; in *chem.*, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in *phar.*, the preparation of drugs; the manual and mechanical operations of the laboratory. The processes of weighing, measuring, filtering, distilling, precipitating, dissolving, using the blow-pipe, &c., all come within the meaning of manipulation.

MAN'ITRUNK, *n.* [L. *manitruncus*.] In *entom.*, a term given to the anterior segment of the trunk, in which the head inosculates, or on which it turns.

MAN'KILLER, *n.* [*man* and *kill*.] One who slays a man.

MAN'KILLING, *a.* Used to kill men.

MANKIND, *n.* [*man* and *kind*. This word admits the accent either on the first or second syllable; the distinction of accent being inconsiderable.] 1. The race or species of human beings.

> The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. A male, or the males of the human race.

> Thou shalt not lie with *mankind* as with womankind; Lev. xviii.

MANKIND, *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman.

MAN'LESS, *a.* [*man* and *less*.] Destitute of men; not manned; as a boat. [*Lit. us.*]

MAN'LIKE, *a.* Having the proper qualities of a man.—2. Of man's nature.

MAN'LINESS, *n.* [from *manly*.] The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness.

MAN'LING, *n.* A little man.

MAN'LY, *a.* [*man* and *like*.] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted.

> Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
> The load of life. *Dryden.*

2. Dignified; noble; stately.

> He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

3. Pertaining to the adult age of man; as, a *manly* voice.—4. Not boyish or womanish; as, a *manly* stride.

MAN'LY, *adv.* With courage like a man.

MAN-MIL'LINER, *n.* A male maker of millinery.

MAN'NA, *n.* [Heb. מן הוא, *man hu*, what is it? or, what is this?] 1. A substance miraculously furnished, as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; Ex. xvi. Our English version of Ex. xvi. 15, as it contains a glaring contradiction, cannot be right. The Hebrew for manna is *man hu*, which some take to mean this is a gift or portion, and others, as our translators, think it a proper name; but neither of these interpretations agrees with the following words: "*for they wist not what it was.*" It is therefore best to understand *man hu* as an interrogative, and the passage will run as follows: "When the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, What is it? for they knew not what it was." And in consequence of this question Moses, in reply, says, "This is the bread," &c. This rendering is farther confirmed by the fact stated here, and in Deut. viii. 3, 16, that the Israelites had never seen it before. From this circumstance it was called *manna*, Ex. xvi. 31. What the substance was is unknown. It was supplied miraculously, and was unlike any of those substances which now go by the name of manna.—2. In *the materia medica*, the sweet concrete juice which is produced from several species of ash, such as *Ornus europæa* and *rotundifolia*, natives of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted, or exsiccated and purified by art. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow colour, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It has a slight peculiar odour, and a sweetish taste mixed with a slight degree of bitterness, and altogether leaves a disagreeable impression. It is employed as a gentle laxative for children or persons of weak habits. It is, however, generally used as an adjunct to other more active medicines. Other sweetish secretions exuded by some other plants growing in warm and dry climates, are considered to be kinds of manna.

MAN'NED, *pp.* Furnished with men; guarded with men; fortified.

MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *manière*; D. and G. *manier*. This word seems to be allied to Fr. *manier*, Arm. *manea*, to handle, from Fr. *main*, L. *manus*, the hand.] 1. Form; method; way of performing or executing.

> Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepared. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habitual practice.

> Show them the *manner* of the king that shall reign over them. This will be the *manner* of the king; 1 Sam. viii.
>
> Paul, as his *manner* was; Acts xviii.

3. Sort; kind.

> Ye tithe mint and rue, and all *manner* of herbs; Luke xi.
>
> They shall say all *manner* of evil against you falsely; Matt. v.

In this application, *manner* has the sense of a plural word; *all sorts* or *kinds*.—4. Certain degree or measure. It is in a *manner* done already.

> The bread is in a *manner* common; 1 Sam. xxi.

This use may also be sometimes defined by *sort* or *fashion*; as we say, a thing is done after a *sort* or *fashion*, that is, not well, fully, or perfectly.

> Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

5. Mien; cast of look; mode.

> Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode.

> It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and *manner* of the army under Essex and that under Waller. *Clarendon.*
>
> A man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode; *of things*.

> The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful *manner*. *Atterbury.*

8. Way of service or worship.

> The nations which thou hast removed, and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the *manner* of the God of the land; 2. Kings xvii.

9. In *painting*, the particular habit of a painter in managing colours, lights, and shades. In all the arts, the habitual style of an artist, or school of artists.

MAN'NER, *v. t.* To instruct in manners.

MAN'NERISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner.

MAN'NERIST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner.

MAN'NERLINESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behaviour; civility; complaisance.

MAN'NERLY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

> What thou think'st meet and is most *mannerly*. *Shak.*

MAN'NERLY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness.

MAN'NERS, *n. plur.* Deportment; carriage; behaviour; conduct; course of life; *in a moral sense*.

> Evil communications corrupt good *manners*; 1 Cor. xv.

2. Ceremonious behaviour; civility; decent and respectful deportment.

> Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South.*

3. A bow or courtesy; as, make your *manners*; *a popular use of the word*.

MAN'NING, *ppr.* Furnishing with men; strengthening; guarding with men.

MAN'NISH, *a.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; as, a *mannish* countenance.

> A woman impudent and *mannish* grown. *Shak.*

MAN'NITE, *n.* A peculiar variety of sugar obtained from manna, of which it forms the greater part. When manna is dissolved in boiling alcohol, the solution as it cools deposits the mannite in flaky and circular crystals, often arranged in concentric groups. It is also found in the juices which exude from several species of cherry and apple, in various mushrooms, in some roots, such as that of celery, in the fermented juice of beet-root, carrots, onions, &c., and also in some sea-weeds, such as Laminaria saccharina. It has a faint sweetish taste, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in nearly equal proportions.

MANŒU'VRE, *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*; *main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, work, L. *opera*.] 1. Management; dextrous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, &c., for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.—2. Management with address or artful design.

MANŒU'VRE, *v. i.* To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defence; or in military ex-

ercise, for the purpose of discipline.—2. To manage with address or art.

MANŒU'VRE, *v. t.* To change the positions of troops or ships.

MANŒU'VRED, *pp.* Moved in position.

MANŒU'VRER, *n.* One who manœuvres.

MANŒU'VRING, *ppr.* Changing the position or order for advantageous attack or defence.

MANOM'ETER, or MAN'OSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. μανος, rare, and μετρον, measure, or σκοπεω, to view] An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air, or to measure the rarity of any gas. As, however, the rarity of a gas is proportional to its elastic force, so long as its temperature and chemical composition remain unchanged, such instruments as measure the elastic force of gases, are also, with this restriction, properly termed manometers. They are variously constructed.

MANOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer.

MAN'OR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*, Arm. *maner*, a country house, or gentleman's seat; W. *maenan* or *maenawr*, a manor, a district bounded by stones, from *maen*, a stone. The word in French and Armoric signifies a house, a habitation, as well as a manor; and in this sense, the word would be naturally deducible from L. *maneo*, to abide. But the etymology in Welsh is not improbably the true one.] The jurisdiction and rights upon a certain district or site of land with the perquisites belonging to it; a district subject to the jurisdiction of a court-baron; so much land as a lord, a baron, or great personage, formerly kept in his own possession for the use and subsistence of his family. At the present day a manor rather represents the perquisites or dues from the copyholders, who hold by custom at the will of the lord, and the quit-rents of the freeholders and socage tenants, than the land itself, which, in nine cases out of ten, does not, one inch of it, belong to the lord, save as waste, which he cannot alienate, and can only enclose under restriction of allowing commonage.

MAN-OR'CHIS, *n.* A plant of the genus Aceras, the *A. anthropophora*, belonging to the class and order Gynandria monandria, Linn., nat. order Orchidaceæ. It is also called man-twayblade, and grows in meadows and pastures in the south of England.

MAN'OR-HOUSE, } *n.* The house belonging to a manor.
MAN'OR-SEAT, }

MANO'RIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a manor.
MANE'RIAL,† }

> They have no civil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their manorial lord. *Tooke.*

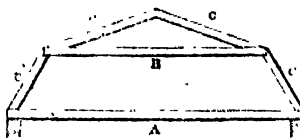
MAN'PLEASER, *n.* [*man* and *pleaser*.] One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favour of men.

MAN'QUELLER,† *n.* [*man* and *quell*.] A mankiller; a man slayer; a murderer.

MAN'-RENT, *n.* In *Scots law*, personal service or attendance. It was the token of a species of bondage, whereby free persons became bondmen, or followers of those who were their patrons or defenders.

MAN'-ROPES, *n.* A general name given to the small set of ropes used for ascending and descending a ship's side, hatchways, &c.

MAN'SARD ROOF, *n.* A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set less, and the upper set more inclined to the horizon.



Mansard Roof.
A Tie-beam. B Collar-beam. C C C C Rafters.

It is called a mansard roof from the name of its inventor, François Mansard; and it is also called a curb roof, from Fr. *courber*, to bend, descriptive of the double inclination of its sides.

MANSE, *n.* (mans.) [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to abide.] 1. A house or habitation; particularly, a parsonage house. A *capital manse* is the manor-house, or lord's court.—In *Scotland*, the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman, the ground allotted to him being termed his glebe.—2. A farm.

MAN'SERVANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'SION, *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to dwell.] 1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation.

> Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam, rise. *Milton.*

> In my Father's house are many *mansions*; John xiv.

2. The house of the lord of a manor; a large house of residence. More usually applied to one in the country.—3. Residence; abode.

> These poets near our princes sleep,
> And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

MAN'SION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside.

MAN'SIONARY, *a.* Resident; residentiary; as, *mansionary* canons.

MAN'SION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house.

MAN'SIONARY,† *n.* A place of residence.

MAN'SLAUGHTER, *n.* [*man* and *slaughter*. See SLAY.] 1. In *a general sense*, the killing of a man or of men, destruction of the human species; murder.—2. In *law*, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Manslaughter* differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure.

MAN'SLAYER, *n.* One that has slain a human being. The Israelites had cities of refuge for *manslayers*.

MANSTEALER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MAN'STEALING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MAN'SUETE, *a.* [L. *mansuetus*.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. [*Lit. us.*]

MAN'SUETUDE, *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness.

MAN'TA, *n.* [Sp. *manta*, a blanket.] A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearl-fishers.

MAN'TEL. *See* MANTLE.

MAN'TELET, } *n.* [dim. of *mantle*.] A small cloak worn by women.
MANT'LET, }

Also a wide and short cloak with which knights formerly covered their shields.—2. In *fort.*, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse, made of planks, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, cased with tin and set on wheels. In a siege, this is driven before pioneers, to protect them from the enemy's small shot.

MAN'TEL-PIECE. *See* MANTLE-PIECE.

MAN'TEL-TREE. *See* MANTLE-TREE.

MAN'TIGER, rather *Mantichor*, or *Manticor*, *n.* [L. *manticora*, *mantichora*, Gr. μαντιχωρας.] A large monkey or baboon.

MANTIS'SA, *n.* [L. addition, increase.] A name sometimes given to the decimal part of a logarithm, as connected with the integral part or *characteristic*. Thus in the logarithm of 900 = 2.95424, the characteristic is 2, and the mantissa is .95424.

MAN'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *mæntel*, *mentel*; G. and D. *mantel*; W. *mantell*. Qu. Gr. μανδυς, μανδυας, a cloak, from the Persic. In W. *mant* is that which shuts.] 1. A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments.

> The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*

2. A cover.

> Well covered with the night's black *mantle*. *Shak.*

3. A cover; that which conceals; as, the *mantle* of charity.—4. In *her.*, a name given to the foldage or great



Achievement painted on a Mantle.

cloak whereon achievements are painted.—5. In *malacology*, the external fold of the skin of the molluscs.

MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

> So the rising senses
> Begin to chase th' ignorant fumes, that mantle
> Their clearer reason. *Shak.*

MAN'TLE, *v. i.* To expand; to spread.

> The swan, with arched neck
> Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
> Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

2. To joy; to revel.

> My frail fancy, fed with full delights,
> Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease. *Spenser.*

[Qu. is not the sense to be covered or wrapped, to rest collected and secure?] —3. To be expanded; to be spread or extended.

He gave the *mantling* vine to grow,
A trophy to his love. *Fenton.*

4. To gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface, as a covering.

There is a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond. *Shak.*

And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*

5. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson colour.

When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks. *Smith.*

[Fermentation cannot be deduced from *mantling*, otherwise than as a secondary sense.]

MAN'TLE-PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, the ornamental front or dressing to the mantle-tree.

MAN'TLE-SHELF, } *n.* The work
MAN'TLE-PIECE, } over a fire-place, in front of the chimney.

MAN'TLE-TREE, *n.* In *arch.*, a beam serving as the lintel to a fireplace.

MANT'LING, *n.* In *her.*, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.

MAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A robe; a cloak.

MANTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μαντεια, divination, and λογος, discourse.] The act or art of divination or prophesying. [*Lit us.*]

MAN'TRAS, *n.* In the *East Indies*, charms, incantations, prayers, invocations.

MAN'TUA, *n.* [Fr. *manteau*. *See* Mantle.] A lady's gown.

MAN'TUA-MAKER, *n.* One who makes dresses for females; generally called a dress-maker.

MAN'UAL, *a.* [L. *manualis*, from *manus*, the hand, W. *man.*] 1. Performed by the hand; as, *manual* labour or operation.—2. Used or made by the hand; as, a deed under the king's sign *manual*.

MAN'UAL, *n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; as, a *manual* of laws.—2. The service book of the Romish church.—*Manual exercise*, in the military art, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their muskets and other arms.

MAN'UARY,† *a.* Done by the hand.

MANU'BIAL, *a.* [L. *manubialis*, from *manubiæ*, spoils.] Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [*Lit. us.*]

MANU'BIAL-COLUMN, *n.* A column adorned with trophies and spoils.

MANUDUC'TION, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductio*, a leading.] Guidance by the hand.

MANUDUC'TOR, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductor*, a leader.] An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing, who beat time and regulated the music.

MANUFAC'TORY, *n.* *See* Manufacture. The practice of manufacturing; manufactures. More commonly a house or place where goods are manufactured.

MANUFAC'TORY, *a.* Employed in manufacturing.

MANUFAC'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

MANUFAC'TURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *manus*, hand, and *facio*, to make.] 1. The operation of making cloth, wares, utensils, paper, books, and whatever is used by man; the operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use, by the hands, by art or machinery.—2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art; as, cloths, iron utensils, shoes, cabinet work, saddlery, and the like.

MANUFAC'TURE, *v. t.* To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, or glass.—2. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton, silk, or iron.

MANUFAC'TURE, *v. i.* To be occupied in manufactures.

MANUFAC'TURED, *pp.* Made from raw materials into forms for use.

MANUFAC'TURER, *n.* One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use.—2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MANUFAC'TURING, *ppr.* Making goods and wares from raw materials.

MANUFAC'TURING, *a.* Employed in making goods; as, a *manufacturing* house, company, establishment, or estate.

MAN'UMISE,† for *Manumit.*

MANUMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *manumissio*. *See* Manumit.] The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom.

MAN'UMIT, or MANUMIT', *v. t.* [L. *manumitto; manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.] To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave.

MAN'UMITTED, or MANUMIT'TED, *pp.* Released from slavery.

MAN'UMITTING, or MANUMIT'TING, *ppr.* Liberating from personal bondage.

MAN'UMOTIVE, *a.* [*manus*, and *moveo*.] Movable by hand.

MAN'UMOTOR, *n.* A small wheel-carriage, so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction; a carriage for exercise.

MANÛRABLE, *a.* [from *manure.*] That may be cultivated. This, though the original sense, is rarely or never used. The present sense of *manure*, would give the following signification. —2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure.

MANÛRAGE,† *n.* Cultivation.

MANÛRANCE,† *n.* Cultivation.

MANÛRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *manœuvrer*, but in a different sense; Norm. *mainoverer*, to manure; *main*, L. *manus*, hand, and *ouvrer*, to work, L. *operor.*] 1. To cultivate by manual labour; to till. [*In this sense not now used.*]—2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter, as, dung, compost, ashes, lime, fish, or any vegetable or animal substance.—3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.

The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly. *Addison.*

MANÛRE, *n.* Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation, and increasing the production of the crops; every substance which is used to improve the natural soil, or to restore to it the fertility which is diminished by the crops annually carried away. Animal, vegetable, and mineral substances are used for this purpose. Animal substances employed as manures comprehend the putrefying carcasses of animals, ground bones, the excrements of animals, as the dung of horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, &c.; urine, guano (the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds, recently applied as a manure); the scrapings of leather, horn, and the refuse of the shambles, the hair or wool of animals. Almost every kind of vegetable substance, in one state or another, is used as manure. The principal mineral substances employed as manures are lime and other alkaline substances, chalk, sand, clay, marl, &c. Manures have been divided into stimulating and nourishing. All saline substances are ranked under the first, and all organic substances under the second. Chalk, marl, clay, and sand, do not belong to either of these divisions, but may be considered as added to the soil for the purpose of improving its mechanical texture. According to Liebig, the chief use of manures is not to supply plants with carbon, but with ammonia and inorganic matters. It is evident that different kinds of soil, as well as different kinds of crops, require different kinds of manure; and the best modes of adapting manures to various kinds of soil and crops, are laid down in agricultural chemistry. [*See* Chemistry.]

MANÛRED, *pp.* Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.

MANÛREMENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [*Lit. us.*]

MANÛRER, *n.* One that manures lands.

MANÛRING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.

MANÛRING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land.—2. The art of applying various kinds of manure to land, in order to fertilize the soil.

MAN'USCRIPT, *n.* [L. *manu scriptum*, written with the hand; It. *manuscritto;* Fr. *manuscrit.*] A book or paper written with the hand or pen. Literally, writings of any kind, whether on paper or any other material, are *manuscripts*, in contradistinction to such as are printed. —*Illuminated manuscripts*, such as are embellished with ornaments, drawings, emblematical figures, &c., illustrative of the text.

MAN'USCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

MANUTEN'ENCY,† *n.* Maintenance.

MAN'-WÔRSHIP, *n.* The worship of a man; undue reverence, or extreme adulation and obsequiousness paid to a man.

MANY, *a.* (men'ny.) [Sax. *mæneg, maneg*, or *menig*; G. *mancher;* Sax. *menigeo*, a multitude; Goth. *manags*, many; *managei*, a multitude; Russ. *mnogei*, many; *mnoju*, to multiply. It has no variation to express degrees of comparison; *more* and *most*, which are used for the comparative and superlative degrees, are from a different root.] 1. Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.

Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations; Gen. xvii.

Not *many* wise men after the flesh, not *many* mighty, not *many* noble, are called; 1 Cor. i.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous; Ps. xxxiv.

It is often preceded by *as* or *so*, and followed by *so*, indicating an equal number. *As many* books as you take, *so many* shall be charged to your account.

So many laws argue *so many* sins. *Milton.*

It is also followed by *as*.

As *many as* were willing-hearted brought bracelets; Exod. xxxiv.

It precedes *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number.

Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene. *Gray.*

2. In *low language*, preceded by *too*, it denotes powerful or much; as, they are *too many* for us.

MANY, *n.* (men'ny.) A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.

O thou fond *many*. *Shak.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven. *South.*

MANY,† *n.* (men'ny.) [Norm. Fr. *meignee.*] A retinue of servants; household.

MANY-CLEFT', *a.* Multifid; having many fissures.

MANY-COL'OURED, *a.* Having many colours or hues.

MANY-COR'NERED, *a.* Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal.

MANY-FLOW'ERED, *a.* Having many flowers.

MANY-HEAD'ED, *a.* Having many heads; as, a *many-headed* monster; *many-headed* tyranny.

MANY-LAN'GUAGED, *a.* Having many languages.

MANY-LEAVED, *a.* Polyphyllous; having many leaves.

MANY-LEG'GED, *a.* Having many legs.

MANY-LET'TERED, *a.* Having many letters.

MANY-MASTERED, *a.* Having many masters.

MANY-PARTED, *a.* Multipartite; divided into several parts; as, a corol.

MANY-PEOPLED, *a.* Having a numerous population.

MANY-PET'ALED, *a.* Having many petals.

MANY-SIDED, *a.* Having many sides.

MANY-TONED, *a.* Giving many sounds.

MANY-TRIBED, *a.* Consisting of many tribes.

MANY-TWINK'LING, *a.* Variously twinkling or gleaming.

MANY-VALV'ED, *a.* Multivalvular; having many valves.

MANY-VEINED, *a.* Having many veins.

MANY-VOICED, *a.* Having many voices.

MAP, *n.* [Sp. *mapa;* Port. *mappa;* It. *mappamonda.* Qu. L. *mappa*, a cloth or towel, a Punic word. Maps may have been originally drawn on cloth.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, &c. A *map* of the earth, or of a large portion of it, comprehends a representation of land and water; but a representation of a continent or any portion of land only, is properly a *map*, and a representation of the ocean only or any portion of it, is called a *chart*. We say, a *map* of England, of France, of Europe; but a *chart* of the Atlantic, of the Pacific, &c. The earth being spherical, a map or representation of its surface, or of a portion of its surface, upon a plane surface, must be laid down according to the laws of perspective, or the representation must be that of the surface of a sphere upon a plane on the principles of perspective. This is what is termed *projection*. There are four methods of spheric projection in use — the *Gnomonic*, or Central, the *Orthographic*, the *Stereographic*, and the *Globular*, distinguished from each other by the different positions of the projecting point, in which the eye is supposed to be placed.—*Celestial, or Astronomical maps*, those which represent the sphere of the heavens.

MAP, *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land.

MA'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *mapultres*, or *mapulder.*] *Acer*, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Aceraceæ, or the Sycamore tribe. The species are peculiar to the northern and temperate parts of the globe, and consist of trees or arborescent shrubs. Twenty-seven species are known, of which six are found in Europe, twelve in North America, six in Japan, and the rest in different parts of Asia. Two species are common in Britain, the great maple, or sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*), and the common maple (*A. campestris*). The wood of the former is valuable for various purposes, as for musical instruments, saddle trees, wooden dishes, and many other articles, both of furniture and machinery. The knotted parts of the common maple furnish the pretty bird's eye maple of cabinet-makers. The wood of several American species is also applied to various uses. The sugar, or rock maple (*A. saccharinum*), yields a



Maple (Acer saccharinum)

large proportion of sugar. A single tree will yield five or six pounds. Sugar is also obtained from the black sugar maple (*A. nigrum*).

MAPLE-SU'GAR, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.

MAP'PED, *pp.* Drawn or delineated, as the figure of any portion of land.

MAP'PERY, *n.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and designing maps.

MAP'PING, *n.* The art of delineating maps.

MAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *merran, mirran, myrran, amyrran*, to err, to deviate, to hinder, to lose, scatter, or waste, to draw from or mislead, to corrupt or deprave; Sp. *marrar*, to deviate from truth and justice; *marro*, want, defect; Ir. *mearaighim;* Gr. ἁμαρτανω, [qu. Gr. μαραινω, L. *marceo*;] It. *smarrire*, to miss, to lose; *smarrimento*, a wandering.] 1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; as, to *mar* a tree by incision.

Neither shalt thou *mar* the corners of thy beard; Lev. xix.

2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of.

When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shak.*

3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt.

But mirth is *marred*, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure.

Ire, envy, and despair
Marr'd all his borrow'd visage. *Milton.*

His visage was so *marred* more than any man; Is. lii.

Moral evil alone *mars* the intellectual works of God. *Buckminster.*

MAR,† *n.* An injury.—2. A lake. [*See* MERE.]

MAR'ABUTS, or **MAR'ABOOTS**, In *Northern Africa*, among the Berbers, a kind of saints or sorcerers who are held in high estimation. They distribute amulets, affect to work miracles, and are thought to exercise the gift of prophecy. They live with a good deal of pomp, and maintain a numerous train of wives and concubines. They make no pretensions to abstinence or self-denial.

MAR'ACAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil.

MAR'ACOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus Passiflora.

MARANA'THA, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes; as much as to say, "may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crime."

MAR'ANON, *n.* The proper name of a river in South America, the largest in the world; most absurdly called Amazon.

MARAN'TA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Marantaceæ. The arrow-root of commerce is obtained from *M. arundinacea*, but the same commodity is obtained from a variety of closely-allied and even many distinct plants. [*See* ARROW-ROOT.]

MARANTA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of endogenous plants found wild in tropical countries only. The genus Canna is commonly cultivated under the name of Indian shot, because of its beautiful flowers. Most of the plants included in the order are of small size. The genus Maranta is the type of the order.

MARAS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. μαρασμος, from μαραινω, to cause to pine or waste away.] Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption. It often depends on disease of the mesenteric glands or some obstruction in the course of the chyle.

MARAUD', *v. i.* [Fr. *maraud*, a rascal; Eth. *marada*, to hurry, to run. The Heb. מרד, *marad*, to rebel, may be the same word differently applied. The Danish has the word in *maroder*, a robber in war, a corsair. So *corsair* is from L. *cursus, curro.*] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.

MARAUD'ER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; *usually applied to small parties of soldiers.*

MARAUD'ING, *ppr.* Roving in search of plunder.

MARAUD'ING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.

MARAVE'DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, less than a farthing sterling.

MARBLE, *n.* [Fr. *marbre;* L. *marmor;*

Gr. μαρμαρος, white.] 1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. Marble is limestone, or a stone which may be calcined to lime, a carbonate of lime; but limestone is a more general name, comprehending the calcareous stones of an inferior texture, as well as those which admit a fine polish. The term is limited by mineralogists and geologists to the several varieties of carbonate of lime which have more or less of a granular and crystalline texture. In *sculpture*, the term is applied to several compact or granular kinds of stone susceptible of a very fine polish. The varieties of marble are exceedingly numerous, and greatly diversified in colour. In modern times, the quarries of Carrara, in Italy, almost supply the world with white marble. Of variegated marbles, there are many sorts found in this country of singular beauty. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimney-pieces, monuments, &c.—2. A little ball of marble or other stone, used by children in play.—3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.—*Arundel marbles*, or *Arundelian marbles*, marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them, presented to the University of Oxford, by Thomas earl of Arundel.

MÄRBLE, *a.* Made of marble; as, a *marble* pillar. -2. Variegated in colour; stained or veined like marble; as, the *marble* cover of a book.—3. Hard; insensible; as, a *marble* heart.

MÄRBLE, *v. t.* To variegate in colour; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble; as, to *marble* the cover of a book.

MÄRBLED, *pp.* Diversified in colour; veined like marble; made to resemble marble.

MÄRBLE-EDĠED, *a.* Having the edges marbled.

MÄRBLE-HEÄRTED, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy.

MÄRBLING, *ppr.* Variegating in colours; clouding or veining like marble.

MÄRBLING, *n.* The art or practice of variegating in colour, in imitation of marble.

MÄRBLY, *adv.* In the manner of marble.

MÄRCASITE, *n.* [It. *marcassita;* Fr. *marcassite.*] A name which has been given to all sorts of minerals, to ores, pyrites, and semi-metals. It is now obsolete.

MÄRCASIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite.

MÄRCES'CENT, *a.* [L. *marcescens, marcesco.*] Withering; fading; decaying; as, a *marcescent* perianth.

MÄRCES'SIBLE, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.

MÄRCH, *n.* [L. *Mars*, the god of war.] The third month of the year.

MÄRCH,† *v. i.* To border on; to be contiguous to.

MÄRCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *marcher;* G. *marschiren;* It. *marciare*, to march, to putrefy, L. *marceo*, Gr. μαραινω: Basque, *marialu*, to rot. The senses of the Italian word unite in that of passing, departing. *See* MAR.] 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner. We say, the army *marched*, or the troops *marched*.—2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

> Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
> When clad in rising majesty,
> Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills.
> *Prior.*

MÄRCH, *v. t.* To cause to move, as an army. Bonaparte *marched* an immense army to Moscow, but he did not *march* them back to France.—2. To cause to move in order or regular procession.

MÄRCH, *n.* [F. *marche;* G. *marsch.*] 1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. The troops were fatigued with a long *march*.—2. A grave, deliberate, or solemn walk.

> The long, majestic *march*. *Pope.*

3. A slow or laborious walk.—4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum.—5. Movement; progression; advance; as, the *march* of reason; the *march* of mind.—*March*, in *music*, is, properly speaking, an air in duple time, played by martial instruments, to mark the steps of the infantry, as well as to cheer and amuse troops of all kinds. It is, however, adapted for instruments of all kinds; it is slow for grand or parade occasions, and quick for ordinary marching.

MARCHANT'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Hepaticæ, commonly known as liverworts. They spread on the surface of moist ground and wet rocks in the form of green fronds. Some of them have been used as poultices in dropsy.

MÄRCHED, *pp.* Moved in a military manner.—2. Caused to move, as an army.

MÄRCHER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the *marches* or borders of a territory.

MÄRCHES, *n. plur.* [Sax. *mearc;* Fr. *marches;* D. *mark*. It is radically the same word as *mark* and *march*.] Literally, marks, and hence used to signify those marks by which the boundaries, limits, or confines of wide domains, as kingdoms, dukedoms, &c., are indicated, and also the country lying near and about such marks. The term is more especially applied to the boundaries between England and Wales, and England and Scotland. In the middle ages, the name *marchers* was given to the noblemen who lived on the marches of Wales and Scotland. The marches of the latter country were divided into two portions, the western and the middle marches, each of which had courts peculiar to itself, and a kind of president or governor, who was called warden of the marches. In *Scotland*, the term *marches* is used to signify the boundaries, or the marks which determine them, of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small.—*Riding of the marches*, a practice retained in various boroughs of Scotland, with the view of preserving, in the memory of the inhabitants, the limits of their property. In observing this practice, the magistrates and chief men of the borough, mounted on horseback, ride in procession along the boundaries of the property belonging to the borough, and perform various ceremonies.

MÄRCHING, *ppr.* Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner.

MÄRCHING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.

MÄRCHIONESS, *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis.

MÄRCHPANE,† *n.* [Fr. *massepain;* L. *panis*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit.

MÄRCID, *a.* [L. *marcidus*, from *marceo*, to pine.] Pining; wasted away; lean; withered.

MÄRCOR, *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [*Lit. us.*]

MARE, *n.* [Sax. *myra;* G. *mahre.*] 1. The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.—2. [Sax. *mara*, D. *merrie*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north of Europe to torment persons in sleep.] In *med.*, sighing, suffocative panting, intercepted utterance, with a sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, *nightmare.*]

MAR'ECA, *n.* A species of duck in South America.

MAR'EKANITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian, found at Marekan, in Siberia, in small spherules.

MAREM'ME, or MAREM'MA, *n.* [It.] Tracts of country in middle Italy, which, by reason of the unhealthy exhalations of a soil abounding in sulphur and alum, cannot be inhabited in summer without danger. The word is also sometimes used to signify the *mal'aria*, or unhealthy vapours, exhaled from the soil.

MARE'NA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.

MÄRESCHAL, *n.* (märshal.) [Fr. *maréchal;* D. and G. *marschalk;* Dan. *marshalk*, composed of W. *marc*, a horse, and the Teutonic *scalk* or *shalk*, *schalk*, a servant. This word is now written *Marshal*,—*which see*.] The chief commander of an army.

MARE'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Hippuris, the *H. vulgaris*. [*See* HIPPURIS.]

MÄRGARATE, *n.* [L. *margarita*, a pearl, from the Greek.] In *chem.*, a compound of margaric acid with a base.

MÄRGAR'IC, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to pearl.—*Margaric acid*, one of the most widely distributed and most important of the oily acids. It is found in combination with oxide of glycerule, in several species of animal and vegetable fats and oils, particularly in human fat, in goose fat, and in olive oil. It is also produced by the action of heat on tallow and on stearic acid, and by the oxidation of stearic acid. It has a fatty aspect, and is insoluble in water, but is readily soluble in hot alcohol; the latter, as it cools, deposits the acid in pearly scales; hence its name. With bases, it forms two series of salts, the one neutral, and the other acid.

MÄRGARIN, } *n.* A peculiar pearl-
MÄRGARINE, } like substance, extracted from hog's lard. The solid fatty matter of certain vegetable oils. The purest margarine is obtained from the concrete portion of olive oil.

MÄRGARITE, *n.* A pearl.—2. A mineral of a grayish white colour, found in Tyrol.

MÄRGARIT'IC ACID, *n* A distinctive term applied to one of the fatty acids, which result from the saponification of castor oil.

MAR'GARONE, *n.* A solid white fatty matter, which crystallizes in pearly scales, and is obtained by distilling margaric acid with excess of lime.

MÄRGATIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing pearls.

MÄRGAY, *n.* A Brazilian animal of the cat kind, the Felis Margay.

MÄRGENTS, or **MÄRGINS**, *n.* In *joinery*, the flat part of the styles and rails of framed work. Doors which are made in two widths or leaves are called *double-margined*, in consequence of the styles being repeated in the centre; and so are also those doors which are made to imitate two-leaved doors.

MÄRGIN, *n.* [formerly *marge* or *margent*. Fr. *marge;* L. *margo*. It coincides in elements with *marches*.] 1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the *margin* of a river or lake.—2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes. Sometimes the writing or notes inserted in the margin of a book, manuscript, &c.—3. The edge of a wound.—4. In *bot.*, the edge of a leaf.—*Margin of a course*, in *arch.*, that part of the upper side of a course of slates which appears uncovered by the next superior course.

MÄRGIN, *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; to border. In *printing*, to arrange the pages in a sheet, at proper distances from each other, according to the size of the paper, so that when the sheet is printed and folded, the border of white paper round the pages shall be regular and uniform in every leaf of the book.—2. To enter in the margin.

MÄRGINAL, *a.* Pertaining to a margin.—2. Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

MÄRGINALLY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

MÄRGINATE, *v. t.* To make margins.

MÄRGINATED, or **MÄRGINATE**, *a.* Having a prominent margin.

MÄRGIN DRAUGHT, *n.* In *stone cutting*, when the edge of a stone is worked with a chisel, the chiseled part is termed the margin draught, and the edge is said to be draughted.

MÄRGINED, *pp.* Furnished with a margin; entered in the margin.

MÄRGINING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a margin.

MARGODE, *n.* A bluish gray stone, resembling clay in external appearance, but so hard as to cut spars and zeolites.

MÄRGOT, *n.* A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina.

MÄRGRAVE, *n.* [D. *markgraff;* G. *markgraf;* Dan. *margraeve;* compounded of *mark*, *march*, a border, and *graff*, *graf* or *grave*, an earl or count. *See* REEVE and SHERIFF.] Originally, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; now a title of nobility in Germany, &c.

MÄRGRA′VIATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

MAR′IETS, *n.* A kind of violet, Viola marina.

MARIG′ENOUS, *a.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea.

MAR′IGOLD, *n.* [It is called in Welsh *gold*, which is said to be from *gol*, going round or covering. In D. it is called *goudsbloem*, gold-flower; in G. *ringelblume*, ring-flower; in Dan. *guldblomst*, gold-flower.] A plant of the genus Calendula, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name; as the African *marigold*, of the genus Tagetes; corn-*marigold*, of the genus Chrysanthemum; fig-*marigold*, of the genus Mesembryanthemum; marsh-*marigold*, of the genus Caltha.

MAR′IGOLD WINDOW, *n.* In *arch.*, the same as *Rose window* or *Catherine-wheel window*.

MAR IKIN, *n.* A species of monkey having a mane.

MAR′INATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner*, from *marine*.] To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [*Lit. us.*]

MARÏNE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea, W. *mor*, G. *meer*, Celtic *muir*, Russ. *more*, Sans. *mirah*. The seven lakes within the Delta Venetum were formerly called *septem maria*, and *mare* may signify a stand of water.] 1. Pertaining to the sea; as, *marine* productions or bodies; *marine* shells.—2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean; as, a *marine* engagement.—3. Doing duty on the sea; as, a *marine* officer; *marine* forces.—*Marine insurance*. *See* INSURANCE.—*Marine alluvium*, shingle thrown up by the sea; materials cast upon the land by a wave of the sea, or those which a submarine current has left in its track.

MARÏNE, *n.* A soldier that serves on board of a ship in naval engagements. In the plural, *marines*, a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships and on shore under certain circumstances. They sometimes assist in naval duties on board ship; and, as they are not adroit therein, sailors often despise them or affect to do so. They are clothed and armed similarly to infantry of the line.—2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state.—3. The whole economy of naval affairs, comprehending the building, rigging, equipping, navigating, and management of ships of war in engagements.

MARIN′ED, *pp.* In *her.*, a term used for an animal with the lower parts of the body like a fish.

MAR′INER, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*, from L. *mare*, the sea.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

MAR′INER'S COMPASS. *See* COMPASS.

MARINORÄMA. *n.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. ὁράω, to see.] Views of the sea.

MAR′IPUT, *n.* The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe.

MÄRISCHAL. *See* MARSHAL.

MAR′ISH, *n.* [Fr. *marais;* Sax. *mersc;* G. *morast;* from L. *mare*, W. *mor*, the sea.] Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written *Marsh*,—which see.

MAR′ISH, *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy.

MAR′ITAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *maritus*, Fr. *mari*, a husband.] Pertaining to a husband.

MAR′ITIME, *a.* [L. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean; as, *maritime* affairs.—2. Performed on the sea; naval; as, *maritime* service.—3. Bordering on the sea; as, a *maritime* coast.—4. Situated near the sea; as, *maritime* towns.—5. Having a navy and commerce by sea; as, *maritime* powers.—*Maritime law*, the law relating to harbours, ships, and seamen. It forms an important branch of the commercial law of all maritime nations. [*Maritimal* is not now used.]—*Note.* We never say, a *maritime* body, a *maritime* shell or production, a *maritime* officer or engagement, a *maritime* league. [*See* MARINE.]

MÄRJORAM, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine;* It. *margorana;* G. *marjoran*.] *Origanum*, a genus of plants of several species, belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ, or mint tribe. The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The common marjoram (*O. vulgare*) is a native of Britain, and is a perennial undershrub, growing among copsewood in calcareous soils. The Spanish marjoram is of the genus Urtica.

MÄRK, *n.* [Sax. *marc*, *mearc;* G. *marke;* W. *marc;* Fr. *marque;* Sans. *marcca*. The word coincides in elements with *march*, and with *marches*, borders, the utmost extent, and with *market*. and L. *mercor*, the primary sense of which is to go, to pass; as we see by the Greek ἐμπορεύομαι, from πορεύομαι, to pass, Eng. *fair*, and *fare*. Thus in Dutch, *mark* signifies a *mark*, a boundary, and a *march*.] 1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another; as, a *mark* made by chalk or charcoal, or a pen.—2. A line, groove, or depression made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel or impression; as, the *mark* of a chisel, of a stamp, of a rod or whip; the *mark* of the finger or foot.—3. Any note or sign of distinction.

> The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain; Gen iv.

4. Any visible effect of force or agency.

> There are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire. *Addison.*

5. Any apparent or intelligible effect; proof; evidence.

> The confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation. *Bacon.*

6. Notice taken.

> The laws
> Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
> As much for mock as *mark*. *Shak.*

7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed.

> France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Davies.*

8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed; as, a land-*mark*.—9. Any thing visible by which knowledge of something may be obtained; indication; as, the *marks* of age in a horse. Civility is a *mark* of politeness or respect. Levity is a *mark* of weakness.—10. A character made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.—11. [Fr. *marc*, Sp. *marco*.] A weight used in several parts of Europe for various commodities, especially gold and silver. In *France*, the mark was divided into 8 ounces = 74 drachms = 192 deniers or penny weights = 4,608 grains. In *Holland*, the mark weight was equal to that of France. *Mark* is also a term sometimes used in Britain for a money of account, and in some other countries for a coin. The English mark is 13s. 4d., and the Scotch mark is ⅔ of a pound Scotch, or 13⅓d. sterling. The mark lubs used at Hamburg is a money of account equal to 14⅔d. sterling.—12. A license of reprisals. [*See* MARQUE.]—13. In *com.*, a certain note which a merchant puts upon his goods, or upon that which contains them, in order to distinguish them from others.

MÄRK, *v. t.* [Sax. *mearcian;* G. *marken;* Fr. *marquer;* W. *marciaw*.] 1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance; as, to *mark* with chalk or with compasses.—2. To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure, or indenture; as, to *mark* a sheep with a brand.—3. To make an incision; to lop off a part to make any sign of distinction; as, to

mark sheep or cattle with cuts in their ears.—4. To form a name, or the initials of a name for distinction; as, to *mark* cloth; to *mark* a handkerchief. —5. To notice; to take particular observation of.

Mark them who cause divisions and offences; Rom. xvi.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace; Ps. xxxvii.

6. To heed; to regard.—*To mark out*, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate. The ringleaders were *marked out* for seizure and punishment.

MÄRK, *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief; 1 Kings xx.

MÄRKABLE, *a.* Remarkable. [*Not in use.*]

MÄRKED, *pp.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.

MÄRKEE'. *See* MARQUEE.

MÄRKER, *n.* One who puts a mark on any thing.—2. One that notes or takes notice.

MÄRKET, *n.* [D. and G. *markt;* Fr. *marché;* It. *mercato;* L. *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to buy; W. *marcnat;* Ir. *margadh*. *See* MARK.] 1. A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; an appointed place for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction. Market is defined by statute to be the liberty by grant or prescription, whereby a town is enabled to set up and open shops, &c., at a certain place therein, for buying and selling, and better provision of such victuals as the subject wanteth: it is less than a fair, and is usually kept once or twice a week. The establishment of a market with the grant of the tolls thereunto belonging, is one of the king's prerogatives; and can only be effected by virtue of the king's grant, or by long and immemorial usage and prescription which presuppose such a grant. The general rule of law is, that all sales and contracts of any thing vendible in fairs or markets overt (that is, open markets), shall not only be good between the parties, but also binding on all those that have any right or property therein. The law of Scotland differs from that of England as to the legal effect of a sale in open market. The English law recognises the principle that property may, in some cases, be transferred by sale, although the seller has no right of property in the goods. In *Scotland*, no such privilege is attached to sales in open market; and the owner of goods sold by one who has stolen them, or to whom they may have been lent, may reclaim them from the purchaser.—2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house.—3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase or rate of purchase and sale. The seller says he comes to a bad *market*, when the buyer says he comes to a good *market*. We say, the *markets* are low or high; by which we understand the price or rate of purchase. We say that commodities find a quick or ready *market; markets* are dull. We are not able to find a *market* for our goods or provisions.—4. Place of sale; as, the British *market;* the foreign *market*.—5. The privilege of keeping a public market.

MÄRKET, *v. i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

MÄRKET-BÄSKET, *n.* A basket for conveying things from a market.

MÄRKET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.

MÄRKET-CROSS, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held. Most market-towns in England and Scotland had, in early times, one of these, sometimes of a very elaborate construction.



Market-cross, Leighton Buzzard.

MÄRKET-CRIER, *n.* A crier in market.

MÄRKET-DAY, *n.* The day of a public market.

MÄRKET-FÖLKS, *n.* People that come to the market.

MÄRKET-HOUSE, *n.* A building for a public market.

MÄRKET-MAID, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.

MÄRKET-MAN, *n.* A man that brings things to market.

MÄRKET-PLACE, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.

MÄRKET-PRICE, MÄRKET-RATE, *n.* The current price of commodities at any given time.

MÄRKET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

MÄRKET-WÖMAN, *n.* A woman that brings things to market, or that attends a market for selling any thing.

MÄRKETABLE, *a.* That may be sold; saleable; fit for the market.—2. Current in market; as, *marketable* value.

MÄRKETABLENESS, *n.* The state of being marketable.

MÄRKETING, *ppr.* Purchasing in market.

MÄRKETING, *n.* Articles in market; supplies.—2. Attendance upon market.

MÄRK'ING-INK, *n.* An indelible ink used for marking linen. [*See* INK.]—*Marking-nut*, the seed or nut of the *Semicarpus anacardium*, so called because the juice contained in its fruit stains linen of a deep and indelible black colour.

MÄRKING-IRON, *n.* An iron for marking.

MÄRKING OF GOODS. In *Scots law*, one of those forms of constructive delivery by which the property of a thing sold is transferred while the seller retains possession. It is not, however, a general rule that marking is equivalent to delivery, but in cases where there is some difficulty in the way of immediate delivery, marking is reckoned equivalent to delivery. Thus the property of cattle sold while grazing is transferred by their being marked for the buyer.

MÄRKSMAN, *n.* [*mark* and *man*.] One that is skilful to hit a mark; he that shoots well.—2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

MÄRL, *n.* [W. *marl;* D. Dan. and Sw. G. *mergel;* L. Sp. and It. *marga;* Ir. *marla;* Arm. *marg*. It seems to be allied to Sax. *merg*, *mearh;* D. *merg*, marrow, and to be named from its softness. *See* MARROW.] An earthy substance found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land. It consists of calcareous and argillaceous earth in various proportions, and as the former or the latter predominates, so it is beneficially employed on clays or sands. There are several distinct sorts of marl; as, clay-marl, shell-marl, slate-marl, and stone-marl. An excellent use of marl is in forming composts with dung and peat earth.

MÄRL, *v. t.* To overspread or manure with marl.—2. To fasten with marline.

MARL-BRICKS, *n.* Fine bricks used for gauged arches and the fronts of buildings.

MÄRLA'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

MÄRLED, *pp.* Manured with marl.

MÄRLINE, *n.* [Sp. *merlin;* Port. *merlim*.] A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

MÄRLINE, *v. t.* To wind marline round a rope.

MÄRLINE-SPIKE, *n.* A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed to it, &c.

Marline-spike

MÄRLING, *n.* The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.

MÄRLING, *ppr.* Overspreading with marl.

MÄRLITE, *n.* A variety of marl.

MÄRLIT'IC, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

MÄRLPIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug.

MÄRLSTONE, *n.* In *geol.*, the name given to sandy, calcareous, and ferruginous strata, which divide the upper from the lower lias clays.

MÄRLY, *a.* Consisting or partaking of marl.—2. Resembling marl.—3. Abounding with marl.

MÄRMALADE, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade;* Sp. *mermelada;* Port. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince, L. *melo*, or Sp. *melado*, like honey, L. *mel*.] The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c., boiled with sugar.

The same name is given to conserves of other fruits; as orange-marmalade, which is made of sugar, and the Seville or bitter orange.

MÄR'MALITE, *n.* [Gr. μαρμαιρω, to shine.] A mineral of a pearly or metallic lustre; a hydrate of magnesia.

MÄRMORA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or like marble. [*See* MARMOREAN, the more legitimate word.]

MÄRMORATE, or MÄRMORATED, *a.* [L *marmor*, marble.] Covered with marble. [*Little used.*]

MÄRMORA'TION, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Little used.*]

MÄRMORA'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *arch.*, a cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together. It was used by the ancients in building terrace walls, &c.

MARMO'REAN, *a.* [L. *marmoreus.*] 1. Pertaining to marble.—2. Made of marble.

MÄRMOSE, *n.* An animal resembling the opossum, but less; the Didelphys

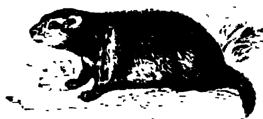


Marmose (Didelphys murina).

murina, of Cayenne and Surinam. Instead of a bag, this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to enclose the young.

MÄRMOSET, *n.* A small monkey.

MÄRMOT, *n.* [It. *marmotta.*] A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, allied to the murine tribe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the



Marmot (Arctomys marmotta).

higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The woodchuk of North America is called the Maryland marmot.

MAROON', *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles.

MAROON', *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretence of his having committed some great crime.

MAROON'ED, *pp.* Put ashore on a desolate isle.

MÄRQUEE', (markee'.) *n.* [Fr.] An officer's field tent.—2. A large tent or wooden structure erected for a temporary purpose, such as to accommodate a large dinner party, on some public occasion.

MÄRQUE, } *n.* [Fr.] Letters of *marque*
MÄRK, } are letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretence of indemnification for injuries received. *Marque* is said to be from the same root as *marches*, limits, frontiers, and literally to denote a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the theft by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation; and, now, a *letter of mark* is merely a specious cover for privateering.—2. A ship that makes reprisals.

MÄRQUETRY, *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marque*, *marqueter*, to spot.] Thin pieces of fine woods of different colours arranged on a ground so as to form various figures; fillets of metal, ivory, and sometimes of more precious materials, being used to separate the compartments. The name is also applied to mosaic work, in which different coloured marbles, precious stones, &c., are used to form the figure; in short, it is a general term for any kind of inlaid work.

MÄRQUIS or MÄRQUESS, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *marques*; It. *marchese*; from *march*, marches, limits. *See* MARCHES.] A title of dignity in Britain, France, and Italy, next in rank to that of duke, and hence those who have this title in England are the second in the five orders of English nobility. It is often attached to a dukedom as a second title, and held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. Marquises in England have this privilege above earls, that their younger sons are addressed as "my lord." The wife of a marquis is styled *marchioness*. The *coronet of a marquis* consists of a richly chased circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves and four balls or large pearls set on short points on its edge; the cap crimson velvet, with a gold tassel on the top, and turned up with ermine.



Marquis's Coronet.

MÄRQUIS, or MÄRQUESS,† *n.* A marchioness.

MÄRQUISATE, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MÄR'RED, *pp.* Injured; impaired.

MÄR'RER, *n.* [from *mar.*] One that mars, hurts, or impairs.

MAR'RIABLE,† for *Marriageable.*

MAR'RIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, a husband; L. *mas*, *maris.*] 1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the state or condition of being married; the legal union of a man and woman for life. Marriage is regarded by the law as a civil contract binding the parties to certain reciprocal obligations, and the general principle of law respecting this, as well as other civil contracts, is, that it is to be held valid according to the usage of the country wherein it is made. Although among protestants marriage has ceased to be regarded as a sacrament, yet in most protestant countries the entrance into the married state has continued to be accompanied with religious observances. These are not, however, in the eye of the law, essential to the constitution of a valid marriage, any further than the sovereign power may have seen it proper to annex them to and incorporate them with the civil contract. By the law of England marriages may be solemnized—1. According to the rites of the church; or 2. According to the provisions of the acts 6 and 7 Will. IV., amended by 1 Vict. Marriages, according to the rites of the church, are celebrated or solemnized by banns; by notice in lieu of banns, which is a licence dispensing with the publication of banns; or, by licence from a bishop, which dispenses with both the preceding forms. By the act above mentioned, as amended by 1 Vict, marriages of dissenters, as of Jews, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and other sects and persuasions, may be legally and adequately solemnized in their own synagogues, tabernacles, chapels, or meeting houses, subject to a few necessary restrictions. By the law of Scotland marriages may be either regular, clandestine, or by mere consent, without the intervention of a clergyman. A regular marriage is performed by a clergyman, in presence of at least two witnesses, and is preceded by the proclamation of banns, according to the rules of the church. A clandestine marriage is also performed by a clergyman, but is not preceded by the publication of banns; but although such marriages are held valid, they expose the clergyman and the parties to certain penalties. The third kind of marriage may be contracted by any form of ceremony without the proclamation of banns, or the aid of a clergyman, provided the parties on the occasion express a solemn acceptance of each other as man and wife. It is also contracted by the writing of the parties without any ceremony, provided the writing express their acceptance of each other as man and wife. Also by a verbal acceptance of each other as man and wife in the presence of witnesses, or by a promise followed by intercourse. Also when a man and a woman live and cohabit together, and conduct themselves as man and wife in the society and neighbourhood of which they are members, till the belief and reputation that they are married become general, their marriage is presumed without any evidence of a marriage having been entered into. *Marriage* was instituted by God himself for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children.

> *Marriage* is honourable in all and the bed undefiled; Heb. xiii.

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

> The kingdom of heaven is like a certain king, who made a *marriage* for his son; Matt. xxii.

3 In *a Scriptural sense*, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace; Rev. xix.

MAR'RIAGEABLE, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. Young persons are *marriageable* at an earlier age in warm climates than in cold.—2. Capable of union.

MAR'RIAGE-ARTICLES, or MAR'RIAGE-CONTRACT, *n.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

MAR'RIED, *pp.* [from *marry.*] United in wedlock.—2. *a.* Conjugal; connubial; as, the *married* state.

MAR'RIER, *n.* One who marries.

MÄR'RING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

MAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *merg*, *mearh*; G.

mark; Ir. *smir* and *smear;* W. *mêr*, marrow; Ch. מרא *mera*, to make fat; Ar. to be manly. *See* MARL.] 1. The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones. It consists of an oily fluid, contained in minute vesicles, which are usually collected into bunches, and enclosed in spaces surrounded by bony walls. *Spinal marrow*, and *medulla spinalis*, are names sometimes applied to the spinal cord. —2. The essence; the best part.—3. In the Scotch dialect, a companion; fellow; associate; match.

MAR'RŌW, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MAR'RŌW-BONE, *n.* A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow.—2. The bone of the knee; *in ludicrous language.*

MAR'RŌW-FAT, *n.* A kind of rich pea.

MAR'RŌWISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

MAR'RŌWLESS, *a.* Destitute of marrow.

MAR'RŌWY, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

MARRU'BIUM, *n.* Horehound, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. *M. alyssum* has an established reputation in America, as a specific against the bite of the rattle-snake. It has for ages been a popular remedy in canine madness, especially in the north of Europe, and it still retains its popular sway and reputation over a great part of the Russian empire. In *England*, a decoction of this plant, called *horehound tea*, is in much repute with country people as giving relief to asthmatic patients. [*See* HOREHOUND.

MAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *marier*, from *mari*, a husband; L. *mas*, *maris*, a male; Ar. *mara*, to be manly, masculine, brave; whence its derivatives, a man, L. *vir*, a husband, a lord or master.] 1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life, and constitute them man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation. By the laws, ordained clergymen have a right to *marry* persons within certain limits prescribed.

Tell him he shall *marry* the couple himself *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in wedlock.

Mæcenas told Augustus he must either *marry* his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or take away his life. *Bacon.*

[*In this sense it is properly applicable to females only.*]—3. To take for husband or wife. We say, a man *marries* a woman; or a woman *marries* a man. The first was the original sense, but both are now well authorized.—4. In *scripture*, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith Jehovah, for I am *married* to you; Jer. iii.

MAR'RY, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.

If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to *marry*; Matt. xix.

I will therefore that the younger women *marry*; 1 Tim. v.

MAR'RY,† Indeed; forsooth; a term of asseveration said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary.

MAR'RYING, *ppr.* Uniting in wedlock; disposing of in marriage.

MÄRS, *n.* The Latin name for the deity called by the Greeks Ἄρης. He was fabled to be the son of Juno, conceived by means of the virtue of a certain plant; and was worshipped as the god



Mars

of war.—2. The planet which comes next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun, usually marked by the character ♂. It is a brilliant star of a slight red tint. Distance from the sun 145 millions of miles; period of one revolution about the sun 686$\frac{37}{40}$ of our days; revolves on its axis in 24h. 39m. 21.3sec.; diameter about 4100 miles.—3. In the *old chemistry*, a term for iron.—4. In *her.*, a name for the colour gules, or red, in the coats of sovereign princes.

MÄRSDE'NIA, *n.* A genus of fragrant undershrubs, natives of Syria, India, and New South Wales, and belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. *M. tinctoria*, found in Sylhet, yields indigo of excellent quality.

MÄRSH, *n.* [Sax. *mersc;* Fr. *marais;* G. *morast*. It was formerly written *marish*, directly from the French. We have *morass* from the Teutonic. *See* MOOR.] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen. It differs from swamp, which is merely moist or boggy land, but often producing valuable crops of grass. Low land occasionally overflowed by the tides is called *salt marsh.*

MÄRSH-BRED, *a.* Bred in a marsh.

MÄRSH-CENTAU'RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Exacum, the *E. filiforme*, found wild in England. It is also called least gentian; nat. order Gentianaceæ.

MÄRSH-CINQUE'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Comarum, the *C. palustre*, found in boggy places in Britain; nat. order Rosaceæ.

MÄRSH-EL'DER, *n.* The guelder rose, a species of Viburnum, the *V. opulus.* [*See* GUELDER ROSE.]

MÄRSH-MAL'LŌW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althea. [*See* MALLOW and ALTHEA.]

MÄRSH-MAR'IGŌLD, *n.* A plant of the genus Caltha, the *C. palustris*, found in marshy places, and about the edges of rivers and lakes in Britain; nat. order Ranunculaceæ. [*See* CALTHA.]

MÄRSH-MIAS'MA, *n.* [*marsh* and Gr μιαινω, to pollute.] The infectious vapours which arise from certain marshes and marshy soils, and which tend to the production of intermittent and remittent fevers.

MÄRSH-PEN'NYWORT, *n.* An umbelliferous plant of the genus Hydrocotyle, the *H. vulgaris*, common in boggy places, and the edges of lakes and rivulets in Britain. It is also termed white rot.

MÄRSH-ROCK'ET, *n.* A species of water-cresses.

MÄRSH-SAM'PHIRE, *n.* A plant of the genus Salicornia, the *S. herbacea*, found in muddy or moist sandy shores, and frequent in England and Ireland. It is eaten by cattle, and makes a good pickle. It is also named common jointed glasswort, and saltwort.

MÄRSH-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Menyanthes, the *M. trifoliata*, also called bog-bean. [*See* MENYANTHES.]

MÄRSH-TWAY-BLADE, *n.* A plant of the genus Malaxis, the *M. paludosa* [*See* MALAXIS.]

MÄRSHAL, *n.* [Fr. *maréchal;* D and G. *marschalk;* compounded of W. *marc*, a horse, and Teut. *scalc*, or *schalk*, or *shalk*, a servant. The latter word now signifies a rogue. In Celtic, *scal* or *scalc* signified a man, boy, or servant. In Fr. *maréchal*, Sp. *mariscal*, signify a marshal and a farrier.] Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. In more modern usage,—1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists.—2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like.—3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment.—4 In *France*, the highest military officer. In other countries of Europe, a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field-marshal.*—5. In *America*, a civil officer, appointed by the president and senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.—6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.—*Earl marshal of England*, the eighth officer of state; an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary by Charles II. in the family of Howard, duke of Norfolk. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry — *Earl marshal* or *marischal of Scotland.* This officer formerly had command of the cavalry, under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715.—*Knight marshal*, or *marshal of the king's household*, an officer whose office is said to be to hear and determine pleas of the crown, and suits between those of the king's household and others within the verge, that is, within a circle of twelve miles round the king's palace. His criminal jurisdiction is not now used. There is also a marshal of the exchequer, but his office is merely nominal. Also, a marshal, or provost marshal of the admiralty, whose duty it is to act ministerially under the orders of the court of admiralty, in securing prizes, executing warrants for these and other purposes,

arresting criminals, and attending their execution, &c.—*Marshal of the king's bench*, an officer who has the custody of the prison called the *king's bench*, in Southwark. He attends on the court and has the charge of the prisoners committed by them.

MÄRSHAL, *v. t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to *marshal* an army; to *marshal* troops.—2.† To lead, as a harbinger.—3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.

MÄRSHALLED, *pp.* Arranged in due order.

MÄRSHALLER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.

MÄRSHALLING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

MÄRSHALLING, *n.* In *her.*, the regular arrangement or disposal of various coats in one shield, thereby to denote the several matches and alliances of the family.

MÄRSHALSEA, *n.* In *England*, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.—*Court of marshalsea*, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house, to administer justice between the king's domestic servants.

MÄRSHALSHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MÄRSHY, *a.* [from *marsh.*] Wet; miry; fenny.—2. Produced in marshes; as, a *marshy* weed.

MÄRSU'PIAL, *a.* [L. *marsupium*, a bag.] Pertaining to a bag or pouch; having a pouch; belonging to the order of marsupials.

MÄRSUP'IALS, *n.* [L. *marsupium*, a pouch.] An extensive group of mammalia, differing from all others in their organization, and comprehending genera fed by every variety of nourishment. One most striking peculiarity is the premature production of the fetus, which immediately on its birth passes into a sort of second matrix. The skin of the animal is so arranged round the mammæ as to form a pouch, in which not only the imperfect fetus,



Marsupial (Didelphys opossum).

attached to the nipple by its mouth, remains till fully developed, but into which, long after it is able to run about, it leaps when alarmed, or when wishing to conceal itself. The marsupials form the fourth order of mammalia in Cuvier's arrangement. They form a link, as it were, between mammalia and reptiles. There are many genera both herbivorous and carnivorous. The kangaroo and opossum are familiar examples.

MÄRSUPITE, *n.* A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a molluscous animal.

MARSUP'IUM, *n.* [L. a pouch or bag.] The name given to a dark-coloured membrane situated in the vitreous humour of the eye of birds.

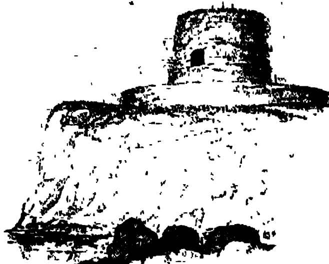
MÄRT, *n.* [from *market.*] A place of sale or traffic. It was formerly applied chiefly to markets and fairs in cities and towns, but it has now a more extensive application. We say, the United States are a principal *mart* for English goods; England and France are the *marts* of American cotton.—2.† Bargain; purchase and sale.

MÄRT,† *v. t.* To buy and sell; to traffic.

MÄRTAGON, *n.* A kind of lily.

MÄRTEL,† *v. t.* [Fr. *marteler.*] To strike.

MÄRTELLO TOWER, *n.* [from *Mortella* or *Myrtle* Bay, Corsica.] A small circular-shaped fort, chiefly meant to defend the seabord. It is built in two stages; the basement story containing store-rooms; the upper serving as a casemate for the defenders.



Martello Tower, coast of Kent.

The roofs are vaulted, the highest being shell-proof; entrance to all, high up. The edifice is usually begirt with a ditch and glacis. Some have only one cannon, others more.

MAR'TEN. *See* MARTIN.

MÄRTEN, *n.* [D. *marter*; G. *marder*; Fr. *marte.*] An animal allied to the weasels, of several species, genus Mustela, Linn. It is found in this country, and in many localities in the continent



Pine Marten (Mustela martes).

of Europe and in North America. It is about 19 inches long, exclusive of tail, which is 12 inches. Its fur, which is dense, long, and of a dull brown colour, is used for making hats, muffs, &c.

MÄRTIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *martialis*; from L. *Mars*, the god of war.] 1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; as, *martial* equipage; *martial* music; a *martial* appearance.—2. Warlike; brave; given to war; as, a *martial* nation or people.—3. Suited to battle; as, a *martial* array.—4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy; opposed to *civil*; as, *martial* law; a court *martial*.—5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet.

> The natures of the fixed stars are esteemed *Martial* or Jovial, according to the colours by which they answer to those planets.† *Brown.*

6. Having the properties of iron, called by the old chemists, *Mars.*

MÄRTIALISM,† *n.* Bravery; martial exercises.

MÄRTIALIST,† *n.* A warrior; a fighter.

MARTIAL LAW. *See* LAW.

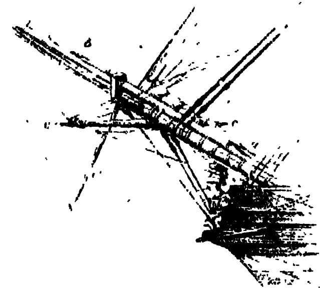
MÄRTIALLY, *adv.* In a martial manner.

MÄRTIN, } *n.* [Fr. *martinet*; Sp. MÄRTLET, } *martinete*; Ger. *mauerschwalbe*, wall-swallow. Perhaps the word is formed from the root of L. *murus*, W. *mur*, a wall.] A general name applied to various species of birds of the genus Hirundo, or swallows. The one best known is the *H. urbica*, or house martin, so named from building its nest under the eaves of houses, or in the upper angles of windows.

MÄRTINET, } *n.* In *milit. language*, a MÄRTLET, } strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name who regulated the French infantry in the reign of Louis XIV.

MÄRTINETS, *n.* In *ships*, martinets are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

MÄRTINGALE, *n.* [Fr. *martingale.* The Portuguese call it *gamarra.*] 1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the musrole, passing between the fore legs, to prevent a horse from rearing.—2. In *ships*, a short perpendicular spar, under the bowsprit-end, *d* used for guying down the head-stays.



Martingale.
a, Bow-sprit; *b*, Jib-boom; *c, c*, Sprit-sail yard; *d*, Martingale.

MÄRTINMAS, *n.* [*Martin* and *mas.*] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November, often called *martlemas.*

MÄRTLET, *n.* [*See* MARTIN.] *Martlet*, in *her.*, is a fanciful bird shaped like a martin or swallow, but depicted with short tufts of feathers in the place of legs. It is the difference or distinction of a fourth son.



Martlet.

MÄRTYR, *n.* [Gr. μαρτυς, a witness.] 1. One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. One who suffers death, rather than renounce his religious opinions. Stephen was the first Christian *martyr.*

> To be a *martyr*, signifies only to witness the truth of Christ. *South.*

2. One who suffers death in defence of any cause. We say, a man dies a *martyr* to his political principles, or to the cause of liberty.
MĂRTYR, *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession.—2. To murder; to destroy.
MĂRTYRDOM, *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the faith of the gospel.

He intends to crown their innocence with the glory of *martyrdom.* *Bacon.*

MĂRTYRED, *pp.* Put to death on account of one's faith or profession.
MĂRTYRIZE, *v. t.* To offer as a martyr. [*Little used.*]
MĂRTYROLOGE, *n.* A register of martyrs.
MĂRTYROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.
MĂRTYROL'OGIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.
MĂRTYROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μαρτυς, a witness, and λογος, a discourse.] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; or a register of martyrs.
MĂRVEL, *n.* [Fr. *merveille;* Ir. *miorbhaille;* Arm. *marz;* L. *mirabilis,* wonderful, from *miror,* Ch. and Syr. דמר, *demar,* to wonder, L. *demiror.* We have the primary sense in the Armoric *miret,* to stop, hold, keep, guard, hinder; for to wonder, admire, or be astonished, is to stop, to hold, to be fixed, which exactly expresses the fact. The Russian *zamirayu,* to be astonished, is the same word with a prefix, and from *miryu,* to pacify or appease, that is, to stop, to allay. From the same root or family, probably, we have *moor,* to moor a ship, Sp. and Port. *amarrar,* Fr. *amarrer,* to *moor,* and *demeurer,* to dwell or abide. So also L. *mora,* delay, and perhaps *morior,* W. *marw,* to die, *murus,* a wall, Eng. *demur,* &c.] 1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention and causes a person to stand or gaze, or to pause. [This word is not obsolete, but little used in elegant writings.]—2. Wonder; admiration.—*Marvel of Peru,* a plant of the genus Mirabilis, the *M. dichotoma,* belonging to the nat. order Nyctaginaceæ. It is one of the most fragrant of flowers, and has the singular property of expanding during the night. Another species, the *M. jalapa,* or common marvel, of which there are several varieties, will grow in this country in warm sheltered borders, and forms a very pleasing and ornamental flower. The roots are large and tuberous, and when washed and dried, and reduced to powder, form a substance similar to jalap, and possessing similar purgative properties.
MĂRVEL, *v. i.* To wonder. It expresses less than *astonish* or *amaze.*
MĂRVELLING, *ppr.* Wondering.
MĂRVELLOUS, *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux;* It. *maraviglioso.*] 1. Wonderful; strange; exciting wonder or some degree of surprise.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes; Ps. cxviii.

2. Surpassing credit; incredible.—3. The *marvellous,* in *writing,* is that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural; opposed to *probable.*—4. Formerly used adverbially for *wonderfully, exceedingly.*
MĂRVELLOUSLY, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.
MĂRVELLOUSNESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.
MA'RY-BUD, *n.* The marigold.
MAS'CAGNINE, *n.* A native sulphate of ammonia, found, by Mr. Mascagni, near the warm spring of Sasso in Tuscany, called also Sassolin.
MĂSCLE, *n.* (măsl.) In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated.

Mascle.

MĂSCULATE, *v. t.* To make strong.
MĂSCULATED, *pp.* Made strong.
MĂSCULATING, *ppr.* Making strong.
MĂSCULINE, *a.* [Fr. *masculin;* L. *masculinus,* from *masculus, mas,* or the Ir. *modh.*] 1. Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust; as, a *masculine* body.—2. Resembling man; coarse; opposed to *delicate* or *soft;* as, *masculine* features.—3. Bold; brave; as, a *masculine* spirit or courage.—4. In *gram.*, the *masculine* gender of words is that which expresses a male, or something analogous to it; or, it is the gender appropriated to males, though not always expressing the male sex.
MĂSCULINELY, *adv.* Like a man.
MĂSCULINENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities; as in coarseness of features, strength of body, boldness, &c.
MĂSCULY, *a.* In *her.*, covered over with mascles conjoined, resembling net-work.
MASH, *n.* [G. *meischen,* to mix, to mash; Sp. *mascar,* to chew, Fr. *macher,* for *mascher,* L. *mastico.*] 1. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner.—2. A mixture for a horse.—3. A mesh. [*See* MESH, the more common orthography.]
MASH, *v. t.* To beat into a confused mass.—2. To bruise; to crush by beating or pressure; as, to *mash* apples in a mill.—3. To mix malt and water together in brewing.
MASH'ED, *pp.* Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed into a mash.
MASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing.
MASH'ING-TUB, *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.
MASH'Y, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising.
MĂSK, *n.* [Fr. *masque;* G. *maske.*] 1. A cover for the face; that which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. A *mask* is designed to conceal the face from beholders, or to preserve the complexion from injury by exposure to the weather and the rays of the sun.—2. That which disguises; any pretence or subterfuge.—3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade.—4. A revel; a bustle; a piece of mummery.

This thought might lend through this world's vain mask. *Milton.*

5. A dramatic performance written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or probability. Often written *masque.*—6. In *arch.*, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places; as, in friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, &c.



Architectural Mask.

MĂSK, *v. t.* To cover the face for concealment or defence against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor.—2. To disguise; to cover; also, to hide.

Masking the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

MĂSK, *v. i.* To revel; to play the fool in masquerade.—2. To be disguised in any way.
MĂSK, *v. t.* [Sui-Goth. *mask,* bruised corn mixed with water, a mash.] To infuse; as, to *mask* tea, to *mask* malt. [*Scotch.*]
MĂSKED, *pp.* Having the face covered; concealed; disguised.—2. *a. Masked corolla,* in *bot.*, one that is two-lipped with the throat closed.
MĂSKER, *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays in a masquerade.
MĂSK-HOUSE, *n.* A place for masquerades.
MĂSKING, *ppr.* Covering with a mask; concealing.
MĂSKING, *n.* A revelling in masks.
MĂSKING, *a.* Adapted for a revelling in masks.
MAS'LIN. *See* MESLIN.
MA'SON, *n.* (ma'sn.) [Fr. *maçon.* In Sp. *mazoneria* is masonry, as if from *mazo,* a mallet, *maza,* a club, a *mace.* It is probably from the root of *mix* or *mash,* or more probably of *mass,* and denotes one that works in mortar. *See* MASS.] 1. A builder in stone; one who prepares or cuts stone, and constructs the walls of buildings, chimneys, and the like, which consist of bricks or stones.—2. A member of the fraternity of freemasons.
MA'SONED, *a.* A term in *her.* applied to a field or charge which is divided with lines in the nature of a wall, or building of stones.
MASON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.
MA'SON LODGE, *n.* A place where the members of the fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings. [*See* LODGE.]
MA'SONRY, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie;* Sp. *mazoneria.*] 1. The art or occupation of a mason. The art of shaping, arranging, and uniting stones together to form walls and other parts of buildings.—2. The work or performance of a mason; as, when we say, the wall is good *masonry.*—3. The craft of freemasons.
MAS'ORA, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew work on the Bible, by several Rabbins. It is a collection of remarks, critical, grammatical, and exegetical, on the books of the Old Testament, by the Jewish doctors of the third and succeeding centuries. It is divided into the great and little: the former contains the whole collection in separate books; the latter is an extract from the observations which were written in the margins of the biblical manuscripts.
MASORET'IC, or MASORET'ICAL, *a.* [Heb. מסר, *masar,* to deliver, whence

masora, tradition, whence the *Masorites*, the adherents to the traditionary readings of the scriptures.] Relating to the Masorites, who interpreted the scriptures by tradition, and invented the Hebrew points to fix the true reading and pronunciation. Whence the vowel-points are denominated *masoretic points*.

MAS'ORITE, *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.

MASQUE, *n.* *See* MASK.

MASQUERĀDE, *n.* [It. *mascherata*. *See* MASK.] 1. A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, and other diversions.

In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*. *Pope.*

2. Disguise.

I came to visit thee in *masquerade*. *Dryden.*

3. A Spanish diversion on horseback.

MASQUERĀDE, *v. i.* To go in disguise —2. To assemble in masks.

MASQUERĀDE, *v. t.* To put in disguise.

MASQUERĀDER, *n.* A person wearing a mask; one disguised.

MASQUERĀDING, *ppr.* Assembling in masks for diversion.

MĂSS, *n.* [Fr. *masse*, a mass, a heap, a *mace*, or club: Port. *maça*, dough, and a *mace*; Sp. *masa*, dough, mortar, a mass, and *maza*, a club, a *mace*; *mazo*, a mallet; It. *massa*, a heap, and *mazza*, a *mace*; G. *masse*; L. *massa*, a mass. These words seem to belong to the root of the Greek μασσω, to beat or pound, the root of which is μαγ; hence the connection between *mass* and *mace*, a club. If any of these words are of a different origin, they may belong to the root of *mix*.] 1. A lump; a body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a lump; applied to any solid body; as, a *mass* of iron or lead; a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of ice; a *mass* of dough.—2. A collective body of fluid matter. The ocean is a *mass* of water.—3. A heap; as, a *mass* of earth. —4. A great *quantity* collected; as, a *mass* of treasure.—5. Bulk; magnitude.

This army of such *mass* and charge. *Shak.*

6. An assemblage; a collection of particulars blended, confused, or indistinct; as, a *mass* of colours.

They lose their forms and make a *mass*
Confus'd and black if brought too near. *Prior.*

7. Gross body of things considered collectively; the body; the bulk; as, the *mass* of people in a nation. A small portion of morbid matter may infect the whole *mass* of fluids in the body.

Comets have power over the *mass* of things. *Bacon.*

8. In *nat. phil.*, the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body. The *mass* of a body is estimated by its weight, whatever be its figure, or whether its bulk or magnitude be great or small. In bodies of equal weights, but different magnitudes, the masses are inversely as the magnitudes; and in bodies of equal magnitudes, but different weights, the masses or quantities of matter are directly as the weights. A cubic inch of gold is nineteen times heavier than a cubic inch of water; hence, the former contains nineteen times the quantity of matter of the latter.

MĂSS, *n.* [Sax. *mæsa*, *mæsse*; Fr. *messe*; G. and Dan. *messe*; Low L. *missa*. The word signifies primarily leisure, cessation from labour, from the L. *missus*, *remissus*, like the L. *feriæ*; hence a feast or holiday. Laws of Alfred, 39. "*Be mæsse dæge freolse*." *De festivitate diei festi* *See* also Laws of Cnute, Lib. i. 14, and ii. 42. Hence Sax. *hlafmæsse*, *lemmas*, bread-feast, and *Martin-mas*, *Michael-mas*, *Candlemas*, *Christmas*.] The service of the Romish church; the office or prayers used at the celebration of the eucharist; the consecration of the bread and wine.

MĂSS,† *v. i.* To celebrate mass.

MĂSS,† *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to strengthen.

MAS'SACRE, *n.* (massakur.) [Fr. *massacre*; Arm. *maçzaer*; It. *mazzicare*, to beat, from *mazza*, a club, a *mace*. So *smite* in English signifies to kill, as well as to beat.] 1. The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military It differs from *assassination*, which is a *private* killing. It differs from *carnage*, which is rather the effect of slaughter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized destruction of men in battle, or other great destruction of lives by violence. *Massacre* is sometimes called *butchery*, from its resemblance to the killing of cattle. If a soldier kills a man in battle in his own defence, it is a lawful act; it is killing, and it is slaughter, but it is not a *massacre*. Whereas, if a soldier kills an enemy after he has surrendered, it is *massacre*, a killing without necessity, often without authority, contrary to the usages of nations, and of course with cruelty. The practice of killing prisoners, even when authorized by the commander, is properly *massacre*; as the authority given proceeds from cruelty. We have all heard of the *massacre* of the Protestants in France, in the reign of Charles IX.; and frequent instances of barbarous *massacre* occurred in the war between the Turks and Greeks. —2. Murder.

MAS'SACRE, *v. t.* To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence, without authority or necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher human beings.

Nymphidius endeavoured to save himself in a tent, but was pursued and *massacred* on the spot. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

MAS'SACRED, *pp.* (massakurd.) Butchered.

MAS'SACRER, *n.* One who massacres. [*A very bad word*.]

MAS'SACRING, *ppr.* Butchering.

MĂSSER, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.

MASSE'TER, *n.* [Gr. from μασσασθαι, to chew.] A muscle which raises the under jaw.

MAS'SICOT, } **MAS'TICOT**, } *n.* [Fr. *massicot*.] Protoxide of lead or yellow oxide of lead, composed of one equivalent of lead and one equivalent of oxygen. Lead exposed to the air while melting, is covered with a gray, dusky pellicle. This pellicle carefully taken off, is reduced by exposure to the joint action of heat and air, to a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxide separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a more intense heat, sufficient to make it red-hot, assumes a deep yellow colour. In this state it is called *massicot*. Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, takes a beautiful red colour, becomes a salt composed of two equivalents protoxide of lead and one equivalent deutoxide, and obtains the name of minium. Massicot is sometimes used by painters, and it is used as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters.

MĂSSINESS, } **MĂSSIVENESS**, } *n.* [*See* MASSY, MASSIVE.] The state of being massy; great weight, or weight with bulk; ponderousness.

MĂSSIVE, } **MĂSSY**, } *a.* [Fr. *massif*, from *mass*.] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy; as, a *massy* shield; a *massy* rock.

The yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly. *Pope.*

MĂSSIVE, *a.* In *mineral.*, in mass; having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form. We say, a mineral occurs *massive*.

MĂSSIVELY, *adv.* In a mass.

MĂST, *n.* [Sax. *mæst*; D. G. Sw. and Dan. *mast*; Fr. *mât*, for *mast*; Sp. *mastiles*, masts; *masteleros*, top-masts; *masto*, a trunk, a stock in which any scion is ingrafted.] A long, round piece of timber, elevated or designed to be raised perpendicularly, or nearly so, on the keel of a ship or other vessel, to which the yards, sails, and rigging are attached, and by which they are supported. A mast is composed either of a single piece of timber, or of several pieces united by iron bands. When a mast is one entire piece, it is called a *pole-mast*, when several pieces, a *built-mast*. In all large vessels the masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower*, *top*, and *top-gallant* masts; sometimes there is a fourth, called a *royal* mast. Masts are of several kinds, as the main-mast, fore-mast, mizen-mast, top-mast, top-gallant mast, &c.—*To mast a ship*, to hoist her masts into her by means of a *shear-hulk*.—*To spend a mast*, a term used by seamen to signify the breaking of a mast in foul weather.

MĂST, *n.* [Sax. *mæste*, acorns, food; Goth. *mats*, food, *meat*; Ir. *mais*. *meas*, an acorn; *maise*, food; W. *mes*, acorns, a portion a meal; *mesen*, an acorn. It seems to be radically the same word as *meat*.] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. [*It has no plural*.]

MĂSTED, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.

MĂS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *maître*, for *maister*; G. *meister*; L. *magister*, compounded of the root of *magis*, *major*, greater, and the Teutonic *ster*, Sax. *steoran*, to *steer*. *See* STEER. The word then signifies a chief director. *See* MINISTER.] 1. A man who rules, governs, or directs either men or business. A man who owns slaves is their *master*; he who has servants is their *master*; he who has apprentices is their *master*, as he has the government and direction of them. The man who superintends and directs any business is *master*, or *master* workman.

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

Nations that want protectors, will have *masters* *Ames.*

2. A director, head, or chief manager

as, the *master* of a feast.—3. The owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing. The *master* of a house may be the owner, or the occupant, who has a temporary right of governing it.

It would be believed that he rather took the horse for his subject, than his *master*. *Dryden.*

4. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme dominion.

Cæsar, the world's great *master* and his own. *Pope.*

5. A chief; a principal; as, the *master* root of a plant.

One *master* passion swallows up the rest. *Pope.*

6. One who has possession, and the power of controlling or using at pleasure.

When I have made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachmas. *Addison.*

7. In *commercial navigation*, the person intrusted with the care and navigation of a ship; otherwise called *captain*.—8. In *ships of war*, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain.—9. The director of a school; a teacher; an instructor. In this sense the word is giving place to the more appropriate words, teacher, instructor, and preceptor.—10. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be *master* of his time. *Shak.*

11. An appellation of respect, but now applied according to its regular pronunciation only, to workmen, or by workmen to their employer; or as in 12, as applied to gentlemen or as a compellation of respect it is pronounced *mister*, and written *Mr.*

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shak.*

12. An appellation given to young men.

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house. *Swift*

13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art, or science We say, a man is *master* of his business; a great *master* of music, of the flute or violin; a *master* of his subject, &c.—14. A title of dignity or a degree in colleges and universities; as, *Master* of Arts. In the English universities this degree follows that of Bachelor: it is the highest in the faculty of arts, but subordinate to that of bachelor of divinity. A master becomes a regent after a short period; and on becoming a regent, he also becomes a member of the governing body of the university, having a vote in congregation and convocation at Oxford, and in the senate at Cambridge.—15. The chief of a society; as, the Grand *Master* of Malta, of freemasons, &c—16. The director of ceremonies at public places, or on public occasions, usually called *master* of ceremonies. The master of ceremonies is an officer attached to all European courts, whose duty consists in regulating all matters of etiquette and state ceremony.—17. The president of a college.—*Master of the ordnance*, a great officer who has the command of the ordnance and artillery.—*Master of the King's* (*Queen's*) *bench*, a chief clerk, or prothonotary of that court; to him the court refer when they wish to be informed of any matter. He taxes or assesses all bills of costs, records all civil actions, and does various other important acts.—*Master attendant*, the officer next in rank to the superintendent of the royal dock-yard.—*Master at arms*, a petty officer of the navy who may be considered the head of the police of the ship; his assistants are called *ship's corporals*.—*Master of the horse*, the third great officer in the British court. He has the management of all the royal stables and bred horses, with authority over all the equerries and pages, coachmen, footmen, grooms, &c. In solemn cavalcades he rides next to the sovereign.—*Master of the household*, an officer employed under the treasurer of the household to survey accounts.—*Master of the mint.* [*See* MINT.]—*Master of the robes.* [*See* ROBES.]—*Master of the rolls, and masters in chancery.* In the chancery there are masters who are assistants to the lord chancellor or lord-keeper, and masters of the rolls. Of these, some are ordinary and some extraordinary; the masters in ordinary are twelve in number, of whom the master of the rolls is chief; they have referred to them orders for taking accounts, &c.; they also administer oaths, take affidavits, and acknowledgments of deeds and recognisances: they also examine, on reference, the propriety of bills in chancery. The extraordinary masters are appointed to act in the country, in the several counties of England. [*See* CHANCERY, ROLLS.]—*Master of the rolls* an officer who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and of the records of the chancery.—*To be master of one's self*, to have the command or control of one's own passions. The word *master* has numerous applications, in all of which it has the sense of director, chief, or superintendent.

MĂSTER, *v. t.* To conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control.

Obstinacy and wilful neglect must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows. *Locke.*

Evil customs must be *mastered* by degrees. *Calamy*

2. To execute with skill.

I will not offer that which I cannot *master*. *Bacon.*

3. To rule; to govern.

And rather father thee than *master* thee.† *Shak.*

MĂSTER,† *v. i.* To be skilful; to excel.

MĂSTER-BUILDER, *n.* The chief builder.

MĂSTER-CHORD, *n.* The chief chord.

MĂSTERDOM,† *n.* Dominion; rule.

MĂSTERED, *pp.* Overpowered; subdued.

MĂSTERFUL,† *a.* Having the skill of a master; also, imperious; arbitrary.

MĂSTER-HAND, *n.* The hand of a man eminently skilful.

MĂSTERING, *ppr.* Conquering; overcoming.

MĂSTER-JEST, *n.* Principal jest.

MĂSTER-KEY, *n.* The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each.

MĂSTERLESS, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner.—2 Ungoverned; unsubdued

MĂSTERLINESS, *n.* Masterly skill.

MĂSTER-LODE, *n.* In *mining*, the principal vein of ore.

MĂSTERLY, *a.* Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skilful; as, a *masterly* design; a *masterly* performance; a *masterly* stroke of policy.—2. Imperious.

MĂSTERLY, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*. *Shak.*

"I think it very *masterly* written," in Swift, is improper or unusual.

MĂSTER-MIND, *n.* The chief mind.

MĂSTER-NOTE, *n.* The chief note.

MĂSTER-PIECE, *n.* A capital performance; any thing done or made with superior or extraordinary skill.

This wondrous *master-piece* I fain would see. *Dryden.*

2. Chief excellence or talent.

Dissimulation was his *master-piece*. *Clarendon.*

MĂSTERSHIP, *n.* Dominion; rule; supreme power.—2. Superiority; preeminence.

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive. *Dryden.*

3 † Chief work; master-piece.—4. Superior skill.—5. Title of respect; *in irony.*

How now, signior Launce, what news with your *mastership?* *Shak.*

6. The office of president of a college, or other institution.

MĂSTER-SINEW, *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated

MĂSTER-STRING, *n.* Principal string.

MĂSTER-STROKE, *n.* Capital performance.

MĂSTER-TOOTH, *n.* A principal tooth.

MĂSTER-TOUCH, *n.* Principal performance.

MĂSTER-WŎRK, *n.* Principal performance.

MĂSTER-WŎRT, *n.* *Imperatoria*, a genus of plants of the class and order Pentandria digynia, Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The single species, *I. ostruthium*, or great master-wort, is a British plant, found in various places in Scotland. Its roots are warm and aromatic, and were formerly thought to possess singular virtues.

MĂSTERY, *n.* Dominion; power of governing or commanding.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops. *Ralegh.*

2. Superiority in competition; preeminence.

Every man that striveth for the *mastery*, is temperate in all things; 1 Cor. ix.

3. Victory in war.

It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery*; Ex. xxxii.

4. Eminent skill; superior dexterity.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages. *Tillotson.*

5. Attainment of eminent skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be encumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

MĂSTFUL, *a.* [from *mast.*] Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech, and other forest trees; as, the *mastful* chestnut.

MASTI'C, or MAS'TICH, *n.* [Fr. *mastic*; Ir. *maisteog*; L. *mastiche*; Gr. *μαστιχη*.] A resin exuding from the mastic-tree, a species of Pistacia, the *P. lentiscus*, cultivated in the Levant, and chiefly in the island of Chios. The resin is obtained by making incisions in the tree. It comes to us in yellow, brittle, transparent, rounded tears, which soften between the teeth with bitterish taste and aromatic smell. Mastic consists of two resins, one soluble in dilute alcohol, but both soluble in strong alcohol. It is used as an astringent and an aromatic. It is used

also as an ingredient in drying varnishes.—2. A kind of mortar or cement for plastering walls. It is used with a considerable portion of linseed oil, and sets hard in a few days. It is much used in works where great expedition is required.

MAS'TICABLE, *a.* That can be masticated.

MASTICA'DOR, *n.* [Sp. *mascar*, L. *mastico*, to chew.] In a bridle, the slavering bit.

MAS'TICATE, *v. t.* [L. *mastico*. Qu. W. *mesigaw*, from *mes*, mast, acorns, food.] To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; as to *masticate* food.

MAS'TICATED, *pp.* Chewed.

MAS'TICATING, *ppr.* Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth.

MASTICA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of chewing solid food, breaking it into small pieces, and mixing it with saliva; thus preparing it for deglutition, and more easy digestion in the stomach.

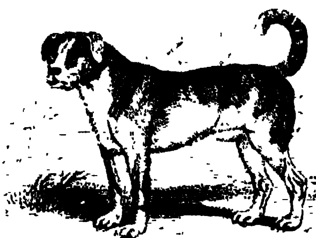
> *Mastication* is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

MAS'TICATORY, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

MAS'TICATORY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

MAS'TICOT. *See* MASSICOT.

MAS'TIFF, *n. plur. Mastiffs. Mastives* is irregular. [Sp. *mastin*; Fr. *mâtin*, for *mastin*; Low L. *mastivus*.] The name of a variety of dog of a very old



Mastiff.

English breed, now seldom seen in its original state of purity. A true-bred mastiff is of considerable size, and very stoutly built. The head is well developed and large, the lips deep and pendulous on each side of the mouth, and the whole aspect noble. This animal is capable of great attachment, and is valuable as a watch-dog.

MÄSTLESS, *a.* Having no mast; as a vessel.—2. Bearing no mast; as, a *mastless* oak or beech.

MAST'LIN. *See* MESLIN.

MAS'TODON, *n.* [Gr. μαστος, mamilla, and οδους, a tooth.] A genus of mammiferous and pachydermatous animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains.

MAS'TOID, *a.* [Gr. μαστος, the nipple or breast and ειδος, form.] Resembling the nipple or breast; as, the *mastoid* process.

MASTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μαστος, breast, and λογος, discourse.] A name given to that branch of zoology which treats of the mammiferous animals.

MÄSTRESS, for *Mistress*, is not used.

MASTUPRA'TION, *n.* [L. *manus* and *stuprum*.] Onanism.

MÄSTY, *a.* [*See* MAST.] Full of mast; abounding with acorns, &c.

MAT, *n.* [W. *mat*; Sax. *meatta*; G. *matte*; L. *matta*; Ir. *matta*: W. *math*, that is, spread. The sense is probably a lay or spread, from falling, throwing, or stretching.] 1. A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material, to be laid on a floor for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house. Mats are also used in the packing of furniture and goods, in the stowage of corn, and various other articles on board ship, in horticultural purposes, in covering the floors of churches, and other public buildings, &c.—2. A web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c.

MAT, *v. t.* To cover or lay with mats. —2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.

> And o'er his eyebrows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

3. To press together; to lay flat; as, *matted* grass.

MAT'ACHIN, *n.* [Sp. a buffoon, a grotesque dance.] An old dance.

MAT'ADOR, *n.* [Sp. a murderer, or one who kills.] In *Spanish bull-fights*, the name given to the person who gives the death wound to the bull. After the *banderilleros* have goaded the animal to madness by fastening squibs upon him and discharging them, the *matador* (*El matador*, the killer,) advances with a naked sword and aims a fatal blow at him. If this is effectual, the slaughtered animal is dragged away and another is brought forward.

MAT'ADORE, *n.* [Sp. *matador*, a murderer, and a card, from *matar*, to kill.] One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds. These are termed *murdering cards*, because they win all others.

MATCH, *n.* [Fr. *mèche*.] 1. Some very combustible substance used for catching fire from a spark, as hemp, flax, cotton, tow dipped in sulphur, or a species of dry wood, called vulgarly touchwood.—2. A rope or cord made of hempen tow, composed of three strands slightly twisted, and again covered with tow and boiled in the lees of old wine. This, when lighted at one end, retains fire and burns slowly till consumed. It is used in firing artillery, &c.

MATCH, *n.* [Sax *maca*, and *gemaca*, an equal, fellow, companion.] 1. A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another.

> Government...makes an innocent man of the lowest ranks a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

2. One that suits or tallies with another; or any thing that equals another.—3. Union by marriage.

> Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

In popular language, it is applied to the engagement of lovers before marriage.—4. One to be married.

> She inherited a fair fortune of her own—and was looked upon as the richest *match* in the West. *Clarendon.*

MATCH, *n.* [Gr. μαχη, a battle, a fight; but probably of the same family as the preceding.] A contest; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest; as in games or sports.

> A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

MATCH, *v. t.* To equal.

> No settled senses of the world can *match*
> The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*

2. To show an equal.

> No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest.

> Eternal might
> To *match* with their inventions they presum'd
> So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*

4. To suit; to make equal; to proportion.

> Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*
> To *match* patterns and colours. *Swift.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

> A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
> Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

6. To purify vessels by burning a match in them.

MATCH, *v. i.* To be united in marriage.

> I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.*
> Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep. *Dryden.*

2. To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally. We say of a piece of cloth, it does not *match* with another.

MATCH'ABLE, *a.* Equal; suitable; fit to be joined.—2. Correspondent. [*Lit. us.*]

MATCH'ED, *pp.* Equalled; suited; placed in opposition; married.

MATCH'ER, *n.* One who matches.

MATCH'ING, *ppr.* Equalling; suiting setting in opposition; uniting in marriage.

MATCH'LESS, *a.* Having no equal; as, *matchless* impudence; a *matchless* queen; *matchless* love or charms.

MATCH'LESSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be equalled

MATCH'LESSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being without an equal.

MATCH'LOCK, *n.* Formerly, the lock of a musket which was fired by a match.

MATCH'MĀKER, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.—2. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.

MATCH PLANES, *n.* Planes used in joining boards by grooving and tongueing; one plane called the plough, being used to form the groove, and the other plane to form the corresponding tongue.

MATE, *n.* [D. *maat*; Ar. *matau*, to associate.] 1. A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another. Young persons nearly of an age, and frequently associating, are called *mates* or *playmates*.—2. A husband or wife.—3. The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.—4. One that eats at the same table.—5. One that attends the same school; a school-mate.—6. An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander. In a merchant ship, the *mate*, in the absence of the master, takes command of the ship. Large ships have a first, second, and third

mate. In general, *mate*, in compound words, denotes an assistant, and ranks next in subordination to the principal; as, master's *mate*; surgeon's *mate*, &c.

MATE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *mate;* Fr. *mat;* from Sp. *matar*, to kill.] In *chess*, the state of the king so situated that he cannot escape.

MATE, *v. t.* To match; to marry.—2. To equal; to be equal to.

For thus the mastful chestnut *mates* the skies. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose; to equal.

I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*

MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mater*, to mate in chess; Sw. *matta*, to weaken, to enervate; Sp. *matar*, to kill.] To enervate; to subdue; to crush.

Audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds.† *Bacon.*

MAT'E, *n.* The Paraguay name of the *Ilex paraguensis* of botanists, whose leaves are used extensively in that country as a substitute for tea.

MATELESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

MAT'ELOTE, *n.* [Fr.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

MATEOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ματαιος, vain, and λογος, discourse.] A vain discourse or inquiry.

MATEOTECH'NY, *n.* [Gr. ματαιος, vain, and τεχνη, art.] Any unprofitable science.

MA'TER, *n.* [L.] The Latin word for mother. In *anat.*, the two membranes that cover the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia*.

MATE'RIA MED'ICA, *n.* [L.] The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the practice of medicine, and embraces an explanation of the nature and modes of action of those substances which are had recourse to in the cure of disease, and which are usually called *medicines*. Thus defined, it includes both pharmacology and therapeutics.

MATE'RIAL, *a.* [It. *materiale;* Fr. *matériel*, from L. *materia*, matter.] 1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual; as, *material* substance; *material* bodies.—2. Important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or effect.

Hold them for Catholics or heretics, it is not a thing very *material* in this question. *Hooker.*

In the account of simple ideas, I shall set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke.*

So we say, a *material* point; a *material* fault or error; a *material* fault or consideration.—3. Not formal; substantial.—4. Furnishing materials; as, *material* men.

MATE'RIAL, *n.* Any thing composed of matter, or possessing the fundamental properties of matter. The substance or matter of which any thing is made, fabricated, or constructed; as, wool is the *material* of cloth; rags are the *material* of paper. The plural *materials* is often used in this sense; as, stones, bricks, timber, mortar, slates, &c., are the *materials* used in building. —*Material* and *moral*, two terms used in military language, and derived from the French. The former means every thing belonging to an army, except the men and horses; the latter, the spirit of the soldiers, as to cheerfulness, courage, and devotion to their cause. Thus it is said, "Though the *material* of the army was in a wretched condition, yet, in respect of its *moral*, it was superior to the enemy."—*Strength of materials.* The strength of any material object, as a rod, bar, beam, chain, or rope, is that power by which the substance resists any effort to destroy the cohesion of its parts, whether by pulling or stretching, crushing, lateral or longitudinal pressure. The inquiry into the laws by which the materials employed in the construction of edifices or machines resist the strains to which they are subjected, is a branch of mechanical science of considerable importance, because upon a just adaptation of the strength at any one point, to the strain there experienced (and an excess or deficiency of the former is nearly equally injurious), depends the stability of the whole.

MATE'RIALISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists; the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but that it is the result or effect of the organization of matter in the body.

The irregular fears of a future state had been supplanted by the *materialism* of Epicurus. *Buckminster.*

2. Matter; material substances in the aggregate. [*Unusual.*]

MATE'RIALIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

MATERIAL'ITY, *n.* Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality.—2. Importance; as, the *materiality* of facts.

MATE'RIALIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter.

MATE'RIALIZED, *pp.* Reduced to a state of matter.

MATE'RIALIZING, *ppr.* Reducing to a state of matter.

MATE'RIALLY, *adv.* In the state of matter.—2. Not formally; substantially.

An ill intention may spoil an act *materially* good. *South.*

3. In an important manner or degree: essentially. It *materially* concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.

MATE'RIALNESS, *n.* The state of being material; importance.

MATE'RIATE, } *a.* [L. *materiatus.*]
MATE'RIATED, } Consisting of matter. [*Lit. us.*]

MATERIA'TION,† *n.* The act of forming matter.

MATE'RIEL, *n.* [Fr.] Material; constituent substance.

MATERN'AL, *a.* [L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother.] Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; as, *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.

MATERN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *maternité.*] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT'FELON, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *matar*, D. *matsen*, to kill, and *felon.*] A plant of the genus Centaurea, knap-weed.

MAT'GRASS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Nardus, the *N. stricta*, class and order Triandria monogynia of Linn., nat. order Gramineæ. It grows abundantly in moors and heaths; it is of simple structure, growing in short tufts, so coarse and rigid that cattle will not eat it.

MATH, *n.* [Sax. *mæth.*] A mowing; as, in *aftermath*.

MATHEMAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mathe-*
MATHEMAT'ICAL, } *maticus.*] 1. Pertaining to mathematics; as, *mathematical* knowledge; *mathematical* instruments.—2. According to the principles of mathematics; as, *mathematical* exactness.

MATHEMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science.—2. With mathematical certainty; demonstrably.

MATHEMATI"CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *mathématicien.*] One versed in mathematics.

MATHEMAT'ICS, *n.* [L. *mathematica*, from Gr. μαθηματικη, from μανθανω, to learn; the ν is probably casual.] The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. This science is divided into *pure*, which considers quantity abstractly, without relation to matter, and comprehends arithmetic, geometry, and analysis; and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations, physical subjects being investigated and explained by mathematical reasoning. This branch comprehends mechanics, astronomy, optics, &c. These are sometimes called the *Physico-mathematical sciences*. The science of mathematics is also distinguished into *speculative* and *practical:* in the former, the properties and relations of numbers and magnitudes are contemplated; in the latter, the knowledge of those properties and relations is applied to the solution of problems, and to a variety of practical purposes in the ordinary concerns of life. [*See* GEOMETRY.] It is the peculiar excellence of *mathematics*, that its principles are demonstrable.

MATH'EMEG, *n.* A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's Bay.

MATH'ES, *n.* An herb.

MATHE'SIS, *n.* [Gr μαθησις.] The doctrine of mathematics; discipline or science in general; a name given in the first instance to a branch of knowledge, not as descriptive of its subject-matter, but of the methods and consequences of learning it.

MAT'IN, *a.* [Fr. *matin*, morning; G. *mette*, matins; L. *matutinus.*] Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning; as, a *matin* trumpet.

MAT'IN,† *n.* Morning.

MAT'INS, *n.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are. *Stillingfleet.*

The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins.* *Cleaveland.*

2. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Romish church.

MAT'RASS, *n.* [Fr. *matras;* D. *id.* In French, the word signifies an arrow; Arm. *matara*, to throw a dart. This verb coincides with L. *mitto*. It seems then to be so called from its long neck.] A cucurbit; a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. It is now superseded by the Florence flask.

MATRICA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Syngenesia and order polygamia superflua of Linn., nat. order

Compositæ. The *M. chamomilla,* or wild chamomile, is a British plant, resembling common chamomile in its flowers and smell, and common feverfew in its properties. It grows in cultivated and waste ground.

MA'TRICE, } *n.* [L. *matrix*, from *mater*,
MA'TRIX, } mother.] 1. The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth.—2. A mould; the cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape; as, the *matrix* of a type.—3. The place or substance in which any thing is formed or produced; as, the *matrix* of metals. Metallic ores are seldom found unmixed in the places where they occur; they not only accompany each other, but are frequently associated with useless stony bodies, and these are called the *matrix* or *gangue*.—4. In *dyeing*, the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed.—5. In *geol.*, the earthy or stony matter in which a fossil is imbedded.

MAT'RICIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

MAT'RICIDE, *n.* [L. *matricidium; mater*, mother, and *cædo*, to slay.] 1. The killing or murder of a mother.—2. The killer or murderer of his mother.

MATRIC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *matricula*, a roll or register, from *matrix*.] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.

MATRIC'ULATE, *n.* One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society.

MATRIC'ULATED, *pp.* Entered or admitted to membership in a society, particularly in a university.

MATRICULA'TION, *n.* The act of registering a name and admitting to membership.

MATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* [It. *matrimoniale*. *See* MATRIMONY.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.—2. Derived from marriage.

> If he relied on that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power. *Bacon.*

MATRIMO'NIALLY, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

MATRIMO'NIOUS, *a.* Matrimonial. [*Lit. us.*]

MAT'RIMONY, *n.* [L. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, mother.] Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.

> If any man know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. *See* MATRICE.

MA'TRON, *n.* [Fr. *matrone;* L. *matrona:* from *mater*, mother.] An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady; she who, whether young or old, has entered on matrimony; a wife; more commonly a woman of years sufficient to be the mother of a family, whether actually so or not; in a special sense, a nurse in an hospital.—*Jury of matrons*, in *English law*, a jury of "discreet and lawful women" impannelled to try whether a widow, who alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, is pregnant, and if so, to ascertain the time of conception and that of the expected delivery. A jury of matrons is also summoned to inquire into the fact of pregnancy in cases where a woman convicted of treason or felony, upon sentence of death being pronounced, pleads, in stay of execution, that she is with child.—*Matron of an hospital, a Magdalen asylum,* &c., the female superintendent.

MAT'RONAGE, *n.* The state of a matron.

MAT'RONAL, *a.* [L. *matronalis.*] Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly.

MAT'RONHOOD, *n.* State of a matron.

MAT'RONIZE, *v. t.* To render matronlike.

MAT'RONIZED, *pp.* Rendered matronlike.

MAT'RONIZING, *ppr.* Rendering matronlike.

MAT'RONLIKE, *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.

MAT'RONLY, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years.

MATROSS', *n.* [D. *matroos;* Sw. Dan. and Russ. *matros*, a sailor; D. *maat*, a mate; *maats*, fellows, sailors; Fr. *matelot.* In Arm. *martelot* is a colleague. The word seems to be from *mate.*] Matrosses were soldiers in a train of artillery, who were next to the gunners, and assisted them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carried firelocks, and marched with the store waggons as guards and assistants.

MAT'TAMORE, *n.* In the *East*, a subterranean repository for wheat.

MAT'TED, *pp.* Laid with mats; entangled.

MAT'TER, *n.* [L. Sp. and It *materia;* Fr. *matière;* Arm. *matery;* W. *mater*, what is produced, occasion, affair, *matter;* *madrez*, pus, matter; *madru*, to putrefy or dissolve. Owen deduces *matter* from *mâd*, what proceeds or advances, a good; *madu*, to cause to proceed, to render productive; *mâd*, good, beneficial, that is, advancing, progressive. Here we have a clear idea of the radical sense of *good*, which is proceeding, advancing. A *good* is that which advances or promotes; and hence we see the connection between this word *mâd* and matter, pus, both both from *progressiveness.* The original verb is in the Ar. *madda*, to extend to reach or stretch, to be tall, to thrust out, to excrete, to produce pus, to yawn: derivatives, pus, sanies, *matter*. This verb in Heb. and Ch. signifies to measure, and is the same as the L. *metior*, Gr. μετρεω. In Syriac, it signifies to escape.] 1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus; purulent substance collected in an abscess, the effect of suppuration more or less perfect; as, digested *matter:* sanious *matter*.—2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible: as, earth, wood, stone, air, vapour, water.—3. In *a more general and philosophic sense*, elementary substance perceptible by any of the senses; the substance of which all bodies are composed; the substratum of sensible qualities, though the parts composing the substratum may not be visible or tangible. Matter is usually divided by philosophical writers into four kinds or classes; *solid, liquid, aeriform,* and *imponderable. Solid* substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone; *liquids* have free motion among their parts, and easily yield to impression, as water and wine. *Aeriform* substances are elastic fluids, called vapours and gases, as air and oxygen gas. The *imponderable* substances are destitute of weight, as light, caloric, electricity, and magnetism.—*Properties of matter.* [*See* PROPERTY.]—4. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion; as, this is *matter* of praise, of gratitude, or of astonishment.

> Son of God, Saviour of men, thy name
> Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

5. The very thing supposed or intended.

> He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that few escaped. *Tillotson.*

6. Affair; business; event; thing; course of things. *Matters* have succeeded well thus far; observe how *matters* stand; thus the *matter* rests at present; thus the *matter* ended.

> To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities from astrology. *Bacon.*
>
> Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

7. Cause of any event, as of any disturbance, or of a disease, or of a difficulty. When a moving machine stops suddenly, we ask, what is the *matter?* When a person is ill, we ask, what is the *matter?* When a tumult or quarrel takes place, we ask, what is the *matter?*—8. Subject of complaint; suit; demand.

> If the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions. *Bacon.*
>
> Every great *matter* they shall bring to thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge; Exod. xviii.

9. Import; consequence; importance; moment.

> A prophet some, and some a poet cry:
> No *matter* which, so neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

10. Space of time; a portion of distance.

> I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter*. *Congreve.*
>
> Away he goes, a *matter* of seven miles. *L'Estrange.*

Upon the matter, considering the whole; taking all things into view. This phrase is now obsolete; but in lieu of it, we sometimes use *upon the whole matter.*

> Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were *upon the whole matter* equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

Matter of record, that which is recorded, or which may be proved by record.

MAT'TER, *v. i.* To be of importance; to import; used with *it, this, that,* or *what. This matters* not; *that matters* not; chiefly used in negative phrases; as, *what matters* it?

> *It matters* not how they are called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

2. To maturate; to form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess.

> Each slight sore *mattereth.* [*Lit. us.*] *Sidney.*

[We now use *maturate.*]

MAT'TER,† *v. t.* To regard.

MAT'TERED, *pp.* Regarded; imported.—2. Maturated; collected, as perfect pus in an abscess.

MAT'TERLESS, *a.* Void of matter.

MAT'TERY, *a.* Purulent; generating pus; as, a *mattery* cough.

MATTHI'OLA, *n.* A genus of beautiful flowering, annual, biennial, and

perennial herbs, and under-shrubs, natives of different parts of the world. Class and order Tetradynamia siliquosa, Linn., nat. order Cruciferæ. The plants of this genus are known by the name of *stock*. Two species are British, *M. incana*, or hoary shrubby stock, which is the origin of the stock gillyflower of our gardens, and *M. sinuata*, or great sea-stock, with large purple flowers, fragrant at night.

MAT'TING, *ppr.* Covering with mats; entangling.

MAT'TING, *n.* Materials for mats.—2. A kind of straw carpeting.

MAT'TOCK, *n.* [Sax. *mattuc;* W. *matog.*] A tool to grub up weeds or roots; a grubbing hoe.

MAT'TRESS, *n.* [W. *matras;* G. *matratze;* Fr. *matelas;* Arm. *matelaçz*, from *mat.*] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.

MAT'URANT, *n.* [L. *maturo*, from *maturus*, maturo, ripe.] In *phar.*, a medicine or application to an inflamed part, which promotes suppuration.

MAT'URATE, *v. t.* [L. *maturo*, to hasten, from *maturus*, ripe.] To promote perfect suppuration.

MAT'URATE, *v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.

MAT'URATED, *pp.* Perfectly suppurated.

MAT'URATING, *ppr.* Suppurating perfectly, as an abscess.

MATURA'TION, *n.* The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness.—2. The process of suppurating perfectly; suppuration; the forming of pus in inflammations.

MAT'URATIVE, *a.* Ripening; conducing to ripeness.—2 Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of matter in an abscess.

MATURE, *a.* [L. *maturus;* Dan. *moed, moeden.* In W. *mêd* is complete, perfect, mature; and *medi* signifies to reap, L. *meto.* So *ripe*, in English, seems to be connected with *reap.* In Ch. מטא, *meta*, signifies to come to, to reach, to be mature. *See* MEET.] 1. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; as, a man of *mature* age. We apply it to a young man who has arrived to the age when he is supposed to be competent to manage his own concerns; to a young woman who is fit to be married; and to elderly men who have much experience.

> Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years. *Addison.*

> *Mature* the virgin was, of Egypt's race. *Prior.*

> How shall I meet, or how accost the sage,
> Unskill'd in speech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope.*

2. Brought to perfection; *used of plants.* The wheat is *mature.*—3. Completed; prepared; ready. The plan or scheme was *mature.*

> This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shak.*

4. Come to suppuration.

MATURE, *v. t.* [L. *maturo.*] 1. To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness.

> Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon.*

2. To advance toward perfection.

> Love indulg'd my labours past,
> *Matures* my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*

MATURE, *v. i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect. Wine *matures* by age, or by agitation in a long voyage. The judgment *matures* by age and experience.

MATURED, *pp.* Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared.

MATURELY, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.—2. With full deliberation. A prince entering on war, ought *maturely* to consider the state of his finances.—3. Early; soon. [*A Latinism, lit. us.*]

MAT'URESCENT, *a.* Approaching to maturity.

MATURING, *ppr.* Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state.

MATU'RITY, } *n.* Ripeness; a state
MATURENESS, } of perfection or completeness; as, the *maturity* of age or of judgment; the *maturity* of corn or of grass; the *maturity* of a plan or scheme.—2. In *com.*, the maturity of a note or bill of exchange is the time when it becomes due.

MAT'UTINAL, } *a.* [L. *matutinus.*]
MAT'UTINE, } Pertaining to the morning.

MAT'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Lygeum.

MAUD'LIN, *a.* [corrupted from Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

> And the kind *maudlin* crowd melts in her praise. *Southern.*

MAUD'LIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Achillea.

MAU'GRE, *adv.* [Fr. *malgré*, ill will; *mal* and *gré.*] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding; *used only in burlesque.*

> This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe. *Shak.*

MAU'KIN. *See* MALKIN.

MAUL, *n.* [L. *malleus. See* MALL.] A heavy wooden hammer; written also *mall.*

MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

> Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul.* *Pope.*

MAUL'ED, *pp.* Bruised with a heavy stick or cudgel.

MAUL'ING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel

MAUL'-STICK, *n.* [Ger. *mahlen-stock.*] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.

MAUM'LETDARS, *n.* In the *East Indies*, persons who superintend the collection of the revenue, the police, &c.

MAUNCH,† *n.* [Fr. *manche.*] A loose sleeve. In *her.*, a sleeve. [*See* MANCHE.]

MAUND, *n.* [Sax. *mand;* D. *mand.*] 1. A hand-basket; *a word used in Scotland.*—2. In the *East Indies*, a measure of weight. At Madras it weighs twenty-five pounds, and a double or *pucka* maund eighty pounds. In Bengal the common maund may be estimated at eighty pounds, but the opium maund at only seventy-five pounds.

MAUND, } † *v. t.* and *i.* To mutter;
MAUND'ER, } to murmur; to grumble; to beg.

MAUND'ER, *n.* A beggar.

MAUND'ERER,† *n.* A grumbler.

MAUND'ERING,† *n.* Complaint.

MAUN'DRIL, *n.* In *coal mines*, a pick with two shanks.

MAUNDY-THURS'DAY, *n.* [supposed to be from Sax. *mand*, a basket; because on that day princes used to give alms to the poor from their baskets; or from *dies mandati*, the day of command, on which day our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, that we should love one another.] The Thursday in Passion week, or next before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall.

MAUSOLE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

MAUSOLE'UM, *n.* [L.; Fr. *mausolée;* from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.—2. In *modern times*, a general term applied to a sepulchral chapel or edifice, erected for the reception of a monument, or to contain tombs.

MAU'THER,† *n.* A foolish young girl.

Mauvaise honte. (*mōvāse hont.*) [Fr.] Bashfulness; false modesty.

MA'VIS, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis.*] The name given in Scotland to a song-bird, the *Turdus musicus*, throstle, or song-thrush of Europe, in which it inhabits every country; being permanent in Britain, and spread over the three kingdoms. It haunts gardens, and woods,



Mavis (Turdus musicus).

near streams and meadows. Its song is sweet and has considerable compass; it can be made to repeat musical airs, and in some instances to articulate words. [*See* THRUSH.]

MAW, *n.* [Sax. *maga;* G. *magen.*] 1. The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only.—2. The craw of fowls.

MAWK,† *n.* A maggot; a slattern.

MAWK'INGLY, *adv.* Slatternly; sluttishly.

MAWK'ISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing.

> So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

MAWK'ISHLY, *adv.* In a mawkish way.

MAWK'ISHNESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing.

MAWK'Y, *a.* Maggoty. [*Local.*]

MAW'MET,† *n.* [from *Mahomet.*] A puppet; anciently, an idol.

MAW'METRY,† *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry.

MAW'MISH, *a.* [from *maw*, or *mawmet.*] Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous.

MAW'ULS, *n.* Among the eastern Ghauts of India, a term designating valleys between mountains.

MAW'WORM, *n.* A worm that infests the stomach.

MAXIL'LA, *n. plur. Maxillæ.* [L. a jaw.] In *anat.*, this term is applied to the bones supporting the teeth of both jaws.—In *zool.*, it is restricted to the upper jaw in mammalia, and to the inferior pair of horizontal jaws in articulate animals.

MAX'ILLAR, } *a.* [L. *maxillaris*,
MAX'ILLARY, } from *maxilla*, the jaw-bone; probably from the root of *mash.*] Pertaining to the jaw; as, the *maxillary* bones or glands.

MAXIL'LIFORM, *a.* In the form of a cheek-bone.

MAX'IM, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, It. *massima*, L. *maximum*, literally the greatest.] 1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true. It is nearly the same in popular usage, as *axiom* in philosophy and mathematics.

> It is a *maxim* of state, that countries newly acquired and not settled, are matters of burden rather than of strength. *Bacon.*
> It is their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. In *music*, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves.

MAX'IM-MŎNGER, *n.* One who deals much in maxims.

MAX'IMUM, *n.* [L.] The greatest quantity or degree attainable in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.— *Maxima* and *minima*, in *analysis* and *geom.*, are the greatest and least values of a variable quantity, and the method of finding these greatest and least values is called the *method of maxima and minima*, which forms one of the most interesting inquiries in the modern analysis. *Maxima* and *minima*, however, are used to imply not the absolute greatest and least values of a varying quantity, but the values which it has at the moment when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, and *vice versa*. In *physical science*, in the case of a variable quantity or effect, that quantity or effect which is the greatest possible, under the circumstances in which it is placed, is termed the *maximum*. Thus in respect to the sails of a windmill, they may be placed at any angle, but there is one angular direction, on which the wind will have more power, than on any other, and this therefore is termed the *maximum*. There are other cases in which we seek for a *minimum*, that is, the least possible. *Maximum*, in *com.*, is the highest price of any article as fixed by some law or regulation. [*See* MINIMUM.]

MAY, *n.* [L. *maius*; Fr. *mai*; Sp. *mayo*.] 1. The fifth month of the year, beginning with January, but the third beginning with March, as was the ancient practice of the Romans.— 2.† [Goth. *mawi*. *See* MAID.] A young woman.—3. The early part of life.

> His *May* of youth and bloom of lustihood. *Shak.*

MAY, *v. i.* To gather flowers in May-morning.

MAY, *verb aux.*; *pret. might.* [Sax. *magan*, to be strong or able, to avail; G. *mögen*. The old *pret. mought* is obsolete. The sense is to strain or press.] 1. To be possible. We say, a thing *may* be, or *may* not be; an event *may* happen; a thing *may* be done, if means are not wanting.—2. To have physical power; to be able.

> Make the most of life you *may*. *Bourne.*

3. To have moral power; to have liberty, leave, license, or permission; to be permitted; to be allowed. A man *may* do what the laws permit. He *may* do what is not against decency, propriety, or good manners. We *may* not violate the laws, or the rules of good breeding. I told the servant he *might* be absent.

> Thou *mayest* be no longer steward; Luke xvi.

4. It is used in prayer and petitions to express desire. O *may* we never experience the evils we dread. So also in expressions of good will. *May* you live happily, and be a blessing to your country. It was formerly used for *can*, and its radical sense is the same. *May be, it may be*, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps, by chance, peradventure*, that is, it is possible to be.

MĀY-APPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Podophyllum, the *P. peltatum*, Linn., belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, section podophylleæ. It is the duck's foot of North America, and its



May-apple (Podophyllum peltatum).

root is one of the safest and most active cathartics known. The fruit is edible.

MĀY-BLOOM, *n.* The hawthorn.

MĀY-BUG, *n.* The cock-chaffer—*which see.*

MĀY-BUSH, *n.* A plant of the genus Cratægus.

MĀY-DAY, *n.* The first day of May; so called in England, by way of eminence, in commemoration of the festivities which from a very early period were universally, and in many parts of the country are still observed on that day. Many of the rites observed on the first of May, such as pulling branches of trees, and adorning them with nosegays and crowns of flowers, dancing round a pole decked with garlands, had, no doubt, their origin in the heathen observances practised at this season of the year in honour of Flora the goddess of fruits and flowers.

MĀY-DEW, *n.* The dew of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to afford, by repeated distillations, a red and odoriferous spirit. It has been supposed that from the preparation of this dew the Rosicrucians took their name.

MĀY-DUKE, *n.* A variety of the common cherry.

MĀY FLOWER, *n.* A plant; a flower that appears in May.

MĀY-FLY, *n.* An insect or fly that appears in May.

MĀY-GAME, *n.* Sport or diversion; play, such as is used on the first of May.

MĀY LADY, *n.* The queen or lady of May, in old May games.

MĀY-LILY, *n.* The lily of the valley, Convallaria majalis.

MĀY-MORN, *n.* Freshness; vigour.

MĀY-POLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected

MĀY-WEED, *n.* A British plant of the genus Anthemis, the *A. arvensis*, also called corn chamomile; nat. order Compositæ. It is a troublesome weed in corn, and difficult to eradicate, as it is propagated both by seed, and by the low running branches which strike into the soil and take root. It flowers in May.

MAY'HEM. *See* MAIM.

MĀYING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

MĀYOR, *n.* [Fr. *maire*; Norm. *maeur*, *mair*, *meyre*; Arm. *mear*; W. *maer*, one stationed, one that looks after or tends, one that keeps or guards, a provost, a *mayor*, a bailiff; *maer y biswal*, a land steward, the keeper of a cow-lair; *maerdrev*, a dairy-hamlet; *maerdy*, a dairy-farm; *maeron*, a male-keeper or dairy-farmer; *maeres*, a female who looks after, a dairy-woman; *maeroni*, the office of a keeper, superintendency, *mayoralty*; Arm *miret*, to keep, stop, hold, coinciding with Fr. *mirer*, L. *miror*, the primary sense of which is precisely the same as in the Armoric. *See* ADMIRABLE and MIRACLE. A *mayor*, then, was originally an overseer, and among country gentlemen, a steward, a kind of domestic bailiff; rendered in the writing of the middle ages, *villicus*. *See* Spelman *ad voc.* The derivation of the word from L. *major*, is undoubtedly an error.] The chief magistrate of a city or town corporate in England and Ireland, who, in London, York, and Dublin, is called lord mayor. To the lord mayor of London belong several courts of judicature, as the hustings, court of requests, and court of common council. —In *Scotland*, the chief magistrate of a burgh is called *provost*. [*See* PROVOST.]

MĀYORALTY, *n.* The office of a mayor, and time of his service.

MĀYORESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZ'AGAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean, Faba vulgaris.

MAZ'ARD, *n.* [probably from the root of *mash*; Fr. *machoire*.] 1.† The jaw. —2. A black cherry.

MAZ'ARD,† *v. t.* To knock on the head.

MAZARĪNE, *n.* A deep blue colour.— 2. A particular way of dressing fowls. —3. A little dish set in a large one.

MAZE, *n.* [Sax. *mase*, a whirlpool; Arm. *mez*, confusion or shame. The origin and affinities of this word are not ascertained.] 1. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses.

> The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
> Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty.—3. A labyrinth.

MAZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze.

MAZE,† *v. i.* To be bewildered.

MĀZEDNESS,† *n.* Confusion; astonishment.

MĀZER,† *n.* A maple cup.

MA'ZILY, *adv.* With perplexity.

MA'ZINESS, *n.* Perplexity.

MAZOLOĠ'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to mazology.

MAZOL'OĠIST, *n.* One versed in mazology.

MAZOL'OĠY, *n.* [Gr. μαζα, a breast, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

MA'ZY, *a.* Winding; perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; as, *mazy* error.

> To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*, doctor of medicine.

ME, *pron. pers.*; the objective case of *I*, answering to the oblique cases of *ego*, in Latin. [Sax. *me;* G. *mich;* Fr. *moi;* L. *mihi;* Gaelic, *mo;* Hindoo, *mejho;* Sans. *me*. The Hindoos use *me* in the nominative, as in Celtic and French, *mi, moi*.] Follow *me;* give to *me;* go with *me*. Before *think*, as in *methinks, me* is properly in the dative case, and the verb is impersonal; the construction is, *it appears to me*.

MEACOCK,† *n.* [Qu. *meek* and *cock*.] An uxorious, effeminate man.

MEACOCK,† *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

MEAD, *n.* [Sax. *medo, medu*, mead or wine; G. *meth;* W. *mez;* Ir. *miodh* or *meadh*. In Gr. μεθυ is wine, as is *madja* in Sanscrit, and *medo* in Zend. In Russ. *med* or *medu* is honey. If the word signifies primarily liquor in general, it may be allied to Gr. μυδαω, L. *madeo*, to be wet. But it may have had its name from honey.] A fermented liquor made by dissolving one part of honey in three of boiling water, flavouring it with spices and adding a portion of ground malt, and a piece of toast dipped in yeast, and suffering the whole to ferment.

MEAD, meed, } **MEAD'ŌW,** med'o, } *n.* [Sax. *mæde, mædewe;* G. *matte*, a mat, and a meadow; Ir. *madh*. The sense is extended or flat depressed land. It is supposed that this word enters into the name *Mediolanum*, now *Milan*, in Italy; that is, *mead-land*.] A flat surface under grass, generally on the banks of a river or lake; but so far above the surface of the water, as to be considerably drier than marsh land, and, consequently, to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. The produce of meadows is generally made into hay. [*Mead* is used chiefly in poetry.]

MEAD'ŌW-GRĂSS, *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Poa. Class and order Triandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Gramineæ. The *P. pratensis*, or smooth meadow-grass, is one of the most common of our agricultural grasses, and found in every pasture and meadow in the kingdom.

MEAD'ŌW-LĂRK, *n.* The *Alauda magna* of Wilson, a well-known and beautiful species of lark found in pasture fields and meadows, especially the latter.

MEAD'ŌW-ŌRE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, conchoidal bog iron ore.

MEAD'ŌW-RŪE, *n.* The common name of several species of British plants of the genus Thalictrum. Class and order Polyandria polygynia, Linn., nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The root of the common meadow-rue, (*T. flavum*) also known by the name of poor man's rhubarb, is said to be aperient and stomachic, and in its virtues to resemble rhubarb.

MEAD'ŌW-SAFFRON, *n.* A plant of the genus Colchicum. [*See* COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.]

MEAD'ŌW-SAGE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Salvia, the *S. pratensis*, also known by the name of clary. It is a beautiful plant with large purple flowers, and grows in dry pastures, and by hedges. [*See* SAGE.]

MEAD'ŌW-SAXIFRAGE, or **MEAD'ŌW-PEPPER-SAXIFRAGE,** *n.* A British plant of the genus Silaus, the *S. pratensis*, Besser, and the *Peucedanum silaus*, Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant found in pastures and meadows, the flowers are pale yellow, and the whole plant is fetid when bruised.

MEAD'ŌW-SWEET, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Spiræa. Class and order Icosandria pentagynia, Linn., nat. order Rosaceæ. Common meadow-sweet (*S. ulmaria*) is astringent; a decoction of it with copperas is used in the Hebrides for dyeing black. The root has been used as a tonic.

MEAD'ŌW-WORT, *n.* A plant.

MEAD'ŌWY, *a.* Containing meadow.

MEAGRE, *a.* (mee'gur.) [Fr. *maigre;* L. *macer;* D. G. Dan. and Sw. *mager;* Gr. μικκος, μικρος, small; allied to Eng. *meek;* Ch. מאך, *mach*, to be thin, to be depressed, to subdue; Heb. מוך, *muck*, id.] 1. Thin; lean; destitute of flesh or having little flesh; *applied to animals*.

> *Meagre* were his looks,
> Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

2. Poor; barren; destitute of richness, fertility, or any thing valuable; as, a *meagre* soil; *meagre* limestone.—3. Barren; poor; wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas or imagery; as, a *meagre* style or composition; *meagre* annals.

MEAGRE,† *v. t.* To make lean.

MEAGRELY, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.

MEAGRENESS, *n.* Leanness; want of flesh.—2. Poorness; barrenness; want of fertility or richness.—3. Scantiness; barrenness; as, the *meagreness* of service.

MEAK, *n.* A hook with a long handle.

MEAL, *n.* [Sax. *mæl*, a part or portion; D. *maal;* G. *mahl;* probably from breaking. *See* the next word.] 1. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. The principal *meal* of our ancestors was dinner, at noon.—2. A part; a fragment; in the word *piece-meal*.

MEAL, *n.* [Sax. *mealewe, melewe;* G. *mehl;* Dan. and D. *meel;* G. *mehlicht*, mealy, mellow; W. *mâl*, bruised, ground, smooth. This word seems to be allied to *mill*, L. *mola*, and to L. *mollis*, Eng. *mellow*. The radical sense is probably to break, comminute, or grind to fine particles, and hence the sense of softness; or the sense of softness may be from yielding or smoothness, and the verb may be from the noun.] 1. The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and pulse of different kinds, ground into a species of coarse flour. In *Scotland*, meal is applied to ground oats, barley, and pease.—2. Flour; the finer part of pulverized grain. [*This sense is now uncommon*.]—*Meal of milk*, in *the language of the dairy*, the quantity yielded at one time of milking; as, the morning *meal*, the evening *meal*.

MEAL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [*Little used*.]

MEALINESS, *n.* The quality of being mealy, soft, or smooth to the touch.

MEAL-MAN, *n.* A dealer in meal.

MEAL-TIME, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

MEAL-TUB, *n.* A large flour barrel, with an open head, used formerly when most English families baked their own bread: hence the *Meal-tub plot*.

MEALY, *a.* Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel.—2. Like meal; farinaceous; soft; dry and floury; as, a *mealy* potato; a *mealy* apple.—3. Overspread with something that resembles meal; as, the *mealy* wings of an insect.

MEALY-MOUTHED, *a.* Literally, having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant.

MEALY-MOUTH'EDNESS, *n.* Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth.

MEAN, *a.* [Sax. *mæne, gemæne;* the latter word signifies *common*, L. *communis*. *Mean* coincides in elements with Sax. *mæneg*, many, and the primary sense may be a crowd, like *vulgar*, from L. *vulgus*. If the primary sense is small, it coincides with Ir. *mion*, W. *mân*, or *main*, Fr. *menu*, It. *meno*, L. *minor* and *minuo*, to diminish; but possibly the word belongs to the root of *common*.] 1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth; as, a man of *mean* parentage, *mean* birth or origin.—2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; base; destitute of honour; spiritless.

> Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
> To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

3. Contemptible; despicable.

> The Roman legions and great Cæsar found
> Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

4. Of little value; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard.

> We fast, not to please men, nor to promote any *mean* worldly interest. *Smalridge.*

5. Of little value; humble; poor; as, a *mean* abode; a *mean* dress.

MEAN, *a.* [Fr. *moyen;* L. *medium, medius;* Ir. *meadhan*. *See* MIDDLE.] 1. Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes; as the *mean* distance.

> According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton.*

In *math.*, having an intermediate value between two or more quantities, as a *mean* proportional or proportion: *mean* ratio. The *mean* or *mean proportional* is the second of any three quantities in continued proportion. In an arithmetical proportion of three terms the *mean* is half the sum of the extremes; in a geometrical, the *mean* is the square root of the product of the extremes. When a geometrical proportion consists of four terms, the two middle terms are called the *means* or *mean-terms*, and their product is equal to the product of the extremes. An *arithmetical mean* is the simple average formed by adding the quantities together whatever be their number, and dividing by the number of the quantities. It is taken to be the most probable result of a number of discordant quantities, which would have been the same but for errors of observation or experiment. *Extreme* and *mean proportion* is when a line or any quantity is so divided that the less part is to the greater as the greater is to the whole. —*Mean distance of a planet from the sun*, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—*Mean motion, mean time, mean day.* [*See* MOTION, TIME, DAY.]—2. Intervening; intermediate; coming between; as, in the *mean* time or while.

MEAN, *n.* The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. Observe the golden *mean*.

> There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden.*
> But no authority of gods or men
> Allow of any *mean* in poesy. *Roscommon.*

In *math.*, a quantity having an intermediate value between two or more quantities, which are formed according to any assigned law of succession, as an *arithmetical mean, geometrical mean.* [*See* the adjective.] The *Harmonical mean* between two quantities, is a quantity which is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the two quantities and the quantities themselves: thus, if a and b be the two quantities, $a+b:a::b:\frac{ab}{a+b}$, the fourth proportional; and $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$ is therefore the harmonical mean.—2. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

And in the *mean*, vouchsafe her honourable tomb. *Spenser.*

Here is an omission of *time* or *while*.—3.† Measure; regulation.—4. Instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done.

The virtuous conversation of Christians was a *mean* to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ. *Hooker.*

In this sense, *means*, in the plural, is generally used, and often with a definitive and verb in the singular.

By *this means* he had them more at vantage. *Bacon.*

A good character, when established, should not be rested on as an end, but employed as a *means* of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. *Means*, in the plural, income, revenue, resources, substance, or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose. He would have built a house, but he wanted *means*.

Your *means* are slender. *Shak.*

6. Instrument of action or performance.—*By all means*, without fail. Go, *by all means*.—*By no means*, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other. *Addison.*

By no manner of means, by no means; not the least.—*By any means*, possibly; at all.

If *by any means* I might attain to the resurrection of the dead; Phil. iii.

Meantime, or *meanwhile*, in the intervening time. [In this use of these words there is an omission of *in* or *in the; in the meantime.*]

MEAN, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. meant;* pronounced *ment.* [Sax. *mænan, menan*, to mean, to intend, also to relate, to recite or tell, also to *moan*, to lament; G. *meinen;* Russ. *mnyu*, to think or believe; Ir. *smuainim*. It coincides in origin with L. *mens*, Eng. *mind*. The primary sense is to set or to thrust forward, to reach, stretch, or extend. So in L. *intendo*, to stretch onward or toward, and *propono*, to propose, to set or put forward.] 1. To have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to intend.

What *mean* you by this service? Exod. xii.

2. To intend; to purpose; to design, with reference to a future act.

Ye thought evil against me, but God *meant* it for good; Gen. l.

3. To signify; to indicate.

What *mean* these seven ewe lambs? Gen xxi.

What *meaneth* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? 1 Sam. iv.

Go ye, and learn what that *meaneth;* Matt. ix.

MEAN, *v. i.* To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning.

MEAN'DER, *n.* [The name of a winding river in Phrygia.] 1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; as, the *meanders* of the veins and arteries.

While lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Blackmore.*

2.† A maze; a labyrinth; perplexity; as, the *meanders* of the law.—3. In *arch.*, an ornament composed of two or more fillets interlaced in various patterns; a fret.

MEAN'DER, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or flow round; to make flexuous.

MEAN'DER, *v. i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate.

MEAN'DERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winding in a course, passage, or current.

MEAN'DRINA, *n.* A genus of madrepores, or corals, first established by Lamarck. The recent species belong to the Indian or South Atlantic seas



Meandrina labyrinthica

The fossil species are few, and mostly belong to the oolitic formation.

MEAN'DRIAN, *a.* Winding; having many turns.

MEAN'DRY, } *a.* Winding; flexuous.
MEAN'DROUS, }

MEANING, *ppr.* Having in mind; intending; signifying.

MEANING, *n.* That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. We say, this or that is not his *meaning*.—2. Intention; purpose; aim; with reference to a future act.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you. *Shak.*

3. Signification. What is the *meaning* of all this parade? The *meaning* of a hieroglyphic is not always obvious.—4. The sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends to express or communicate. Words have a literal *meaning*, or a metaphorical *meaning*, and it is not always easy to ascertain the real *meaning*.—5. Sense; power of thinking. [*Lit. us.*]

MEANINGLESS, *a.* Having no meaning.

MEANLY, *adv.* [*See* MEAN.] Moderately; not in a great degree.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was *meanly* cultivated.† *Dryden.*

2. Without dignity or rank; in a low condition; as, *meanly* born.—3. Poorly; as, *meanly* dressed.—4. Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honour; with a low mind or narrow views. He *meanly* declines to fulfil his promise.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I must obey? *Prior.*

5. Without respect; disrespectfully. We cannot bear to hear others speak *meanly* of our kindred.

MEANNESS, *n.* Want of dignity or rank; low state; as, *meanness* of birth or condition. Poverty is not always *meanness;* it may be connected with it, but men of dignified minds and manners are often poor.—2. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness.

This figure is of a later date, by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison.*

3. Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of honour. *Meanness* in men incurs contempt. All dishonesty is *meanness*.—4. Sordidness; niggardliness; opposed to *liberality* or *charitableness*. *Meanness* is very different from frugality.—5. Want of richness; poorness; as, the *meanness* of dress or equipage.

MEAN-SPIRITED, *a.* Having a mean spirit.

MEANT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Mean.*

MEAR. *See* MERE.

MEASE, *n.* [from the root of *measure.*] The quantity of 500; as, a *mease* of herrings.

MEASLE,† *n.* (mee'zl) A leper.

MEASLED, *a.* (mee'zled.) [*See* MEASLES.] Infected or spotted with measles.

MEASLES, *n.* (mee'zles;) with a plural termination. [G. *maser*, a spot; *masig*, measled: from sprinkling or from mixing.] 1. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin in stigmatized dots, grouped in irregular circles or crescents; appearing about the third day, and terminating about the seventh; preceded by symptoms like catarrh, and accompanied by a constitutional febrile affection, which is either a synochus, or an exquisite typhus.—2. A disease of swine.—3. A disease of trees.

MEASLY, *a.* (mee'zly.) Infected with measles or eruptions.

MEASURABLE, *a.* (mezh'urable.) [*See* MEASURE.] That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.—2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.

MEASURABLENESS, *n.* (mezh'urableness.) The quality of admitting mensuration.

MEASURABLY, *adv.* (mezh'urably.) Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEASURE, *n.* (mezh'ur.) [Fr. *mesure;* Ir. *meas;* W. *meidyr* and *mesur;* G. *mass*, measure, and *messen*, to measure; Dan *maade*, measure, and mode; L. *mensura*, from *mensus*, with a casual *n*, the participle of *metior*, to measure, Eng. to *mete;* Gr. μετρεω, μετρεω. With these correspond the Eng. *meet*, fit, proper, and *meet*, the verb; Sax. *gemet*, meet, fit; *metan* and *gemetton*, to meet or meet with, to find, to mete or measure, and to paint. The sense is, to come to, to fall, to happen, and this sense is connected with that of stretching, extending, that is, reaching to; the latter gives the sense of *measure*. We find in Heb. מד, *mad*, measure; מדד, *madad*, to mete, to measure. This word in Ar. *madda*, signifies to stretch or extend, to draw out in length or time; as do other verbs with the same elements, under one of which we find the *meta* of the Latins. The Ch. מטא, *meta*, signifies to come to, to arrive, to reach, to be *mature*, and מצא, *matza*, in Heb. Ch. and Eth. signifies to find, to come to. Now the Saxon verb unites in itself the significations of all three of the oriental verbs.] 1. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth, and thickness.

The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea; Job xi.

It is applied also to length or to breadth

separately.—2. That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount; as, a rod or pole is a *measure* of five yards and a half; an inch, a foot, a yard, are *measures* of length; a gallon is a *measure* of capacity. Weights and measures should be uniform. Silver and gold are the common *measure* of value.—3. A limited or definite quantity; as, a *measure* of wine or beer.—4. Determined extent or length; limit.

Lord, make me to know my end, and the *measure* of my days; Ps. xxxix.

5. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *More.*

6. Proportion; quantity settled.

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment; yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

7. Full or sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shak.*

8. Extent of power or office.

We will not boast of things without our *measure*; 2 Cor. x.

9. Portion allotted; extent of ability.

If else thou seekest
Aught not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton.*

10. Degree; quantity indefinite.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abbot.*

A great *measure* of discretion is to be used in the performance of confession. *Taylor.*

11. In *music*, that division by which the motion of music is regulated; or the interval or space of time between the rising and falling of the hand or foot of him who beats time. This measure regulates the time of dwelling on each note. The ordinary or common *measure* is one second.—12. In *poetry*, the measure or metre is the manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables. Thus hexameter, pentameter, iambic, Sapphic verses, &c., consist of different *measures*.—13. In *dancing*, the interval between steps, corresponding to the interval between notes in the music.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight. *Shak.*

14. In *geom.*, any quantity assumed as one or unity, to which the ratio of other homogeneous or similar quantities is expressed. Geometrical measures are of different kinds, as lines, surfaces, solids, and angles.—*Measure of an angle*, an arc of a circle described from the angular point as a centre, and intercepted between the lines containing the angle. It is estimated in degrees, minutes, and seconds. [*See* ANGLE.]—*Measure of a line*, its length compared with some determinate line, as an inch, foot, yard, &c.—*Measure of a surface*, the number of square units contained in it, whether that unit be a square inch, foot, yard, mile, or other quantity.—*Measure of a solid*, the number of cubic units contained in it, as cubic inches, feet, yards, &c.—*Measure of a number or quantity.* A number or quantity is said to be a measure of another when the former is contained in the latter, a certain number of times exactly.—*Greatest common measure of two or more numbers or quantities*, the greatest number or quantity which divides them all without a remainder.—*Measure of a ratio*, its logarithm in any system of logarithms; or it is the exponent of the power to which the ratio is equal, the exponent of some given ratio being assumed as unity. [*See* RATIO.]—*Measure of velocity*, in uniform motion, the space uniformly passed over by a moving body in a given time, as one second.—*Standards of measure.* [*See* Sig. 2.] In this country, the unit of lineal measure is the yard, all other denominations being either multiples, or aliquot parts of the yard. The length of the imperial standard yard, according to an act of parliament passed 1824, is the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the brass rod, in the custody of the clerk of the house of commons, entitled, *standard* yard, 1760. By the same act, the brass rod, when used, must be at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This scale, however, was destroyed by the fire which consumed the two houses of parliament in 1834, so that the country at the present time (1848) is without a legal standard.—*Standard measure of capacity.* For all sorts of liquids, corn, and dry goods, the standard measure is declared by the act of 1824 to be the *imperial gallon*, which contains 10 pounds avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in air, at the temperature of 62° Fahr., the barometer being at 30 inches. Its contents are 277.274 cubic inches.—*Measures*, in *geol.*, sometimes used synonymously with beds, or strata; as coal *measures*.—15. Means to an end; an act, step, or proceeding toward the accomplishment of an object; *an extensive signification of the word, applicable to almost every act preparatory to a final end, and by which it is to be attained.* Thus we speak of legislative *measures*, political *measures*, public *measures*, prudent *measures*, a rash *measure*, effectual *measures*, inefficient *measures*.—*In measure*, with moderation; without excess.—*Without measure*, without limits; very largely or copiously.—*To have hard measure*, to be harshly or oppressively treated.—*To take measures*, to prepare means.—*Lineal* or *long measure*, measure of length; the measure of lines or distances.—*Liquid measure*, the measure of liquors.—16. In *printing*, the space in the composing stick, between the end and the slide, which is the length of a line, however large or small the page may be.

MEASURE, *v. t.* (mezh'ur.) To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity by a certain rule; as, to *measure* land; to *measure* distance; to *measure* the altitude of a mountain; to *measure* the capacity of a ship or of a cask.—2. To ascertain the degree of any thing; as, to *measure* the degrees of heat, or of moisture.—3. To pass through or over.

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day. *Shak.*

The vessel plows the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

4. To judge of distance, extent, or quantity; as, to *measure* any thing by the eye.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power; what thought can *measure* thee? *Milton.*

5. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again; Matt. vii.

MEASURE, *v. i.* To be of a certain extent, or to have a certain length, breadth, or thickness; as, cloth *measures* three-fourths of a yard; a tree *measures* three feet in diameter.

MEASURED, *pp.* (mezh'ured.) Computed or ascertained by a rule; adjusted; proportioned; passed over.—2. *a.* Equal; uniform; steady. He walked with *measured* steps.

MEASURELESS, *a.* (mezh'urless.) Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

MEASUREMENT, *n.* (mezh'urment.) The act of measuring; result of measuring; mensuration.

MEASURER, *n.* (mezh'urer.) One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

MEASURING, *ppr.* (mezh'uring.) Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity, or amount.—2. *a.* A *measuring* cast, a throw or cast that requires to be measured, or not to be distinguished from another but by measuring.

MEAT, *n.* [Sax. *mæte, mete;* Goth. *mats;* Hindoo, *mas.* In W. *maethu* signifies to feed, to nourish, Corn. *methia.* In the language of the Mohegans, in America, *meetseh*, signifies, eat thou; *meetsoo*, he eats.] 1. Food in general; any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast.

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb...to you it shall be for *meat*; Gen. I.

Every moving thing that liveth shall be *meat* for you; Gen. ix.

Thy carcase shall be *meat* to all fowls of the air; Deut. xxviii.

2. The flesh of animals used as food. *This is now the more usual sense of the word.* The *meat* of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse, and ill-flavoured. The *meat* of herbivorous animals is generally palatable.—3. In *scripture*, spiritual food; that which sustains and nourishes spiritual life or holiness.

My flesh is *meat* indeed; John vi.

4. Spiritual comfort; that which delights the soul.

My *meat* is to do the will of him that sent me; John iv.

5. Products of the earth proper for food; Hab. iii.—6. The more abstruse doctrines of the gospel, or mysteries of religion; Heb. v.—7. Ceremonial ordinances; Heb. xiii.—*To sit at meat*, to sit or recline at the table.

MEATED,† *a.* Fed; fattened.

MEATHE,† *n.* [W. *mez.* *See* MEAD.] Liquor or drink.

MEAT-OFFERING, *n.* An offering consisting of meat or food.

MEATUS, *n.* [L.] A passage; a term applied in anatomy to various ducts and passages of the body; as, the *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear; *meatus cysticus*, the gall-duct.

MEATY, *a.* Fleshy, but not fat. [*Local.*]

MEAWL. *See* MEWL.

MEAZLING, *ppr.* Falling in small drops; properly *mizzling*, or rather *mistling*, from *mist*.

MECHAN'IC, } *a.* [L. *mechanicus;*
MECHAN'ICAL, } Fr. *mécanique;* Gr. μηχανικος, from μηχανη, a machine.] 1. Pertaining to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; pertaining to the art of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, &c. We say, a man is employed in *mechanical* labour; he lives by *mechanical* occupation.—2. Constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics. The work is not *mechanical.*—3. Skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labour.—4. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar.

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanic* dialect. *Roscommon.*

5. Pertaining to the principles of mechanics, in philosophy; as, *mechanical* powers or forces; a *mechanical* principle.—*Mechanical affections,* such properties of matter as result from their figure, bulk, and motion.—*Mechanical causes,* such as are founded on *mechanical affections.*—*Mechanical philosophy,* also called the *corpuscular philosophy,* is that which explains the phenomena of nature, and the operations of corporeal things on the principles of mechanics; viz., the motion, gravity, figure, arrangement, disposition, greatness, or smallness of the parts which compose natural bodies. It is founded upon observation and experiment.—*Mechanical powers,* the simple instruments or elements of which every machine, however complicated, must be constructed; they are the *lever,* the *wheel and axle,* the *pulley,* the *inclined plane,* the *wedge,* and the *screw.*—*Mechanical origin,* a term used in *geol.,* to distinguish rocks of sand, pebbles, or fragments from those of *chemical origin,* or which have a regular crystalline texture.—6. Acting by physical power; as *mechanical* pressure.—7. Acting without design or intelligence.—*Mechanical curve,* a curve of such a nature that the relation between the absciss and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves.* The terms *mechanical* and *chemical* are thus distinguished: those changes which bodies undergo without altering their constitution, that is, losing their identity, such as changes of place, of figure, &c., are *mechanical;* those which alter the constitution of bodies, making them different substances, as when flour, yeast, and water unite to form bread, are *chemical.* In the one case, the changes relate to *masses* of matter, as the motions of the heavenly bodies, or the action of the wind on a ship under sail; in the other case, the changes occur between the *particles* of matter, as the action of heat in melting lead, or the union of sand and lime forming mortar. Most of what are usually called the *mechanic arts,* are partly mechanical and partly chemical.

MECHAN'IC, *n.* A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like.—2. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art.

MECHAN'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the laws of mechanism, or good workmanship.—2. By physical force or power.—3. Acting by the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit. We say, a man arrives to such perfection in playing on an instrument, that his fingers move *mechanically.*—*Mechanically turned* or *inclined,* naturally or habitually disposed to use mechanical arts.

MECHAN'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.

MECHANI"CIAN, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

MECHAN'ICS, *n.* That science which treats of the doctrines of motion, or which investigates the actions of bodies on one another, either directly or by means of machinery. The term is particularly applied to the mutual actions of solid bodies: the actions of fluids on solids form, in part, the subjects of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics; but these, as well as pneumatics, are now frequently included under the general name mechanics. This science is divided into two branches, *statics* and *dynamics.* [*See* these terms.] In all the branches of general or theoretical mechanics, the investigations are founded on experiment, and are conducted by geometrical or algebraical processes; hence the science forms one of the departments of experimental philosophy, and also of mixed mathematics. This last denomination is applied to mechanics, because in the latter are involved several qualities of bodies which do not enter into the researches of pure science, such as mass or quantity of matter, inertia, hardness, elasticity, time, space, power, or force.—*Practical mechanics,* the application of the principles of mechanics to practical purposes, as the construction of machines, buildings, &c.—*Animal mechanics,* a branch of mechanics in which the principles of the science are applied to the explanation of the solid frame-work of the human body, and also of the different animal motions, the whole structure being regarded as a machine. The most important mechanical principle which comes into operation in the animal machine is that of the lever. The bones form the *arms* of the levers, the muscles, contractible at the command of the will or fancy, represent the *power,* the joints the *fulcrums,* or points of support: and the weight of the body, or of individual limbs, as it may happen, constitute the *weight* or resistance, increased, as in the case of the hands at times, by some substance carried or held by them. The arms and legs of men, and the legs of animals, are levers of the third kind, and hence they are admirably adapted for purposes of locomotion.

It is a well-known truth in *mechanics,* that the actual and theoretical powers of a machine will never coincide. *J. Appleton.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, *n.* An institution, of modern origin, for the instruction and recreation of persons of the lower and middle ranks, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, &c. They began in the Glasgow Andersonian Institution, about 1802. The London *mechanics' institute* was founded late in 1823. Since that time, similar institutions have been formed nearly everywhere.

MECH'ANISM, *n.* The construction of a machine, engine, or instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the structure of *parts,* or manner in which the parts of a machine are united to answer its design.—2. Action of a machine, according to the laws of mechanics.

MECH'ANIST, *n* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.

ME'CHANISTS, *n.* Those philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of merely *mechanical* forces, such as *impact, weight,* and the like. They are opposed to the dynamical philosophers, or those who assume a living and spontaneous power in nature, antecedent to, and different from, the phenomena present to the senses. [*See* MATERIALISM.]

MECHANOG'RAPHIST, *n.* An artist who, by mechanical means, multiplies copies of any works of art.

MECHANOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. μηχανη, a machine, and γραφω, to write or engrave.] The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art, by the use of a machine.

MECH'LIN,† *n.* A species of lace made at Mechlin.

MECHLO'IC ACID, *n* An acid formed along with a resinous matter by passing chlorine gas over fused meconine. When pure it forms colourless crystals.

MECHO'ACAN, *n.* White jalap, the root of an American species of Convolvulus, the *C. mechoacanna,* from Mechoacan, in Mexico; a purgative of slow operation, but safe. It was formerly used as a substitute for jalap.

MEC'ONATE, *n.* A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base. The meconates of lime, baryta, lead, and silver, are white and soluble in nitric acid.

MECON'IC, *a.* [Gr. μηκων, a poppy.] Meconic acid is the peculiar acid with which morphia is combined in opium. When pure it forms small white crystals. Its aqueous solution forms a deep red colour with the persalts of iron, which therefore are good tests for it. It is a tribasic acid.

MEC'ONINE, } *n.* [Gr. μηκων, a poppy.]
MEC'ONIN, } A neutral principle existing in opium. It is a white fusible substance, said to be composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, but its composition is not yet accurately ascertained.

MEC'ONITE, *n.* A small sandstone; ammite.

MECO'NIUM, *n.* [Gr. μηκωνιον, from μηκων, poppy.] 1. The inspissated juice of the poppy, which has the virtues of opium in a feeble degree.—2. The first fæces of infants.

MED'AL, *n.* [Fr. *médaille;* Arm. *metallinn;* from L. *metallum,* metal. Qu. Ar. *matala,* to beat or extend by beating.] An ancient coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of an illustrious action or event. The ancient medals date from the Augustan age, the modern from the fifteenth century.

MED'ALIST, *n.* A person that is skilled or curious in medals.

MEDAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals.

MEDAL'LION, *n.* [Fr. from *medal.*] A large antique stamp or medal. *Medallions* are properly those coins struck in Rome, and the provinces under the empire, which, in gold or silver, exceed in size the largest coins of these metals, of which the name and value are known. They were not used as current coin, although medals were sometimes so used. They were probably struck to commemorate persons or events.—2. The representation of a medallion.—3. In *arch.,* any circular or

oval, and sometimes square, tablet, bearing on it objects, represented in relief, as figures, heads, animals, flowers, &c.

MEDALLUR'GY, *n.* [*Medal* and ἔργον, work.] The art of making and striking medals and other coins.

MED'DLE, *v. i.* [D. *middelen*, to mediate; G. *mittler*, middle, and mediator; Dan. *midler*, a mediator. Qu. Sw. *meddela*, Dan. *meddeler*, to communicate or participate; *med*, with, and *dela*, *deeler*, to deal. *Meddle* seems to be connected with *medley*, a mixture. Chaucer and Spenser use *medle*, to mix, and the G. *mittler* is evidently from *mitte*, *mittel*, middle, which seems to be connected with *mit*, with. In W. *mid* signifies an inclosure. Perhaps all these words may belong to one family.] 1. To have to do; to take part; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary;—often with the sense of intrusion or officiousness.

> I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling* with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*

> What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? *Arbuthnot.*

> Why shouldest thou *meddle* to thy hurt? 2 Kings xiv.

2. To have to do; to touch; to handle. *Meddle* not with edge-tools, is an admonition to children. When the object is specified, *meddle* is properly followed by *with* or *in*; usually by the former.

> The civil lawyers...have *meddled in* a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

MED'DLE, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

> He *meddled* his talk with many a tear.† *Spenser.*

MED'DLED, *pp.* Mingled; mixed.

MED'DLER, *n.* One that meddles; one that interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busybody.

MED'DLESOME, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

MED'DLESOMENESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others.

MED'DLING, *ppr.* Having to do; touching; handling; officiously interposing in other men's concerns.—2. *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs; as, a *meddling* neighbour.

MEDIÆ'VAL, *a.* *See* MEDIEVAL.

ME'DIAL, *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Mean; noting a mean or average.—*Medial alligation* is a method of finding the mean rate or value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values. In this case, the quantity and value of each ingredient are given.

MEDIA'NOS, *n.* The middle columns of a portico when their intercolumniation is enlarged.

ME'DIANT, *n.* In *music*, an appellation given to the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

MEDIAS'TINE, or **MEDIASTI'NUM**, *n.* The membranous septum of the chest, formed by the duplicature of the pleura under the sternum, and dividing the cavity into two parts.

ME'DIATE, *a.* [Fr. *médiat*, from L. *medius*, middle.] 1. Middle; being between the two extremes.

> Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state. *Prior.*

2. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects.

> Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispelled. *Prior.*

3. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument. Thus we speak of *mediate* and *immediate* causes. The wind that propels a ship is the *immediate* cause of its motion; the oar with which a man rows a boat is the *immediate* cause of its motion; but the rower is the *mediate* cause, acting by means of the oar.

ME'DIATE, *v. i.* To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. The prince that *mediates* between nations and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties.—2. To be between two. [*Lit. us.*]

ME'DIATE, *v. t.* To effect by mediation or interposition between parties; as, to *mediate* a peace.—2.† To limit by something in the middle.

ME'DIATED, *pp.* Interposed between parties.—2. Effected by mediation.

ME'DIATELY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.

> God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means. *Ralegh.*

> The king grants a manor to A., and A. grants a portion to B. In this case, B. holds his lands immediately of A., but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone.*

ME'DIATING, *ppr.* Interposing; effecting by mediation.

MEDIA''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *medius*, middle.] 1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them. The contentions of individuals and families are often terminated by the *mediation* of friends. The controversies of nations are sometimes adjusted by *mediation*. The reconciliation of sinners to God by the *mediation* of Christ, is a glorious display of divine benevolence.—2. Agency interposed; intervenient power.

> The soul, during its residence in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of the passions. *South.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

MEDIATISA'TION, *n.* The name given to the annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to larger contiguous states, which took place on a large scale after the dissolution of the German empire in 1806. The dominions so annexed were said to be mediatised, that is, made *mediately* instead of immediately dependent on the empire.

ME'DIATOR, *n.* [Fr. *médiateur.*] 1. One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.—2. By way of eminence, Christ is THE MEDIATOR, the divine intercessor through whom sinners may be reconciled to an offended God; 1 Tim. ii.

> Christ is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man. *Waterland.*

MEDIATO'RIAL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator; as, *mediatorial* office or character.

MEDIA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

ME'DIATORY, *a.* Pertaining to mediation.

ME'DIATRESS, **ME'DIATRIX**, *n.* A female mediator.

MED'IC, or **MED'ICK**, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago. The *sea-medic* is of the same genus; the *medic vetch* is of the genus Hedysarum.

MED'ICABLE, *a.* [*See* MEDICAL.] That may be cured or healed.

MED'ICAL, *a.* [L. *medicus*, from *medeor*, to heal; Gr. μηδομαι, μηδεμαι: μηδος, cure.] 1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases; as, the *medical* profession; *medical* services.—2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure; as, the *medical* properties of a plant.—3. Adapted, intended, or instituted to teach medical science; as, *medical* schools; *medical institutions*. — *Medical jurisprudence*, the application of the principles of medical science to the administration of justice, and the preservation of the public health.

MED'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as, a simple or mineral *medically* used or applied.—2. In relation to the healing art; as, a plant *medically* considered.

MED'ICAMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *medicamentum.*] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

MEDICAMENT'AL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

MEDICAMENT'ALLY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

MED'ICASTER, *n.* A quack.

MED'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *medico.*] 1. To tincture or impregnate with healing substances, or with any thing medicinal.—2. To treat with medicine; to heal; to cure.

MED'ICATED, *pp.* Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal.—2. Treated with medicine.

MED'ICATING, *ppr.* Impregnating with medical substances; preparing with any thing medicinal.—2. Treating with medicine.

MEDICA'TION, *n.* The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues.—2. The use of medicine.

MED'ICATIVE, *a.* Curing; tending to cure.

MEDIC'INABLE, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

MEDIC'INAL, *a.* [L. *medicinalis.*] 1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as, *medicinal* plants; *medicinal* virtues of minerals; *medicinal* springs. The waters of Harrowgate and Airthrey are remarkably *medicinal*.—2. Pertaining to medicine; as, *medicinal* days or hours.

MEDIC'INALLY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities.—2. With a view to healing; as, to use a mineral *medicinally*.

MED'ICINE, *n.* [L. *medicina*, from *medeor*, to cure; vulgarly and improperly pronounced *meds'n.*] 1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose. Simples, plants, and minerals, furnish most of our *medicines*. Even poisons used with judgment and in moderation are safe and efficacious *medicines*. Medicines are *internal* or *external*, *simple* or *compound*.—2. The science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating the diseases of the human body. Hence we say, the study of *medicine*, or a student of *medicine*. Medicine admits of numerous divisions, of which the most general are into *physiology*, *pathology*, *semeiotics*, *hygiene*, *therapeutics* (including *physic*, *surgery*, and *ob-*

stetrics), and *pharmacy*. [*See* these terms.] There are certain sciences considered as accessories to medicine, some of which may properly be considered as the very foundations of medicine. Thus *anatomy* is the basis of physiology and pathology. *Botany*, *chemistry*, and *mineralogy* are the bases of pharmacy. All the natural sciences may be regarded as more or less auxiliary to medicine.—3.† In the French sense, a physician.

MED'ICINE,† *v. t.* To affect or operate on as medicine.

MED'ICK, *n.* [A corruption of *medicago*.] A name given to different British plants of the genus Medicago, belonging to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosæ. Black medick is *M. lupulina*, also termed nonsuch; purple medick is *M. sativa*, or lucerne; yellow medick is *M. falcata*. They are all agricultural plants, and of considerable value, but lucerne only is generally cultivated.

MED'ICS,† *n.* The science of medicine.

MEDI'ETAS LINGUÆ, *n.* [L.] In *Eng. law*, a jury, half natives, half foreigners, used in pleas between a foreigner and a denizen.

MEDI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *médiété*; L. *medietas*; from L. *medius*, middle.] The middle state or part; half; moiety; as, Liverpool is ecclesiastically divided into *medieties*. [*Little used.*]

MEDIE'VAL, *a.* [L. *medius* and *ævus*.] Relating to the middle ages.—*Medieval arch.*, the architecture of England and the continent during the middle ages, including the Norman and early Gothic styles.

ME'DIN, *n.* A small coin, and money of account in Egypt, equal to about one halfpenny sterling; also a corn measure in Egypt, equal to about one bushel English.

ME'DIOCRAL, *a.* [L. *mediocris*.] Being of a middle quality, indifferent; ordinary; as, *mediocral* intellect. [*Rare.*]

ME'DIOCRE, *a.* (me'deokur.) [Fr. from L. *mediocris*.] Of moderate degree; middle rate; middling.

ME'DIOCRIST,† *n.* A person of middling abilities.

MEDIOC'RITY, *n.* [L. *mediocritas*, from *mediocris*, middling; *medius*, middle.] 1. A middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. A *mediocrity* of condition is most favourable to morals and happiness. A *mediocrity* of talents well employed will generally ensure respectability.

> Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

2. Moderation; temperance.

> We owe obedience to the law of reason, which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

MED'ITATE, *v. i.* [L. *meditor*; Fr. *méditer*.] 1. To dwell on any thing in thought; to contemplate; to study; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; appropriately but not exclusively used of pious contemplation, or a consideration of the great truths of religion.

> His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* day and night; Ps. i.

2. To intend; to have in contemplation.

> I *meditate* to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington.*

MED'ITATE, *v. t.* To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend.

> Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war. *King Charles.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

> Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things. *Ecclus.*

MED'ITATED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MED'ITATING, *ppr.* Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving. *Meditatio fugæ.* [L. intention of making an escape.] A term in *Scots law*, applied to a debtor who meditates an escape to avoid the payment of his debts. When a creditor can make oath that his debtor, whether native or foreigner, is *in meditatione fugæ*, or where he has reasonable ground of apprehension that the debtor has such an intention, he is entitled to a warrant to apprehend the debtor. The warrant may be obtained from any judge of the court of session, the sheriff, a magistrate of a burgh, or a justice of the peace, and is termed a *meditatio fugæ* warrant. If, however, it should be found that the creditor proceeded without sufficient grounds, he will be liable in damages.

MEDITA'TION, *n.* [L. *meditatio*.] Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.

> Let the words of my mouth and the *meditations* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer; Ps. xix.

MED'ITATIVE, *a.* Addicted to meditation.—2. Expressing meditation or design.

MEDITERRANE, MEDITERRA'NEAN, MEDITERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] 1. Inclosed or nearly inclosed with land; as, the *Mediterranean* sea, between Europe and Africa. [*Mediterrane* is not used.]—2 Inland; remote from the ocean or sea; as, *mediterraneous* mountains.

ME'DIUM, *n. plur. media* or *mediums*. [L.] In *physical science*, the space, substance, or matter in which bodies exist, or through which they move in passing from one point to another. Thus ether is supposed to be the *medium* through which the planets move: air is the *medium* through which bodies move near the earth; water the *medium* in which fishes live and move; glass a *medium* through which light passes; and we speak of a resisting *medium*, a refracting *medium*, &c. The resistance which different mediums oppose to bodies in motion is proportional to the respective densities of the different mediums, and to the squares of the velocities of the moving bodies.—2. In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism, or the middle term in an argument, being the reason why a thing is affirmed or denied. Nothing can be honourable that violates moral principle. Duelling violates moral principle. Therefore duelling is not honourable. Here the second term is the *medium*, mean, or middle term.—3. *Arithmetical medium*, that which is equally distant from each extreme, or which exceeds the lesser extreme as much as it is exceeded by the greater, in respect of quantity, not of proportion. Thus, 9 is a *medium* between 6 and 12.—4. *Geometrical medium* is that wherein the same ratio is preserved between the first and second terms, as between the second and third. Thus, 6 is a *geometrical medium* between 4 and 9. In the three last senses or applications, *mean* is more generally used for *medium*.—5. The means or instrument by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on. Thus money is the *medium* of commerce; coin is the common *medium* of trade among all civilized nations, but wampum is the *medium* of trade among the Indian tribes, and bills of credit or bank notes are often used as *mediums* of trade in the place of gold and silver. Intelligence is communicated through the *medium* of the press.—6. The middle place or degree; the mean.

> The just *medium* of this case lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange.*

7. A kind of printing paper, of a size between demy and royal.

MED'LAR, *n.* [Sax. *mæd*; L. *mespilus*.] A tree of the genus Mespilus, the *M. germanica*; which is found wild in several parts of central Europe, and is cultivated in gardens for its fruit, which is remarkable for its austerity when first gathered, and for the total loss of that quality after a few weeks.

MED'LE, or **MED'LEY,** *v. t.* To mix; not used, but hence,

MED'LEY, *n.* A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; used often or commonly with some degree of contempt.

> This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Addison.*

> Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars, suspicions, reconcilements, wars ... then peace again. *Walsh.*

MED'LEY, *a.* Mingled; confused. [*Lit. us.*]

MEDUL'LA, *n.* [L. the marrow.] In *anat.*, the fat substance or marrow which fills the cavity of a long bone.—2. In *bot.*, the pith or pulp of vegetables; the centre or heart of a vegetable within the wood.

MEDUL'LAR, MED'ULLARY, *a.* [L. *medullaris*, from *medulla*, marrow; W. *madruz*; allied to *matter*, that is, soft.] Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling marrow; as, *medullary* substance. The medullary substance composes the greater part of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves.—2 In *bot.*, relating to the pith of plants.—*Medullary sheath*, a thin layer of vessels which surround the pulp of exogenous plants, and thence extend into the leaves and parts of fructification.—*Medullary rays*, the vertical plates of cellular tissue which radiate from the centre of the stem of exogenous plants through the wood to the bark.

MEDUL'LIN, or **MEDUL'LINE,** *n.* [L. *medulla*.] The pith of the sunflower and lilac, which has neither taste nor smell. It is insoluble in water, ether, alcohol and oils, but soluble in nitric acid, and instead of yielding suberic acid, it yields the oxalic.

MEDU'SA, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine radiate animals belonging to the class Acalepha. The Medusæ approach nearly to the fluid state, appearing like a soft and transparent jelly. The usual form of the Medusæ is that of a hemisphere with a marginal membrane; they are met with of various sizes, the larger abound in the seas around our coasts, but immense numbers of the more minute, and often microscopic

species occur in every part of the ocean.

MEDU'SIDANS, *n. plur.* Gelatinous radiate animals, which float or swim in the sea.

MEED, *n.* [Sax *med*, Gr. μισθος, Ger. *miethe*, hire; Sans. *medha*, a gift.] 1. Reward; recompense; that which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit.

> Thanks to men
> Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shak.*

2 † A gift or present.

MEEK, *a.* [Sw. *miuk*, soft, tender; Dan. *myg*; Port. *meigo*; G. *gemach*. The primary sense is flowing, liquid, or thin, attenuated, and allied to *muck*, L. *mucus*, Eng. *mucilage*, Heb. and Ch. מוג, *mug*, to melt.] 1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries.

> Now the man Moses was very *meek*, above all men; Num. xii.

2. *Appropriately*, humble, in an evangelical sense; submissive to the divine will; not proud, self-sufficient or refractory; not peevish and apt to complain of divine dispensations. Christ says, "Learn of me; for I am *meek* and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest to your souls;" Matt. xi.

> Blessed are the *meek*: for they shall inherit the earth; Matt. v.

MEEKEN, *v. t.* (mee'kn.) To make meek; to soften; to render mild.

MEEKENED, *pp.* Made meek; softened.

MEEKEYED, *a.* Having eyes indicating meekness.

MEEKLY, *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

> And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Spenser*

MEEKNESS, *n.* Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.—2. In *an evangelical sense*, humility; resignation; submission to the divine will, without murmuring or peevishness; opposed to *pride, arrogance*, and *refractoriness*; Gal. v.

> I beseech you by the *meekness* of Christ; 1 Cor. x.

> *Meekness* is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated, and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended. *Buckminster.*

MEER, *a.* Simple; unmixed; usually written *mere*.

MEER, *n.* A lake; a boundary. [*See* MERE.]

MEERED, *a.* Relating to a boundary. [*See* MERE.]

MEERSCHAUM, *n.* [G. sea-foam.] A hydrate of magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in beds in Natolia, and when first taken out, is soft, and makes lather like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked; hence the name given to the pipe itself.

MEET, *a.* [Sax. *gemet*, with a prefix, from the root of *metan, gemetan*, to *meet*, to find, that is, to come to, to come together. So the equivalent word *convenient* is from L. *convenio*.] Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted; as, to use or purpose.

> Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren, the children of Israel, all that are *meet* for the war; Deut. iii.

> It was *meet* that we should make merry; Luke xv.

> Bring forth fruits *meet* for repentance; Matt. iii.

MEET, *v. t pret.* and *pp. met.* [Sax. *metan, mætan, gemetan*, to meet, to find, to measure, to *mete*; D. *ontmoeten, gemoetan*, to meet, and *gemoet*, a meeting; Sw. *möta*, to meet, to fall, come, or happen: *möte*, a meeting; *mot*, toward, against; Dan. *möder*, to meet; *möde*, a meeting; *mod*, contrary, against, toward. The sense is to come to, to fall to or happen, to reach to; Gr. μετα, with; G. *mit*, D. *met, mede*; W. *med*, to; Ch. Syr. מטא, *meta*, מטה, *metah*, to come to, to arrive, to happen; Heb. Ch. Eth. מצא, *matza*. Qu. W. *ammod*, a covenant; *commod*, agreement.] 1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face; as, to *meet* a man on the road.

> His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and with dances; Judges xi.

2. To come together in any place; as, we *met* many strangers at the levee.—3. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies *met* on the plains of Pharsalia.—4. To encounter unexpectedly.—5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. The line A *meets* the line B, and forms an angle.—6. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive. The good man *meets* his reward; the criminal in due time *meets* the punishment he deserves.

> Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
> Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*

MEET, *v. i.* To come together or to approach near, or into company with. How pleasant it is for friends to *meet* on the road; still more pleasant to *meet* in a foreign country.—2. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies *met* at Waterloo, and decided the fate of Bonaparte.—3 To assemble; to congregate. The council *met* at ten o'clock. Parliament will *meet* on the first Wednesday of February.—4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join. Two converging lines will *meet* in a point.—*To meet with*, to light on; to find; to come to; often with the sense of an unexpected event.

> We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite in company.

> Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shak.*

3. To suffer unexpectedly; as, to *meet with* a fall; to *meet with* a loss.—4. To encounter; to engage in opposition.

> Royal mistress,
> Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
> From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

5.† To obviate; a Latinism.—*To meet half way*, to approach from an equal distance and meet; metaphorically, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.

MEETER, *n.* One that meets another; one that accosts another.

MEETING, *ppr.* Coming together: encountering; joining; assembling.

MEETING, *n.* A coming together; an interview; as, a happy *meeting* of friends.—2. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention. The *meeting* was numerous; the *meeting* was clamorous; the *meeting* was dissolved at sunset.—3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines.

MEETING-HOUSE, *n.* A place of worship; a church.

MEETLY, *adv.* [from *meet*.] Fitly; suitably; properly.

MEETNESS, *n.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; suitableness; propriety.

MEG'ACOSM, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and κοσμος, world.] The great world: the antithesis of *microcosm*, or the little world of man.

MEGALICH'THYS, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and ιχθυς, a fish.] The name given to a fossil sauroid fish, discovered by Hibbert, in the limestone near the bottom of the coal formation near Edinburgh.

MEGAL'ONYX, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη, great, and ονυξ, a nail.] An animal now extinct, allied to the sloth, whose bones have been found in Virginia. It belongs to the order edentata, and is named from the great size of its claw-bones.

MEGALOP'OLIS, † *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη, great, and πολις, city.] A chief city; a metropolis.

MEGALOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and σαυρος, a lizard.] A genus of fossil amphibious animals of great size, belonging to the saurian tribe. According to Cuvier, the megalosaurus was an enormous reptile, measuring from forty to fifty, and even seventy feet in length, and partaking of the structure of the crocodile and monitor. Its remains have been found in the oolite and Wealden formations.

MEGAPHY'TON, *n* [Gr. μεγας, great, and φυτον, a plant.] An extinct genus of plants, belonging to the order coniferæ.

MEG'ASCOPE, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, and σκοπεω, to view.] A French instrument proposed for the examination of bodies of considerable dimensions. It is a modification of the solar microscope, and has been used for determining the curvature of different parts of the eye.

MEGATHE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and θηρα, a wild beast.] A quadruped now extinct, but whose remains have been found in South America. It belongs to the order edentata; it was about eight feet high, and its body twelve feet long; it united part of the structure of the armadillo with that of the sloth. Its hide appears to have been covered with a bony coat of armour of considerable thickness. Its teeth prove that it lived on vegetables, and its fore feet, about a yard in length, and armed with gigantic claws, show that roots were its chief objects of search.

ME'GRIM, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from L. and G. *hemicrania*, half the head.] Properly, a neuralgic pain in the side of the head; periodical headache, characterized by a vehement pain confined to one side of the head, sometimes to one side of the forehead, and usually periodical, *i. e.* either exacerbating and remitting, or absolutely intermittent.

MEINE, † *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan*.] To mingle.

MEINE, ME'NY, } † *n.* [*See* MENIAL.] A retinue or family of servants; domestics.

MEIONITE, *n.* [Gr. μειων, less; from its low pyramids.] Prismato-pyramidical feldspar, of a grayish white colour. It occurs massive and crystallized.

MEIO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μειωσις.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

MELÆ'NA, *n.* [G. μελας, black.] The black vomit. When blood is thrown up from the stomach it is generally black, in consequence of the presence of an acid.

ME'LAH, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a fair, or an assembly of pilgrims, partly for religious, and partly for commercial purposes.

MEL'AIN, *n.* A name given to the colouring matter of the ink of the cuttle fish.

MELALEU'CA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. Cajeput oil is procured from the leaves of *M. minor,* or Cajeputi. The oil is a powerful stimulant, and has been recommended in nervous diseases, and in cholera in doses of four or five drops.

ME'LAM, *n.* A substance formed during the distillation of sal-ammoniac, and sulpho-cyanuret of potassium.

MEL'AMINE, *n.* A saline base, a product of the decomposition of melam by alkalies and dilute acids. It crystallizes in pretty large colourless or slightly yellow rhombic octohedrons. It combines with dilute acids, forming crystallizable salts. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

MEL'AMPODE, *n.* [Gr. μελαμποδιον, blackfoot.] The black hellebore.

MELAMPY'RINE, *n.* A non-azotized vegetable principle found in *Melampyrum nemorosum.* It forms white prismatic crystals devoid of taste or smell, and perfectly neutral.

MELAMPY'RUM, *n.* A genus of British annual weeds, the species of which are known by the name of cow-wheat; class and order Didynamia angiospermia, Linn., nat. order Scrophulariaceæ.

MELANAGOGUE, *n.* (melan'agog.) [Gr. μελας, μελανος, black, and αγω, to drive.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler. [*Old.*]

MEL'ANCHOLIC, *a.* [*See* MELANCHOLY.] Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. Grief indulged to excess, has a tendency to render a person *melancholic.*—2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful; as, *melancholic* strains.

> Just as the *melancholic* eye
> Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

3. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow; as, accidents and *melancholic* perplexities.

MEL'ANCHOLIC, *n.* One affected with a gloomy state of mind. [*Melancholian,* in a like sense, is not used.]—2. A gloomy state of mind.

MEL'ANCHOLILY, *adv.* With melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLINESS, *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind.

MELANCHO'LIOUS,† *a.* Gloomy.

MEL'ANCHOLIST, *n.* One affected with melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLIZE, *v. i.* To become gloomy in mind.

MEL'ANCHOLIZE, *v. t.* To make melancholy. [*This verb is rarely or never used.*]

MEL'ANCHOLY, *n.* [Gr. μελας, black, and χολη, bile; L. *melancholia.*] 1. A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection of spirits. This was formerly supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile. *Melancholy,* when extreme and of long continuance, is a disease, sometimes accompanied with partial insanity. Cullen defines it, partial insanity without dyspepsy.—2. In *nosology,* mental alienation restrained to a single object or train of ideas, in distinction from *mania,* in which the alienation is general.

> Moon-struck madness, moping *melancholy.* *Milton.*

MEL'ANCHOLY, *a.* Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; *applied to persons.* Overwhelming grief has made me *melancholy.* — 2. Dismal; gloomy; habitually dejected; as, a *melancholy* temper.—3. Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great evil and grief; as, a *melancholy* event.

MELANGAL'LIC ACID, *n.* A black product obtained from gallic acid. It forms insoluble compounds with many of the metallic oxides. It has also been termed *metagallic acid,—which see.*

MELANGE, *n.* (melanj'.) [Fr.] A mixture. [*Not English.*]

MELAN'IC ACID, *n.* A black powder obtained by decomposing saliculic acid. It possesses acid properties and unites with bases.

MEL'ANITE, *n.* [Gr. μελας, black.] A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black, occurring always in crystals of a dodecahedral form. Melanite is perfectly opaque. It is found among volcanic substances.

MELANIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

MELANOS'IS, *n.* A malignant disease characterized by the deposition of a black matter in various parts of the body.

MEL'ANTERI, *n.* [Gr. μελαν, black.] Salt of iron, or iron in a saline state, mixed with inflammable matter.

MELAN'TERITE, *n.* [from Gr. μελας, black.] A mineralogical name of the native sulphate of iron.

MELANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* [Gr. μελαν, black.] A natural order of poisonous endogens very nearly related to Liliaceæ, differing chiefly in their extrorse anthers. The most important species are medical plants, as the meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and white hellebore.

MEL'ANURE, } *n.* A small fish of the
MELANU'RUS, } Mediterranean.

MELAS'MA, *n.* [Gr. μελας.] A disease of aged persons, in which a black spot appears upon the skin, which soon forms a foul ulcer.

MELASSES, *n. sing.* [It. *melassa;* Fr. *mélasse;* from Gr. μελι, honey; or μελας, black.] The syrup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle. [*See* MOLASSES.]

MELAS'SIC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the combined action of alkalies and heat on grape sugar.

MELASTOMA'CEÆ, *n.* [Gr. μελας, black, and στομα, mouth.] An extensive nat. order of polypetalous exogens, nearly related to Myrtaceæ. They receive their name from the fruit of some of the species staining the lips of a black or deep purple colour. The species are extremely numerous in tropical countries.

MELEAGRI'NA, *n.* A genus of bivalve molluscans, known as the *pearl-oyster.*

MELEA'GRIS, *n.* A Linnæan genus of birds of which the turkey is the type.

MELEE', *n.* (melà.) [Fr.] A mixture; a fight or scuffle.

ME'LES, *n.* A genus of animals of which the badger (*Ursus meles,* Linn.) is the type.

ME'LIA, *n.* A genus of plants, chiefly Indian, belonging to the nat. order Meliaceæ, to which it has given its name. *M. azedarah,* sometimes called Persian lilac, Pride of India, and Common Bead-tree, is a native of the north of India, and much cultivated in the southern parts of the United States. The berries are said to be a powerful vermifuge, and the bark of the root is cathartic and emetic.

MELIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, distinguished from all others by their stamens being united into a complete cup, within, and often below the rim of which the anthers are inserted. It consists of shrubs and trees inhabiting all places within the tropics. Some of the species are highly poisonous.

MELIC'EROUS, *a.* [Gr. μελικηρις.] Noting a tumour inclosed in a cyst, consisting of matter like honey.

MEL'ICK GRASS, *n.* The name given to three species of British grasses of the genus Melica. The purple melick-grass (*M. cærulea*) is made into ropes in the Hebrides, and the butter of cows that feed upon it is said to be very rich and highly coloured.

MEL'ILITE, *n.* [Gr. μελι, honey, and λιθος, a stone.] A rare mineral, so named from its honey colour. It occurs in the fissures and cavities of lava.

MEL'ILOT, *n.* [Fr.] The honey-lotus, a British honey-scented plant of the genus Trifolium, the *T. officinale* of Linn., and the *Melilotus officinalis* of later botanists, belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. It grows wild in woods, hedges, and neglected fields. It is cultivated as fodder, and is used in making the Swiss cheese Schabzieger. It was formerly used as a medicine, as an ingredient in plasters, poultices, and emollient fomentations. A variety with white flowers, the result of cultivation, has been described as a distinct species. [*See* TRIFOLIUM, TREFOIL.]

MELIORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *améliorer,* from L. *melior,* better; W. *mall,* gain, profit; Ir. *meall,* good.] To make better; to improve; as to *meliorate* fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation. Civilization has done much, but Christianity more, to *meliorate* the condition of men in society.

> Nature by art we nobly *meliorate.* *Denham.*

MELIORATE, *v. i.* To grow better.

MELIORATED, *pp.* Made better; improved.

MELIORATING, *ppr.* Improving; advancing in good qualities.

> The pure and benign light of revelation has had a *meliorating* influence on mankind. *Washington's Circular, June* 18, 1783.

MELIORA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making better; improvement. —*Meliorations* in *Scots law,* a term generally used to signify improvements made by a tenant upon the land or farm which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to recompense from the landlord.

MELIOR'ITY,† *n.* The state of being better.

MELIPHAG'IDÆ, or **MELIPHAG'IDANS,** *n.* [Gr. μελι, honey, and φαγω, to eat.] Honey-suckers; a family of tenuirostral insessores.

MELIT'TIS, *n.* Bastard balm, a British

genus of plants, of the class Didynamia, and order gymnospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. *M. melissophyllum*, or reddish bastard-balm, is a beautiful plant with large and often highly coloured flowers, growing in woods and hedges, in the south and south-west of England. It is said to be of service in uterine obstructions, and calculous diseases.

MELL,† *v. i.* [Fr. *mêler*.] To mix; to meddle.

MELL, *v. i.* [Fr. *mêler*, to meddle.] To meddle with; to intermeddle; to be in a state of intimacy; to contend in fight. In an active sense, to mix; to blend. [*Scotch*.]

MELL, *n.* [L. *mel*.] Honey. [*Not English*.]

MEL'LATE, *n.* [L. *mel*, honey, Gr. μελι, W. *mel*.] A combination of the mellitic acid with a base. [*See* MELLITATE.]

MELLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *mel*. honey, and *fero*, to produce] Producing honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *mellifico*.] The making or production of honey.

MELLIF'LUENCE, *n.* [L. *mel*, honey, and *fluo*, to flow.] A flow of sweetness, or a sweet smooth flow.

MELLIF'LUENT, MELLIF'LUOUS, *a.* Flowing with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing; as, a *mellifluous* voice.

MELLIG'ENOUS, *a.* [Gr. μελι, honey, and γενος, kind.] Having the qualities of honey.

MEL'LIT, *n.* In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

MEL'LITATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of mellitic acid with a base. The mellitate of alumina constitutes mellite or honey-stone.

MEL'LITE, or MEL'LILITE, *n.* [L. *mel*.] Honey-stone. It is very rare, and was first observed in the beds of brown coal in Thuringia. The term *mellilite* has also been given to a mineral of a reddish or greyish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capo di Bove near Rome. It occurs in very minute crystals in the fissures and cavities of lava. It fuses into a glass before the blow-pipe.

MELLIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to honey-stone.—*Mellitic acid*, the peculiar acid of the mellite or honey-stone of Thuringia. It has a sour, bitter taste, is very soluble in water and also in alcohol, and it crystallizes in colourless needles. It is composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

MEL'LON, *n.* A lemon-yellow powder, a compound of azote and carbon discovered by Liebig, and which like cyanogen, consisting of the same elements in different proportions, is considered as a compound radical. It unites with *potassium* forming the mellonide of potassium, and with hydrogen, forming hydromellonic acid.

MEL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *melewe*; G. *mehl*, D. Dan. *meel*, meal; G. *mehlig*, *mehlicht*, mellow, mealy; Dan. *meelagtig*, mellow; L. *mollis*, Fr. *mol*, *molle*, soft, Gr. μαλακος: W. *mall*, soft, melting, insipid, evil, and as a noun, a *malady*. The Welsh unites the word with L. *malus*. These words are evidently allied to *mild* and *melt*, and *meal* would seem to be connected with *mill*. It is not certain which is the primary word.] 1. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure; as, a *mellow* peach or apple; *mellow* fruit.—2. Soft to the ear; as, a *mellow* sound; a *mellow* pipe. —3. Soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact; as, *mellow* ground or earth.—4. Soft and smooth to the taste; as, *mellow* wine.—5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry.—6. Soft or easy to the eye.

The tender flush whose *mellow* stain imbues
Heaven with all freaks of light. *Percival.*

MEL'LOW, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addison.*

2. To soften; to pulverize. Earth is *mellowed* by frost.—3. To mature; to bring to perfection.

This episode...*mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

MEL'LOW, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection. Fruit, when taken from the tree, soon *mellows*. Wine *mellows* with age.

MEL'LOWED, *pp.* Ripened; brought to maturity.—2. Become soft; as fruit when ripe.

MEL'LOWLY, *adv.* In a mellow manner.

MEL'LOWNESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit.—2. Maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.

MEL'LOW-TONED, *a.* Having soft tones.

MEL'LOWY, *a.* Soft; unctuous.

MELOCOTONE, *n.* [Sp. *melocoton*, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree; It. *melocotogno*, quince-tree; L. *malum cotoneum*, quince-apple. *Cotoneum* is probably our *cotton*, and the fruit so named from its pubescence.] A quince. But the name is sometimes given to a large kind of peach.

MELO'DIOUS, *a.* [*See* MELODY.] Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as, a *melodious* voice; *melodious* strains

And music more *melodious* than the spheres. *Dryden.*

MELO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.

MEL'ODIST, *n.* A composer and singer of elegant melodies, in contradistinction to harmonist.

MEL'ODIZE, *v. t.* To make melodious.

MELODRAMAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a melodrama.

MEL'ODRAME, or MELODRA'MA, *n.* [Gr. μελος, a song, and *drama*.] A short half-musical drama, or that species of drama in which the declamation of certain passages is interrupted by music. It is called *monodrama* if but one person acts; *duodrama* if two act. It differs from the opera in this, that the persons do not sing but declaim, and the music only fills the pauses, either preparing or continuing the feelings expressed by the actors. Generally the subject is grave or passionate. The German melodrama is of a lyrical character with comparatively little action; but among ourselves and in France it is chiefly a vehicle for gorgeous decoration and scenery, with an insignificant plot, usually of a serious or romantic description.

MEL'ODY, *n.* [Gr. μελῳδια: μελος, a limb, or a song, and ῳδη, an ode; L. *melos*.] An agreeable succession of sounds, a succession of sounds so regulated and modulated as to please the ear. To constitute melody, the sounds must be arranged according to the laws of rhythmus, measure, or the due proportion of the movements to each other. *Melody* differs from *harmony*, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice; whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds. *Melody* is *vocal* or *instrumental*.—*To make melody in the heart*, to praise God with a joyful and thankful disposition, ascribing to him the honour due to his name; Eph. v.

MEL'ON, *n.* [Fr. from L. *melo*; Gr. μηλον, an apple; G. *melone*; Slav. *mlun*. This word has the elements of *mellow*, L. *mollis*, W. *mall*.] A plant of the genus Cucumis, the *C. melo*. Class and order Monœcia monandria, Linn, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. It is an herbaceous, succulent, climbing, or trailing annual, cultivated for its fruit in hot eastern countries from time immemorial. The fruit is the richest and most highly flavoured of all the fleshy fruits. There are many varieties of the melon, as the Canteloup, which is reckoned the best, Egyptian, Salonica, and Persian, each of which includes several varieties. In this climate the melon, to be raised to perfection, requires the aid of artificial heat and glass throughout every stage of its culture. The melon-thistle is the *Cactus melocactus*. [*See* CACTUS.] The *water-melon* is the *Cucurbita citrullus*. *Musk-melon*, a variety of the Cucumis melo.

MELON'THIDÆ, or MELON'THIDANS, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, of which the common cockchaffer (*Melontha vulgaris*) is an example.

MEL'ON-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus, *C. melocactus*.

MELPOM'ENE, *n.* [Gr. μελπομαι, to sing.] The muse who presides over tragedy. She is usually represented



Melpomene

with a mask in one hand, a club or dagger in the other, and with buskins on her feet.

MEL'ROSE, *n.* [L. *mel* and *rosa*.] Honey of roses.

MELT, *v. t.* [Sax. *meltan*; Gr. μελδω; D. *smelten*; G. *schmelzen*; Dan. *smelter*; whence Eng. *smelt*, *smalt*. We have in these words decisive evidence

that *s*, in *smelten*, &c. is a prefix. *Melt*, in English is regular, forming *melted* for its past tense and passive participle. The old participle *molten* is used only as an adjective] 1. To dissolve; to make liquid; to liquefy; to reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; as, to *melt* wax, tallow, or lead; to *melt* ice or snow.—2. To dissolve; to reduce to first principles.—3. To soften to love or tenderness.

For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*

4. To waste away; to dissipate.

In general riot *melted* down thy youth. *Shak.*

5. To dishearten; Josh. xiv.

MELT, *v. i.* To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state.

And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, or sympathy; to become tender, mild, or gentle.

Melting with tenderness and mild compassion. *Shak.*

3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

And what seem'd corporal,
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shak.*

4. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness...strengthen thou me; Ps. cxix.

5. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.

As soon as we heard these things, our heart *melted*; Josh. ii.

MELT'ED, *pp.* Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged.

MELT'ER, *n.* One that melts any thing.

MELT'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging.—2. *a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness; as, *melting* eloquence.—*Melting point.* That point of the thermometer which indicates the heat at which any particular solid becomes fluid, is called the *melting point* of that solid.

MELT'ING, *n.* The act of softening; the act of rendering tender.

MELT'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to melt or soften.—2. Like something melting.

MELT'INGNESS, *n.* The power of melting or softening.

MEL'WEL, *n.* A fish.

MEM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *membre*; L. *membrum.*] 1. A limb of animal bodies, as a leg, an arm, an ear, a finger, that is, a subordinate part of the main body.—2. A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. Harmony in poetry is produced by a proportion between the *members* of the same verse, or between the *members* of different verses.—3 In *arch.*, any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze or cornice.—4. An individual of a community or society. Every citizen is a *member* of the state or body politic. So the individuals of a club, a corporation or confederacy, are called its *members*. Students of an academy or college are its *members*. Professed Christians are called *members* of the church.—*Members of parliament*, the name usually given to the representatives of the commons in parliament, although, strictly speaking, the peers, as well as the representatives of the commons, are also members of parliament.—5. The appetites and passions, considered as tempting to sin; Rom. vii.; Col. iii.

MEM'BERED, *a.* Having limbs. In *her.*, a term used to express the legs of a bird when borne of a different tincture to the bird itself.

MEM'BERSHIP, *n.* The state of being a member.—2. Community; society.—*Membra'na tym'pani.* [L.] The membrane which separates the external from the internal ear; the drum of the ear.

MEM'BRANE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *membrana*; Ir. *meambrum*. The last component part of this word is found in the Ethiopic and Amharic; Eth. *berenna*, parchment, vellum, from *barah*, to shine or be clear. Ludolf, Col. 231, 2. The substance then is named from its clearness or transparency.] In *anat.*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibres interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body. The term is applied to the thin expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables. Anatomists generally enumerate three kinds of membrane, the *mucous*, the *serous*, and the *fibrous*. The lining of the nose, trachea, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, is of the first kind; the serous membranes form the lining of the sacs or closed cavities, as of the chest, abdomen, &c.; the fibrous membranes are tough, inelastic, and tendinous; such as the dura mater, the pericardium, the capsules of joints, &c.

MEMBRA'NEOUS, } *a.* Belonging
MEM'BRANOUS, } to a mem-
MEMBRANA'CEOUS, } brane consisting of membranes; as, a *membraneous* covering.

Birds of prey have *membranaceous* stomachs, not muscular. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *bot.*, a *membranaceous* leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces. In general, it denotes flatted or resembling parchment.—*Membranous cellular tissue*, in *bot.*, that kind of tissue in which the walls of the cellules are composed solely of membrane. It may be considered as the basis of the vegetable structure, it being never wanting in plants, while many are entirely composed of it.

MEMBRA'NIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

MEMENT'O, *n.* [L. from *memini*. See MEMORY.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

He is but a man and seasonable *mementos* may be useful *Bacon.*

Memento mori. [L.] Be mindful of death.

MEM'OIR, *n.* [Fr. *mémoire*, memory.] 1. A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. Persons often write their own *memoirs*.—2. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his *memoirs*, though compiled or written by a different hand.—3. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society; as, *memoirs* of the Royal Society.—4. A written account; register of facts. A memoir is often purely biographical and not historical at all, and sometimes it contains materials for biography only, and is not a biographical work in the proper sense of the term. Sometimes it is neither historical nor biographical, but merely a discourse on some point of science or literature; of this kind are the published memoirs of many academies and other literary or scientific societies. A short essay on a particular subject (especially to accompany or explain a map, view, facsimile, or other representation of a curious object in art, &c.) is also termed a memoir. The French were the earliest, and they have always been the most successful writers of memoirs.

MEM'OIRIST, *n.* A writer of memoirs.

MEMORABIL'IA, *n. plur.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance.

MEMORABIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being memorable.

MEM'ORABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *memorabilis*. See MEMORY.] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.

By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds. *Davies.*

MEM'ORABLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEMORAND'UM, *n.* [L., *plur. Memorandums* or *Memoranda.*] A note to help the memory.

I entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book. *Guardian.*

MEM'ORATE,† *v. t.* To mention for remembrance.

MEM'ORATIVE, *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing.

MEMO'RIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *memorialis*. See MEMORY.] 1. Preservative of memory.

There high in air, *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory; as, *memorial* possession.

MEMO'RIAL, *n.* That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. A monument is a *memorial* of a deceased person, or of an event. The Lord's supper is a *memorial* of the death and sufferings of Christ.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity. *Hooker.*

2. Any note or hint to assist the memory.

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history *Hayward.*

3. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In *diplomacy*, a species of informal state paper much used in negotiations. Memorials are said to be of three classes. 1. Memorials in the form of letters, subscribed by the writer, and speaking in the second person as addressed to another. 2. Memorials proper, or written representations, subscribed by the writer, and with an address, but not speaking in the second person. 3. Notes in which there is neither subscription nor address. Species of the first class of memorials, are circulars from the bureau of foreign affairs, sent to foreign agents, answers to the memorials of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.

MEMO'RIALIST, *n.* One who writes a memorial.—2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

MEMO'RIALIZE, *v. t.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

MEMO'RIALIZED, *pp.* Petitioned by memorial.

MEM'ORIST,† *n.* One who causes to be remembered.

MEM'ORIZE, *v. t.* To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

They meant to *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

MEM'ORIZED, *pp.* Recorded; committed to memory.

MEM'ORY, *n.* [L. *memoria;* Fr. *mémoire;* Ir. *meamhair;* or *meabhair, meanma.* This word is from *memini,* which is probably corrupted from the Greek μναομαι, to remember, from μνεα, mind, or the same root. *See* MIND.] 1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. The word *memory* is not employed uniformly in the same precise sense, but it always expresses some modification of that faculty which enables us to treasure up, and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire; a faculty which is obviously the great foundation of all intellectual improvement. The word *memory* is sometimes used to express a capacity of retaining knowledge, and sometimes a power of recalling it to our thoughts when we have occasion to apply it to use. The latter operation of the mind, however, is more properly called *recollection.* Hence a distinction is made between *memory* and *recollection. Memory* retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; *recollection* implies an effort to recall ideas that are past. Memory depends upon attention, without which even the objects of our perceptions make no impression on the memory, and the permanence of the impression which any thing leaves in the memory is proportioned to the degree of attention which was originally given to it. There is also a strong connection between memory and the association of ideas.

Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler.*

2. A retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance. Events that excite little attention are apt to escape from *memory.*—3. Exemption from oblivion

That ever-living man of *memory,*
Henry the Fifth. *Shak.*

4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. The revolution in England was before my *memory;* the revolution in France was within the author's *memory.*—5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance. A monument in London was erected in *memory* of the conflagration in 1666.—6. Reflection; attention.

MEM'ORY,† *v. t.* To lay up in the mind or memory.

MEMPH'IAN, *a.* [from *Memphis,* the ancient metropolis of Egypt, said to be altered from *menuf, memf. Ludolf.*] Pertaining to Memphis; very dark; a sense borrowed from the darkness of Egypt in the time of Moses.

MEN, *plur.* of *Man.* Two or more males, individuals of the human race. —2. Males of bravery. We will live in honour, or die like *men.*—3. Persons; people; mankind; in an indefinite sense. *Men* are apt to forget the benefactor, while they riot on the benefit.

MEN'ACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menacer;* L. *minor.* The primary sense is to rush, throw, or push forward. The sense is more clearly expressed by *emineo* and *promineo,* to jut forward, from the same root. *See* MIND, which is of the same family.] 1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. The combined powers *menaced* France with war on every side.—2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. The spirit of insubordination *menaced* Spain with the horrors of civil war.—3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come; as, a hanging rock *menaces* a fall, or *menaces* the plain or the inhabitants below.

MEN'ACE, *n.* A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; *used of persons.*—2. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

MEN'ACED, *pp.* Threatened.

MEN'ACER, *n.* One that threatens.

MEN'ACHANITE, *n.* An oxide of titanium, a mineral of a grayish or iron black colour, occurring in very small rounded grains, imperfectly lamellar, and of a glistening lustre; found near Menachan, in Cornwall, England.

MENACHANIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to menachanite.

MEN'ACHINE, *n.* The name of a new metal discovered by Mr. Grigor, to which the name *titanium* is now more generally applied.

MEN'ACING, *ppr.* Threatening; declaring a disposition or determination to inflict evil.—2. *a.* Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil or catastrophe to come; as, a *menacing* attitude.

MEN'ACING, *n.* A threatening.

MEN'ACINGLY, *adv.* In a threatening manner.

MEN'AGE, *n.* [Fr. a family. *See* MANAGE.] A collection of brute animals.

MEN'AGERIE, *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie;* It. *menageria.*] A yard or place in which wild animals are kept; also, a collection of wild animals

MENAGOGUE, *n.* (men'agog.) [Gr. μηνες, menstrua, and αγω, to drive.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

MEND, *v. t.* [L. *emendo;* Fr. *amender;* from L. *menda,* a fault, spot, or blemish *Mend* is contracted from *emendo, amend,* for the L. negative *e* for *ex,* is necessary to express the removal of a fault.] 1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective; as, to *mend* a garment, a road, a mill-dam, a fence, &c.—2. To correct; to set right; to alter for the better; as, to *mend* the life or manners.—3. To repair; to restore to a sound state; as, to *mend* a feeble or broken constitution.—4. To help; to advance; to make better. This plausible apology does not *mend* the matter.

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer.*

5. To improve; to hasten.

He saw the monster *mend* his pace *Dryden.*

MEND, *v. i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve. We say, a feeble constitution *mends* daily; a sick man *mends,* or is convalescent.

MEND'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MENDA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *mendax.*] Lying; false.

MENDAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *mendax,* false, lying.] Falsehood. [The proper signification of this word would be a disposition to lie, or habitual lying.]

MEND'ED, *pp.* Repaired; made better; improved.

MEND'ER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

MEND'ICANCY, *n.* [L. *mendicans.*] Beggary; a state of begging.

MEND'ICANT, *a.* [L. *mendicans,* from *mendico,* to beg, Fr. *mendier;* allied to L. *mando,* to command, demand.] 1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary; as, reduced to a *mendicant* state.

MEND'ICANT, *n.* A beggar: one that makes it his business to beg alms.

MEND'ICANT ORDERS, or **FRIARS,** *n. plur.* Certain out-door religieux, formerly empowered to ask alms, in all Roman Catholic countries, for their own support and other purposes.

MEND'ICATE,† *v. t.* To beg or practise begging.

MENDIC'ITY, *n.* [L. *mendicitas.*] The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

MEND'ING, *ppr.* Repairing.—2. Convalescing; recovering from sickness; becoming better in health.

MEND'MENT,† for *Amendment.*

MENDS,† for *Amends.*

MENHA'DEN, *n.* A species of fish.

ME'NIAL, *a.* [Norm. *meignal, meynal,* from *meignee,* or *meiny,* a family. The Norm. has also *mesnie* and *mesnee,* a family, household, or company, and *meinez,* many. Qu. the root of *maison, messuage,* or of *many.*] 1. Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants; low; mean.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Swift.*

[Johnson observes on this passage, that Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word. But this is the only sense in which it is now used.]—2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants.

Two *menial* dogs before their master pressed. *Dryden.*

ME'NIAL, *n.* A domestic servant; one of a train of servants.

MEN'ILITE, *n.* A mineral substance found at Menilmontant, near Paris, of the nature of silex, of a brown liver colour on the interior, and ordinarily of a clear blue on the surface. It is found in kidney-shaped masses, of the size of the hand or larger; sometimes in globules of the size of a nut.

MENIN'GES, *n. plur.* [Gr. μηνιγξ, a membrane.] In *anat.*, the membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the dura mater, arachnoid, or pia mater.

MENIS'CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a meniscus.

MENIS'CUS, *n. plur. Meniscuses.* [Gr. μηνισκος, a little moon.] A lens convex on one side, and concave on the other, and in which the two surfaces would meet if continued, so that it resembles the appearance of the new moon. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens.



Meniscus

MENISPERMA'CEÆ, *n.* [Gr. μηνη, the moon, and σπερμα, seed, in allusion to the crescent-like form of the seed.] An important and extensive nat. order

of exogenous plants, consisting of twining, or scrambling shrubby plants, with alternate leaves without stipules, and small greenish or white unisexual flowers. They are common in the tropics of Asia and America, and are usually bitter and tonic plants, and the seeds of some of them narcotic. One species is the *Menispermum cocculus*, or *Cocculus indicus*. [*See* COCCULUS.]

MENISPERM'ATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

MENISPERM'IC, *a.* The menispermic acid is obtained from the seeds of the Menispermum cocculus, Linn., the Anamirta paniculata of later botanists.

MENISPER'MINA, } *n.* [L. *menispermum*, from Gr
MENISPER'MINE, } μηνη, the moon, and σπερμα, a seed.] A vegetable alkali extracted from the Cocculus indicus, in the shells of the fruit of which it occurs. This alkali is tasteless, and medicinally inert.

MEN'IVER, or MIN'IVER. *See* MINEVIR.

MEN'NONITES, or MENNONISTS, *n. pl.* In *church hist.*, a sect founded by a German, named Simon Menno, in 1645, the leading tenet of which is, that Jesus Christ's nature did not partake of that of his mother.

MENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μην, μηνος, month, and λογος, discourse.] 1. A register of months.—2. In *the Greek church*, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints, for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written

MENORRHAG'IA, *n.* [Gr. μην, a month, and ῥεω, to flow.] Flooding; an immoderate menstrual discharge; hæmorrhage from the uterus.

MENOW. *See* MINNOW.

MEN'PLEASER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God, by obedience to his commands.

MENSA ET TORO, [Lat.] Words applied, in *civil law*, to a separation of husband and wife from all cohabitation and intercourse, granted, on application and good cause shown, by the English ecclesiastical courts. A separation *à mensa et toro* is not a full divorce, as the parties partially released by it have no legal right to marry again.

MEN'SAL, *a.* [L. *mensalis*, from *mensa*, a table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [*Lit. us.*]—*Mensal church*, a term applied in Scotland, during the times of Episcopacy, to a church that had been appropriated by the patron to the bishop, and made thenceforth part of his own benefice. *Mensalia* signified livings for maintaining the tables of religious houses.

MENSE or MENSK, *n.* [Ice. *menska*, humanity.] Manliness; dignity of conduct; honour; good manners; discretion; propriety of conduct. [*Scotch.*]

MENSE'LESS, *a.* Uncivil; greedy; covetous; insatiable; immoderate; out of all due bounds. [*Scotch.*]

MEN'SES, *n. plur.* [L. *mensis*, a month.] Catamenial or monthly discharges

MEN'STRUAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *menstrualis*, from *mensis*, month.] 1. Monthly; happening once a month; as, the *menstrual* flux.—2. Lasting a month; as, the *menstrual* orbit of the moon.—3. Pertaining to a menstruum.

MEN'STRUANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings.

MEN'STRUOUS, *a.* [L. *menstruus*, from *mensis*, a month.] 1. Having the monthly flow or discharge; as a female.—2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.

MEN'STRUUM, *n.* *plur.* *Menstrua* or *menstruums*. [From L. *mensis*, month. The use of this word is supposed to have originated in some notion of the old chemists, about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.] A solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*

Inquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve a metal. *Bacon.*

MENSURABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *mensurable.*] Capacity of being measured.

MEN'SURABLE, *a.* [L. *mensura*, measure. The *n* is probably casual, and the word is the same as *measurable.*] Measurable; capable of being measured.

MEN'SURAL, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

MEN'SURATE, *v. t.* [L. *mensura*, measure.] To measure. [*Lit. us.*]

MENSURA'TION, *n.* The act, process, or art of measuring, or taking the dimensions of any thing.—2. Measure; the result of measuring.—3. The name given to a branch of the application of arithmetic to geometry, which shows how to find any dimension of a figure, or its area, or surface or solidity, &c., by means of the most simple measurements which the case will admit of. It includes the measurement of heights and distances.

MENTA'GRA, *n.* An eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head. It is sometimes called *Sycosis* menti.

MENT'AL, *a.* [It. *mentale;* Fr. *mental;* from L. *mens*, mind.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as, *mental* faculties; *mental* operations; *mental* sight; *mental* taste.

MENT'ALLY, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.

MENTHA. *See* MINT.

MEN'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *mentio*, from Gr. μνεια, from μναω, to put in mind; allied probably to L. *moneo* and *mind.* Mention is a throwing out.] A hint: a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; used chiefly after *make.*

Make no *mention* of other gods; Josh. xxiii.

I will *make mention* of thy righteousness; Ps. lxxi.

Without ceasing I *make mention* of you always in my prayers; Rom. i.

MEN'TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *mentionner.*] To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of *relate, recite*, and *narrate*. I *mentioned* to him a fact that fell under my own observation. In the course of conversation, that circumstance was *mentioned.*

MEN'TIONABLE, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

MEN'TIONED, *pp.* Named; stated.

MEN'TIONING, *ppr.* Naming; uttering.

MENTOR, *n.* [From the counsellor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor

MENTO'RIAL, *a.* [From *Mentor.*] Containing advice or admonition.

MEN'TUM, *n.* [L. the chin.] In *mammalogy*, a term restricted to the anterior and inferior margin of the mandible or lower jaw.

MENU'RA, or MÆNU'RA, *n.* A singular genus of birds inhabiting New South Wales, and belonging to the family Megapodinæ, or Great-foots, Swainson. The only species known is the *Lyre-tail*, *M. superba lyra*, or *paradisea*. Its size is a little less than



Menura superba lyra.

that of a common pheasant. The tail of the male is remarkable for the three sorts of feathers that compose it, and notwithstanding the sombre hues of this bird, the magnificence and peculiar structure of the tail, which imitates the form of an ancient Grecian lyre, give it a superb appearance.

MENYAN'THES, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Gentianaceæ. The plants of this genus possess powerful tonic properties. The *M. trifoliata*, a British aquatic plant, known also by the names of bog-bean, buck-bean, and water-trefoil or marsh-trefoil, is densely creeping and matted so as to render the boggy ground firm where it grows. It is bitter, tonic, and febrifugal. It contains an extractive called menyanthine, which forms a white, transparent, and when highly dried, pulverizable mass of an intense degree of bitterness. An infusion of the leaves is prescribed in rheumatisms and dropsies; they are also used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

MEN'YIE, MEN'ZIE, or MEN'YE, *n.* [*See* MEINE or MENY, and MENIAL.] The persons constituting one family; a company; a band; a retinue; an army; a multitude of things. [*Scotch.*]

MENZIE'SIA, *n.* A genus of North American and British undershrubs, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. *M. polifolia* is the Irish menziesia, a pretty flowering shrub, which grows on mountainous heaths in Mayo and Galway. *M. cærulea*, or Scottish menziesia, scarcely yields in beauty to the former. It is found on the Sow of Athol, a hill not far from Dalwhinnie.

MEPHIT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mephitis*, an
MEPHIT'ICAL, } ill smell.] Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life. *Mephitic* air is nitrogen gas, and *mephitic* acid, carbonic acid.

MEPHI'TIS, } *n.* [L.] Any noxious
MEPH'ITISM, } exhalation, but more

particularly applied to carbonic acid gas.

MERA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *meracus.*] Strong; racy.

MER'CABLE, *a.* [L. *mercor.*] That is to be bought or sold.

MERCANTAN'TE,† *n.* [It. *mercatante.*] A foreign trader.

MER'CANTILE, *a.* [It. and Fr. from L. *mercans*, *mercor*, to buy; Port. and Sp. *mercantil.*] 1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce; as, *mercantile* nations; the *mercantile* class of men.—2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; as, *mercantile* business.

MERCAP'TAN, *n.* A liquid, a compound of hydrogen, carbon, and sulphur, so called from its energetic action on binoxide of mercury (corpus *mercurium captans*). It is also called hydrosulphuret of ethule.

MERCAP'TIDE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic oxide.

MER'CAT,† *n.* [L. *mercatus.*] Market; trade.

MERCA'TOR'S CHART, or PROJECTION. A projection of the surface of the earth *in plano* or upon a plane, so called from Gerrard Mercator, a Flemish geographer. In this chart or projection the meridians, parallels, and rhumbs are all straight lines, the degrees of longitude being everywhere increased so as to be equal to one another, while the degrees of latitude are also increased in the same proportion.—*Mercator's sailing*, the method of computing the course of sailing on the principles of Mercator's chart; or the art of finding on a plane the motion of a ship upon any assigned course, that shall be true as well in longitude and latitude, as distance.

MER'CENARILY, *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

MER'CENARINESS, *n.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; regard to hire or reward.

MER'CENARY, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire;* L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages; *mercor*, to buy.] 1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; as, a *mercenary* prince or judge.—2. Hired; purchased by money; as, *mercenary* services; *mercenary* soldiers.—3. Sold for money; as, *mercenary* blood.—4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish; as, a *mercenary* disposition.—5. Contracted from motives of gain; as, a *mercenary* marriage.

MER'CENARY, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

MER'CER, *n.* [Fr. *mercier;* It. *merciajo;* from L. *merx*, wares, commodities.] One who deals in silks; as, a silk *mercer;* a general *mercer* sells woollens, linens, cottons, &c.

MER'CERSHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MER'CERY, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie;* It. *merceria.*] The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; as, silks and woollen cloths, &c.; trade of mercers.

MER'CHAND,† *v. i.* [Fr. *marchander.*] To trade.

MER'CHANDISE, *n.* [Fr. from *marchand*, a merchant, or *marchander*, to cheapen.] 1. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. But provisions daily sold in market, horses, cattle, and fuel are not usually included in the term, and real estate never.—2. Trade; traffic; commerce.

MER'CHANDISE, *v. i.* To trade; to carry on commerce.

MER'CHANDISING, *a.* Trading.

MER'CHANDRY,† *n.* Trade; commerce.

MER'CHANT, *n.* [Fr. *marchand;* Sp. *merchante;* Arm. *marchadour;* from L. *mercor*, to buy.] 1. A man who traffics or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—2. In *popular usage*, any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods.—3.† A ship in trade.

MER'CHANT,† *v. i.* To trade.

MER'CHANTABLE, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat or timber.

MER'CHANTLIKE, or MER'CHANTLY, *a.* Like a merchant.

MER'CHANTMAN, *n.* A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.

MER'CIABLE,† *a.* Merciful.

MER'CIFUL, *a.* [from *mercy.*] Having or exercising mercy; compassionate; tender; disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offences; unwilling to punish for injuries; *applied appropriately to the Supreme Being.*

The Lord passed by before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth; Exod. xxxiv.

2. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel. A *merciful* man will be *merciful* to his beast.

MER'CIFULLY, *adv.* With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.

MER'CIFULNESS, *n.* Tenderness toward offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive.

MER'CIFY,† *v. t.* To pity.

MER'CILESS, *a.* Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; as, a *merciless* tyrant.—2. Not sparing; as, the *merciless* waves or tempest.

MER'CILESSLY, *adv.* In a manner void of mercy or pity; cruelly.

MER'CILESSNESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

MERCU'RIAL, *a.* [from *Mercury;* L. *mercurialis.*] 1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigour; as, a *mercurial* youth; a *mercurial* nation.—2. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing quicksilver, or consisting of mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations or medicines.—*Mercurial thermometer*, a thermometer filled with mercury, in distinction from a spirit thermometer.—3. Giving intelligence.

MERCU'RIAL, *n.* A sprightly person.

MERCU'RIALIST, *n.* One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

MERCU'RIALIZE,† *v. i.* To be humourous or fantastic.

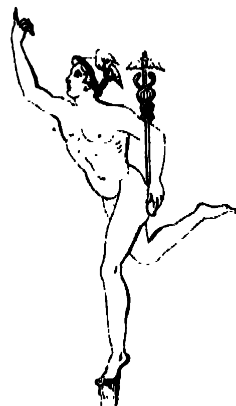
MERCU'RIALIZE, *v. t.* In *med.*, to affect the system with mercury.

MER'CURIED, *pp.* Washed with a preparation of mercury.

MERCURIFICA'TION, *n.* In *metallurgic chem.*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.—2. The act of mixing with quicksilver.

MERCU'RIFY, *v. t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals, which it is said may be done by a large lens, the intense heat of which expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterwards condensed.

MER'CURY, *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, from *Merces.*] 1. In *myth.*, the son of Jupiter and Maïa, the god of eloquence, of commerce, and of robbers, called by the



Mercury, after Giovanni di Bologna.

Greeks *Hermes.* He was the messenger, herald, and ambassador of Jupiter. In antiquity, there were several persons or deities of this name.—2. Quicksilver, a metal whose specific gravity is greater than that of any other metal, except platinum, gold, and tungsten, being 13.56, or thirteen times and a half heavier than water. It is the only metal which is liquid at common temperatures. It freezes at a temperature of 39° or 40° below the zero of Fahrenheit; that is, at a temperature of 71° or 72° below the freezing point of water. Under a heat of 660°, it rises in fumes and is gradually converted into a red oxide. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere, and in thermometers to determine the temperature of the air, for which purposes it is well adapted by its expansibility, and the extensive range between its freezing and boiling points. Preparations of this metal are among the most powerful poisons, and are extensively used as medicines. The preparation called calomel, is a most efficacious deobstruent. Another valuable preparation is corrosive sublimate. From the fluid state in which mercury exists it readily combines with most of the metals, to which, if in sufficient quantity, it imparts a degree of fusibility or softness: these compounds are termed *amalgams.* [*See* AMALGAM.] Mercury is chiefly found in the state of sulphuret, but it is also found native. The chief mines of mercury are in Spain, but it is also found in Germany, Italy, China, and Peru.—3. Heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities.—4. A genus of plants, the Mercurialis, of several species, belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. Two species, *M. perennis*, or perennial mercury, and *M. annua*, or annual mercury, are British plants; the former is poisonous, and very common in hedges. It is also called Dog's mercury.—5. In the *solar system*, the planet nearest to the sun. It is only visible to the naked eye in the evening, when it is to the east of the sun, and near its greatest distance or elongation

from the sun. Similarly, it is only visible in the morning before sunrise, when it is near its greatest elongation westward of the sun. Its phases cannot be seen without a telescope. Its apparent diameter varies from 5 to 12 seconds; the real diameter is about 3140 miles. Its bulk is to that of the earth as 63 to 1000. It revolves on an axis (the inclination of which to the ecliptic is not determined) in 24 h. 5′ 28.3″. The mean sidereal revolution is performed in 87.969258 mean solar days. It has seven times the light and heat of the earth. Mean distance from the sun 36 millions of miles.—6. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication, and in some cases, the carrier of a newspaper or pamphlet.—7. A messenger; an intelligencer.

MER′CURY, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury.

MER′CURY GOOSE-FOOT, *n.* One of the common names given to *Chenopodium bonus henricus.* [*See* CHENOPODIUM.]

MER′CURY'S FINGER, *n.* Wild saffron.

MER′CY, *n.* [Fr. *merci;* Norm. *merce, meer,* or *mers;* supposed to be a contraction of L. *misericordia.* But qu. Eth. *mehera,* to pity.] 1. That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves; the disposition that tempers justice, and induces an injured person to forgive trespasses and injuries, and to forbear punishment, or inflict less than law or justice will warrant. In this sense, there is perhaps no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy.* That which comes nearest to it is *grace.* It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity, or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only toward offenders. *Mercy* is a distinguishing attribute of the Supreme Being.

> The Lord is long-suffering and of great *mercy,* forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty; Num. xiv.

2. An act or exercise of mercy or favour. It is a *mercy* that they escaped.

> I am not worthy of the least of all thy *mercies;* Gen. xxxii.

3. Pity; compassion manifested toward a person in distress.

> And he said, He that showed *mercy* on him; Luke x.

4. Clemency and bounty.

> *Mercy* and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by *mercy;* Prov. xxviii.

5 Charity, or the duties of charity and benevolence.

> I will have *mercy* and not sacrifice; Matt. ix.

6. Grace; favour; 1 Cor. vii.; Jude 2.
7. Eternal life, the fruit of mercy; 2 Tim. i.—8. Pardon.

> I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart. *Dryden.*

9. The act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected. The prisoner cried for *mercy.*—*To be* or *to lie at the mercy of,* to have no means of self-defence, but to be dependent for safety on the mercy or compassion of another, or in the power of that which is irresistible; as, to be at the *mercy* of a foe, or of the waves.

MER′CY-SEAT, *n.* The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, and its ends were fixed to two cherubs, whose wings extended forward, and formed a kind of throne for the majesty of God, who is represented in scripture as sitting between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest who consulted him.

MERD, *n.* [Fr. *merde;* L. *merda.*] Ordure; dung.

MERE, *a.* [L. *merus;* It. *mero.*] This or that only; distinct from any thing else.

> From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favour of a nation. *Atterbury.*
> What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd
> To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind? *Pope.*

2. Absolute; entire.

MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mære* or *mere,* a pool, lake, or the sea; L. *mare.* *See* MOOR.] A pool or lake.

MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mære, gemæra;* Gr. μειρω, to divide, or Russ. *miryu,* to measure.] A boundary; used chiefly in the compound, *mere-stone.*

MERE,† *v. t.* To divide, limit, or bound.

MERELY, *adv.* Purely; only; solely; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose.

> Prize not your life for other ends
> Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MERETRI′′CIOUS, *a.* [L. *meretricius,* from *meretrix,* a prostitute.] 1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as is practised by harlots; as, *meretricious* arts. —2. Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; false; as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

MERETRI′′CIOUSLY, *adv.* In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements.

MERETRI′′CIOUSNESS, *n.* The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements.

MERGAN′SER, *n.* [Sp. *mergansar,* from L. *mergo,* to dive.] A water-fowl of the genus Mergus; called also *goosander.* [*See* MERGUS.]



Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator).

MERGE, *v. t.* [L. *mergo.*] To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up.

> The plaintiff became the purchaser and *merged* his term in the fee. *Kent.*

MERGE, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost. [*Law term.*]

MERG′ED, *pp.* Immersed; swallowed up.

MERG′ER, *n.* [L. *mergo,* to merge.] In *law,* a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater; as when a reversion in fee simple descends to or is purchased by a tenant of the same estate for years, the term for years is *merged,* lost, annihilated in the inheritance or fee simple estate.

MERG′ING, *ppr.* Causing to be swallowed up; immersing; sinking.

MER′GUS, *n.* [L.] A Linnæan genus of anserine birds, characterized by a beak thinner and more cylindrical than that of the ducks, and having each mandible armed at its margins with small pointed teeth, directed backwards, like a saw; the upper mandible being curved down at its extremity. The goosander, or merganser, is an example.

MERID′IAN, *n.* [Fr. *méridien;* It. *meridiano;* L. *meridies.* Qu. Ir. *mir,* a part; Gr. μειρω, to divide. Varro testifies that this word was originally *medidies* (mid-day), and that he had seen it so written on a sun-dial.] 1. In *astr.* and *geography,* a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western. Every place on the globe has its *meridian,* and when the sun arrives at this circle, it is mid-day or noon, whence the name. This circle may be considered to be drawn on the surface of the earth, or it may be considered as a great circle in the heavens passing through the celestial poles, and in the same plane with the terrestrial meridian, in which case it is called a *celestial meridian.*—2. Mid-day; noon.—3. The highest point; as, the *meridian* of life; the *meridian* of power or of glory.—4. The particular place or state, with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others. We say, a book is adapted to the *meridian* of France or Italy; a measure is adapted to the *meridian* of London.—*First meridian,* that from which all the others are reckoned, counting eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned. This meridian is altogether arbitrary, and hence different nations fix it differently. The British reckon from the meridian of Greenwich; the French from that of Paris; the Americans from that of Washington, &c.—*Meridian line,* an arch or part of the meridian of the place, terminated each way by the horizon. The fixing of a meridian line on the earth's surface is of the greatest importance in astronomy, geography, dialling, &c.—*Meridian of a globe,* the brazen circle in which it turns, and by which it is supported. Meridian lines are also traced on the globe itself, usually at 15° distance.—*Meridian altitude of the sun or stars,* their altitude when on the meridian of the place where they are observed.—*Meridian line on a dial,* the same as the 12 o'clock hour-line.—*Magnetic meridian,* a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.

MERID′IAN, *a.* Being on the meridian or at mid-day; as, the *meridian* sun.—2. Pertaining to the meridian or to mid-day; as, the sun's *meridian* heat or splendour.—3. Pertaining to the highest point; as, the hero enjoyed his *meridian* glory.—4. Pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

MERID′IONAL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to the meridian.—2. Southern.—3. Southerly; having a southern aspect. *Meridional distance* is the departure from the meridian, or easting or westing.—*Meridional parts, miles, or minutes,* in *navigation,* the parts of the increased or enlarged meridian in Mercator's chart. The *meridional* parts or distances are computed to every minute of the quadrant (a minute being equivalent to a nautical mile), and inserted in tables.

MERIDIONAL′ITY, *n.* The state of being in the meridian.—2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

MERID'IONALLY, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

MER'ILS, *n.* A boy's play, called five-penny morris.

MERİNO, *a.* [Sp. *merino*, applied to sheep moving from pasture to pasture.] Denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool, or the cloth made from it.

MERİNO, *n.* A stuff manufactured from merino wool, and used for female dresses.

MERİNO SHEEP, *n.* A breed of sheep till lately peculiar to Spain, but now reared in Saxony, England, and more particularly Australia, chiefly for the fineness of their wool. The Spanish



Merino Sheep.

word *merino* signifies an overseer of pasture lands; and is applied to this breed of sheep, because in Spain they are kept in immense flocks under a system of shepherds, with a chief as a head, and with a general right of pasturage all over the kingdom.

MER'IT, *n.* [L. *meritum*, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve; Fr. *mérite*.] 1. Desert; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honour or reward; worth; any performance or worth which claims regard or compensation; *applied to morals, to excellence in writing, or to valuable services of any kind.* Thus we speak of the inability of men to obtain salvation by their own *merits*. We speak of the *merits* of an author; the *merits* of a soldier, &c.—2. Value; excellence; *applied to things;* as, the *merits* of an essay or poem; the *merits* of a painting; the *merits* of an heroic achievement.—3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth. *Prior.*

MER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *mériter;* L. *merito.*] 1. To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honour, or happiness. Watts, by his writings, *merited* the gratitude of the whole Christian world. The faithful labourer *merits* his wages.

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South.*

2. To deserve; to have a just title to. Fidelity *merits* and usually obtains confidence.—3. To deserve, in an ill sense; to have a just title to. Every violation of law *merits* punishment. Every sin *merits* God's displeasure.

MER'ITABLE,† *a.* Deserving of reward.

MER'ITED, *pp.* Earned; deserved.

MER'ITING, *ppr.* Earning; deserving.

MER'IT-MONGER, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward, or depends on merit for salvation.

MERITO'RIOUS, *a.* [It. *meritorio;* Fr. *méritoire.*] Deserving of reward or of notice, regard, fame, or happiness, or of that which shall be a suitable return for services or excellence of any kind. We applaud the *meritorious* services of the labourer, the soldier, and the seaman. We admire the *meritorious* labours of a Watts, a Doddridge, a Carey, and a Martyn. We rely for salvation on the *meritorious* obedience and sufferings of Christ.

MERITO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.

MER'ITORY,† *a.* Deserving of reward.

MER'ITOT, *n.* A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes, or by means of strings of any kind, till they are giddy.

MERK, *n.* An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and four pence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling. [*See* MARK.]—*Merk per ton*, one of the sources of emolument of the eighteen endowed ministers of the city of Edinburgh, consisting of the merk per ton on goods imported into Leith, and the produce of the merk per ton on goods shipped or discharged at Port Hopeton. [*See* ANNUITY TAX, under TAX.]

MER'KIN, *n.* In *gunnery*, a mop used in cleaning great guns.

MERLAN'GUS, *n.* A genus of cod fishes, resembling Gadus, but having no cirri.

MERLE, *n.* [L. *merula.*] A blackbird, the *Turdus merula* of Linn., which forms the type of the order *merulidæ*, or family of thrushes, belonging to the dentirostral tribe.

MER'LIN, *n.* [Fr.] A species of hawk of the genus Falco, the *Falco æsalon*



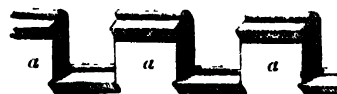
Merlin (Falco æsalon).

of Linn. This species was formerly used in hawking.

MER'LIN, *n.* An early British or Welch bard, said to have had the gift of prophecy. Tradition reports, that he dwelt in a cave, whence he issued pretendedly oracular responses. He flourished in the 5th century. *Merlin's Cave* is a not uncommon name for a public-house in England, having the sign of a wizard, or necromancer.

MER'LING, *n.* The whiting, a small fish; the *Gadus merlangus*, Linn. [*See* GADIDÆ, and WHITING.]

MER'LON, *n.* [It. *merlo;* Fr. *merlon.*] In *fort.*, the plain part of an embattled



Embattled Parapet,—*a, a, a,* Merlons.

parapet between two crenelles or embrasures.

MERLU'CIUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, belonging to the Gadidæ, or family of cod-fish. The hake belongs to this genus.

MER'MAID, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and *maid.*] The sea-woman of fable and poetry, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the *merman*. The cetaceous *dugong* and *manatee*, viewed at a distance in the sea, may have originated the idea of mermen and mermaids. These have their fore fins rudely fashioned like arms and hands, and terminate behind in a fish-like tail. Their nipples are pectoral, and they are often seen ascending to the surface to breathe, clasping their suckling young to the breast.

MEROCE'LE, *n.* A femoral hernia, or a protrusion of the gut at the upper part of the thigh.

ME'ROPS, *n.* A genus of birds called



European Bee-eater (Merops apiaster).

bee-eaters, forming the type of Meropidæ, a family of fissirostral birds.

ME'ROS, } *n.* [Gr.] In *arch.*, the plane
ME'RUS, } surface between the channels of a triglyph.

MER'RILY, *adv.* [from *merry.*] With mirth; with gayety and laughter; jovially. [*See* MIRTH and MERRY.]

Merrily sing and sport and play. *Glanville.*

MER'RIMAKE, *n.* [*merry* and *make.*] A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth.

MER'RIMAKE, *v. i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast.

MER'RIMENT, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter or noise; noisy sports; hilarity; frolic.

MER'RINESS, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter.

MER'RY, *a.* [Sax. *mirige, myrig;* Ar. *maricha*, to be joyful.] 1. Gay and noisy; jovial; exhilarated to laughter.

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation. *Addison.*

They drank and were *merry* with him; Gen. xliii.

2. Causing laughter or mirth; as, a *merry* jest.—3. Brisk; as, a *merry* gale. [*This is the primary sense of the word.*] 4. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful.—*To make merry*, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth; Judges ix.

MERRY-AN'DREW, *n.* A zany; a buffoon; one whose business is to make sport for others; particularly one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. The word originated in one Andrew Borde, a physician to Henry VIII., who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude.

MER'RY-MAKING, *a.* Producing mirth.

Mirth, music, *merry-making* melody
Speed the light hours no more at Holyrood. *Hillhouse.*

MER'RY-MEETING, *n.* A festival; a meeting for mirth.

MER'RY-THOUGHT, *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is sportively broken by two unmarried persons of different sexes, each pulling a side. The one who retains the largest piece is *sure* to wed before the other!

Let him not be breaking *merry-thoughts* under the table with my cousin. *Echard.*

MER'SION, *n.* [L. *mersio*, from *mergo*, to dive or sink.] The act of sinking or plunging under water. But *immersion* is generally used.

MERU'LIUS, *n.* A genus of fungi, deriving its name from *merula*, a blackbird, some of the species being black. One species, *M. lachrymans*, is a common cause of dry-rot.

MESARA'IC, *a.* [Gr. μεσαραιον: μεσος, middle, and αραια, intestines.] The same as *mesenteric*; pertaining to the mesentery.

MESAU'LE. The middle courts of a Greek house.

MESEEMS,† *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *seems.*] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, *meseemed.*

MESEMBRYA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of herbaceous and shrubby plants inhabiting various parts of the world, especially the Cape of Good Hope, where the species are extremely numerous. They are succulent plants with an interior many-celled polyspermous ovary, and a fruit splitting into regular stellate valves. The common ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) is burnt in the Canaries for the sake of its ashes, which the Spaniards use in glass-making, under the name of *Barilla moradera.* The *M. nodiflora* is used in Egypt for the same purpose, and also in the manufacture of morocco leather. *M. emarcidum* is fermented by the Hottentots, and chewed like tobacco. The genus Mesembryanthemum comprehends more than 300 species. These plants are known in this country by the name of Fig-marigold. The seed vessel of one of the species opens into a rose-like form when moistened, and is commonly called the Rose of Jericho.

MESENTER'IC, *a.* [*See* MESENTERY.] Pertaining to the mesentery; as, *mesenteric* glands or arteries.

MES'ENTERY, *n.* [Gr. μεσεντεριον: μεσος, middle, and εντερον, intestine.] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the lumbar vertebræ posteriorly, and to the intestines anteriorly. It is formed of a duplicature of the peritoneum, and contains adipose matter, lacteals, mesenteric glands, lymphatics, and mesenteric arteries, veins, and nerves. Its use is to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

MESH, *n.* [W. *masg*, net-work, a mesh; G. *masche*, a mesh or a stitch.] 1. The opening or space between the threads of a net.—2. The grains or wash of a brewery.

MESH, *v.t.* To catch in a net; to insnare.

MESH'ED, *pp.* Caught in a net; insnaring.

MESH'ING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

MESH'Y, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

ME'SITULE, *n.* A supposed organic radical, of which acetone is a hydrate of the oxide.

MESI'TYLINE, *r.* According to Kane, an oily, colourless liquid, obtained from acetone distilled with half its volume of fuming sulphuric acid.

MES'LIN, or **MAS'LIN**, *n.* [from Fr. *mesler*, *méler*, to mix, or L. *miscellaneus*, from *misceo*, to mix.] A mixture of different sorts of grain.

MESMEREE', *n.* The person to whom mesmerism is communicated.

MES'MERIC, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.

MES'MERISM, *n.* The doctrine of animal magnetism, so named from its author, Frederic Anthony Mesmer, a German physician. In 1778, Mesmer propounded a theory, according to which all the phenomena of life are referred to the motion and agency of a certain universal magnetic fluid, which admits of being influenced by external agents, and especially by magnetic instruments. Wonderful effects were said to have been produced by him and others who co-operated with him, upon animal bodies, and many cures performed by the agency of a certain magnetical apparatus. The use of magnetic instruments is now quite exploded, and the principal means used to produce the effects of mesmerism are such as touching and stroking with the hands, according to rule, breathing on a person, fixing the eye upon him, &c. The mesmerized person must always be of a weaker constitution than the mesmerizer, and, if possible, of a different sex, and must also believe devoutly in the science. The effects produced upon the person to whom mesmerism is communicated, or the *mesmeree*, as he is called, consist partly in bodily sensations, as chilliness, heaviness, flying pains, &c.; partly in a diminished activity of the external senses; partly in fainting, convulsions, sleep, with lively dreams, in which the mesmeree is transported to higher regions, observes the internal organization of his own body, prophesies, gives medical prescriptions, receives inspired views of heaven and hell, purgatory, &c.; reads sealed letters laid on his stomach, and when awakened is totally unconscious of what he has experienced. Six stages or degrees of mesmerism have been enumerated, viz.—the *walking stage*, the stage of *half-sleep*, *mesmeric sleep* or *stupor*, *somnambulism*, *self-contemplation* or *clairvoyance*, *universal illumination*, in which the patient knows what is going on in distant regions, and all that has happened or will happen to those persons with whom he is brought into mesmeric relation, and so forth. More latterly, mesmerism has been associated with phrenology, so that by touching certain organs, the patient, when mesmerized, is made to dance, sing, fight, or steal, &c. The science, as a whole, is utterly unworthy of belief; but there are some facts connected with it, such as the artificial sleep and somnambulism, which are worthy of attention.

MES'MERIZE, *v. t.* To communicate mesmerism.

MES'MERIZER, *n.* The person who communicates mesmerism.

MESNE, *a.* (meen.) [Old Fr.] In *law*, middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person. In this case, he is a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and called the *mesne* lord.—*Mesne process*, that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on some collateral matter; and sometimes it is understood to be the whole process preceding the execution.—*Mesne profits*, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession after the demise of the lessor.

ME'SOCARP, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, the middle part or layer of the pericarp. It is the layer immediately under the epicarp, or outermost covering of the pericarp. It forms the pulpy part of the cherry, peach, &c., and is also green and succulent in the pea until it has attained maturity, when it dries up. It is also termed *sarcocarp*, especially when thick and fleshy.

MES'OCOLON, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and *colon.*] In *anat.*, that part of the mesentery, which, having reached the extremity of the ileum, contracts and changes its name, or that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

ME'SOLABE, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and λαμβανω, to take.] An instrument employed by the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, which were required in the problem of the duplication of the cube.

ME'SOLE, *n.* A mineral found in Sweden and the Faroe Islands. Its colour is white, greyish, or yellowish white; it occurs massive, and globular, or reniform. It is composed of silica, alumina, soda, lime, and water.

MESOLEU'CYS, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and λευκος, white.] A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle.

MES'OLITE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.

MESOLOG'ARITHM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and *logarithm.*] A logarithm of the co-sines and co-tangents. The former is called by Napier an antilogarithm, the latter a differential.

MESOM'ELAS, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and μελας, black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the midst.

MESOPHYL'LUM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and φυλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

MES'OSPERM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος and σπερμα.] In *bot.*, a membrane of a seed synonymous with secundine, the second membrane from the surface.

MESOTHO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, and θωραξ, the chest.] In *entom.*, the anterior segment of the ali-trunk, which bears the anterior pair of wings and the middle pair of legs.

MES'OTYPE, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and τυπος, form, type.] Prismatic zeolite; a mineral divided into three subspecies, fibrous zeolite, natrolite, and mealy zeolite. This is said by some writers to be so named from its property, when transparent, of doubling images. Others say it is a *mean form* between stilbite and analcime.

MESOXAL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by adding a solution of alloxan, drop by drop, to a boiling solution of acetate of lead, by which a mesoxalate of lead is formed. This lead salt is then decomposed by sulphuric acid, and thus the mesoxalic acid is produced. It is very remarkable as a new compound of carbon and oxygen.

MES'PILUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the pomaceous division of the nat. order Rosaceæ. There are two well-known species of Mespilus, the *M. grandiflora*, an ornamental tree, common in shrubberies; and *M. germanica*, or common medlar. [*See* MEDLAR.]

MESPRISE,† *n.* Contempt; *a French word.*

MESS, *n.* [In Fr. *mets* is a mess of meat, perhaps *meat.* In Goth. *mes* is a dish, Ir. *meis.* In Sax. *mese* is a table, Sp. *mesa*, L. *mensa.* But *mets*, mess, is probably a different word.] 1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; as, a *mess* of pottage; a *mess* of herbs; a *mess* of broth.—2. A medley; a mixed mass; a hotch-potch; a quantity.—3. As much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once.—4. In the *army* and *navy*, the whole quantity of food prepared for those officers of the same regiment, garrison, or ship, who eat at the same table. For the furnishing of this provision they are bound to contribute a portion of their pay. The same name is also given to the company of officers who thus eat together.—5. Figuratively, a situation of distress and difficulty. [*Low.*]

MESS, *v. i.* To eat; to feed.—2. To contribute toward the mess or provision of food necessary for meals taken in common; to take meals in common with others, particularly at the table of naval and military men.

MESS, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

MES'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *missus*, *mitto*, to send; Sp. *mensage.*] 1. Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another. We send a servant with a verbal or written *message.*

> The welcome *message* made, was soon receiv'd. *Dryden.*

2. An official communication, written or verbal, sent by the sovereign to either house of parliament. Messages to the commons, to desire any proceeding on their part, are usually written in the sovereign's own hand; those which are sent when a member of the house is put under arrest, on account of the public service, are verbal, and delivered by a minister of the department of service concerned.—3. An official verbal communication from one house of parliament to the other. Messages from the commons to the lords are sent by one member, but will not be received unless eight, at least, attend in all. Messages from lords to commons are sent by two masters in chancery, or, on special occasions, by two judges.

MES'SAGER. [Fr.] A messenger.

MESS'ED, *pp* Associated at the same table.

MESSENGER, *n.* [Fr. *messager*; It. *messaggiere*; Sp. *mensagero.*] 1. One who bears a message or an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation from one person to another, or to a public body; one who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another.—*King's messengers*, certain officers employed under the secretaries of state, who are kept in readiness to carry despatches both at home and abroad.—*Messengers-at-arms*, in *Scotland*, officers appointed by, and under the control of the lyon king-at-arms; they are employed in executing all summonses, and letters of diligence, both in civil and criminal matters.—2. A harbinger; a forerunner; he or that which foreshows.

> Yon gray lines
> That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shak.*

Messenger, in *a ship*, is a large rope used to unmoor or heave up the anchors, by transmitting the efforts of the capstan to the cable.

MESSI'AH, *n.* [Heb. משיח, *meshiah*, anointed.] Christ, the anointed; the Saviour of the world.

> I know that when *Messiah* cometh, who is called Christ, he will tell us all things. Jesus answered her, I that speak to thee am he; John iv.

MESSI'AHSHIP, *n.* The character, state, or office of the Saviour.

> Josephus...whose prejudices were against the *Messiahship* and religion of Jesus. *Buckminster.*

MES'SIEURS, *n.* [Fr. *plur.* of *Monsieur*, my lord.] Sirs; gentlemen.

MESS'-MATE, *n.* An associate in eating; one who eats ordinarily at the same table; a term chiefly used among seamen and soldiers.

MESS'UAGE, *n.* (mes'swage.) [from old Fr. *meson*, *mesonage*, a house, or house-room; *mesuenges*, household. The French now write *maison.*] In *law*, a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings. In *Scots law*, the principal dwelling-house of a barony, in which sense it is synonymous with the English *manor-house.*

MEST'LING, *n.* [Sometimes written *mastlin.*] Yellow metal; brass used for the church vessels and ornaments in the middle ages.

MESYM'NICUM, *n.* A repetition at the end of a stanza.

MET, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Meet.*

ME'TA. [Gr. μετα.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying beyond, over, after, with, between; frequently answering to the Latin *trans*; also, a mark or goal in the Roman circus.

METAB'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. from μετα, beyond, and βαινω, to go.] In *rhet.*, transition; a passing from one thing to another.

METAB'OLA, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and βολη, a casting.] In *med.*, a change of air, time, or disease. [*Lit. us.*]

METABOL'IANS, *n.* [Gr. μεταβολη, change.] A sub-class of insects, including all those which undergo a metamorphosis.

METACARP'AL, *a.* [from *metacarpus.*] Belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARP'US, *n.* [Gr. μετακαρπιον: μετα, beyond, and καρπος, the wrist.] In *anat.*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

METACEN'TRE, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and centre.] A point in a floating body, the position of which, relative to that of the centre of gravity, determines the conditions for the stability or instability of the equilibrium of that body. [*See* EQUILIBRIUM.]

METACE'TONE, *n.* A substance obtained by distilling an intimate mixture of 1 part of sugar and 8 parts of finely powdered quicklime. It is a colourless liquid having a pleasant odour.

METACHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and χρονος, time.] An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time.

MET'ACISM, *n.* A defect in pronouncing the letter *m.*

METAGALL'IC ACID, *n.* [Gr. μετα, and gallic.] When gallic acid is rapidly heated up to about 480°, carbonic acid and water are evolved, and a black product remains, soluble in the alkalies, and forming insoluble compounds with many of the metallic oxides. This product has been termed *metagallic acid*, and also *melangallic acid.*

ME'TAGE, *n.* [from *mete.*] Measurement of coal; price of measuring.

METAGRAM'MATISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and γραμμα, a letter.] *Anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, is the transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named.

MET'AL, *n.* (met'l.) [Fr. from L. *metallum*; Gr. μεταλλον: Sw. and G. *metall*; Ir. *miotal*; W. *mettel.*] 1. A simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, capable, when in the state of an oxide, of uniting with acids and forming with them metallic salts. Many of the metals are also malleable or extensible by the hammer, and some of them extremely ductile. Metals are mostly fossil, sometimes found native or pure, but more generally combined with other matter. Some metals are more malleable than others, and this circumstance gave rise to the distinction of metals and semi-metals; a distinction little regarded at the present day. Recent discoveries have enlarged the list of the metals; the whole number now recognized is 43. Their names are as follows:—1. platinum; 2. gold; 3. silver; 4. palladium; 5. mercury; 6. copper; 7. iron; 8. tin; 9. lead; 10. nickel; 11. cadmium; 12. zinc; 13. bismuth; 14. antimony; 15 manganese or manganesium; 16. cobalt; 17. tellurium; 18. arsenic; 19. chromium; 20. molybdenum; 21. tungsten; 22. columbium; 23. selenium, but it is doubtful whether this substance should rank as a metal; 24. osmium; 25. rhodium; 26. iridium; 27. uranium; 28. titanium; 29. cerium; 30. potassium; 31. sodium; 32. lithium; 33. calcium; 34. barium; 35. strontium; 36. magnesium; 37. yttrium; 38. glucinium; 39. aluminium; 40. zirconium; 41. lantanium; 42. thorinum or thorium; 43. vanadium. The first twelve are malleable, and so are the 30th, 31st, and 32nd, in their congealed state. The first sixteen yield oxides, which are neutral salifiable bases. The metals 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 are acidifiable by combination with oxygen. Of the oxides of the rest up to the 30th little is known. The remaining metals form, with oxygen, the alkaline and earthy bases.—2. Workers in glass, pottery, &c., give the name of *metal* to the material on which they operate.—*Road metal*, stones broken small, used in forming the surface of highways on the principles of Macadam; ballasting.—3. Courage; spirit; so written by mistake for *Mettle.*

METAL'DEHYDE, *n.* A substance into which aldehyde is partially converted when kept at the ordinary temperature. It forms long, hard, four-sided prisms.

METALEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταληψις, participation; μετα, beyond, and λαμβανω, to take.] In *rhet.*, the continuation of

a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it; as, "In one Cæsar there are many Mariuses." Here Marius, by a synecdoche or antonomasy, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public.

METALEP'TIC, or METALEP'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.—2. Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.

METALEP'TICALLY, *adv.* By transposition.

METAL'LIC, METAL'LICAL, *a.* [*metallicus.*] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal; as, a *metallic* substance; *metallic* ore; *metallic* brightness.—*Metallic beds*, beds consisting of iron ore; these are often of considerable thickness, interposed between rocks of gneiss, slate, and mica slate.—*Metallic lustre.* One of the most conspicuous properties of metals is a particular brilliancy which they possess, and which has been called the *metallic lustre.*—*Metallic ore*, the name given to metals existing in the state of an oxide, or a salt, or united with a combustible. This term is, by analogy, extended to the native metals and alloys.—*Metallic oxide*, a metal combined with any proportion of oxygen, provided it do not possess the properties of an acid.—*Metallic salts*, those salts which have a metallic oxide for their base; as carbonate of lead.—*Metallic veins*, veins or fissures in rocks filled with metallic substances.

METALLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing metals; as, *metalliferous* deposits; *metalliferous* districts; *metalliferous* veins, &c.

METAL'LIFORM, *a.* Having the form of metals: like metal.

MET'ALLINE, *a.* Pertaining to a metal consisting of metal.—2. Impregnated with metal; as, *metalline* water.

MET'ALLING, *ppr.* Forming the surface of a roadway of small stones.

MET'ALLIST, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

METALLIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties.

MET'ALLIZE, *v. t.* To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.

MET'ALLIZED, *pp.* Formed into metal.

MET'ALLIZING, *ppr.* Forming into metal.

METALLOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον, metal, and γραφη, description.] An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances.

MET'ALLOID, *n.* [*metal*, and Gr. ειδος.] A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths, and also to the inflammable non-metallic bodies, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.

METALLOID'AL, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a metal.

MET'ALLURGIC, *a.* [See METALLURGY.] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.—*Metallurgic chem.*, that part of chemistry which teaches the combinations and analyses of metals.

MET'ALLURGIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine, and prepare metals for use.

MET'ALLURGY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον, metal, and εργον, work.] The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, and parting them. Gilding is also a branch of *metallurgy.* But in a more limited and usual sense, *metallurgy* is the operation of separating metals from their ores. [*See* ELECTRO-METALLURGY.] The French include in metallurgy the art of drawing metals from the earth.

MET'ALMAN, *n.* A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

METAMARGAR'IC ACID, *n.* An acid which, along with other four acids, is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on olive oil. It is a white solid, which crystallizes on cooling. The other four acids are *metoleic, hydromargaritic, hydroleic,* and *hydromargaric acids.*

METAMECO'NIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. μετα, and meconic.] An acid produced by boiling the aqueous solution of meconic acid. It is the same as *komenic acid.*

METAMORPH'IC, METAMORPH'OSIC, *a.* [*See* METAMORPHOSE.] Changing the form; transforming.—*Metamorphic rocks*, in *geol.*, a term proposed for such hypogene rocks as are stratified, or altered by stratification; any stratified primary rock may be termed *metamorphic.*

METAMORPH'OSE, *v. t.* [Gr. μεταμορφοω: μετα, over, beyond, and μορφη, form.] To change into a different form; to transform; particularly, to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal. The ancients pretended that Jupiter was *metamorphosed* into a bull, and Lycaon into a wolf.

> And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden.*

METAMORPH'OSED, *pp.* Changed into a different form.

METAMORPH'OSER, *n.* One that transforms or changes the shape.

METAMORPH'OSING, *ppr.* Changing the shape.

METAMORPH'OSIS, *n.* Change of form or shape; transformation; particularly, a change in the form of being; a term applied in *entom.* to the change of form which metabolian insects and some other animals undergo in passing from one stage of existence to another. In each of these stages they manifest different habits and have a different organization. The three stages of a lepidopterous insect are *larva, pupa,* and *imago.*—*Metamorphosis of organs,* in *the vegetable kingdom,* consists in the adaptation of one and the same organ to several different purposes; connected with which are changes in size, colour, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these progressively. [*See* MORPHOLOGY.]—2. Any change of form or shape.

METAMORPHOS'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis.

MET'APHOR, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορα, from μεταφερω, to transfer; μετα, over, and φερω, to carry.] A short similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word; or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison. Thus, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a similitude or comparison. So when I say, "the soldiers were lions in combat," I use a metaphor; but when I say, "the soldiers fought like lions," I use a similitude. In *metaphor*, the similitude is contained in the name; a man is a *fox*, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man *bridles* his anger, that is, restrains it as a bridle restrains a horse. Beauty *awakens* love or tender passions; opposition *fires* courage.

METAPHOR'IC, METAPHOR'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; as, a *metaphorical* use of words; a *metaphorical* expression; a *metaphorical* sense.

METAPHOR'ICALLY, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

MET'APHORIST, *n.* One that makes metaphors.

METAPHOSPHO'RIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. μετα, and phosphoric.] A term by which some chemists designate the dry flaky acid obtained by burning phosphorus under a bell glass of air or oxygen. It unites with bases forming metaphosphates.

MET'APHRASE, *n.* [Gr. μεταφρασις: μετα, over, according to or with, and φρασις, phrase.] A verbal translation; a version or translation of one language into another, word for word. It stands opposed to *paraphrase.*

MET'APHRAST, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

METAPHRAST'IC, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

METAPHYS'IC, METAPHYS'ICAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* METAPHYSICS.] Pertaining or relating to metaphysics; abstract; general; existing only in thought, and not in reality.—2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as, *metaphysical* reasoning.—3.† Preternatural or supernatural, as *metaphysical* aid.

METAPHYS'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

METAPHYSI'CIAN, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

METAPHYS'ICS, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. μετα, after, and φυσικη, physics. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies, *physics*, as the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.] The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence. This science comprehends *ontology*, or the science which treats of the nature, essence, and qualities, or attributes of being; *cosmology*, the science of the world, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and of motion; *anthroposophy*, which treats of the powers of man, and the motions by which life is produced; *psychology*, which treats of the intellectual soul; *pneumatology*, or the science of spirits or angels, &c. *Metaphysical theology*, called by Leibnitz and others *theodicy*, treats of the existence of God, his essence, and attributes. These divisions of the science of metaphysics, which prevailed in the ancient schools, are now not much re-

garded. The natural division of things that exist is into body and mind, things material and immaterial. The former belong to physics, and the latter to the science of metaphysics. In modern times the word *metaphysics* has been variously applied, and seems to assume quite a distinct meaning as employed by different authors. In this country it is usually applied to denote the philosophy of mind as distinguished from that of matter. This science treats of the association of ideas, memory, and various phenomena of mind; and as it consists merely in collecting facts, and making experiments like any other experimental science, its possibility is no more questionable than that of chemistry or electricity. The philosophy of mind, as an experimental science, has been chiefly treated by modern Scotch philosophers.

MET'APLASM, *n.* [Gr. μεταπλασμος, transformation; μετα, over, and πλασσω, to form.] In *gram.*, a general term comprehending all those figures of diction which consist in alterations of the letters or syllables of a word, taking place in three ways; by augmentation, diminution, or immutation. An augmentation at the beginning is termed *prosthesis*, in the middle *epenthesis*, at the end *paragoge*, to which may be added *diæresis*. Diminution at the beginning is termed *aphæresis*, in the middle *syncope*, at the end *apocope*, by contraction of two vowels, *synæresis*, or *crasis*. Immutation includes *antithesis* and *metathesis*.

METAS'TASIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταστασις, mutation; μετα, over, and ιστημι, to place.] A translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution.

METATARS'AL, *a.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARS'US, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and ταρσος, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

METATH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταθεσις: μετα, over, and τιθημι, to set.] 1. Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed; as *pistris* for *pristis*.—2. In *med.*, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

METATHO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and θωραξ, the chest.] In *entom.*, the third and last segment of the thorax, the second being called *mesothorax*.

MET'ATOME, *n.* [Gr. μετα and τεμνω: L. *metatus*, measured.] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

META'YER, *n.* [Fr.] A cultivator who farms land on the system of a *métairie*; that is, who tills the soil for a landholder, on condition of receiving half its produce, the owner furnishing stock, tools, &c.

METE, *v. t.* [Sax. *metan*, *ametan*, *gemetan*; G. *messen*; L. *metior*; Gr. μετρεω: W. *meidrawj*; Ch. and Heb. מדד, *madad*, to measure; Ar *madda*, to extend. *See* MEASURE.] To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions, or capacity, by any rule or standard. [*Obsolescent*.]

METE, *n.* [Sax. *mitta*.] Measure; limit; boundary; used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase, *metes and bounds*.

METED, *pp.* Measured.

METEMP'SYCHOSE, *v. t.* To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετεμψυχωσις: μετα, beyond, and ψυχωσις, animation, life; ψυχοω, to animate.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body. Pythagoras and his followers held that after death the souls of men pass into other bodies, and this doctrine still prevails in some parts of Asia, particularly in India.

METEMPTO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, after, and πιπτω, to fall.] In *chronology*, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the *proemptosis*, or the addition of a day every 300 years, and another every 2400 years.

ME'TEOR, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος, sublime, lofty.] A name given to any phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature, which has its origin in the atmosphere. Meteors are of various kinds. Some are produced simply by a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmospheric fluid, and are called *aerial meteors*, as whirlwinds, tornadoes, &c. Dew, fogs, hail, rain, snow, vapours, &c., are called *aqueous meteors*. A third class of meteors are caused by the action of the aqueous particles dispersed in the atmosphere on the rays of light, such as halos, mirage, fata morgana, parhelia, rainbow. These are called *luminous meteors*. A fourth class are the *igneous meteors*, such as aerolites, aurora borealis, fire balls, lightning, shooting-stars, &c.

METEOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors.—2. Proceeding from a meteor; as, *meteoric* stones.—*Meteoric iron*, native iron composed of nickel and iron, the proportion of nickel varying from one to nearly ten per cent. Meteoric iron is unlike any substance of earthly origin, and hence it has been supposed to have fallen from the air.

ME'TEORITE, *n.* A solid substance or body falling from the high regions of the atmosphere.

ME'TEORIZE,† *v. i.* To ascend in vapours.

ME'TEOROLITE, *n.* A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter which falls to the earth after the displosion of a luminous meteor or fire-ball; called also aerolite.

METEOROLOG'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
METEOROLOG'ICAL, } ing to the atmosphere and its phenomena. A *meteorological* table or register is an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness, or moisture, winds, &c., ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, and other *meteorological* instruments.

METEOROL'OGIST, *n.* A person skilled in meteors; one who studies the phenomena of meteors, or keeps a register of them.

METEOROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος, lofty, and λογος, discourse.] The science of meteors, or the science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere. Under the term meteorology it is now usual to include, not merely the observation of the accidental phenomena, to which the name of meteor is applied, but every terrestrial as well as atmospherical phenomenon, whether accidental or permanent, depending on the action of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism. In this extended signification, meteorology comprehends climatology, and the greater part of physical geography; and its object is to determine the diversified and incessantly changing influences of the four great agents of nature, now named, on land, in the sea, and in the atmosphere.

METEOROM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος, a meteor, and μαντεια, divination.] A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thunder and lightning; held in high estimation by the Romans.

ME'TEOROSCOPE, *n.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.

METEOROS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος, lofty, and σκοπεω, to view.] That part of astronomy which treats of heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c.

METE'OROUS, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

ME'TER, *n.* [from *mete*.] One who measures; an instrument or apparatus that measures; used in compounds, as in coal-*meter*, land *meter*, gas-*meter*, water-*meter*.

METEWAND,† *n.* [*mete* and *wand*.] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure.

METEYARD,† *n.* [Sax. *metgeard*.] A yard, staff, or rod, used as a measure. [We now use *yard*.]

METHEG'LIN, *n.* [W. *mezyglin*, according to Owen, from W. *mezyg*, a physician, and *llyn*, water, a medicinal liquor. But *mez* is mead, and *mezu* is to be strong or able.] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices.

METHINKS, *v. impers. pp. methought.* [*me* and *think*.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. *Me* is here in the dative. The word is not antiquated, but is not elegant.

METHI'ONIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from a saturated solution of ether with anhydrous sulphuric acid. It is a very sour liquid, and forms, with baryta, a salt called methionate of baryta.

METH'OD, *n.* [L. *methodus*; Gr. μεθοδος: μετα, with, and οδος, way.] 1. A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas; the natural or regular disposition of separate things or parts; convenient order for transacting business, or for comprehending any complicated subject. Without *method*, business of any kind will fall into confusion. To carry on farming to advantage, to keep accounts correctly, *method* is indispensable.—In *logic* and *rhetoric*, method is used to signify the art or rule of disposing ideas in such a manner that they may be easily comprehended, either in order to discover the truth or to demonstrate it to others. Method is essential to science, and gives to knowledge its scientific character.—2. Way; manner. Let us know the nature of the disease, and the *method* of cure.—3. Classification; arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics; as, the *method* of Theophrast; the *method* of Ray; the Linnæan *method*. In natural arrangements a distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system*. *System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate, and founded on more general relations. Thus we say, the *natural method*, and the *artificial* or *sexual system* of Lin-

mens, though the latter is not a perfect system.

METHOD'IC, } *a.* Arranged in convenient order; disposed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical operations; as, the *methodical* arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments; a *methodical* treatise; *methodical* accounts.
METHOD'ICAL, }

METHOD'ICALLY, *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

METH'ODISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of Christians called *Methodists.*

METH'ODIST, *n.* One that observes method.—2. One of a sect of Christians, founded by Morgan, or rather by John Wesley, and so called from the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules.—3. A physician who practises by method or theory.—4. In *the cant of irreligious men*, a person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.

METHODIS'TIC, *a.* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.

METHODIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to method, or the Methodists.
METHODIS'TICAL, }

METHODIST'ICALLY, *adv.* As a Methodist.

METH'ODIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained in the works of a good critic. *Spectator.*

METH'ODIZED, *pp.* Reduced to method.

METH'ODIZING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

METHOUGHT, *pret.* of *Methinks.* It seemed to me; I thought.

ME'THULE, *n.* The name given to the hypothetical radical of pyroxylic spirit and its combinations. It is analogous to ethule in its chemical characters, but differs essentially from it in its composition. It forms compounds with oxygen, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

ME'THYLAL, *n.* When a mixture of pyroxylic spirit, hyperoxide of manganese, and sulphuric acid is distilled, a peculiar liquid is obtained, which has been named *formomethylal.* By mixing this liquid with water, and distilling with potash ley, another product is obtained; and by saturating this with solid caustic potash, an ethereal liquid of an agreeable odour is separated. This is called *methylal.*

ME'THYLENE, *n.* [Gr. μεθυ, wine, and ὑλη, wood.] A hydro-carbon, which forms the basis of alcohol of wood, or pyroxylic spirit.

ME'TIC, *n.* [Gr. μετοικος: μετα, and οικος, house.] In ancient *Greece*, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place.

METIC'ULOUS,† *a.* [L. *meticulosus.*] Timid.

ME'TOCHE, *n.* [Probably from μετεχω, to partition.] In *arch.*, the interval between the dentils in the Ionic entablature.

METOLE'IC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on oelic acid. It is a liquid.

METON'IC CYCLE, } *n.* The cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer, Meton the Athenian.
METON'IC YEAR, }

METONYM'IC, } *a.* [*See* METONYMY.] Used by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another.
METONYM'ICAL, }

METONYM'ICALLY, *adv.* By putting one word for another.

MET'ONYMY, *n.* [Gr. μετωνυμια: μετα, over, beyond, and ονομα, name.] In *rhet.*, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other; as when we substitute the effect for the cause, the author for his writings, the inventor for the thing invented, &c.; as when we say, "a man keeps a good *table*," instead of good *provisions.* "We read *Virgil*," that is, his *poems* or *writings.* "They have *Moses* and the *prophets*," that is, their *books* or *writings.* A man has a clear *head*, that is, *understanding, intellect;* a warm *heart*, that is, *affections.* Metaphor is used for the generic name, both of figure, of metaphor strictly, and of synecdoche.

METOPE, *n.* (met'opy.) [Gr. μετοπη: μετα, with, near, or by, and οπη, an aperture or hollow.] In *arch.*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.



Metope.

METOPOS'COPIST, *n.* [infra.] One versed in physiognomy.

METOPOS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. μετωπον, the forehead, and σκοπεω, to view.] The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features or the lines of the face.

ME'TRE, *n* (me'ter.) [Sax. *metre;* Fr. *mètre;* L. *metrum;* Gr. μετρον, from μετρεω, to measure.] Measure; verse; that quality of verse by which it is to the ear distinguishable from prose; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long and short syllables in verse. *Hexameter* is a *metre* of six feet; *pentameter*, of five.

ME'TRE, } *n.* A French measure of length, equal to $39\frac{37}{100}$ English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.
ME'TRE, }

MET'RICAL, *a.* [L. *metricus;* Fr. *métrique.*] 1. Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables.—2. Consisting of verses; as, *metrical* compositions.

MET'RICALLY, *adv.* According to poetic measure.

ME'TRIST, } *n.* A composer of verses.
METRI''CIAN, }

METROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μετρον, measure, and λογος, discourse.] 1. A discourse on measures or mensuration; the description of measures.—2. An account of measures, or the science of weights and measures.

MET'RONOME, *n.* [Gr. μετρον, measure, and νομος, a law; or νομη, a division.] A very ingenious instrument, consisting of a pendulum, the point of suspension of which is between the extremities; invented and introduced in Austria about the year 1814, for the purpose of determining, by its vibrations, the movement, that is, the quickness or slowness, of musical compositions. There is a sliding weight attached to the pendulum rod, by the shifting of which, up or down, the vibrations may be made slower or quicker.

METRON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. μετρεω, to measure, and νομη, division.] The measuring of time by an instrument.

METROP'OLIS, *n.* [L. from Gr. μητροπολις: μητηρ, mother, and πολις, city. It has no plural.] Literally, the mother-city, that is, the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country, as Paris in France, Madrid in Spain, London in Great Britain.

METROPOL'ITAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or to the mother church; residing in the chief city.

METROPOL'ITAN, *n.* The bishop of the mother church; an archbishop.

METROP'OLITE,† *n.* A metropolitan.

METROPOL'ITIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis; chief or principal of cities; archiepiscopal.
METROPOLIT'ICAL, }

METTLE, *n.* (met'l.) [usually supposed to be corrupted from *metal.* But it may be from W. *mezwl* or *methwl*, mind, connected with *mezu*, to be able, and coinciding with the root of the Eng. *moody;* D. *moed*, courage, heart, spirit; G. *muth*, mind, courage; mettle; Sax. *mod;* Goth. *mod*, angry. The Sax. *modig*, L. *animus, animosus*, furnish an analogy in point. The radical sense of *mind* is to advance, to push forward, whence the sense of briskness, ardour.] Spirit; constitutional ardour; that temperament which is susceptible of high excitement. It is not synonymous with *courage*, though it may be accompanied with it, and is sometimes used for it.

The winged courser, like a generous horse, Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*

MET'TLED, *a* High spirited; ardent; full of fire.

MET'TLESOME, *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardour; brisk; fiery; as, a *mettlesome* horse.

MET'TLESOMELY, *adv* With sprightliness, or high spirit.

MET'TLESOMENESS, *n.* The state of being high-spirited.

ME'UM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Pentandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Umbelliferæ. The *M. athamanticum* is known by the names of spignel, meu, and bald-money. It is found in Scotland, and in dry alpine pastures in the north of England. The Highlanders eat the root as an aromatic and carminative. The whole plant is aromatic. The *M. fœniculum*, or common fennel, the *Anethum fœniculum* of Linn., is also aromatic, and the seeds are used as a carminative for children. It grows on chalk cliffs in England.

MEW, *n.* [Sax. *mæw;* G. *mewe;* Fr. *mouette.*] A sea-fowl of the genus Larus; a gull.

MEW, *n.* [Fr. *mue;* Arm. *muz;* W. *mul*,

a *mew* and *mute*. See the verb to *mew*, to shed feathers.] 1. A cage for birds, or for hawks while mewing or moulting; an enclosure; a place of confinement.—2. A stable.

MEW, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine, as in a cage or other enclosure.

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*. *Shak.*

Close *mew'd* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden.*

MEW, *v. t.* [W. *miw*, a shedding of feathers; It. *mudare*, to mew; Fr. *muer*; Arm. *muza*; G. *mausen*; D. *muiten*, to mew or moult, to *mutiny*; Sp. *muda*, change, alteration, a *mute* letter, time of moulting or shedding feathers, roost of a hawk; Port. *mudar*, to change, to mew or cast feathers or a slough; *muda*, a dumb woman, the mewing or moulting of birds. The W. *mud*, a mew, is also removal, a pass or move, a change of residence, and *mute*; and the verb *mudaw* is to change, to remove, comprehending the L. *muto* and *moto*. We have then clear evidence that *mew*, a cage, *mew*, to moult, and the L. *muto*, *moto*, and *mutus*, and Eng. *mutiny*, are all from one root. The primary sense is to press or drive, whence to move, to change, and to shut up, that is, to press or drive close; and this is the sense of *mute*. *Mutiny* is from motion or change.] To shed or cast; to change; to moult. The hawk *mewed* his feathers.

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns. *Dryden.*

MEW, *v. i.* [W. *mewian*; G. *miauen*: coinciding probably with L. *mugio*.] To cry as a cat.

MEW, *v. i.* To change; to put on a new appearance.

MEW'ING, *ppr.* Casting the feathers or skin; crying like a cat.

MEW'ING, *n.* A crying, as of a cat.

MEWL, *v. i.* [Fr. *miauler*; Sp. *maullar* or *mayar*; coinciding in elements with L. *mugio*, to low; G. *mucken*; Dan. *mukker*, to mutter; Gr. μηκάομαι, to bleat; Ir. *meigiollam*; W. *migiaw*.] To cry or squall, as a child.

MEWL'ER, *n.* One that squalls or mewls.

MEX'ICAN LILY, *n.* The *Amaryllis regina* of Linn.

MEX'ICAN TIGER FLOWER, *n.* The *Tigridia pavonia* of Jacquin.

MEZE'REON, or MEZE'REUM, *n.* A plant of the genus Daphne, the *D. mezereum*. [*See* DAPHNE.]

MEZ'ZANINE, *n.* [It. *mezzano*, middle.] In *arch.*, a story of small height introduced between two higher ones.

MEZ'ZO, in *music*, denotes middle, mean.—*Mezzo voce*, in *music*, with a medium fulness of sound.—*Mezzo soprano*, a high counter-tenor, having the C *sol ut* clef on the second line.

MEZZORILIEVO, *n.* [It. *mezzorelievo*.] Middle relief.

MEZZOTINT'O, *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, L. *tinctus*, painted.] A particular manner of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink. To perform this the plate is scratched and furrowed in different directions; the design is then drawn on the face, then the dents and furrows are erased from the parts where the lights of the piece are to be; the parts which are to represent shades being left.

MI'ASM, } *n.* [Gr. from μιαινω, to pol-
MIAS'MA, } lute.] Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health. The term is generally applied under the name of *marsh miasma* (*malaria of the Italians*), to the infectious emanations from marshy land and stagnant waters, which are peculiarly characterized by producing various forms of intermittent and remittent fevers. The plural is *miasmata*.

MIAS'MAL, *a* Containing miasma.

MIASMAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.

MI'CA, *n.* [L. *mica*, a grain or particle; *mico*, to shine.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible laminæ or scales, having a shining surface. These are sometimes parallel, sometimes interwoven, sometimes wavy or undulated, sometimes representing filaments. The laminæ of mica are easily separated, and may be reduced to a thickness not much exceeding the millionth part of an inch. The plates are sometimes as large as 18 inches diameter. They are employed in Russia for window panes, and in that state are called *muscovy-glass*. Jameson subdivides mica into ten subspecies: viz., mica, pinite, lepidolite, chlorite, green earth, talc, nacrite, pot-stone, steatite, and figure-stone. It is a component part of granite.

MI'CA SCHIST, } *n.* A metamorphic
MI'CA SLATE, } rock, composed of mica and quartz; it passes by insensible gradations into clay slate, and its texture is slaty.

MICA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties; glittering: shining.—*Micaceous iron ore*, a variety of oxide of iron, occurring generally in amorphous masses composed of thin six-sided laminæ.

MIC'AREL, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth; a mineral of a brownish or blackish red colour, commonly crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, or in prisms of six sides.

MICE, *plur.* of *Mouse*.

MI'CHAELITE, *n.* A subvariety of silicious sinter, found in the isle of St. Michael.

MICH'AELMAS, *n.* The feast of St. Michael, the archangel. It falls on the 29th of September, and is supposed to have been established towards the close of the fifth century. In *England*, Michaelmas is one of the regular terms for settling rents.—*Michaelmas head court*, in *Scotland*, the annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas for various county purposes.—2. In *colloquial language*, autumn.

MICH'AELMAS DAISY, *n.* A plant, the *Aster tradescanti* of Linn., a common inhabitant of flower-borders.

MICHE, *v. i.* [allied perhaps to Sw. *maka*, to withdraw; Sax. *smugan*, to creep. *Meeching* or *meaching* is still used by some of our common people in the sense of mean, cowardly, retiring.] 1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view.—2.† To pilfer.

MICH'ER,† *n.* One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief.

MICH'ERY,† *n.* Theft; cheating.

MICH'ING, *ppr.* Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [*Vulgar.*]

MICK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *micel*, *mucel*; Scot. *myche*, *meikle*, *muckle*; Gr. μεγας, μεγαλη. *See* MUCH.] Much; great. [*Obsolete*, but retained in the Scottish language.]

MI'CO, *n.* A beautiful species of monkey.

MI'CROCOSM, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and κοσμος, world.] Literally, the little world; but used for man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.—*Microcosmic salt*, a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine.

MICROCOS'MICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

MICROCOSMOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. μικρος and γραφω.] The description of man as a little world.

MICROCOUS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and ακουω, to hear.] An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

MICROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and γραφω, to describe.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

MICROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring small objects or spaces, or small angles formed by bodies at a remote distance, by the help of which, the apparent magnitude of objects viewed through the microscope or telescope, is measured with great exactness. Micrometers are variously constructed; but, under almost all the forms of this instrument, the principle of operation is the same, which is, that it moves a fine wire parallel to itself in the plane of the picture of an object, formed in the focus of the telescope, and with such accuracy as to measure with the greatest precision its perpendicular distance from a fixed wire in the same plane, by which means the apparent diameters of the planets and other small angles are exactly determined. The micrometer is of the utmost value to the astronomer, and in trigonometrical surveys, military and naval operations. Also, by its application to the microscope, the power of the naturalist is materially extended.

MICROMET'RICAL, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer; made by the micrometer.

MI'CROPHONE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and φωνη, sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic.

MI'CROPYLE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and πυλη, gate.] A term for the foramen in the perfect seed. This foramen is often visible, as in the pea and bean.

MI'CROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and σκοπεω, to view.] An optical instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects which cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to enable us to examine their texture or construction. The single microscope is nothing more than a lens or sphere of any transparent substance, in the focus of which minute objects are placed. When a microscope consists of two or more lenses, or specula, one which forms an enlarged image of objects, while the rest magnify that image, it is called a *compound microscope*. The *solar microscope* consists of a common microscope connected with a reflector and a condenser, the former being employed to throw the sun's rays on the latter, by which it is condensed to illuminate the object placed in its focus. The *lucernal microscope* is the same in prin-

ciple as the solar, except that a lamp is used, instead of the sun, to illuminate the object. The ingenuity of philosophers and of artists has been nearly exhausted in devising the best forms of object-glasses, and of eye-glasses for the compound microscope. The magnifying power of a single microscope is equal to the distance at which we could examine the object most distinctly by the naked eye, divided by the focal length of the lens. Thus, if this distance be 5 inches, and the focal length of the lens 1-10th of an inch, the linear magnifying power is 50, and the superficial magnifying power 2500. By the lineal magnifying power is meant the number of times an object is magnified in length; and by the superficial magnifying power, the number of times that it is magnified in surface. In a compound microscope the magnifying power of the object-glass is ascertained by dividing the distance of the image from the lens by the distance of the object from the same lens; and the magnifying power of the eye-glass is found by the rule for single microscopes; and those two results multiplied together will give the magnifying power of the compound microscope.

MICROSCOP'IC, MICROSCOP'ICAL, *a.* Made by the aid of a microscope; as, *microscopic* observation.—2. Assisted by a microscope.

> Evading even the *microscopic* eye. *Thomson.*

3. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects.

> Why has not man a *microscopic* eye? *Pope.*

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic* insect

MICROSCOP'ICALLY, *adv.* By the microscope: with minute inspection.

MICROS'COPIST, *n.* One skilled in microscopy.

MICROS'COPY, *n.* The use of the microscope.

MI'CROTINE, *a.* [Gr. μικρος, small.] Having or consisting of small crystals.

MICTURI''TION, *n.* [L. *micturio.*] The desire of making water, or passing the urine.

MID, *a.* [Sax. *midd, midde;* L. *medius;* W. *mid,* an inclosure.] 1. Middle; at equal distance from extremes; as, the *mid* hour of night.—2. Intervening.

> No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings,
> Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*

MI'DA, *n.* [Gr. μιδας.] A worm, or the bean-fly.

MID'-AGE, *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age.

MID'-COUPLES, *n.* In *Scots law,* when an heir, assignee, or adjudger takes infeftment in virtue of a precept of sasine, granted in favour of his predecessor or author, it is necessary to deduce in the instrument of sasine the writings by which he is connected with the precept. These writings are called the *mid-couples.*

MID'-COURSE, *n.* The middle of the course or way.

MID'-DAY, *a.* Being at noon; meridional; as, the *mid-day* sun.

MID'-DAY *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

MID'DEN, *n.* A dunghill. [*Scotch.*]

MID'DEST, *a. superl.* of *Mid.*

> Among the *middest* crowd.† *Spenser.*

MIDDLE, *a.* (mid'l.) [Sax. *middel;* G. *mittel;* Dan. *middel;* perhaps *mid* and *deel;* L. *medius;* Gr. μεσος: It. *mezzo;* Ir. *medham, muadh;* Fr. *midi, moyen,* [*mitan,*†;] Ch. מצע, *matzah.* This word has the elements of the Sax. *mid,* G. *mit,* with Gr. μετα, which is from the root of the English *meet,—which see.* Qu. has not the L. *medius,* in the phrase *medius fidius,* the sense of *with* or *by; by* or *with my faith.* In W. *mid* signifies an enclosure, a hem or list round a place. In Russ. *mejdu* signifies *among.*] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; as, the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life. The *middle* path or course is most safe.—2. Intermediate; intervening.

> Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Daniel*

Middle ages, the ages or period of time extending from the decline of the Roman empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

MID'DLE, *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

> See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land; Judges ix.

2. The time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and the end.—*Middle* and *centre* are not always used synonymously. *Centre* is most properly applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies; *middle* is used with less definiteness. We say, the centre of a circle or of the solar system; the *middle* of a page, the middle of the night or of the month.

MID'DLE-AGED, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. A *middle-aged* man is so called from the age of thirty-five or forty to forty-five or fifty.

MID'DLE-EARTH,† *n.* [Sax. *middaneard.*] The world.

MID'DLE LATITUDE, *n.* In *navigation,* the mean of two latitudes. It is the distinctive name of a method called in navigation *middle latitude sailing,* which means that in estimating the difference of longitude, by means of the differences of latitude, and the intermediate departure, this departure is supposed to be an arc of a parallel of latitude, at the intermediate or middle latitude. The middle latitude is equal to half the difference of the latitude left, and the latitude arrived at, when they are of the same name, and equal to half their sum when they are of contrary names.

MID'DLEMOST, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle. If a thing is in the middle, it cannot be more so, and in this sense the word is improper. But when two or more things are near the middle, one may be nearer than another.

MID'DLE POST, *n.* In *a roof,* the same as king post.

MID'DLE QUARTERS OF A COLUMN. In *arch.,* a name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.

MID'DLE RAIL, *n.* In *arch.,* the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the lock rail.

MID'DLE TERM, *n.* In *logic,* the middle term of a categorical syllogism is that with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. [*See* SYLLOGISM.]

MID'DLE VOICE, *n.* In *Greek gram.,* a term employed to indicate a class of verbs which are called reflective in some other languages.

MID'DLING, *a.* [Sax. *midlen.*] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate. Thus we speak of people of the *middling* class or sort, neither high nor low; of a man of *middling* capacity or understanding; a man of *middling* size; fruit of a *middling* quality.

MID'DLINGLY, *adv.* Passably; indifferently.

MID'DLINGS, *n.* The coarser part of flour.

MIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *myge, mygge.*] The ordinary English name given to numerous minute species of Tipulidæ, having the appearance and being of the size of the common gnat. They chiefly belong to the genera Chironomus, Corethra, and Tanypus.

MID'-HEAVEN, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven. In *astr.,* a technical term for the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

MID'-IMPEDIMENT, *n.* In *Scots law,* an intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

MID'LAND, *a.* Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or seashore; as, *midland* towns or inhabitants.—2. Surrounded by the sea; mediterranean.

> And on the *midland* sea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*

MID'LEG, *n.* Middle of the leg.

MID'LENT, *n.* [Sax. *midlencten.*] The middle of lent.

MID'LIFE, *n.* The middle of life, or the usual age of man.

MID'MOST, *a.* Middle; as, the *midmost* battles.

MID'NIGHT, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

MID'NIGHT, *a.* Being in the middle of the night; as, *midnight* studies.—2. Dark as midnight; very dark; as, *midnight* gloom.

MID'RIB, *n.* [*mid, middle,* and *rib.*] In *bot.,* a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

MID'RIFF, *n.* [Sax. *midhrife; mid* and *hrife,* the belly.] In *anat.,* the diaphragm; the respiratory muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen.

MID'SEA, *n.* The Mediterranean sea.

MID'SHIP, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a *midship* beam.

MID'SHIPMAN, *n.* Midshipmen are young gentlemen ranking as the highest of the class of petty officers on board a ship of war; their duty is to pass to the seamen the orders of the captain, or other superior officer, and to superintend the performance of the duties so commanded. They are educated for their profession at the royal naval college, and are required to complete two years' service at sea before they can be rated. The whole number allowed to be entered on board a ship of war varies according to the rate of the latter; a sixth-rate ship may have eight and a first-rate may have twenty-four midshipmen. Naval instructors are now appointed to the larger ships of war, whose duty it is to instruct the

midshipmen in the various branches connected with navigation and nautical astronomy.

MID'SHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly *amidships.*

MIDST, *n.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid.*] The middle.

There is nothing said or done in the *midst* of the play, which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

The phrase, *in the midst*, often signifies involved in, surrounded, or overwhelmed by, or in the thickest part, or in the depths of; as, *in the midst* of afflictions, troubles, or cares; *in the midst* of our contemplations; *in the midst* of the battle; *in the midst* of pagan darkness and error; *in the midst* of gospel light; *in the midst* of the ocean; *in the midst* of civil dissensions. —*From the midst*, from the middle, or from among; Deut. xviii.

MIDST, *adv.* In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end. *Milton.*

MID'STREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream.

MID'SUMMER, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the twenty-first of June.—*Midsummer day* is the feast of the nativity of Saint John the Baptist; it is commonly reckoned the twenty-fourth of June. On midsummer eve, or the eve of the feast of Saint John, it was the custom in former times to kindle fires upon hills in honour of the summer solstice. These were sometimes called Saint John's fires.

MID'WARD,† *adv.* Midst.

MID'WAY, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint. *Milton.*

MID'WAY, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance; as, the *midway* air.

MID'WAY, *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half way.

She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden.*

MID'WIFE, *n.* [Supposed by Junius and Skinner to be *meedwife*, a woman that has a reward. This is probably a mistake. The word is a compound of *mid*, with, and *wif*, a woman; in analogy with the L. *obstetrix*, from *obsto, obstiti*, to stand before. The Dutch use *vroedvrouw*, a wise or skilful woman. The Danish equivalent word is *iordemoder*, earth-mother; the Swedish, *iord-gumma.* The Spanish and Portuguese word is *comadre; co* for L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, mother, which is precisely analogous to *midwife.*] A woman that assists other women in childbirth.

MID'WIFE, *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

MID'WIFE, *v. t.* To assist in childbirth.

MID'WIFERY, *n.* The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.—2. Assistance at childbirth. —3. Help or co-operation in production.

MID'-WINTER, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in this country falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice.

MID'-WOOD, *n.* The middle of the wood.

MI'EMITE, *n.* Granular miemite is a sub-variety of magnesian limestone, first found at Miemo, in Tuscany. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its colour is light green or greenish white.

MIEN, *n.* [Fr. *mine;* Arm. *man;* Corn. *mein*, the face; Ice. *mind*, image. *See* MAN.] Look; air; manner; external appearance; carriage; as, a lofty *mien;* a majestic *mien.*

MIFF, *n.* A slight degree of resentment. [*Colloquial.*]

MIFF'ED, *a.* Slightly offended. [In Norman French, *mefet* is offence or misdeed, and *meffet*, misdone; *mes* and *faire;* whence *meffere*, to do mischief. But qu. whether this is the English *miff.*]

MIGHT, *n.* (mite.) *pret.* of *May.* Had power or liberty. He *might* go, or *might* have gone.—2. It sometimes denotes *was possible*, implying ignorance of the fact in the speaker. Orders *might* have been given for the purpose.

MIGHT, *n.* (mite.) [Sax. *might; meht;* G. *macht;* from the root of *may*, Sax. *magan*, to be able; Sans. *mahat*, strong. *See* MAY.] 1. Strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power; as, to work or strive with all one's *might.*

There shall be no *might* in thy hand; Deut. xxviii.

2. Political power or great achievements.

The acts of David···with all his reign and his *might;* 1 Chron. xxix.; 1 Kings xv.

3. National strength; physical power or military force.

We have no *might* against this great company that cometh against us; 2 Chron. xx.

4. Valour with bodily strength; military prowess; as, men of *might;* 1 Chron. xii.—5. Ability; strength or application of means.

I have prepared with all my *might* for the house of my God; 1 Chron. xxix.

6. Strength or force of purpose.

Like him was no king that turned to the Lord with all his *might;* 2 Kings xxiii.

7. Strength of affection.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy *might;* Deut. vi.

8. Strength of light; splendour; effulgence.

Let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his *might;* Judges v.

Shakspeare applies the word to an oath. "An oath of mickle *might.*" This application is obsolete. We now use *strength* or *force;* as, the *strength* or *force* of an oath or covenant.—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion; a tautological phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.

MIGHTILY, *adv.* (mitily.) [from *mighty.*] With great power, force, or strength; vigorously; as, to strive *mightily.*—2. Vehemently; with great earnestness.

Cry *mightily* to God; Jonah iii.

3. Powerfully; with great energy.

Whereto I also labour, striving according to his working, which worketh in me *mightily;* Col. i.

4. With great strength of argument.

He *mightily* convinced the Jews; Acts xviii.

5. With great or irresistible force; greatly; extensively.

So *mightily* grew the word of God and prevailed; Acts xix.

6. With strong means of defence.

Fortify thy power *mightily;* Nah. ii.

7. Greatly; to a great degree; very much.

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator*

[*Admissible in colloquial and familiar language.*]

MIGHTINESS, *n.* (mitiness.) Power; greatness; height of dignity.

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! *Shak.*

2. A title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses.*

MIGHTY, *a.* (mity.) [Sax. *mihtig.*] 1. Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; as, a *mighty* arm.—2. Very strong; valiant; bold; as, a *mighty* man of valour; Judges vi.—3. Very powerful; having great command.

Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a *mighty* one on the earth; Gen. x.

4. Very strong in numbers; as, a *mighty* nation; Gen. xviii.—5. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine; Isa. v.

6. Violent; very loud; as, *mighty* thunderings; Ex. ix.; Ps. lxviii.—7. Vehement; rushing with violence; as, a *mighty* wind or tempest; Ex. x.; Rev. vi.—8. Very great; vast; as, *mighty* waters; Neh. ix.—9. Very great or strong; as, *mighty* power; 2 Chron. xxvi.—10. Very forcible; efficacious; as, great is truth and *mighty.*—11. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements; as, the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden.—12. Great; wonderful; performed with great power; as, *mighty* works; Matt. xi.—13. Very severe and distressing; as, a *mighty* famine; Luke xv.—14. Very great, large, or populous; as, a *mighty* city; Rev. xviii.—15. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

MIGHTY, *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [*Colloquial.*]

MIGN'IARD, *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.

MIGNONETTE, *n.* (minyonet'.) [Fr. a diminutive of *mignon*, darling.] An annual plant of the genus Reseda, having the scent of raspberries; Reseda odorata, belonging to the nat. order Resedaceæ. The fragrant odour of this little unpretending plant has rendered it a universal favourite. It is a native of Egypt, but it bears this climate perfectly well, and is much cultivated as a chamber-flower. Tree mignonette is a shrubby variety of *R. odorata*, and is rather more odorous than the common sort.

MI'GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *migro.*] 1. To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to permanent residence, or residence of some continuance. Various species of birds and some quadrupeds *migrate* periodically from one locality or latitude to another. To change residence in the same city or state is not to *migrate.*—2. To pass or remove from one region or district to another for a temporary residence; as, the Tartars *migrate* for the sake of finding pasturage.

MI'GRATING, *ppr.* Removing from one country to another for a permanent residence, as men; or for a certain period, as birds, and other animals.

MIGRA'TION, *n.* [L. *migratio.*] 1.

The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another, for the purpose of permanent residence, or a residence of some continuance. In *zool.*, this term is used to signify the transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another. The passage is usually to and fro between a temperate and a cold climate, or a temperate and a warm climate, and this periodical change of abode is most general in the arctic species of animals, and least prevalent in the tropical species. The most rapid, remarkable, and extensive migrations are performed by birds, but extensive migrations take place also among various quadrupeds, as the musk-ox, rein-deer, arctic-fox, &c.—2. Change of place; removal; as, the *migration* of the centre of gravity.

MI'GRATORY, *a.* Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence.—2. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage; as, the *migratory* Tartars.—3. Passing from one climate to another; as, *migratory* birds

MILCH, *a.* [Sax. *melce*. *See* MILK.] Giving milk; as, a *milch* cow. It is now applied only to beasts.

MILD, *a.* [Sax. *mild*; G. D. Sw. and Dan. *id.*; Russ. *meluyu*, to pity. The primary sense is soft or smooth. L. *mollis*, Eng. *mellow*, W. *mall;* allied perhaps to *melt.*] 1. Soft; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; as, a *mild* air; a *mild* sun; a *mild* temperature; a *mild* light.

> The rosy morn resigns her light
> And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*
> And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight. *Addison.*

2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive; as, a *mild* liquor; a *mild* cataplasm; a *mild* cathartic or emetic.—3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel.

> It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being. *Rogers.*

4. Not fierce, rough, or angry; as, *mild* words.—5. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning; as, a *mild* look or aspect.—6. Not sharp, tart, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; as, *mild* fruit.—7. Calm; tranquil. When passion subsides the temper becomes *mild*.—8. Moderate; not violent or intense; as, a *mild* heat.

MIL'DEW, *n.* [Sax. *mildeaw;* L. *melligo*, from *mel*, honey; G. *mehlthau*, as if from *mehl*, meal.] 1. A disease which attacks both living and dead vegetable matter, and is believed by the vulgar to be owing to fogs, dew, meteors, and noxious exhalations, but in reality is caused by the ravages of parasitical fungi. This malady often becomes a most serious evil, destroying the straw of corn, and so preventing the ripening of the grain, and not unfrequently extending its evil influence to the orchards and every description of kitchen-garden crop. The species of fungi which produce these effects are very minute; some are intestinal, and others superficial. Various methods have been devised for preventing the evils of mildew.—2. Spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture.

MIL'DEW, *v. t.* To taint with mildew.

MIL'DEWED, *pp.* Tainted or injured by mildew.

MIL'DEWING, *ppr.* Tainting with mildew.

MILDLY, *adv.* Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately; as, to speak *mildly*; to burn *mildly*; to operate *mildly*.

MILDNESS, *n.* Softness; gentleness; as, the *mildness* of words or speech; *mildness* of voice.—2. Tenderness; mercy; clemency; as, *mildness* of temper.—3. Gentleness of operation; as, the *mildness* of a medicine.—4. Softness; the quality that affects the senses pleasantly; as, the *mildness* of fruit or of liquors.—5. Temperateness; moderate state; as, the *mildness* of weather.

MILD-SPIR'ITED, } *a.* Having a
MILD-TEM'PERED. } mild temper

MILE, *n.* [L. *mille passus*, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun; Sax. *mil;* G *meile;* Fr. *mille.*] A measure of length or distance, and used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, each 40 poles or perches, of 5½ yards. The statute mile is therefore 1760 yards or 5280 feet. It is also 80 surveying chains of 22 yards each. The square mile is 6400 square chains, or 640 acres. The Roman mile was 1000 paces, each 5 feet, and a Roman foot being equal to 11.62 modern English inches, it follows that the ancient Roman mile was equal to 1614 English yards, or very nearly 11/12ths of an English statute mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1984 yards = 1.127 English miles; the Irish mile, 2240 yards = 1.273 English miles; the German short mile is 3.897 English miles, the German long mile 5.753.

MILEAGE, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

MILESTONE, *n.* A stone set up on the side of a road or highway to mark the miles. Milestones, however, may be of any other material besides stone.

MIL'FOIL, or **YAR'ROW**, *n.* [L. *millefolium*, a thousand leaves.] The common names of several British plants of the genus Achillæa, belonging to the nat. order Compositæ. The common yarrow or milfoil (*A. millefolium*) grows on banks, by road sides, and on dry pastures. Its flowers are small, white, or sometimes rose-coloured. The leaves are numerous, narrow, and somewhat pointed. The quality of this plant is highly astringent, and the Highlanders are said to make an ointment of it which dries and heals wounds.

MIL'IARY, *a.* [Fr. *miliaire*, L. *milium*, millet.] 1. Resembling millet seeds; as, a *miliary* eruption; *miliary* glands. The *miliary* glands are the sebaceous glands of the skin. In *bot.*, they are those superficial glands which appear under the form of small round grains, disposed in regular series, or scattered without order on all parts of the plant which are exposed to the air.—2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds; as, a *miliary* fever.

MIL'ICE, for *Militia*, is not in use.

MIL'IOLITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Miliola, a genus of univalve shells.

MIL'ITANCY, *n.* Warfare. [*Lit. us.*]

MIL'ITANT, *a.* [L. *militans*, *milito*, to fight.] 1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.—2. The *church militant* is the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven.

MIL'ITARILY, *adv.* In a soldierly manner.

MIL'ITARY, *a.* [Fr. *militaire;* L. *militaris*, from *miles*, a soldier; *milito*, to fight; Gr. *αμιλλα*, contest.] 1 Pertaining to soldiers or to arms; as, a *military* parade or appearance; *military* discipline.—2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms; as, a *military* man.—3. Warlike; becoming a soldier; as, *military* virtue; *military* bravery.—4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier; as, *military* renown.—5 Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. The conduct of the officer was not *military*.—6. Performed or made by soldiers; as, a *military* election.—*Military tenure*, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.—*Military roads*, such roads as are destined chiefly to facilitate the movements of military bodies. The same name is also given to roads on which, according to treaty, foreign troops may march to a certain place of destination in traversing the states of a friendly power.—*Military schools and academies*, schools in which soldiers receive instruction, or in which youths are educated for the army.—*Military science* has been divided into *tactics*, *strategy*, *military architecture* or *fortification*, and *military history* and *biography*. [*See* TACTICS, STRATEGY, FORTIFICATION.]—*Military law*, martial law. [*See* LAW.]—*Military positions*, the sites occupied by armies, either for the purpose of covering and defending certain tracts of country, or preparatory to the commencement of offensive operations against an enemy.

MIL'ITARY, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army.

MIL'ITATE, *v. i.* [L. *milito.*] To *militate against*, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition. Paley writes, to *militate with;* but *against* is generally used.

MILI''TIA, *n.* [L. from *miles*, a soldier; Fr. *mul* or *mil;* W. *milwr;* Gr. *μωλος*, war; *μωλεω*, to fight; *αμιλλα*, combat, contention. The primary sense of fighting is to strive, struggle, drive, or to strike, to beat, Eng. *moil*, L. *molior*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Ar. עמל, *amal*, to labour or toil. So *exercitus*, from *exerceo*, to exert, to strive.] A body composed of citizens, regularly enrolled and trained to the exercises of war for the defence of a country, but not permanently organized in time of peace, or, in general, liable to serve out of the country in time of war. Such an establishment exists in most European countries under different names. The militia of Great Britain and Ireland consists of a certain number of men in every county, drawn by lot, to serve for five years within the limits of these realms, and liable to be called out and embodied on danger of rebellion or invasion, by proclamation of the sovereign in council, and with notification to parliament, if it be then sitting. During the late war the militia was kept constantly on foot, but was disembodied after the peace of 1815; but, as already mentioned, it is still liable, in any case of emergency, to be called out.—*Local militia*, a body of men raised in 1809 for the purpose of replacing, in certain districts, the corps of volunteers. The whole amount of

the several militia forces in England at one time exceeded 200,000 men.

MIL'IUM. *See* MILLET.

MILK, *n.* [Sax. *melce*; G. *milch*, Ir. *meilg*. *See* the verb.] 1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in females of the class Mammalia, including the human species, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young. The milk of every animal has certain peculiarities which distinguish it from all other milk, but the general properties are the same in all. It consists chiefly of oleaginous and albuminous materials, with different salts. When milk is allowed to remain at rest it separates into two parts; a thick whitish fluid called *cream*, which collects in a thin stratum over its surface, and a more dense watery body remaining below. Butter is solidified cream, and is obtained artificially by churning. Milk which has stood for some time after the separation of the cream becomes acescent, and then coagulates. When the coagulum is pressed a serous fluid called whey is forced out, and there remains the caseous part of the milk, termed curd. Milk, however, is usually coagulated by the addition of rennet or the decoction of the stomach of a calf. The composition of milk is such that it is capable of supporting animal life without any other food. Its caseine and albumen serve for the formation of blood and for the nutrition of the animal tissues, while its sugar and fat support respiration; and it furnishes, besides, all the salts which the body requires. Milk may be brought to a dry state and powdered, in which state it will keep for a length of time; and, by dissolving it in tepid water, an artificial milk may be formed.—2. The white juice of certain plants.—3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds.

MILK, *v. t.* [Sax. *melcan*, *meolcian*; G. and D. *melken*; L. *mulgeo*; Gr. ἀμέλγω.] 1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand; as, to *milk* a cow. 2.† To suck.

MILK'ED, *pp.* Drawn from the breasts by the hand.

MILK'EN,† *a.* Consisting of milk.

MILK'ER, *n.* One that milks.

MILK'-FEVER, *n.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child-birth.

MILK'-HEDGE, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

MILK'INESS, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness.

MILK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing milk from the breasts of an animal by the hand.

MILK'LIVERED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous.

MILK'MAID, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

MILK'MAN, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

MILK'PAIL, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

MILK'PAN, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

MILK'PARSLEY, *n.* A British plant of the genus Selinum, the *S. palustre.* It abounds with a milky acrid juice.

MILK'PORRIDGE, } *n.* A species of
MILK'POTTAGE, } food composed of milk or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour.

MILK'ROOM, *n.* A dairy.

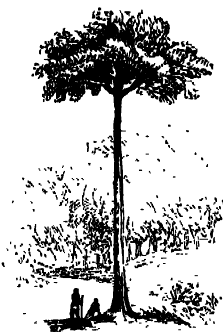
MILK'SCORE, *n.* An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked.

MILK'SOP, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk.—2. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILK'-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Carduus, Carduus Marianus.

MILK'TOOTH, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal, which is cast within two or three years.

MILK'-TREE, *n.* A tree so called from its trunk yielding a milky fluid when wounded. Plants of this kind are otherwise called *lactescent;* but the



Milk-tree (Galactodendron utile).

name of *milk-tree* is applied more particularly to those species in which the fluid is harmless and fit for food, as the cow-tree of Humboldt. In most of the species of lactescent plants the milky secretions are dangerous.

MILK'-VESSELS, *n.* In *plants*, the anastomosing tubes lying in the bark, or near the surface of plants, in which a white turbid fluid is secreted.

MILK'-VETCH, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Astragalus. [*See* ASTRAGALUS.]

MILK'-WORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Polygala, the *P. vulgaris.*

MILK'WEED, *n.* A plant, the *Asclepias Syriaca.*

MILK'WHITE, *a.* White as milk.

MILK'WOMAN, *n.* A woman that sells milk.

MILK'Y, *a.* Made of milk.—2. Resembling milk; as, *milky* sap or juice.—3. Yielding milk; as, *milky* mothers.—4. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous; as, a *milky* heart.

MILK'Y-WAY, *n.* The galaxy; a broad luminous path or circle in the heavens, which stretches, every evening, all across the sky from horizon to horizon, and which, when traced with diligence, is found to form a zone, completely encircling the whole sphere. This remarkable belt has maintained from the earliest ages the same relative situation among the stars; and when examined through powerful telescopes, is found to consist entirely of stars, scattered by millions, like glittering dust on the black ground of the general heavens.

MILL, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand.] A money of account of the United States, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

MILL, *n.* [Sax. *miln;* W. *melin;* Ir. *meile* or *muilean;* Corn. *melyn;* Fr. *moulin;* L. *mola;* Gr. μυλη, μυλος: G. *mühle;* Goth. *malan*, to grind, Ir. *meilim*, Fr. *moudre* for *mouldre*, W. *malu*, Sp. *moler*, L. *molo*, G. *mahlen.* It is not certain which is the original word, the noun or the verb; or whether both are from a prior radical sense. We observe that the elements of this word coincide with those of L. *mel*, honey, *mollis*, Eng. *mellow*, *mild*, *mould*, *meal*, W. *mall*, &c., all expressive of softness. Grinding is now breaking by friction or pressure, but not improbably grain was pulverized by beating or pounding before the use of the quern. If so, *mill* may coincide in origin with *mallet.*] 1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles, grain, fruit, or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion; as a grist-*mill* for grain; a coffee-*mill;* a cider-*mill;* a bark-*mill.* The original purpose of mills was to comminute grain for food, but the word *mill* is now extended to engines or machines moved by water, wind, or steam, for carrying on many other operations. We have *cotton mills, spinning-mills, oil-mills, saw-mills, slitting-mills, bark-mills, fulling mills*, &c.—2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.

MILL, *v. t.* To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces.—2. To beat up chocolate.—3. To stamp coin; to grain the edge of coin.—4. To full, as cloth.

MILL'COG, *n.* The cog of a mill wheel.

MILL'DAM, *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a water-course, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill wheel.

MILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having undergone the operation of a mill; stamped as a coin; having the edge grained, as a shilling or sixpenny piece, &c.; fulled, as cloth.

MILL'ED LEAD, *n.* Lead rolled out into sheets by machinery.

MILL'ED SLATE, *n.* Slates sawed out of blocks by machinery, in place of being splitted into laminæ.

MILL'HORSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

MILL'POND, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill wheel.

MILL'RACE, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

MILL'SIXPENCE, or MILLED SIXPENCE, *n.* An old English coin first milled in 1561.

MILL'STONE, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain. The stone used for this purpose is called buhrstone. The exterior aspect of this stone is somewhat peculiar, being full of pores and cavities, which give it a corroded and cellular appearance. It occurs in amorphous masses above the marine sand and sandstone.—*Millstone grit*, the name given to a silicious conglomerate, composed of the detritus of primary rocks. It has been thus named from some of the strata being worked for millstones. It constitutes one of the members of the carboniferous or mountain limestone group.—*To see into a millstone*, to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects.

MILL'-TOOTH, *n. plur. Mill-teeth.* A grinder, *dens molaris.*

MILL'-WORK, *n.* The machinery of mills.—2. The operation or art of constructing mills.

MILL'-WRIGHT, *n.* A wright whose occupation it is to construct the machinery of mills.

MILLENA'RIAN, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.* *See* MILLENNIUM.] Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

MILLENA'RIAN, *n.* A chiliast; one who believes in the millennium, and that Christ will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world.

MILLENA'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.

MIL'LENARY, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.*] Consisting of a thousand.

MIL'LENARY, *n.* The space of a thousand years.

MILLEN'NIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years; as, *millennial* period; *millennial* happiness.

MILLEN'NIALIST, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign on earth a thousand years; a chiliast.

MIL'LENNIST,† *n.* One who holds to the millennium.

MILLEN'NIUM, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.] A thousand years; a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelation xx., during which period Satan will be bound and restrained from seducing men to sin, and Christ will reign on earth with his saints.

MIL'LEPEDE, or **MIL'LIPEDE**, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, foot.] The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of Oniscus. The millepedes belong to the necrophagous tribe, or those which devour dead animals, or any other putrescent substances.

MIL'LEPORES, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.] A tribe of lithophytous polypes, including those in which the calcareous axis is perforated by extremely numerous pores; hence the name.

MIL'LEPORITE, *n.* Fossil millepores.

MILL'ER, *n.* [from *mill.*] One who grinds; one who keeps or attends a mill.—2. An insect whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.

MILL'ER'S-THUMB, *n.* A small fish found in small streams, the *Cottus gobio* of Linn. It is also called *bull-head.*

MILLES'IMAL, *a.* [L. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as, *millesimal* fractions.

MIL'LET, or **MIL'LET-GRÄSS**, *n.* [Fr. *millet* or *mill;* L. *milium;* Sax. *mil.*] The common name given to two British species of plants of the genus Milium. *M. effusum*, or spreading millet-grass, and *M. lendigerum*, or Panick millet-grass. Class and order Triandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Gramineæ. The stalk of all the species resembles a jointed reed, having at every joint a long broad leaf which embraces the stalk with its base. An abundance of small grains are set round a compact spike at the top of the stalk. The stalk itself is filled with a saccharine juice. Millet is cultivated largely in the southern parts of Europe, but it is grown most extensively in the East Indies, China, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Nubia, where it is used as food for men; but in this country it is used chiefly for feeding poultry and domestic animals. The leaves and panicles are given both green and dried as fodder to cattle. The eastern millet is described by botanists under the generic terms *Holcus* and *Sorghum.* The most general species, the common Indian millet, the Holcus sorghum of Linn., is described



Millet (Holcus sorghum).

under *Sorghum vulgare.* Black millet is *H. niger;* Caffre millet, *H. cafer;* yellow-seeded millet, *H. saccharatus.*

MILLIARD', *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions of francs, £40,000,000 sterling.

MIL'LIARY, *a.* [L. *milliarium*, a milestone.] Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as, a *milliary* column.

MIL'LIARY, *n.* Among the Romans, a mile-stone.

MIL'LIGRAM, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and Gr. γραμμα, a gram.] In the system of French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to a cubic millimeter of water. The milligram is equal to .0154 English grains.

MIL'LILITRE, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *litre.*] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a litre or cubic decimeter, equal to .06103 decimals of a cubic inch.

MILLIM'ETRE, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *metrum*, a measure.] A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre; equal to .03937 decimals of an inch. It is the least measure of length.

MIL'LINER, *n.* [Johnson supposes this word to be *Millaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy.] A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c., for females.

MIL'LINERY, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like.

MILL'ING, *ppr.* Grinding; reducing to small pieces; fulling, as cloth.

MILL'ING, *n.* The process of fulling cloth; the stamping of coin, by means of a mill; the graining on the outer edge of silver coin.—*Milling or throwing of silk*, a preparation of silk before it is dyed, by which it is twisted more or less.

MILLION, *n.* (mil'yun.) [Fr. *million*, probably from L. *mille*, a thousand.] 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. It is used as a noun or an adjective; as, a *million* of men, or a *million* men. As a noun, it has a regular plural, *millions.*—2. In common usage, a very great number, indefinitely.

> There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know. *Locke.*

MILL'IONAIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A man worth a million, generally of francs = £40,000.

MILL'IONARY, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits.

MILL'IONED,† *a.* Multiplied by millions.

MILL'IONTH, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

MILLRÉA, } *n.* A coin of Portugal of
MILLREE', } the value of a thousand rees, or about 3s. 6d. sterling.

MILT, *n.* [Sax. *milt;* G. *milz;* It. *milza;* probably so named from its softness, and allied to *mild, mellow*, and *melt.*] 1. In *anat.*, the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm.—2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic part of the males.

MILT, *v. t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.

MILT'ER, *n.* A male fish.

MILT'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Asplenium.

MIL'VINES, or **MILVI'NI**, *n.* A family of raptorial birds, of which the kite [*milvus*] is the type.

MIME,† *n.* A buffoon. [*See* MIMIC.]—2.† A kind of dramatic farce. The *mime* was a dramatic performance of irregular form among the Greeks, in which occurrences of real life were clothed in a poetical dress, and resembled the modern farce or vaudeville in its character and accompaniments. Among the Romans, mimes were nothing but irregular harlequinades, probably the lineal ancestors of the English *Punch* and *Judy.*

MIME,† *v. i.* To mimic, or play the buffoon. [*See* MIMIC.]

MIMER,† *n.* A mimic. [*See* MIMIC.]

MIME'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.*, imitation of the voice or gestures of another.

MIMET'IC, or **MIMET'ICAL**, *a.* [Gr. μιμητικος.] Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry.

MIM'IC, } *a.* [L. *mimus, mimicus;*
MIM'ICAL, } Gr. μιμος, μιμικος: μιμεομαι, to imitate; allied probably to μωμος.] 1. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating.

> Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, speech, &c. *Wotton.*

2. Consisting of imitation; as, *mimic* gestures. *Mimic* implies often something droll or ludicrous, or less dignified than *imitative.*

MIM'IC, *n.* One who imitates or mimics; a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another.—2. A mean or servile imitator.

> Of France the *mimic* and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

MIM'IC, *v. t.* To imitate or ape for sport; to attempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation.

> The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
> The habit *mimic*, and the mien belle. *Dryden.*

MIM'ICALLY, *adv.* In a mimical manner.

MIM'ICKED, *pp.* Imitated for sport.

MIM'ICKER, *n.* One who mimics.

MIM'ICKING, *ppr.* Imitating for sport; ridiculing by imitation.

MIM'ICRY, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule.

MIMOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Gr. μιμος, and γραφω.] A writer of farces.

MIMO'SEÆ, *n.* [L. from *mimus*, an actor or imitator. The sensitive plant was named *Mimosa* from its imitating the sensibility of animal life.] A division of the leguminous order of plants, the principal genus of which is acacia. Many of the species of mimoseæ are remarkable for the irritability of their

leaves, and hence they have been termed *sensitive plants*.

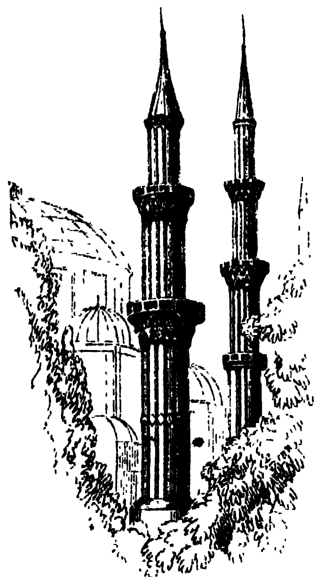
MIM'ULUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species are showy, and are commonly cultivated in gardens. *M. luteus*, from Chili, has been naturalized in many parts of Britain. The plants are remarkable for the irritability of their stigma.

MI'NA, *n.* [Gr. μνᾶ: L. *mina*.] A weight or denomination of money. The mina of the Old Testament was valued at sixty shekels. The Greek or Attic mina was heavier than the Roman pound by about four drachmæ. Each mina contained 100 drachmæ, and was itself contained 60 times in an Attic talent. The coin was worth a little more than £3 of our money.

MINA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *minax*, from *minor*, to threaten.] Threatening; menacing.

MINAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *minax*.] Disposition to threaten. [*Lit. us.*]

MIN'ARET, *n.* [Arab. *menarah*, a lantern.] A slender lofty turret rising by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, common in mosques in Mahometan



Minarets, Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople.

countries. Minarets are used by the priests for summoning from the balconies the people to prayers at stated times of the day; so that they answer the purpose of belfries in Christian churches.

MINATO'RIALLY, *adv.* With threats.

MIN'ATORY, *a.* Threatening; menacing.

MINCE, *v. t.* (mins.) [Sax. *minsian*, from the root of L. *minuo*, to diminish; W. *main*, Fr. *menu*, *mince*, Ir. *min*, *mion*, small, fine; L. *minor*, smaller; *minuo*, to diminish; Gr. μινυθω, small, slender; μινυθω, to diminish; L. *minutus*, minute; Sw. *minska*, to diminish; Ar. *manna*, to weaken, to diminish.] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to *mince* meat.—2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut, or omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate in representation.

> I know no way to *mince* it in love, but to say directly, I love you. *Shak.*

> Siren, now *mince* the sin,
> And mollify damnation with a phrase. *Dryden.*

> If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

> These were forced to *mince* the matter. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip words; not to utter the full sound.—4. To walk with short or diminished steps.

MINCE, *v. i.* To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner.

> I'll turn two *mincing* steps
> Into a manly stride. *Shak.*

> Because the daughters of Zion are haughty ...walking and *mincing* as they go; Is. iii.

To speak softly, or with affected nicety.

MIN'CED, *pp.* Cut or chopped into very small pieces.

MINCE'-MEAT, or **MINC'ED MEAT**, *n.* Meat chopped small.

MINCE-PIE, } *n.* A pie made with **MINC'ED PIE**, } minced meat and other ingredients, baked in paste.

MIN'CING, *ppr.* Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly.

MIN'CINGLY, *adv.* In small parts; not fully; with a mincing manner: affectedly.

MIND, *n.* [Sax. *gemind*, *gemynde*; Ir. *mein*, *mian*; W. *myn* or *menw*, mind or will; *govyn*, a demand; Dan. *minde*, mind, vote, consent; *minder*, to remind; Sw. *minne*, memory; *minnas*, to remember, to call to mind, as L. *reminiscor*; L. *mens*; Gr. μνεια, memory, mention; μιμνησκω, to remember; μενος, mind, ardour of mind, vehemence; μηνις, anger; Sans. *man*, *mana*, mind, will, heart, thought; Zend. *meno*. *Mind* signifies properly intention, a reaching or inclining forward to an object, from the primary sense of extending, stretching, or inclining, or advancing eagerly, pushing or setting forward, whence the Greek sense of the word, in analogy with the Teutonic *mod*, *moed*, *muth*, mind, courage, spirit, mettle. So L. *animus*, *animosus*. The Russ. has *pominayu*, to mention, to remember; *pomin*, remembrance, and *umenie* or *umejnie*, understanding. Qu. *Minos*, *Menu*, *Menes*, *Mentor*.] 1. Intention; purpose; design.

> The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination; how much more, when he bringeth it with a wicked *mind*? Prov. xxi.

2. Inclination; will; desire; *a sense much used, but expressing less than settled purpose*; as in the common phrases, "I wish to know your *mind*;" "let me know your *mind*;" "he had a *mind* to go;" "he has a partner to his *mind*."—3. Opinion; as, to express one's *mind*. We are of one *mind*.—4. Memory; remembrance; as, to put one in *mind*; to call to *mind*; the fact is out of my *mind*; time out of *mind*. From the operations of the intellect in man, this word came to signify,—5. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the soul; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges or reasons.

> I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shak.*

So we speak of a sound *mind*, a disordered *mind*, a weak *mind*, a strong *mind*, with reference to the *active* powers of the understanding; and in a *passive* sense, it denotes capacity, as when we say, the *mind* cannot comprehend a subject.—6. The heart or seat of affection.

> Which were a grief of *mind* to Isaac and Rebekah; Gen. xxvi.

7. The will and affection; as, readiness of *mind*; Acts xvii.—8. The implanted principle of grace; Rom. vii.

MIND, *v. t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention.

> Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way. *Dryden.*

> *Mind* not high things; Rom. xii.

2. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey. His father told him to desist, but he would not *mind* him.—3.† To put in mind; to remind.—4. To intend; to mean.

MIND, *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed to incline.

> When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion.† *Spenser.*

MINDED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.

> If men were *minded* to live virtuously. *Tillotson.*

> Joseph was *minded* to put her away privily; Matt. i.

Minded is much used in composition; as, high-*minded*; low-*minded*; feeble-*minded*; sober-*minded*; double-*minded*.

MINDEDNESS, *n.* Disposition; inclination toward any thing; as, heavenly *mindedness*.

MINDERE'RUS' SPIRIT, *n.* A solution of acetate of ammonia, which is used medicinally as a febrifuge.

MINDFILLING, *a.* Filling the mind.

MINDFUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.

> I promise to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

> What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? Ps. viii.

MINDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

MINDING, *ppr.* Regarding; heeding.

MINDING, *n.* Regard.

MINDLESS, *a.* Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless.

> Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak.*

2. Not endued with mind or intellectual powers; as, *mindless* bodies.—3. Stupid; unthinking; as, a *mindless* slave.

MIND-STRICKEN,† *a.* Moved; affected in mind.

MINE, *a.* called sometimes a *pronominal adj.* [Sax. *min*; Sw. and Dan. *min*; Fr. *mon*; G. *mein*, contracted from *migen*; for *me*, in Gothic is *mik*, G. *mich*. The L. *meus*, and Russ. *moi*, are also contracted.] My; belonging to me. It was formerly used before nouns beginning with vowels. "I kept myself from *mine* iniquity;" Ps. xviii. But this use is no longer retained. We now use *my* before a vowel as well as before an articulation; as, *my* iniquity. In present usage, *my* always precedes the noun, and *mine* follows the noun, and usually the verb; as, this is *my* book; this book is *mine*; it is called *my* book; the book is called *mine*: it is acknowledged to be *mine*. —*Mine* sometimes supplies the place of a noun. Your sword and *mine* are different in construction.

MINE, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine or ore, whence *mineral*; It. *mina*, *miniera*; Sp. *mina*, a mine, a conduit, a subterraneous canal, a spring or source of

water; Ir. *men, mianach;* Dan. and G. *mine;* W. *mwn,* whence *mwnai,* money; Arm. *min.* The radical signification is not obvious.] 1. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores, mineral substances, and other fossil bodies are taken by digging. The pits from which stones only are taken, are called *quarries.* Mines are generally denominated from the substances obtained from them, as, for instance, gold, silver, iron, lead, coal, alum, salt, mines, &c.—2. In *the milit. art,* a subterraneous canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder may be lodged for blowing up the works.—3. A rich source of wealth or other good.

MINE, *v. i.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth.—2. To form a subterraneous canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals; as, the *mining* coney.—3. To practise secret means of injury.

MINE, *v. t.* To sap; to undermine; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

> They *mined* the walls. *Hayward.*

In a metaphorical sense, *undermine* is generally used.

MINE-DIGGER, *n.* One that digs mines.

MINER, *n.* One that digs for metals and other fossils.—2. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c. Armies have sappers and *miners.*

MIN'ERAL, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *mineral:* Low L. *minera,* a matrix or vein of metals, whence *mineralia;* all from *mine.*] A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface. "Minerals were formerly divided into *salts, earths, inflammables* and *ores;* a division which serves for a general distribution: but a more scientific arrangement into *classes, orders, genera, species, subspecies,* and *varieties,* has been adopted to meet the more precise views of modern mineralogists. The description of minerals and their arrangement in systematic order must result from an investigation of their properties. These properties consist in certain relations which minerals bear to our senses or to other objects. Some of them are discoverable by mere inspection, or at most require some simple experiment to be made upon the mineral to ascertain its hardness, structure, colour, gravity, &c., while others cannot be observed without a decomposition of the mineral. All these properties are usually called characters. We hence have a twofold division of the properties or characters of minerals, into chemical and physical. Some minerals are simple or homogeneous, and others compound or heterogeneous.

MIN'ERAL, *a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances; as, the *mineral* kingdom.—2. Impregnated with minerals or fossil matter; as, *mineral* waters; a *mineral* spring.—*Mineral adipocire,* a fatty bituminous substance occurring in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr in Wales.—*Mineral caoutchouc,* a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles India rubber in its softness and elasticity, and hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire.—*Mineral charcoal,* a fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.—*Mineral chameleon,* a manganesate of potash, so called from the variety of colours which its aqueous solution successively exhibits.—*Mineral green,* carbonate of copper.—*Mineral pitch,* a solid softish bitumen.—*Mineral tar,* the bituminous substance called *petroleum.*—*Mineral waters,* a term applied to certain spring waters, containing so large a portion of foreign matters as to be unfit for ordinary use. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of this country are, gases, carbonates, sulphates, muriates, oxide of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may in most cases be prepared artificially.—*Mineral yellow,* or patent yellow, a compound of oxide and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. It is used as a pigment.

MIN'ERALIST, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.

MINERALIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* MINERALIZE.] 1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance; the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another.—2. The process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant.—3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

MIN'ERALIZE, *v. t.* [from *mineral.*] In *mineralogy,* to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. Sulphur *mineralizes* many of the metals.—2. To convert into a mineral.

> In these caverns, the bones are not *mineralized.* *Buckland.*

3. To impregnate with a mineral substance; as, to *mineralize* water.

MIN'ERALIZED, *pp.* Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore; as, metallic substances are *mineralized.*—2. Converted into a mineral.—3. Impregnated with a mineral.

MIN'ERALIZER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore, and thus deprives it of its usual and peculiar properties. Sulphur is one of the most common *mineralizers.*

MIN'ERALIZING, *ppr.* Combining with a metal and forming an ore.

MIN'ERALIZING, *a.* Adapted to combine with a metal in forming an ore.

MINERALOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* MINERALOGY.] Pertaining to the science of minerals; as, a *mineralogical* table.

MINERALOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In mineralogy.

MINERAL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

MINERAL'OGY, *n.* [*mineral,* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and class them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface. It is divided, according to Jamieson, into two grand branches, viz., mineralogy, properly so called, and geology. *Mineralogy* treats of the properties and relations of *simple* minerals; while geology considers the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature, by examining the mineral masses of which the earth is principally composed, and the various phenomena relating to them. The history of the materials of the crust of the globe, their properties as objects of philosophical inquiry, and their application to the useful arts and the embellishments of life, with the characters by which they can be certainly distinguished one from another, form the object of mineralogy taken in its most extended sense.

MINER'VA, *n.* In *myth.,* the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. She was fabled to have sprung in full armour from the forehead of



Minerva.

her father Jupiter. She was represented as a young woman, with a grave and noble countenance, clothed in full armour.

MIN'EVER, *n.* An animal, or his skin; white fur with specks of black.

MIN''GLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan* or *mencgan;* G. and D. *mengen.* This word seems to be a derivative from G. *menge,* Sax. *menigo,* a multitude, or from the same root. Hence *among* signifies *mingled,* or in the crowd.] 1. To mix; to blend; to unite in one body; as, to *mingle* liquors of different kinds.—2. To mix or blend without order or promiscuously.

> There was fire *mingled* with hail; Exod. ix.

3. To compound; to unite in a mass, as solid substances; as, to *mingle* flour, sugar, and eggs in cookery.—4. To join in mutual intercourse or in society.

> The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands; Ezra ix.; Ps. cvi.

5. To contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture.

> The best of us appear contented with a *mingled* imperfect virtue. *Rogers.*

6. To confuse.

> There *mingle* broils. *Milton.*

MIN''GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with.

> She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
> Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*

MIN''GLE,† *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass.

MIN''GLED, *pp.* Mixed; united promiscuously.

MIN''GLEDLY, *adv.* Confusedly.

MIN″GLEMENT, *n.* Act of mingling; state of being mixed.

MIN″GLER, *n.* One that mingles.

MIN″GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; uniting without order.

MIN′IARD, *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty. [*Lit. us.*]

MIN′IARDIZE, *v. t.* To render soft, delicate, or dainty.

MINIARDIZED, *pp.* Rendered delicate.

MIN′IATE, *v. t.* [It. *miniare*, from *minio*, L. *minium*, red lead or vermilion.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion.

MIN′IATED, *pp.* Painted or tinged with minium, red lead, or vermilion.

MIN′IATURE, *n.* [It. and Sp. *miniatura*, from It. *miniare*, supra; Fr. *miniature.*] 1. A painting in water colours on vellum, ivory, or paper, with points or dots; sometimes in oil colours.—*Miniature painting* is generally executed on ivory, and is, as to composition, drawing, and finishing, subject to the same laws as *painting*. The term is usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale.—2. A picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality.—3. Red letter; rubric distinction

MIN′IKIN, *a.* [From *manikin*, a childman or dwarf.] Small; diminutive; *used in slight contempt.*

MIN′IKIN, *n.* A small sort of pins.—2. A darling; a favourite. [*See* MINION.]

MIN′IM, *n.* [W. *main*, small, whence L. *minimus*. *See* MINCE.] 1. A little man or being; a dwarf.—2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or Minimi.—3. A note in music, equal to half a semibreve or two crotchets.—4.† A short poetical encomium.—5. A small fish.—6. The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. The fluid drachm is divided into sixty minims.

Minim.

MIN′IMUM, *n.* [L.] The least; the least quantity assignable in a given case; as opposed to *maximum*.—In *com.*, the lowest price of any article as fixed by some law or regulation. [*See* MAXIMUM.]

MIN′IMUS, *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size.

MINING, *ppr.* Digging into the earth, as for fossils and minerals; sapping.—2. *a.* Designating the business of digging mines; as, the *mining* districts of Siberia.

MINING, *n.* The art or operation of making pits, or excavations in the earth, for the purpose of discovering and extracting from thence metallic ores and other mineral produce. This art embraces the contrivance and management of the operations necessary to effect the various objects requisite in a mine, as the discovery of mineral deposits, the preliminary trials of their value, and the final extraction of their produce by means of suitable excavations, and the application of the requisite machinery.

MIN′ION,† *a.* [infra.] Fine; trim; dainty.

MIN′ION, *n.* (min′yon.) [Fr. *mignon*; It. *mignone*, a darling; from W. *main*, Fr. *menu*, small; W. *mwyn*, tender, gentle.] A favourite; a darling; particularly, the favourite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favours; one who gains favours by flattery or mean adulation.

> Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion*, Piers Gaviston. *Davies.*

> The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led. *Swift.*

MIN′ION, *n.* [See foregoing word.] A small kind of printing types. In size, it is between nonpareil and brevier; as, for instance, the type with which the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY is printed.—2. A kind of iron ore, frequently used with a mixture of lime as a watercement.

MIN′IONING, *n.* Kind treatment.

MIN′IONLIKE, } *adv.* Finely; dain-
MIN′IONLY, } tily.

MIN′IONSHIP, *n.* State of being a minion.

MIN′IOUS, *a.* [from L. *minium.*] Of the colour of red lead or vermilion.

MIN′ISH,† *v. t.* [L. *minuo*, to lessen.] To lessen; to diminish. [*See* DIMINISH.]

MIN′ISTER, *n.* [L.; probably from Ar. *mahana*, to serve, wait, attend, and Sax. *steore*, helm, direction; *steoran*, to *steer.*] 1. Properly, a chief servant; hence, an agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another; *in which sense, it is a word of very extensive application.*

> Moses rose up and his *minister* Joshua; Exod xxiv.

2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state; as, *minister* of state; the prime *minister*. In *modern governments*, the secretaries or heads of the several departments or branches of government are the *ministers* of the chief magistrate.—3. A magistrate; an executive officer.

> For he is the *minister* of God to thee for good; Rom. xiii.

4. A delegate; an ambassador; the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court; usually such as is resident at a foreign court, but not restricted to such.—5. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments; Eph. iii.—6. Christ is called a *minister* of the sanctuary; Heb. viii. 7. An angel; a messenger of God.

> Who maketh his angels spirits, his *ministers* a flaming fire; Ps. civ.

Minister's rental, in *Scots law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality.

MIN′ISTER, *v. t.* [L. *ministro.*] To give; to afford; to supply.

> He that *ministereth* seed to the sower; 2 Cor. ix.

> That it may *minister* grace to the hearers; Eph. iv.

MIN′ISTER, *v. i.* To attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

> I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest's office; Exod. xxix.

2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to relieve.

> When saw we thee hungry, or thirsty, or a stranger, or naked or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* to thee? Matt. xxv.

3. To give medicines.

> Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*

In this sense, we commonly use *administer.*

MIN′ISTERED, *pp.* Served; afforded; supplied.

MINISTE′RIAL, *a.* Attending for service; attendant; acting at command.

> Enlight'ning spirits and *ministerial* flames. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister.

> For the *ministerial* offices in court, there must be an eye to them. *Bacon.*

3 Pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial. The office and acts of a sheriff are *ministerial*.—4. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel; as, *ministerial* garments; *ministerial* duties.

> Genuine *ministerial* prudence keeps back no important truth, listens to no compromise with sin, connives at no fashionable vice, cringes before no lordly worldling. *H. Humphrey.*

5. Pertaining to ministers of state; as, *ministerial* circles; *ministerial* benches.

MINISTE′RIALLY, *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character.

MIN′ISTERING, *ppr.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; Heb. i.—2. Affording aid or supplies; administering things needful.

MIN′ISTERY. *See* MINISTRY.

MIN′ISTRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [*Lit. us.*]

MIN′ISTRANT, *a.* Performing service as a minister; attendant on service; acting under command.

> Princedoms and dominations *ministrant*. *Milton.*

MINISTRA′TION, *n.* [L. *ministratio.*] 1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service.

> Because their widows were neglected in the daily *ministration*; Acts vi.

2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.

> As soon as the days of his *ministration* were ended; Luke i.

MIN′ISTRESS, *n.* A female that ministers.

MIN′ISTRY, *n.* [L. *ministerium.*] 1. The office, duties, or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind.—2. Agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality.

> He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

3. Ecclesiastical function; agency or service of a minister of the gospel or clergymen in the modern church, or of priests, apostles, and evangelists in the ancient; Acts i.; Rom. xii.; 2 Tim. iv.; Num. iv.—4. Time of ministration; duration of the office of a minister civil, or ecclesiastical. The war with France was during the *ministry* of Pitt.—5. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state.—6. Business; employment.

> He abhorred the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

MIN′ISTRY-SHIP, for *Ministry*, is little used, and hardly proper.

MIN′IUM, *n.* [L.] Lead exposed to air while melting is covered with a gray dusky pellicle. This taken off and agitated becomes a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxide, separated by sifting from the grains of lead which it contains, and exposed to a more intense heat, takes a deep yellow colour, and in this state it is called *massicot*. The latter, slowly

heated, takes a beautiful red colour, and is called *minium*. It is a salt composed of two equivalents of protoxide of lead, with one equivalent of the deutoxide. It is used in painting.

MINK, *n.* An American and European quadruped of the genus Mustela, that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond, whose fur is more valuable than that of the muskrat. It is the Mustela Lutreola, Linn., and the Putorius Lutreola, Cuv. It is very often called *minx*.

MIN'NOC, used by Shakspeare, is supposed by Johnson to be the same as *minx*. Qu. *mimic*.

MIN'NOW, or **MI'NIM**, *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small.] A species of cyprinoid fish, the *Leuciscus phoxinus*, Cuv., and the smallest British species of that family. It inhabits fresh water streams.

MI'NOR, *a.* [L.; the comparative degree of a word not found in that language, but existing in the Celtic dialects, W. *main*, Arm. *moan*, Ir. *min*, *mion*, the root of L. *minuo*, to diminish. *See* MINCE.] 1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object; more generally to amount, degree, or importance. We say, the *minor* divisions of a body, the *minor* part of a body; opposed to the *major* part. We say, *minor* sums, *minor* faults, *minor* considerations, *minor* details or arguments. In the latter phrases, *minor* is equivalent to small, petty, inconsiderable, not principal, important or weighty.—2. In *music*, less or lower by a lesser semitone; a term used to distinguish the mode or key that takes a minor 3rd. It is also applied to all the diatonic intervals, but chiefly to the 3rd. The minor 3rd comprises a tone and a semitone A, C; while the major 3rd is composed of two whole tones C, E.—*Asia Minor*, the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.

MI'NOR, *n.* A person of either sex under age; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. By the laws of Great Britain, persons are *minors* till they are twenty-one years of age. In *Scots law*, the term *minor*, when used in contradistinction to *pupil*, signifies a person above the age of *pupillarity* (twelve in females, and fourteen in males), and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years complete as in England.—2. In *logic*, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following:

Every act of injustice partakes of meanness.

To take money from another by gaming, or reputation by seduction, are acts of injustice.

Therefore the taking of money from another by gaming, or reputation by seduction, partakes of meanness.

3. A Minorite, a Franciscan friar.—4. A beautiful bird of the East Indies.

MI'NORATE,† *v. t.* To diminish.

MINORA'TION, *n.* A lessening; diminution.

MI'NORITE, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

MINOR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *minorité*, from L. *minor*.] 1. The state of being under age. [*See* MINOR.] Also the period from birth until twenty-one years of age. In *Scots law*, in a limited sense, the interval between pupillarity and majority. [*See* MINOR, PUPIL, TUTOR, CURATOR.]—2. The smaller number; applied in parliament to the smaller or weaker party; the party who have the fewest votes on a division; as the *minority* of the House of Lords, or of Commons; opposed to *majority*. We say, the *minority* was large or small; A. B. was in the *minority*; the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.—3. In *politics*, the period during which the sovereign in an hereditary monarchy is incapacitated from exercising the supreme authority, by reason of not having attained the age prescribed by law; also the state of such incapacity. By the constitution of this country the sovereign is of full age at eighteen years.

MIN'OTAUR, *n.* [Fr. *minotaure*; L. *minotaurus*; from *man*, which must have been in early ages a Latin word, and *taurus*, a bull.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MIN'STER, *n.* [Sax. *minstre* or *mynster*. *See* MONASTERY.] A monastery; an ecclesiastical convent or fraternity; but it is said originally to have been the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. Both in Germany and England this title is given to several large cathedrals; as, *York minster*, the *minster of Strasburg*, &c. It is also found in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery; as, *Westminster*, *Leominster*, &c.

MIN'STREL, *n.* [F. *menêtrier*, for *menestrier*; Sp. *ministril*, a minstrel, and a tipstaff, or petty officer of justice; Port. *menestral*; perhaps a derivative from *menear*, to move, stir, wag, wield. If so, the word originally signified a performer on a musical instrument, who accompanied his performances with gestures, like the *histrio* and *joculator*.] A singer and musical performer on instruments. Minstrels, according to Percy, were an order of men in the middle ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others. They also appear to have accompanied their songs with mimicry and action, and to have practised such various means of diverting as were much admired in those rude times, and supplied the want of more refined entertainment. These arts rendered them extremely popular and acceptable in England and the neighbouring countries. The person of the minstrel was sacred; his profession was a passport; he was "high placed in hall, a welcome guest;" no high scene of festivity was considered complete, that was not set off with the exercise of the minstrel's talents. So long as the spirit of chivalry existed, the minstrels were protected and caressed, because their songs tended to do honour to the ruling passion of the times, and to encourage a martial spirit.

MIN'STRELSY, *n.* The arts and occupations of minstrels; music; instrumental harmony; song.—2. A number of musicians.

The *minstrelsy* of heaven. *Milton.*

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mynet*, money or stamped coin; D. *munt*, *mint*, coin; G. *münze*. This word is doubtless a derivative from *mine*, or L. *moneta*, from the same root.] 1. The place where money is coined by public authority. In *Great Britain*, formerly, there was a *mint* in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in this country, and as the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The only *mint* now in Great Britain is on the Tower Hill, London.—2. A place of invention or fabrication; as, a *mint* of phrases; a *mint* of calumny.—3. A source of abundant supply.—*Master of the mint*, an officer in the English administration who presides over the mint; the other officers being the deputy master, the controller, the king's (queen's) assay masters, the clerk of the papers, and superintendent of machinery. They constitute the mint board.

MINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *mynetian*.] 1. To coin; to make and stamp money.—2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate.

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mint*; G. *münze*; L. *mentha*; Fr. *mente*.] The name given to several British herbaceous aromatic plants of the genus Mentha; class and order Didynamia gymnospermia, Linn., nat. order Labiatæ. The species of this genus are nearly all perennial, having square stems, which bear opposite and simple leaves: most of them are European; they abound in resinous dots which contain an essential oil. They have an agreeable odour, and partake in the highest degree of the tonic and stimulating properties which are found in all labiate plants.—*Spearmint*, (*M. viridis*,) is that which is so generally used in this country, mixed with vinegar and sugar, as a sauce.—*Peppermint*, (*M. piperita*,) yields the well-known stimulating oil of the same name.—*Pennyroyal-mint*, (*M. pulegium*,) is used for the same purposes as peppermint.

MINT'AGE, *n.* That which is coined or stamped.—2. The duty paid for coining.

MINT'ED, *pp.* Coined.

MINT'ER, *n.* A coiner; also, an inventor.

MINT'ING, *ppr.* Coining money.

MINT'MAN, *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

MINT'MASTER, *n.* The master or superintendent of a mint.—2. One who invents or fabricates.

MIN'UEND, *n.* [L. *minuendus*, *minuo*, to lessen.] In *arithmetic*, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

MIN'UET, *n.* [Sp. *minueto*; Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, W. *main*. *See* MINCE.] 1. A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step and a balance.—2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three crotchets or three quavers in a bar.

MIN'UM, *n.* [from W. *main*, Fr. *menu*, small. *See* MINCE.] 1. A small kind of printing types; now written *minion*.—2. A note of slow time containing two crotchets; now written *minim*,—which see.

MI'NUS, [L.] Less. In *alge.*, the negative or subtractive sign —, which, when placed between two quantities, signifies that the latter is to be taken from the former: thus $a - b$ signifies that b is to be subtracted from a. Quantities which have the sign *minus* before them are called negative or subtractive; as, $-xy$, $-5cd$.

MINUTE, *a.* (minut'e.) [L. *minutus*; Fr. *menu*, W. *main*, small. *See* MINCE.] 1. Very small, little or slender; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence; as, a *minute* grain of sand; a *minute* filament. The blood circu-

lates through very minute vessels. *Minute* divisions of a subject often perplex the understanding. *Minute* details are tedious.—2. Attending to small things; critical; as, *minute* observation.

MINUTE, *n.* (min'it.) [L. *minutum*, that is, a small portion.] 1. A small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour.

Since you are not sure of a *minute*, throw not away an hour. *Franklin.*

2. In *geom.*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle. In *modern astronomical works*, minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m*, and minutes of a degree or of angular space, by an acute accent ('). [*See* DEGREE.]—3. In *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the lower diameter of a column, being a subdivision used for measuring the minuter parts of an order. [*See* MODULE.]—4. A space of time indefinitely small. I will be with you in a *minute*, or in a few *minutes*, that is, in a short time.—5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate. In *Scotland*, when it is necessary to preserve evidence of any incidental judicial act or statement, this is done in the court of session, and also in the inferior courts, by a *minute*.

MINUTE, *v. t.* (min'it.) To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing.

MIN'UTE-BOOK, *n.* A book of short hints.—*Minute-book of the court of session*, a book in which are minuted, or shortly stated, the heads of the judgments; that is, acts and decrees pronounced by the court, or by Lords Ordinary. These minutes are intended to apprise the parties of the judgments which are pronounced.

MIN'UTE-GLASS, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

MIN'UTE-GUNS, *n.* Guns discharged every minute, as a signal from a vessel in distress; also sometimes in token of mourning at sea, for deceased officers.

MIN'UTE-HAND, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MINUTELY, *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a small point of time, space, or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of any thing *minutely;* to ascertain time *minutely;* to relate a story *minutely*.

MINUTELY, *a.* (min'itly.) Happening every minute.

MIN'UTELY, *adv.* [from *minute*.] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven. *Hammond.*

MIN'UTE-MEN, *n.* Men ready at a minute's notice; a term used in the American revolution.

MINUTENESS, *n.* Extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; as, the *minuteness* of the particles of air or of a fluid; the *minuteness* of the filaments of cotton; the *minuteness* of details in narration. — 2. Attention to small things; critical exactness; as, the *minuteness* of observation or distinction.

MINUTE TITHES, or **SMALL TITHES**, *n.* In *England*, such tithes as usually belong to the vicar, as of wool, lambs, pigs, butter, cheese, herbs, seeds, eggs, honey, wax, &c. [*See* TITHES.]

MIN'UTE-WATCH, *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

MINU'TIÆ, *n.* [L.] The smaller particulars.

MINX, *n.* [Qu. *minnoc.*] A pert, wanton girl.—2. A she puppy.—3. A name applied in America to the Martes Vison, and to Hutorius Lutreola, two weasel-like quadrupeds, or digitigrade carnivorous mammals.

MINY, *a.* [from *mine*.] Abounding with mines.—2. Subterraneous.

MI'OCENE, *n.* In *geol.*, *miocene* strata; *miocene period*—*see* the adjective.

MI'OCENE, *a.* [Gr. μειων, less, and καινος, recent.] The name given by Mr. Lyell to a subdivision of the tertiary strata. According to him the European tertiary strata may be referred to four successive epochs, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells. The first or oldest, he terms *eocene*, the second *miocene*, the third *older pliocene*, and the last or fourth *newer pliocene*. The terms *miocene* and *pliocene* are comparative; the first meaning less recent, and the other more recent; they express the more or less near approach which the deposits of these eras, when contrasted with each other, make to the existing creation, at least so far as the mollusca are concerned. The miocene period has been found to yield 18 per cent. of recent fossils; many shells belong exclusively to this period. The miocene strata contain an admixture of the extinct genera of lacustrine mammalia of the eocene series, with the earliest forms of genera which exist at the present time.

Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to tell, or be told.

MI'RABLE,† *a.* Wonderful.

MIR'ACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *miraculum*, from *miror*, to wonder; Arm. *miret*, to hold. *See* MARVEL.] 1. Literally, a wonder, or wonderful thing; but appropriately,—2. In *theol.*, an effect, or event, contrary to the established constitution or course of things, or a sensible suspension, or controlment of, or deviation from, the known laws of nature, wrought either by the immediate act, or by the assistance, or by the permission of God, and accompanied with a previous notice or declaration that it is performed, according to the purpose, and by the power of God, for the proof or evidence of some particular doctrine, or in attestation of the authority or divine mission of some particular person. *Miracles* can be wrought only by almighty power, as when Christ healed lepers, saying, "I will, be thou clean;" or calmed the tempest, "Peace, be still."

They considered not the *miracle* of the loaves; Mark vi.

A man approved of God by *miracles* and signs; Acts ii.

3. Anciently, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints.

MIR'ACLE,† *v. t.* To make wonderful.

MIR'ACLE-MONGER, *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles.

MIRAC'ULOUS, *a.* Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes; as, the *miraculous* healing of the sick or raising the dead by Christ. —2. Supernatural; furnished supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles; as, the *miraculous* powers of the apostles. *Miraculous*, applied to the extraordinary powers of the apostles, may mean conferred by supernatural agency, or competent to work miracles. But it is very generally used in the latter sense.—3. In *a less definite sense*, wonderful; extraordinary.

MIRAC'ULOUSLY, *adv.* By miracle; supernaturally.

Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

2. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

MIRAC'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency.

MIRADOR, *n.* [Sp. from L. *miror*.] A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view.

MIRAGE, *n.* [Fr.] This French word is the name given to a phenomenon of unusual refraction, for which we have no specific appellative, unless it be the sea term *looming*. It is an optical illusion, occasioned by the refraction of light through contiguous masses of air of different density; such refraction not unfrequently producing the same sensible effect as direct reflection. It consists of an unusual elevation or apparent approximation of coasts, mountains, ships, and other objects, accompanied by inverted images. In deserts where the surface is perfectly level, a plain thus assumes the appearance of a lake, reflecting the shadows of objects within and around it. The mirage is commonly vertical, that is, presenting an appearance of one object over another, like a ship above its shadow in the water. Sometimes, however, the images are horizontal. [*See* LOOM.]

MIRE, *n.* [Probably from A. Sax. *mere;* D. *myre*, a marsh; marshy land] Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.

MIRE, *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. We say, a horse, an ox, or carriage is *mired*, when it has sunk deep into mud and its progress is stopped.—2. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter.

MIRE, *v. i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward

MIRE, *n.* An ant. [*See* PISMIRE.]

MIRE-CROW, *n.* The sea-crow, laughing gull, or pewit gull, of the genus Larus.

MIRED, *pp.* Fixed or stalled in mud.

MIRE-DRUM, *n.* A name for the bittern.

MIRIF'ICENT, *a.* Causing wonder.

MIRINESS, *n.* [from *miry*.] The state of consisting of deep mud.

MIRK,† *a.* [Sax. *mirce*.] Dark. [*See* MURKY.]

MIRK'SOME, *a.* Dark; obscure. [*See* MURKY.]

MIRK'SOMENESS, *n.* Obscurity. [*See* MURKY.]

MIRK'Y, *a.* Dark; wanting light. [*See* MURKY.]

MIR'ROR, *n.* [Fr. *miroir;* Corn. *miras*, to look; L. *miror*, to admire.] 1. A looking-glass; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light.

In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star
I saw, alas! some dread event depend. *Pope.*

Mirrors are either plane, convex, or concave. Plane mirrors, or those having a plane surface, represent bodies of their natural magnitude. Convex mirrors disperse the rays, and in consequence diminish the images of objects. Concave mirrors, or those having a hollow surface, collect the rays, and reflect them to a focus in front of the mirror, thereby enlarging the image of the object. Mirrors are made of glass, silvered on the back, or of polished metal, which last are sometimes called *speculá*.—2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen.

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Spenser.*

3. In *arch.*, a small oval ornament cut into deep mouldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers.

MIR'ROR-STONE,† *n.* A bright stone.

MIRTH, *n.* (merth.) [Sax. *mirht, myrhth; mirig,* merry; Ar. *maricha,* to be very brisk or joyful.] Social merriment; hilarity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety; jollity. *Mirth* differs from *joy* and *cheerfulness,* as always implying noise.

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth* inspiring bowl. *Pope.*

I will cause to cease the voice of *mirth* from Judah and Jerusalem; *Jer.* vii.

MIRTH'FUL, *a.* Merry; jovial; festive.

The feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd,
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*

MIRTH'FULLY *adv.* In a jovial manner.

MIRTH'FULNESS, *n.* Mirth; merriment.

MIRTH'LESS, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

MIRTH'LESSNESS, *n.* Absence of mirth.

MIRY, *a.* [from *mire.*] Abounding with deep mud; full of mire; as, a *miry* road; a *miry* lane.—2. Consisting of mire.

MIR'ZA, *n.* [A corruption of the Persian title *Emirzadeh,* sons of the prince.] The common title of honour in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual. When appended to the surname, it signifies *prince.*

MIS, a prefix, denotes error, or erroneous wrong, from the verb *miss,* to err, to go wrong, Goth. *missa;* Sax. *mis,* from *missian,* to err, to deviate or wander; G. *miss, missen;* W. *mêth,* a failing, a miss; Fr. *mes,* or *me,* in composition.

MISADVEN'TURE, *n.* Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident.—2. In *law,* homicide by misadventure, is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. This is called *excusable homicide.*

MISADVEN'TURED, *a.* Unfortunate.

MISADVEN'TUROUS, *a.* Pertaining to misadventure.

MISADVISED, *a.* [*See* ADVISE.] Ill advised; ill directed.

MIS'ANTHROPE, } *n.* [Gr. μισανθρωπος: μισεω, to hate, and ανθρωπος, man.] A hater of mankind.
MISAN'THROPIST, }

MISANTHROP'IC, } *a.* Hating or having a dislike to mankind.
MISANTHROP'ICAL, }

MISAN'THROPY, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind; opposed to *philanthropy.*

MISAPPLICA'TION, *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.

MISAPPLI'ED, *pp.* Applied to a wrong person or purpose.

MISAPPLY', *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* our talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

MISAPPLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying to a wrong person or purpose.

MISAPPREHEND', *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.

MISAPPREHEND'ED, *pp.* Not rightly understood.

MISAPPREHEND'ING, *ppr.* Misunderstanding.

MISAPPREHEN'SION, *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

MISAPPREHENS'IVELY, *adv.* By misapprehension.

MISARRANGE, *v. t.* To place in a wrong order, or improper manner.

MISARRANG'ED, *pp.* Placed in a wrong order.

MISARRANG'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a wrong order.

MISATTEND', *v. t.* To disregard.

MISBECOME, *v. t.* (misbecum'.) [*See* BECOME.] Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MISBECOM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous.

MISBECOM'INGLY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner.

MISBECOM'INGNESS, *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness

MISBEGOT', } *pp.* or *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
MISBEGOT'TEN, }

MISBEHAVE, *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly.

MISBEHAVED, *a.* Guilty of ill behaviour; ill bred; rude.

MISBEHAVIOUR, *n.* (misbeha'vyor.) Ill conduct; improper; rude or uncivil behaviour.

MISBELIEF, *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.

MISBELIEVE, *v. t.* To believe erroneously.

MISBELIEVER, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

MISBELIEVING, *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious

MISBESTOW, *v. t.* To bestow improperly.

MISBESTOWED, *pp.* Bestowed improperly.

MISBESTOWING, *ppr.* Bestowing improperly.

MIS'BORN, *a.* Born to evil.

MISCAL', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly.

MISCAL'CULATE, *v t.* To calculate erroneously

MISCAL'CULATED, *pp.* Erroneously calculated.

MISCAL'CULATING, *ppr.* Committing errors in calculation.

MISCALCULA'TION, *n.* Erroneous calculation.

MISCALL'ED, *pp.* Misnamed.

MISCALL'ING, *ppr.* Misnaming.

MISCAR'RIAGE, *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure.

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince. *Dryden.*

2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behaviour; as, the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous.—3. The act of bringing forth before the time, but so late that the young are capable of surviving.

MISCAR'RIED, *pp.* Failed of the intended effect; brought forth prematurely.

MISCAR'RY, *v. i.* To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; *applied to persons or undertakings, and to things.* We say, a project, scheme, design, enterprise, attempt, has *miscarried.*

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, who *miscarried* at sea? *Shak.*

My ships have all *miscarried.* *Shak.*

2. To bring forth young before the proper time, but still at so late a period as to be capable of surviving.

MISCAR'RYING, *ppr.* Failing of the intended effect; Hos. ix.

MISCAST'ING, *ppr.* Casting or reckoning erroneously.

MISCELLANA'RIAN, *a.* [*See* MISCELLANY.] Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies.

Miscellanarian authors. *Shaftsbury.*

MISCELLANA'RIAN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

MIS'CELLANE, *n.* [L. *miscellaneus.*] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called *Meslin.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus,* from *misceo,* to mix.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds; as, a *miscellaneous* publication; a *miscellaneous* rabble.

MISCELLA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* With variety or mixture.

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.

MIS'CELLANY, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanées;* L. *miscellanea,* from *misceo,* to mix; Ch. and Ar. מזג, *mazag,* to mix.] 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; particularly,—2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions, treatises, or extracts.

MIS'CELLANY,† *a.* Miscellaneous.

MISCEN'TRE,† *v. t.* To place amiss.

MISCHANCE, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure.

It is a man's unhappiness his *mischance,* or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*

MISCHAR'ACTERIZE, *v. t.* [*See* CHARACTER.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

They totally *mischaracterize* the action. *Eton.*

MISCHARGE, *v. t.* To mistake in charging, as an account.

MISCHARGE, *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account.

MISCHARG'ED, *pp.* Charged erroneously.

MIS'CHIEF, *n.* [Old Fr. *meschef; mes,* wrong, and *chef,* head or end, the root of *achieve,* Fr. *achever.*] 1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not. A new law is made to remedy the *mischief.*—2. Intentional

injury; harm or damage done by design.

Thy tongue deviseth *mischief;* Ps. lii.

Malicious mischief. [*See* MALICIOUS.]—3. Ill consequence; evil; vexatious affair.

The *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

MIS'CHIEF, *v. t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.

MIS'CHIEF-MAKER, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.

MIS'CHIEF-MAKING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.

MIS'CHIEVOUS, *a.* Harmful; hurtful; injurious; making mischief; *of persons;* as, a *mischievous* man or disposition.—2. Hurtful; noxious; as, a *mischievous* thing.—3. Inclined to do harm; as, a *mischievous* boy

MIS'CHIEVOUSLY, *adv.* With injury, hurt, loss, or damage. We say, the law operates *mischievously.*—2. With evil intention or disposition. The injury was done *mischievously.*

MIS'CHIEVOUSNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.—2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy; as, the *mischievousness* of youth. *Mischief* denotes injury, harm, or damage of less malignity and magnitude than what are usually called crimes. We never give the name of mischief to theft, robbery, or murder. And it so commonly implies *intention* in committing petty offences, that it shocks us to hear the word applied to the calamities inflicted by Providence. We say, a tempest has done great *damage,* but not *mischief.* In like manner, the adjective *mischievous* is not applied to thieves, pirates, and other felons, but to persons committing petty trespasses and offences.

MISCH'NA, *n.* A part of the Jewish Talmud. [*See* MISHNA.]

MISCHOOSE, *v. t.* (mischooz'.) To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice.

MISCIBIL'ITY, *n.* Capability of being mixed.

MIS'CIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *misceo,* to mix.] That may be mixed. Oil and water are not *miscible.*

MISCITA'TION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.

MISCOMPUTA'TION, *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning.

MISCOMPUTE, *v. t.* To compute or reckon erroneously.

MISCOMPUTED, *pp.* Reckoned erroneously.

MISCOMPUTING, *ppr.* Reckoning erroneously.

MISCONCEIT, } *n.* Erroneous
MISCONCEP'TION, } conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

Great errors and dangers result from a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey.*

MISCONCEIVE, *v. t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing.

To yield to others just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived.* *Hooker*

MISCONCEIVED, *pp.* Wrongly understood; mistaken.

MISCONCEIVING, *ppr.* Mistaking; misunderstanding.

MISCON'DUCT, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behaviour; ill management.

MISCONDUCT', *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

MISCONDUCT', *v. i.* To behave amiss.

MISCONDUCT'ED, *pp.* Ill managed; badly conducted.

MISCONDUCT'ING, *ppr.* Mismanaging; misbehaving.

MISCONJEC'TURE, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.

MISCONJEC'TURE, *v. t.* or *i.* To guess wrong.

MISCONJEC'TURED, *pp.* Guessed wrong.

MISCONSTRUC'TION, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning; as, a *misconstruction* of words or actions.

MISCON'STRUE, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously either words or things. It is important not to *misconstrue* the Scripture.

Do not, great Sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*

A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions *misconstrued.* *Addison.*

MISCON'STRUED, *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.

MISCON'STRUER, *n.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.

MISCON'STRUING, *ppr.* Interpreting wrongly.

MISCONTIN'UANCE, *n.* Cessation.

MISCORRECT', *v. t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author. *Dryden.*

MISCOUNT', *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.

MISCOUNT', *v. i.* To make wrong reckoning.

MISCOUNT', *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

MISCOUNT'ED, *pp.* Counted erroneously.

MISCOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Counting incorrectly.

MIS'CREANCE, } † *n.* [*See* MISCRE-
MIS'CREANCY, } ANT.] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

MIS'CREANT, *n.* [Fr. *mécréant;* Norm. *mescreaunt; mes,* wrong, and *creance,* belief, from L. *credens, credo.*] 1. An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith.—2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

MISCREATE, } † *a.* Formed unna-
MISCREATED, } turally or illegitimately; deformed.

MISCREA'TIVE, *a.* Tending to wrong creation.

MISDATE, *n.* A wrong date.

MISDATE, *v. i.* To date erroneously.

MISDATED, *pp.* Dated erroneously.

MISDEED, *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

Evils which our own *misdeeds* have done. *Milton.*

MISDEEM, *v. t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging.

MISDEMEAN, *v. t.* To behave ill.

MISDEMEANOUR, *n.* Ill behaviour; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. —2. In *law,* an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime. Crimes and misdemeanours are mere synonymous terms; but in common usage, the word *crime* is made to denote offences of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while all indictable offences which do not amount to felony, as *perjury, libels, conspiracies, assaults,* &c., are comprised under the name of *misdemeanours.* The punishment for misdemeanour is fine or imprisonment, or both, and in some cases transportation, as destroying turnpikes, &c.

MISDERIVE, *v. t.* To err in deriving.

MISDIRECT', *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a passenger.—2. To direct to a wrong person or place; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

MISDIRECT'ED, *pp.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MISDIRECT'ING, *ppr.* Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MISDO, *v. t.* [*See* Do.] To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault.

MISDOER, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.

MISDOING, *ppr.* Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime.

MISDOING, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offence.

MISE, *n.* (meze.) [Fr. *mis,* put, laid, *pp.* of *mettre,* L. *mitto;* Norm. *mise.*] 1. In *law,* an issue to be tried at the grand assize.—2. Expense; cost.—3. A tax or tallage; in *Wales,* an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldoms.

MISEAS'E,† *n.* Uneasiness.

MISED'UCATED, *a.* Educated in a wrong manner.

MISEMPLOY', *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, to *misemploy* time, power, advantages, talents, &c.

MISEMPLOY'ED, *pp.* Used to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISEMPLOY'ING, *ppr.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISEMPLOY'MENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.

MISEN'TRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

MI'SER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *miser,* miserable.] 1.† A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted.—2.† A wretch; a mean fellow.—3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. [*This is the only sense in which it is now used.*]

No silver saints by dying *misers* given. *Pope.*

MIS'ERABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *misérable,* from L *miser, miserabilis.*] 1. Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil or other cause. It however expresses somewhat less than *wretched.*

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Very poor; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all; Job xvi.

3. Causing unhappiness or misery.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak*

4. Very poor or mean; as, a *miserable* hut; *miserable* clothing.—5. Very poor or barren; as, a *miserable* soil.—6. Very low or despicable; as, a *miserable* person.

MIS'ERABLENESS, *n.* State of misery; poorness.

MIS'ERABLY, *adv.* Unhappily; calamitously.

The fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. They were *miserably* entertained.—3. In misery or unhappiness.

MISERE'RE, or MISERICOR'DIA, *n.* [L.] A small movable seat placed in a stall of the choir of a church. *Miserere* is also the name of a Psalm

in the Roman catholic church service, taken from the 57th Psalm, beginning in the Vulgate, *Miserere mei, Domine.*

MISERICOR'DIA, *n.* [L.] In *law*, an arbitrary fine imposed on any person for an offence, so called, because the amercement ought to be but small, and less than that required by magna charta.—2. A narrow-bladed dagger used by a knight in the middle ages against a dismounted adversary, when he forced him to cry for mercy: hence the name.

MI'SERLY, *a.* [*See* MISER.] Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious.

MIS'ERY, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *miseria;* Fr. *misere.*] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. A man suffers *misery* from the gout, or from great afflictions, distress, calamity, and other evils. *Misery* expresses somewhat less than *wretchedness.*

> *Misery* is as really the fruit of vice reigning in the heart, as tares are the produce of tares sown in the field. *J. Lathrop.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; natural evils which are the cause of misery.

> And mourn the *miseries* of human life. *Dryden.*

3.† Covetousness.

MISESTEEM', *n.* Disregard; slight

MISES'TIMATE, *v. t.* To estimate erroneously

MISFALL', *v. t.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily.

MISFARE, *n.* Ill fare; misfortune.

MISFASH'ION, *v. t.* To form wrong.

MISFEASANCE, *n.* (misfe'zance) [Fr. *mes* and *faisance*, from *faire*, to do] In *law*, a trespass; a wrong done

MISFEIGN',† *v. i.* To feign with ill design.

MISFORM', *v. t* To make of an ill form; to put in an ill shape.

MISFOR'TUNATE, *a* Producing misfortune. [*Obs. or vulgar.*]

MISFOR'TUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; an evil or cross accident; as, loss of property at sea or by fire.

> Consider why the change was wrought,
> You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault *Addison.*

MISFOR'TUNED, *a* Unfortunate.

MISGIVE, *v. t* (mis-giv'.) [*See* GIVE] To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence; to fail, usually applied to the heart.

> So doth my heart *misgive* me *Shak.*
> His heart *misgave* him. *Addison*

2 † To give or grant amiss.

MISGIV'ING, *ppr.* Filling with doubt or distrust; failing.

MISGIV'ING, *n.* A failing of confidence, doubt; distrust.

> Doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings* *South*

MISGOV'ERN, *v. t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

> Solyman charged him bitterly that he had *misgoverned* the state *Knolles*

MISGOV'ERNANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity.

MISGOV'ERNED, *pp.* Ill governed; badly administered.—2. Rude; unrestrained; as, rude *misgoverned* hands.

MISGOV'ERNMENT, *n.* Ill administration of public affairs.—2. Ill management in private affairs.—3. Irregularity; disorder.

MISGUIDANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.

MISGUIDE, *v. t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; as, to *misguide* the understanding or mind.

MISGUIDED, *pp.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction; as, a *misguided* prince.

MISGUIDING, *ppr.* Giving wrong direction to; leading into error.

MISGUIDING, *n.* The act of misleading.

MISGUIDINGLY, *adv.* In a way to mislead

MIS'GUM, MIS'GURN, *n.* An anguilliform fish about the size of a common eel.

MISHANT'ER, *n.* [from Fr. *mésaventure.*] Misfortune; disaster. [*Scotch.*]

MISHAP', *n.* Ill chance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune.

> Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps.* *Shak.*

MISHAP'PEN, *v. i.* To happen ill.

MISH'-MASH,† *n.* [Teut. *mischmasch.*] A mingle, or hotch-potch

MISH'NA, or **MISCH'NA,** *n.* A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture. The Jews pretend that when God gave the written law to Moses, he gave him also another, not written, which was preserved by tradition among the doctors of the synagogue, till rabbi Juda, surnamed the *holy*, reduced it to writing. The *Mishna* is divided into six parts; the first relates to the distinction of seeds in a field, to trees, fruits tithes, &c; the second regulates the manner of observing festivals; the third treats of women and matrimonial cases; the fourth of losses in trade, &c.; the fifth is on oblations, sacrifices, &c.; and the sixth treats of the several sorts of purification. [*See* TALMUD]

MISH'NIC, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mishna.

MISIMPROVE, *v. t* (misimproov'.) To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages

MISIMPROVED, *pp.* Used to a bad purpose.

MISIMPROVEMENT, *n.* (misimproov'ment.) Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.

MISINFORM', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts.

MISINFORMA'TION, *n.* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received

MISINFORM'ED, *pp.* Wrongly informed.

MISINFORM'ER, *n* One that gives wrong information.

MISINFORM'ING, *ppr.* Communicating erroneous information to.

MISINTER'PRET, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense.

MISINTERPRETA'TION, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

MISINTER'PRETED, *a* Erroneously understood or explained.

MISINTER'PRETER, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

MISINTER'PRETING, *ppr.* Erroneously interpreting.

MISJOIN', *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly.

MISJUDGE, *v. t.* (misjudj'.) To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously.

MISJUDGE, *v. i.* (misjudj'.) To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

MISJUDG'ED, *pp.* Judged erroneously.

MISJUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference

MISJUDG'MENT, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

MISKEN', *v. t.* To be ignorant of.

MIS'KIN, *n.* A little bagpipe.

MISKNOW', *v. t.* Not to know.

MISLAID, *pp.* Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost.

MISLAY, *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place

> The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature. *Locke.*

2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

> If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon so that he may never find it. *Swift.*

MISLAYER, *n.* One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses.

MISLAYING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place, or place not remembered; losing.

MISLE, *v. i.* (mis'l.) [from *mist*, and properly *mistle.*] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist. [*See* MIZZLE.]

MISLEAD, *v. t.: pret.* and *pp. misled.* [*See* LEAD.] To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

> Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*
>
> But of the two, less dangerous is th' offence,
> To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*

MISLEADER, *n.* One who leads into error.

MISLEADING, *ppr.* Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving.

MISLEADING, *n.* A misguiding.

MISLEARNED, *a.* (mislern'ed) Not learned correctly.

MISLED', *pp.* of *mislead.* Led into error; led a wrong way.

> ...To give due light
> To the *misled* and lonely traveller. *Milton.*

MIS'LETOE, MISS'ELTO, MISTLE'TO, or **MI'SELTOE,** *n.* [Sax. *mistelta;* G. *id.*] The *Viscum album* of botanists, nat. order Loranthaceæ; a European plant growing parasitically on various trees, and celebrated on account of the religious purposes to which it was consecrated by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, and held in great veneration by the Druids, particularly when it was found grow-



Misletoe (Viscum album.)

ing on the oak. It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong, entire leaves, and small yellowish-green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, and covered in winter with small white berries, which contain a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be propagated by birds. It is common enough on certain species of trees, such as apple trees, but is very seldom found on the oak.

MISLIKE, *v. t.* To dislike; to disap-

prove; to have aversion to; as, to *mislike* a man or an opinion. [For this word, *dislike* is generally used.]

MIS'LIN. *See* MESLIN.

MISLIVE,† v. i. (mısliv'.) To live amiss.

MISLUCK', n. Ill luck; misfortune.

MIS'LY, a. [*See* MISLE and MIST.] Raining in very small drops.

MISMAN'AGE, v. t. To manage ill; to administer improperly; as, to *mismanage* public affairs.

MISMAN'AGE, v. i. To behave ill; to conduct amiss.

MISMAN'AGED, pp. Ill managed or conducted.

MISMAN'AGEMENT, n. Ill or improper management; ill conduct; as, the *mismanagement* of public or private affairs.

MISMAN'AGER, n. One that manages ill.

MISMAN'AGING, ppr. Managing ill.

MISMARK, v. t. To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously.

MISNAME, v. t. To call by the wrong name.

MISNAMED, pp. Called by a wrong name.

MISNAMING, ppr. Calling by a wrong name.

MISNO'MER, n. [Old Fr. *mes*, wrong, and *nommer*, to name.] In *law*, the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming. An error in the Christian name of the defender, though otherwise correctly designated, is fatal to a summons. [*Misnosmer*, as written by Blackstone, must be a corrupt orthography. In no dialect has *name*, L. *nomen*, been written with *s*, unless by mistake.]

MISOBE'DIENCE,† n. Erroneous obedience, or disobedience.

MISOBSERVE, v. t. (misobzerv'.) To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing.

MISOG'AMIST, n. [Gr. μισω, to hate, and γαμος, marriage.] A hater of marriage.

MISOG'YNIST, n. [Gr. μισω, to hate, and γυνη, woman.] A woman-hater. [*Unusual*.]

MISOG'YNY, n. [supra.] Hatred of the female sex.

MISPEL', MISPEND', &c. *See* MISSPEL, MISSPEND.

MISPERSUADE, v. t. To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion.

MISPERSUA'SION, n. A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion.

MISPIK'EL, n. Arsenical pyrite; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron, sometimes found in cubic crystals, but more often without any regular form.

MISPLACE, v. t. To put in a wrong place; as, the book is *misplaced*.—2. To place on an improper object; as, he *misplaced* his confidence.

MISPLACED, pp. Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object.

MISPLACING, ppr. Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.

MISPLEAD, v. i. To err in pleading.

MISPRINT', v. t. To mistake in printing; to print wrong.

MISPRINT', n. A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

MISPRINT'ED, pp. Erroneously printed.

MISPRINT'ING, ppr. Printing wrong.

MISPRINT'ING, n. The act of printing wrong; a misprint.

MISPRISE, v. t. [Fr. *méprendre*, *méprise*; *mes*, wrong, and *prendre*, to take.] Literally, to take in a wrong manner; to esteem below desert or despise; to misconceive; to mistake.

MISPRISION, n. (misprizh'un.) [supra.] Neglect; contempt.—2. In *law*, any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. *Misprision* is contained in every treason and felony. *Misprisions* are divided into *negative* and *positive*; *negative*, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and *positive*, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. *Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. Maladministration in offices of high public trust, is a *positive misprision*.—3.† Mistake; oversight; contempt.

MISPRIZE, v. t. [*mis* and *prize*.] To slight or undervalue.

> O for those vanished hours, so much *misprized*. *Hillhouse.*

MISPROCEED'ING, n. Wrong or irregular proceeding.

MISPROFESS', v. t. To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed.

MISPRONOUNCE, v. t. (mispronouns'.) To pronounce erroneously; as, to *mispronounce* a word, a name, &c.

MISPRONOUNCE, v. i. (mispronouns'.) To speak incorrectly.

MISPRONOUN'CED, pp. Pronounced incorrectly.

MISPRONUNCIA'TION, n. A wrong or improper pronunciation.

MISPROPORTION, v. t. To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

MISPROPOR'TIONED, pp. Joined without due proportion.

MISQUOTA'TION, n. An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

MISQUOTE, v. t. To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.

MISQUOTED, pp. Incorrectly quoted or cited.

MISQUOTING, ppr. Quoting or citing erroneously.

MISRATE, v. t. To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.

MISRECK'ON, v. t. To reckon or compute wrong.

MISRECK'ONED, pp. Reckoned or computed erroneously.

MISRECK'ONING, ppr. Reckoning wrong; and, *as a noun*, an erroneous computation.

MISRELATE, v. t. To relate falsely or inaccurately.

MISRELA'TION, n. Erroneous relation or narration.

MISREMEM'BER, v. t. To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly.

MISREPORT, v. t. To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of.

MISREPORT, n. An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

MISREPRESENT', v. t. To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, n. The act of giving a false or erroneous representation.—2. A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice.

MISREPRESENT'ED, pp. Falsely or erroneously represented.

MISREPRESENT'ER, n. One who gives a false or erroneous account.

MISREPRESENT'ING, ppr. Giving a false or erroneous representation.—*Note.* This word is so customarily used for a euphemism, or as a softer expression for *lie* or *falsehood*, as to convey the idea generally of intentional falsehood. This signification, however is not necessarily implied.

MISREPUTED, pp. or a. Erroneously reputed.

MISRULE, n. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.

> Enormous riot and *misrule*. *Pope.*

2. Unjust domination.

MISS, n. [supposed by Bailey to be contracted from *mistress*. But probably it is from the Armoric *mesell*, a young lady, or contracted from Fr. *demoiselle*, Sp. *damisola*. *See* DAMSEL.] 1. The term of honour bestowed on unmarried females of almost every degree. In *polished society*, it is always coupled with the Christian name or surname of the party; as Miss Jane, Miss Howard, except towards children, or in contempt or anger. [*See* MADAM.] In former times, *miss* was applied only to children under ten years of age; the term *mistress* being then the style of grown-up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living.—2. A kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine.

MISS, v. t. [Sax. *missian*; D. and G. *missen*; Dan. *mister*; allied perhaps to L. *mitto*, *misi*; *omitto*, *omisi*. But this is not certain. The Welsh has the word in *methu*, to fail, to miss, to become abortive, to miscarry, to decay.] 1. To fail in aim; to fail of reaching the object; not to hit; as, to *miss* the mark; to *miss* the object intended.—2. To fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find; as, to *miss* the way or the road.—3. To fail of obtaining.

> Orgalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

4. To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be; as, to *miss* one's snuff-box; I *missed* the first volume of Livy.

> Neither *missed* we any thing. Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained to him; 1 Sam. xxv.

5.† To be without; as, we cannot *miss* him.—6. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have; as, to *miss* a meal of victuals.

> She would never *miss* one day
> A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive the want of.

> What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton.*
> He who has a firm sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

8. To fail of seeing or finding.

MISS, v. i. To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction.

> Flying bullets now,
> To execute his rage, appear too slow;
> They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

2. Not to succeed; to fail.

> Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to miscarry, as by accident.

> The invention all admired, and each, how he
> To be the inventor *missed*. *Milton.*

4. To fail to obtain, learn, or find; with *of*. [*Sel. us*]

> On the least reflection, we cannot *miss of* them. *Atterbury*

5. To fail; to mistake.

MISS, *n*. Loss; want.

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke*.

2. Mistake; error.

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. [*Lit. us.*] *Ascham*.

3.† Harm from mistake.

MISSAID, *pp*. Said wrong.

MIS'SAL, *n*. [It. *messale*; Fr. *missel*. *See* MASS.] The Roman Catholic mass book.

MISSAY, *v. t.* To say wrong; to slander. [*Little used*.]

MISSAY,† *v. i.* To speak ill, or mistakenly.

MISSAYING, *n*. Wrong expression.

MISSED, *pp*. Failed in aim or in reaching the object.

MISSEEM,† *v. i.* To make a false appearance.—2.† To misbecome.

MIS'SEL, **MIS'SEL-BIRD**, *n*. A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*. [*See* THRUSH.]

MIS'SELDINE,† *n*. The mistletoe.

MISSEM'BLANCE, *n*. False resemblance.

MISSERVE, *v. t.* (misserv'.) To serve unfaithfully.

MISSHAPE, *v. t.* [*See* SHAPE.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform.

And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights. *Spenser*.

A *misshaped* figure. *Pope*.

Misshapen mountains. *Bentley*.

MISSHAPED, **MISSHAPEN**, *pp*. Ill formed; deformed; ugly.

MISSHAPING, *ppr*. Giving an ill shape to.

MIS'SILE, *a*. [L. *missilis*, from *missus*, sent; *mitto*, to send.] Thrown or sent, or that may be thrown. A *missile* weapon is one that is thrown by the hand, or from an engine of war, in distinction from such as are held or retained in the hand, or fixed. An arrow, a dart, a javelin, a stone, a bullet, a bomb, are *missile* weapons.

MIS'SILE, *n*. A weapon thrown or intended to be thrown for doing execution; as a lance, an arrow, or a bullet.

MISS'ING, *ppr*. [from *miss*.] Failing to hit, to reach, or to find; discovering to be wanting.—2. *a*. Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting. My horse is *missing*; my pen or my book is *missing*.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long. *Milton*.

MIS'SION, *n*. [L. *missio*, from *mitto*, to send.] 1. A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission; as, sent on a foreign *mission*.

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton*.

2. In *theol*., a power or commission to preach the gospel. Jesus Christ gave his disciples their mission in these words: "Go and teach all nations."—3. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service: particularly, the persons sent to propagate religion, or evangelize the heathen. The societies for propagating the gospel have *missions* in almost every country. We have home *missions* and foreign *missions*. Stations for missionaries in heathen countries are also called *missions*.—4. Dismission; discharge from service; *a Roman use of the word; in English, obsolete*,—5.† Faction; party.

MIS'SIONARY, *n*. [Fr. *missionnaire*.] One sent to propagate religion. Missionaries, in ordinary language, are ministers who go or are sent abroad to preach the gospel to heathen nations. Christian *missionaries* are called *missionaries of the cross*.

MIS'SIONARY, *a*. Pertaining to missions; as, a *missionary* meeting; a *missionary* fund; a *missionary* society.

MIS'SIONATE, *v. i.* To act as a missionary. [*Not well authorized*.]

MIS'SIONER, for *Missionary*, is not used.

MIS'SIVE, *a*. [Fr.] Such as is sent; as, a letter *missive*.—2. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent; as, a *missive* weapon.

MIS'SIVE, *n*. A letter sent, or a messenger. *Missives*, in *Scots law*, are letters interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to buy or sell, or grant a lease on certain conditions, and the other party accepts of the offer. This constitutes a complete contract, which may be afterwards carried into effect by the execution of a disposition.

MISSPEAK, *v. i.* [*See* SPEAK.] To err or mistake in speaking.

MISSPEAK, *v. t.* To utter wrong.

MISSPEL', *v. t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

MISSPELL'ED, **MISSPELT'**, *pp*. Spelled wrong, or with wrong letters.

MISSPELL'ING, *ppr*. Spelling wrong.

MISSPELL'ING, *n*. A wrong spelling; false orthography.

MISSPEND', *v. t.* To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, to *misspend* time or money; to *misspend* life.—2. To waste.

The genial moisture due
To apples, otherwise *misspends* itself. *Philips*.

MISSPEND'ER, *n*. One that consumes prodigally or improperly.

MISSPEND'ING, *ppr*. Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MISSPENT', *pp*. Ill spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, *misspent* time or life.

MISSTATE, *v. t.* To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts; as, to *misstate* a question in debate.

MISSTATED, *pp*. Stated erroneously.

MISSTATEMENT, *n*. A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written; as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

MISSTATING, *ppr*. Stating falsely or erroneously.

MISSTAYED, *a*. Having missed stays, as a ship.

MIS'SOY BARK, *n*. An aromatic bark resembling cinnamon in flavour, found in New Guinea and the Papuan Isles; the powder of which is much used by the Japanese.

MIS'SY, *n*. The sulphate of iron, having lost the water of its crystallization, is called *sori*; more thoroughly calcined, it is yellow, and called *missy*.

MIST, *n*. [Sax. *mist*; D. *mist*; L. *mixtus mistus*, from *misceo*, to *mix*.] 1. The vapour of water falling in very numerous, but fine and almost imperceptible drops. The vapour of water when mixed with air of the same or a higher temperature is invisible; but when the temperature of the air is reduced below that of the vapour, the vapour becomes visible, and forms a *mist*. When the *mist* is very thick it is called a *fog*.

A *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend. *Grew*.

2. That which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden*.

MIST, *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with vapour.

MISTA'EN', *pp*. and *a*. Mistaken. [*Poet*.]

MISTAKABLE, *a*. That may be misconceived or mistaken.

MISTAKE, *v. t.* To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend.

'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope*.

2. To take one thing or person for another.

We *mistake* the eloquence of self-apology for the animation of conscious integrity. *Buckminster*.

A man may *mistake* the love of virtue for the practice of it. *Johnson*.

MISTAKE, *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift*.

MISTAKE, *n*. An error in opinion or judgment; misconception.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*. *Tillotson*.

2. A slip; a fault; an error. There is a *mistake* in the account or in the date.

MISTAKEN. In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of *persons*, it signifies *to be in an error, to be wrong*; as, I am *mistaken*, you are *mistaken*, he is *mistaken*. But when used of *things*, it signifies *misunderstood, misconceived*; as, the sense of the passage is *mistaken*, that is, not rightly understood.

MISTA'KENLY, *adv*. By mistake.

MISTAKER, *n*. One that mistakes or misunderstands.

MISTAKING, *ppr*. Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving.

MISTAKING, *n*. An error; a mistake.

MISTAKINGLY, *adv*. Erroneously; falsely.

MISTAUGHT', *pp*. Wrongly taught; as, a *mistaught* youth.

MISTEACH, *v. t.* [*See* TEACH.] To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously.

MISTEACHING, *ppr*. Instructing erroneously.

MISTELL', *v. t.* [*See* TELL.] To tell erroneously.

MISTEM'PER, *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder.

MIST-ENCUM'BERED, *a*. Loaded with mist.

MIS'TER, *n*. [The pronunciation of this word is probably from the Welsh, German, or Dutch dialect. *See* MASTER.] The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In *writing*, it is expressed by the abbreviation *Mr*.

MIS'TER,† *a*. Literally trade, or trade of; hence sort of; as *mister* arts, sort of arts; what *mister* weight? what sort of weight.

MIS'TER,† *v. t.* To occasion loss. [Sw. *mista*.]

MISTERM', *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously.

MIST'FUL, *a*. Clouded with mist.

MISTHINK', *v. t.* [*See* THINK.] To think wrong. [*Lit. us.*]

MISTHOUGHT′, *pp.* of *Misthink.* Thought wrong of.

Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear. *Milton.*

MIST′ILY, *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.

MISTIME, *v. t.* To time wrong; not to adapt to the time.

MISTIME, *v. i.* To neglect the proper time.

MISTIMED, *pp.* Ill timed; done at a wrong time.

MISTIMING, *ppr.* Ill timing; doing unseasonably.

MIST′INESS, *n.* [*See* MIST.] A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops.

MIS′TION, *n.* [L. *mistus, mixtus. See* MIX.] 1. A state of being mixed —2. Mixture; a mingling.

MISTI′TLE, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

MISTI′TLED, *pp.* Wrongly named.

MISTLE, *v. i.* (mis′l.) [from *mist.*] To fall in very fine drops, as rain. [*See* MISSLE, MIZZLE.]

MISTLETOE. *See* MISLETOE.

MIST′LIKE, *a.* Resembling mist.

MISTOLD, *pp.* Erroneously told. [*See* TELL.]

MISTOOK′, *pret.* of *Mistake.*

MISTRAIN, *v. t.* To train or educate amiss.

MISTRANSLATE, *v. t.* To translate erroneously.

MISTRANSLATED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.

MISTRANSLATING, *ppr.* Translating incorrectly.

MISTRANSLA′TION, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

MISTREAT′, *v. t.* To treat amiss; as, he *mistreats* this topic.—2. To abuse; to ill-treat.

MISTREAT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-treated.

MISTREAT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ill-treating.

MISTREAT′MENT, *n.* Ill-treatment. [*Applied both to subjects and persons.*]

MIS′TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maîtresse*; L. *magistra*; Ir. *maigh is treas.* [*See* MASTER.] 1. A woman who governs; correlative to *servant, slave,* or *subject,* and the feminine of *master* or *mister.*

My *mistress* here lies murdered in her bed. *Shak.*

2. The female head of a family. 3. That which governs; a sovereign. Rome was *mistress* of the world.—4. One that commands, or has possession and sovereignty. The queen is *mistress* of the Indies.—5. A female who is well skilled in any thing; as, she is *mistress* of arithmetic.—6 A woman teacher; an instructress of a school.—7. A woman beloved and courted.—8. A woman in keeping for lewd purposes.—9. A term of contemptuous address. *Mistress* is the proper style of every lady who is the head of a family or married, and not entitled by birth or in right of her husband to a higher style. In *colloquial language,* the term is changed into *misses,* but in this case it is coupled with the name; as, *Misses* Jones.

MIS′TRESS, *v. t.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting.

MIS′TRESS-PIECE, *n.* Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman.

MIS′TRESS-SHIP, *n.* Female rule or dominion.

MISTRUST′, *n.* [Dan. *mistrøst. See* TRUST.] Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

MISTRUST′, *v. t.* [Dan. *mistroer*; Sw. *misstro. See* TRUST.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight. *Cowley.*

MISTRUST′ED, *pp.* Suspected.

MISTRUST′FUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in.

MISTRUST′FULLY, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.

MISTRUST′FULNESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.

MISTRUST′ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; having no confidence in.

MISTRUST′INGLY, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

MISTRUST′LESS, *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspicious.

MISTUNE, *v. t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune.

MISTUNED, *pp.* Put out of tune.

MISTU′TOR, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

MISTU′TORED, *pp.* Instructed amiss.

MIST′Y, *a.* [from *mist.*] Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain; as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; a *misty* night or day.—2. Dim; obscure; clouded; as, *misty* sight.

MISUNDERSTAND′, *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

MISUNDERSTAND′ING, *ppr.* Mistaking the meaning.

MISUNDERSTAND′ING, *n.* Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error.—2. Disagreement; difference; dissension; sometimes a softer name for *quarrel.*

MISUNDERSTOOD′, *pp* Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously.

MISUSAGE, *n.* (misyu′zage.) Ill usage; abuse.

MISUSE, *v. t.* (misyu′ze.) [Fr. *mésuser. See* USE.] 1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose.—2. To abuse; to treat ill.

MISUSE, *n.* (misyu′ce.) Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose; as, the *misuse* of mercies.—2. Abuse; ill treatment.—3. Wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use; as, the *misuse* of words.

MISUSED, *pp.* (misyu′zed.) Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused.

MISUSING, *ppr.* (misyu′zing.) Using improperly; abusing; misapplying.

MISSWEAR,† *v. t.* To swear ill.

MISWED′, *v. t.* To wed improperly.

MISWEEN, *v. i.* To misjudge; to distrust.

MISWEND′,† *v. i.* To go wrong.

MISWRITE, *v. t.* [*See* WRITE.] To write incorrectly.

MISWROUGHT, *a.* (misraut′.) Badly wrought.

MI′SY. *See* MISSY.

MISYOKE, *v. t.* To yoke or join improperly.

MISZEALOUS, *a.* (miszel′ous.) Actuated by false zeal.

MITE, *n.* [Sax. *mite*; D. *myt*; Dan. *mid*; Fr. *mite*; Heb. and Ch. מית, *meat,* small.] 1. A very small insect of the genus Acarus. There are several species, but most of them are very small, or almost microscopic. Some are of a wandering character, and are found under stones, leaves, the bark of trees; or in provisions, as meal, cheese, pepper, &c.; others are stationary and parasitic, on the skin of various animals, sometimes proving of serious injury to them —2. In *scripture,* a small piece of money, the quarter of a denarius, or about seven English farthings. Also a small coin formerly current in this country, equal to about one third of a farthing; also a small weight used by the moneyers. It is equal to $\frac{1}{20}$th of a grain, and divided into 24 doits.—3. Any thing proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity.

MITEL′LA, *n.* A plant. The name of a genus of plants.

MITH′IC. *See* MYTHIC.

MITH′RIDATE, *n.* In *phar.,* an antidote against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison. It takes its name from Mithridates, king of Pontus, the supposed inventor.—*Mithridate mustard,* a British plant of the genus Thlapsi, the *T. arvense,* also called penny cress. The seeds have a strong flavour of garlic; nat. order Cruciferæ.

MITHRIDAT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates.

MIT′IGABLE, *a.* That may be mitigated.

MIT′IGANT, *a.* [L. *mitigans, mitigo,* from *mitis,* mild; W. *mezal,* soft.] 1. Softening; lenient; lenitive.—2. Diminishing; easing; as pain.

MIT′IGATE, *v. t.* [L. *mitigo,* from *mitis,* soft, mild, W. *mezal,* Ir. *maoth, muadh.*] 1. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen; as, to *mitigate* pain or grief.

And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *Spenser.*

2. To make less severe; as, to *mitigate* doom.—3. To abate; to make less rigorous; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* cold; to *mitigate* the severity of the season.—4. To temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity.

We could wish that the rigour of their opinions were allayed and *mitigated.* *Hooker.*

5. To calm; to appease; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* the fierceness of party.—6. To diminish; to render more tolerable; as, to *mitigate* the evils or calamities of life; to *mitigate* punishment.—7. To reduce in amount or severity; as, to *mitigate* a penalty.—8. To soften, or make mild and accessible; *in a literal sense.*

It was this opinion which *mitigated* kings into companions. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*

MIT′IGATED, *pp.* Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished.

MIT′IGATING, *ppr.* Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating.

MITIGA′TION, *n.* [L. *mitigatio.*] Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive or calamitous; as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigour, severity, punishment, or penalty.

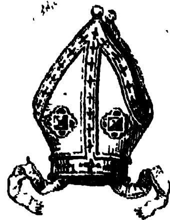
MIT′IGATIVE, *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.

MIT′IGATOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

MI′TRALVALVE, *n.* In *anat.,* the valve at the orifice of the left ventricle of the heart, so named from its resemblance to a mitre.

MI′TRE, *n.* [L. and Sp. *mitra*; Fr. *mitre.*] 1. A sacerdotal ornament worn on the head by the pope, cardinals, and in some instances by abbots, in the Romish church, and in the episcopal church by archbishops and bishops, upon solemn occasions. It is a sort of cap pointed and cleft at the top. The pope has four

mitres, which are more or less rich, according to the solemnity of the feast days



Mitre of a Bishop.

on which they are to be worn.—2. In *arch.*, the line formed by the meeting of surfaces or solids at an angle It is commonly applied, however, only when the angle in which the objects meet is a right angle, and the mitre line bisects this, or forms an angle of 45° with both. When the surfaces meet in an angle of 45°, the bisecting line is sometimes termed a *half-mitre.*—3. In *Irish history*, a sort of base money or coin.—4. Figuratively, the dignity of bishops or abbots.

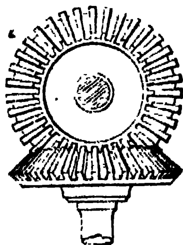
MI'TRE, *v. t.* To adorn with a mitre.—2. To unite at an angle of 45°; to join with a mitre.

MI'TRE-BOX. A box or trough with three sides, for forming mitre joints, having cuts in the vertical sides, the plane passing through which crosses the box at an angle of 45°. The piece of wood to be mitred is laid in the box, and the saw being worked through the guide-cuts in the vertical sides, forms the mitre joint in the wood.—[*See* MITRE JOINT.]

MI'TRED, *pp.* or *a.* Wearing a mitre, as a *mitred* abbot.—2. Honoured with the privilege of wearing a mitre.—3. Cut or joined at an angle of 45°.

MI'TRE-SQUARE, *n.* An immovable bevel for striking an angle of 45° upon a piece of stuff in order to its being mitred.

MI'TRE-WHEELS. In *mech.*, a pair of bevel-wheels of equal diameter, working into each other, and employed



Mitre-wheels.

for conveying the motion of one shaft to another at right angles to the first, and without changing the velocity.

MI'TRIFORM, *a.* In *bot.*, resembling a mitre; conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there, or irregularly cut. Applied to calyptra, or outer covering of capsule of mosses.

MIT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine;* Ir. *mitog;* perhaps from *math*, the hand.] 1. A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury. It differs from a glove, in not having a separate cover for each finger.—2. A cover for the arm only.—*To handle without mittens*, to treat roughly; a *popular colloquial phrase.*

MIT'TENT,† *a.* [L. *mittens*, from *mitto*, to send.] Sending forth; emitting.

MIT'TIMUS, *n.* [L. we send.] In *law*, a precept or command in writing, under the hand, or hand and seal, of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to imprison an offender; a warrant of commitment to prison.—2. A writ for removing records from one court to another.

MI'TU, *n.* A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil.

MI'TY, *a.* [from *mite.*] Having or abounding with mites.

MIX, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. mixed* or *mixt.* [Sax. *miscan;* G. *mischen;* Port. *mexer*, to stir, shake, mix; L. *misceo, mixtum;* Ir. *measgadh;* W. *mysgu* The Gr. μιγνυω forms μιξω. These words seem to coincide with the Heb. and Ch. מסך, *masac*, and Ar. *mashaja*, to mix. The Sanscrit *misra*, to mix, may be the same word. The radical sense is probably to stir, shake, or agitate.] 1. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients into a mass or compound; applied both to solids and liquids; as, to *mix* flour and salt; to *mix* wines.—2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company,

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people; Hos. vii.

3. To join; to mingle.

You *mix* your sadness with some fear. *Shak.*

4. To unite with a crowd or multitude.

MIX, *v. i.* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. Oil and water will not *mix* without the intervention of a third substance. —2. To be joined or associated; as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

MIX'ED, *pp.* United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined: mingled; associated.—2. *a.* Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things; as, a *mixed* multitude. —*Mixed angle* or *figure*, in *geom.*, one contained by both straight and curved lines.—*Mixed number*, one that is partly an integer and partly a fraction, as 3½. —*Mixed ratio* or *proportion*, one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent. Thus if $a : b :: c : d$; then by mixed proportion $a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d$. *Mixed buds*, in *bot.*, those which give rise to both leaves and flowers.—*Mixed tithes*, those of cheese, milk, &c., and of the young of beasts.

MIX'ED-FEVER, *n.* A fever intermediate between inflammatory and low typhus fever.

MIX'EDLY, *adv.* In a mixed manner: improperly written though pronounced *mixtly.*

MIX'EN, *n.* A dunghill; a laystall.

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes or mingles

MIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating.

MIXT,† *pp.* or *a.* mixed.

MIXTILIN'EAL, } *a.* [L. *mixtus*, mixed, and *linea*, line.]
MIXTILIN'EAR, } Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c.

MIX'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *mixtus.*] Mixture; promiscuous assemblage.

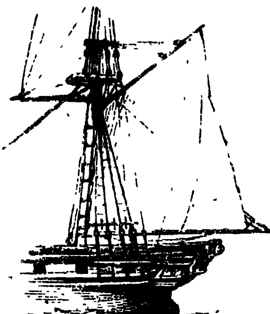
MIXT'LY, *adv.* With mixture.

MIX'TURE, *n.* [L. *mixtura.*] 1. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. Compounds are made by the *mixture* of different substances.—2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. In this life there is a *mixture* of good and evil. Most wines in market are base *mixtures.*—3. The ingredient added and mixed. Cicero doubted whether it is possible for a community to exist without a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution.—4. In *phar.*, a liquid medicine which receives into its composition not only substances soluble in water, but substances not soluble.—5. In *chem.*, mixture differs from combination. In mere *mixture*, the several ingredients are blended without an alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties. In strict *combination*, the substances unite by chemical attraction, and losing their distinct properties, they form a compound, differing in its properties from either of the ingredients.

MIZ'MAZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth.

MIZ'ZEN, *n.* (miz'n.) [It. *mezzana*, mizzen, that is, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half.] In *sea-language*, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard which crosses the mast obliquely.

MIZ'ZEN-MAST, *n.* In vessels with three masts, the mast which supports



Mizzen-mast.

the after-sails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To mistle. [*See* MISTLE.]

MIZ'ZLE, *n.* Small rain.

MIZ'ZY, *n.* A bog or quagmire.

MNEMON'IC, or MNEMON'ICAL, *a.* (nemon'ic, nemon'ical) [infra.] Assisting the memory.

MNEMON'ICS, *n.* [from Gr. μνημονικος, from μναομαι, to remember.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory. One kind of *mnemonics*, and perhaps the earliest, is to attach the idea to be remembered to some impression of the senses, such as the external objects which are most familiar to our eyes, called *topology*, from τοπος, place. Some persons make use of a picture arbitrarily drawn, to which they attach the subjects to be remembered in a certain order, termed *symbolics;* others make use of numbers and letters. The only true basis of a philosophical memory is just classification, and in general each individual ought to find out that method of assisting his memory which is most convenient to himself.

MNEMOS'YNE, *n.* [Gr.] In *fabulous history*, the goddess of memory.

MO,† *a.* [Sax. *ma;* Scot. *mæ.*] More.

MOAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *mænan;* to mean,

also to *mean*, intend, signify. The primary sense is to reach or stretch forward, or to throw out.] To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*

MOAN, *v. i.* To grieve; to make lamentations.

Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans.* *Thomson*

MOAN, *n.* Lamentation: audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans. *Pope.*

MOANED, *pp.* Lamented: deplored.

MOANFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

MOANFULLY, *adv.* With lamentation.

MOANING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

MOAT, *n.* [Ir. *mota;* Sp. *id;* Fr. *motte.* The word signifies a bank or mound, that is, a mass or collection. This sense is transferred to the ditch adjoining, as *dike* is transferred to the bank.] In *fort.*, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place. It is sometimes filled with water. The brink of the moat next the rampart is called the *scarp*, and the opposite one, the *counterscarp.*

MOAT, *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defence; as, a *moated* castle.

MOB, *n.* [from L. *mobilis*, movable, variable.] 1. A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous and disorderly.—2. A disorderly assembly.

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob.* *Federalist, Madison*

3. A kind of female undress for the head.

MOB, *v. t.* To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously.—2. To wrap up in a cowl or vail.

MOB'BED, *pp.* Attacked by a disorderly crowd.

MOB'BING, *ppr.* Attacking in a disorderly crowd.

MOB'BING, *n.* In *Scots law*, a tumultuary assembly of a number of people, to the terror of the lieges, and the disturbance of the public peace. The meeting must be attended with circumstances of actual violence, or of such a tendency thereto, as may be the ground of a reasonable apprehension of danger.

MOB'BISH, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous: mean; vulgar.

MOB'BY, *n.* An American drink prepared with potatoes.

MOB'CAP, *n.* [D. *mop.*] A plain cap or head-dress for females.

MO'BILE,† *a.* [Fr.] Movable.

MO'BILE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *mobilis.*] The mob; the populace.

Primum mobile. [L. In *the ancient astronomy*, a ninth heaven or sphere, supposed to be beyond the fixed stars, and to be the first mover of all the lower spheres.

MOBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *mobilité;* L. *mobilitas*, from *moveo*, to move.] 1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved. The particles of liquids are possessed of extreme *mobility*. Mobility is a contingent property of bodies, but essential to their constitution. Every body at rest can be put in motion, and if no impediment intervenes, this change may be effected by the slightest external impression. [*See* MOTION.]—2 Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move.—3. In *cant language*, the populace.—4. Fickleness; inconstancy.

MOB'LE, *v. t.* To wrap the head in a hood.

MOC'CASON, *n* [An Indian word. Algonquin, *makisin.*] 1. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the native Indians.—2. A poisonous water-serpent of the southern United States, called by naturalists *Trigonocephalus piscivorus.*

MO'CHA-STONE, *n.* [from *Mocha*, in Arabia.] Dendritic agate; a mineral in the interior of which appear brown, reddish brown, blackish or green delineations of shrubs destitute of leaves. These in some cases may have been produced by the filtration of the oxides of iron and manganese; but in other cases they appear to be vegetable fibres, sometimes retaining their natural form and colour, and sometimes coated by oxide of iron.

MOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *moquer;* Gr. μωκαω: W. *mociaw*, to mock, and *moc*, a mimic; Ir. *magadh* or *mogadh*, a mocking; Ch. and Syr. מוק, *muk.*] 1. Properly, to imitate; to mimic; hence, to imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry.—2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt.

As he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and *mocked* him, saying, Go up, thou bald head; 2 Kings ii; Mark x.

3. To defeat; to illude; to disappoint; to deceive; as, to *mock* expectation.

Thou hast *mocked* me and told me lies; Judg. xvi.

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt.

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence. *Milton.*

MOCK, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? Job xi.

MOCK, *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt.

Fools make a *mock* at sin; Prov. xiv.

What shall be the portion of those who make a *mock* at every thing sacred? *Tillotson.*

2. Imitation; mimicry. [*Lit us.*]

MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit: assumed: imitating reality, but not real.

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty. *Spectator.*

MOCK'ABLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. [*Lit. us.*]

MOCK'AGE,† *n.* Mockery.

MOCK'ED, *pp.* Imitated or mimicked in derision; laughed at; ridiculed, defeated; illuded.

MOCK'ER, *n.* One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider.—2. A deceiver; an impostor.

MOCK'ERY, *n.* The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicing the words or actions of another.—2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things.

Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like *mockery* upon devotion than any solemn application of the mind to God. *Law.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

Of the holy place they made a *mockery.* *Maccabees.*

4. Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints or frustrates.

It is as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery.* *Shak.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.

And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances... *Pope.*

MOCK'ESON, *n.* The name of a serpent. [*See* MOCCASON.]

MOCK'ING, *ppr.* Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimickry; treating with sneers and scorn; defeating; deluding.

MOCK'ING, *n.* Derision: insult.

MOCK'ING-BIRD, *n.* The mocking thrush of America: a bird of the genus Turdus. It is much sought for on account of its wonderful faculty of imitating the tone of every inhabitant of the woods, from the twitter of the humming-bird to the scream of the eagle.



Mock'ing-bird (Turdus Polyglottus).

MOCK'INGLY, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.

MOCK'ING-STOCK, *n.* A butt of sport.

MOCK'LE. *See* MICKLE.

MOCK'-LEAD, MOCK'-ORE, *n.* A sulphuret of zinc, the same as *blend*—*which see.*

MOCK'-ORANGE, *n.* A plant of the genus Philadelphus.

MOCK'-PRIVET, *n.* A plant of the genus Phillyrea.

MO'DAL, *a.* [*See* MODE.] Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality; as, the *modal* diversity of the faculties of the soul.—*Modal proposition*, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses the way and manner in which the predicate is connected with the subject, as when we say, *It is necessary that every true Christian should be an honest man.* It is thus distinguished from a pure proposition, which merely expresses that the predicate is connected with the subject.

MODAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being modal, or being in form only. Kant uses this word for that *category* which determines the relation of all the ideas of the judgment to our understanding. The logical modality of Kant is, therefore, the manner in which the understanding conceives the connection and relation of ideas in a judgment.

MODE, *n.* [Fr. *mode;* L. *modus;* W. *moz;* Ir. *modh;* Sax. *mete, gemet* or *gemett* from *metan, gemetan*, to *meet*, to find, to measure or *mete*, L. *metior.* The primary sense of *mode* is measure, hence form. Measure is from extending, the extent; hence a limit, and hence the derivative sense of restraining. *See* MEET and MEASURE.] 1. Manner of existing or being; manner;

method; form; fashion; custom; way; as, the *mode* of speaking; the *mode* of dressing; *modes* of receiving or entertaining company.

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may be easily found. *Taylor.*

It is applicable to particular acts, or to a series of acts, or to the common usage of a city or nation. One man has a particular *mode* of walking; another has a singular *mode* of dressing his hair. We find it necessary to conform in some measure to the usual *modes* of dress.—2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme! *Pope.*

3. State; quality.—4. In *meta.*, the dependence or affection of a substance. Such complex ideas as contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies or affections of substances, Locke calls *modes*. Of these he makes two kinds; *simple modes*, which are only variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a *dozen*, which consists of so many units added together; and *mixed modes*, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as *beauty*, which is compounded of colour and figure.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for that reason is called its subject. *Watts.*

5. In *music*, a regular disposition of the air and accompaniments relative to certain principal sounds, on which a piece of music is formed, and which are called the essential sounds of the *mode*. In the earliest Greek music there were only three modes, but various new modes were afterwards added. The moderns, however, only reckon two modes, the major and minor. The major mode is that division of the octave by which the intervals between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, become half tones, and all the other intervals whole tones. The minor mode is that division by which the intervals between the second and third, and fifth and sixth, become half tones, and all the others whole tones. —6. In *logic*, the form or manner of a syllogism with respect to the quantity and quality of its constituent propositions. [*See* MOOD.]—7. In *gram.*, a particular manner of conjugating verbs to express manner of action or being, as affirmation, command, condition, and the like; usually written *mood.* [*See* MOOD.]—8. A kind of silk.

MODE, *n.* Fashion; the manner or fashion of dress, &c., prevalent at any time. It generally takes *the* before it.

MOD'EL, *n.* (mod'l.) [Fr. *modelle*; L. *modulus*, from *modus*.] 1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape, or construction, intended for imitation: primarily, a small pattern; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; as, the *model* of a building; the *model* of a fort. The term is particularly used in building for an artificial pattern formed in stone or wood; or, as is most commonly the case in plaster, with all due parts and proportions, being intended for the better conducting and executing of some great work, and to give an idea of the effect it will have in its proper dimensions. Models in imitation of any natural or artificial substance are most usually made by means of moulds composed of plaster of Paris.—2. A mould; something intended to give shape to castings.—3. Pattern; example; as, to form a government on the *model* of the British constitution.—4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.

He that despairs, measures Providence by his own contracted *model*. *South.*

5. In *painting* and *sculpture*, that which is to be copied or imitated; as, the naked human form. The term is also extended to the great masters and their admirable performances. In *sculpture* also, a model implies a figure made of wax or terra cotta, or any other pliant substance which the artist moulds to guide him in fashioning his work.—6. A pattern; any thing to be imitated. Take Cicero, Lord Chatham, or Burke, as a *model* of eloquence; take Washington as a *model* of prudence, integrity, and patriotism; above all, let Christ be the *model* of our benevolence, humility, obedience, and patience.—7. A copy; representation; something made in imitation of real life; as, anatomical *models*, representing the parts of the body. General Pfiffer constructed a *model* of the mountainous parts of Switzerland.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* [Fr. *modeler.*] To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to *model* a house or a government; to *model* an edifice according to the plan delineated.

MOD'ELLED, *pp.* Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed.

MOD'ELLER, *n.* A planner; a contriver; one who models.

MOD'ELLING, *ppr.* Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping.

MOD'ELLING, *n.* The art of forming models; a branch of sculpture and architecture.

MODE'NA, *n.* A crimson-like colour.

MOD'ERATE, *a.* [L. *moderatus*, from *moderor*, to limit, from *modus*, a limit.] 1. Literally, limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence; as, *moderate* in eating or drinking, or in other gratifications.—2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. He keeps a *moderate* table.—3. Restrained in passion, ardour, or temper; not violent; as, *moderate* men of both parties.—4. Not extreme in opinion; as, a *moderate* Calvinist or Lutheran.—5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place; as, reformation of a *moderate* kind.—6. Temperate; not extreme, violent, or rigorous; as, *moderate* weather; a *moderate* winter; *moderate* heat; a *moderate* breeze of wind. —7. Of a middle rate; as, men of *moderate* abilities.—8. Not swift; as, a *moderate* walk.

MOD'ERATE, *v. t.* To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, &c.; to *moderate* heat or wind —2. To temper; to make temperate; to qualify.

By its astringent quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

MOD'ERATE, *v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense. The cold of winter usually *moderates* in March; the heat of summer *moderates* in September.

MOD'ERATED, *pp.* Reduced in violence, rigour, or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MOD'ERATELY, *adv.* Temperately; mildly; without violence.—2. In a middle degree; not excessively; as, water *moderately* warm.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair. *Waller.*

MOD'ERATENESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as the *moderateness* of the weather; used commonly of *things*, as *moderation* is of *persons*.

MOD'ERATES, *n.* The name given to a party in the Church of Scotland which arose early in the eighteenth century, claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government, and which has continued to exist in a greater or less degree of vigour down to the present time. The difference of opinion between the *moderates* and the evangelical party, as to the weight to be given to the expressed opinion of the members of a congregation, in giving the call to a minister to any particular parish, led to the Disruption in the Church of Scotland, which took place May 18, 1843.

MOD'ERATING, *ppr.* Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild.—*Moderating in a call.* [*See* CALL.]

MODERA'TION, *n.* [L. *moderatio.*] 1. The state of being moderate, or keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. The General's *moderation* after victory was more honourable than the victory itself.

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. Eat and drink with *moderation*; indulge with *moderation* in pleasures and exercise.—3. Calmness of mind; equanimity; as, to bear prosperity or adversity with *moderation*.—4. Frugality in expenses.

MODERA'TO, in *music*, denoting movement between andante and allegro.

MOD'ERATOR, *n.* He or that which moderates or restrains. Contemplation is an excellent *moderator* of the passions. The person who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency or disorder, and confine them to the question; as, the *moderator* of a society. In this sense, however, the word *president* or *chairman* is now more generally used. The president or chairman of the supreme church courts of presbyterian churches. The chairman of a synod, of a presbytery, and of a kirk session, is also called moderator.—*Senior and junior Moderators*, in *the university of Cambridge*, two public officers appointed annually to perform various duties. They are *ex officio* examiners in the senate house; they moderate or preside in the opponencies, or exercises publicly prescribed in the schools between undergraduates candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts. These disputations are now reduced to little more than matters of form.

MODERA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a moderator.

MOD'ERN, *a.* [Fr. *moderne.* This word seems to be formed from L. *modo*, and *ern*, which we find in other Latin words that have reference to time, as in *hodiernus*, *hesternus*.] 1.

Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as, modern days, ages, or time; modern authors; modern fashions; modern taste; modern practice.—2.† Common; mean; vulgar.

MOD'ERN, *n.* A person of modern times; not an ancient.

MOD'ERNISM, *n.* Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing.

MOD'ERNIST, *n.* One who admires the moderns.

MOD'ERNIZE, *v. t.* To render modern, to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MOD'ERNIZED, *pp.* Rendered conformable to modern usage.

MOD'ERNIZER, *n.* He that renders modern.

MOD'ERNIZING, *ppr.* Rendering modern.

MOD'ERNLY,† *adv.* In modern times.

MOD'ERNNESS, *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

MOD'ERNS, *n.* Those who have lived in times recently passed, or are now living; opposed to the *ancients*. The term is especially applied to those of modern nations, or of nations which arose out of the ruins of the Greek and Roman empires, the people of which are called the *ancients*.

MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*; L. *modestus*. from *modus*, a limit.] 1. Properly, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; as, a *modest* youth; a *modest* man.—2. Not bold or forward; as, a *modest* maid. The word may be thus used without reference to chastity.

> The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden.*

3. Not loose; not lewd.

> Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife. *Shak.*

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme, not extravagant; as, a *modest* request; *modest* joy; a *modest* computation.

MOD'ESTLY, *adv.* Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. He *modestly* expressed his opinions.—2. Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be *modestly* attired; to behave *modestly*.—3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MOD'ESTY, *n.* [L. *modestia*.] 1. That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. This temper, when natural, springs in some measure from timidity, and in young and inexperienced persons is allied to bashfulness and diffidence. In persons who have seen the world, and lost their natural timidity, *modesty* springs no less from principle than from feeling, and is manifested by retiring, unobtrusive manners, assuming less to itself than others are willing to yield, and conceding to others all due honour and respect, or even more than they expect or require.—2. Modesty, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment, as opposed to extreme boldness, forwardness, arrogance, presumption, audacity, or impudence. Thus we say, the petitioner urged his claims with *modesty*; the speaker addressed the audience with *modesty*.—3. Moderation; decency.—4. In *females*, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners. In this sense, modesty results from purity of mind, or from the fear of disgrace and ignominy, fortified by education and principle. Unaffected *modesty* is the sweetest charm of female excellence, the richest gem in the diadem of their honour.

MOD'ESTY-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace formerly worn by females over the bosom.

MOD'ICUM, *n.* [L.] A little; a small quantity.

MOD'IFIABLE, *a.* [from *modify*.] That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences; as, *modifiable* matter.

MODIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *modify*.] The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms or differences of external qualities or modes.

> If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation are not inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion or *modification* of it. *Bentley.*

2. Particular form or manner; as, the various *modifications* of light or sound. The treaty, in several of its *modifications*, was held to be objectionable In *Scots law*, the term usually applied to the decree of the teind court, awarding a suitable stipend to the minister of a parish.

MOD'IFIED, *pp.* Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified —2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptionable parts.

MOD'IFIER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

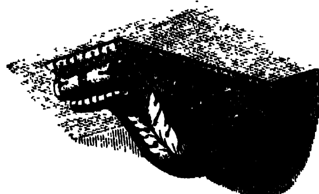
MOD'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *modifier*; L. *modificor*; *modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to; as, to *modify* matter, light, or sound.—2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing: as, to *modify* the terms of a contract. A prefix *modifies* the sense of a verb. —3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

> Of his grace
> He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

MOD'IFY, *v. i.* To extenuate.

MOD'IFYING, *ppr.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MODIL'LION, *n.* (modil'yun.) [It. *modiglione*; Fr. *modillon*; from L. *modiolus*, from *modus*.] In *arch.*, a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used under the corona of the Corinthian and Composite entablatures. Modillions less ornate are



Modillion.

occasionally used in the Ionic entablature. The derivation of the word is probably from *modulus* (a measure of proportion), expressive of the arrangement of the brackets at regulated distances.

MO'DISH, *a.* [from *mode*.] According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable; as, a *modish* dress; a *modish* feast. [*Obsolescent.*]

MO'DISHLY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode.

MO'DISHNESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable.—2. Affectation of the fashion.

MOD'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to modulation, or to a module, or modulus.—*Modular proportion*, in *arch.*, that which is regulated by a module. [*See* MODULE.]—*Modular ratio*, a term invented by Mr. Cotes to denote the ratio or number, whose logarithm is what he calls the *modulus*. This ratio is that of 1 to 0.367879441171, &c.

MOD'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *modulor*, from *modus*, limit, measure.] 1. Generally, to adapt to certain limits; to proportion parts to each other; specially, to form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion.—2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary, or musical manner. Thus the organs of speech *modulate* the voice in reading or speaking.

> Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many. *Broome.*

MOD'ULATED, *pp.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MOD'ULATING, *ppr.* Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting.

MODULA'TION, *n.* [L. *modulatio*; Fr. *modulation*.] 1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion; as, the different proportion and *modulation* of matter.—2 The act of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice.—3. In *music*, the art of composing melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed by any particular key, or of changing the key, or of passing from one key to another. Modulation is the manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; or more generally, the art of conducting the harmony and air through several modes in a manner agreeable to the ear and conformed to rules.—4. Sound modulated; melody. —5. In *arch.*, the proportion of the different parts of an order according to modules.

MOD'ULATOR, *n.* He or that which modulates. The tongue is a principal *modulator* of the human voice.

MOD'ULE, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *modulus*.] 1. A model or representation.—2. In *arch.*, a measure which may be taken at pleasure to regulate the proportions of an order, or the disposition of the whole building. The diameter or semidiameter of the column at the bottom of the shaft has usually been selected by architects as their module, and this they subdivide into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty, and the semidiameter into thirty minutes. Some architects make no certain or stated divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as may be deemed requisite.

MOD'ULE, *v. t.* To model; to shape; to modulate. [*Lit. us.*]

MOD'ULUS, *n.* [L. a measure.] In *analysis*, the constant co-efficient, or multiplier in a function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base.—*The modulus of a system of logarithms* is a term used by Mr. Cotes to denote the logarithm of the modular ratio. [*See* MODULAR.] All the logarithms in any system are

proportional to this modulus, which in the hyperbolic or Napier's logarithms is 1., and in the common, or Briggs' logarithms, is 0 4342944819, &c.—*Modulus of elasticity.* [*See* ELASTICITY.]

MO'DUS, *n.* [L.] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent in money or other certain thing, given to a parson or vicar by the owners of land in lieu of tithes. The whole phrase is *modus decimandi;* but *modus* alone is commonly used.

Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operating.

MOD'WALL, *n.* A bird that destroys bees.

MOE,† *a* More.

MOFUS'SIL, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the subordinate divisions of a district, in contradistinction to *sudder*, which implies the seat of government; provincial, as distinguished from the capital or head-quarters.

MOGUL', *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the extinct nation in Asia called Moguls, or Monguls.

MO'HAIR, *n.* [G. *mohr*, mohair and a moor; Fr. *moire;* Russ. *mor.*] The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor. It is manufactured into camlets, and other expensive stuffs.—2. Cloth made of the hair of the same animal.

MO'HAIR-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a peculiar species of Voluta, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silkworm.

MOHAM'MEDAN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet

MOHAM'MEDAN, *n* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion.

MOHAM'MEDISM, *n.* The religion, or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MOHAM'MEDIZE, *v. t.* To make conformable to the principles or modes and rites of Mohammed.

MO'HAWK, } *n* The appellation given
MO'HOCK, } to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London; so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America.

MOH'SITE, *n.* Crystallized titaniate of iron. The primary form is a rhomboid. It is found in Dauphiny.

MO'HUR, *n.* A British Indian gold coin, value sixteen rupees.

MOI'DORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. sterling.

MOI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *moitié;* L. *medietas;* It. *meta;* Sp. *mitad.*] The half; one of two equal parts; as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods or of profits; the *moiety* of a jury or of a nation. A sum of money payable in *moieties* is payable in two equal shares, though sometimes the term is erroneously applied to a sum payable in two or three different parts or instalments.

MOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *mouiller.*] 1. To daub; to make dirty. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To weary; [*See* the next word.]

MOIL, *v. i.* [Gr. μωλος, μωλυ, labour, combat; μωλεω, to strive, to fight; L. *molior*, and *miles;* Ar *amila*, to work, labour, perform, to strive, to war; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. עמל, *amal, id.*] To labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts

> Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

MOIL,† *n.* A spot. [Sax. *mal.*]

MOI'NEAU, *n.* [Fr.] A small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from the approaches by means of small arms.

MOIRE'E-METALLIQUE, *n.* [Fr.] Crystallized tinplate.

MOIST, *a.* [Fr. *moite*, for *moiste;* Arm. *mouest;* Russ. *motzu*, to wet. If the last radical letter is a dental, this word may belong to the family of L *madeo*, Gr. μυδαω.] 1. Moderately wet; damp; as, a *moist* atmosphere or air.

> Exhalation dusk and *moist*. *Milton.*

2. Containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.

MOIST, as a verb, is obsolete.

MOISTEN, *v. t.* (mois'n.) To make damp; to wet in a small degree.

> A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside. *Bacon.*
>
> His bones are *moistened* with marrow; Job xxi.

MOISTENED, *pp.* (mois'nd.) Made wet in a small degree.

MOISTENER, *n* (mois'ner.) He or that which moistens.

MOISTENING, *ppr.* (mois'ning.) Wetting moderately.

MOIST'-EYED, *a.* Having moist eyes.

MOISTFUL, *a.* Full of moisture.

MOIST'NESS, *n* Dampness; a small degree of wetness.

MOIST'URE, *n* [Fr *moiteur.*] 1. A moderate degree of wetness.

> Set such plants as require much *moisture* on sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity of any liquid; as, the *moisture* of the body.

MOIST'Y, *a.* Drizzling.

MOKES,† of a net, the meshes.

MO'KY,† *a.* [W. *mwg;* from the root of *smoke.*] Muggy; dark; murky.

MO'LAR, } *a.* [L. *molaris.*] Having
MO'LARY, } power to grind; grinding; as, the *molar* teeth.

MO'LAR, *n.* A grinding tooth. The large double teeth are called *molars*, *molar teeth*, or grinders, because, from their size and figure, they are calculated for grinding the food They are, however, subdivided according to their different forms; thus, those with two fangs are called bicuspid or false molar teeth.

MOLAS'SE, *n* [from L. *mollis*, soft.] The name given to a soft green sandstone found in Switzerland; one of the most recent of the tertiary deposits.

MOLAS'SES, *n.* [It. *melassa*, from Gr. μελας, black, or from μελι, honey.] The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar, and which is suffered to drain from the casks into a cistern, in what is called the curing-house, before the sugar is sent away from the plantation. The syrups which ultimately remain in a liquid form after passing through the processes of a refining-house, whether these are the produce of Muscovado sugar or of molasses, are sometimes called molasses, but are more generally known as treacle.

MOLD, *n* *See* MOULD.

MOLE, *n.* [Sax. *mæl, mal;* D. *maal;* G. *mahl.*] 1. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body, from which usually issue one or more hairs.—2. [L. *mola.*] A mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus.

MOLE, *n.* [L. *moles;* Fr. *mole;* W. *moel*, a heap, or *mwl*, a mass: Gr. μωλος.] 1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea by means of coffer dams, extended either in a right line or an arch of a circle before a port, which it serves to defend from the violent impulse of the waves; thus protecting ships in a harbour. The word is sometimes used for the harbour itself.—2. Among the *Romans*, a kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns and covered with a dome.

MOLE, *n.* [D. *mol;* G. *maulwurf*, moldwarp; Sw. *mullsork, mullvad*, or *mullwarpel;* Dan. *muldvarp.*] A small animal of the genus Talpa, which, in search of worms or other insects, forms a road just under the surface of the ground, raising the soil into a little ridge or into



Mole (Talpa Europæa).

little hills; from which circumstance it is called a *moldwarp*, or *mold-turner*. The mole is from five to six inches long; its head is large, without any external ears, and its eyes are very minute, and concealed by its fur. Its fore legs are very short and strong, and its snout slender, strong, and tendinous.

> Learn of the *mole* to plough, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

MOLE, *v. t.* To clear of mole-hills. [*Local.*]

MOLE-BAT, *n.* A fish.

MOLE-CAST, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.

MOLE-CATCHER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

MOLE-CRICKET, *n.* An insect of the genus Gryllus, or Gryllotalpa.

MOLEC'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to molecules; consisting of molecules

MOLECULA'RITY, *n.* The state of being molecular.

MOLEC'ULE, *n.* [Fr. from *mole.*] A very minute particle of matter, or of a mass or body. It differs from *atom* in as much as it is always a portion of some aggregate. Molecules are distinguished into integrant and constituent. *Integrant molecules* are the smallest particles into which a simple body can be conceived to be divided, or the smallest particles into which a compound body can be conceived to be divided without being resolved into its elements. *Constituent molecules* are the molecules of each element which forms an integrant molecule of a compound. An integrant molecule of water is composed of constituent molecules of oxygen and hydrogen.

MOLENDINA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *mola*, a mill.] Like a wind-mill; resembling the sails of a wind-mill. Applied in *bot.* to seeds which have many wings.

MOLE-EYED, *a.* Having very small eyes; blind.

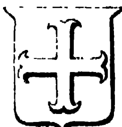
MOLE-HILL, *n.* [W. *malur.*] A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence proverbially, a very small hill, or other small thing, compared with a larger.

> Having leaped over such mountains, lie down before a *mole-hill*. *South.*

MOLEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *molester*, from L. *molestus*, troublesome; Sp. *moler*, to grind, to molest, to vex, L. *mola*. *See* MILL.] To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy.

> They have *molested* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

MOLESTA'TION, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given. [It usually expresses less than *vexation.*]—In *Scots law, molestation* signifies the troubling of one in the possession of his lands. This is a delict which subjects the molester to a claim of damages.
MOLEST'ED, *pp.* Disturbed; troubled; annoyed.
MOLEST'ER. *n.* One that disturbs.
MOLEST'FUL, *a.* Troublesome.
MOLEST'ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; troubling.
MOLE-TRACK, *n.* The course of a mole under ground.
MOLE-WARP, *n.* A mole. [*See* MOLE and MOULD-WARP.]
MO'LIEN, *n.* A flowering tree of China.
MOLIM'INOUS,† *a.* [from L. *molimen.*] Very important.
MOLIN'E-CROSS, *n.* [L. *crux molendinaris.*] In *her.*, a cross, so called from its shape resembling that of the *mill-rine.* It is borne both *inverted* and *rebated,* and sometimes saltierways or in saltier.


Moline Cross.

MO'LINIST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an opposer of the Jansenists.
MOL'ISITE, *n.* A mineralogical name of the crystallized titaniate of iron in Dauphiny.
MOL'LAH, *n.* The title of the higher order of judges in the Turkish empire. There are fourteen mollahs, who preside over the fourteen principal seats of justice in the empire. Among these the mollahs of Mecca and Medina have the highest rank.
MOL'LE, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a sound that is flat, as compared with another half a tone higher, thence called sharp.
MOL'LIENT, *a.* [L. *molliens, mollio. See* MELLOW.] Softening; assuaging; lessening. [*See* EMOLLIENT, which is generally used.]
MOL'LIFIABLE, *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.
MOLLIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of mollifying or softening.—2. Mitigation; an appeasing.
MOL'LIFIED, *pp.* Softened; appeased.
MOL'LIFIER, *n.* That which softens, appeases, or mitigates.—2. He that softens, mitigates, or pacifies.
MOL'LIFY, *v. t.* [L. *mollio*; Fr. *mollir See* MELLOW.] 1. To soften; to make soft or tender; Is. i.—2. To assuage, as pain or irritation.—3 To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet.—4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity.
MOL'LIFYING, *ppr.* Softening; assuaging.
MOL'LIFYING, *a.* Adapted to mitigate, soften, or assuage.
MOL'LUS'CA, MOL'LUS'CANS, or **MOL'LUSKS**, *n.* [A soft-shelled nut, from L. *mollis*, soft.] In *zool.*, a division or class of animals whose bodies are soft, without an internal skeleton, or articulated covering. Some of them breathe by lungs, others by gills; some live on land, others in water. Some of them are naked; others testaceous or provided with shells. Many of them are furnished with feelers or tentacula. According to the arrangement of Cuvier, *mollusks* form the second great division of the animal kingdom. This he subdivided into six classes, viz.: Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, and Cirrhopoda. The Cirrhopoda are now regarded as belonging to the articulate sub-kingdom.
MOL'LUS'CAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the
MOL'LUS'COUS, } mollusca, or partaking of their properties. [*Molluscous* is used, but is less analogical than *molluscan.*]
MO'LOCH, *n.* The chief god of the Phœnicians, frequently mentioned in scripture as the god of the Ammonites, and probably the same as the Saturn of the Syrians and Carthaginians.
MOLOS'SUS, or **MOLOS'SE**, *n.* [Gr.] In *Greek and Latin verse,* a foot of three long syllables.
MOLT. *See* MOULT.
MOLTEN,† *pp.* of *Melt.* Melted.—2. *a.* Made of melted metal; as, a *molten* image.
MOLUN'GHIES, *n.* In the *East Indies,* salt manufacturers.
MOLY, *n.* [L. from Gr. μωλυ.] Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root; Allium Moly.
MOLYB'DATE OF LEAD, *n.* Yellow lead ore. It occurs crystallized and massive, and consists of oxide of lead, molybdic acid, and a small portion of iron.
MOLYB'DEN, } *n.* [Gr. μολυβδαινα, a
MOLYBDE'NA, } mass of lead.] A name given by Scheele to a metal discovered by him in a mineral, which resembles and had been confounded with plumbago. It is a sulphuret of molybdenum, and was first reduced to its metallic state by Hjelm. [*See* MOLYBDENUM.]
MOLYBDE'NOUS, or **MOLYB'DOUS**, *a.* Pertaining to molybden, or obtained from it. The *molybdenous* acid of Bucholz is a salt, the bimolybdate of the deutoxide of molybdenum.
MOLYBDE'NUM, *n.* A metal obtained from the native sulphuret, the molybdena of Scheele It is brittle, of a white colour, and so very infusible that hitherto it has only been obtained in a state of semifusion. In this form it has a specific gravity of about 8 6. When heated in open vessels it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into molybdic acid. It has three degrees of oxidation, forming two oxides and one acid.
MOLYB'DIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of 48 parts of molybdenum and 24 of oxygen. It has a sharp metallic taste, and forms salts called molybdates, with alkaline bases
MOME, *n.* [Fr. *momon. See* MUM.] A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock: a post.
MO'MENT, *n.* [L. *momentum.* This word is contracted from *motamentum,* or some other word, the radical verb of which signifies to move, rush, drive, or fall suddenly, which sense gives that of *force.* The sense of an instant of time is from falling or rushing, which accords well with that of *meet*] 1. The most minute and indivisible part of time; an instant.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye; 1 Cor. xv.

2. Force; impulsive power. [*See* MOMENTUM.]

Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will. *Milton.*

Little used; but hence,—3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value.

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* to us than the others *Bentley.*

Moments, in the *doctrine of Infinites,* denote the indefinitely small parts of quantity; or they are the same with what are otherwise called infinitesimals and differences, or increments and decrements.—*Moment of inertia,* the name given to a mathematical function of the masses in a system of bodies revolving about a fixed axis, and of their positions with respect to the axis, on the magnitude of which the rotatory motion produced by a given pressure, acting for a given time, depends. This function is the sum of the products, made by multiplying the number of units in each mass by the number of units in the square of its distance from the axis.
MOMENT'AL,† *a.* Important
MOMENT'ALLY, *adv.* For a moment.
MOMENTA'NEOUS, } † *See* MO-
MOMENT'ANY, } MENTARY.
MO'MENTARILY, *adv.* Every moment.
MO'MENTARY, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; as, a *momentary* pang.

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Shak.

MO'MENTLY, *adv.* For a moment.—2. In a moment; every moment. We *momently* expect the arrival of the mail.
MOMENT'OUS, *a* Important; weighty; of consequence. Let no false step be made in the *momentous* concerns of the soul.
MOMENT'OUSNESS, *n.* State of being of great importance.
MOMENT'UM, *n.* [L.] In *mech.*, impetus: the quantity of motion in a moving body. This is always equal to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity. The comparative *momenta* of moving bodies are in a compound ratio of their quantity of matter and their velocity; that is, they are in proportion to the products of the matter and velocity when expressed in numbers. Thus a ball of 4 pounds weight, moving at the rate of 18 feet in a second, would have double the momentum; that is, it would strike against an object with twice the force that a ball of 3 pounds weight, moving at the rate of 12 feet per second, would do; because the first product (4 × 18) is double that of 3 × 12. Momentum is the force of percussion. When the velocities of two moving bodies are inversely as their quantities of matter their *momenta* are equal
MOM'MERY. *See* MUMMERY.
MOMOR'DICA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. *M. elaterium* is the wild squirting cucumber which grows in the south of Europe. The fruit opens with elasticity, and discharges its seeds and juice with great force. From the juice surrounding the seeds there subsides the matter called elaterium, which is used medicinally in cases of dropsy as an active cathartic.
MO'MOT, *n.* The name of certain birds in South America, whose beak and tongue resemble the toucan's.
MO'MUS, *n.* [Gr. μωμος, derision.] In *myth.*, the god of raillery and ridicule.
MON'ACHAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *monachus*, Gr. μοναχος, a monk.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.
MON'ACHISM, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme;* It. *monachismo. See* MONK.] The state of monks; a monastic life.
MON'AD, *n.* [Gr. μονας, unity, from μονος, sole.] 1. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point.—2. An indivisible thing.—3. A name given to the

smallest of all visible animalcules. Prof. Ehrenberg has calculated that a quantity of fluid, nearly the bulk of a single drop, contains 500,000,000 of these monads.

MON'ADELPH, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and αδελφος, brother.] In *bot.*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.

MONADELPH'IA, *n.* [Gr. μονος, alone, and αδελφια, a brotherhood.] The name of the 16th class in Linnæus' sexual system, consisting of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens are united below into one body or cylinder, through which passes the pistil, as in the marsh and common mallows.



Monadelph.

MONADELPH'IAN, or **MONADELPH'OUS**, *a.* Belonging to the class *Monadelphia*, having all the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

MONAD'IC, } *a.* Having the nature **MONAD'ICAL**, } or character of a monad.

MONAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a monoclinous plant having one stamen only, not at all connected with the pistil.

MONAN'DRIA, *n.* [from Gr. μονος, sole, and ανηρ, a male.] The first class of plants in Linnæus' sexual system. The plants of this class have only one stamen. It is a small class, and only contains two orders.



Monandria (Epidendrum pallidiflorum).

MONAN'DRIAN, or **MONAN'DROUS**, *a.* Monoclinous, and having one stamen only, not connected with the pistil.

MON'ARCH, *n.* [It. and Sp. *monarca*; Fr. *monarque*; Gr. μοναρχης; μονος, sole, and αρχος, a chief.] 1. The prince or ruler of a nation, who exercises all the powers of government without control, or who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, king, or prince invested with an unlimited power. This is the strict sense of the word.—2. A king or prince, the supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government. Thus we call the king of Great Britain a *monarch*, although he can make no law without the consent of parliament.—3. He or that which is superior to others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest; a lion, the *monarch* of wild beasts.—4. One that presides; president; as, Bacchus, *monarch* of the vine.

MON'ARCH, *a.* Supreme; ruling; as, a *monarch* savage.

MONARCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

> Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
> Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride. *Milton.*

MON'ARCHESS, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.

MONARCH'IAL, *a.* The same as monarchical. [*Seld. us.*]

MONARCH'IC, } *a.* Vested in a **MONARCH'ICAL**, } single ruler; as, *monarchical* government or power.—2. Pertaining to monarchy.

MON'ARCHIST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

MON'ARCHIZE, *v. i.* To play the king; to act the monarch.

MON'ARCHIZE, *v. t.* To rule; to govern.—2. To convert to a monarchy.

MON'ARCHIZED, *pp.* Converted to a monarchy.

MON'ARCHIZING, *ppr.* Governing; changing to a monarchy.

MON'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. μοναρχια. *See* MONARCH.] 1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. Such a state is usually called an empire or a kingdom; and we usually give this denomination to a large state only. But the same name is sometimes given to a kingdom or state in which the power of the king or supreme magistrate is limited by a constitution, or by fundamental laws. Such is the British *monarchy*. Hence we speak of absolute or despotic *monarchies*, of limited *monarchies*, of hereditary and elective *monarchies*. All absolute and limited monarchies have adopted the hereditary principle.

> A free government has a great advantage over a simple *monarchy*. *J. Adams.*

2. A kingdom; an empire.

MON'ASTERIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

MON'ASTERY, *n.* [Fr. *monastère*; Sp. *monasterio*; Low L. *monasterium*; Gr. μοναστηριον, from μονος, sole, separate; W. *mân.*] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, a nunnery, or convent. The word is usually applied to the houses of monks. Monasteries were first founded in the deserts of Upper Egypt, where Antony, commonly called the *great*, collected a number of hermits about the year 305. About the middle of the fourth century female monasteries or convents of nuns were instituted. Monastic vows were not, however, introduced till the sixth century, by St. Benedict. Useful during the ages of barbarism, when they were the abodes of temperance and piety, monasteries changed their character as they increased in wealth, and became the haunt of all kinds of vices. Their number has been much reduced in modern times.

MONAS'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *monastique*; **MONAS'TICAL**, } It. *monastico*; Low L. *monasticus*; Gr. μοναστικος, from μονος, sole, separate.] Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns; recluse; secluded from the temporal concerns of life and devoted to religion; as, a *monastic* life; *monastic* orders.—*Monastic vows* are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

MONAS'TIC, *n.* A monk.

MONAS'TICALLY, *adv.* Reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks.

MONAS'TICISM, *n.* Monastic life.

MONAS'TICON, *n.* A book giving an account of monasteries.

MŌN'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *monandæg*; D. *maandag*; G. *montag*; *moon* and *day*; being formerly sacred to that planet.] The second day of the week.

MONDE, *n.* [Fr.] The world; a circle of people who know and visit each other; also, a globe, an ensign of authority.—*Beau-monde*, the fashionable world.

MŎNETARY, *a.* (mun'etarey.) Pertaining to money or consisting in money.

MŎNEY, *n.* (mun'ey.) *plur. Moneys* or *Monies.* [Sax. *mynet*; D. *munt*, mint; G. *münze*; Dan. *myndt*, money or mint; Fr. *monnaie*; Ir. *monadh*; W. *mwnai*; L. and It. *moneta*. *Money* and *mint* are the same word varied.] 1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, usually with the name and arms of the prince or state that directs it to pass current, and used as the medium of commerce. We sometimes give the name of money to other coined metals, and to any other material which rude nations use as a medium of trade. But among modern commercial nations, gold, silver, and copper are the only metals used for this purpose. Gold and silver containing great value in a small compass, and being therefore of easy conveyance, and being also durable and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of every thing that is capable of being transferred in commerce.—2. In a more enlarged sense, any representation of property; any thing adapted to serve as a universal equivalent for all commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their surplus products or services—the circulating medium. Bank notes, notes of hand, letters of credit, accepted bills on mercantile firms, &c. are called *money*, as they represent coin, are used as a substitute for it, and are exchangeable for it or redeemable. If a man pays in hand for goods in bank notes or paper currency, he is said to pay in ready *money*. The use of a paper currency as a substitute for a metallic currency is accompanied with several advantages. It enables mercantile men and others to effect payments, at all distances, with great facility, safety, and despatch, and with little expense, whereas the employment of gold and silver coin for the same purpose would be attended with great inconvenience, expense, risk, and delay, besides the expense of the wear and tear of the coin. Still, the use of a paper currency has its disadvantages. Paper notes payable on demand are most commonly issued as a substitute for or repre-

sentative of coin, the issuer being bound to pay their value or the sums they profess to represent, in coin of the standard weight and purity, and so long as this regulation is really and *bonâ fide* complied with no inconvenience can result from their employment, but it must be observed that such notes are liable to a discount, and to the bankruptcy or fraudulency of the issuers; and likewise when they are issued in excess or on unsound principles, the greatest injury results, not only to individuals, but to the community at large. Money is not often used in the plural, unless in the sense of payments or receipts of money, and in speaking of the coins of different countries; as foreign *moneys*. A single coin is not called a *money*, but a piece of *money*.—3. Wealth; affluence.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish. *Rambler.*

MŎNEYAĠE, *n.* Anciently, in *England*, a general land-tax levied by the two first Norman kings, a shilling on each hearth.

MŎNEY-BAG, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money.

MŎNEY-BOX, *n.* A box or till to hold money.

MŎNEY-BRŌKER, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

MŎNEY-CHĀNĠER, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges.

MŎNEYED, or MŎNIED, *a.* Rich in money; having money; able to command money; used often in opposition to such as have their wealth in real estate.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting in money; as, *moneyed* capital.

MŎNEYER, *n.* A banker; one who deals in money.—2. A coiner of money. [*Lit. us. in either sense.*]—*Company of moneyers*, a company consisting of officers of the royal mint, under whose superintendence and responsibility the various moneys of the realm are manufactured.

MŎNEY-LENDER, *n.* One who lends money.

MŎNEYLESS, *a.* Destitute of money; pennyless.

MŎNEY-MATTER, *n.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor; something in which money is concerned.

MŎNEY-SCRIVENER, *n.* A person who raises money for others.

MŎNEY-SPINNER, *n.* A small spider supposed to prognosticate good luck, or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.

MŎNEY'S-WORTH, *n.* Something that will bring money.—2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.

MŎNEY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Lysimachia, the *L. nummularia*, also called creeping loosestrife. [*See* LYSIMACHIA.]

MŎNG'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *mang* and *corn.*] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye. [*Local.*]

MŎN''GER, *n.* [Sax. *mangere*, from *mangian*, to trade, D. *manger.*] A trader; a dealer: now used only or chiefly in composition; as, fish-*monger*, iron-*monger*, news-*monger*, cheese-*monger*.

MŎN''GREL, *a.* [from Sax. *mengan*, to mix. *See* MINGLE.] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds

MŎN''GREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed, particularly a dog.

MON'IAL, *n.* The old word for *mullion*, and probably the correct one. [*See* MULLION.]

MONIL'IFORM, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and *form.*] Like a necklace. Applied to the vessels of plants when they consist of a series of cells united like beads, and to the roots of plants when they are formed of series of united tuberosities.



Moniliform root

MON'IMENT, *n.* [L. *monimentum*, from *moneo*, to admonish.] 1.† An inscription; something to preserve memory.—2. A mark; an image; a superscription.

MON'ISH,† *v. t.* To admonish; to warn. [*See* ADMONISH.]

MON'ISHER, *n.* An admonisher,—*which see.*

MON'ISHMENT,† *n.* Admonition.

MONI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *monitio.*] 1. Warning; instruction given by way of caution; as, the *monitions* of a friend.—2. Information; indication.

We have no visible *monitions* of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder.*

MON'ITIVE, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.

MON'ITOR, *n.* [L.] One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. In *schools*, a person authorized to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.—3. A genus of large lizards inhabiting the tropics, so named from the popular belief that they give warning of the approach of crocodiles by making a kind of whistling noise. Cuvier places this genus in the family Lacertinida.

MONITO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor.—2. Containing admonition.—3. Conducting or teaching by monitors; as, a *monitorial* school; *monitorial* system.—4. Communicated by monitors; as, *monitorial* instruction.

MON'ITORY, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

MON'ITORY, *n.* Admonition; warning.

MON'ITRESS, *n.* A female monitor.

MŎNK, *n.* [Gr. μοναχος, from μονος, W. *mŏn*, sole, separate; whence L. *monachus*; Sax. *munec*, *munuc*; Fr. *moine*; W. *mynaç*; Sans. *muni.*] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion. Monks usually live in monasteries, on entering which they take a vow to observe certain rules. Some, however, live as hermits in solitude, and others have lived a strolling life without any fixed residence. Monks are distinguished by the colour of their habits into black, white, gray, &c. Some are called *monks of the choir*, others *professed monks*, and others *lay monks*, the last being destined for the service of the convent, and having neither clericate nor literature. *Cloistered monks* are those who actually reside in the house, in opposition to *extra-monks*, who possess benefices depending on the monastery.

MŎNKERY, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life.

MŎNKEY, *n.* [It. *monicchio.*] 1. The popular name of the ape and baboon. But in *zool.*, monkey is more properly



Silky Tamarin (Midas rosalia).

the name of those animals of the genus Simia, which have long tails. Ray distributes animals of this kind into three classes; apes which have no tails:



Diana Monkey (Cercopithecus Diana).

monkeys with long tails; and baboons with short tails.—2. A name of contempt or of slight kindness.—3. The name given by workmen to a pile-driving instrument with two handles raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to make it fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground. Its proper name is *fistuca*.

MŎNKEY-POT, *n.* The fruit of *Lecythis ollaria*, the most gigantic tree in the ancient forests of Brazil. It consists of a hard capsule furnished with a lid, like a pot, containing nuts in its interior, of which monkeys are fond; hence its name.



Monkey-pot.

MONKEY'S BREAD, *n.* A plant. [*See* ADANSONIA.]

MŎNKHOOD, *n.* Character of a monk.

MŎNKISH, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* dress; *monkish* solitude.

MONK'S-HOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus Aconitum, the *A. napellus*. [*See* WOLF'S-BANE.]

MŎNK'S-RHUBARB, *n.* A plant of the genus Rumex, the *R. alpinus*, a species of dock. [*See* DOCK.]

MONOCĂRDIAN, *a.* [Gr. μονος and καρδια.] Having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles. It may be used as a noun.

MONOCĂRPOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and καρπος, fruit.] Bearing a single fruit.

MONOC'EROS, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and κερας, horn.] The unicorn.

MONOCHLAMYD'EOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and χλαμυς.] In *bot.*, having a single covering or perianth, that is, a calyx without a corol, or a corol without a calyx.

MON'OCHORD, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, only, and χορδη, chord.] A musical instrument of one string. As its name imports, it had originally but one string; but it is generally constructed with two, by means of which the musician is better enabled to try the proportions of sounds and intervals, and judge of the harmony of two tempered notes. The *monochord* was invented by Pythagoras, and Ptolemy measured and proved all his intervals by it.

MONOCHROMAT'IC, *a.* Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.—*Monochromatic lamp*, a lamp in which a flame is produced from the burning of a solution of common salt added to spirit of wine. In the flame yellow predominates almost to the exclusion of the other coloured rays; and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all either yellow or black, and deficient in the tints which they exhibit when seen by solar light, or by that of our ordinary combustibles.

MON'OCHROME, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and χρωμα, colour.] In *ancient painting*, a painting with one single colour.

MONOC'LINOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, one, and κλινη, bed.] In *bot.*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

MON'OCOTYLE, MONOCOTYLE'DONOUS, *a.* Having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf. Those plants, the seeds of which have only one cotyledon, are called monocotyledonous, although in some cases there is a second cotyledon in a rudimentary state, as in wheat. Grasses, lilies, aloes, and palms are examples. They are now more commonly called Endogens.

MONOCOTYLE'DON, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and κοτυληδων, a hollow.] In *bot.*, a plant with only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe, as oats and wheat, the seeds of which are entire, no part being separable from another. In dicotyledonous plants, on the other hand, such as the bean or pea, when the epidermis is removed the seed readily separates into two parts, which are the cotyledons. [*See* MONOCOTYLE.]

MONOC'RASY, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and κρατεω, to govern.] Government by a single person.

MON'OCRAT, *n.* One who governs alone.

MONOC'ULAR, MONOC'ULOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and L. *oculus*, eye.] Having one eye only.

MON'OCULE, *n.* [supra.] An insect with one eye.

MONODAC'TYLOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and δακτυλος.] Having one finger or toe only.

MON'ODIST, *n.* One who writes a monody.

MON'ODON, *n.* [Gr. μονοδους, having one tooth or shoot.] The sea-unicorn, a cetaceous mammal, which has a remarkable horn-like tusk projecting from its head. There is a rudiment of another tusk, but only one of them is usually developed. It is called also the monoceros, or horned narwhal. Its usual size is from sixteen to twenty feet.

MON'ODRAM, *n.* [Gr. μονος and δραμα.] A dramatic performance by a single person.

MONODRAMAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a monodram.

MON'ODY, *n.* [Gr. μονωδια: μονος, sole, and ωδη, song.] In *ancient poetry*, a mournful kind of song, sung by a person all alone, to give vent to his grief.

MONŒ'CIA, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, and οικια, a house.] The 21st class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. In this class the stamens and pistils are not in separate flowers, but



Monœcia (Arum maculatum). *d* pistils. *f* stamens.

growing on the same individual plant. The orders in this class depend upon the circumstances of their male flowers, and are nine or ten in number.

MONŒ'CIAN, *n.* A monœcious plant.

MONŒ'CIOUS, MONŒ'CIAN, *a.* Having male flowers and female flowers on the same individual.

MON'OGAM, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.

MONOGAM'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order of plants that have a simple flower, with united anthers.

MONOG'AMIST, *n.* [supra.] One who disallows second marriages.

MONOG'AMOUS, *a.* Having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second.

MONOG'AMY, *n.* [supra.] The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife.

MON'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γραμμα, letter.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, formerly much used on seals, coins, &c., and in later times, frequently employed by printers and engravers to record their names at the end or on the title page of a book, or in some portion of an engraving.

MON'OGRAMMAL, or **MONOGRAM'MATIC,** *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram.

MONOGRAM'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to a monogram.

MON'OGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γραφη, description.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; as, a *monograph* of violets in botany; a *monograph* of an Egyptian mummy.

MONOGRAPH'IC, MONOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Drawn in lines without colours.—2. Pertaining to a monograph.

MONOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a monograph; in the form of a monograph.

MONOG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who writes a monograph.

MONOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γραφω, to describe.] A description drawn in lines without colours being used.

MON'OGYN, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having only one style or stigma.

MONOGYN'IA, *n.* In *bot.*, the name of the first order, in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnæan system, comprehending such plants as have one pistil or stigma only in a flower.

MONOGYN'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the order monogynia; having only one style or stigma.

MON'OLITH, *n.* [Gr. μονος and λιθος, a stone.] A work formed of a single stone, generally applied to such only as are noted for their magnitude, as the obelisks and columns of Egypt.

MONOLITH'AL, or **MONOLITH'IC,** *a.* Formed of a single stone.

MONOL'OGIST, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and λογος, λεγω, to speak.] One who soliloquizes.

MONOLOGUE, *n.* (mon'olog) [Gr. μονολογια: μονος, sole, and λογος, speech.] 1. A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone.—2. A poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

MONOM'ACHIST, *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duellist.

MONOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. μονομαχια: μονος, sole, and μαχη, combat.] A duel; a single combat.

MONOMA'NIA, *n.* [L. from μονος, one, and μαινομαι, to rage.] The name given by some physicians to that form of mania, in which the mind of the patient is absorbed by one idea, or is irrational on one subject only.

MONOMA'NIAC, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

MONOMA'NIAC, *a.* Affected with monomania or partial derangement of intellect.

MON'OME, or **MONOM'IAL,** *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and ονομα, name.] In *alge.*, an expression or quantity consisting of a single term, as 3*ab*.

MONOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and παθος, suffering.] Solitary suffering or sensibility.

MONOPET'ALOUS, or **GAMOPET'ALOUS,** *a.* [Gr. μονος, only, and πεταλον, flower-leaf.] In *bot.*, where several petals are united together so as to form a corolla.



Monopetalous.

MON'OPHTHONG, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and φθογγος, sound.] A simple vowel-sound.

MONOPHTHON'GAL, *a.* Consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

MONOPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and φυλλον, leaf.] Having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf.—*Monophyllous* or *monosepalous calyx*, a calyx, the sepals of which cohere by their contiguous edges into a kind of tube or cup; called also gamophyllous or gamosepalous.

MONOPH'YSITE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and φυσις, nature.] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature, or that the human and divine nature were so united as to form one nature only.

MONOP'OLIST, MONOP'OLIZER, *n.* [Sp. and It. *monopolista*. *See* MONOPOLIZE.] One that monopolizes;

a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; or one who has a license or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. The man who retains in his hands his own produce or manufacture, is not a monopolist within the meaning of the laws for preventing monopolies.

MONOP'OLIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and πωλεω, to sell; Fr. *monopoler*.] 1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices, and of having the power of commanding the prices, as, to *monopolize* sugar or tea.—2. To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of trading to any place, and the sole power of vending any commodity or goods in a particular place or country; as, to *monopolize* the India or Levant trade.—3. To obtain the whole; as, to *monopolize* advantages.

MONOP'OLY, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*; L. *monopolium*; Gr. μονοπωλια: μονος and πωλεω.] The sole power of vending any species of goods, obtained by engrossing the articles in market by purchase; but the term more usually signifies a grant from the crown, or other competent authority, conveying to some one individual, or number of individuals, the sole right of buying, selling, making, importing, exporting, &c., some one commodity or set of commodities. Such exclusive rights were very common in Great Britain previous to the accession of the House of Stuart, but they were abolished by an Act of 1624, the 21 James I. c. 3. This act excepts patents for fourteen years, for the sole working or making of any new manufactures, to the true and first inventors of such manufactures. It also excepts grants by act of parliament to any corporation, company, or society for the enlargement of trade, and letters patent for the making of gunpowder, &c. There is one species of monopoly sanctioned by the laws of all countries that have made any advances in the arts, namely, the exclusive right of an invention or improvement for a limited number of years. The exclusive right of an author to the publication of his own works, is not, properly speaking, a monopoly, but rather a right of property. *Monopolies* by individuals obtained by engrossing, are an offence prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures, and to retain that exclusive right is not a *monopoly* within the meaning of law.

MONOPOL'YLOGUE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, πολυς, many, and λογος, discourse.] A term recently invented to designate an entertainment, in which a single actor sustains many characters.

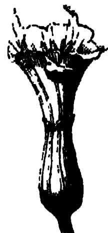
MONOP'TERAL, *a.* Formed as a *monopteros.*

MONOP'TEROS, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, or single, and πτερον, a wing.] A term used by Vitruvius to denote a temple composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof or a tholus, but having no cella. Such a temple, however, would more properly be denominated *cyclostylar.*

MONOP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and πτωσις, case.] A noun having only one oblique case.

MON'ORHYME, *n.* [Gr. μονος and ῥυθμος, measure.] A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

MONOSEP'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, one, and *sepal*, the leaf of a calyx.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the calyx of a flower, when the sepals which compose it are united by their edges: the pink, convolvulus, &c., are examples.



Monosepalous.

MON'OSPERM, *n.* A plant of one seed only.

MONOSPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, only, and σπερμα, seed.] Having one seed only.

MONOSTA'CHOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, having one spike.

MON'OSTICH, *n.* [Gr. μονοστιχον: μονος only, and στιχος, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

MONOSTROPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. μονοστροφος, having one strophe.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure.

MONOSYLLAB'IC, or **MONOSYLLAB'ICAL**, *a.* [*See* MONOSYLLABLE.] Consisting of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* word.—2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* verse.

MONOSYL'LABLE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and συλλαβη, a syllable.] A word of one syllable.

MONOSYL'LABLED, *a.* Formed into one syllable.

MONOTHA'LAMOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, single, and θαλαμος, a chamber.] In *conchol.*, shells whose chamber is undivided by partitions; these are termed *unilocular*, or *monothalamous.*

MON'OTHEISM, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and θεος, God.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.

MON'OTHEIST, *n.* One who believes in one God only.

MONOTHEIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

MONOTH'ELITE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, and θελησις, will.] One who holds that Christ had but one will.

MONOTH'ELITISM, *n.* The opinion that Christ had but one will.

MONOT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, and τεμνω.] In *mineralogy*, having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

MON'OTONE, *n.* [*See* MONOTONY.] In *rhet.*, a sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence.

MONOTON'IC, or **MONOTON'ICAL**, *a.* Monotonous. [*Lit. us.*]

MONOT'ONOUS, *a.* Continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

MONOT'ONOUSLY, *adv.* With one uniform tone; without inflection of voice.

MONOT'ONY, *n.* [Gr. μονοτονια: μονος, sole, and τονος, sound.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation.—2. Uniformity; sameness; want of variety.

> At sea, every thing that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irving.*

MONOTREM'ATOUS, *a.* Having only one external opening for urine and other excrements, as certain animals, the Ornithorhynchus and Echidna, found in New South Wales.

MONOTRI'GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. μονος, and triglyph.] The intercolumniation of the Doric order most usually followed. It is that in which a space is left for the insertion of only one triglyph between those immediately over two contiguous columns.

MONO'TROPA, *n.* A genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Monotropaceæ, composed of monopetalous, exogenous, parasitical plants, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. The only European species is *Monotropa hypopithys*, called in England yellow bird's nest. It is found in fir woods, growing on the decayed stumps of trees.

MONOX'YLON, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, and ξυλον, wood.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

MONSEIG'NEUR, *n.* [Fr. my lord.] A title of dignity in France, which was prefixed to the titles of dukes and peers, archbishops, bishops, and some other exalted personages, and used in addressing them. Before the revolution the Dauphin of France was styled *Monseigneur*, without any addition. The plural is *messeigneurs.*

MON'SIEUR, *n.* [Fr.] The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Sir* and *Mr.*, and also used before titles. In *writing*, it is expressed by the abbreviation *M.* The plural is *Messieurs*, contracted *Messrs.* or *MM.* Before 1830, *Monsieur* was the title of the eldest brother of the king of France.

MONSOON', *n.* The name given to a certain modification or disturbance of the regular course of the trade winds, which takes place in the Arabian and Indian seas. Between the parallels of 10° and 30° south latitude the eastern trade wind blows regularly, but from the former parallel northwards, the course is reversed for half the year, and from April to October the wind blows constantly from the south-west. During the other six months of the year the regular north-east trade wind prevails. The shifting of the monsoons does not take place all at once. In some places the change is attended with calms; in others, with variable winds, and in others, as in China, with tempests. These tempests seamen call *the breaking up of the monsoons.*

MON'STER, *n.* [L. *monstrum*, from *monstro*, to show. So we say in English, a *sight.* *See* MUSTER.] 1. In *physiol.*, a creature whose formation deviates in some remarkable way from the usual formation of its kind. The deviation consists sometimes in an unusual number of one or several organs; sometimes, on the contrary, in a deficiency of parts; sometimes in a malformation of the whole, or some portion of the system; and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not ordinarily belonging to the sex or species. In most cases these unusual formations are not incompatible with the regular performance of the natural functions, although they sometimes impede them, and, in some cases, are entirely inconsistent with the continuance of the vital action. Monsters have been divided into *simple* and *compound*, the former including all cases in which the elements of a single individual only, are concerned; the latter, those in which the constituent parts of two or more individuals are

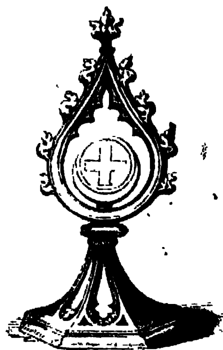
united. Each of these divisions has again been subdivided into several distinct classes.—2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. *Monsters* are common in the vegetable kingdom.—3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous So a parricide is called a *monster*.

MON'STER, *a.* [Fr. *monstre.*] Of inordinate extent, or numbers; as, a *monster* meeting.

MON'STER,† *v. t.* To make monstrous.

MON'STER-TAMING, *a.* Taming monsters.

MON'STRANCE, *n.* [L. *monstro*, to show.] In the *Roman catholic church*, the receptacle for the eucharistic wafer, being a hollow-headed utensil, raised on a stand, narrow in the middle, so as easily to be grasped when



Monstrance.

shown to the people from the altar, or in processions. It is usually made of silver, with gilt ornaments, sometimes entirely of gold; and forms a handsome addition to altar equipment.

MONSTROS'ITY, *n.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.

> We often read of monstrous births; but we see a greater *monstrosity* in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast. *South.*

2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

MON'STROUS, *a.* [L. *monstrosus.*] 1. Unnatural in form; deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature; as, a *monstrous* birth or production.—2. Strange; very wonderful: generally expressive of *dislike*.—3. Enormous; huge; extraordinary; as, a *monstrous* height; a *monstrous* tree or mountain.—4. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful.

MON'STROUS, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much; as, *monstrous* hard; *monstrous* thick.

> And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

[This use is colloquial and vulgar.]

MON'STROUSLY, *adv.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as, a man *monstrously* wicked.—2. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly.

> Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden.*

MON'STROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being monstrous.—2. Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

MONTAN'IC, *a.* [L. *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains.

MON'TANISM, *n.* The tenets of Montanus.

MON'TANIST, *n.* A follower of the heresiarch Montanus, a Phrygian by birth, who pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles. His sect sprung up in the second century.

MONTANIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.

MON'TANIZE, *v. i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus.

MONT'ANT, *n.* [Fr. from *monter*, to mount.] A term in fencing.

MONT'ANTS, *n.* (mountings, muntings, muntins.) In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical pieces of framing which are tenoned with the rails

MON'TEM, *n.* The name given to an ancient English custom, till lately prevalent among the scholars of Eton, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus (Lat. *ad montem*, whence the name), near the Bath road, and exacting money for *salt*, as it was called, from all persons present, or passers by. The sum so collected was given to the *captain*, or senior scholar, and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university to which he was sent. The "salt money" has been known to approach nearly £1000.

MONTE'RO, *n.* [Sp. *montera.*] A horseman's cap.

MONTETH', *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed; so called from the name of the inventor.

MONTGOLF'IER'S-RAM, or **WATER-RAM.** An ingenious and simple machine for raising a portion of a stream of water by the momentum of the stream itself. It was invented by M. Montgolfier, whence the name.

MONTH, *n.* [Sax. *monath*, from *mona*, the moon; G. *monath*; L. *mensis*; Gr. μην, a month, from μηνη, the moon.] A space or period of time constituting a division of the year. *Month* originally signified the time of one revolution of the moon, or the period from one change or conjunction of the moon with the sun to another, a period whose average length is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.9 seconds. This is the *periodic month*, or *lunation*, or as it is commonly called, the *lunar month*. But the moon's period may be determined in relation to several celestial objects, as the sun, the equinoctial points, a fixed star, the perigee, or the nodes of her orbit, and accordingly astronomers reckon as many different lunar months as there are assumed points of comparison, on the supposition that these points have different motions in the heavens. 1. The proper *lunar month*, or *lunation*, which is the time that elapses between two consecutive full moons, or in which the moon returns to the same position relatively to the earth and sun; its average length is given above.—2. The *tropical month*, or time of the moon's revolution with respect to the movable equinox. Its average length is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4.7 seconds.—3. The *sidereal month*, the interval between two successive conjunctions with the same fixed star. Average length 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds.—4. The *anomalistic month*, or revolution from perigee to perigee. Average length 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, 37.4 seconds.—5. The *nodical month*, or the time from a node to a node. Average length 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, 36 seconds. These revolutions are not uniform, but are subject to periodic and secular variations. We also apply the term *month* to the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac. This period contains 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds, and is called a *solar month*. In the year, there are twelve solar months, and thirteen lunar months. In *popular language*, four weeks are called a month, being nearly the length of the lunar month. A calendar month differs in some degree from a solar month; consisting of twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty or thirty-one days, as the months stand in calendars or almanacs. The *civil* or *common month* is either *lunar* or *calendar*. A civil lunar month consists of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately.—*Month*, in *English statutes*, is a lunar month of twenty-eight days, unless otherwise expressed. [*See* YEAR.]

MONTH'LING, *n.* The being of a month.

MONTHLY, *a.* Continued a month or performed in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.—2. Done or happening once a month, or every month; as, a *monthly* meeting; a *monthly* visit.

MONTHLY, *adv.* Once a month; in every month. The moon changes *monthly*.—2.† As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic.

MONTH'LY, *n.* A magazine or other literary periodical, published once a month.

MONTH'S-MIND,† *n.* Earnest desire; strong inclination.

MON'TIA, *n.* A British genus of plants of the class and order Triandria trigynia, Linn.; nat. order Portulaceæ, or the Purslane tribe. The single species *M. fontana*, called water chickweed and water blinks, grows in springs, and by the sides of rivulets, forming dense tufts.

MON'TICLE, *n.* A little mount; a hillock; sometimes written *monticule*.

MONTIG'ENOUS, *a.* [L. *mons*, and Gr. γινω.] Produced on a mountain.

MONTMARTRITE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish colour, occurring massive, and found at Montmartre, near Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime.

MON'TOIR, *n.* [Fr.] In *horsemanship*, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MON'TROSS, *n.* An under gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or firemaster. [*See* MATROSS.]

MON'UMENT, *n.* [L. *monumentum*, from *moneo*, to admonish or remind.] 1. Any thing by which the memory of a person or an event is preserved or perpetuated; a building, stone, or other thing placed or erected to remind men of the person who raised it, or of a person deceased, or of any remarkable event; as a mausoleum, a pillar, a pyramid, a triumphal arch, a tombstone and the like. A pillar of 200 feet in height, composed of Portland stone, was erected in London as a *monument* to preserve the memory of the great

conflagration in 1666.—2. A stone or a heap of stones or other durable thing, intended to mark the bounds of states, towns, or distinct possessions, and preserve the memory of divisional lines. —3. A thing that reminds or gives notice.—*Monumental chapel*, a small chapel or chantry for the interment of an individual, or a family, and containing their tombs or epitaphs.

MONUMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription.—2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.

Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*
A work outlasting *monumental* brass *Pope.*

3. Belonging to a tomb; as, *monumental* rest.

MONUMENT'ALLY, *adv.* By way of memorial.

MOOD, *n.* [Fr. *mode;* L. *modus.* See MODE.] 1. In *logic*, the form of an argument; the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, and their quality, as affirmative or negative.—*Mood of a categorical syllogism*, in *logic*, the designation of its three propositions in the order in which they stand, according to their quantity and quality.—2. Style of music.—3. In *gram.*, the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event, or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like. The moods of the English verb are the *indicative, potential, subjunctive, imperative*, and *infinitive;*—*see* these terms. In the foregoing senses, and in all cases, this word, when derived from the Latin *modus*, ought to be written *mode*, it being a distinct word from the following.

MOOD, *n.* [Goth. *mod*, anger; Sax. *mod*, Sw. *mod*, the mind, a lofty mind, pride, violence; *modig*, proud, spirited; G. *muth*, mind, mood, courage, mettle, spirit; Dan. *mood, mod*, heart, courage, mettle. We observe these words unite the sense of *mind* with that of *spirit, courage, anger*, for the primary sense is derived from moving, driving, or rushing forward, or from exciting. We observe analogous cases in the L. *animus* and Gr. θυμος.] 1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humour; as, a melancholy *mood;* an angry *mood;* a suppliant *mood.*—2. Anger; heat of temper. [In this sense little used, unless qualified by an adjective.]

MOOD'ILY,† *adv.* [from *moody.*] Sadly.

MOOD'INESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.

MOOD'Y, *a.* [Sax *modig*, angry.] 1. Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humour.

Every peevish *moody* malcontent. *Rowe.*

2.† Mental; intellectual; as, *moody* food.—3. Sad; pensive.—4. Violent; furious.

MOON, *n.* [Sax. *mona;* Goth *mena;* G. *mond;* Gr. μηνη, Doric, μανα.] 1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, whose borrowed light is reflected to the earth, and serves to dispel the darkness of night. The moon, after the sun, is not only the most conspicuous, but, in an astronomical point of view, the most interesting of the heavenly bodies. The variety of her phases, her eclipses, and the rapidity with which she changes her place among the fixed stars, drew the attention of the earliest observers of the heavens; while in modern times the important application of the theory of her motions to navigation, and the determination of terrestrial longitudes, has given the *lunar theory* the first rank among the objects of astronomical science. Among all the heavenly bodies the moon is the nearest to us. The mean distance of its centre from that of the earth is 59.96 of the earth's equatorial radii, or about 237,000 miles; its diameter is 2160 miles, and its magnitude about 1-49th of that of the earth; it completes its revolution round the earth, or makes the tour of the heavens in a mean or average period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds, which constitutes the *sidereal month.* [*See* MONTH.] The motion of the moon round the earth is subject to great inequalities, arising from the sun's attraction, combined with the different positions of the moon in regard to the earth and sun; it revolves on its own axis in the same time that it takes to revolve round the earth, as appears from its always presenting the same side to the earth. The face of the moon appears to the naked eye to be diversified by dark and bright patches, which on being examined with a good telescope, are discovered to be mountains and valleys, the mountains appearing to be of a volcanic character. The moon has no clouds nor any other indication of an atmosphere.—*Harvest moon*, a phenomenon observed in our latitudes at the time of the full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox, when it happens that the moon, instead of rising 52 minutes later every day, rises for several days at the same time.—2. A month This is the sense in which rude nations use the name of the moon; as, seven *moons.*—*Half-moon*, in *fort.*, a figure resembling a crescent.

MOON'-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

MOON'-BLASTED, *a.* Blasted by the influence of the moon.

MOON'-CALF, *n.* A monster; a false conception.—2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. —3. A dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOON'ED, *a.* Taken for the moon.

MOON'ET, *n.* A little moon.

MOON'-EYE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon.

MOON'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.—2. Dim-eyed; purblind.

MOON'-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail is shaped like a half-moon.

MOON'-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Chrysanthemum, the *C. leucanthemum*, called also great white ox-eye. [*See* CHRYSANTHEMUM.]

MOONG, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a name given to the *Phaseolus mungo*, a species of kidney bean.

MOON'ISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable.

MOON'LESS, *a.* Not favoured with moonlight.

MOON'LIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOON'LIGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon; as, *moonlight* revels.

MOON'LING, *n.* A simpleton.

MOON'LOVED, *a.* Loved when the moon shines.

MOON'-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Menispermum, the *M. canadense*, Linn., so named from the crescent-like form of its fruit. It is found in the United States of America, and being a climbing shrub, is commonly planted for covering bowers. [*See* MENISPERMACEÆ.]

MOON'-SHEE, *n.* In *Hindostan*, an interpreter.

MOON'SHINE, *n.* The light of the moon.—2. In *burlesque*, a month.—*A matter of moonshine*, a matter of no consequence or of indifference.

MOON'SHINE, } *a.* Illuminated by the
MOON'SHINY, } moon; as, a fair *moonshine* night.

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison.*

MOON'STONE, *n.* A variety of adularia, of a white colour, or a yellowish or greenish white, somewhat iridescent, found in blunt amorphous masses, or crystallized in truncated rhomboidal prisms, or in rectangular tables, or in hexahedral prisms bevelled at both ends, The surface is often sulcated. It is frequently used as a ring or brooch stone.

MOON'STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; as, *moonstruck* madness.

MOON-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago, the *M. arborea*, Linn., an evergreen shrub, a native of Italy, but long introduced into our gardens. [*See* MEDICK.]

MOON'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Lunaria, Linn., and of the genus Botrychium according to other authors. [*See* LUNARIA.]

MOON'Y, *a.* Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon; as, the *moony* troops or *moony* host of the sultans of Turkey.

MOOR, *n.* [Sax. *mor*, a mountain, a pool or lake, a plain; D. *moer;* G. *mohr;* Fr. *mare;* Dan. *myre.*] 1. A tract of land overrun with heath, the soil of which consists of poor light earth, mixed generally with a considerable portion of peat.—2. A marsh; a fen; a tract of wet low ground, or ground covered with stagnant water.—*The moors*, applied by sportsmen more especially to the Highlands and moorish districts of Scotland, when resorted to for the amusement of shooting.

MOOR, *n.* [D. *moor;* G. *mohr;* Fr. *maure;* Gr. αμαυρος, μαυρος, dark, obscure.]. A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans from the colour of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.

MOOR, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *amarra*, a cable, and a command to belay or fasten; *amarrar*, to moor, as a ship; Fr. *amarrer;* D. *maaren;* allied probably to L. *moror;* Fr. *demeurer*, to delay. It is composed of the same elements as the Saxon *merran, amerran, amyrran*, to hinder, to *mar.*] To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains. A ship is never said to be *moored*, when she rides by a single anchor.—*To moor by the head*, to secure a ship by her anchors before, without any behind.

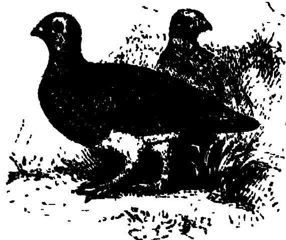
MOOR, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

On oozy ground his galleys *moor.* *Dryden.*

MOOR'AGE, *n.* A place for mooring.

MOOR'-BUZ'ZARD, *n.* The English name for the *Circus æruginosus* of naturalists.

MOOR'COCK, } *n.* A fowl of the ge-
MOOR'FOWL, } nus Tetrao, found
MOOR'HEN, } in moors; red-game; gor-cock.



Moorfowl, or Red Grouse (Tetrao Scoticus).

MOOR'-GAME, *n.* Grouse; red-game.

MOOR'-GRASS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Sesleria, the *S. cærulea;* class and order Triandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Gramineæ. It grows on mountains in Scotland and the North of England.

MOOR'ED, *pp.* Made fast in a station by cables or chains.

MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a station by cables or chains.

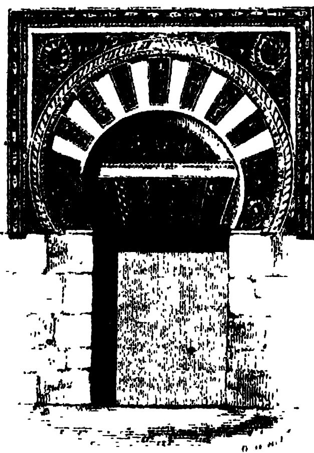
MOOR'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, moorings are the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour to confine a ship.—*Mooring for east, west,* &c., an expression used when seamen observe which way, and on what point of the compass, the wind or sea is most likely to endanger the ship, and there lay out an anchor.—*Mooring a fair berth,* mooring in a place free from any annoyance.—*Mooring a proviso,* having an anchor out and a hawser ashore; the ship is then moored with her head ashore.

MOOR'ING-BLOCK, *n.* A sort of cast-iron anchor used in some of the royal ports, for riding ships by, in lieu of anchors.

MOOR'ISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery.

Along the *moorish* fens. *Thomson.*

2. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa. *Moorish* or *Moresque arch.*, a style of



Moorish Doorway, Cordova.

architecture which the inhabitants of Morocco, in common with most other Mohammedan nations, employed in mosques and other public edifices. Its chief features were pointed, depressed, scolloped, horse-shoe, and ogee arches, lofty elongated cupolas, and a profusion of elaborate tracery, and sculptured detail. Many interesting examples of this kind of architecture remain in the Alhambra, at Granada.

MOOR'LAND, *n.* A marsh or tract of low watery ground.—2. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold, and full of bogs, as in Staffordshire, England. In *Scotland, moorland* or *muirland* is flat ground covered with heath.

MOOR'STONE, *n.* A species of granite, found in Cornwall, and some other parts of England, and very serviceable in the coarser parts of a building.

MOOR'-TIT'LING, *n.* One of the names for the chick-stone, stone-chatter, or stone-smith.

MOOR'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.

As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE, *n.* (mōōs.) [a native Indian name; Knisteneaux, *mouswah;* Algonquin, *monse. Mackenzie.*] An animal of the genus Cervus, and the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the height of 17 hands, and weighing 1200 pounds. This animal has palmated horns, with a short thick neck, and an upright mane of a light brown colour. The eyes are small, the ears a foot long, very broad and slouching; the upper lip is square, hangs over the lower one, and has a deep sulcus in the middle so as to appear bifid. This animal inhabits cold northern climates, being found in the American forests of Canada and New England, and in the corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia. The elk of Europe is a variety of the same family.

MOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *motian*, to *meet*, to debate; Sw. *möta*, to meet, to fall, to come to or on; Goth. *motyan.* See MEET, of which this word is a different orthography. The sense of debate is from *meeting*, like *encounter*, from the French; for *meeting* gives rise to the sense of opposing, and the Dan. *mod*, and Sw. *emot*, against, a preposition answering to L. *contra*, Fr. *contre*, is from this root.] To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law, who state a question and discuss it by way of exercise to qualify themselves for arguing causes in court. This is called *mooting*, and once formed the chief exercise of the inns of court. The place where this exercise is performed, was anciently called *moot-hall.*

MOOT, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

MOOT, *n.* Dispute; debate.

MOOT, } *n.* A point, case, or
MOOT'-CASE, } question, to be
MOOT'-POINT, } mooted or debated; a disputable case; an unsettled question.

In this *moot-case* your judgment to refuse. *Dryden*

MOOT'ED, *pp.* Debated; disputed; controverted.—*Mooted* or *moulted*, in *her.*, a term sometimes used in the same sense as *eradicated*, or torn up by the roots.

MOOT'ER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.

MOOT'-HALL, } *n.*† A town hall;
MOOT'-HOUSE, } hall of judgment. In the *moot-halls*, formerly connected with inns of court, imaginary or moot-cases were argued by the students at law.

MOOT'ING, *ppr.* Disputing; debating for exercise.

MOOT'ING, *n.* The exercise of disputing.

MOP, *n.* [W. *mop* or *mopa;* L. *mappa.*] 1. A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a handle and used for cleaning floors.—2.† A wry mouth.

MOP, *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.

MOP,† *v. i.* To make a wry mouth.

MOPE, *v. i.* [D. *moppen*, to pout.] To be very stupid; to be very dull; to be drowsy or listless; to be spiritless or gloomy.

Demoniac phrensy, *moping* melancholy. *Milton.*

Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope.* *Shak.*

MOPE, *v. t.* To make stupid or spiritless.

MOPE, *n.* A stupid or low-spirited person; a drone.

MOPED, *pp.* Made stupid.

A young, low-spirited, *moped* creature. *Locke.*

MOPE-EYED, *a.* [Qu. Gr. μύωψ.] Short-sighted; purblind.

MOPING, *ppr.* Affected with dulness; spiritless; gloomy.

MOPISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.

MOPISHLY, *adv.* In a mopish manner.

MOPISHNESS, *n.* Dejection; dulness; stupidity.

MOP'TED, *pp.* Rubbed or wiped with a mop.

MOP'PET, } *n.* [from *mop;* L. *mappa.*]
MOP'SEY, } A rag baby; a puppet made of cloth; a fondling name of a little girl.

MOP'PING, *ppr.* Rubbing or drying with a mop.

MOP'SICAL, *a.* That cannot see well; mop-eyed; stupid.

MO'PUS, *n.* A mope; a drone.

MO'RA, *n.* [L. *delay.*] In *Scots law*, a general term applicable to all undue delays in the prosecution or completion of an inchoate bargain, diligence, or the like; and the legal effect of which may be to liberate the contracting parties, or to frustrate the object of the diligence.

MORA'INE, *n.* [Fr.] The name given to those accumulations of stones, sand, or debris found upon icebergs and glaciers; and also to those accumulations of debris formed by glaciers at the foot of the valleys from which they emerge.

MOR'AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *moral;* L. *moralis;* from *mos, moris*, manner. The word mostly coincides in its elements with Ar. *marra*, to pass, to walk. If the original sense of the Lat. *mos, moris* was, settled custom, the word may be from the root of *moror*, to stop, delay; Eng. *demur.*] 1. Relating to the practice, manners, or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. The word *moral* is applicable to actions that are good or evil, virtuous or vicious, and has reference to the law of God as the standard by which their character is to be determined. The word, however, may be applied to actions which affect only, or primarily and principally, a person's own happiness.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands. *Dryden.*

2. Subject to the moral law and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; as, a *moral* agent or being.—3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things; as, *moral* certainty, distinguished from *physical* or *mathematical* certainty or demonstration.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible, and *moral* certainty may be properly styled indubitable. *Wilkins.*

Things of a *moral* nature may be proved by *moral* arguments. *Tillotson.*

4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just; as when we say, a particular action is not *moral*.—5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment; as, he leads a good *moral* life.—6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sitt'st still and cri'st. *Shak.*

7. In general, *moral* denotes something which respects the conduct of men and their relations as social beings whose actions have a bearing on each other's rights and happiness, and are therefore right or wrong, virtuous or vicious; as, *moral* character; *moral* views; *moral* knowledge; *moral* sentiments; *moral* maxims; *moral* approbation; *moral* doubts; *moral* justice; *moral* virtues; *moral* obligations, &c. Or *moral* denotes something which respects the intellectual powers of man, as distinct from his physical powers. Thus we speak of *moral* evidence, *moral* arguments, *moral* persuasion, *moral* certainty, *moral* force; which operate on the mind.—*Moral law*, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties, and prohibits the transgression of them.—*Moral sense*, an innate or natural sense of right and wrong; an instinctive perception of what is right or wrong in moral conduct, which approves some actions and disapproves others, independent of education or the knowledge of any positive rule or law. But the existence of any such moral sense is very much doubted.—*Moral philosophy*, the science of manners and duty; the science which treats of the nature and condition of man as a social being, of the duties which result from his social relations, and the reasons on which they are founded. It is denominated a science, as it deduces the rules of conduct and duty from the principles and connections of our nature, and proves that the observance of them is productive of our happiness. It is likewise called an art as it contains a system of rules for becoming virtuous and happy; and whoever practises these rules attains an habitual power or facility of becoming virtuous and happy. It is an art and a science of the highest dignity, importance, and use. Its object is man's duty, or his conduct in the several moral capacities and connections which he sustains. Its office is to direct our conduct, to show whence our obligations arise, and where they terminate. Its use or end is the attainment of happiness, and the means it employs are rules for the right conduct of our moral powers. Like natural philosophy, it appeals to nature or fact; it depends on observation, and it builds its reasonings on plain incontrovertible experiments, or upon the fullest induction of particulars which the subject will admit. The terms, *moral philosophy*, *moral science*, and *morals*, are synonymous, though some writers have employed them improperly to denote the whole field of knowledge, relating primarily to the mind of man, thus giving them a signification co-extensive with the word *metaphysics*. [*See* ETHICS.]

MOR'AL, *n.* Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [*Not mu. us.*] [*See* MORALS.]—2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

The *moral* is the first business of the poet. *Dryden.*

A moral universal is a universal customarily so taken, as "all men are able to speak," which is not strictly true, though true as far as a customary meaning extends.

MOR'AL,† *v. i.* To moralize.

MOR'ALER,† *n.* A moralizer.

MOR'ALIST, *n.* [It. *moralista*; Fr. *moraliste*.] 1. One who teaches the duties of life, or a writer of essays intended to correct vice and inculcate moral duties.—2. One who practises moral duties; a mere moral person.

MORAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *moralité*.] 1. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics.

The system of *morality* to be gathered from the writings of ancient sages, falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue. We often admire the politeness of men whose *morality* we question.—3. The quality of an action which renders it good; the conformity of an act to the divine law, or to the principles of rectitude. This conformity implies that the act must be performed by a free agent, and from a motive of obedience to the divine will. This is the strict theological and Scriptural sense of morality. But we often apply the word to actions which accord with justice and human laws, without reference to the motives from which they proceed.—4. A kind of drama, which succeeded the *miracle plays* among our forefathers, of which the persons in the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, mental powers, and faculties.

MORALIZA'TION, *n.* Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections.—2. Explanation in a moral sense.

MOR'ALIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *moraliser*; Sp. *moralizar*; It. *moralizzare*.] 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

2. To furnish with manners or examples.—3. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of.

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *Ramsay.*

[This sense, though the most strictly etymological, is rare, but not to be condemned.]

MOR'ALIZE, *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

MOR'ALIZED, *pp.* Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense.—2. Rendered moral or less corrupt.

MOR'ALIZER, *n.* One who moralizes.

MOR'ALIZING, *ppr.* Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense.—2. Making moral reflections in words or writing.

MOR'ALIZING, *n.* The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

His *moralizings* are always pleasant, and he does not spare, where he thinks it useful to moralize. *Ch. Obs.*

MOR'ALLY, *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality.

By good, *morally* so called, *bonum honestum* ought chiefly to be understood. *South.*

2. Virtuously; honestly; according to moral rules in external deportment. He resolves to live *morally*.—3. According to the rules of the divine law. An action is not in strictness *morally* good which does not proceed from good motives, or a principle of love and obedience to the divine law and to the lawgiver. Charity bestowed to gratify pride, or justice done by compulsion, cannot be *morally* good in the sight of God.—4. According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities, founded on facts or experience; according to the usual course of things and human judgment.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard. *L'Estrange.*

From the nature of things, I am *morally* certain that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than one biased by affection and interest. *Wilkins.*

MOR'ALS, *n. plur.* The practice of the duties of life; as, a man of correct *morals*.—2. Conduct; behaviour; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have been solicitous to have their children virtuously and piously educated. *South.*

What can laws do without *morals*? *Franklin.*

3. Moral philosophy or ethics. [*See* the adj. MORAL.]

MORASS', *n.* [D. *moeras*, from *moer*, a marsh; Sw. *moras*; G. *morast*; Sax. *merse*; Fr. *marais*; from *mara* or *moor*, a tract of level ground.] A marsh; a fen; a tract of low moist ground which receives the waters from above without having any outlet to carry them off again. In Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England, there is a particular kind of morasses called mosses, or peat-mosses, whence the country people dig their peat or turf for fuel.

MORASS'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny.

MORA'VIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia.

MORA'VIAN, *n.* One of a religious sect, called the United Brethren.

MOR'BID, *a.* [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease, from the root of *morior*, to die; W. *marw*, to die, from *mar*, laid flat. The sense of the verb then is to fall, fail, or sink; Ir. *marbh*, W. *marw*, dead. In Ch. מרע, *maraa*, is to be sick.] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; as, *morbid* humours; a *morbid* constitution; a *morbid* state of the juices of a plant; a *morbid* sensibility.

MORBIDEZ'ZA, *n.* [Ital.] In *painting*, a softness and delicacy of style. Its opposite is a style whose lines are harsh and angular.

MOR'BIDNESS, *n.* A state of being diseased, sickly, or unsound.

MORBIF'IC, MORBIF'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *morbifique;* L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, to make.] Causing disease; generating a sickly state; as, *morbific* matter.

MORBIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *morbilli*, measles, a medical term from *morbus*.] Pertaining to the measles; measly; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease.

MORBÔSE, *a.* [L. *morbosus*.] Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy; as, a *morbose* tumour or excrescence in plants.

MORBOS'ITY, *n.* A diseased state.

MOR'BUS COXA'RIUS, *n.* Disease in the hip joint.

MOR'CEAU, *n.* (morso.) [Fr.] A bit; a morsel.

MORDA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *mordax*, infra.] Biting; given to biting.

MORDA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically.

MORDAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *mordacitas*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] The quality of biting.

MOR'DANT, *n.* [Fr. biting.] A substance employed in the process of dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter and the material to be dyed, and which serves to fix the colours. It is also termed a *basis*. Alumina, sulphate of iron, and acetate of lead are commonly employed as *mordants*. The same name is sometimes given to the adhesive matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere to surfaces of wood and metal in gilding.

MOR'DANTLY, *adv.* In the manner of a mordant.

MORDEN'TE, *n.* [Ital.] In *music*, a grace used in the Italian school, which is effected by turning upon a note without using the note below.

MOR'DICANCY, *n.* A biting quality; corrosiveness.

MOR'DICANT, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *mordeo*, to bite.] Biting; acrid; as, the *mordicant* quality of a body.

MORDICA'TION, *n.* [from L. *mordeo*, to bite.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

Another cause is the *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins. *Bacon.*

MORE, *a.* [Sax. *more, mara* or *mare*, more or greater; G. *mehr*. The Saxon *ma* and *mo*, in Chaucer, have the same sense. In W. *mawr*, Ir. *mor*, signifies *great*, in the positive degree. The word may be contracted from *may*, the root of L. *magis; mare*, for *mager;* but this is conjecture.] 1. Greater in quality, degree, or amount; *in a general sense;* as, *more* land; *more* water; *more* courage; *more* virtue; *more* power or wisdom; *more* love; *more* praise; *more* light. It is applicable to every thing, material or immaterial.—2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers; as, *more* men; *more* virtues; *more* years.

The children of Israel are *more* than we; Exod. i.

3. Greater.

The *more* part knew not why they had come together; Acts xix.

4. Added to some former number; additional.

But Montague demands one labour *more*. *Addison.*

MORE, *adv* To a greater degree.

Israel loved Joseph *more* than all his children; Gen. xxxvii.

2. It is used with *the*.

They hated him yet *the more;* Gen. xxxvii.

3. It is used to modify an adjective and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er*, in monosyllables; as, *more* wise; *more* illustrious; *more* contemptible; *more* durable. It *may* be used before all adjectives which admit of comparison, and *must* be used before polysyllables.—4. A second or another time; again. I expected to hear of him no *more*.

The dove returned not to him again any *more;* Gen. viii.

No more, not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed. Cassius is *no more*. Troy is *no more*.—*No more* is used in commands, in an elliptical form of address. *No more!* that is, say *no more;* let me hear *no more*. In this use, however, *more*, when the sentence is complete, is a noun or substitute for a noun.—*Much more*, in a greater degree or with more readiness; more abundantly.—*More and more*, with continual increase.

Amon trespassed *more* and *more;* 2 Chron. xxxiii.

MORE, *a noun or substitute for a noun*. A greater quantity, amount, or number.

They gathered some *more*, some less; Ex. xvi.

They were *more* who died by hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword; Josh. x.

God do so to thee, and *more* also; 1 Sam. iii.

There were *more* than forty who had made this conspiracy; Acts xxiii.

2. Greater thing; other thing; something further. Here we rest; we can do *no more*. He conquered his enemies; he did *more*, he conquered himself.

MORE,† *v. t.* To make more.

MORE, *n.* [Sax. *mor*.] 1. A hill.—2 [Sax. *moran*.] A root.

MOREEN, *n.* A stuff used for curtains, &c.

MOREL', *n.* [It. *morella;* Fr. *morelle*.] 1. Garden nightshade, a plant of the genus Solanum, the *S. nigrum*. [*See* NIGHTSHADE.]—2. A kind of cherry.

MORELAND. *See* MOORLAND.

MORENESS,† *n.* Greatness.

MOREO'VER, [*comp.* of *more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

Moreover, by them is thy servant warned; Ps. xix.

MORESQUE', *a.* (moresk'.) [Fr. from It. *moresco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] Done after the manner of the Moors.—*Moresque dance*, a morris-dance. [*See* MORRIS.]

MORESQUE', *n.* (moresk'.) A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner, containing not any perfect figure of a man or animal, but only a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, and the like. These are also called *Arabesques*, and are particularly used in embroideries, damasks, and other work of similar kind.

MOR'GLAY, *n.* [L. *mors*, death, and Celtic *glaivé*, sword.] A deadly weapon.

MOR'GRAY, *n.* A Mediterranean fish of a pale reddish gray colour, spotted with brown and white. It is called also the rough hound-fish. It weighs about twenty ounces, and is well tasted.

MO'RIBUND, *a.* In a state of dying.

MO'RIBUND, *n.* A dying person.

MO'RICE. *See* MORISCO.

MORIG'ERATE,† *v. i.* To obey.

MORIGERA'TION,† *n.* [*See* MORIGEROUS.] Obsequiousness; obedience.

MORIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *morigerus;* *mos, moris*, manner, and *gero*, to carry.] Obedient; obsequious. [*Lit. us.*]

MOR'IL, or **MOR'EL**, *n.* [Fr. *morille*.] A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes. It is the *Phallus esculentus* or *Morchella esculenta*, a native of Britain, growing in damp woods and moist pastures. It is employed for various purposes of cooking, both fresh and dried.

MORIL'LIFORM, *a.* Having the form of the moril, a mushroom.

MOR'ILLON, *n.* A name of the golden-eye duck, *Anas clangula.*

MORIN''GA, *n.* A plant, Hyperanthera Moringa, a native of Egypt and the East Indies. It has been supposed to produce the nephritic wood.

MOR'ION, *n.* [Fr.; from It. *morione*] A kind of helmet copied by the Spaniards from the Moors, and introduced to this country about the beginning of the 16th century.



Morion of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

MORIS'CO, *n.* [from *Moor*.] A dance, or a dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. [*See* MORRIS.]

MOR'KIN, *n.* [Sw. *murken*, putrefied; or Fr. *mort*, L. *mortuus*, dead, and *kin*, kind.] Among *hunters*, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.

MOR'LAND, MORELAND, *n.* Moorland,—*which see.*

MOR'LING, MORT'LING, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead.] Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

MOR'MO, *n.* [Gr. μορμω.] A bugbear; false terror.

MOR'MON, *n.* [Gr. μορμων, a mask.] The generic name for the short-winged, web-footed birds usually called Puffins, the singular beak of which gives the head the appearance of a grotesque mask.—2. The name of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, which he called the Book of *Mormon*.

MOR'MONITES, *n. plur.* The believers in Smith's mission of *Mormon*.

MORN, *n.* [Sax. *marne, margene, mergen, morgen*, Dan. D. and G. *morgen*, Sw. *morgon*, morn, morning, or morrow. In W. *mory*, Ir. *marach* is morrow; Scot. *morn* or *morne*, morrow. In Goth. *meryan* signifies to publish, that is, to open or throw forth; Orient. אמר, *amar*. In Russ. *morgayu* signifies to wink or twinkle; Ice. *morgnar*, to grow light.] The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry.

MORNE', or **MORTNE'**, *pp.* [Fr. still-born.] A term of heralds to express a lion rampant, when depicted in coat armour, with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

MORN'ING, *n.* [Sax. *margene, morgen*. *See* MORN.] 1. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night, and extending to twelve at noon. Thus we say, a star rises at one o'clock in the *morning*. In a more limited sense, *morning* is the time beginning an hour or two before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of

breakfast and of beginning the labours of the day. Among men of business and people of fashion in large cities, the *morning* is considered to extend to the hour of dining, which custom often makes it to last the whole day.—2. The first or early part.

In the *morning* of life, devote yourself to the service of the Most High. *J. Clarke.*

MORN'ING, *a.* Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as, *morning* dew; *morning* light; *morning* service.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

MORN'ING-GOWN, *n.* A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed.

MORN'ING-STAR, *n.* The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

MOROC'CO, *n.* A fine kind of leather, prepared of the skins of goats, imported from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, and Flanders. It is red, black, green, or yellow, and is extensively used in the binding of books. The art of preparing morocco is said to have been derived from the Moors.

MORON'E, *n.* A deep crimson colour, or the colour of the unripe mulberry (*Morus alba*).

MOROSE, *a.* [L. *morosus;* It. and Sp. *moroso*, slow, tardy. In Portuguese, *moroso* signifies dwelling on lewd thoughts; *morosidade*, the act of dwelling on such thoughts. *Morose* then is from the root of L. *moror*, to delay, stop, hinder, whence *commoror*, to dwell, Fr. *demeurer*, Eng. *demur*. The customary sense then is derived from the gloomy, sullen temper formed by habitually fixing the thoughts on some object.] Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity; others have made speeches though they had nothing to say. *Watts.*

MOROSELY, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

MOROSENESS, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness. *Moroseness* is not precisely *peevishness* or *fretfulness*, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity or ill humour, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes *peevishness*.

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness*. *Watts.*

MOROS'ITY,† *n.* Moroseness.

MOROX'ITE, *n.* A sub-species of apatite, occurring in crystals, of a brownish or greenish-blue colour. It is found in Norway in primary rocks.

MOROX'YLIC, *a.* Moroxylic acid, a vegetable acid obtained from a saline exudation from the *Morus alba*, or white mulberry. It is also termed *moric acid*, but doubts are entertained whether it is a peculiar acid.

MOR'PHEW, *n.* [It. *morfea.*] A scurf on the face.

MOR'PHEW, *v. t.* To cover with scurf.

MOR'PHIA, **MOR'PHINE**, *n.* [Gr. μορφεύς, the god of sleep.] The narcotic principle of opium, a vegetable alkali of a bitter taste. It may be separated from opium by various processes. It forms, when crystallized from alcohol, brilliant colourless prisms of adamantine lustre. As it is very slightly soluble in water, it is never used alone medicinally, but it readily combines with acids forming salts, which are extensively used in medicine. Its ultimate elements are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. In small doses it is powerfully anodyne; in large doses it causes death, with narcotic symptoms.

MORPHOLO'GICAL, *a.* Pertaining to morphology.

MORPHOL'OGIST, *n.* One who writes on morphology, or one versed in that department of botany.

MORPHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μορφη, form, and λογος, description.] That department or division of the science of botany, which treats of the metamorphoses of organs. The leaf is taken as the representation of the type of a plant, because all the other parts are found to have a tendency to assume the organization of a leaf, when any disturbing cause interferes with their development. According to morphological writers, the scale of a leaf bud is a rudimentary leaf; the petal is a leaf reduced in size, and thinned or coloured, or both; the stamen is a leaf, whose petiole is represented by the filament, while the two lobes of the anther are the two sides of its lamina, and the pollen is the disintegrated mesophyll, and so on. Hence all the parts of a flower are merely modified leaves. It is also established by morphologists that every flower, with its peduncle and bracteolæ, is a metamorphosed branch.

MOR'RICE, **MOR'RIS**, **MOR'RIS-DANCE**, *n.* [Fr. *moresque:* from *Moor.*] A Moorish dance; a dance in imitation of the Moors, as, sarabands, chacons, &c., usually performed with castanets, tambours, &c., by young men in their shirts, with bells at their feet and ribbons of various colours tied round their arms and flung across their shoulders.—*Nine men's morrice*, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

MOR'RIS-DANCER, *n.* One who dances a morris-dance.

MOR'RIS-PIKE, *n.* A Moorish pike.

MOR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *morgen.* But it seems rather to be the Welsh *mory*, morrow.] 1. The day next after the present.

Till this stormy night is gone,
And th' eternal *morrow* dawn. *Crashaw.*

This word is often preceded by *on* or *to*.

The Lord did that thing *on the morrow;* Exod. ix.

To morrow shall this sign be; Exod. viii.

So we say, *to* night, *to* day. *To morrow* is equivalent to *on the morrow.*—2. The next day subsequent to any day specified.

But if the sacrifice of his offering shall be a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offereth his sacrifice; and on the *morrow* also the remainder of it shall be eaten; Lev. vii.

Good morrow, a term of salutation; good morning.

MORSE, *n.* (mors.) [Russ. *morj.*] In *zool.*, the sea-horse or walrus, an animal of the genus Trichechus, which sometimes grows to the length of 18 feet. This animal has a round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, a short neck, and a body thick in the middle and tapering toward the tail. His skin is wrinkled, with short hairs thinly dispersed. His legs are short and loosely articulated, and he has five toes on each foot connected by webs. Teeth of this animal have been found which weighed thirty pounds. These animals are gregarious, but shy, and very fierce when attacked. They inhabit the shores of Spitzbergen, Hud-



Morse or Walrus (Trichechus rosmarus).

son's Bay, and other places in high northern latitudes.

MOR'SEL, *n.* [from L. *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo.*] 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food.

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South.*

2. A piece; a meal; something to be eaten.

On these herbs and fruits and flowers
Feed first, on each beast next and fish and fowl,
No homely *morsels*. *Milton.*

3. A small quantity of something not eatable. [*Improper.*]

MOR'SURE, *n.* The act of biting.

MORT, *n.* [Fr. *See* MORTAL.] A tune sounded at the death of game.—2. A salmon in his third year.

MOR'TAL, *a.* [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, death, or *morior*, to die, that is, to fall; W. *marw;* Fr. *mourir.*] 1. Subject to death; destined to die. Man is *mortal.*—2. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that must cause death; as, a *mortal* wound; *mortal* poison.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton.*

3. Bringing death; terminating life.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

4. Deadly in malice or purpose; as, a *mortal* foe. In *colloquial language*, a *mortal* foe is an inveterate foe.—5 Exposing to certain death; incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial; as, a *mortal* sin.—6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal; as, *mortal* wit or knowledge; *mortal* power.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful. *Milton.*

7. Extreme; violent. [*Not elegant.*]

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright. *Dryden.*

MOR'TAL, *n.* Man; a being subject to death; a human being.

Warn poor *mortals* left behind *Tickell.*

It is often used in ludicrous and colloquial language.

I can behold no *mortal* now. *Prior.*

MORTAL'ITY, *n.* [L. *mortalitas.*] 1. Subjection to death, or the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carew.*

2. Death.

Gladly would I meet
Mortality, my sentence. *Milton.*

3. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; as, a

time of great *mortality*.—4. Human nature.

Take these tears *mortality's* relief. *Pope.*

5. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna,
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shak.*

Bills of mortality, abstracts from parish registers, showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place, during certain periods of time, as in each week, month, or year; and are accordingly denominated weekly, monthly, or yearly bills. They also include the numbers of the baptisms during the same periods, and generally those of the marriages. They are of great use, not only in the doctrine of life annuities, but in showing the degrees of healthiness, and prolificness, with the progress of population in the places where they are kept.—*The law of mortality*, is that which determines the proportion of the number of persons who die in any assigned period of life or interval of age, out of a given number who enter upon the same interval, and consequently the proportion of those who survive. Tables showing how many out of a great number of children, as, 10,000, or 100,000, born alive, die in each year, and consequently how many complete each year, and exhibiting this law through the whole extent of life, are called *tables* of mortality.

MOR'TALIZE, *v. t.* To make mortal.

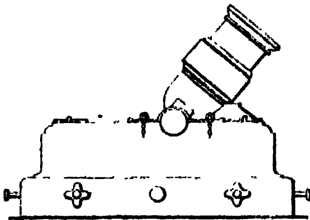
MOR'TALIZED, *pp.* Made mortal.

MOR'TALIZING, *ppr.* Making mortal.

MOR'TALLY, *adv.* Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death; as, *mortally* wounded.—2. Extremely.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

MOR'TAR, *n.* [L. *mortarium;* Fr. *mortier;* Dan. *morter;* G. *mörser;* Ir. *moirteal;* allied perhaps to Fr. *marteau;* a hammer, and named from beating.] 1. A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are either reduced to fragments, pulverized, or dissolved, by beating or trituration with a pestle. Mortars are made of different materials, such as iron, wood, stoneware, glass, &c., and of various sizes and forms, according to the use to which they are to be applied. They are much used by apothecaries and chemists.—2. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c.; so named from its resemblance in



Mortar.

shape to the utensil above described. Mortars are either of iron or brass. The calibres of mortars in the British service are 4⅖, 5½, 8, 10, and 13 inches.

MOR'TAR, *n.* [D. *mortel;* Fr. *mortier;* G. *mörtel.* In other languages, as in English, the orthography of this word and of the last is the same, and perhaps this name is taken from beating and mixing.] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. The proportions vary from 1½ part of sand to 1 part of lime, to 4 and 5 parts of sand to 1 of lime. When limestones contain considerable portions of silica and alumina, they form what is termed *hydraulic lime*, and the mortars made with them are called *hydraulic mortars*, which are used for building piers or walls under water, or exposed to it, because they soon harden in such situations, and resist the action of the water.

Mort d'ancestor. [Fr. death of the ancestor.] In *law*, a writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor.

MOR'TER,† *n.* [Fr. *mortier.*] A lamp or light.

MORTGAGE, *n.* (mor'gage.) [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.] 1. Literally, a dead pledge; the grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to the contract, the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall reconvey the estate to the mortgager. Formerly the condition was, that if the mortgager should repay the money at the day specified, he might then re-enter on the estate granted in pledge; but the modern practice is for the mortgagee, on receiving payment, to reconvey the land to the mortgager. Before the time specified for payment, that is, between the time of contract and the time limited for payment, the estate is conditional, and the mortgagee is called *tenant in mortgage;* but on failure of payment at the time limited, the estate becomes absolute in the mortgagee. But in this case, courts of equity interpose, and if the estate is of more value than the debt, they will on application grant a reasonable time for the mortgager to redeem the estate. This is called the *equity of redemption*.—2. The state of being pledged; as, lands given in *mortgage*.—3. A pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for the debt.—4. In *Scots law*, a deed wed, or deed pledge, as a sum given upon lands in wadset, and under reversion.

MORTGAGE, *v. t.* (mor'gage.) To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time, on condition that if the debt shall be discharged according to the contract, the grant shall be void; otherwise to remain in full force. It is customary to give a mortgage for securing the repayment of money lent, or the payment of the purchase money of an estate, or for any other debt.—2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is *mortgaged* for the support of drunkards. *L. Beecher.*

MORTGAGED, *pp.* (mor'gaged.) Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

MORTGAGEE, *n.* (morgagée'.) The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, *n.* (mor'gager.) [from *mortgage. Mortgagor* is an orthography that should have no countenance.] The person who grants an estate as security for debt, as above specified.

MORTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *mortifer; mors*, death, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

MORTIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* MORTIFY.] 1. In *med.*, and *sur.*, the death of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive; or the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal; gangrene; sphacelus. *Mortification* is the local death of a part of a living animal body, which if not arrested soon extinguishes life in the whole body. We usually apply *mortification* to the *local* extinction of life in a part of a living body. The dissolution of the *whole* body after death is called *putrefaction*.—2. In *Scripture*, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. The *mortification* of the body by fasting has been the practice of almost all nations, and the *mortification* of the appetites and passions by self-denial, is always a Christian duty.—3. Humiliation or slight vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, vexation, crosses, or any thing that wounds or abases pride.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the *mortification* to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison.*

4. Destruction of active qualities; applied to metals. [*See* MORTIFY, but not now used.]

MORTIFICA'TION, } *n.* These terms,
MORT'MAIN, } in *Scots law*, are nearly synonymous, and are applied to lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disponed to the trustees of the charity to be held either in blanch or feu.

MOR'TIFIED, *pp.* Affected by sphacelus or gangrene.—2. Humbled; subdued; abased.

MOR'TIFIEDNESS, *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

MOR'TIFIER, *n.* He or that which mortifies.

MOR'TIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *mortifier;* L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to change to sphacelus or gangrene. Extreme inflammation speedily *mortifies* flesh.—2. To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence or rigorous severities.

We *mortify* ourselves with fish. *Brown.*

With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears. *Harte.*

3. To subdue; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain; as, inordinate passions.

Mortify thy learned lust. *Prior.*

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; Col. iii.

4. To humble; to depress; to affect with slight vexation.

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought. *Addison.*

He is controlled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported with a smile. *Addison.*

5. To destroy active powers or essential qualities.

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar. *Hakewill.*

Quicksilver...*mortified* with turpentine. *Bacon.*

[*I believe this application is not now in use.*]

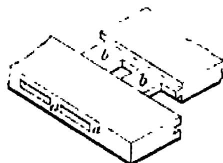
MOR'TIFY, *v. i.* To lose vitality, as flesh; to gangrene.—2. To be subdued.—3. To practise severities and penance from religious motives.

This makes him give alms of all that he hath, watch, fast, and *mortify*. *Law.*

MOR'TIFYING, *ppr.* Changing from soundness to gangrene or sphacelus.—2. Subduing; humbling; restraining.—3 *a.* Humiliating; tending to humble or abase. He met with a *mortifying* repulse.

Mor'tis caus'a, n. [L.] In contemplation of death. In *Scots law*, a deed *mortis causa* is a deed granted in contemplation of death, and which is not to take effect until after the grantor's death.

MOR'TISE, *n.* (mor'tis.) [Fr. *mortaise;* Arm. *mortez;* Sp. *mortaja;* Ir. *mortis.* The Armoric *mortez* signifies both a *mortar* and a *mortise*, and the Spanish *mortaja* signifies a mortise and a winding sheet or shroud. In the latter sense the Portuguese use *mortalha*, from *mortal.* These alliances indicate that these words are all from the root of *mors*, death, which may be from beating or throwing down.] In *arch.*, a cavity cut in a piece of wood or other material, to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a *tenon*, formed on another piece of wood, &c., in order to fix the two together at a given angle. The sides of the mortise are four planes generally at right angles to each other, and to the surface where the cavity is made. The junction of two pieces in this manner is termed a



Mortise Joint.
a a, Mortise; *b b* Tenon

mortise joint. The word is sometimes written *mortice*, or *mortice and tenon.*

MOR'TISE, *v. t.* To cut or make a mortise in.—2. To join timbers by a tenon and mortise; as, to *mortise* a beam into a post, or a joist into a girder.

MORTISE LOCK, *n.* A lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the style and rail of a door to receive it.

MOR'TISED, *pp.* Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon.

MOR'TISING, *ppr.* Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon.

MORT'MAIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate. Alienation in *mortmain* is an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation, and unalienable.

MORT'PAY,† *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made.

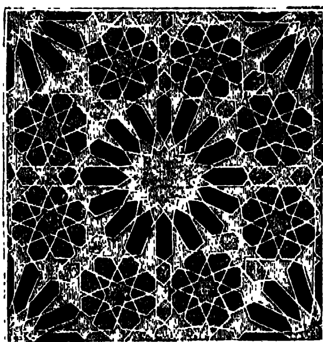
MOR'TRESS,† *n.* [from *mortar.*] A dish of meat of various kinds beaten together.

MOR'TUARY, *n.* [Fr. *mortuaire*, pertaining to the dead.] 1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty.—2. A burial-place.

MOR'TUARY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MO'RUS, *n.* A genus of plants; *mulberry,—which see.*

MOSA'IC, or MOSA'ICAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *mosaique;* It *mosaico;* L. *musivum.*] 1. Mosaic work is an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours, cut square, and cemented on a ground of stucco, in such a manner as to imitate the colours and gradations of painting. This kind of work was used in ancient times both for pavements and or-



Mosaic Pavement

namenting walls. In recent times, two kinds of mosaic are particularly famous—the Roman and the Florentine. In the former, the pictures are formed by joining very small pieces of stone, which facilitates the representation of large historical paintings. The Florentine style, which makes use of larger pieces of stone, is adapted only for small pictures.—2. [from *Moses.*] Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites; as, the *Mosaic* law, rites, or institutions.

MOSA'IC, *n.* Mosaic work.

MOSA'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to Moses.

MOSA'IC GOLD, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, called also *or-molu.* It is manufactured into chains, bracelets, and other trinkets. Mosaic gold, the *aurum musivum* of the ancients, is a sulphuret of tin.

MOSA'IC WORK, *n.* *See* MOSAIC.

MOSASAU'RUS, } *n.* [L. *Mosa*, (Maestricht,) and Gr.
MOSOSAU'RUS, } *σαυρος*, a lizard.] The name of a gigantic extinct aquatic saurian, occurring in the calcareous freestone, which forms the most recent deposit of the cretaceous formation. This reptile held an intermediate place between the monitor and iguana; it was about twenty-five feet long, and furnished with a tail of such construction as must have rendered it a powerful oar.

MOS'CHATEL, *n.* [from Gr. *μοσχος*, L. *muscus*, musk.] A British plant of the genus Adoxa, the *A. moschatellina*, belonging to the nat. order Araliaceæ. Its leaves and flowers smell like musk; and hence it is sometimes called *musk-crowfoot.*

MOS'CHIDÆ, *n.* A family of ruminant quadrupeds, familiarly known as musk-deer. It corresponds to the genus Moschus of Linnæus. The *musks* differ from the ordinary ruminants only in the absence of horns, in having a long canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw, which, in the male, issues from the mouth, and finally in having a slender fibula. These animals are remarkably light and elegant. [*See* MUSK.]

MOS'CHUS, *n.* Musk; an inspissated secretion from the preputial follicles of the Moschus moschiferus, a wild ruminating animal resembling the deer, and rather larger than the common cat. Musk is often adulterated. It is used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

MOS'LEM, *n.* (MOSLEMIN, *plur.*) A mussulman: an orthodox Mohammedan.

MOSQUE, or MOSK, *n.* [Fr. *mosquée;* Ar. *masjidon*, from *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. Mosques are square buildings, generally constructed of stone. Before the chief gate is a square court paved with white marble, and surrounded with a low gallery, whose roof is supported by pillars of marble. In this gallery the worshippers wash themselves before they enter the mosque. The principal interior decoration of mosques consists in the lamps, which are numerous and singularly disposed; the direction of Mecca is pointed out by a niche or by a tablet, inscribed with verses of the Koran, called the Kebla. The Arabian mosques are remarkable for their vast quadrangles, surrounded with numerous columns; those of the Turks, for the elegance of their cupolas. Each mosque is provided with a minaret.

MOSQUI'TO, *n.* [Sp. *mosca*, and L. *musca*, a fly; Fr. *moustique.*] A gnat-like insect, genus Culex, of many species, common in America, famous for its stinging powers. It pierces the flesh by means of a long proboscis, which also forms a siphon, through which the blood flows. Humboldt says the mosquitoes of S. America belong to the genus Similium, and it is very probable that the name is applied to various gnat-like insects, as under this name travellers in all parts of the world have described the insect-pests which annoyed them.—*Mosquito nets* or *curtains*, of gauze, are often used to ward off attacks by *mosquitoes* upon persons reposing or asleep.

MOSS, *n.* [Sax. *meos;* G. *moos;* Sw. *mossa;* W. *mwswg*, from *mws*, that shoots up, and of a strong scent; L. *muscus;* Gr. *μοσχος.* The two latter signify *moss* and *musk*, both from shooting out; hence, It. *musco, muschio;* Fr. *mousse.* The Greek word signifies also a young animal, and a shoot or twig. From the French *mousse*, comes *mousseline*, muslin, from its softness or resemblance to moss. Lunier says it is from *Mossoul*, a city of Mesopotamia.] 1. The mosses are one of the families or classes into which all vegetables are divided by Linnæus in the Philosophia Botanica. In Ray's method, the mosses form the third class, and in Tournefort's they constitute a single genus. In the sexual system, they are the second order of the class Cryptogamia, which contains all the plants in which the parts of the flower and fruit are wanting or not conspicuous. The mosses, *musci*, form a natural order of small plants, with

leafy stems and narrow simple leaves. Their flowers are generally monœcian or diœcian, and their seeds are contained in a capsule covered with a calyptra or hood. The term moss is improperly applied to many other small plants, particularly *lichens*, species of which are called *tree moss, rock-moss, coral-moss*, &c. The *fir-moss* and *club-moss* are of the genus Lycopodium. [*See* Musci.]—2. [Sw. *mose.*] A bog; a place where peat is found.

MOSS, *v. t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

An oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age. *Shak.*

MOSS'-CAPPED, *a.* Capped or covered with moss.

MOSS'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with moss.

MOSS'ED, *pp.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss; as, *moss-grown* towers.

MOSS'INESS, *n.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being overgrown with moss.

MOSS'-LAND, *n.* Land abounding in peat-moss, but not so much saturated with water as to become peat, bog, or morass.

MOSS'-TROOPER, *n.* [*moss* and *trooper*.] A robber; a bandit. *Moss-trooper* was the usual appellation given to the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns. They were so named because they dwelt in the *mosses*, and rode in troops together.

MOSS'Y, *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* than young. *Bacon.*

2. Shaded or covered with moss, or bordered with moss; as, *mossy* brooks; *mossy* fountains.

MOST, *a. superl.* of *More.* [Sax. *mæst*, that is, *ma* and *est*; G. *meist.*] 1. Consisting of the greatest number. That scheme of life is to be preferred which presents a prospect of the *most* advantages with the fewest inconveniences.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness; Prov. xx.

2. Consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest; as, the *most* part of the land or the mountain.

MOST, *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree. Pursue that course of life which will *most* tend to produce private happiness and public usefulness. Contemplations on the works of God expand the mind and tend to produce *most* sublime views of his power and wisdom. As *most* is used to express the superlative degree, it is used before any adjective; as, *most* vile, *most* wicked, *most* illustrious.

MOST, *n.* [used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] The greatest number or part.

Then he began to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his migh y works were done; Matt. xi.

[This use seems to have resulted from the omission of *part*, or some similar word, and *most* in this case signifies *greatest*, that is, the *greatest part.*]—2. *The most*, the greatest value, amount, or advantage, or the utmost in extent, degree, or effect.

A covetous man makes *the most* of what he has, and can get. *L'Estrange.*

At the most, the greatest degree or quantity; the utmost extent. Stock brings six per cent. interest *at the most*, often less.

MOS'TICK, *n.* [G. *mahlerstock*, contracted.] A painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting.

MOSTLY, *adv.* For the greatest part.

This image of God, namely natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

MOSTWHAT,† *adv.* For the most part.

MOT. *See* Motto.

MO'TACIL, *n.* [L. *motacilla.*] A bird of the genus Motacilla or wagtail kind.

MOTARDARR'Y, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the permanent settlement as introduced by the British into the south of India.

MOTE, in *Folkmote*, &c., signifies a meeting, Sax. *mot, gemot.*

MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *mot*; Sp. *mota*; W. *ysmot*, a patch or spot.] A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

Why beholdest thou the *mote* in thy brother's eye? Matt. vii.

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there is no wind. *Bacon.*

MOTE,† for *mought, might*, or *must.*

MO'TET, *n.* [It. *motetto.*] In *music*, a vocal composition set to music, consisting of from one to eight parts, and used in the Catholic church.

MOTH, *n.* [Sax. *mogthe, mohth, moth*, or *matha*; G. *motte.*] 1. An animal of the genus Phalæna, which breeds in yarn and garments, and often does injury by eating the substance and destroying the texture; Matt. vi. The name is also applied to the whole genus. The genus Phalæna of Linnæus is the Nocturna of Cuvier, and forms the third family of Lepidopters, or scaly-winged insects. It is divided into ten sections, each consisting of numerous genera, differing in various details of form and habits, both in the larva or caterpillar state and that of the perfect insect.—2. *Figuratively*, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing. Idle persons are a *moth* to the community.

MOTHEAT, *v. t.* [*moth* and *eat.*] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.

MOTHEATEN, *a.* Eaten by moths; Job xiii.

MOTH'EN,† *a.* Full of moths.

MOTHER, *n.* [Sax. *moder*; D. *moeder*, mother, and *modder*, mud; *baar-moeder*, the womb; *moer*, mother, dam, womb, lees; *moerspul*, hysterics; [*moer* seems to be a contraction of *moeder*;] *moedernaakt*, stark-naked; G. *mutter*, mother, and the thick slimy concretion in vinegar; *bärmutter*, the womb or matrix; *mutter-fieber*, a hysteric fit; *mutterlamm* and *mutter-schaf*, a ewe or female sheep; *mutter-flecken* and *mutter-mahl*, a mole; *mutter-pferd*, a mare, the female of the horse kind; *mutter-schiede*, the vagina; *mutter-nackt*, stark-naked; *moder*, mud, mould. Sw. *moder*, mother; *vin-moder*, mother of wine; *moder-fall*, prolapsus uteri; *moderlif*, the womb or matrix. Dan. *moder*, mother; *modersheede*, the vagina; *moderen i quinder*, the matrix; *modder* or *mudder*, mud. Ir. *mathair*, a mother, and matter, pus. Gr. μητηρ, mother, and μητρα, matrix. L. *mater*, mother; *matrix*, the womb; *materia*, matter, stuff, materials of which any thing is made. It. *madre*, mother, cause, origin, root, spring, a mould or form for castings; *matera* or *materia*, matter, subject, cause; *matrice*, the matrix. Sp. *madre*, mother, matrix, womb, the bed of a river, a sink or sewer; *madriz*, matrix; *materia*, matter, purulent running. Port. *madre*, a mother, the matrix, the channel of a river; *materia*, matter, pus. Pers. *madar*, a mother. Sans. *mada, madra, meddra* or *mata*, mother. Russ. *mat, mater*, mother; *matka*, a female, a matrix. Fr. *mère*, mother, contracted from the Latin. W. *madrez*, matter, purulent discharge. We observe that in some other languages, as well as in English, the same word signifies a female parent, and the thick slime formed in vinegar; and in all the languages of Europe here cited, the orthography is nearly the same as that of *mud* and *matter*. The question then occurs whether the name of a female parent originated in a word expressing *matter*, mould; either the soil of the earth, as the producer, or the like substance, when shaped and fitted as a mould for castings; or whether the name is connected with the opinion that the earth is the *mother* of all productions; whence the word *mother-earth*. We are informed by a fragment of Sanchoniathon, that the ancient Phenicians considered *mud*, μωτ, to be the substance from which all things were formed. [*See* Mud.] The word *matter* is evidently from the Ar. *madda*, to secrete, eject, or discharge a purulent substance; and I think cannot have any direct connection with *mud*. But in the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the same word *madre* signifies mother, and a mould for castings; and the northern languages, particularly the German and Danish, seem to establish the fact that the proper sense of *mother* is matrix. Hence *mother* of pearl, the matrix of pearl. If this word had its origin in the name of the earth used for the form of castings, it would not be a singular fact; for our word *mould*, in this sense, I suppose to be so named from *mould*, fine earth. This question remains *sub judice*.] 1. A female parent; especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; correlative to *son* or *daughter*.—2. That which has produced any thing.

Alas, poor country! it cannot
Be called our *mother*, but our grave. *Shak.*

So our native land is called *mother* country, and a plant from which a slip or scion is taken, is called the *mother* plant. In this use, *mother* may be considered as an adjective.—3. That which has preceded in time; the oldest or chief of any thing; as, a *mother*-church.—4.† Hysterical passion.—5. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron.—6. An appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness toward another, or gives parental advice; as, when one says, a "woman has been a *mother* to me."—7. A thick slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar, very different from scum or common lees.

MOTHER OF PEARL, *n.* The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colours. The large oysters of the Indian seas alone secrete this coat of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for the purposes of manufactures. The genus of shell-fish called *Pectinidæ* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother of

pearl. It is found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormus in the Persian gulf, and among some of the Australian seas. Mother of pearl shells are extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of handles for knives, buttons, toys, snuff-boxes, &c.

MOTHER OF THYME, *n.* A plant of the genus Thymus.

MOTHER, *a.* Native; natural; received by birth; as, *mother*-wit.—2. Native; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors; as, *mother*-tongue.

MOTHER, *v. i.* To concrete, as the thick matter of liquors.

MOTHER, *v. t.* To adopt as a son or daughter.

MOTHERHOOD, *n.* The state of being a mother.

MOTHERING, *n.* *To go a mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday —this is called also *midlenting*.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.

MOTHER-LAND, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

MOTHERLESS, *a* Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless* children.

MOTHERLY, *a.* Pertaining to a mother; as, *motherly* power or authority.—2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental; as, *motherly* love or care.

MOTHERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

MOTHER-WATER, *n.* In *chem.*, when any saline solution has been evaporated so as to deposit crystals on cooling, the remaining solution is termed the *mother-water*, or sometimes merely the mothers.

MOTHER-WIT, *n.* Native wit: common sense.

MOTHER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Leonurus. It is a labiate plant which grows in waste places. [*See* LEONURUS.]

MOTHERY, *a.* Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as, the *mothery* substance in liquors.

MOTH'MULLEN, *n.* A plant.

MOTH'WORT, *n.* A plant.

MOTH'Y, *a.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths; as, an old *mothy* saddle

MOTIF'IC, *a.* [L. *motus* and *facio.*] Producing motion.

MOTIL'ITY, *n.* Capability of motion.

MO'TION, *n.* [L. *motio*; Fr. *motion*. *See* MOVE.] 1. The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies; opposed to *rest*. Motion, however, is now generally considered as incapable of definition, being merely a simple idea or notion received by the senses.—*Animal motion* is that which is performed by animals in consequence of volition or an act of the will; but how the will operates on the body in producing motion, we cannot explain.—*Mechanical motion* is effected by the force or power of one body acting on another.—*Perpetual motion* is that which is effected or supplied by itself, without the impulse or intervention of any external cause. Hitherto it has been found impossible to invent a machine that has this principle. Motion may be considered under several different views. With regard to change of position, it is either *absolute* or *relative*. *Absolute motion* is an absolute change of place in any moving body, considered independently of any other motion.—*Relative motion* is the change of the relative place of a moving body, considered with respect to some other body also in motion. With regard to the powers or causes which produce motion, it is either *simple* or *compound*; *simple*, if it is produced by a single force, or by several forces acting in the same direction; *compound* if several motions meet, the various directions of which form angles with each other. With regard to the direction, the motion is *rectilineal*, or in a straight line; *circular*, or rotatory, as the motion of a wheel on its axis; *curvilinear*, or in a curve, as the motion of a ball discharged from a cannon; and *vibratory*, as the motion of a pendulum. With regard to the velocity, the motion is *equable* or *uniform*; *accelerated*, in which the velocity is continually increasing; and *retarded*, in which the velocity is continually diminishing: accelerated motion is again either *uniformly* or *variably* accelerated, and retarded motion either *uniformly* or *variably* retarded. The motions of the heavenly bodies are of two kinds, *diurnal* or *common*, and *secondary* or *proper*. *Diurnal* or *common motion* is that with which all the heavenly bodies appear to revolve every day about the earth from east to west; *secondary*, or *proper motion*, is that with which a star, planet, or the like, advances a space every day from the west towards the east, called also *direct motion*.—*Quantity of motion* is the same as *momentum*.—*Resultant motion*, that motion which results from the union of two or more forces acting in different directions.—*Laws of motion*, certain mechanical axioms laid down by Sir Isaac Newton; they are three in number. 1. Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, until a change is effected in it by the agency of some external force. It is sometimes called the *law of perseverance*. 2. All motion or change of motion must be proportional to the force impressed in quantity, and must be in the direction of that straight line in which the force is impressed. It is sometimes called the *law of independence*. 3. Action must always be equal and contrary to reaction; or the actions of two bodies upon each other must be equal, and directed towards contrary sides.—2. Animal life and action.

> Devoid of sense and *motion* *Milton.*

3. Manner of moving the body; port; gait; air.

> Each member move and every *motion* guide. *Blackmore.*

4. Change of posture; action.

> Watching the *motion* of her patron's eye. *Dryden*

5. Military march or movement.—6. Agitation; as, the *motions* of the sea. —7. Internal action; excitement; as, the *motions* of the breast.—8. Direction; tendency.

> In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton.*

9. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. In the growth of plants and animals, there must be a *motion* of the component parts, though invisible. Attraction or chemical affinity produces sensible *motion* of the parts of bodies. *Motions* of the mind ascribed to the invisible agency of the Supreme Being, are called good *motions*.

> Let every man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

10. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. A *motion* is made for a committee; a *motion* for introducing a bill; a *motion* to adjourn. —*Motion in court*, an occasional application to a court of justice, by the parties or their counsel, in order to obtain some rule or order of court, which becomes necessary in the progress of a cause. Such motions are either of a civil or criminal nature.—11.† A puppet-show or puppet.—12. In *music*, the manner of beating the measure so as to hasten or retard the pronunciation of the words or notes.—13. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the change of place or position, which from certain attitudes a figure seems to be making It can be only implied from the attitude which prepares the animal for the given change, and therefore differs from *action*. Upon motion in art depends that life which seems to pervade a picture or statue when executed by the hand of a master.

MO'TION, *v. t.* To propose. [*Lit. us.*] [*See* MOVE.]

MO'TION, *v. i.* To advise; to make proposal; to offer plans. [*Lit. us.*]

MO'TIONED, *pp.* Moved; proposed.

MO'TIONER,† *n.* A mover.

MO'TIONING, *ppr.* Proposing.

MO'TIONIST, *n.* One who makes a motion.

MO'TIONLESS, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

> I grow a statue, fixed and *motionless*. *Dryden.*

MO'TIVE, *a.* [*See* the Noun.] Causing motion; having power to move or tending to move; as a *motive* argument. —*Motive power* or *force*, the whole power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter, to move it.

MO'TIVE, *n.* [It Sp and Port. *motivo*; Fr. *motif*. *See* MOVE.] 1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice, or moves the will. Thus we speak of good *motives*, and bad *motives*; strong and weak *motives*. The *motive* to continue at rest is ease or satisfaction; the *motive* to change is uneasiness, or the prospect of good.—2. That which may or ought to incite to action; reason; cause.—3.† A mover.

MOTIV'ITY, *n.* The power of producing motion.

MOT'LEY, *a.* [W. *ysmot*, a spot; *ysmotiaw*, to spot, to dapple; Eng. *mote.*] 1. Variegated in colour; consisting of different colours; dappled; as, a *motley* coat.—2. Composed of different or various parts, characters, or kinds; diversified: as, a *motley* style.

> And doubts of *motley* hue. *Dryden.*

[This word primarily means *spotted*; but it may signify also *striped*.]

MO'TOR, *n.* [L. from *moveo*, to move.] A mover. The metals are called *motors* of electricity.

MO'TORY, *a.* Giving motion; as *motory* muscles.

MOT'TLED, *a.* [*See* MOTLEY.] Spotted; variegated; marked with blotches of colour, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into each other.

MOT'TO, *n.* [It. *id.*; Fr. *mot*; Sax. *mæthelan*, to speak; Ir. *meadhair*, talk, discourse; Gr. μυθος, μυθεω, μυθεομαι.] Primarily, a word; but more commonly, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an

essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device. In *her.*, the motto is carried in a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some important idea. In strictness the motto should bear allusion to something in the achievement; but in modern times, the taking of it rests entirely with the fancy of the bearer, and it may be changed at pleasure.

MOUCHAR'ABY, *n.* [Fr.] A balcony with a parapet, either embattled or otherwise, and machicolations projected over a gate to defend the entrance.

MOUCHETTE, *n.* (mooshett'.) [Fr.] The hollow or canal sunk in the soffit of a corona to form the larmier or drip.

MOUGHT, the obsolete preterite of *may*. Now written *might*; formed regularly from *mow*, (to *may* or be able) *mowed*, *mow't*, *mout*, *mought*. Common in the north of England.

MOULD, *n.* [Sax. *mold*, *molda*, *myl*; W. *mol*; D. and Dan. *mul*; Sw. and G. *mull*; probably allied to *mellow*; L. *mollis*. *See* MELLOW, MEAL, and MILL.] 1. Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized; such as constitutes soil; as, black *mould*.

A mortal substance of terrestrial *mould*. *Hoole.*

2. A substance like down which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. The microscope exhibits this substance as consisting of small plants.—3. Matter of which any thing is formed.

Nature formed me of her softest *mould*. *Addison.*

MOULD, *n.* [Sp. *molde*, a mould or matrix; *moldar*, *amoldar*, to cast; Fr. *moule*; Arm. *moul*; Dan. *mul*, *muld*; W. *mold*, whence *moldiaw*, to mould, work, or knead. This may be radically the same word as *mould*, fine earth; a name taken from the material of *moulds*. The connection of *matrix* with *mater* and *materia*, fortifies this conjecture.] 1. The matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. Moulds are of various kinds. Moulds for casting cannon and various vessels, are composed of some species of earth, particularly clay. Moulds for other purposes consist of a cavity in some species of metal, cut or formed to the shape designed, or are otherwise formed, each for its particular use. Moulds are of great use in architecture, sculpture, foundery, and other arts. The term is indeed of very general application to patterns for working by, and to various tools containing hollow cavities, either for casting in, or producing various forms by percussion or compression.—2. Cast; form; as, a writer of vulgar *mould*.—3. The suture or contexture of the skull.—4. In *ship-building*, a thin flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces.—5. Among *gold-beaters*, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating.

MOULD, *v. t.* To cause to contract mould.—2. To cover with mould or soil.

MOULD, *v. i.* To contract mould; to become mouldy.

MOULD, *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model.

He forgeth and mouldeth metals. *Hall.*

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton.*

2. To knead; as, to *mould* dough or bread.

MOULDABLE, *a.* That may be moulded or formed.

MOULDED, *pp.* Formed into a particular shape; kneaded.—2. Covered with mould.

MOULDER, *n.* He who moulds or forms into shape.

MOULDER, *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner*; Sw. *multna*, to grow mouldy.] 1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water. In this manner, animal and vegetable substances *moulder*, and so also do stones and shells.

When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.

If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing. *Clarendon.*

MOULDER, *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

Some felt the silent stroke of *mouldering* age. *Pope.*

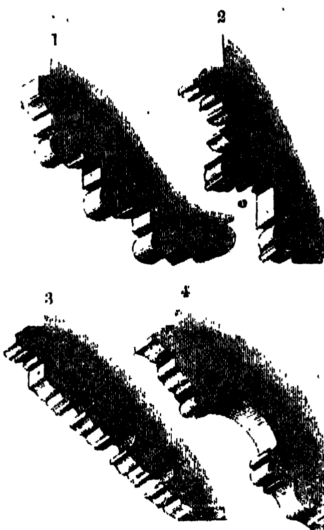
MOULDERING, *ppr.* Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away.

MOULDINESS, *n.* [from *mouldy*.] The state of being mouldy. A name applied to all minute fungi which appear in masses upon organic bodies. One of the most common is the *Ascophora mucedo*, which forms a blue mould upon bread, paste, and similar substances prepared from flour.

MOULDING, *ppr.* [from *mould*.] Forming into shape; kneading.

MOULDING, *n.* Any thing cast in a mould, or which appears to be so.

MOULDINGS, *n.* In *arch.*, a general term applied to the varieties of contour given to the surfaces or edges of the various subordinate parts of buildings. In *classical arch.*, mouldings are divided into three classes. First, the *right-lined*, as the *fillet*, *tenia*, *listel*, *regula*. Second, the *curved*, as the *astragal* or *bead*, the *torus*, the *cavetto*, the *quarter-round*, *ovolo*, or *echinus*. Third, the *composite*, as the *ogee*, *talon*, or *cyma reversa*, the *cyma recta* or *doucine*, and the *scotia* or *trochilos*. All of which are known by many other synonymes. In *Roman arch.*, these curved mouldings are formed of portions of circles; while, in *Grecian arch.*, they are formed of some conic section, and sometimes the ovolo, which in Roman architecture is a quarter of a circle, is in Grecian architecture so slightly curved as to be little more than a chamfer or inclined face. All these mouldings are frequently enriched by carving to increase their effect. In *the arch. of the middle ages*, there is a very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the mouldings. In *the Norman style*, the mouldings consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined with splays and fillets, and a striking peculiarity of this style is the recurrence of mouldings broken into zigzag lines. In the succeeding style, *the early English*, the mouldings are lighter and more boldly cut. In *the decorated style*, there is a greater diversity, though rounds and hollows continue to prevail. This period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll-moulding*, and another termed the *undy-bowtell* or *wave-moulding*. In *the last* or *perpendicular style*, large, and often shallow hollows prevail, and the mouldings are, in general, characterized by being flatter and less effective than those of an earlier period.



Mouldings.
Fig. 1. Norman. Fig. 2. Early English.
Fig. 3. Decorated. Fig. 4. Perpendicular.

The mouldings of the middle-age architecture are enriched with carved ornaments wondrously beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship.

MOULD LOFT, *n.* A large room in a dock-yard in which the several parts of the ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions.

MOULD STONE, *n.* The jamb stone of a door or window.

MOULD-WARP, *n.* [Sax. *mold* and *weorpan*, to turn. *See* MOLE.] A small animal of the genus Talpa, that moves under ground and turns up the mould or surface of the earth.

MOULDY, *a.* [from *mould*.] Overgrown with mould.

MOULT, *v. i.* [W. *moel*, bald, bare, also as a noun, a heap, pile, or conical hill with a smooth top; *moeli*, to heap or pile, to make bald. So *bald*, in English, seems to be connected with *bold*, that is, prominent.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c.; as an animal. Fowls *moult* by losing their feathers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The moulting of the hawk is called *mewing*.

MOULTING, *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, feathers, skin, or horns.

MOULTING, *n.* The act or operation by which certain animals, annually, or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.

MOUNCH, MAUNCH, † *v. t.* To chew.

MOUND, *n.* [Sax. *mund*; W. *mwnt*, from *mwn*; L. *mons*. *See* MOUNT.] Something raised as a defence or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

God has thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised. *Milton.*

To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

MOUND, *n.* [Lat. *mundus;* Fr. *monde*, the world.] In *her.*, a name given to a ball or globe, which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king, and is the sign of sovereign authority or majesty. It is encircled with bands, enriched with precious stones, and is surmounted by a cross.


Mound.

MOUND, *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

MOUND'ED, *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.

MOUND'ING, *ppr.* Defending by a mound.

MOUNT, *n.* [Fr. *mont;* Sax. *munt;* W. *mwnt*, a mount, mountain, or mound, a heap; L. *mons*, literally, a heap, or an elevation; Ir. *moin* or *muine*. Qu. Gr. *βουνος*.] 1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. *Mount* is used for an eminence or elevation of earth, indefinite in height or size, and may be a hillock, hill, or mountain. We apply it to *Mount* Blanc, in Switzerland, to *Mount* Ætna, in Sicily, to *Mount* Vesuvius, in Naples, and it is applied in scripture to the small hillocks on which sacrifice was offered, as well as to *Mount* Sinai. Jacob offered sacrifice on the *mount* or heap of stones raised for a witness between him and Laban; Gen. xxxi.—2. A mound; a bulwark for offence or defence.

Hew ye down trees and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem; Jer. vi.

3.† Formerly, a bank or fund of money.—In *her.*, when the bottom or base of the shield is represented green, as a field, and curved somewhat semicircularly, or arched, it is then called a *mount vert.*—*Mount grieced*, or *in degrees*, mounts cut in the form of steps.—*Mount mounted*, a mount with a hill upon it.


Mount Vert.

MOUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *monter.*] 1. To rise on high; to ascend; with or without *up*.

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command? Job xxxix.

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high. *Cowley.*

2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude.

Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven; Jer. li.

3. To get on horseback.—4. To leap upon any animal.—5. To amount: to rise in value.

Bring them these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*. *Pope.*

MOUNT, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*

2. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place; as, to *mount* a throne.—3. To place one's self on horseback; as, to *mount* a horse.—4. To furnish with horses; as, to *mount* a troop. The dragoons were well *mounted.*—5. To put on or cover with something; to embellish with ornaments; as, to *mount* a sword.—6. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line *mounts* seventy-four guns; a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon.—7. To raise and place on a carriage; as, to *mount* a cannon.—*To mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

MOUNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be ascended or mounted.

MOUNT'AIN, *n.* [Fr. *montagne;* L. adjective, *montanus.*] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. We apply *mountain* to the largest eminences on the globe; but sometimes the word is used for a large hill. In general, *mountain* denotes an elevation higher and larger than a hill; as, the Altaic *mountains* in Asia, the Alps in Switzerland, the Andes in South America, Alleghany *mountains* in North America, &c. In *England*, if hills rise abruptly, and are more than 400 yards above the surrounding country, they are generally called mountains. Mountains are seldom insulated or detached; their general disposition is in groups or extended ranges called chains, and most commonly a number of chains are associated. The highest mountain in the world is Dwala-giri in Himalaya, which is 28,077 feet above the level of the sea. Mountains have a great influence on the climate of a country. The word is applied to a single elevation, or to an extended range.

MOUNT'AIN, *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as, *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.

MOUNTAIN-ASH, *n.* A British plant of the genus Pyrus, the *P. aucuparia*, belonging to the nat. order Rosaceæ. It is also called the wild service, quick beam, and rowan tree. It is a beautiful tree with smooth branches, panicles corymbose with downy stalks, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere. In *Scotland* and *Wales* it frequently attains a considerable size. Malic acid is obtained from the berries, and the wood is used for tools. [*See* PEAR, PYRUS.]

MOUNTAIN-AVENS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Dryas. [*See* DRYAS.]

MOUNT'AIN-BLUE, *n.* Malachite; carbonate of copper.

MOUNT'AIN-CORK, *n.* A white or gray variety of asbestos, so called from its extreme lightness, as it floats in water.

MOUNTAINEER, } *n.* An inhabitant
MOUNT'AINER, } of a mountain.—2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage.

MOUNT'AINET,† *n.* A small mountain; a hillock.

MOUNT'AIN-GREEN, *n.* A carbonate of copper.

MOUNTAIN-LIME'STONE, *n.* A series of marine limestone strata, whose geological position is immediately below the coal measures, and above the old red-sandstone. It is otherwise termed *carboniferous limestone.*

MOUNT'AIN-MILK, *n.* A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.

MOUNT'AINOUS, *a.* Full of mountains; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.—2. Large as a mountain; huge; as, a *mountainous* heap.—3.† Inhabiting mountains.

MOUNT'AINOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being full of mountains.

MOUNT'AIN-PARSLEY, *n.* A plant of the genus Athamanta.

MOUNT'AIN-ROSE, *n.* A plant.

MOUNT'AIN-SOAP, *n.* A mineral of a pale brownish black colour. It is a variety of green earth and is so named from its soapy feel. It occurs in secondary rocks of the trap formation.

MOUNT'AIN-SORREL, *n.* A British plant of the genus Oxyria, the *O. reniformis*, or kidney-leaved mountain sorrel. Class and order Hexandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Polygonaceæ. It is a perennial herb with small drooping flowers, and grows on moist rocks and by rills on the higher mountains of Scotland, Wales, the north of England, and Ireland.

MOUNT'AIN STONE PARSLEY, *n.* A British plant of the genus Athamanta, the *A. libanotis*. Class and order Pentandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Umbelliferæ. It grows in elevated pastures in England; and is rare.

MOUNT'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *montant.*] Rising on high.

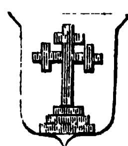
MOUNT'EBANK, *n.* [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.] 1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, and thus deludes the ignorant multitude. Persons of this character may be indicted and punished.—2. Any boastful and false pretender.

Nothing so impossible in nature, but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

MOUNT'EBANK, *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretences; to gull.

MOUNT'EBANKERY, *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretences.

MOUNT'ED, *pp.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; covered or embellished; furnished with guns. In *her.*, a term applicable to the horse bearing a rider, and also used for the placing of a cross, &c. upon steps; as, a cross *mounted* upon grieces or degrees.


A Cross Mounted.

MOUNT'ENAUNCE,† *n.* Amount in space.

MOUNT'ER, *n.* One that mounts or ascends.

MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; embellishing.—*Mounting* is an heraldic term said to be applicable to beasts of chase, in the same sense as *rampant* to beasts of prey.

MOUNT'ING, *n.* Ascent; enhancement; embellishment; ornament; that which is necessary to the finishing of any thing, whether it be for ornament or use. In the *arts of design*, the act of straining a point or drawing upon canvas, or of placing it upon an ornamental frame.

MOUNT'INGLY, *adv.* By rising or ascending.

MOUNT'Y, *n.* The rise of a hawk.

MOURN, *v. i.* [Sax. *murnan, myrnan;* L. *mæreo;* allied perhaps to G. and D. *murren*, to *murmur;* Fr. *morne*, sad, sullen. *See* MURMUR, and the root of AMARUS, bitter.] 1 To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. Mourning may be expressed by weeping or audible sounds, or by sobs, sighs, or inward silent grief.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep; Gen. xxiii.

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted; Matt. v.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.

We mourn in black. *Shak.*

Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year. *Pope.*

MOURN, *v. t.* To grieve for; to lament. But there is an ellipsis of *for*, the verb not being transitive. When we say, we *mourn* a friend or a child, the real sense and complete phrase is, we *mourn for* a friend, or *mourn for the loss of* a friend. "He *mourned* his rival's ill success," that is, he *mourned for* his rival's ill success.—2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

MOURNE,† *n.* (mōrn.) [Fr. *morne.*] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed; or the ferrule.

MOURNED, *pp.* Bewailed; lamented.

MOURNER, *n.* One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.—2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.—3. Something used at funerals.

The *mourner* eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

MOURNFUL, *a.* Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief; as, a *mournful* bell; *mournful* music.

No funeral rites nor man in *mournful* weeds. *Shak.*

2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as, a *mournful* death.—3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.

The *mournful* fair...
Shall visit her distinguished urn. *Prior.*

MOURNFULLY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow; Mal. iii.

MOURNFULNESS, *n.* Sorrow; grief; state of mourning.—2. Appearance or expression of grief.

MOURNING, *ppr* Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.

MOURNING, *n.* The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.—2 The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

MOURNING-DOVE, *n.* A species of dove found in the United States, the *Columba Caroliniensis.*

MOURNINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of mourning.

MOUSE, *n. plur. Mice.* [Sax. *mus;* G. *maus;* Dan. *mus, muus;* L. *mus;* Gr. μῦς. The L. *mus* forms *muris* in the genitive, and the root is not obvious.] 1. A small animal of the genus Mus, inhabiting houses. The name is also applied to many other species of the genus, as the *field mouse, meadow mouse, rock mouse,* &c. The genus also includes rats.—2. Among *seamen*, a knob formed on a rope by spun yarn or parcelling.

MOUSE, *v. i.* (mouz.) To catch mice.

MOUSE, *v. t.* (mouz.) To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.—*To mouse a hook,* with *seamen*, is to fasten a small line across the upper part to prevent unhooking.

MOUSE-EAR, *n.* (mous'-ear.) A British plant of the genus Hieracium, the *H. pilosella,* called also mouse ear hawkweed. [*See* HIERACIUM.]

MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Cerastium. [*See* CERASTIUM.]

MOUSE-HOLE, *n.* (mous'-hole.) A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole.* *Stillingfleet.*

MOUSE-HUNT, *n.* (mous'-hunt.) A hunting for mice.—2. A mouser; one that hunts mice.

MOUSER, *n.* (mouz'er.) One that catches mice. The cat is a good *mouser.*

MOUSE-TAIL, *n.* (mous'-tail.) A British plant of the genus Myosurus, the *M minimus*, belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. It grows in corn fields.

MOUSE-TRAP, *n.* (mous'-trap.) A trap for catching mice.

MOUS'ING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z.*) Catching mice; tearing, as a cat devours a mouse.

MOUSTACHES. *See* MUSTACHES.

MOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *muth.* As this word does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, and as *n* is sometimes casually introduced into words before dentals, it is not improbable that the Goth. *munths*, G. and Dan. *mund*, Sw. *mun*, and D. *mond*, may be the same word. The Saxon *muth* coincides in elements with *motto*, Gr. μυθος.] 1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food. In a more general sense, the mouth consists of the lips, the gums, the insides of the cheeks, the palate, the salival glands, the uvula and tonsils. In the higher orders the use of the mouth is for mastication, the emission of sound, respiration, deglutition, suction, and taste. In this division the lower jaw only is movable. Some of the lower orders seem to be without a mouth, and to nourish themselves by absorption —In the *manege*, a *fine mouth* signifies one that is sensible to the least touch, by which the horse is easily guided. *A fixed mouth* is when a horse does not chuck or beat upon the hand. *A false mouth*, one of which the parts look well and are well formed, but it is not at all sensible. *A mouth of a full appui*, a mouth of a full rest upon the hand.—2. The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher.—3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. The Mississippi and the Nile discharge their waters by several *mouths*.—4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues.—5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged; as, the *mouth* of the lacteals.—6 The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well, or den; Dan. viii.—7. The instrument of speaking: as, the story is in everybody's *mouth*.—8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion.

Every coffee-house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

9. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

10. In Scripture, words uttered: Job xix.; Is. xlix.; Ps. lxxiii.—11. Desires; necessities; Ps. ciii.—12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument; Luke xxi.—13. Boasting; vaunting; Judges ix.—14. Testimony; Deut. xvii. —15. Reproaches; calumnies; Job v. —*To make a mouth*, or *to make mouths*, to distort the mouth; to make a wry face; hence, to deride or treat with scorn.—2. To pout; to treat disdainfully.—*Down in the mouth*, dejected; mortified.—*To have God's law in the mouth*, to converse much on it and delight in it; Exod. xiii.—*To draw near to God with the mouth*, to make an external appearance of devotion and worship, while there is no regard to him in the heart; Is. xxix.—*A froward mouth*, contradictions and disobedience; Prov. iv.—*A smooth mouth*, soft and flattering language; Prov. v. —*To stop the mouth*, to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; confound; Rom. iii.—*To lay the hand on the mouth*, to be struck silent with shame; Mic. vii.—*To set the mouth against the heavens*, to speak arrogantly and blasphemously; Ps. lxxiii.

MOUTH, *v. t.* To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to *mouth* words or language.

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he *mouths* it more and more. *Dryden.*

2. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth.—3. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to devour.—4.† To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub. —5. To reproach; to insult.

MOUTH, *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as, a *mouthing* actor.

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate. *Addison.*

MOUTH'ED, *pp.* Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.—2. Taken into the mouth; chewed.—3. *a.* Furnished with a mouth; used chiefly in composition; as well-*mouthed;* foul-*mouthed*, contumelious, reproachful, or obscene; mealy-*mouthed*, bashful, reserved in speaking the plain truth; hard-*mouthed*, as a horse, not obedient to the bit, difficult to be restrained or governed by the bridle.—4. Borne down or overpowered by clamour.

MOUTH'ER, *n.* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

MOUTH'FRIEND, *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend.

MOUTH'FUL, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once.—2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity.

MOUTH'HONOUR, *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity.

MOUTH'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with an affected swelling voice.

MOUTH'ING, *n.* The utterance of words with an affected fullness of sound.

MOUTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTH'MADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

MOUTH'PIECE, *n.* The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.—2. One who delivers the opinions of others.

MOVABLE, *a.* [from *move.*] That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion. A sphere is the most *movable* of all bodies, or is the easiest to be moved on a plane. A door is *movable* on its hinges; the magnetic needle on a pivot. *Movable* is often used in contradistinction to *fixed.*—2. That may or does change from one time to another; as, a *movable* feast.—*A movable letter*, in *Hebrew gram.*, is one that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.

MOVABLENESS, *n.* The state or

quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MÖVABLES, *n. plur.* Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. In *the phraseology of the law of Scotland*, *movables* are opposed to heritage; so that every species of property, and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable. Hence *movables* are not merely corporeal subjects capable of being moved, but every species of property, corporeal or incorporeal, which does not descend to the heir in heritage.

MÖVABLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved.

MÖVE, *v. t.* (moov.) [L. *moveo*; Fr. *mouvoir*; W. *mudaw*. It is probably a contracted word.] 1. To impel; to carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. The wind *moves* a ship; the cartman *moves* goods; the horse *moves* a cart or carriage. Mere matter cannot *move* itself. Machines are *moved* by springs, weights, or force applied. —2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse; as, to *move* the passions.—3. To cause to act or determine; as, to *move* the will.—4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference.

> Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*
>
> But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
> She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden.*

5. To excite tenderness, pity, or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in.

> The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Felton.*
>
> When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them; Matth. ix.

6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate.—7. To excite tumult or commotion.

> When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them; Ruth i. *See, also*, Matth. xxi.

8. To influence or incite by secret agency.

> God *moved* them to depart from him; 2 Chron. xviii. 2 Pet. i.

9. To shake; to agitate.

> The kingdoms were *moved*; Ps. xlvi Jer. xlix.

10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination; as, to *move* a resolution in a deliberative assembly. —11. To propose; to recommend.

> They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate; Acts. xvii.

MÖVE, *v. i.* To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. The planets *move* in their orbits; the earth *moves* on its axis; a ship *moves* at a certain rate an hour. We *move* by walking, running, or turning; animals *move* by creeping, swimming, or flying.

> On the green bank I sat and listened long,
> Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden.*

2. To have action.

> In him we live, and *move*, and have our being; Acts xvii.

3. To have the power of action.

> Every *moving* thing that liveth, shall be meat for you; Gen. ix.

4. To walk.

> He *moves* with manly grace. *Dryden.*

5. To march. The *army* moved and took a position behind a wood.—6. To tremble; to shake.

> The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth; Ps. xviii.

7. To change residence. Men *move* with their families from one house, town, or county to another.

MÖVE, *n.* The act of moving; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess.

MÖVED, *pp.* Stirred; excited.

MÖVELESS, *a.* That cannot be moved; fixed.

> The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tower. *Pope.*

MÖVEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement*.] 1. Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning, or flowing; any change of position in a material body; as, the *movement* of an army in marching or manœuvring; the *movement* of a wheel or a machine.—2. The manner of moving.—3. Excitement; agitation; as, the *movement* of the mind.—4. In *music*, a detached and independent portion of a composition. Symphonies, concertos, quartets, sonatas, vocal pieces of various kinds, &c., are divided into portions, commonly differing from each other in time as well as in key, and every such portion is called a *movement*.—5. *Movement*, in its popular use, signifies all the inner works of a clock or watch, that move, and by that motion carry on the design of the instrument—6. In *politics*, a term that has been adopted of late years into the political vocabulary of most European nations, signifying that party in a state whose principles consist in a restless endeavour to obtain such concessions in favour of popular right, as will ultimately place the chief functions of government in the hands of the people.—*Movement party* is opposed to *conservative party*.

MO'VENT, *a.* [L. *movens*.] Moving; not quiescent. [*Lit. us.*]

MO'VENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [*Lit. us.*]

MÖVER, *n.* The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action.—2. He or that which moves.—3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

MÖVING, *ppr.* Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.—2. *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions: as, a *moving* address or discourse.—*Moving force*, in *mech.*, force considered with reference to the effect or momentum it produces, in like manner as accelerating force, means force considered as the cause of acceleration.—*Moving plant*, the *desmodium*, or *hedysarum gyrans*, a plant remarkable for the spontaneous motion of its leaves, which does not appear to depend on any external cause that can be determined. It is a native of the Basin of the Ganges, and belongs to the nat. order Leguminosæ.

MÖVING, *n.* Motive; impulse.

MÖVINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

> His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
> Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf. *Addison.*

MÖVINGNESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MOW, *n.* [Sax. *mowe* or *muga*; It. *mucchio*, a heap or mass; Sp. *mucho*, much; Sw. *mycken*, many, much.] A heap, mass, or pile of hay deposited in a barn, also a compartment in a barn, into which corn in the straw is packed. [We never give this name to hay or corn piled in the field or open air. The latter is called a *stack* or *rick*.]

MOW, *v. t.* To lay hay in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MÖW, *v. t. pret mowed*; *pp. mowed* or *mown*. [Sax. *mawan*; D. *maaijen* or *maayen*; G. *mähen*. In Sp. and Port. *mochar* is to cut off. The L. has *meto*, and the Gr. *αμαω*, to mow or reap. The last radical letter is not ascertained.] 1. To cut down with a scythe, as grass or other plants. We say, to *mow* grass.—2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.—3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity. We say, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men. Hence Saturn or Time is represented with a scythe, an emblem of the general and indiscriminate destruction of the human race by death.

MÖW, *v. i.* To cut grass; to practise mowing; to use the scythe. Does the man *mow* well?—2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.

MOW,† *n.* [from *mouth*.] A wry face.

MOW,† *v. i.* To make mouths.

MOW'BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green.

MÖWE, MÖWEN, or **MOUN**,† *v. i.* To be able; must; may.

MOW'ED, *pp.* Put into a mow.

MÖWED, } *pp.* Cut with a scythe.—2.
MÖWN, } Cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.

MÖWER, *n.* One who mows; a man dextrous in the use of the scythe.

MOW'ING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MÖWING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a scythe.—*Mowing machine*, an agricultural machine designed to supersede the use of scythes by hand.

MÖWING, *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe.—2. Land from which grass is cut.

MOX'A, *n.* The down of the mugwort of China; a soft lanuginous substance prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of Artemisia. In *the eastern countries*, it is used for the gout, &c. by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark-coloured spot, the exulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic.

MOYLE, *n.* A mule. [*See* MULE.]

MU'CATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of mucic acid, with a base

MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucho*. *See* MOW. The sense is probably a heap or mass, and it may be allied to *mickle*, great, Gr. *μεγα*.] 1. Great in quantity or amount.

> Thou shalt carry *much* seed into the field, and gather but little in; Deut. xxviii.
>
> Manasseh wrought *much* wickedness in

the sight of the Lord to provoke him to anger? 2 Kings xxi.

Return with much riches to your tents; Josh. xxii.

2. Long in duration. How much time is spent in trifling amusements!—3. Many in number.

Edom came out against him with much people; Numb. xx.

[This application of *much* is no longer used.]

MUCH, *adv.* In a great degree; by far; *qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree; as, much* more, *much* stronger, *much* heavier, *much* more splendid, *much* higher. So we say, *much* less, *much* smaller, *much* less distinguished, *much* weaker, *much* finer. —2. To a great degree or extent; *qualifying verbs and participles.*

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David; 1 Sam. xix.

It is a night to be *much* observed; Ex. xii.

The soul of the people was *much* discouraged because of the way; Num. xxi.

A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Pope.*

3. Often or long.

Think *much*, speak little. *Dryden.*

4. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Temple.*

MUCH, *n.* A great quantity; a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over; Exod. xvi.

To whom *much* is given, of him *much* will be required; Luke xii.

They have *much* of the poetry of Mecenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden.*

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden.

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Who thought it *much* a man should die of love. *Dryden.*

3. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was *much* that one who was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

As much, an equal quantity; *used as an adjective or noun.* Return *as much* bread as you borrowed. If you borrow money, return *as much* as you receive. So we say, *twice as much, five times as much*, that is, twice or five times the quantity.—2. A certain or suitable quantity.

Then take *as much* as thy soul desireth; 1 Sam. ii.

3. To an equal degree; *adverbially.* One man loves power *as much* as another loves gold.—*So much*, an equal quantity or a certain quantity, *as a noun;* to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, *as an adverb.*

Of sweet cinnamon half *so much;* Exod. xxx.

In all Israel, there was none to be *so much* praised as Absalom; 2 Sam. xiv.

Too much; an excessive quantity, *as a noun;* to an excessive degree, *as an adverb.*—*To make much of*, to value highly; to prize or to treat with great kindness and attention.—2. To fondle.—*Much at one*, nearly of equal value, effect, or influence.

MUCH'NESS,† *n.* Quantity.

MUCH-REGRET'TED, *a.* Deeply regretted.

MUCH'WHAT, *adv.* Nearly; almost. [*Not elegant.*]

MU'CIC, *a.* [L. *mucus.*] Mucic acid is the same as the saccholactic acid of Scheele. It is formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, picromel, or mannite. It forms a white crystalline powder which crackles in the teeth.

MU'CID, *a.* [L. *mucidus*, from *muceo.*] Musty; mouldy; slimy.

MU'CIDNESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess.

MU'CILAGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *mucus*, the slimy discharges from the nose; *muceo*, to grow mouldy or musty; It. *mucillaggine;* Sp. *mucilago.* The L. *mucus*, in Ir. is *smug; smugaim*, to blow the nose. It is probably allied to Eng. *muck;* Heb. Ch. מוק, *mug*, or מקק, *muck*, to dissolve, to putrefy.] 1. In *chem.*, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution, so that a solution in water of gummy matter of any kind is termed *mucilage.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Ray.*

Mucilage is obtained from vegetable or animal substances. *Nicholson.*

2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies.

MUCILAG'INOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as, the *mucilaginous* glands.—2. Slimy; ropy, moist, soft, and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage; as, a *mucilaginous* gum.

MUCILAG'INOUSNESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.

MUCIP'AROUS, *a.* Secreting or producing mucus.

MU'CITE, *n.* A combination of a substance with mucous acid.

MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meox, miox;* Dan. *mög*, dung; *mug*, mould, soil; L. *mucus;* qu. from moisture or putrefaction. In W. *mug* is *smoke*, which may be allied to Eng. *muggy*, from dissolving, wasting. So in Fr. *fumer*, to smoke, to dung, or muck. See the Heb. and Ch. verbs under *Mucilage.* In Russ. *mochu* is to moisten, and *makayu*, to dip, to soak.] 1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* besmear the roots. *Philips.*

2. Something mean, vile, or filthy.—*To run a muck*, to run madly and attack all we meet.—*Running a muck*, is a phrase derived from the Malays (in whose language *amock* signifies to kill), applied to desperate persons who intoxicate themselves with opium, and then arm themselves with a dagger and attempt to kill all they meet.

MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck.

MUCK'ENDER,† *n.* [Sp. *mocadero*, from *moco*, mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*] A pocket handkerchief.

MUCK'ER, *v. t.* [from *much*] To scrape together money by mean labour or shifts.

MUCK'ERER,† *n.* A miser; a niggard

MUCK'HEAP, } *n.* A dunghill.
MUCK'HILL, }

MUCK'INESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness.

MUCK'LE,† *a.* [Sax. *mycel.*] Much.

MUCK'SWEAT, *n.* Profuse sweat. (*Vulgar.*)

MUCK'WORM, *n.* A worm that lives in muck.—2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labour and devices.

MUCK'Y, *a.* Filthy; nasty.

MU'COR, *n.* [L.] Mouldiness. A genus of Fungi. All mould is considered to consist of fungi or plants belonging to the mushroom tribe.

MUCO'SO-SAC'CHARINE, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

MU'COUS, *a.* [*See* Mucus.] Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous; as, a *mucous* substance.—2. Secreting a slimy substance; as, the *mucous* membrane. The *mucous* membrane lines all the cavities of the body which open externally, and secretes the fluid called *mucus.*

MU'COUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MU'CRONATE, } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, from *mucro*, a point.] Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point; as, a *mucronate* leaf, a *mucronate* shell.
MU'CRONATED, }

MU'CULENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus.*] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

MU'CUS, *n.* [L. *See* Mucilage and Muck.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c. It is perfectly distinct from gelatine and vegetable mucus. It is transparent, glutinous, thready, and of a saline taste; it contains a great deal of water, muriate of potash and soda, lactate of soda, and of lime, and phosphate of lime. Mucus forms a layer of greater or less thickness on the surface of the mucous membranes, and it is renewed with more or less rapidity; it also protects these membranes against the action of the air, of the aliment, the different glandular fluids, &c.; it is, in fact, to these membranes nearly what the epidermis is to the skin.—*Vegetable mucus*, gum,—*which see.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.

MUD, *n.* [D. *modder;* G. *moder. See* Mother. Εκ του αυτου συμπλοκης του πνευματος εγενετο μωτ. Τουτο τινες φασιν ιλυν, οἱ δε ὑδατωδους μιξεως σηψιν. *Mot*, id est, *mod;* Phœnices ita scribebant. Bochart, Phœn. lib. ii. cap. 2. This is said to be a fragment of Sanchoniathon's Phenician history, translated by Philo and preserved by Eusebius This Phenician word *mod*, μωτ, rendered in Gr. ιλυς, is precisely the English *mud*, the matter, material, or substance of which, according to the ancients, all things were formed. See Castel. (col. 2010) and the word *Mother.* Plutarch, de Iside, says the Egyptians called Isis *muth*, that is, mother. This is a remarkable fact, and proves beyond controversy the common origin of the Phenician, Celtic, and Teutonic nations. *Mud* may, perhaps, be named from wetness, and be connected with L. *madeo*, Gr. μυδαω, W. *mwydaw*, to wet.] Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in highways after rain.

MUD, *v. t.* To bury in mud or slime.—2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors.

MUD'AR, *n.* The Indian name of *Calotropis gigantea*, a plant of the Asclepidaceous order; a substance used medicinally in India, with great alleged effect, in scrofulous cases; but not admitted into any European Pharmacopœia.

MUD'ARINE, *n.* A peculiar chemical principle, derived from the foregoing plant, having the singular property of softening by cold, and hardening by heat.

MUD-BATH, *n.* Near some mineral hot or cold springs, soft earthy matter is found, either deposited by their waters, or extraneous mud, transfused with their saline or other ingredients, in which patients, suffering from rheumatism, &c., plunge the whole or portions of the body, with supposed good results. Such are the *mud baths* of St. Amand, or of Barbotan, in France, and others of a similar kind elsewhere.

MUD'DIED, *pp.* Soiled with mud; turbid; cloudy; confused in mind.

MUD'DILY, *adv.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius...writ loosely and *muddily*. *Dryden.*

MUD'DINESS, *n.* Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment; as, the *muddiness* of a stream.

MUD'DLE, *v. t.* [from *mud.*] To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did ill to *muddle* the water. *L'Estrange.*

2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.

He was often drunk, always *muddled*. *Arbuthnot.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains *muddled*. *Bentley.*

MUD'DLE, *v. i.* To contract filth; to be employed so as to contract dirt; to be occupied meanly and with confusion of objects.

MUD'DLE, *n.* A confused or turbid state; dirty confusion. [*Colloq.*]

MUD'DLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.

MUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.

MUD'DY, *a.* [from *mud.*] Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids; as, a *muddy* stream. Water running on fine clay always appears *muddy*.—2. Containing mud; as, a *muddy* ditch; a *muddy* road.—3. Dirty; dashed, soiled, or besmeared with mud; as, *muddy* boots.—4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure; as, this *muddy* vesture of decay.—5. Dark; of the colour of mud; as, *muddy* cheeks.—6. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

Dost think I am so *muddy*? *Shak.*

MUD'DY, *v. t.* To soil with mud; to dirty.—2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy.

MUD'DY-HEADED, *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUD'DYING, *ppr.* Soiling with mud.

MUD'-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the cyprinus kind.

MUD'-LARK, *n.* A man who cleans out common sewers; or one who fishes up dropt coal, or other small matters from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers running through cities and towns. [*Trivial.*]

MUD'-SILL, *n.* In *bridges*, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c. [*See* SILL.]

MUD'STONE, *n.* A local name for part of the upper Silurian rocks of Mr. Murchison.

MUD'-SUCKER, *n.* An aquatic fowl.

MUD'-WALL, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar.—2. A bird, the apiaster.

MUD'-WALLED, *a.* Having a mud wall.

MUD'-WŎRT, *n.* A British species of Limosella, the *L. aquatica.* [*See* LIMOSELLA.]

MUE. *See* MEW.

MUEZ'ZIN, *n.* A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

MUFF, *n.* [Dan. *muff* or *muffe;* G. *muff;* Fr. *moufle*, mittens; Sp. *muflas*, thick gloves.] A warm cover for the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins.

MUF'FIN, *n.* A light round spongy cake, which is usually toasted and buttered for the less substantial meals.

MUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *moffelen;* G. *muffeln;* It. *camuffare*, to disguise or mask.] 1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face.

You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas! that love whose view is *muffled* still— *Shak.*

He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

3. To cover; to conceal; to involve.

They were in former ages *muffled* in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *seamanship*, to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise.—5. To wind something round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

MUF'FLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly or without clear articulation.

MUF'FLE, *n.* [Sp. *mufla.*] In *chem.*, a vessel in the shape of an oblong arch or vault, closed behind by a semi-circular plane, the floor of which is a rectangular plane; or in other words, a little oven to be placed in a furnace, and under which small cupels and crucibles are placed, in which substances are subjected to heat without coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes; used in metallurgic operations.

MUF'FLED, *pp.* Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded.

MUF'FLER, *n.* A cover for the face: a part of female dress.

MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.

MUF'FLON, *n.* The wild sheep or musmon.

MUF'TI, *n.* The high priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans.

MUG, *n.* A familiar name for an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from, or to hold liquid for drinking; a jug; a cup.—2. The mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

MUGGADOO'TIES, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a sort of cloth manufactured from wild silk.

MUG'GARD,† *a.* [*See* MUGGY.] Sullen; displeased.

MUG'GENT, *n.* A species of wild fresh-water duck.

MUG'GISH, } *a.* [W. *mwcan*, a cloud
MUG'GY, } of fog; *mwg*, smoke; or from the root of *muck.*] 1. Moist; damp; mouldy; as, *muggy* straw.—2. Moist; damp; close; warm and unelastic; as, *muggy* air. [*Trivial.*]

MUGGLETO'NIAN, *n.* One of a sect who, about the year 1657, followed one Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who set up for a prophet.

MUG'HOUSE,† *n.* [from *mug.*] An alehouse.

MU'GIENT,† *a.* [L. *mugio*, to bellow.] Lowing; bellowing.

MU'GIL, *n.* [L.] The mullet, a genus of fishes of the order of abdominals.

MUGIL'IDÆ, *n.* [from *L. mugilis* or *mugil*, the sea-mullet.] Fishes of the mullet tribe, a family of fishes of the order *acanthopterygii.* [*See* MULLET.]

MUG'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Valantia, the *V. aparine*, Linn.

MUG'WŎRT, *n.* [Sax. *mugwyrt.*] A plant of the genus Artemisia, the *A. vulgaris.* [*See* ARTEMISIA.]

MUIR'-BURN, *n.* The act of burning moors or heath. [*Scotch.*]

MULAT'TO, *n.* [Sp. *mulato*, that is, muled, of a mixed breed, from *mulo*, L. *mulus*, a mule; Fr. *mulatre.*] A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro. The mulatto is of a yellow colour with frizzled or woolly hair, and resembles the European more than the African.

MUL'BERRY, *n.* [Sw. *mulbär;* G. *maulbeere.*] The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus Morus; also the tree itself, or the genus. This genus is nearly allied to the nettle tribe. The species are trees bearing alternate, simple, and often lobed leaves and inconspicuous flowers, which are disposed in aments. The black or common mulberry (*Morus*



Black Mulberry, (Morus nigra).

nigra) is the only species of *Morus* worthy of being cultivated as a fruit-tree. The fruit is used at the dessert, and also preserved in the form of a syrup. The juice of the berries, mixed with that of apples, forms a beverage of a deep port-wine colour, called mulberry cider. The white mulberry (*M. alba*), is the most interesting of the genus, on account of its leaves being used for food by silk-worms. It grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet, with a trunk two or more feet in diameter. Nat. order Urticaceæ.

MUL'BERRY-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the mulberry.

MUL'BERRY CALCULUS, *n.* An urinary concretion, consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime. Many of these calculi, in form and colour, somewhat resemble the fruit of the mulberry.

MULCH, *n.* [Heb. מלח, *malach*, to dissolve.] Half-rotten straw.

MULCT, *n.* [L. *mulcta* or *multa.*] A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour, usually a pecuniary fine.

MULCT, *v. t.* [L. *mulcto;* Fr. *mulcter.*] To fine; to punish for an offence or misdemeanour by imposing a pecuniary fine.

MULCT'ED, *pp.* Fined; punished by a pecuniary fine.

MULCT'UARY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty.

MULE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *mulo*; L. *mulus*; Sax. *mul*; G. *maul'esel*; Ir. *muile*; W. *mul*. The latter signifies a mule, and bashful, simple.] 1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. But the name is applied to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. These animals are mostly sterile.—2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the farina or fecundating dust of another. This is called also a *hybrid*.—3. In *manufactures*, a machine, invented by Crompton in 1779, for producing finer yarn than was spun by the machines previously in use, and which has now nearly superseded the jenny. Threads of cotton have been produced by this machine of such fineness that a pound of them has been calculated to reach 167 miles.

MULE-SPINNER, *n.* One who spins on a mule.

MULETEER, *n.* [It. *mulattiere*; Fr. *muletier*.] A mule driver.

MULE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hemionitis.

MULIEB'RITY, *n.* [from L. *muliebris*, from *mulier*, a woman.] Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.

MU'LIER, *n.* [L.] In *law*, lawful issue born in wedlock, though begotten before.

MU'LISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

MULL, *v. t.* [qu. L. *mollio*, to soften, or W. *mwll*, warm, or Sp. *mullir*, to beat.] 1. To soften; or to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; as, to *mull* wine.

> Drink new cider, *mull'd* with ginger warm. *Gay.*

2 To dispirit or deaden.

MULL,† *n.* In *Scottish*, a snuff-box, made of the small end of a horn; also a term used almost synonymously with *cape*, and applied to various projecting portions of the island; as, the *mull* of Galloway, the *mull* of Cantyre, &c.

MULL,† *n.* Dust.

MUL'LEIN, *n.* [Old Fr. *molene*; probably so named from the root of L. *mollis*, soft. So in German, *wollkraut*, wool-plant.] The common name of several British plants of the genus Verbascum. Class and order Pentandria Monogynia of Linn., nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. They are well known hedge-plants, although some of them are admitted into the garden.

MUL'LER, *n.* [Fr. *molière*, *molette*; L. *molaris*, from *mola*, a mill-stone.] 1. A stone held in the hand with which colours and other matters are ground on another stone; used by painters and apothecaries.—2. An instrument used by glass-grinders, being a piece of wood with the piece of glass to be ground cemented to one end, either convex in a basin, or concave in a sphere or bowl.

MUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, a mullet, and a great mule; Gr. μυλλος: L. *mullus*.] A fish of the genus Mugil, belonging to the order *acanthopterygii*. These fishes are distinguished by the oblique form of their head, by two long appendages under the chin, and large scales on the head and body. The body is oblong, and generally of a red or yellow colour. The lips are membranaceous; the inferior one carinated inward; it has no teeth, and the body is of a whitish colour. This fish frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for

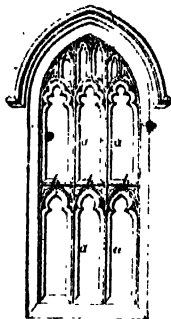


Plain red Mullet (Mullus barbatus).

the table. The most celebrated species is the *M. barbatus*, which is found in the Mediterranean. *Mullet*, in *her.*, represents the rowel of a spur. It is used as the filial distinction of a third son.

MUL'LIGRUBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [*A low word.*]

MUL'LION, MUN'NION, MON'Y-CALE, MON'IAL, *n.* [Fr. *meneau*.] In *arch.*, a vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in



Mullions.
a a Mullions. b b Transoms

Gothic architecture. Mullions are rarely found earlier than the early English style. Their mouldings are very various. Sometimes the styles in wainscoating are called mullions.

MUL'LION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions by mullions.

MUL'LIONED, *pp.* Shaped into divisions by mullions, as a Gothic window.

MUL'LOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MUL'MUL, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a thin sort of muslin.

MULSE, *n* [L. *mulsus*.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTAN'GULAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle; Basque, *mola*, a multitude; *multsa*, much.] Having many angles; polygonal.

MULTAN'GULARLY, *adv.* With many angles or corners.

MULTIARTI'CULATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, and *articulatus*.] In *zool.*, a term applied to the antennæ of insects, and the legs of crustaceans and cirripeds, when they are composed of a great number of joints; also to bivalve shells which have numerous teeth in the hinge.

MULTICAP'SULAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest.] In *bot.*, having many capsules.

MULTICARI'NATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, and *carina*, a keel.] In *conchol.*, a term applied to a shell which is traversed by many keel-like ridges; as the *Fusus multicarinatus*.

MULTICA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *cavus*, hollow.] Having many holes or cavities.

MULTIDEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, and *dens*, a tooth.] In *zool.*, a term applied to a part armed with many teeth or teeth-like processes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *multifarius*. Qu. *varius*.] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; as, *multifarious* artifice.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

MUL'TIFID, or **MULTIF'IDOUS**, *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus*, many, and *findo*, to divide.] Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *multifid* leaf or corol.

MULTIFLO'ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *flos*, flower.] Many-flowered; having many flowers.

MUL'TIFOLD, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

MUL'TIFORM, *a.* [L. *multiformis*; *multus*, many, and *forma*, form.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances; as, the *multiform* operations of the air-pump.

MULTIFORM'ITY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

MULTIFORM'OUS, *a.* Having many forms.

MULTIGEN'EROUS, *a.* [L. *multigenus*; *multus*, many, and *genus*, kind.] Having many kinds.

MULTIJU'GOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.] Consisting of many pairs.

MULTILAT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, side.] Having many sides, or more than four sides. A *multilateral* figure must also be multangular.

MULTILIN'EAL, or **MULTILIN'EAR**, *a.* Having many lines.

MULTILOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell.] Having many cells; as, a *multilocular* pericarp.—2. In *conchol.*, a term applied to shells containing partitions, which divide them into several chambers. Such are the baculites, hamites, scaphites, belemnites, &c.

MULTIL'OQUENCE, *n.* Use of many words; talkativeness.

MULTIL'OQUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

MULTINO'MIAL, MULTINOM'INAL, MULTINOM'INOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *nomen*, name.] Having many names or terms, a term used in algebra.

MULTINOM'IAL, *n.* In *alge.*, a quantity consisting of several terms or names, in distinction from the *binomial*, *trinomial*, &c.; such as $a + b + c + d$, &c.

MULTINO'MIAL THEOREM, *n.* In *alge.*, a theorem discovered by Demoivre for forming the numeral coefficients, which are produced by raising any multinomial to any given power without the trouble of actual involution. The Binomial theorem is a particular case of this. [*See* BINOMIAL.]

MULTIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing many at a birth. A serpent is a *multiparous* animal.

MULTIP'ARTITE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many,

and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MUL'TIPEDE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, foot.] An insect that has many feet.

MUL'TIPEDE, *a.* Having many feet.

MUL'TIPLE, *a.* [L. *multiplex; multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold.] Containing many times.

MUL'TIPLE, *n.* In *arith.*, a *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4. But the *least common multiple* is the least number that will do this; thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4. The same term is applicable to algebraic quantities.—*Multiple ratio* or *proportion* is that which is between multiple numbers.—*Multiple points.* In the higher geometry, when two or more branches of a curve pass through the same point, it is called a multiple point, and this whether the branches touch or cut one another.—*Submultiple*, the same as *aliquot part.* [*See* ALIQUOT.]—*Multiple values*, in *alge.*, symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem when several different values are given them; as the roots of an equation, certain functions of an arc or angle, &c.

MULTI'PLE-POINDING, *n.* In *Scots law*, double-poinding or double-distress. It gives rise to an action which may be brought by a person possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons pretending right thereto. [*See* POINDING.]

MUL'TIPLEX, *a.* [L.] Many-fold; having petals lying over each other in folds.

MUL'TIPLIABLE, *a.* [Fr.] [*See* MULTIPLY.] That may be multiplied.

MUL'TIPLIABLENESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MUL'TIPLICABLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MUL'TIPLICAND, *n.* [L. *multiplicandus.* *See* MULTIPLY.] In *arith.*, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

MUL'TIPLICATE, *a.* [L. *multiplicatus.*] 1. Consisting of many, or more than one.—2. A *multiplicate* flower is a sort of luxuriant flower, having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens.

MULTIPLICATION, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio.*] 1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number; as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.—2. In *arith.*, a rule or operation by which any given number may be increased according to any number of times proposed; thus 10 multiplied by 5 is increased to 50; or, in general, multiplication is the taking or repeating of one number or quantity, called the multiplicand, as often as there are units in another number called the multiplier; and the number, or quantity resulting from this operation is called the product of the two numbers, or factors. Multiplication is a compendious method of performing addition. Thus, $3 \times 4 = 12$, is the same as $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$.

MUL'TIPLICATIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

MUL'TIPLICATOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS,† *a.* Manifold.

MULTIPLIC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from L. *multiplex.*] 1. A state of being many; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects.—2. Many of the same kind. The pagans of antiquity had a *multiplicity* of deities.

MUL'TIPLIED, *pp.* Increased in numbers.—2. Numerous; often repeated; as, *multiplied* aggressions.

MUL'TIPLIER, *n.* One who multiplies or increases number.—2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; the multiplicator.

MUL'TIPLY, *v. t.* [L. *multiplico; multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold or double, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, Fr. *plier*, *multiplier.*] 1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition; as, to *multiply* men, horses, or other animals; to *multiply* evils.

> I will *multiply* my signs and wonders in Egypt; Exod. vii.

> Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Ames.*

2. In *arith.*, to increase any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number. Thus $7 \times 8 = 56$, that is, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.

MUL'TIPLY, *v. i.* To grow or increase in number.

> Be fruitful and *multiply*; Gen. i.

> When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth; Gen. vi.

2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

> The word of God grew and *multiplied*, Acts xii.

MUL'TIPLYING, *ppr.* Increasing in number.—2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MUL'TIPLYING-GLASS, *n.* In *optics*, a kind of lens which makes objects appear increased in number. It is otherwise called a *polyhedron*, being ground into several planes, which make angles with each other, through which the rays of light, issuing from the same point, undergo different refractions, so as to enter the eye from every surface in a different direction.

MULTIP'OTENT, *a.* [L. *multipotens; multus*, many, much, and *potens*, powerful.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things; as, Jove *multipotent.*

MUL'TIPRESENCE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *præsentia*, presence.] The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one.

MULTIS'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *multiscius.*] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISIL'IQUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod.] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

MULTIS'ONOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

MULTISPI'RAL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *spira*, a spire.] In *conchol.*, a term applied to a shell whose spire consists of many whorls; also to an operculum of many volutions.

MULTISTRI'ATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, and *stria*, a streak.] A term employed in *zool.*, when an animal or part is marked with many streaks.

MUL'TISYLLABLE, *n.* A word of many syllables; a polysyllable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]

MUL'TITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *multitudo*, from *multus*, many.] 1. The state of being many; a great number.—2. A number collectively; the sum of many.—3. A great number, indefinitely.

> It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the populace; applied to the populace when assembled in great numbers, and to the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

> He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*

> The *multitude* have always been credulous, and the few artful. *J. Adams.*

MULTITU'DINARY, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold.

MULTITU'DINOUS, *a.* Consisting of a multitude or great number.—2. Having the appearance of a multitude; as, the *multitudinous* sea.—3. Manifold; as, the *multitudinous* tongue.

MULTIV'AGANT,† } *a.* [L. *multivagus.*] Wandering much.
MULTIV'AGOUS, }

MUL'TIVALVE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *valvæ*, valves, folding doors.] An animal which has a shell of many valves. Some of the molluscs have, in addition to the two principal valves, small supplementary pieces of shell, and hence they have been termed *multivalves.*

MUL'TIVALVE, } *a.* Having many valves.
MULTIVALV'ULAR, }

MULTIV'ERSANT, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *verto*, to form.] Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.

MULTIV'IOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *via*, way.] Having many ways or roads. [*Lit. us.*]

MULTOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye.] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in a little compass.

MULTUN'GULATE, *a.* [L. *multus*, and *ungula*, a hoof.] In *mammalogy*, a term applied to a quadruped which has its hoof divided into more than two parts, corresponding with three or more digits; as, the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

MUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *molitura*, a grinding. *See* MILL.] 1. In *Scots law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding corn. The multure is payable by every person who comes to the mill for the purpose of grinding the grain. But the tenants or proprietors of some lands are bound to use a particular mill; and the lands so bound or restricted to the mill are termed the *thirl* or the *sucken*, and the tenants or proprietors the *insucken multures*; while those who use a mill without being bound to use it are termed *outsucken multures.* Hence multures are of two sorts—insucken multures and outsucken multures.—2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, *a.* [*See* MUMBLE, MUMM, and MUMMERY.] 1. Silent; not speaking.

> The citizens are *mum*; say not a word. *Shak.*

2. As an exclamation or command, be silent; hush.

> *Mum* then, and no more proceed. *Shak.*

3. As a noun, silence.

MUM, *n.* [G. and Dan. *mumme*; D. *mom.*] A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oatmeal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one-third is evaporated.

MUM'-CHANCE, *n*. A game of hazard with dice. [*Local.*]—2. A fool. [*Local.*]

MUM'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *mummeln*; Dan. *mumler*. This word seems to be connected with *mum*, in the sense of closeness of the lips.] 1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone.

> Peace, you *mumbling* fool. *Shak.*
> A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
> Picking dry sticks and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.

MUM'BLE, *v. t.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

> He with *mumbled* prayers atones the deity. *Dryden.*

2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound.—3. To suppress or utter imperfectly.

MUM'BLED, *pp.* Uttered with a low inarticulate voice; chewed softly or with a low muttering sound.

MUM'BLE-NEWS, *n*. A kind of talebearer.

MUM'BLER, *n*. One that speaks with a low inarticulate voice.

MUM'BLING, *ppr.* Uttering with a low inarticulate voice; chewing softly or with a grumbling sound.

MUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* With a low inarticulate utterance. [*Mumble* and *mutter* are not always synonymous; *mutter* often expresses peevishness, which *mumble* does not.]

MUM'BUDGET, *interj.* [*mum* and *budget*.] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

MUMM, *v. t.* [Dan. *mumme*, a mask; D. *mommen*, to mask; G. *mumme*, a mask or muffle; *mummeln*, to mask, to mumble; Fr. *mummer*; Sw. *förmumma*, to personate; probably allied to the Gr. μωμος, Momus, the deity of sport and ridicule, a buffoon; for in Rabbinic, this word is used for a mask. Buxt. 1219. The primary sense of this word and *mum* is evidently to close, shut, or cover.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.

MUM'MER, *n*. One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; originally, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

> Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*. *Milton.*

MUM'MERY, *n*. [Fr. *momerie*. *See* MUMM.] 1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement; buffoonery.

> Your fathers
> Disdained the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

MUMMIFICA'TION, *n*. The act of making into a mummy.

MUM'MIFIED, *pp.* Made into a mummy.

MUM'MIFORM, *a.* [*mummy* and L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, the nymphs of certain Lepidoptera are so called, which resemble an Egyptian mummy.

MUM'MIFY, *v. t.* [infra.] To make into a mummy.

MUM'MIFYING, *ppr.* Making into a mummy.

MUM'MING, *a.* Pertaining to a masking.

MUM'MY, *n*. [It. *mummia*. In Arabic, *momia* is wax, bees-wax, and a mummy; Pers. *moum*, wax.] A dead human body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner; a name perhaps given to it from the substance used in preserving it. There are two kinds of antique mummies. The first are bodies dried by the heat of the sun. Such are found in the sands of Libya. The other kind is taken from the catacombs in Egypt. An immense number of mummies has been found in the plain of Saccara near Memphis, consisting not only of human bodies, but of various animals, as bulls, apes, ibises, crocodiles, fish, &c. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. Those of the poorer classes were merely dried by salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. The bodies of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations, and were laboriously adorned with all kinds of ornaments. The embalmers extracted the brain through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, the belly filled with perfumes, the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the body was washed, steeped in balsam, and then wrapped up in linen bandages, sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses; various ornaments were placed above the bandages, particularly about the head. The body was then put into an ornamented case of sycamore wood. Sometimes the cases were double. The Egyptian mode of embalming was imitated occasionally by the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and other nations. The Guanches, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner; and one cavern in Teneriffe, when discovered, had upwards of a thousand *mummies* in it, several of which had distinct, though contracted features.—2. In some situations, the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues to be effected, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body in the form of a *mummy*. This is the case in some parts of Peru, especially at Arica, where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a saline dry soil. And in some parts of Poland natural mummies are occasionally found lying in caverns, supposed to be the remains of persons who, in time of war, took refuge in caves, but being discovered were suffocated by their enemies. These bodies are dried, with the flesh and skin shrunk almost close to the bones, and are of a blackish colour.—4. Among *gardeners*, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly, or to a senseless mass.

MUM'MY-CHOG, *n*. A small fish of the carp kind.

MUMP, *v. t.* [D. *mompen*. *See* MUM and MUMBLE.] 1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with continued motion; as, a *mumping* squirrel.—2. To talk loud and quick.—3. To go begging.—4. To deceive; to cheat.

MUMP, *v. i.* To move the jaws quickly; to chatter like an ape; to implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth.

MUMP'ER, *n*. A beggar.

MUMP'ING, *n*. Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUMP'ING, *ppr.* Chewing with continued motion; nibbling.—2. Begging with false pretence.

MUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

MUMPS, *n*. [*See* MUM, MUMBLE, MUMM.] 1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [*Lit. us.*]—2. A disease; a peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands.

MUNCH, *v. t.* [perhaps Fr. *manger*, or from the same root.] To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*]

MUNCH, *v. i.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*]

MUNCH'ER, *n*. One that munches.

MUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Chewing by great mouthfuls.

MUND, Sax. *mund*, protection, patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as, *mundbrece*, that is, a *breaking* or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Edmund*, Sax. *eadmund*, happy peace, as in Gr. *Irenæus*, *Hesychius*.

MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to the world; as, *mundane* sphere; *mundane* space.

MUNDAN'ITY,† *n*. Worldliness.

MUNDA'TION, *n*. [L. *mundus*, clean.] The act of cleansing.

MUN'DATORY, *a.* [L. *mundo*, to cleanse.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Lit. us.*]

MUN'DIC,† *n*. A kind of marcasite; a mineral substance, so called from its shining appearance.

MUNDIFICA'TION, *n*. [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

MUNDIF'ICATIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

MUNDIF'ICATIVE, *n*. A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUN'DIFY, *v. t.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.] To cleanse. [*Lit. us.*]

MUNDIV'AGANT, *a.* [L. *mundus*, and *vagor*, *vagans*.] Wandering over the world.

MUN'DUL, *n*. In the *East Indies* a circle or division of a country; also, the headman of a village.

MUNDUN'GUS, *n*. Tobacco of an ill smell.

MU'NERARY, *a.* [L. *munus*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. [*Lit. us.*]

MU'NERATE, MUNERA'TION.† *See* REMUNERATE.

MUN''GREL, *n*. [*See* MONGREL.] An animal generated between different varieties, as a dog.

MUN''GREL, *a.* Generated between different varieties; degenerate.

MUNIC'IPAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *municipalis*, from *municeps*, a person who enjoys the rights of a free citizen; *munus*, office, duty, and *capio*, to take.] 1. Pertaining to a corporation or city; as, *municipal* rights; *municipal* officers.—2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

> *Municipal* law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. *Blackstone.*

Municipal, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town. It still retains this limited sense, but we have extended it to what belongs to a state or nation, as a distinct, independent body. *Municipal* law or regulation respects solely the citizens of a state, and is thus distinguished from *commercial* law, *political* law, and the *law of nations*. [*See* LAW.]

MUNICIPAL'ITY, *n.* In *France*, a certain district or division of the country; also, its inhabitants.

MUNIF'ICATE,† *v. t.* To enrich.

MUNIF'ICENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *munificentia; munus*, a gift or favour, and *facio*, to make.] 1. A giving or bestowing liberally; bounty; liberality. To constitute *munificence*, the act of conferring must be free, and proceed from generous motives.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addison.*

2.† In Spenser, fortification or strength. [L. *munio*, to fortify.]

MUNIF'ICENT, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron.

MUNIF'ICENTLY, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT, *n.* [L. *munimentum*, from *munio*, to fortify.] 1. A fortification of any kind; a strong hold; a place of defence.—2. Support; defence.—3. Record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained. *Muniments*, in *legal phraseology*, is a common name for deeds, charters, records, &c., chiefly those belonging to public bodies, or those in which national, vast manorial, or ecclesiastical rights and privileges are concerned. The apartment or building in which such documents are kept, is also termed a *muniment*.

MU'NITE,† *v. t.* To fortify.

MUNI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify. The primary sense is that which is set or fixed, or that which defends, drives back, or hinders. Indeed, both senses may be from the same root, Heb. and Ch. מנע, *manaa*, Ar. *manaa*, or Heb. אמן, *amen.*] 1.† Fortification. — 2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defence, or for annoying an enemy. The word includes guns of all kinds, mortars, &c., and their loading.—3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in general for an army; stores of all kinds for a fort, an army, or navy.—*Munition-ships*, ships which convey military and naval stores of any kind, and attend or follow a fleet to supply ships of war.

MU'NITY,† *n.* Freedom; security. [*See* IMMUNITY.]

MUN'JEET, *n.* A kind of madder obtained from the roots of *Rubia cordifolia*, which is grown in several parts of India.

MUNNION. *See* MULLION.

MUNS, **MUNDS**, *n.* The mouth. [*Vulgar.*]

MUN'SIFF, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native judge or justice whose decisions are limited to suits for personal property not exceeding fifty rupees.

MURÆ'NIDÆ, **MURÆNOIDS**, or **ANGUIL'LIDÆ**, *n.* A family of apodal fishes, including the true eels (*Anguilla*), and the eels without pectoral fins (*Muræna*). The sharp-nosed eel, common in streams, lakes, &c., the broad-nosed-eel, the snig, and the conger eel, are species of Anguilla. The *Muræna helena* was much esteemed by the ancients.

MU'RAGE, *n.* [L. *murus*, a wall.] Money paid for keeping walls in repair.

MU'RAL, *a.* [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; W. *mur*, that which is fixed or firm; *muriaw*; to fix or establish. It seems to belong to the root of *moor*, to make fast, as a ship.] 1. Pertaining to a wall.

Soon repaired her *mural* breach. *Milton.*

2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep; as, a *mural* precipice.—*Mural crown*, among the *ancient Romans*, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard.—



Mural Crown.

Mural arch, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, that is upon the meridian line, for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c. of the heavenly bodies.—*Mural quadrant*, a quadrant or arch, generally of a large size, attached to a stone wall or pier of solid masonry, and fixed in the meridian, for the purpose of measuring the distances of stars from the pole or zenith.—*Mural circle*, an instrument which has superseded the mural quadrant. It is an entire circle, and is found to be susceptible of much more accurate division, and less liable to derangement, than quadrants. It is regarded as the principal fixed instrument in all the great public observatories. Its chief use is to measure angular distances in the meridian; the axis must therefore be placed exactly horizontal, and the plane of the circle vertical, and in the meridian. Troughton's mural circle is six feet in diameter.

MUR'CHISONITE, *n.* A new mineral so named in honour of Mr. Murchison. It is a variety of moon-stone or felspar, and occurs in the new red-sandstone near Exeter.

MUR'DER, *n.* [Sax. *morther*, from *morth*, death; *myrthian*, to murder; G. Dan and Sw. *mord;* Ir. *marbh;* L. *mors;* Pehlavi, *murdan*, to die; Sans. *marana;* W. *marw*, to die, which seems to be from *marth*, lying flat or plain; *marthu*, to flatten, to deaden. If this is the sense, the primary idea is to fall or fall, or to beat down. The old orthography, *murther*, is obsolete.] 1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. To constitute murder *in law*, the person killing another must be of sound mind or in possession of his reason, and the act must be done with malice prepense, aforethought or premeditated; but malice may be implied, as well as express. [*See* HOMICIDE.]—2. An outcry, when life is in danger.

MUR'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *myrthian;* G. *morden.*] 1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. [*See* the Noun.] —2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Canst thou *murder* thy breath in the middle of a word? *Shak.*

MUR'DERED, *pp.* Slain with malice prepense.

MUR'DERER, *n.* A person who in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice —2. A small piece of ordnance either of brass or iron. These *murderers* or *murdering pieces* had chambers put in at their breeches, and were used in ships, at the bulk-heads of the forecastle, half-deck, or steerage, in order to clear the deck upon the ships being boarded by an enemy. They are now out of use.

MUR'DERESS, *n.* A female who commits murder.

MUR'DERING, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MUR'DERING-PIECE, *n.* A small piece of ordnance.

MUR'DERMENT,† *n.* Murder.

MUR'DEROUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; as, the *murderous* king.—2. Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody; cruel; as, *murderous* rapine. — 3. Bloody; sanguinary; committing murder; as, *murderous* tyranny.—4. Premeditating murder; as, *murderous* intent or design.

MUR'DEROUSLY, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

MURE,† *n.* [L. *murus.*] A wall.

MURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *murer.*] To enclose in walls; to wall. [But *immure* is chiefly used.]

MUR'ENGERS, *n.* [from L. *murus*, a wall.] Two officers of great antiquity in the city of Chester, annually chosen from the aldermen, to see the walls kept in repair, and to receive a certain toll for the purpose.

MU'REX, *n.* [L a shell-fish or shell.] A genus of molluscs. Animal resembling that of the whelk, shell univalve, spiral, rough, with three or more ranges of spines simple or branched. *Murices* or rock-shells are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their spines; they were in high esteem from the earliest ages, on account of the dye that some of them yielded. One of the species is said to have yielded a dye of an azure colour, and another of a purple.

MUREX'AN, *n.* The purpuric acid discovered by Prout as the product of the decomposition of murexide. Its properties closely resemble those of uramile.

MUREX'IDE, *n.* The purpurate of ammonia discovered by Prout. It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic lustre. The crystals are transparent, and by transmitted light are of a garnet-red colour. It forms a brownish-red powder, and is soluble in caustic potassa with a beautiful purple colour.

MU'RIA, *n.* [L. sea-water, brine; *amarus*, bitter; Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. Eth. Ar. מרר *marar*, to be bitter.] Sea-water; salt water; brine. In *chem.*, the substance from which are extracted various agents.

MU'RIACITE, *n.* [*See* MURIA.] A stone composed of salt, sand, and gypsum.

MU'RIATE, *n.* A term formerly applied to the chlorides before their true composition was understood, and while they were erroneously supposed to be compounds of an acid with an oxide, &c. The *muriates* were, till the chemical era of Sir H. Davy's researches, considered to be compounds of an undecompounded acid, the muriatic with the different bases; but he proved them to be in reality compounds of chlorine with the metals. They are all, however, still known in commerce by their former names; as, *muriate* of ammonia, or sal-ammoniac, *muriate* of soda, or chloride of sodium. [*See* SALT.]

MU'RIATED, *a.* A term now known to be equivalent to chloridized, but originally applied under the supposition that the chlorides were compounds of an acid and an oxidized base.—2. Put in brine.

MURIAT'IC, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea

salt. The *muriatic* acid is now known to be a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen, which performs the functions of a base, and one equivalent of chlorine, which performs the functions of an acidifier. The name which correctly expresses the composition of this acid is *chlorohydric acid.—Muriatic acid gas*, or *hydrochloric acid*, consists of chlorine and hydrogen combined, without condensation, in equal volumes. When pure, it is colourless. It fumes strongly in the air, emitting a corrosive vapour of a peculiar smell. It may be reduced to a liquid state by condensation, and in this state it acts powerfully upon many mineral, animal, and vegetable substances. It is much employed for making many metallic solutions.

MURIATIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MURICAL'CITE, *n.* Rhomb-spar.

MU'RICATED, *a.* [L. *muricatus*, from *murex*, the point of a rock.] 1. Formed with sharp points, full of sharp points or prickles.—2. In *bot.*, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles.

MU'RICITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Murex, a genus of shells.

MU'RIDÆ, *n.* An extensive family of rodents, of which the genus Mus is the type. When taken in its largest sense it comprises a great number of genera and species. These animals multiply prodigiously, and exert a most destructive influence over vegetation, and the fruits of the labour of the agriculturist. The squirrels, the different species of rats and mice, the jerboas, mole-rats, lemmings, dormice, &c. belong to this family.

MU'RINE, *a.* [L. *murinus*, from *mus*, *muris*, a mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

MURK, *n.* [Sw. *mörker*; Dan. *mörkhed*; Russ. *mrak*.] Darkness. [*Lit. us.*]

MURK'Y, *a.* [Dan. *mörk*; Sw. *mörk*, dark, obscure; *morka*, to darken; Russ. *merknu*, to obscure; allied perhaps to *Moor*, an African; Gr. *ἀμαυρός*.] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

> A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads. *Addison.*

MUR'MUR, *n.* [L. *See* the verb.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame.

> Black melancholy sits,
> Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
> And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.

> Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs*. *Dryden.*

MUR'MUR, *v. i.* [L. *murmuro*; Gr. *μορμύρω*; Fr. *murmurer*. This seems to be a duplication of the root, which is retained in the D. *morren*, G. *murren* Dan. *murrer*, to mutter, growl, or murmur; Sp. *morro*, purring, as a cat; Sw. *morr*, a grumbling; Ar. *marmara*. It seems also to be connected with *mourn*, Sax. *murnan*, *murcnian*, to murmur.] 1. To make a low continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest; as, the *mur'muring* surge.

> The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar. *Pope.*

2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent; with *at* before the thing which is the cause of discontent; as, *murmur* not *at* sickness; or with *at* or *against*, before the active agent which produces the evil.

> The Jews *murmured* at him; John vi.
> The people *murmured* against Moses; Exod. xiii.

MUR'MURER, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

MUR'MURING, *ppr.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

MUR'MURINGLY, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MUR'MUROUS, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

MURR,† *n.* A catarrh.

MURRAIN, or **GAR'GLE**, *n.* (mur'-rin.) [Sp. *morrina*, a disease among cattle, sadness; It. *moria*, *morire*; L. *morior*, to die.] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle, principally caused by a hot dry season, which begets an inflammation of the blood, and a swelling in the throat which soon proves mortal; Exod. ix.

MUR'RE, *n.* A kind of bird.

MUR'REY, or **SAN'GUINE**, *a.* [from the root of *Moor*, an African.] Of a dark red colour. In *her.*, one of the colours or tinctures employed in blazonry. It is reckoned a dishonourable colour and rarely to be met with in English coats of arms.

MUR'RHINE, *a.* [L. *murrhinus*.] An epithet given to a delicate kind of ware, made of fluor-spar or fluoride of calcium, brought from the East; Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia.

MUR'RION, *n.* [Port. *morriam*; It. *morione*; from the root of L. *murus*, a wall. *See* MURAL.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head. Written also *morion*.

MUSA'CEÆ, *n.* The Banana and Plantain tribe. A nat. order of endogens, of which the genus Musa is the type. They are beautiful herbaceous plants, with large bracts or spathes which are usually coloured of some gay tint. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of its south-east coast, and generally of the plains of the tropics, beyond which they do not extend, unless in Japan. They are most valuable plants both for the abundance of nutritive food afforded by their fruit, and for the many domestic purposes to which the gigantic leaves of some species are applied, as the thatching of Indian cottages, making cloth, baskets, &c. The most important genus is Musa. The fruit of the *M. sapientum* or *banana* is eaten to a prodigious extent by the inhabitants of the torrid zone, as also is that of *M. paradisiaca*, a plantain, *M. Cavendishii*, &c. [*See* BANANA.]

MUS'ARD,† *n.* [Fr. *See* MUSE.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind.

MUS'CADEL, **MUS'CADINE**, **MUSCAT'**, **MUS'CATEL**, *a.* [It. *moscatello*; Port. and Sp. *moscatel*; Fr. *muscat*, *muscadin*, *muscadet*; from It. *moscado*, musk, or *muscata*, [*noce moscada*,] a nutmeg, Fr. *muscade*, from *musc*. Hence, in Italian, *vin muscato*, muscat, or muscadine wine.] 1. An appellation given to a kind of rich wine, and to the grapes which produce it. The word is also used as a noun.—2. A sweet pear.

MUS'CARDINE, *n.* A disease of the silk worm, during which a fungus called Botrytis Bassiana is developed.

MUSCH'ELKALK, *n.* [Ger. *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime or chalk.] A compact hard limestone, of a grayish colour, found in Germany. It is interposed between the red sandstone, on which it rests, and the variegated marls which lie over it and with which at the junction it alternates. It abounds in organic remains, its chief fossils being the lily encrinite, ammonite, and terebratula.

MUS'CHETORS, or **MUS'CHETOURS**, *n.* [Fr. *mouchetures*.] In *her.*, those black spots, resembling the end of the ermine's tail, which are painted without the three specks over them, used in depicting ermine.

Muschetors.

MUS'CI, or **MOS'SES**, *n.* A group of cryptogamic or flowerless plants of considerable extent, and of great interest on account of their very singular structure. They are, in all cases, of small size, never exceeding a few inches in height, but having a distinct axis of vegetation, or stem covered with leaves, and are propagated by means of reproductive apparatus of a peculiar nature. They are formed entirely of cellular tissue, which in the stem is lengthened into tubes. Their reproductive organs are of two kinds, axillar, cylindrical or fusiform bodies, containing minute roundish particles, and thecæ or capsules, supported upon a stalk or *seta*, covered with a *calyptra*, closed by an *operculum* or lid, within which is a *peristome*, composed of slender processes named *teeth*, and having a central axis or *columella*, the space between which and the walls of the theca is filled with minute *sporules*. Mosses are found in cool, airy, and moist situations, in woods, upon the trunks of trees, on old walls, on the roofs of houses, &c. The genera of mosses, which are numerous, are principally characterized by peculiarities in the peristome, or by modifications of the calyptra, and of the position of the *urn*, or hollow in which the spores are lodged.

MUSCICAP'IDÆ, *n.* [L. *musca*, a fly, and *capio*, to take, or catch.] The



White Collared Flycatcher, Muscicapa albicollis.

flycatchers, a family of insectivorous birds, so named from their mode of taking their prey. [*See* FLYCATCHER.]

MUS'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of dipterous insects of the sub-section *athericera*. The insects of this family were for the most part included in the genus Musca, Linn., by the older authors. The com-

mon house-fly, *M. domestica*, is a familiar example of this family.

MUS'CLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *musculus*, a muscle, and a little *mouse;* G. *muschel;* Gr. μυς, a mouse, and a muscle.] 1. In *anat.*, the muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibres or bundles of fibres inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. The muscles are susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and in a healthy state a part of the muscles are subject to the will, and are called *voluntary* muscles. But others, as the heart, the urinary bladder, the stomach, &c. which are of a muscular texture, and susceptible of contraction and dilatation, are not subject to the will, and are therefore called *involuntary* muscles. The red colour of the muscles is owing to the blood-vessels which they contain. The ends of the muscles are fastened to the bones which they move, and when they act in opposition to each other, they are called *antagonist*. Muscles are divided into the head, belly, and tail. The head is the part fixed on the immovable joint called its origin, and is usually tendinous; the belly is the middle fleshy part, which consists of the true muscular fibres; the tail is the tendinous portion inserted into the part to be moved, called the insertion; but in the tendon, the fibres are more compact than in the belly of the muscle, and do not admit the red globules.—2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus Mytilus; sometimes written *mussel*.

MUS'CLE BAND. *See* MUSCLE BIND.

MUS'CLE BIND, *n.* The name given to a stratum of imperfect ironstone and indurated shell, found in the Derbyshire and Yorkshire coal-fields. The shells resemble fresh-water muscles, and they are most abundant.

MUS'COID, *a.* [Gr. μοσχος and ειδος.] In *bot*, moss-like; resembling moss.

MUS'COID, *n.* A moss-like plant, flowerless, with a distinct stem having no vascular system, but often leaves.

MUSCOS'ITY, *n.* Mossiness.

MUSCOVA'DO, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *mascabado*, compounded of *mas*, more, but, and *acabado*, ended, finished. *Mascabado* is an adjective, signifying, further advanced in the process than when in sirup, or imperfectly finished; from *acabar*, to finish; *ad* and *cabo*, head, like Fr. *achever*.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called *molasses*. [This word is used either as a noun or an adjective; primarily an adjective.]

MUS'COVY-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck, *Anas moschata* of Linnæus, larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry yards; sometimes called the *Musk-duck*.

MUS'COVY-GLASS, *n.* Mica,—*which see.*

MUS'CULAR, *a.* [from *muscle.*] Pertaining to a muscle; as, *muscular* fibre.—2. Performed by a muscle; as, *muscular* motion, which is of three kinds, *voluntary*, *involuntary*, and *mixed*. The voluntary *motions* of the muscles are such as proceed from an immediate exertion of the active powers of the will, as in raising or depressing the arm, bending the knee, moving the tongue, &c. The *involuntary motions* are those which are performed by organs without any attention of the mind, as the contraction and dilation of the heart, arteries, veins, absorbents, stomach, intestines, &c. The *mixed motions* are those which are in part under the control of the will, but which ordinarily act without our being conscious of their acting, and are perceived in the muscles of respiration, the intercostals, the abdominal muscles, and the diaphragm.—3. Strong; brawny; vigorous; as, a *muscular* body or frame.

MUSCULAR'ITY, *n.* The state of being muscular.

MUS'CULARLY, *adv.* In a muscular manner; strongly.

MUS'CULITE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell.

MUS'CULOUS, *a.* [L. *musculosus.*] 1. Full of muscles.—2. Strong; brawny.—3. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.

MUSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *musa;* Gr. μουσα. *See* the Verb.] 1. Properly, song; but in usage, the deity or power of poetry. Hence poets in modern times, as in ancient, invoke the aid of the Muse or muses, or in other words, the genius of poetry.

> Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring,
> What *Muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope.*

2 Deep thought; close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence sometimes, absence of mind.

> As in great *muse*, no word to creature spake. *Spenser.*
> He was fill'd
> With admiration and deep *muse* to hear
> Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*

MUSE, *n.* One of the nine sister goddesses who in the heathen *mythology* were supposed to preside over poetry, painting, rhetoric, music, and generally over the *belles lettres* and liberal arts. [*See* MUSES.]

MUSE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *muser*, to loiter or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze, to stand idle; allied to this word probably are L. *musso* and *mussito*, to mutter or murmur, to demur, to be silent. The Greek μυζω signifies to press, or utter sound with the lips compressed. L. *mussitatio*. The word then primarily denotes what we call humming, to hum, as persons do when idle, or alone and steadily occupied.] 1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence.

> He *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*
> I *muse* on the works of thy hands; Ps. cxliii.

2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation, as not to observe passing scenes or things present.—3. To wonder.

> Do not *muse* at me.† *Shak.*

MUSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on.

MUSED, *pp.* Meditated; thought on.

MUSEFUL, *a.* Thinking deeply or closely; thoughtful; silently.

> Full of *museful* mopings. *Dryden*

MUSEFULLY, *adv.* Thoughtfully.

MUSELESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry.

MUSER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind.

MUS'ES, *n.* [*See* the noun MUSE.] Certain fabulous deities among the pagans, who were supposed to preside over the arts and sciences; originally nymphs of inspiring fountains. Different accounts are given of their origin, and there is also a great difference in their names and attributes. They are generally reckoned nine in number; namely, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope.

MU'SET, *n.* The place through which the hare goes to relief; *a hunting term.*

MUSE'UM, *n.* [Gr. μουσειον, a place for the muses, or for study. A hill in ancient Athens, opposite the Acropolis, was called the *museum*, because a temple long stood there dedicated to the Muses.] A house or apartment appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to literature, art, science, or natural history; a cabinet of curiosities; a collection of objects in natural history. Every city on the Continent, and almost every considerable town, has its public *museum*. The most famous are in Italy.

MUSH, *n.* [G. *mus*, pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water.

MUSH'ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, the white mushroom, from *mousse*, moss, or the same root, bearing the sense of softness or nap.] 1. The common name of numerous cryptogamian plants of the nat. order of Fungi. Some of them are esculent, others poisonous. The species of mushroom usually cultivated is the *Agaricus campestris*, or catable agaric, well known for its excellence as an ingredient in sauces. The term mushroom is applied to all firm fleshy species of the genus Agaricus whether edible or not.—*Mushroom spawn*, a term applied to the substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embodied, which to the naked eye has the appearance of whitish mouldiness, and which is in reality the flocculent subterranean stem, while the mushroom itself is the fruit. Mushrooms grow on dunghills and in moist rich ground, and often spring up in a short time.

> The origin of man, in the view of the atheist, is the same with that of the *mushroom*. *Dwight.*

2 † An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life.

MUSH'ROOM, *a.* Made of mushrooms; as, *mushroom* catsup, a kind of sauce or condiment, used with meats.—2. Of a transitory or trashy nature; as, a *mushroom* nobility; *mushroom* literature, &c.

MUSH'ROOM-STONE, *n.* A fossil or stone that produces mushrooms; the Lyncurius.

MU'SIC, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *musica;* Gr. μουσικη: Fr. *musique*. *See* MUSE.] 1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. Music is *vocal* or *instrumental*. *Vocal* music is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. *Instrumental* music is that produced by one or more instruments.

> By *music* minds an equal temper know. *Pope.*

2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony.

> What *music* and dancing and diversions and songs are to many in the world, that prayers and devotions and psalms are to you. *Law.*

3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies,

and relations of sounds to each other. This may be called *speculative* or *theoretical* music.—4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. This is *practical* music or composition. —5. Order: harmony in revolutions: as, the *music* of the spheres.—*Music of the spheres*, the harmony supposed by the ancients to be produced by the accordant movements of the celestial orbs.

MU'SICAL, *a.* Belonging to music; as, *musical* proportion; a *musical* instrument.—2. Producing music or agreeable sounds; as, a *musical* voice.—3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear; as, *musical* sounds or numbers.—*Musical proportion*, or harmonical proportion. [*See* HARMONICAL.]—*Musical numbers*, the numbers 2, 3, and 5 together with their composites. They are so called because all the intervals of music may be expressed by such numbers.—*Musical glasses*, a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets, resembling finger glasses, which are tuned by filling them more or less with water, and played upon by a gentle and rapid action of the finger, previously moistened, upon their edges.

MU'SICALLY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MU'SICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MU'SIC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

MUSI''CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the science of music, or one that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

MU'SIC-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches music.

MUSING, *ppr.* Meditating in silence.

MUSING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

MUSINGLY, *adv.* By musing; in a musing way.

MUSK, *n.* [L. *muscus*; Gr. μόσχος, musk, and moss; Fr. and Arm. *musc*; W. *mwsg*. The latter, Owen derives from *mws*, which as a noun signifies something that shoots out, effluvia, and as an adjective, of a strong scent. The Arabic word coinciding with these is found under *masaka*, to hold or contain, and the name is interpreted to signify both the follicle containing the matter, and the substance contained.] A strong-scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk or musk-deer, (*Moschus*



Musk Deer (Moschus moschiferus).

moschiferus,) an animal that inhabits the Asiatic Alps, especially the Altaic chain. This animal is a little more than three feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe, the fur is coarse, like that of the cervine race, but thick, erect, smooth, and soft. It has no horns, but the male has two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male, and has neither tusks nor follicle. The cyst of the male is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. This contains a clotted, oily, friable matter of a dark brown colour, which is the true musk, one of the strongest odours or perfumes in nature. We give the name to the substance and to the animal.

MUSK, *n.* Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower.

MUSK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

MUSK'-APPLE, *n.* A particular kind of apple.

MUS'KAT, *n.* A rich sweet wine made in the south of France of over-ripe Muscadine grapes.

MUSK'-CAT, *n.* The musk,—*which see.*

MUSK'-CHERRY, *n.* A kind of cherry.

MUSK'-DEER, *n.* The *Moschus moschiferus*, Linn. [*See* MUSK.]

MUSK'ET, *n.* [It. *moschetto*; Sp. *mosquete*; Fr. *mousquet*. It seems to be formed from Sp. *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] 1. A species of fire-arm used in war, and fired by means of a lighted match. This manner of firing was in use as late as the civil war in England. But the proper musket is no longer in use. The name, however, in common speech, is yet applied to fusees or fire-locks fired by a spring lock.—2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk.

MUSKETEER, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

MUSKE'TOE. *See* MOSQUITO.

MUSKETOON', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*. *See* MUSKET.] 1. A short thick musket, carrying five ounces of iron, or seven and a half of lead; the shortest kind of blunderbuss.—2. One who is armed with a musketoon.

MUSK'ETRY, *n.* Muskets in general, or their fire.

MUSK'INESS, *n.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk.

MUSK'MELON, *n.* [*musk* and *melon*.] A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.

MUSK'-ORCHIS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Herminium, the *H. monarchis*. [*See* HERMINIUM.]

MUSK'-OX, *n.* The *Ovibos moschatus*, a ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, which inhabits the country about Hud



Musk Ox (Ovibos moschatus).

son's Bay. It has large horns united at the skull, but turned downward on each side of the head. The hair of this animal is very long and fine.

MUSK'-PEAR, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.

MUSK'RAT, MUS'QUASH, *n.* An American animal, the *Fiber zibethicus*. It has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America is *musquash*, the Indian name.

MUSK'-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose; so called from its fragrance.

MUSK'-SEED, *n.* The seed of a plant of the genus Hibiscus.

MUSK'-THIS'TLE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Carduus, the *C. nutans*. [*See* CARDUUS, THISTLE.]

MUSK'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a species of tree of the genus Trichilia.

MUSK'Y, *a.* Having the odour of musk; fragrant.

MUS'LIN, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *mousseline*; It. *mussolina*, *mussolo*; Sp. *muselina* or *musulina*. This, if a compound word, is formed of Fr. *mousse*, moss, or its root, on account of its soft nap, and *lin*, flax. The opinion of Lunier that it is named from Moussoul, in Mesopotamia, is probably unfounded.] A sort of fine cotton cloth, which bears a downy knot on its surface.

MUS'LIN, *a.* Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* gown.

MUSLINET', *n.* A sort of coarse cotton cloth.

MUS'MON, MUS'IMON, *n.* An animal esteemed a species of sheep, described by the ancients as common in Corsica, Sardinia, and Barbary. Buffon considers it to be the sheep in a wild state.

MUS'NUD, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a throne or chair of state.

MUS'ROL, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle*, from *museau*, muzzle.] The nose band of a horse's bridle.

MUSS,† *n.* A scramble.

MUS'SEL, *n.* A fresh water bivalve shell of the genera Unio, Mytilus, &c. [*See* MUSCLE.]

MUS'SITE, *n.* [from the valley of Mussa, in Piedmont.] A variety of pyroxene of a greenish white colour, otherwise called diopside.

MUS'SULMAN, *n.* **MUSSULMANS**, *pl.* A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed. The word, it is said, signifies in the Turkish language a true believer.

MUS'SULMANISH, *a.* Mohammedan.

MUS'SULMANLY, *adv.* In the manner of Mussulmans.

MUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *most*; D. *moeten*, *moest*; G. *müssen*. It is used as an auxiliary verb, and has no variation to express person, time, or number. Its primary sense is probably to be strong or able, as it is rendered in Saxon; from pressing, straining.] 1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. It expresses both physical and moral necessity. A man *must* eat for nourishment, and he *must* sleep for refreshment. We *must* submit to the laws or be exposed to punishment. A bill in a legislative body *must* have three readings before it can pass to be enacted. —2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed. "Deacons *must* be grave;" "a bishop *must* have a good report of them that are without;" 1 Tim. iii.

MUST, *n.* [L. *mustum*; Sax. *must*; Fr. *moût*; D. and G. *most*; Heb. and Ch. חמץ, *chametz*, to ferment.] New wine;

wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.

MUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *moisi*, mouldy; Ir. *musgam*, to be musty. Qu. W. *mws*, of a strong scent.] To make mouldy and sour.

MUST, *v. i.* To grow mouldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

MUS'TAC, *n.* A small tufted monkey.

MUSTA'CHES, *n.* [Fr. *moustaches*; Sp *mostacho*, a whisker; It. *mostacchio*; Gr. μυσταξ, the upper lip, and the hair growing on it.] Long hair on the upper lip. The singular is *mustachio*.

MUS'TARD, *n.* [It. *mostarda*; Fr. *moutarde*; Arm. *mustard*; W. *mwstarz*; *mws*, that has a strong scent, and *tarz*, a breaking out.] The common name of several British plants of the genus Sinapis. Class and order Tetradynamia siliquosa, Linn., nat. order Cruciferæ. The seeds of the *S. alba* and *S. nigra*, white and common mustard, when ground and freed from husks, form the well-known condiment of the shops. The tender leaves are used as a salad, and the seeds of *S. nigra* are used as a stimulant to



Mustard (Sinapis nigra).

the soles of the feet in fevers, and are applied to various parts of the skin as a rubefacient. The seeds when powdered and mixed with vinegar form a well-known pungent condiment in daily use.—*Oil of mustard*, an essential oil obtained from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra*. It is very pungent to the taste and smell.

MUSTEE', **MESTEE'**, *n.* In the *West Indies*, a person of a mixed breed

MUSTEL'IDÆ, *n.* A family of quadrupeds, comprehending the otters, skunks, polecats, and weasels. The genus Mustela, which formerly comprehended all these animals, is now restricted to the true weasels.

MUS'TELINE, *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.] Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the genus Mustela; as, a *musteline* colour; the *musteline* genus.

MUS'TER, *v. t.* [G. *mustern*, D. *monsteren*, Sw. *mönstra*, Dan. *mynstrer*, to muster; It. *mostrare*, Sp. and Port. *mostrar*, Fr. *montrer*, L. *monstro*, to show. Either *n* has been lost in some of these languages, or it is not radical in the Latin.] Properly, to collect troops for review, parade, and exercise; but in general, to collect or assemble troops, persons, or things. The officers *muster* their soldiers regularly; they *muster* all their forces. The philosopher *musters* all the wise sayings of the ancients.

MUS'TER, *v. i.* To assemble; to meet in one place; as soldiers.

MUS'TER, *n.* [It. and Port. *mostra*, a show or muster; Sp. *muestra*, a pattern, a model, a *muster*-roll; G. *muster*, a pattern, a sample; L. *monstrum*, a show or prodigy.] 1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms to see if they be complete and in good order; to take an account of their numbers, the condition they are in, viewing their arms and accoutrements.—2. A register or roll of troops mustered.

> Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands. *Hooker.*

3. A collection, or the act of collecting.—*To pass muster*, to be approved or allowed.

MUS'TER-BOOK, *n.* A book in which forces are registered.

MUS'TERED, *pp.* Assembled, as troops for review.

MUS'TER-MÄSTER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. The chief officer of this kind is called *muster-master-general*.

MUS'TER-ROLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops in each company, troop, or regiment.

MUS'TILY, *adv.* [from *musty*.] Mouldily; sourly.

MUS'TINESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; mouldiness; damp foulness.

MUS'TY, *a.* [from *must*.] Mouldy; sour; foul and fetid; as, a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw; *musty* books.—2. Stale; spoiled by age.

> The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

3. Having an ill flavour; as, *musty* wine.—4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.

> That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison.*

MUTABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*; L. *mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis*, *muto*, to change.] 1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change; the quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential qualities.

> Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The state of habitually or frequently changing.—3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will; inconstancy; instability; as, the *mutability* of opinion or purpose.

MU'TABLE, *a.* [It. *mutabile*; L. *mutabilis*, from *muto*, to change, W. *mudaw*. *See* MEW.] 1. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities, or nature. Almost every thing we see on earth is *mutable*; substances are *mutable* in their form, and we all know by sad experience how *mutable* are the conditions of life.—2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change. Our opinions and our purposes are *mutable*.

MU'TABLENESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.

MUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.] 1. The act or process of changing.—2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

> The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

2. *Mutation*, in the *ancient music*, is applied to the changes or alterations which happen in the order of the sounds composing the melody.

Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The things being changed that ought to be changed.

MUTCH, *n.* [Teut. *mutse*.] A cap or coif; a woman's head dress. [*Scotch*]

MUTCH'KIN, *n.* [Qu. *metikan*, from Teut. *meten*, to measure, and *kan*, a vessel.] A liquid measure formerly used in Scotland, containing four gills, and forming the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

MUTE, *a.* or *adv.* [L. *mutus*; W. *mud*; Fr. *muet*; Ir. *muite*.] 1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. *Mute* may express temporary silence; or permanent inability to speak.

> To the *mute* my speech is lost. *Dryden.*

In this phrase, it denotes unable to utter words. More generally, it denotes temporarily silent; as, all sat *mute*.

> All the heavenly choir stood *mute*. *Milton.*

2. Uttering no sound; as, *mute* sorrow.—3. Silent; not pronounced; as, a *mute* letter.

MUTE, *n.* In *law*, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead. In a general sense, a person who cannot speak, or who has not the use of speech.—2. In *gram.*, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice. Mutes are of two kinds, *pure* and *impure*. The *pure mutes* instantly and entirely intercept the voice, as *k*, *p*, and *t*, in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et*. The *impure mutes* intercept the voice less suddenly, as the articulations are less close. Such are *b*, *d*, and *g*, as in the syllables *eb*, *ed*, *eg*.—3. In *music*, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds.—4. A mute character in a play.—5. An attendant at a funeral.—6. One that cannot or will not speak.

MUTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir*.] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

MUTE, *n.* The dung of fowls.

MUTELY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds.

MUTENESS, *n.* Silence, forbearance of speaking.

MU'TILATE, *v. t.* [L. *mutilo*, probably from the root of *meto*, to cut off; Fr. *mutiler*; It. *mutilare*.] 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. To cut off the hand or foot is to *mutilate* the body or the person.—2. To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any important part, as of a statue or building.—3. To retrench, destroy, or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer or the orations of Cicero.

> Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

MU'TILATED, *pp.* Deprived of a limb or of an essential part.

MU'TILATED, **MU'TILATE**, *a.* In *bot.*, the reverse of *luxuriant*; not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous; *applied to flowers*.

MU'TILATING, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.

MUTILA'TION, *n.* [L. *mutilatio*.] 1. The act of mutilating; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.—2. *Mutilation* is a term of very general import, applied to bodies, to statues, to buildings, and to writings; but appropriately, it denotes the retrenchment of a human limb or member, and particularly of the male organs of generation.

MU'TILATOR, *n.* One who mutilates.

MU'TILOUS, *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect.

MU'TINE, a mutineer, and *Mutine*, to mutiny, are not in use.

MUTINEER, *n*. [*See* MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination.

MU'TING, *n*. The dung of fowls.

MU'TINOUS, *a*. Turbulent; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority.—2. Seditious. [*See* MUTINY.]

MU'TINOUSLY, *adv*. In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority or due subordination in military or naval service.

MU'TINOUSNESS, *n*. The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men.

MU'TINY, *n*. [Fr. *mutin*, refractory, stubborn; *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms: *mutinerie*, mutiny: Sp. *motin*, a mutiny; *amotinar*, to excite rebellion; It. *mutinare*, to mutiny; D. *muiten*, mutiny, and as a verb, to mutiny, and to *mew*, to moult or cast the feathers, coinciding with the Fr. *muer*, Eng. to *mew*; G. *meuterey*, mutiny, and *mausen*, to mew or moult; Dan. *mytterie*; Sw. *mytteri*, mutiny; Arm. *muza*, to mew or moult. We see that these words, *mutiny* and *mew*, are from the same root as L. *muto* to change, W. *mudaw*, which is radically the same word as L. *moto*, to move. *Mutiny* is formed from the French *mutin*, a derivative word, and *mew* from the root or verb. So *motin*, in Spanish, is a derivative, while *muda*, change, and Port. *mudar*, to change feathers, are directly from the verb; Eth *mit*, to turn; Ar. *matau*, to move or drive, or *mata*, to drive.] An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers or opposition to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries, the acts which constitute mutiny are multiplied and defined; and acts of individuals, amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers, are declared to be mutiny. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt toward officers, or disobedience of commands, is, by the British Mutiny Act, declared to be mutiny. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.—*Mutiny act*, a series of regulations which from year to year are enacted by the British legislature for the government of the military force of the country. *Note.*—In good authors who lived a century ago, *mutiny* and *mutinous* were applied to insurrection and sedition in civil society. But these words are now applied exclusively to soldiers and seamen.

MU'TINY, *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service; to excite or attempt to excite opposition to the lawful commands of military and naval officers; to commit some act which tends to bring the authority of officers into contempt, or in any way to promote insubordination.

MUT'TER, *v. i.* [L. *mutio*, *muttio*, and *musso*, *mussito*; allied perhaps to *muse*, – *which see*.] 1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur.

> Meantime your filthy foreigner will stare,
> And *mutter* to himself. *Dryden.*

2. To sound with a low rumbling noise.

> Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls. *Pope.*

MUT'TER, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low murmuring voice.

> Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness; Is. lix.
> They in sleep will *mutter* their affairs *Shak*

MUT'TER, *n*. Murmur; obscure utterance.

MUT'TERED, *pp*. Uttered in a low murmuring voice.

MUT'TERER, *n*. A grumbler; one that mutters.

MUT'TERING, *ppr*. Uttering with a low murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring.

MUT'TERING, *n*. A murmuring; a grumbling.

MUT'TERINGLY, *adv*. With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUT'TON, *n*. (mut'n.) [Fr. *mouton*, for *moulton*; W. *mollt*, a wether. Qu. Gr. μυλλον.] 1. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.—2 A sheep. [*But this sense is now obsolete or ludicrous.*]

MUT'TONFIST, *n*. A large red brawny hand.

MU'TUAL, *a*. [Fr. *mutuel*; L. *mutuus*, from *muto*, to change.] Reciprocal; interchanged; each acting in return or correspondence to the other: given and received. *Mutual* love is that which is entertained by two persons each for the other; *mutual* advantage is that which is conferred by one person on another, and received by him in return So we say, *mutual* assistance, *mutual* aversion.

> And, what should most excite a *mutual* flame
> Your rural cares and pleasures are the same *Pope.*

Mutual instruction, the name given to that arrangement of schools by which the more able scholars in every class assist and superintend their fellow pupils. The object of this system is to carry on schools chiefly by means of the scholars themselves, and to instruct a large number of pupils at once with little expense. The young teachers are called monitors, and the arrangement is generally termed the monitorial system.—*Mutual contract*, in *Scots law*, an engagement entered into by two or more persons, by which a reciprocal obligation is raised; the one party being bound to give or do, or abstain from doing something, in return for something to be given or done, or abstained from by the other party.—*Mutual entails*, entails executed by two persons in favour of each other. In this case, neither of the entails, when executed, is revocable without the consent of both parties.

MUTUAL'ITY, *n*. Reciprocation; interchange.

MU'TUALLY, *adv*. Reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

> The tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another. *Holder.*

Note.—*Mutual* and *mutually* properly refer to two persons or their intercourse; but they may be and often are applied to numbers acting together or in concert.

MUTUA'TION, *n*. [L. *mutuatio*.] The act of borrowing. [*Lit. us.*]

MU'TULE, *n*. [Fr. *mutule*.] In *arch.*, an ornament in the Doric cornice, answering to the modillion in the Corinthian, but differing from it in form, being a square block from which the guttæ depend.

MU'TUUM, *n*. [L. *mutuus-a-um*, that is, borrowed or lent.] In *Scots law*, that contract by which a loan of such things as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation; such as corn, wine, money, or the like; and as to which therefore the obligation on the borrower is to restore as much, and of the same kind, quality, and value, as he received.

MUX, *n* [for *much*.] Dirt.

MUX'Y, *a*. Dirty; gloomy.

MUZ'ZLE, *n*. [Fr. *museau*, muzzle or snout; Arm. *musell*; probably from the root of *mouth*.] 1. The mouth of a thing: the extreme or end for entrance or discharge; applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a common fusee or pistol, or of a bellows.—2. A fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting.

> With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating.

> Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn; Deut. xxv.

2. To fondle with the mouth close. [*Low*.]—3. To restrain from hurt.

> My dagger *muzzled*. *Shak.*

MUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To bring the mouth near.

> The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *L'Estrange.*

MUZ'ZLED, *pp*. Fastened by the mouth to prevent biting or eating. In *her.*, a term applied to a bear, dog, or other animal whose mouth is banded or tied up so as to prevent biting.

MUZ'ZLE-LASHINGS, *n*. In *ships of war*, two and a half inch ropes, about four or five fathoms in length, used to lash the muzzles of guns so as to confine them to the upper part of the ports.

MUZ'ZLE-RING, *n*. The metallic ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece.

MUZ'ZLING, *ppr*. Fastening the mouth.

MU'ZY,† *a*. [from *muse*.] Absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy.

MY, *pronom. adj.* [contracted from *migen*, *mine*. *Me* was originally *mig*, and the adjective *migen*. So in L. *meus*. *See* MINE.] Belonging to me; as, this is *my* book. Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant; but we now say, *my* book; *my* own book; *my* old friend. *Mine* is the possessive absolute of *my*; as, this book is *mine*.

MYCE'LIA, *n. plur.*; *sing.* MYCELIUM. [Gr. μυκης, a fungus.] The young flocculent filaments of fungi.

MYKOMELI'NIC ACID, *n*. An acid discovered by Wöhler and Liebig. It is a product of the decomposition of alloxan by ammonia.

MYN'CHEN, *n*. [Sax. *mynchen*.] A nun.

MYN'CHERY, *n*. The Saxon name for a nunnery.

MYN'HEER, *n*. [D. my lord or master.] A Dutchman

MYOGRAPH'ICAL, *a*. [*See* MYOGRAPHY.] Pertaining to a description of the muscles.

MYOG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who describes the muscles of animals.

MYOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, a muscle, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the muscles of the body.

MYOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* MYOLOGY.] Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, muscle; and λογος, discourse.] A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body.

MYO'MANCY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, a mouse, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination, or method of foretelling future events by means of mice.

MY'OPE, or **MY'OPS**, *n.* [Gr. μυωψ, μυω to shut, and ωψ, the eye.] A short-sighted person.

MY'OPY, or **MYO'PIA**, *n.* Short-sightedness; near-sightedness. A person is considered near-sighted who cannot see distinctly at twenty inches. The term is also applied to the exercise of vision at shorter distances than usual. The proximate cause is the adunation of the rays of light in a focus before they reach the retina in consequence of too great a convexity of the cornea.

MYOSO'TIS, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* SCORPION-GRASS.]

MYOT'OMY, *n.* [from μυς, a muscle, and τεμνω, to cut.] The anatomy of the muscles.

MYR'IAD, *n.* [Gr. μυριας, from μυριος, extreme, innumerable; W. *myr*, that is, infinite, fluctuating, ants, emmets; *myrz*, infinity, a myriad, ten thousand. Here we see the origin of the Gr. μυρμος, μυρμηξ, an ant, so named from numbers or motion. [*See* FERVENT.] 1. The number of ten thousand.—2. An immense number, indefinitely. [*In the first sense, little used.*]

MYRIAGRAM'ME, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and γραμμα, a gramme or grain.] In *Fr., metrology*, a weight of ten thousand grammes, or about 22$\frac{1}{10}$ lbs.

MYRIAM'ETRE, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and μετρον, measure.] In the legal system of French measures, the length of ten thousand metres, equal to two mean leagues of the ancient measure, or 6.213825 statute miles. [*See* KILOMETRE.]

MY'RIAPODS, or **MYRIA'PODA**, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and πους, ποδος, a foot.] A class of insects, commonly called *Centipedes*, possessing a number of feet, from six to some hundreds. The myriapods in general resemble little serpents, their feet being closely approximated to each other throughout the whole extent of the body. This class is divided into two orders, the *chilognathans* and the *chilopodans*.

MYR'IARCH, *n.* [Gr μυρια, ten thousand, and αρχος, chief.] A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

MYR'IARE, *n.* [Gr. μυρια and *are*, L. *area*.] A French linear measure of ten thousand ares, or 100,000 square metres.

MYRICA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of apetalous exogens, common in the temperate parts of the world, especially North America and the Cape of Good Hope. The typical genus of this order is Myrica, of which *M. gale* or *Dutch myrtle* is a native of Great Britain. From the fruit of *M. cerifera*, the wax or candleberry myrtle, a native of the United States, is obtained abundance of wax; and the bark of its root is stimulant and astringent. The order also contains a few other genera.



Candleberry or Wax Myrtle (Myrica cerifera).

MYR'ICINE, *n.* One of the two substances of which wax is composed, the other being *cerine*. Myricine is the matter left undissolved when wax is boiled with alcohol. It constitutes from 20 to 30 per cent. of the weight of bees' wax, and is a grayish-white solid.

MYRIOL'ITRE, *n.* [Gr. μυριοι and λιτρα, a pound.] A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand litres, or ten kilolitres. [*See* KILOLITRE.]

MYRIOPHYL'LUM, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* WATER MILFOIL.]

MYRIORA'MA, *n.* [Gr. μυριας, ten thousand, and ὁραμα, view.] A sort of landscape kaleidoscope invented by Brés of Paris, and improved by Clark of London. It is a movable picture, capable of forming an almost endless variety of picturesque scenes, by means of several fragments or sections of landscapes on cards, which may be placed together in numberless combinations.

MYRIOSPERM'INE, *n.* According to Richter, one of the two distinct oils of which the Oil of Balsam of Peru is composed, the other being termed by him *myroxiline*. These oils are separated by agitation with alcohol. Myriospermine is nearly colourless, and possesses a great refractory power.

MYRISTICA'CEÆ, *n.* [from *myristica*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of arborescent exogens, inhabiting the tropics. The bark generally abounds in an acrid juice, which is viscid and stains red; the aril and albumen of *Myristica moschata*, the former known under the name of *mace*, and the latter of *nutmeg*, are important aromatics, abounding in a fixed oil of a consistence analogous to fat.

MYR'MIDON, *n.* [Gr. μυρμιδων, a multitude of ants; W. *myr*.] Primarily, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy. Hence the name came to signify a soldier of a rough character, a desperate soldier or ruffian.

MYRMIDO'NIAN, *a.* Like or pertaining to myrmidons.

MYROB'ALAN, *n.* [L. *myrobalanum*; Gr. μυροβαλανος, μυρον, unguent, and βαλανος, a nut.] A dried fruit which is a drupe, brought from the East Indies, of several sorts, all slightly purgative and astringent, but not now used in medicine. They are the produce of several species of Terminalia, and of one species at least of Phyllanthus. The term *Myrobalan*, then, comprehends several different fruits.

MYROSPER'MUM PERUIFERUM, *n.* A species of Myrospermum, the Quinquino of Peru, a tree which produces a fragrant resin, in much use for burning as a perfume and for medicinal purposes, called the Balsam of Tolu. Both it and the Balsam of Peru are said to be also produced by *Myrospermum toluiferum*.

MYRRH, *n.* (mer.) [L. *myrrha*; Gr. μυῤῥα or σμυρνα: Fr. *myrrhe*; Arabic, from *marra*, to be bitter.] The gummy resinous exudation of *Balsamodendron*



Myrrh (Balsamodendron myrrha).

myrrha, a plant of the nat. order Terebinthaceæ. It is a healing stimulant.

MYR'RHINE, *a.* [L. *myrrhinus*.] Made of the myrrhine stone, or of fluor spar. [*See* MURRINE.]

MYR'RHIS, *n.* A genus of plants, one species of which exists in Britain. The *M. odorata* or *Sweet cicely* is sweet and aromatic, and its seeds are used in the north of England for fuming furniture. Class and order Pentandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Umbelliferæ.

MYR'TIFORM, *a.* [L. *myrtus*, myrtle, and *form*.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

MYR'TLE, *n.* [L. *myrtus*; Gr. μυρτος.] A plant of the genus Myrtus, of several species. The common myrtle rises with a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high. Its branches form a close full head, closely garnished with oval lanceolate leaves. It has numerous small, pale flowers from the axillas, singly on each footstalk. The myrtle has been celebrated from remote antiquity on account of its fragrance and the beauty of its evergreen foliage, and by different nations was consecrated to various religious purposes.

MYR'TLE-BERRY, *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

MYR'TLE-WAX, *n.* A concrete oil, or vegetable wax, the product of the *Myrica cerifera*, more commonly known by the name of *Candleberry myrtle*.

MYRTA'CEÆ, *n.* The myrtle tribe. An extensive and important nat. order of polypetalous exogens inhabiting warm countries, and in all cases either shrubs or trees. The spices, cloves, and pimento are produced by some species; the fruits called guava, jamrosade, and rose-apples are yielded by others.

MY'RUS, *n.* A species of sea-serpent, of the anguilliform kind.

MYSELF', *pron.* A compound of *my* and *self*, used after I, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, I *myself* will do it;

I have done it *myself*.—2. In the objective case, the reciprocal of I. I will defend *myself*.—3. It is sometimes used without I, particularly in poetry.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour. *Addison.*

MYSTAGOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

MYSTAGOGUE, *n.* (mys'tagog.) [Gr. μυστης, one initiated in mysteries, and αγωγος, a leader.] 1. One who interprets mysteries.—2. One that keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers.

MYSTE'RIAL, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma.

MYS'TERIARCH, *n.* [Gr. μυστηριον, mystery, and αρχος, chief.] One presiding over mysteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS, *a.* [*See* MYSTERY.] Obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood. The birth and connections of the Man with the Iron Mask in France are *mysterious*, and have never been explained.—2. In *religion*, obscure; secret; not revealed or explained; hidden from human understanding, or unintelligible; beyond human comprehension. Applied to the divine counsels and government, the word often implies something awfully obscure; as, the ways of God are often *mysterious*.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Obscurely; enigmatically.—2. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder.—2. Artful perplexity.

MYS'TERIZE, *v. t.* To express in enigmas.

MYS'TERIZED, *pp.* Expressed enigmatically.

MYS'TERIZING, *ppr.* Expressing in enigmas.

MYS'TERY, *n.* [L. *mysterium*, Gr. μυστηριον, a secret. This word in Greek is rendered also *murium latibulum*; but probably both senses are from that of hiding or shutting; Gr. μυω, to shut, to conceal.] 1. A profound secret; something wholly unknown or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; such as the *mystery* attending the authorship of Junius' Letters.—2. In *religion*, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man.—3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. In this sense, *mystery* often conveys the idea of something awfully sublime or important; something that excites wonder.

Great is the *mystery* of godliness; 1 Tim iii.

Having made known to us the *mystery* of his will; Eph. i.

We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery*; 1 Cor. ii.

4. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.—5. A kind of ancient dramatic representation with characters and events drawn from sacred history.—6. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others. [The word in the latter sense has been supposed to have a different origin from the foregoing, viz. Fr. *metier*, Norm. *mestier*, business, trade, occupation, as if from Norm. *mestie*, master. But this is probably incorrect.]—7. A kind of old play. In *the religion of the Greeks and Romans*, the term *mysteries* was applied to those rites and doctrines which were kept secret from the mass of the people, and only communicated to a chosen few. In the *New Testament*, the word is applied to things which are kept secret for a time and afterwards revealed, or to things which are kept secret from some persons, though they may be revealed to others; or, lastly, to things which, though not kept perfectly secret, are only made known by symbols.

MYS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *mysticus*; Gr.
MYS'TICAL, } μυστικος.] 1. Obscure; hid; secret.—2. Sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension.

God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*

3. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as, *mystic* dance; *mystic* Babylon. The mystic sense of scripture, according to some commentators, is divided into three kinds, the first corresponding to faith, and called allegorical; the second to hope, called anagogical; and the third to charity, called the tropological sense. In this sense the term *mystic* is opposed to *literal*.

MYS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

MYS'TICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYS'TICISM, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine. A word of very vague signification, applied for the most part indiscriminately to all those views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a more direct communication between man and his Maker, not through the medium of the senses, but through the inward perception of the mind, than that which is afforded us through revelation.—2 The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime, and perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain that they hold immediate intercourse with the divine Spirit.

MYS'TICS, *n.* A religious sect who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

MYS'TIFICATION, *n.* The act of rendering any thing mysterious.

MYS'TIFIED, *pp.* Covered with mystery.

MYS'TIFY, *v. t.* To involve in mystery.

MYS'TIFYING, *ppr.* Covering with mystery.

MYTH, *n.* [Gr. μυθος.] A fable.

MYTH'IC, } *a.* [from Gr μυθος, a
MYTH'ICAL, } fable.] Fabulous.

MYTHOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Gr. μυθος and γραφω.] A composer of fables.

MYTHOLOG'IC, } *a.* [*See* MYTH-
MYTHOLOG'ICAL, } OLOGY.] Relating to mythology; fabulous.

MYTHOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a way suited to the system of fables.

MYTHOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology, or explains the fables of the ancient pagans.

MYTHOL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

MYTHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. μυθος, a fable, and λογος, discourse.] A system of fables or fabulous opinions and doctrines respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world or to influence the affairs of it.

MY'THOPLASM, *n.* A narration of mere fable.

MYTIL'IDÆ, *n.* A family of marine conchifers, of which the genus Mytilus, Linn., is the type.

MYT'ILITE, *n.* [Gr. μυτιλος, a kind of shell.] In *geol.*, a petrified mussel or shell of the genus Mytilus.

MY'TILUS, *n.* The mussel; a genus of acephalous testaceous molluscs. The Mytilus is a littoral shell moored to rocks, stones, crustaceans, &c. The common edible mussel (*M. edulis*) is an example.

MYX'INE, *n.* A genus of cyclostomous fishes, remarkable for their mucous slippery integument. The fish called the *hag* or *borer* (*M. glutinosa*) is a species and a native of our northern seas. It is found in the bodies of other fishes, especially the cod and haddock.

MYX'ON, *n.* [Gr. μυξος.] A fish of the mullet species.

N

N IS the fourteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter; the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after *m* is silent or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn*. N, among *the ancients*, was a numeral letter signifying 900, and with a stroke over it, N̄, 9000. Among *the lawyers*, N. L. stood for *non liquet*, the case is not clear. As an abbreviation, N stands for north; No. for *Numero*, number; N.S. for new style; N.B. for *Nota Bene*, note well; N.P. for *notary public*, &c.

NAB, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock. [*Local.*]

NAB, *v. t.* [Sw. *nappa*; G. and D. *knappen*. *See* KNAP.] To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; *a word little used and only in low language*.

NAB'BED, *pp.* Caught suddenly

NAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

NA'BOB, *n.* [A corruption of the Hindustani *nawâb*, from *naib*, a deputy.] The title of the governor of a province or commander of an army in India, under the Mogul empire. The nabob

was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under the *soubahs* or viceroys. The term, however, has become proverbial in England to signify a person who has acquired great wealth in our Indian possessions, and lives in eastern splendour.

NA'CARAT, *n.* [Sp. *nacar*, mother of pearl.] A term applied to a pale red colour with an orange cast. The nacarat of Portugal is a crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by ladies, to give their countenances a roseate hue.

NA'CRE, *n.* [Sp. *nacar;* Fr. *nacre.*] Mother of pearl; the inner part of the shell of the pearl muscle. [*See* MOTHER OF PEARL, and PEARL.]

NA'CREOUS, *a.* [*See* NACRE.] Having a pearly lustre; reflecting iridescent light; as, the surface of a shell, such as the *haliotis* or sea-ear, *anodon* or fresh-water muscle.

NA'CRITE, *n* [*See* NACRE.] A rare mineral, called also talcite, consisting of scaly parts; glimmering, pearly, friable, with a greasy feel; the colour a greenish white. It usually occurs in mica slate, but is also found crystallized in granite. It occurs in four-sided prisms. It is a silicate of alumina and potassa, and is found in Wicklow in Ireland, and North America.

NA'DIR, *n.* [Ar. from *natara*, to be like, proportional, corresponding to, opposite.] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand. The *zenith* and *nadir* are the two poles of the horizon.

NA'DLE-STEIN, *n.* [G. *nadel* and *stein.*] Needle-stone; rutile.

NÆVE, *n.* [L. *nævus.*] A spot.

NÆ'VOSE, *a.* Spotted; freckled.

NÆ'VUS, *n.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish.—*Nævus maternus*, a mother's mark, a mark on the skin of children, which is born with them, and which is said to be produced by the longing of the mother for particular things, or her aversion to them. These marks are of various kinds.

NAFE, NAFF, *n.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl.

NAG, *n.* A small horse; a horse in familiar language.—2. A paramour; *in contempt.*

NAG'GY, *a.* Contentious. [*Familiar.*]

NA'IA, or NA'JA, *n.* A name given by Laurenti to a genus of highly venomous serpents, the Uræus, and Aspis of Wagler. The *Naja haje* is the serpent described by the ancients under the



Naja haje.

name of the asp of Egypt, asp of Cleopatra, &c. Its habit of raising itself up, when approached, induced the ancient Egyptians to believe that it was the guardian of the fields it inhabited. Its colour is greenish bordered with brownish.

NAID, NA'IAD, *n. plur. Naiads;* classic *plur. Naiades.* [Gr. ναϊάδες, naiads, from ναω, to flow.] In *myth.*, a water nymph; a deity that presides over rivers and springs. The number of these deities was indefinite. They are represented as beautiful women with their heads crowned with rushes, and reclining against an urn from which water is flowing. The most beautiful of the naiads is said to have been Aigle.

NAI'ADES, *n.* In *bot.* aquatic plants, otherwise called *naiadæ*, and *fluviales.* They form a natural order of endogens remarkable for the simplicity of their organization. As they live constantly below water they have no epidermis, and therefore the leaves consist of nothing more than the central stratum of parenchyma or cellular tissue. They are inconspicuous ob'ects, inhabiting both fresh and salt water in all parts of the world. In this country the genera Potamogeton (pond-weed), Zostera or sea-wrack, and Zannichellia or horned-pond-weed are the most common.

NAI'ADES, or NAI'ADÆ, *n.* Lamarck's name for a family of fresh-water conchifers, comprising the genera Unio, Hyria, Anodonta (more cor-



Anodon fluviatilis.

rectly Anodon) and Iridina The North American rivers abound with this family. Many of the species produce brilliant and variously coloured nacre or mother of pearl.

NAIANT. *See* NATANT

NAIL, *n.* [Sax. *nægel;* Sw. G. and D. *nagel;* Dan. *nagle.* If the word was originally applied to a claw or talon, the primary sense may be to catch, or it may be a shoot.] 1. The claw or talon of a fowl or other animal.—2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes. The extremity of the nail is called the apex, the opposite end the *root* or *base*, and the white part near the latter, somewhat resembling a half-moon, *lunula.*—3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called *spikes;* and a long thin kind, with a flattish head, is called a *brad.* Nails are extensively used in building, and generally in the constructive arts. There are three leading distinctions of iron nails as respects the state of the metal from which they are prepared, namely, *wrought* or *forged* iron nails, *cut* or *pressed* iron nails. and *cast* iron nails. Of the wrought or forged nails there are about 300 sorts which receive different names, expressing for the most part the uses to which they are applied, as *hurdle, pail, deck, scupper, mop,* &c. Some are distinguished by names expressive of their form: thus, *rose, clasp, diamond,* &c., ind'cate the form of their heads, and *flat, sharp, spear,* &c., their points. The thickness of any specified form is expressed by the terms *fine, bastard, strong.* Nails are made both by hand and by machinery.—4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large broad head.—5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the 16th of a yard.—*On the nail,* in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money *on the nail.*—*To hit the nail on the head,* to hit or touch the exact point.

NAIL, *v. t.* To fasten with nails; to unite, close, or make compact with nails.—2. To stud with nails.

> The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

3. To stop the vent of a cannon; to spike.

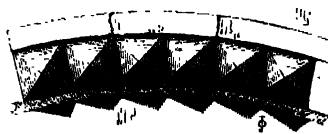
NAILED, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studded.

NAILER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

NAILERY, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

NAIL HEADED CHARACTERS. *See* under ARROW HEAD.

NAIL-HEADED MOULDING, *n.* In *arch.*, a species of moulding common in Norman buildings; and so named



Nail-headed Moulding.

from being formed by a series of projections resembling the heads of nails or square knobs.

NAILING, *ppr.* Fastening with nails; studding.

NAISSANT', *ppr.* A French term in blazon, signifying rising or coming forth. It is peculiarly applicable to a lion or any other animal issuing out of the midst of any ordinary or common charge, in distinction from *issuant*, which signifies issuing from the bottom.



Naissant.

NAIVE, *a.* [Fr.] In *painting, drawing,* and *sculpture,* lively, frank, ingenuous.

NAIVELY, *adv.* [Fr. *naïf*, from L. *nativus.*] With native or unaffected simplicity.

NAIVETE, NAIVTY *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness. A natural unreserved expression of sentiments and thoughts without regard to constitutional rules, and without weighing the construction which may be put upon the language or conduct.

NAJA HAJE, *n.* Viper or African asp. [*See* NAIA.]

NA'KED, *a.* [Sax. *nacod;* G. *nackt, nacht;* Ir. *nochte*, open, discovered; *nochduighe*, naked; *nochduighim*, to strip.] 1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on; as, a *naked* body, or a *naked* limb.—2. Unarmed; defenceless; open; exposed: having no means of defence or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury.

> Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords. *Addison.*

3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest; Heb. iv.—4. Destitute of worldly goods; Job i.—5 Exposed to shame and disgrace; Exod. xxxii.—6 Guilty and exposed to divine wrath; Rev. iii. —7. Plain; evident; undisguised; as, the *naked* truth.—8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. God requires of man something besides the *naked* belief of his being and his word.—9. Not inclosed in a pod or case; as, *naked* seeds of a plant.—10. In *bot.*, applied to flowers having no calices; seeds not inclosed in a pod or capsule; to stems without leaves; also to leaves when perfectly smooth, and quite destitute of hairs.—11. In *zool.*, applied to molluses, when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell.—12. In *arch.*, any continuous surface as opposed to the ornaments and projections which arise from it. Thus, *the naked of a wall* is the continuous surface of a wall as opposed to its projecting or ornamented parts.—13. Not assisted by glasses; as, the *naked* eye.

NA'KED FLOORING, *n.* In *carpentry*, the timber or framework on which the floor boarding is laid. It is distinguished into *single*, *double*, and *framed*. Single flooring consists of joists alone, bearing from wall to wall; double flooring is composed of three distinct tiers of joists called *binding*, *bridging*, and *ceiling* joists. Of these the binding joists are the strongest; they bear from wall to wall, and form the principal support of the floor. They are placed at about six feet apart. The bridging joists are carried by the binders and notched down on them; they are of much smaller size, are placed at short distances apart, and form the immediate support of the flooring boards. The ceiling joists range under the binders, and are notched on them and nailed to them. When it is of importance to lessen the depth or thickness of double flooring the ceiling joists are framed into the binders by what is called a chase-mortise. [*See* CHASE-MORTISE.] Framed flooring is that in which binding, bridging, and ceiling joists are used along with *girders* trussed or plain. The girders form the main support, the binders are made dependent on them by double tuck-tenons, and the bridging and ceiling joists are attached as before described.

NA'KEDLY, *adv.* Without covering.—2. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract.—3. Evidently.

NA'KEDNESS, *n.* Want of covering or clothing; nudity; barrenness.

Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the *nakedness* of his father; Gen. ix.

2. Want of means of defence.

Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land are ye come; Gen. xlii.

3. Plainness; openness to view.—*To uncover nakedness*, in *Scripture*, is to have incestuous or unlawful commerce with a female.

NA'KER. *See* NACRE.

NA'KIR, *n.* A wandering pain passing from one limb to another.

NALL, *n.* [Dan. *naal*, a needle.] An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use. [*Not us. or local.*]

NAM'BY-PAM'BY, *a.* Silly; stupid, raising contempt by prettiness; as, *namby-pamby* rhymes.

NAME, *n.* [Sax. *nama*; G. *name*; L. *nomen*; Gr. ὄνομα; Fr. *nom*; Sans and Hindoo, *nama*, *nom*. Qu. Heb. נאם, *nam*.] 1. That by which a thing is called; the sound or combination of sounds used to express an idea, or any material substance, quality, or act; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use, by which it may be vocally distinguished from other things. A name may be attached to an individual only, and is then *proper* or *appropriate*, as *John*, *Thomas*, *London*, *Paris*; or it may be attached to a species, genus, or class of things, as *sheep*, *goat*, *horse*, *tree*, *animal*, which are called *common names*, *specific* or *generic*, or *appellatives*. In the earlier state of society no individual had more than one name, but in a more advanced or refined period, one or more additional names were given in order to mark the different families to which individuals belonged, as well as to distinguish members of the same family from each other. To effect these objects, the ancient Romans generally used three names, the *prænomen*, answering to our Christian name, the *nomen*, which distinguished the *gens* or clan, and the *cognomen*, which distinguished the family and answered to our surname. The principle of the modern system of designation is this: to have one name for the individual, joined to a second name which is common to the family or race to which he belongs, the first being the Christian name, and the latter the surname. [*See* NOUN, SURNAME.] —2. The letters or characters written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.—3. A person.

They list with women each degenerate *name*. *Dryden.*

4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; as, a good *name*; a bad *name*.—5. Renown; fame; honour; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.

What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*

But in this sense, the word is often qualified by an epithet; as, a *great name*; a *mighty name*.—6. Remembrance; memory.

The Lord shall blot out his *name* from under heaven; Deut. xxix.

7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality; as, a friend in *name*; Rev. iii. —8. Authority; behalf; part; as, in the *name* of the people. When a man speaks or acts in the *name* of another, he does it by their authority or in their behalf, as their representative.—9. Assumed character of another.

Had forged a treason in my patron's *name*. *Dryden.*

10. In *Scripture*, the *name* of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honour and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself.—11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name; Deut. xxv.—12. In *gram.*, a noun.—*To call names*, to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations.—*To take the name of God in vain*, to swear falsely or profanely, or to use the name of God with levity or contempt; Exod. xx.—*To know by name*, to honour by a particular friendship or familiarity; Exod. xxxiii.—*Christian name*, the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.

NAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *naman*, *nemnan*, Goth *namnjan*, to call, to name, to invoke; G. *nennen*.] 1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to.

She *named* the child Ichabod; 1 Sam. iv.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work confusion *named*.
Milton.

2. To mention by name; to utter or pronounce the sound or sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.

Neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Ecclus.*

3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name.

Thou shalt anoint to me him whom I *name* to thee; 1 Sam. xvi.

4. To entitle.—*To name the name of Christ*, to make profession of faith in him; 2 Tim. iv.

NĀMED, *pp.* Called; denominated; designated by name.

NĀMELESS, *a.* Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; as, a *nameless* star.—2. He or that whose name is not known or mentioned.

NĀMELY, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.

For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

NĀMER, *n.* One that names or calls by name.

NĀMESAKE, *n.* One that has the same name as another.

NĀMING, *ppr.* Calling; nominating; mentioning.

NAN, a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative.

NANKEEN, *n.* [*Nankin*, a Chinese word.] A sort of cotton cloth usually of a yellow colour, imported from China, and taking its name from the city of Nankin, in which great quantities of it are made. The peculiar colour of these cloths is natural to the cotton (*gossypium religiosum*), of which they are made. White cloths of similar texture are imported from China, and these, to distinguish them from the yellow cloths, are called *white nankeens*. Nankeens are now imitated in most other countries where cotton goods are woven, but the quality is inferior to that of the Chinese.

NA'OS, *n.* [Gr. ναός, a temple.] The body of an ancient temple, sometimes but erroneously applied to the cella or interior. The space in front of the naos was called *pronaos*, a word which is hence frequently considered synonymous with portico, and the corresponding space at the rear of the naos was termed *posticum*.

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnappian*. Qu. its connection with *hnepan*, to lean, that is, to nod.] A short sleep or slumber.

NAP, *v. i.* To have a short sleep; to be drowsy.—2. To be in a careless, secure state.

NAP, *n.* [Sax *hnoppa*, nap; It. *nappa*, a tassel; Ar. *kinabon*.] 1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth.—2. The downy or soft hairy substance on plants.—3. A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill.

NAPE, *n.* [Sax. *cnæp* a knob; Ar. *kanaba*, to be hard or callous, whence a callus.] The prominent joint of the neck behind.

NA'PERY,† *n.* [Fr. *nappe*; It. *nappa*, *napperie*.] Linen for the table; table-cloths or linen cloth in general.

NAPH'EW, *n.* [L. *napus*, a turnip; Sax *cnæp*, a knob.] A plant. [*See* NAVEW.]

NAPH'THA, *n.* [L. Gr. Ch. Syr. and

Ar. from *nafata*, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry. In Amharic, *neft* or *nepht*, from this sense, signifies a gun or musket.] A variety of bitumen, thin, volatile, fluid, and inflammable, unctuous to the touch, and constantly emitting a strong odour. It is generally of a yellow colour, but may be rendered colourless by distillation. Its specific gravity is about 0.75. It is highly inflammable, igniting even on the approach of a lighted taper, and burning with a white smoky flame. It appears to be a compound of 36 of carbon with 5 of hydrogen, and is therefore a pure hydro-carbon. Springs of naphtha exist in many countries, particularly in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. The finest varieties are found on the shores of the Caspian. It may be obtained by the distillation of asphaltum from the Dead Sea, and of petroleum from Trinidad. A liquid very similar to naphtha is obtained by the distillation of coal-tar, and has sometimes been used in lamps. It is in great repute as a solvent for caoutchouc in making water-proof cloth.

NAPHTHAL'AMIDE, *n.* [*naphtha*, and L. *lamina*, a plate.] A compound formed by heating naphthalate of ammonia in a retort. Ammonia and water are then disengaged, and naphthalamide sublimes without leaving any residue. This substance is colourless, inodorous, and insipid. When strongly heated it boils, emitting vapour, which condenses in crystalline plates When heated to 250° it loses water, and is changed into naphthalamide.

NAPH'THALASE, *n.* A compound discovered by M. Laurent in 1835. It is prepared by mixing nitronaphthalase with about ten times its weight of lime, and heating the mixture in a retort.

NAPH'THALATE, *n.* A saline compound of naphthalic acid.

NAPHTHAL'IC ACID, *n.* A compound obtained from naphthaline by Laurent. It is white, brilliant, and in long feathery crystals, which are four-sided prisms. It consists of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen.

NAPH'THALINE, *n.* A substance formed during the destructive distillation of pit-coal for the production of gas. It is obtained by re-distilling the coal-tar. It is a white crystallizable substance consisting of hydrogen and carbon, heavier than water, and of a peculiar aromatic odour. It is extremely volatile, fusing at 176°, and its vapour condenses in large, white, flaky crystals. It burns with much smoke, and dissolves in alcohol and ether. It combines with sulphuric acid, forming two new compounds, namely, sulpha-naphthaline and sulpha-naphthalide.

NA'PIER'S BONES or **RODS**. Certain instruments invented by John Napier for performing some of the fundamental rules of arithmetic, by an easy mechanical process. They may be made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or any other convenient material. There are five of them, and the face of each is divided into nine equal parts, forming little squares, each part being subdivided by a diagonal line into two triangles. In these compartments or squares the numbers of the multiplication table are inserted, the units or right-hand figures being placed in the right-hand triangle, and the tens in the left.

NA'PIFORM, *a.* [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a turnip, swelled in the upper part, and becoming more slender below; as, a *napiform* root.

NAP'KIN, *n.* [Fr. *nappe*, cloth; of which *napkin* is a diminutive.] 1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.—2.† A handkerchief.

NAP'LESS, *a.* Without nap; threadbare.

NAP'LES-YELLOW, *n.* A fine yellow pigment prepared in Italy by a secret process. It is employed not only in oil painting, but also for porcelain and enamel. It has a fresh, brilliant, rich hue. Of late years chromate of lead has very much superseded it.

NAPOL'EONA. A remarkable genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Belvisiaceæ. The species are found in Africa. *N. imperialis* has a remarkably showy flower, resembling a passion-flower in the rings of its corolla. The stigma, with a fleshy cup surrounding it, resembles a crown.

NAP'PAL, *n.* Soap rock.

NAP'PINESS, *n.* The quality of being sleepy or inclined to take naps.—2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap; as on cloth.

NAP'PY, *a.* [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy; as, *nappy* beer.—2. Having abundance of nap or down on the surface.

NAP'TAKING, *a.* Taking naps.

NAP'TAKING, *n* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset when one is unprepared.

NARCE'IA, or **NAR'CEINE**, *n.* [Gr. νάρκη, torpor.] A vegeto-alkaline substance, contained in opium, and discovered by Pelletier in 1832. It is extracted from the brown mother liquors of morphia, or hydro-chlorate of morphia by a tedious process. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. It forms fine silky crystals, which have a metallic taste. It is inodorous, and has a slightly bitter taste. It is coloured blue by strong acids. Its medical virtues have not been ascertained.

NARCIS'SUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. νάρκισσος.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, mostly natives of Europe. Class and order Hexandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. The species are numerous, and from their hardiness, delicate shape, gay colours, and smell, have long been favourite objects of cultivation, especially the daffodil (*N. pseudo-narcissus*), the jonquil (*N. jonquilla*), polyanthus (*N. tazetta*), and white narcissus (*N. poeticus*). Some of the more hardy species, as the daffodil, white narcissus, and pale narcissus or primrose-peerless (*N. biflorus*), grow wild in our woods, and under our hedges, but the finer sorts are natives of more southern latitudes. The bulbs of *N. poeticus* have long been known as emetic, and a similar power exists in *N. tazetta* and *N. pseudo-narcissus*.

NARCO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. infra] The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous.

NARCOT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ναρκωτικος,
NARCOT'ICAL, } from ναρκοω, to render torpid.] In medicinal doses allaying morbid susceptibility, relieving pain, and producing sleep. In poisonous doses producing stupor, coma, and convulsions; and, if pushed to a sufficient extent, death.

NARCOT'IC, *n.* A medicine which, in medicinal doses, allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, if pushed far enough, death. Opium, hemlock, henbane, belladonna, aconite, camphor, digitalis, tobacco, alcohol, leopard's bane, and a variety of other substances, are narcotics.

NARCOT'ICALLY, *adv.* Operating after the manner of a narcotic.

NARCOT'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of inducing sleep.

NARCOT'ICNESS,† *n.* The quality of operating as a narcotic.

NAR'COTINE, *n.* A crystallized substance obtained by digesting the aqueous extract of opium in ether, and evaporating the ethereal solution. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium; but this has since been shown to reside more exclusively in *morphia*, and *narcotine* is possessed rather of stimulant qualities.

NARCOT'ICOACRID, *a.* In *med.*, the French form of the English term *acrid-narcotic;* a combination of acrid and narcotic properties.

NAR'COTISM, *n.* The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous. [*Lit us.*]

NARD, or **NARD'US**, *n.* [L. *nardus*, *nardum;* Gr. ναρδος: from the Arabic, Phenician, Syriac, or Persian, probably the latter.] 1. A plant usually called spikenard,



Nardostachys jatamansi.

spica nardi; highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. It is odorous or aromatic. The Nardostachys jatamansi is considered to be the true spikenard of the ancients, and is valued in India, not only for its aromatic scent, but also as a remedy in hysteria and epilepsy. It belongs to the nat. order Valerianaceæ. [*See* SPIKENARD.]—2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

NARDINE, *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.

NARD'US, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Triandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Gramineæ. The *N. stricta*, or mat-grass, is a British plant growing abundantly in moors and heaths, and flowering in July. It is a grass of simple structure, and grows in short tufts, so coarse and rigid that cattle seldom eat it

NARE,† *n.* [L. *naris*.] The nostril.

NAR'RABLE,† *a.* [L. *narrabilis* *See* NARRATE.] That may be related, told, or narrated.

NAR'RATE, *v. t* [L. *narro;* It. *narrare;* Sp. *narrar;* Fr. *narrer*.] 1. To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event or

transaction, or any series of incidents. —2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history. We never say, to *narrate* a sentence, a sermon or an oration, but we *narrate* a story, or the particular events which have fallen under our observation, or which we have heard related.

NAR'RATED, *pp.* Related; told.

NAR'RATING, *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.

NARRA'TION, *n.* [L. *narratio.*] 1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital. —2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing, of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events. —3. In *oratory*, that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.

NAR'RATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *narratif.*] 1. Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account.—2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.

But wise through time, and *narrative* with age. *Pope.*

NAR'RATIVE *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative.* *Tatler.*

Narrative of a deed, in *Scots law*, that part of a deed which describes the granter, and the person in whose favour the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting.

NAR'RATIVELY, *adv.* By way of narration, story, or recital.

NARRA'TOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions.

NAR'RATORY, *a.* Giving an account of events.

NAR'ROW, *a.* [Sax. *nearu, nearo, nearu, nearew.* It may be this word and *near* are contracted by the loss of *g*, W. *nig*, narrow, strait; *nigiaw* to narrow; for the D. has *naauw*, narrow, close, G. *genau*, with a prefix. In this case, the word belongs to the root of *nigh;* D. *naaken*, to approach.] 1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as, a *narrow* board; a *narrow* street; a *narrow* sea; a *narrow* hem or border. It is only or chiefly applied to the surface of flat or level bodies.—2. Of little extent; very limited; as, a *narrow* space or compass.—3. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; as, a *narrow* heart.—4. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited; bigoted.

The greatest understanding is *narrow. Grew.*

In this sense and the former, it is often prefixed to mind or soul, &c.; as, *narrow*-minded; *narrow*-souled; *narrow*-hearted.—5. Near; within a small distance.—6. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; as, a *narrow* search: *narrow* inspection.—7. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil; as, a *narrow* escape.

NAR'ROW, NAR'ROWS, *n.* A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular.

NAR'ROW, *v. t.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract.

A government, by alienating the affections of the people, may be said to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract in extent; as, to *narrow* one's influence; to *narrow* the faculties or capacity.—3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine; as, to *narrow* our views or knowledge; to *narrow* a question in discussion.—4. In *knitting*, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'ROW, *v. i.* To become less broad; to contract in breadth. At that place, the sea *narrows* into a strait.—2. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to *narrow* when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other.—3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'ROWED, *pp.* Contracted; made less wide.

NAR'ROWER, *n.* He or that which narrows or contracts.

NAR'ROWING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.

NAR'ROWINGS, *n.* The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NAR'ROWLY, *adv.* With little breadth. —2. Contractedly; without much extent.—3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; as, to look or watch *narrowly*; to search *narrowly*.—4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance; as, he *narrowly* escaped.—5. Sparingly.

NAR'ROW-MINDED, *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited; of confined views or sentiments.

NAR'ROWNESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side: as, the *narrowness* of cloth, of a street or highway, of a stream or sea.—2. Smallness of extent; contractedness; as, the *narrowness* of capacity or comprehension; *narrowness* of knowledge or attainments.—3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty; as, the *narrowness* of fortune or of circumstances. —4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness; as, *narrowness* of heart. —5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged, or charitable views or sentiments; as, *narrowness* of mind or views.

NAR'ROW-SIGHTED, *a.* Having a narrow sight.

NAR'THEX, *n.* The name of an inclosed space in the ancient Basilicæ when used as Christian churches, and also of an ante-temple or vestibule without the church. To the Narthex the catechumens and penitents were admitted; and there appears to have been several such apartments in each church, but nothing certain is known of their position. Narthex is frequently used as synonymous with *porch* and *portico.*

NARTHE'CIUM, *n.* A genus of small rush-like plants found on turfy bogs. Class and order Hexandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Juncaceæ. Only one species, *N. ossifragum*, or bog asphodel is indigenous to Britain.

NÄR'WAL, NÄR'WHAL, *n.* [G. *narwall.*] The *Monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The spiracle of this animal is on the anterior part of the skull. When young it has two tusks, but when old it has but one, which projects from the upper jaw and is straight. From this circumstance of its having one tusk only, it has obtained the name of the *sea unicorn* or *unicorn fish.*

NAS,† for *ne has*, has not.

NA'SAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *nasus*, nose; It. *nasale.*] Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; as, a *nasal* sound; a *nasal* letter. A nasal pronunciation is given in some languages to particular letters, as in French to the letters *m* and *n* in certain positions. The only sound approaching to nasal in English, is that of the double consonant *ng;* as in *thing, ring,* &c.

NA'SAL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.—2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.

NA'SALIZE, *v. t.* To render nasal, as sound.

NAS'CAL, *n.* A kind of pessary. A pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed.

NAS'CENCY, *n.* The beginning of production.

NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *nascens, nascor*, to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being.—*Nascent state*, a term proposed by Dr. Priestley to express the moment at which a gaseous body is liberated from previous combination, and before it has assumed the gaseous form.

NÄSEBERRY, *n.* The fruit of Achras zapotilla.

NAS'ICORNOUS, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn.] Having a horn growing on the nose.

NAS'IFORM, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Shaped like a nose.

NÄSTILY, *adv.* [from *nasty.*] In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.—2. Obscenely.

NÄSTINESS, *n.* Extreme filthiness; dirtiness; filth.—2. Obscenity; ribaldry.

NASTUR'TIUM, *n.* A genus of annual and perennial herbs, chiefly aquatics. Class and order Tetradynamia siliquosa, Linn., nat. order Cruciferæ. There are several British species known by the name of *Cress*, of which the most important is the common water-cress (*N. officinale*), which grows in rivulets, clear ditches, and ponds. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste, and are much used as a salad, and valued in medicine for their antiscorbutic qualities. Nasturtium is also the name given to the Tropæolum majus, or Indian cress, an American annual with pungent fruit.

NÄSTY, *a.* [origin unknown. Qu G. *nass*, wet.] 1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul, or defiled; nauseous. —2. Obscene.

NA'SUS, *n.* A fresh-water fish, about nine inches in length, resembling the chub. It is found in the Danube, Rhine, and other large rivers of Germany.

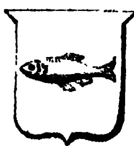
NA'SUTE, *a.* [L. *nasutus.*] Critical, censorious; nice, captious.

NA'TAL, *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nascor*, to be born.] Pertaining to birth. The *natal* day is the day of birth or nativity. So we say, *natal* hour; *natal* place.

NATALI''TIAL, NATALI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *natalitius*, from *nascor*, to be born.] Pertaining to one's birth or birthday, or consecrated to one's nativity.

NA'TALS, *n. plur.* Time and place of nativity.

NA'TANT, *a.* [L. *natans*, from *nato*, to swim.] In *bot.*, swimming; floating on the surface of water; as the leaf of an aquatic plant.—2. In *her.*, a term applicable to all sorts of fish (except flying-fish and shell-fish) when placed horizontally, or across the field, as it were in the act of swimming.



Natant.

NATA'TION, *n.* [L. *natatio*, from *nato*, to swim.] A swimming; the act of floating on the water. [*Lit. us.*]

NATATO'RES, *n.* The name given by Illiger to the swimming birds, as swans, ducks, geese, &c.

NA'TATORY, *a.* Enabling to swim. Certain organs possessed by many animals are *natatory* organs Several of the *cephalopods*, and *pteropods*, and other *molluscans*, have *natatory* appendages.

NATCH, *n.* [for *notch*.] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump.

NATH'LESS,† *adv.* [Sax. *natheles; na, the* and *less*, not the less.] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.

NATH'MORE,† *adv.* [*na, the* and *more*.] Not the more; never the more.

NA'TION, *n.* [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born; *nascor*, to be born.] 1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; as, the English *nation;* the French *nation*. It often happens that many nations are subject to one government, in which case, the word *nation* usually denotes a body of people speaking the same language, or a body that has formerly been under a distinct government, but has been conquered, or incorporated with a larger nation. Thus the empire of Russia comprehends many *nations*, as did formerly the Roman and Persian empires. *Nation*, as its etymology imports, originally denoted a family or race of men descended from a common progenitor, like *tribe*, but by emigration, conquest, and intermixture of men of different families, this distinction is in most countries lost.—2. A great number, by way of emphasis.—*Law of nations*, or *national law*, that portion of public law which concerns the rights, duties, and obligations of nations, and regulates their intercourse with one another.

NA'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a nation; as, *national* customs, dress, or language.—2. Public; general; common to a nation; as, a *national* calamity.—3. Attached or unduly attached to one's own country. The writer manifested much *national* prejudice. He was too *national* to be impartial.—*National debt*, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to the government for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the sums necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal. The national debt of Great Britain consists chiefly in stocks, which are variously designated according to the rate of interest which the government engages to pay, as the 3 and 3¼ per cent. stock, and partly from the financial operations, to which they have been subjected. [*See* STOCK.] Most of the public loans have been made upon interminable annuities, or until such time as the government might find it convenient to pay off the principal. In 1846, the total amount of the British National Debt was £782,918,948 sterling; the interest paid on which, in that year, was about 28¼ millions.—*National guard of France*, a military institution composed of citizens, and not incorporated with the standing army. It may in fact be considered the army of the people, in opposition to the standing force, considered as the army of the state. It is, therefore, not liable to be sent across the frontiers, except by the consent of the individuals composing it, but when the country is attacked, it is expected to act, with or without the aid of the regulars; also to concur with the latter in preserving public peace. The officers are elected by their comrades, and not appointed by the public authorities.



Costume of French National Foot Guard.

NA'TIONALISM, *n.* The state of being national; nationality.

NATIONAL'ITY, *n.* National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation.

NA'TIONALIZE, *v. t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

NA'TIONALIZED, *pp.* Rendered national.

NA'TIONALIZING, *ppr.* Making national; giving one the character and habits of a nation.

NA'TIONALLY, *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The Jews...being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS, *n.* State of being national.

NA'TIVE, *a.* [L. *nativus*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] 1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired; as, *native* genius; *native* affections; a *native* talent or disposition; *native* cheerfulness; *native* simplicity.—2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial; as, *native* ore; *native* colour.—3. Conferred by birth; as, *native* rights and privileges.—4. Pertaining to the place of birth; as, *native* soil; *native* country; *native* graces.—5. Original; that of which any thing is made; as, man's *native* dust.—6. Born with; congenial.

NA'TIVE, *n.* An original inhabitant; that which grows in the country; not foreign. One born in any place is said to be a *native* of that place, whether country, city, or town.—2.† Offspring.

NA'TIVELY, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

NA'TIVENESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature.

NATIV'ITY, *n.* Birth; the coming into life or the world; the day of a person's birth. The word *nativity* is chiefly used in speaking of the saints; as, the *nativity* of John the Baptist, &c. But when we say *nativity*, it is understood to mean that of Jesus Christ, or Christmas day. The feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's *nativity*.—2. Time, place, and manner of birth; as, to calculate one's *nativity*.—3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame *Milton.*

Nativity, in *astrology*, signifies the scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born, and called also the *horoscope*.—*To cast a nativity*, is to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of the predominant stars.

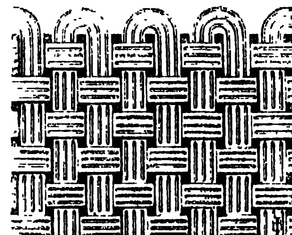
NAT'KA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike.

NA'TRIUM, *n.* The name given by the Germans to Sodium,—*which see.*

NA'TROLITE, *n.* A variety of mesotype or zeolite, so called by Klaproth on account of the great quantity of soda it contains.

NA'TRON, or NA'TRUM, *n.* Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali. It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in the lakes of Egypt, and in some mineral springs. It is the nitre of the ancients. [*See* NITRE.]

NAT'TES, *n.* [Fr.] A name given to an ornament used in the decoration of surfaces in the architecture of the 12th century, from its resemblance to the interlaced withs of matting.



Nattes, Bayeux Cathedral

NAT'TERJACK, or NAT'TERJACK TOAD, *n.* The English name for the *Bufo calamita* of Laurenti. Its colour is light yellowish inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a bright yellow line running along the middle of the back. It is very abundant in various parts of England. It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of the common toad, but its motion is more like running. It has a deep and hollow voice, which may be heard at a great distance.

NAT'URAL, *a.* [Fr. *naturel;* L. *naturalis*, from *natura*, nature, from *nascor*, to be born or produced.] 1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature, or by the laws of growth, formation, or motion impressed on bodies or beings by divine power. Thus we speak of the *natural* growth of animals or plants; the *natural* motion of a gravitating body; *natural* strength or disposition; the *natural* heat of the body; *natural* colour; *natural* beauty. In this sense, *natural* is opposed to *artificial* or *acquired*.—2. According to the stated course of things. Poverty and shame are the *natural* consequences of certain vices.—3. Not forced; not far fetched; such as is dictated by nature. The gestures of the orator are *natural*.—4. Accord-

ing to the life; as, a *natural* representation of the face.—5. Consonant to nature.

Fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*

6. Derived from nature, as opposed to *habitual*. The love of pleasure is *natural;* the love of study is usually habitual or acquired.—7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed; as, *natural* religion.—8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress of animals and vegetables; as, a *natural* death; opposed to *violent* or *premature*.—9. Tender; affectionate by nature.—10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances of the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison.*

11. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as, a *natural* son.—In *Scots law*, a *natural child* is the child of a woman who was not married to the father at the time of conception, and who never was thereafter married to him.—12. Native; vernacular; as, one's *natural* language.—13. Derived from the study of the works of nature; as, *natural* knowledge.—14. A *natural* note, in *music*, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale; opposed to *flat* and *sharp* notes, which are called *artificial*. *Natural religion*, belief in a God, and surmises of what is likely to be his will, drawn from the evidences of nature, without revelation.—*Natural history*, in its most extensive sense, is the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth. But more generally, natural history is limited to a history and description of the natural products of the earth, whether minerals, animals, or vegetables, together with a scientific development of their causes and effects. It includes mineralogy, zoology, botany, geology, meteorology, &c. It teaches us the characteristics, or distinctive marks of each individual object, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, and traces out its peculiar habits, qualities, uses, &c., and arranges individual objects together according to some system of classification.—*Natural philosophy*, the science of material natural bodies, of their properties, powers, and motions. It is distinguished from intellectual and moral philosophy, which respect the mind or understanding of man and the qualities of actions. It is the science which makes us acquainted with the various phenomena of natural or material objects; investigates the causes and effects of these phenomena, and thence deduces such general laws as may be applied to many useful purposes. Or it may be defined the science whose province it is to trace the chain of causes and effects in natural things, and to determine the laws of their relations. In its widest acceptation, natural philosophy, or physics, as it is frequently termed, comprehends natural history, chemistry, and mechanical or experimental philosophy, but it is usually restricted to the last of these branches, and includes the consideration of the general properties of bodies; mechanics, including dynamics and statics; hydrodynamics, including hydrostatics; hydraulics; and pneumatics; electricity, magnetism, and galvanism, and the connection which exists between these three; optics and astronomy. Natural philosophy is founded on observation, experiment, and reasoning by induction, and hence it has been called *experimental philosophy*, and also *inductive philosophy*. It has also received the name of *mechanical philosophy*, as it applies the truths of mechanics to physical inquiries. [*See* CHEMISTRY, PHILOSOPHY, PHYSICS.] —*Natural order of plants*, groups of genera which are supposed to bear a greater resemblance to each other than to any thing else. They constitute the foundation of all arrangements, and are wholly independent of the peculiar views which different writers have taken of the manner in which the vegetable kingdom should be otherwise classified. When systematical botany first assumed the semblance of science, we find the umbelliferous, leguminous, liliaceous, labiate, and composite orders more or less distinctly defined. It is, however, chiefly to the labours of Jussieu and his followers that the present improved limitation of natural orders is owing. Still all that has yet been effected is far from being satisfactory, and botanists have not hitherto settled what are really the essential characters by which natural orders ought to be precisely distinguished.—*Natural obligations*, in *Scots law*, those obligations which arise from the law of nature only, or from natural equity; such as the obligation on parents to provide for their children; or the obligation of a party who has bound himself by an informal writing to pay or to perform in terms of his engagement, even although, by reason of the informality, he may have contracted no binding obligation in law.—*Natural beds of a stone*, in *stratified rocks*, are the surfaces in which the laminæ separate. As all stones of this kind exfoliate rapidly when these surfaces of their *natural beds* are exposed to atmospheric influence, it becomes necessary, in using them in building, to lay them on their natural beds, or, in other words, so to place them in the wall that their exfoliating surfaces shall be horizontal or at right angles to the face of the wall. The contrary use of the stone is technically termed *setting it on edge*.

NAT'URAL, *n.* An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. This is probably elliptical for *natural fool*.—2.† A native; an original inhabitant.—3.† Gift of nature; natural quality.—4. In *music*, a character marked thus ♮, the use of which is to make a sharpened note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher; or, in other words, it brings into the scale of the natural key of C any note which had been made sharp or flat. The power of this character, however, does not extend beyond the bar in which it appears, except where a lasting change of key is intended.

NAT'URALISM, *n.* Mere state of nature.—2. Religious knowledge which may be acquired by men's natural powers, without revelation.

NAT'URALIST, *n.* One that studies natural history and philosophy or physics; one that is versed in natural history or philosophy. It is more generally applied to one that is versed in *natural history*.

NATURAL'ITY,† *n.* The state of being natural.

NATURALIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* NATURALIZE.] In *law*, the act of placing an alien in the condition (that is, investing him with the rights and privileges) of a natural subject, except that he is incapable of being a member of the privy council or of parliament, or of holding offices, grants, &c. This can only be done by act of parliament. [*See* ALIEN.]

NAT'URALIZE, *v. t.* [from *natural*, *nature*.] To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural-born subjects. —2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labour or study.—3. To adapt; to make suitable; to acclimate; as, to *naturalize* one to a climate.—4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make our own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.—5. To accustom; to habituate; as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate.

NAT'URALIZED, *pp.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native.

NAT'URALIZING, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.

NAT'URALLY, *adv.* According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. We are *naturally* prone to evil.—2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life. —3. According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows.—4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation. Every plant must have grown *naturally* in some place or other.

NAT'URALNESS, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature; as, the *naturalness* of desire.—2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation; as, the *naturalness* of the eyebrows.

NAT'URALS, *n. plur.* Among *physicians*, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to *non-naturals*. [*It may perhaps be sometimes used in the singular.*]

NA'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. Sp. and It. *natura*; from *natus*, born, produced, from *nascor*.] 1. In *a general sense*, whatever is made or produced; the system of things of which ourselves are a part; a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe. Of a phœnix we say, there is no such thing in *nature*.

And look through *nature* up to *nature's* God. *Pope.*

2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or for the powers that produce them. By the expression, "trees and fossils are produced by *nature*," we mean, they are formed or produced by certain inherent powers in matter, or we mean that they are produced by God, the Creator, the Author of whatever is made or produced. The opinion that things are produced by inherent powers of matter, independent of a supreme

intelligent Author, is atheism. But generally men mean by *nature*, thus used, the Author of created things, or the operation of his power.—3. The essence, essential qualities, or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is; as, the *nature* of the soul; the *nature* of blood; the *nature* of a fluid; the *nature* of plants, or of a metal; the *nature* of a circle or an angle. When we speak of the *nature* of man, we understand the peculiar constitution of his body or mind, or the qualities of the species which distinguish him from other animals. When we speak of the *nature* of *a* man, or an individual of the race, we mean his particular qualities or constitution; either the peculiar temperament of his body, or the affections of his mind, his natural appetites, passions, disposition, or temper. So of irrational animals. —4. The established or regular course of things; as when we say, an event is not according to *nature*, or it is out of the order of *nature*.—5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. A stone by *nature* falls, or inclines to fall. In the phrase, *laws of nature*, are included all properties of the different portions of the material world; all modes of action and rules of causation, according to which they operate on each other. The whole course of the visible universe, therefore, is but the collective result of such laws; its movements are only the aggregate of their working. All natural occurrences in the skies and on the earth, in the organic and in the inorganic world, are determined by the relations of the elements, and the actions of the forces of which the rules or laws are thus prescribed. To ascertain the *laws of nature*, or those fixed rules and principles which govern and regulate the whole course of nature, is the peculiar business of physical science.—*Law of nature*, or *natural law*, in a moral sense, is that sense of justice and that feeling of right and wrong experienced by every human being, and which has been emphatically described as a law written by the finger of God on the heart of man.—6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. We say, *nature* is strong or weak; *nature* is almost exhausted. —7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection or reverence.

Have we not seen
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way? *Pope.*

9. System of created things.

He, binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left free the human will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species; kind; particular character.

A dispute of this *nature* caused a mischief to a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

12. Birth. No man is noble by *nature*. In the *fine arts*, *nature* often means the successful imitation of nature; but with artists of a higher order, *nature* does not signify a mere copy, but, as it were, the expression of the ideal of nature at which she aims in all her formations, yet without reaching it; as, for example, in crystallization she never produces precisely that mathematical figure which constitutes her model.

NA'TURE,† *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities. Though this verb is obsolete, its meaning is still retained in *good-natured*, *ill-natured*, &c.

NA'TURIST,† *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature.

NATU'RITY,† *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature.

NAUCLEA, *n.* A genus of cinchonaceous plants, the species of which inhabit the East Indies. One of them, *N. gambir*, furnishes various kinds of catechu, which are imported from Singapore.

NAU'FRAGE,† *n.* [L. *naufragium*; *navis*, a ship, and *frango*, to break. *See* WRECK, which is from the same root, *break*, L. *fractus*.] Shipwreck.

NAU'FRAGOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [*Lit. us.*]

NAUGHT, *n.* (naut.) [Sax. *naht*, *nauht*, compounded of *ne* and *aught* or *wiht*, a creature, wight; Goth. *niwaiht*. *Waiht* coincides with *wight*, L. *quid*, *quod*. *See* AUGHT.] Nothing, usually written *nought*.—*To set at naught*, to slight, disregard, or despise.

NAUGHT, *adv.* (naut.) In no degree.

To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied. *Fairfax.*

NAUGHT, *a.* (naut.) Bad; worthless: of no value or account. It is now scarcely used but in ludicrous language.

Things *naught* and things indifferent. *Hooker.*

It is *naught*, it is *naught*, says the buyer; Prov. xx.

NAUGHTILY, *adv.* (naut'ily.) Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, *n.* (naut'iness.) Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thy heart; 1 Sam. xvii.

2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness.

NAUGHTY, *a.* (naut'y.) Wicked; corrupt.

A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth; Prov. vi.

2. Bad; worthless.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs; Jer. xxiv.

3. Mischievous; perverse; froward; as, a *naughty* child. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in ludicrous censure.

NAUL'AGE, *n.* [L. *naulum*.] The freight or passage money for goods or persons by sea, or passage over a river. [*Lit. us.*]

NAU'MACHY, or **NAUMA'CHIA,** *n.* [L. *naumachia*; Gr. ναυμαχια: ναυς, a ship, and μαχη, fight.] 1. Among the *ancient Romans*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.—2. The place where these shows were exhibited.

NAU'SCOPY, *n.* [Gr. ναυς, a ship, and σκοπη, view.] The art or pretended art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of land at a considerable distance.

NAU'SEA, *n.* (naushea.) [L. from Gr. ναυσια, from ναυς, a ship.] Originally and properly, sea-sickness; hence any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAU'SEATE, *v. i.* [L. *nauseo*.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

NAU'SEATE, *v. t.* To loathe; to reject with disgust.

The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise which in her youth she won. *Dryden.*

2. To affect with disgust.

NAU'SEATED, *pp.* Rejected with disgust.

NAU'SEATING, *ppr.* Loathing; rejecting with disgust.

NAUSEA'TION, *n.* The act of nauseating.

NAU'SEOUS, *a.* Loathsome; disgustful; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* drug or medicine.

NAU'SEOUSLY, *adv.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.

NAU'SEOUSNESS, *n.* Loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust; as the *nauseousness* of a drug or medicine.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

NAU'TIC, } *a.* [L. *nauticus*, from **NAU'TICAL,** } *nauta*, a seaman, from *navis*, a ship. *See* NAVY.] Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as, *nautical* skill; a *nautical* almanac. [*See* ALMANAC.]—*Nautical indicator*, an instrument for finding the latitude, longitude, and variation of the compass at sea. It consists of a stand, supporting a circular plate of polished brass, representing the horizon. It has also a meridian and horary circle, and two quadrants.

NAU'TIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *navis*.] Formed like the hull of a ship.

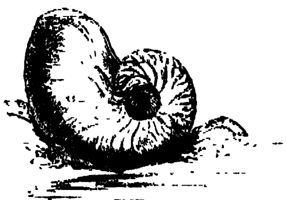
NAUTIL'IDÆ, or **NAUTILA'CEA,** *n.* The name given by Lamarck to his sixth family of polythalamous cephalopoda, consisting of the genera Discorbites, Siderolites, Polystomella, Vorticialis, Nummulites, and Nautilus.

NAU'TILITE, *n.* [from L. *nautilus*, a shell-fish.] A fossil nautilus.

NAU'TILOID, *a.* Resembling the nautilus.

NAU'TILOID, *n.* [*nautilus* and ειδος.] That which has the form of the nautilus.

NAU'TILUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. ναυτιλος, from ναυς, a ship.] 1. A genus of cephalopods, with polythalamous or chambered cells. The shell is a spiral univalve, with smooth sides. The turns are contiguous, the outer side covering the inner. The chambers are separated by transverse septa, which are concave outwards, and perforated by



Nautilus P..pilius.

a tube passing through the disk. The nautilus is an inhabitant of the tropical seas. Three or four recent species are known. The organ of locomotion in the nautilus appears to be a foot resembling that of the snail; it resides in the cavity of its first or external chamber. A siphuncle connects the body

with the air-chambers, passing through an aperture and short projecting tube in each transverse septum till it terminates in the smallest chamber at the inner extremity of the shell. These internal chambers contain only air.



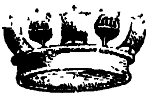
Section of Nautilus Pompilius.

By means of the siphuncle the animal is enabled to sink itself or to swim. Fossil remains of the nautilus are found in formations of every age —2. A loose popular name applied to the shells of several different genera of mollusca. The animal which is said to sail in its shell, upon the surface of the water, is the Argonauta Argo, very different from the nautilus. Perhaps nautilus may be said to be its poetical name.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail. *Pope.*

[*See* ARGONAUTA, PAPER NAUTILUS.]

NA'VAL, *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, Gr. ναῦς, a ship.] 1. Consisting of ships; as, a *naval* force or armament.—2. Pertaining to ships; as, *naval* stores, which comprehend all those articles made use of, not only in the royal navy, but in every other kind of navigation; as timber and iron for shipping, pitch, tar, hemp, cordage, sail-cloth, gunpowder, ordnance, and fire-arms of every sort; ship chandlery, wares, &c. — *Naval tactics*, the warlike operations of fleets. —*Naval architecture*, the whole art and practice of constructing vessels for the purposes of navigation.—*Naval crown*, among the *ancient Romans*, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred on persons who, in naval engagements, had boarded an enemy's vessel. The naval crown is now formed with the sterns and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.



Naval Crown

NA'VALS,† *n.* Naval affairs.

NA'VARCH, *n.* [Gr. ναύαρχος.] In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a fleet.

NAV'ARCHY, *n.* [from L. *navarchus*, an admiral.] Knowledge of managing ships.

NAVE, *n.* [Sax. *nafa*, *nafu*; G. *nabe*.] 1. The thick piece of timber in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; called also the *hub* or *hob*. — 2. The central avenue or middle part of a church, extending from the western porch to the transept, or to the choir or chancel, according to the nature and extent of the church. In the larger structures it has generally one or more aisles on each side, and sometimes a series of small chapels beyond these. In smaller buildings it is commonly without aisles.

NAVEL, *n.* (na'vl.) [Sax. *nafela*, from *nafa*, nave; G. *nabel*; Sans. *nabha*; Pers. *naf*.] The centre of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus of an animal communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached.

NA'VEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle.

NA'VEL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord. [*See* NAVEL.]

NA'VEL-WORT, *n.* The popular name given to two British species of the genus Cotyledon of Linn.; viz., common navel-wort (*C. umbilicus*); and greater yellow navel-wort (*C. lutea*). They are both perennials, growing upon rocks and old walls. The latter is very rare. Class and order Decandria pentagynia, Linn., nat. order Crassulaceæ.

NAV'EW, *n.* [L. *napus*; Sax. *næpe*.] The popular name of a British species of the genus Brassica (*B. campestris*). It is an annual plant with a tapering root, glaucous heart shaped leaves, and large flowers of a pale yellow. It grows in cornfields. [*See* BRASSICA.]

NAVIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *navicula*, a little ship.] 1. Relating to small ships or boats.—2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. The *navicular* bone is the scaphoid bone of the wrist.

NAV'IGABLE, *a.* [L. *navigabilis*, from *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.] That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels; as, a *navigable* river.

NAV'IGABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being navigable.

NAV'IGABLY, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

NAV'IGATE, *v. i.* [L. *navigo*, from *navis*, a ship; Ir. *snamhaim*.] To pass on water in ships; to sail.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

NAV'IGATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on: as, to *navigate* the Atlantic.—2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; as, to *navigate* a ship

NAV'IGATED, *pp.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.

NAV'IGATING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.

NAVIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *navigatio*.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels —2. The art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. This art comprehends not only the management of the sails, but the directing and measuring of the course of ships by the laws of geometry, or by astronomical principles and observations. It is usually divided into navigation common, and navigation proper; the former relating to what is otherwise called coasting, and the other to those voyages made from one country to another through the trackless paths of the largest seas and oceans. Navigation turns chiefly upon four things, two of which being given or known, the rest are thence found out. These are the difference of latitude, difference of longitude, the reckoning or distance run, and the course or rhumb sailed on. The places of the sun, moon, planets, and fixed stars, are deduced from observation and calculation, and arranged in tables, the use of which is absolutely necessary in reducing observations taken at sea for the purpose of ascertaining the latitude and longitude of the ship, and the variation of the compass. The course and distance are ascertained by means of the log-line, or dead-reckoning, together with the compass. The problems in the various sailings are resolved either by trigonometrical calculation, or by tables or rules formed by the assistance of trigonometry. By mathematics, the necessary tables are constructed, and rules investigated for performing the more difficult parts of navigation. [*See* LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, RHUMB, SAILING, MIDDLE LATITUDE.]—*Navigation laws*, an important branch of maritime law, comprising the various acts that have been passed, defining British ships, the way in which such ships are to be manned, the peculiar privileges enjoyed by them, and the conditions under which foreign ships shall be allowed to engage in the trade of the country, either as importers or exporters of commodities, or as carriers of commodities from one part of the country to another.—3. Ships in general.—*Aerial navigation*, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.—*Inland navigation*, the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.

NAV'IGATOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skilful in the art of navigation. We say, a bold *navigator*, an experienced *navigator*, an able *navigator*.

NAV'IGATORS, *n.* A cant term applied to the labourers who work in the formation of railroads. The name was originally given to the same class of individuals when employed in canal making or inland navigation. It is generally contracted to *navy* or *navies*.

NA'VY, *n.* [L. *navis*; Gr. ναῦς, from νέω, to swim, L. *no*, *nato*; Sans. *nau*; Armenian, *naw*; Pers. *naodan*.] 1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company.

The *navy* of Hiram brought gold from Ophir; 1 Kings x.

2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. This is the usual acceptation of the word.

Levy money, and return the same to the treasurer of the *navy*, for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear;
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold. *Dryden.*

The ships of the British navy, consisting of ships of the line, frigates, sloops, brigs, &c., are divided into three classes; viz., 1. Rated ships 2. Sloops and bomb-vessels. All such vessels as are commanded by a commander. 3. All other smaller vessels, such as are commanded by lieutenants, or other inferior officers. The first class is subdivided into, First-rate, comprising all three-deckers. Second-rate, comprising all two-deckers, whose war complements consist of 700 men and upwards. Third-rate,—all ships whose complements are from 600 to 700. Fourth-rate,—ships whose complements are from 400 to 600. Fifth-rate, —ships whose complements are from 250 to 400. Sixth-rate,—ships under 250. The ministerial management of the royal navy of Great Britain is intrusted to five lords commissioners for executing the office of the lord high admiral of England, who are commonly known by the title of lords of the admiralty. Commissioners of the

navy are officers whose department is wholly distinct from that of the admiralty. The number of those resident in London is eight, and there are others stationed in different parts of the empire. They superintend the dockyards, and provide the vessels which the admiralty requires for service. To the royal navy there also belong a victualling office, an office of sick and wounded seamen, and a pay office. There are three gradations of admirals in the navy, viz., admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals, and each of these dignities consists of three divisions, distinguished by the colour of their flags, the red, the white, and the blue; but all admirals take the common title of *flag-officers*. The command of each ship is intrusted to a captain or to a commander, who has under him a certain number of lieutenants according to the size of the ship, with a master, purser, midshipmen, gunners, &c. The navy is composed of two bodies of men, seamen, and marines (*see* MARINES), and the officers under whose command they are placed are divided into three classes, viz., commissioned, warrant, and petty officers.—3. The officers and men belonging to the ships of war.

NAWL,† *n.* An awl.

NĀY, *adv.* [a contracted word; *ne* and *aye*; L. *nego*; Sw. *ney* or *nej*, from *neka*, to deny; W. *nac*, from *naca*, to deny.] 1. No; a word that expresses negation.

> I tell you *nay*, but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; Luke xiii.

2. It expresses also refusal

> He that will not when he may,
> When he would he shall have *nay*.
> *Proverb.*

[In these senses it is now rarely used; *no* being substituted.]—3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification. He requested an answer; *nay*, he urged it.

NĀY,† *n.* Denial; refusal.

NĀY,† *v. t.* To refuse.

NĀYWARD,† *n.* Tendency to denial.

NĀYWŎRD,† *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watch-word.

NAZARĒNE, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt; Acts xxiv.

NAZ′ARITE, *n.* A Jew who professed extraordinary purity of life and devotion. The *Nazarites* devoted themselves to the peculiar service of Jehovah for a certain time or for life. During their vow, they did not cut their hair, or drink any strong drink, or approach a dead body.

NAZ′ARITISM, *n.* The doctrines or practice of the Nazarites.

NAZE, *n.* [Fr. *nez*; G. *nase*, nose.] A cliff or headland; as, the *naze* of Norway.

NE,† [Sax.] not. We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as, *nill*, for *ne will*, will not; *nas*, for *ne has*, has not; *nis* for *ne is*, is not.

NĒAF,† *n.* [Ice. *nefi*; Scot. *nieve*.] The fist.

NĒAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan*, to kindle.] To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. But *neal* is now rarely used. [*See* ANNEAL.]

NĒAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Lit. us.* *See* ANNEAL.]

NĒAP, *a.* [Sax. *hnipan*, to incline, to fall.] Low. The *neap tides* are those which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon. They are the lowest tides, being those which are produced when the attractions of the sun and moon act on the waters of the ocean, in directions at right angles to each other. They are opposed to the *spring* or *highest tides*, which are produced when the attractions of the sun and moon act in the same or exactly opposite directions. The *neap tides* take place about four or five days before the new and full moons. [*See* TIDE.]

NĒAP, *n.* A neap-tide or the time of one. [*Lit. us.*]

NĒAPED, }
BENĒAPED, } *a.* Left aground. A ship is said to be *neaped*, when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide.

NEAPOL′ITAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.

NEAPOL′ITAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.

NĒAP-TIDE, *n.* Low tide. [*See* NEAP.]

NĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *ner* or *neara*, nigher. This seems to be a contracted word, from *nigher*, the comparative of *neh*, *nih* or *nieh*, G. *nahe*, Sw. *nar*, Dan. *nær*, W. *nig*, strait, narrow; *nigiaw*, to narrow.] 1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree. Regularly, *near* should be followed by *to*, but this is often omitted. We say, a house stands *near* a river; a friend sits *near* me; the man fell and was *near* destruction.

> And Jacob went *near* to Isaac his father; Gen. xxvii.
>
> Now is our salvation *nearer* than when we believed; Rom. xiii.

2. Closely related by blood.

> She is thy father's *near* kinswoman; Lev. xviii.

3. Not distant in affection, support, or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid.

> Call upon the Lord while he is *near*; Is. lv.

4. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; as, a *near* friend. —5. Dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; as, a *near* concern.

> My *nearest* life. *Shak.*

6. Close; parsimonious.—7. Close; not loose, free, or rambling; as, a version *near* the original.—8. Next to one; opposed to *off*; as, the *near* horse or ox in a team. Close to the rider about to mount his horse, in distinction to the other or *off* side; hence, with respect to horses, left.

NĒAR, *prep.* At no great distance from; close to; nigh. It becomes a preposition by the ellipsis of *to*.

NĒAR, *adv.* Almost at hand, within a little; by relation or alliance. It is *near* twelve o'clock. The payment of such a sum would go *near* to ruin him.

NĒAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land; *a seaman's phrase*.

NĒAR, *v. i.* To be in the state of approach.

NĒAREST, *a.* [*superl.* of *near*.] Shortest; most direct; as, the *nearest* way to London. So we use *nearer* for *shorter*. [This use of these words is not correct, but very common.]

NĒARLY, *adv.* At no great distance; not remotely.—2. Closely; as, two persons *nearly* related or allied.—3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. It *nearly* concerns us to preserve peace with our neighbour.—4. Almost; within a little. The fact is *nearly* demonstrated.—5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.

NĒARNESS, *n.* Closeness; small distance. The *nearness* of a place to a market enhances the value of lands.—2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity; as, the *nearness* of brothers and sisters, parents and children.—3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship.—4. Parsimony; closeness in expenses.

NĒAR-SIGHTED, *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only; applied to one who distinguishes objects only which are near.

NĒAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being short-sighted.

NĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *neat*, *neten*, *niten*, *nyten*; Sw. *nöt*; Dan. *nöd*. In Sax. *gneat* is a herdsman. In Spanish, *ganado* is cattle, and vermin; doubtless the same word with a prefix. In W. *cnud* is a group. *Neat* coincides with the root of *need* in elements, and if connected with it, the sense is a herd or collection, from crowding, pressing; but this is doubtful.] 1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. It is seldom used for an ox, cow, or calf taken singly, except in such phrases, as a *neat's* tongue, a *neat's* foot, &c., and tautologically in *neat* cattle. [*See* NOWT.]—2. A single cow.

NEAT, *a.* [It. *netto*; Fr. *net*; L. *nitidus*, *niteo*, to shine, to be clean, fair, or fine; W. *nith*, pure; *nithîaw*, to purify, to winnow.] 1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter; as, *neat* clothes. The vessels are kept *neat*; the woman keeps her house very *neat*. 2. Pure; free from impure words and phrases; as, a *neat* style.—3. Cleanly; preserving neatness; as, a *neat* woman. 4.† Pure; unadulterated; as *neat* wine. —5. Free from tawdry appendages and well adjusted; as, a *neat* dress.—6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, &c.; as, *neat* weight. It is usually written *net* or *nett*.

NĒATHERD, *n.* [Sax. *neathyrd*.] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper.

NĒATLY, *adv.* With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner; as, a garment *neatly* washed.—2. With good taste; without tawdry ornaments; as, a lady *neatly* dressed.—3. Nicely; handsomely; as, a vessel *neatly* gilt.

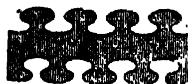
NĒATNESS, *n.* Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter; as, the *neatness* of a floor or of a garment.—2. Purity; freedom from ill chosen words; as, the *neatness* of style.—3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts; as, the *neatness* of a dress.

NĒATRESS,† *n.* [from *neat*, cattle.] A female who takes care of cattle.

NEB, *n.* [Sax. *neb* or *nebbe*; Ice. *nebbe* or *nef*; D. *neb*, *sneb*; G. *schnabel*. In the different dialects, it signifies a bill, beak, the nose or the face, from extending or shooting. It is also written *nib*.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill; the mouth.

NEB′ULA, }
NEB′ULE, } *n.* [L. *nebula*; Gr. νεφος, νεφελη; G. *nebel*; Ir. *neall*, *neul*, by contraction; Sp. *niebla*, fog, mist; Sans. *nebha*, a cloud. Probably the primary sense is thick or mixed.] 1. A white spot, or a slight opacity of the cornea.—2. In *astr.*, *nebulæ* is the name given to certain little spots, resembling white clouds, which are seen in the starry heavens, and which, as observed through the telescope, present three kinds of appearances. These

appearances are either that of single stars enveloped in a nebulous veil, or of groups of little stars, or only of a glittering cloud. The last are the proper *nebulæ*, which astronomers consider as systems of fixed stars, of which there may be innumerable multitudes in infinite space.—3. In *her.*, *nebule*, or *nebuly*, is used to describe a line drawn with undulations resembling the form of clouds; or a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it.


Nebuly.

NEB'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.

NEBULOS'ITY, *n.* [from *nebulous.*] The state of being cloudy or hazy.

NEB'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *nebulosus.*] 1. Cloudy; hazy. [*See* NEBULE.]—2. Resembling a small cloud or collection of vapours.

NEB'ULOUSNESS, *n.* Mist; cloudiness.

NEB'ULY-MOULDING, *n.* In *arch.*, a term applied to an ornament in Norman architecture, the edge of which forms an undulating or waving line, and which is introduced in corbel-tables and archivolts.

NECESSA'RIAN, *n.* [*See* NECESSARY.] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly *Necessitarian.*

NEC'ESSARIES, *n plur.* [from *necessary.*] Things necessary for some purpose; as, the *necessaries* of life.

NEC'ESSARILY, *adv.* By necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise. Truth is *necessarily* opposite to falsehood. A square is *necessarily* different from a circle.—2. Indispensably. Most men are *necessarily* occupied in procuring their subsistence. —3. By unavoidable consequence. Certain inferences *necessarily* result from particular premises.

NEC'ESSARINESS, *n.* The state of being necessary.

NEC'ESSARY, *a.* [L. *necessarius.*] 1. That must be; that cannot be otherwise; indispensably requisite. It is *necessary* that every effect should have a cause.—2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that cannot be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. Air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body; holiness is a *necessary* qualification for happiness; health is *necessary* to the enjoyment of pleasure; subjection to law is *necessary* to the safety of persons and property.—3. Unavoidable; as, a *necessary* inference or consequence from facts or arguments.—4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to *free.* Whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.—*Necessary* or *immutable truths*, those truths whose contrary is impossible, and which depend not upon the will and power of any being. Of this kind are mathematical truths, the existence of a supreme Being; and the metaphysical axiom, that whatever begins to exist must have a cause which produced it. *Necessary truths* are distinguished from *contingent* truths: the latter class signifying those which are mutable, depending upon some effect of will and power, which had a beginning and may have an end. Such are the truths of natural philosophy. [*See* TRUTH.]

NEC'ESSARY, *n.* Any thing necessary or indispensably requisite. [*See* NECESSARIES.]—2. A necessary house; a privy.

NECESSITA'RIAN, } *n.* One who
NECESSA'RIAN, } maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things.

NECES'SITATE, *v. t.* [from L. *necessitas.*] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.

The marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

Sickness might *necessitate* his removal from court. *South.*

NECES'SITATED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable, or unavoidable.

NECES'SITATING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.

NECESSITA'TION, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion. [*Lit. us.*]

NECES'SITIED,† *a.* In a state of want.

NECES'SITOUS, *a.* Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; as, *necessitous* circumstances.

NECES'SITOUSLY, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

NECES'SITOUSNESS, *n.* Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pressing want.

NECES'SITUDE,† *n.* Necessitousness; want.

NECES'SITY, *n.* [L. *necessitas.*] 1. That which must be and cannot be otherwise, or the cause of that which cannot be otherwise. It is of *necessity* that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time. It is of *necessity* that two contradictory propositions cannot both be true.—2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. If man's actions are determined by causes beyond his control, he acts from *necessity*, and is not a free agent. *Necessity* compelled the general to act on the defensive.—3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. The *necessity* of funds to support public credit, no man questions. The *necessity* of economy in domestic concerns is admitted. No man can plead *necessity* in excuse for crimes.—4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need.

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* His Majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness; as, the *necessity* of a consequence from certain premises.—6. In *the plur.*, things requisite for a purpose.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*

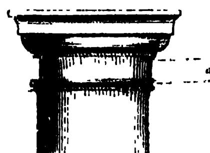
Necessity may be conceived in three different relations:—1. *Logical necessity*, which consists in the circumstance, that something cannot be conceived different from what it is, because the contrary is contradictory or absurd. 2. *Physical necessity*, or that which arises from the laws of the material universe. This necessity is *conditional*, not *absolute*. 3. *Necessity*, as to the volition and action of man, or *moral necessity;* which gives rise to the general question in ethics and philosophy in general, whether liberty of volition and necessity can exist together, and if so, in what manner?

NECK, *n.* [Sax. *hnece, hnecca, necca;* G. *nick, genick*, the nape of the neck; D. *nek.* This word is properly the nape or vertebra of the neck behind, and is so rendered in other languages. L. *nux*, that is, a knob or mass; W. *cnwc.*] 1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. It consists of external and internal parts. The external parts are the common integuments, muscles, nerves, arteries, &c. The internal are the fauces, pharynx, esophagus, larynx, and trachea. The bones of the neck are the seven cervical vertebræ. In man and many other animals, this part is more slender than the trunk; hence,—2. A long narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts; as, the *neck* of land between Boston and Roxbury in North America.—3. The long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd; or of any instrument, as a guitar.—*Neck of a gun*, that part which lies between the muzzle-mouldings and the cornice-ring.—*Neck-piece*, a piece formerly used to cover the breast of an officer or soldier. It is now represented by the gorget, which is purely ornamental.—*Neck and heels*, a punishment which consisted in forcibly bringing the chin and knees of the culprit close to each other, and keeping them in that state for a certain time.—*Neck of a capital*, in *arch.*, the narrow part between the astragal and the annulet in the Doric order.—4. In *bot.*, the neck of a root is the upper part from which spring the stem and leaves.—*A stiff neck*, in *Scripture*, denotes obstinacy in sin.—*On the neck*, immediately after; following closely.

First by committing one sin *on the neck* of another. *Perkins.*

[This phrase is not much used. We more frequently say, *on the heels.*]—*To break the neck of an affair*, to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent. —*To harden the neck*, to grow obstinate; to be more and more perverse and rebellious; Neh. ix.

NECK, or NECK'ING. In *arch.*, the part which serves to connect a capital



a Neck-moulding (Tuscan).

or head with its body or shaft; thus the *neck of a capital* is that part which lies between the lowest moulding of the capital and the highest moulding of the shaft. In the Grecian Doric it is the space between the annulets and the channel, and in the Roman Doric it is the space between the annulets and the astragal. In the same way the neck of a finial is the part in which the finial joins the obelisk, and the channels, astragals, or other members which terminate the shaft or body are called the *neck-mouldings.*

NECK'ATEE, *n.* A neckerchief.

NECK'BEEF, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price.

As cheap as *neckbeef.* *Swift.*

NECK'CLOTH, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

NECK'ED, *a.* Having a neck; as in *stiff-necked.*

NECK'ERCHIEF, *n.* A kerchief for the neck. Formerly, a kerchief for a woman's neck only.

NECK'LACE, *n.* A string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on the neck.

NECK'LACED, *a.* Marked as with a necklace.

NECK'LAND, *n.* A neck or long tract of land.

NECK'VERSE, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei,*" &c.

NECK'WEED, *n.* Hemp; in ridicule.

NEC'ROLITE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.

NECROLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

NECROL'OGIST, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

NECROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and λογος, discourse.] A register, or collection of biographical notices of distinguished persons published shortly after their deaths. The list of deceased benefactors to a monastery, cathedral, &c., was also termed its *necrology.*

NEC'ROMANCER, *n.* [*See* NECROMANCY.] One who pretends to foretel future events by holding converse with departed spirits; a conjurer.

NEC'ROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and μαντεια, divination.] 1. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. This imposture is prohibited; Deut. xviii.—2. Enchantment; conjuration.

NECROMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

NECROMAN'TIC, *n.* Trick; conjuration.

NECROMAN'TICALLY, *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration.

NEC'RONITE, or **NEC'ROLITE**, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead.] Fetid feldspar, a mineral which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odour like that of putrid flesh. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore.

NECROPH'AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and φαγω, to eat.] In *zool.*, a term applied to animals which devour dead animals, or other putrescent substances. Those animals which attack and devour living ones, are termed *zoophagous* animals.

NECRO'PHORUS, *n.* A genus of large and handsome coleopterous insects belonging to the family Silphidæ. These insects have obtained the name of burying-beetles, from the peculiar instinct



Necrophorus vespillo (Burying-beetle).

which they exhibit of burying the dead bodies of small animals, such as moles, mice, frogs, &c, as a receptacle for their eggs and larvæ. Some of the largest species are found in North America. There are several British species, distinguished by the golden-coloured bands upon the elytra. The *N. germanicus* is the largest and rarest of the British species.

NECROP'OLIS, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and πολις, city; the city of the dead.] A name given in particular to the ancient cemeteries, which in the neighbourhood of some of the great cities are very extensive, and filled with magnificent remains. The same name has also been given to some modern cemeteries, as at Glasgow, Liverpool, &c.

NECROSCOP'IC, *a.* [Gr. νεκρος, and σκοπεω.] Relating to post-mortem examinations.

NECRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. νεκρωσις.] 1. Among *physicians*, mortification; the dry gangrene.—2. Among *surgeons*, an inflammation of a bone terminating in its death.—3. In *bot.*, necrosis, or spotting, is a disease of plants chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts of vegetables. It consists of small black spots below which the substance of the plant decays.

NECTAN'DRA, *n.* A genus of lauraceous plants. One of the species, *N. rodiæi*, is said to be the green heart tree of Demerara, and to furnish bebeeru bark, which now is much used in place of quinine as a febrifuge and antiperiodic.

NEC'TAR, *n.* [L. from the Greek.] In *fabulous hist.* and *poetry*, the supposed drink of the gods, and which was imagined to contribute much towards their eternal existence. It was said to impart a bloom, a beauty, and a vigour, which surpassed all conception, and, together with ambrosia (their solid food), repaired all the decays or accidental injuries of the divine constitution.—2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink, as a beverage made of sweet wine and honey or of sweet wine and half-dried grapes.

NECTA'REAN, **NECTA'REAL**, **NECTA'REOUS**, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

> The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NEC'TARED, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar

NECTA'REOUSLY, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

NECTA'REOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

NECTA'REAL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

> Stamens inserted into the margin of a glandulous *nectareal* ring. *As. Res.*

NECTARIF'EROUS, *a.* [*nectar* and L. *fero*, to bear.] Producing nectar or honey; as, a *nectariferous* glandule.

NEC'TARINE, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NEC'TARINE, *n.* The *Persica lævis* of De Candolle, a sub-variety of the common peach, and only differing from it in having a smoother rind and firmer pulp. Both are often found growing on the same tree. [*See* PEACH.]

NEC'TARIZE, *v. t.* To sweeten.

NEC'TARIZED, *pp.* Sweetened.

NEC'TARIZING, *ppr.* Sweetening.

NEC'TAROUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NEC'TARY, or **NECTA'RIUM**, *n.* [from *nectar.*] The name given by Linnæus to every part of a flower that contains or secretes a saccharine fluid, or even to every supernumerary part of a flower. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx, as in Tropæolum, or of the corolla, as in Viola, or a part of the petals, or of some analogous organs; as in Aquilegia and Aconitum. The curious fringed scales of Parnassia are also considered of this kind, as also disks. The scales on the claws of the petals of Ranunculus, and the pits on those of the lilies and Fritillaries, are also nectaries, as are the coronal appendages of the passion-flower of Narcissus, and the inner minute scales of Grasses. If it be necessary to retain the term *nectary*, it should be restricted to those parts which actually secrete honey, care being taken not to confound these parts with the different kinds of disk.

NED'DER,† *n.* [W. *nadyr;* Sax. *nedder.*] An adder.

NEED, *n.* [Sax. *nead, neod, nyd;* Eth. *nadei*, to be in want. The primary sense is to press.] 1. Want; occasion for something; necessity; a state that requires supply or relief. It sometimes expresses urgent want; pressing exigency.

> What further *need* have we of witnesses? Matt. xxvi.

> For ye have *need* of patience; Heb. x.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.

> I know how to abound and to suffer *need;* Phil. iv.

NEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *geneadan, genedan*, to compel; Dan. *nöder.*] To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

> They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick; Matt. ix.

NEED, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

> When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs.*† *Locke.*

Need is often used as an auxiliary, or at least without the personal termination.

> And the lender *need* not fear he shall be injured. *Anacharsis, Trans.*

NEEDED, *pp.* Wanted.

NEEDER, *n.* One that wants.

NEEDFUL, *a.* Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite.

> All things *needful* for defence abound. *Dryden.*

NEEDFULLY, *adv.* Necessarily.

NEED'FULNESS, *n.* Necessity.

NEEDILY, *adv.* [from *needy.*] In want or poverty.

NEEDINESS, *n.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty; indigence.

NEEDING, *ppr.* Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief.

NEEDLE, *n.* [Sax. *nedl, nædl;* G. *nadel;* Arm. *nadoz;* Ir. *snathad;* W. *nydwyz*, from *nwd*, something sharp or pointed. It may be allied to *nettle.*] 1. A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; used in sewing and embroidery. Needles are also used by surgeons in sewing up wounds. Needles are made of various sizes, by a wire-drawing apparatus; they are then cut into the proper lengths and pointed, the head-flattened and pierced, the *guttering* or channelling performed by a file. They are then tempered, and the polish given by working quantities of them with emery-dust. Machinery is now applied to the manufacture of needles.—2. A small pointed piece of steel used in the mariner's compass, which by its magnetic quality is at-

tracted and directed to the pole, and thus enables navigators to steer their ships the course intended. [*See* COMPASS, MAGNET, VARIATION.]—3. Any crystallized substance in the form of a needle.—In *arch.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under some superincumbent mass to serve to sustain it temporarily while the part underneath is undergoing repair.—*Dipping needle* a magnetic needle that dips or inclines downward. [*See* DIPPING NEEDLE under DIP.]

NEEDLE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle.

NEEDLE, *v. i.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles; as, *needle* prisms.

NEEDLE CHERVIL, *n.* A plant; a British species of the genus Scandix, the *S. pecten Veneris*, called also shepherd's needle, and Venus's comb. The leaves are thrice pinnatifid, with linear acute segments, the flowers are white and the fruit large, and somewhat bristly. It grows in cultivated fields. Class and order Pentandria digynia, Linn., nat. order Umbelliferæ.

NEEDLE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Syngnathus Also, the sea-urchin.

NEEDLEFUL, *n.* As much thread as is put at once in a needle.

NEEDLE-MAKER, } *n.* One who
NEEDLER, } manufactures needles.

NEEDLE-ORE, *n.* Acicular bismuth glance.

NEEDLE-POINTED, *a.* Pointed as needles.

NEEDLE-SHAPED, *a* Having the shape of a needle: linear and pointed like a needle, as *needle-shaped* crystals; a *needle-shaped* leaf.

NEEDLE-SHELL, *n.* The sea-urchin.

NEEDLE-STONE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.

NEEDLE-WORK, *n.* Work executed with a needle; or the business of a seamstress. It is used particularly for embroidery.—2. In *arch*, the curious frame-work of timber and plaster with which many old houses are constructed.

NEEDLE-WORKED, *a.* Worked with needles.

NEEDLE-ZEOLITE, *n.* A species of zeolite of a grayish white colour.

NEEDLESS, *a.* Not wanted: unnecessary; not requisito; as, *needless* labour; *needless* expenses —2.† Not wanting.

NEEDLESSLY, *adv.* Without necessity.

NEEDLESSNESS, *n.* Unnecessariness.

NEEDLING, *ppr.* Forming crystals like needles.

NEEDMENT,† *n.* Something needed or wanted.

NEEDS, *adv.* [a contraction of *need is*] Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must.*

> A trial at law *must needs* be innocent in itself. *Kettlewell.*

NEEDY, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.

> To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*
> Spare the blushes of *needy* merit. *Dwight.*

NEEM TREE, *n.* In *India*, the name given to the *Melia azedarachta* of botanists.

NE'ER, a contraction of *Never.*

NEESE,† *v. i.* (neez.) [G. *neesen:* Ar. *nashaa:* hence *sneeze.*] To sneeze. [*See* SNEEZE, which is formed on this word]

NEESEWORT, *n.* A plant.

NEESING,† *n.* A sneezing.

Ne exeat regno [L.] In *law*, a writ to restrain a person from going out of the kingdom. It issues out of chancery on the application of a party complainant, to prevent his debtor from leaving the realm. It is directed to the sheriff of the county in which the debtor is, and commands him to cause the debtor to give sufficient bail or security that he shall not leave the kingdom, and if he refuses to do so, to commit him to prison.

NEF,† *n.* The nave of a church. [*See* NAVE.]

NEFAND'OUS, *a.* [L. *nefandus*, not to be spoken.] Not to be named; abominable.

NEFA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, unlawful, or *ne* and *for, fari*, to utter.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villanous; detestably vile.

NEFA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably.

NEFA'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being nefarious

NEGA'TION, *n.* [L. *negatio*, from *nego*, to deny, W. *naca, nacáu, nagu*, Fr. *nier*, from L. *nego.* The sense is to thrust, to stop or repel; for in Italian, *negare* is to deny, and *annegare* is to deny, and to drown, to stifle in water; Sp *negar*, to deny; *annegar*, to drown or inundate, Fr. *noyer.*] 1. Denial; a declaration that something is not; opposed to *affirmation;* as, the soul is *not* matter.—2. In *logic*, description by denial, exclusion, or exception.

> *Negation* is the absence of that which does not belong to the thing we are speaking of. *Watts.*

3 Argument drawn from denial.

> It may be proved by way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it. *Heylin.*

NEG'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *négatif;* L. *negativus.*] 1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to *affirmative*, as a *negative* proposition is that which *denies.* Matter is not spirit.—2. Implying absence; opposed to *positive.*

> There is a *negative* way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

3. Having the power of stopping or restraining. A *negative* voice in legislation is a voice or vote to prevent the passing of a law or decree.—*Negative prescription*, in *Scots law*, the converse of positive prescription, or the loss of a right by neglecting to follow it forth, or use it during the whole time limited by law. [*See* PRESCRIPTION.]—*Negative servitude*, in *Scots law*, a predial servitude, in virtue of which a servient proprietor is prohibited from performing some act, which, but for the servitude, he would be entitled to perform. [*See* SERVITUDE.]—*Negative quantities* are such as are preceded or affected with the negative sign, or minus, —; as, — *ab*, — *cd.* Negative quantities are the reverse of positive quantities, or such as are affected with the sign plus, +. *Negative index of a logarithm*, one that is affected with the negative sign; such are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.—*Negative exponent or power*, that which is affected with a negative sign; as, x^{-2}, $y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. *Negative sign*, in *alge.*, the sign of subtraction, a sign which indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. It is opposed to *positive* or *affirmative;* as, *ab* — *n*. *Negative electricity*, according to Dr. Franklin, is a deficiency of the fluid in a substance, or less than the substance naturally contains.

NEG'ATIVE, *n.* A proposition by which something is denied; as, matter has not the power of moving itself.—2. A word that denies; as, *not, no.*—3. In *legislation*, the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree.—*Negative pregnant*, a negation of one thing, implying the affirmation of another; as, when a person denies having done a thing in a certain manner, or at a certain time, as stated in the declaration; which implies that he did it in some manner.

NEG'ATIVE, *v. t.* To disprove; to prove the contrary.

> The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

2 To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. The lords *negatived* the bill.—3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.

NEG'ATIVED, *pp.* Disproved; rejected by vote.

NEG'ATIVELY, *adv.* With or by denial; as, he answered *negatively.*—2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; opposed to *positively.*

> I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively* by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist. *South.*

3. In *natural philosophy*, the opposite of positively; as, *negatively* charged, or electrified; that is, according to Dr. Franklin's theory, having a deficiency of the electric fluid. [*See* POSITIVELY.]

NEG'ATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being negative.

NEG'ATORY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [*Little used.*]

NEGLECT', *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*, from *negligo.* In G. the corresponding word is *nachlassen*, D. *nalaaten*, compounds of *nach, na*, after, and *lassen, laaten*, to let, to leave, to suffer to pass, Eng. *let*, Fr. *laisser.* The sense of the latter words then is to leave behind, or permit to remain; Dan. *nachlæssig*, negligent.] 1. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote, or attend to; as to *neglect* duty or business; to *neglect* to pay honest debts; to *neglect* our interest or policy.—2. Omit to receive or embrace; to slight.

> How shall we escape, if we *neglect* so great salvation? Heb. ii.

3. To slight; not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect. Among people of good breeding, strangers seldom complain of being *neglected.*—4.† To postpone.

NEGLECT', *n.* Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. *Neglect* may be from carelessness or inattention The *neglect* of business is the cause of many failures, but *neglect* of economy is more frequent and more injurious. —2. Slight; omission of attention or civilities. *Neglect* of due notice and attention to strangers is characteristic of ill breeding.—3. Negligence; habitual want of regard.

> Age breeds *neglect* in all. *Denham.*

4. State of being disregarded

> Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect.* *Prior.*

NEGLECT'ED, *pp.* Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded.
NEGLECT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being neglected.
NEGLECT'ER, *n.* One that neglects.
NEGLECT'FUL, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive.—2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done.—3. Treating with neglect or slight.—4 Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference; as, a *neglectful* countenance.
NEGLECT'FULLY, *adv.* With neglect; with inattention; with carelessness.
NEGLECT'ING, *ppr.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.
NEGLECT'INGLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
NEGLEC'TION,† *n.* The state of being negligent.
NEGLECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of. [*Little used.*]
NEGLIGEE', *n.* [Fr. *négligé.*] A kind of loose gown formerly worn.
NEG'LIGENCE, *n.* [L. *negligentia.*] 1. Neglect; omission to do; more generally.—2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things, either from carelessness or design. *Negligence* is usually the child of sloth or laziness, and the parent of disorders in business, often of poverty.—3. In *the fine arts*, a want of observance of admitted rules and principles in the several parts of a work; such as in costume, in the disposition of the light and shade, &c.
NEG'LIGENT, *a.* Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done; inattentive to business or necessary concerns. It is applied to a particular instance of neglect, or it denotes habitually careless or inattentive; 2 Chron. xxix.; 2 Pet. i.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent*, is not far from being poor. *Rambler.*

2. Regardless.

Be thou *negligent* of fame. *Swift*

NEG'LIGENTLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; as, a person *negligently* dressed; a piece *negligently* written; a farm *negligently* cultivated.—2. With slight, disregard or inattention.
NEGOCIATE, *v. i.* and *v. t.* See NEGOTIATE.
NEGOCIATED, *pp.* See NEGOTIATED.
NEGOCIATING, *ppr.* See NEGOTIATING.
NEGOCIATION *n.* See NEGOTIATION.
NEGOCIATOR, *n.* See NEGOTIATOR
NEGO'TIABLE, *a.* [from *negotiate.*] That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange.
NEGO'TIANT,† *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator.
NEGOTIATE, *v. i.* (nego'shate.) [L. *negotior;* Fr. *négocier*, from L. *negotium*, business, employment; W. *neges*, an errand, business; *negesua*, to go on errands, to negotiate.] 1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, either in person or by a broker or substitute; as, to *negotiate with* a man *for* the purchase of goods or a farm.—2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.

It is a crime for an ambassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate*. *Decay of Piety.*

NEGOTIATE, *v. t.* (nego'shate) To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another; as, to *negotiate* a loan of money.

Ship brokers and interpreters *negotiate* affreightments. *Walsh.*

2. To procure, make, or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others.—3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration; as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

NEGO'TIATED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.
NEGO'TIATING, *ppr.* Treating with; transacting business.
NEGOTIA'TION, *n.* The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.—2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like; as, the *negotiations* at Ghent.—*Negotiation*, in *Scots law*, is a term implying the procedure which the holder of a bill must follow, to procure acceptance of it, and payment when it falls due.
NEGO'TIATOR, *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public compacts.
NE'GRESS, *n.* [See NEGRO.] A female of the black race of Africa.
NE'GRO, *n.* [It and Sp. *negro*, black, from L *niger.*] A native or descendant of the black race of men in Africa, called also the *Ethiopic race.* The word is never applied to the tawny or olive-coloured inhabitants of the northern coast of Africa, but to the more southern race of men who are quite black. Their native region seems to be the central portion of Africa. The seat of the black colour is the *rete mucosum*, and the external surface of the true skin. Negroes are not only distinguished from the other races by their colour, but also by various other peculiarities; such as the projection of the whole visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head; the woolly frizzled hair; the short, broad, and flat nose, and the thick projecting lips.
NEGRO'S HEAD, *n* A name given to the Ivory Palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*), from the appearance of its fruit.
NEGUND'O, or **NEGUND'IUM**, *n.* A genus of North American trees, belonging to the nat. order Aceraceæ, and separated from Acer because of its pinnated leaves and diœcious apetalous flowers.
NE'GUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar: so called, it is said, from its first maker, Col. *Negus.*
NEIF,† *n.* [Ice *nefi.*] 1. The neaf or fist.—2. A slave.
NEIGH, *v. i.* (na.) [Sax. *hnægan.* In W. *cnecu* signifies to jar or quarrel; *cnec*, a sharp noise.] To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.
NEIGH, *n.* (na.) The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

NEIGHBOUR, *n.* (na'bur.) [Sax. *nehbur, nehgebur*, a nigh boor, a *boor* or countryman living *nigh*, [See NIGH;] G. *nachbar.* See BOOR. The true orthography, as this word is now pronounced, is *nehboor;* Sax. *neh*, nigh, and *boor.*] 1. One who lives near another. In large towns, a *neighbour* is one who lives within a few doors. In the country, a *neighbour* may live at a greater distance; and where the people are thinly scattered over the country, a *neighbour* may be distant several miles.—2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility.—3.† An intimate; a confident.—4 A fellow being; Acts vii.—5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help, or to whom we have an opportunity of doing good; Luke x.—6. A country that is near.
NEIGHBOUR, *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next.
NEIGHBOUR, *v. t.* To adjoin; to confine on or be near to.

These grow on the hills that *neighbour* the shore. *Sandys*

2.† To acquaint with; to make near to or make familiar.
NEIGHBOUR, *v. i* To inhabit the vicinity.
NEIGHBOURHOOD, *n.* A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district or any place not distant. He lives in my *neighbourhood.*—2. State of being near each other; as, several states in a *neighbourhood.*—3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other. The fire alarmed all the *neighbourhood.*
NEIGHBOURING, *a.* Living or being near; as, the *neighbouring* inhabitants; *neighbouring* countries or nations.
NEIGHBOURLINESS, *n* State or quality of being neighbourly.
NEIGHBOURLY, *a.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

Judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social. Friend, you are not *neighbourly.*
NEIGHBOURLY, *adv.* With social civility; as, to live *neighbourly.*
NEIGHBOURSHIP,† *n.* State of being neighbours.
NEIGHING, *ppr.* Whinnying.
NEIGHING, *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying; Jer. viii.
NEITHER, *a. compound pronoun, pronominal adjective*, or *a substitute.* [Sax. *nather, nathor, nauther*, or *nouther; ne*, not, and *either* or *other*, not either, or not other. So in L. *neuter, ne* and *uter.*] Not either; not the one or the other. 1. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall I take? *Neither*, take *neither* road. The upright judge inclines to *neither* party. It is used as a substitute; as, the upright judge inclines to *neither* of the parties.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shak*

2. It refers to a sentence; as, "ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." That is, ye shall not eat, *not either* or *other* shall ye touch it; ye shall not eat, nor shall ye do the other thing here mentioned, that is, touch it; Gen. iii. "Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the king;" that is, fight not, either with small or great: 1 Kings xxii. *Neither*, in the first part of a negative sentence, is followed by *nor*, in the subsequent part. It is *neither*

the one *nor* the other. But *or* would be most proper, for the negative in *neither*, applies to both parts of the sentence. It is often used in the last member of a negative sentence instead of *nor*, as in the passage above cited. "Ye shall not eat it, *neither* shall ye touch it." Here *neither* is improperly used for *nor*, for *not* in the first clause refers only to that clause, and the second negative refers only to the second clause. "Ye shall *not* eat it, *nor* shall ye touch it." In the sentences above, *neither* is considered to be a conjunction or connecting word, though in fact it is a pronoun or representative of a clause of a sentence.—3. *Neither* primarily refers to *two*; not *either* of two. But by usage it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered. Five or ten persons being charged with a misdemeanour or riot, each may say, *neither* of us was present.—4. *Neither* sometimes closes a sentence in a peculiar manner; thus, "Men come not to the knowledge of ideas thought to be innate, till they come to the use of reason, nor then *neither*." That is, *not either* when they come to the use of reason, or before. Formerly, in English, as in Greek and French, two negatives were used for one negation. But in such phrases as that above, good speakers now use *either*; "nor then *either*."

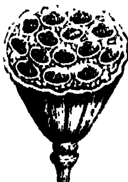
NEIVE, *n.* [Ice. *nefi.*] The fist. [*Scotch.*]

NELUMBIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants inhabiting the fresh waters of the temperate parts of the world, and producing large polypetalous flowers with numerous stamens. The plants of this order are readily known by their carpels being distinct, one-sided, and buried in the cavities of a large truncated fleshy receptacle, which eventually forms a broad hard bed filled with holes, in



Nelumbium speciosum.

each of which there is a single ripe nut. The best known species is the *Nelumbium speciosum*, a magnificent water-plant, floating in the rivers and ditches of all the warmer parts of Asia, and also found in the Nile. Its nuts are supposed to have been the sacred bean of Pythagoras; the numerous canals of China are filled with it, its tubers being there universally used as a culinary vegetable.



Ripe receptacle of N. speciosum.

NEM'ALINE, *a.* [Gr. νημα, a thread.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of threads; fibrous.

NEM. CON. for *nemine contradicente*. [L.] No one contradicting or opposing: that is, unanimously; without opposition. A term chiefly used in the house of commons when any measure is carried without opposition.—*Nemine dissentiente* (no one dissenting), is a term similarly applied in the house of lords.

NEMÆ'AN GAMES, *n.* In *antiquity*, celebrated games or festivals in Greece, deriving their name from Nemæa, a village in the north-eastern part of Argolis, where they were celebrated every third year. The games were the same as those of Olympia.

NEM'ESIS, *n.* [Gr.] A female Greek divinity who appears to have been regarded as a personification of the righteous anger of the gods, inflexibly severe to the proud and insolent. According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Night. Her statues are represented with wings.

Nemo debet locupletari aliena jactura. [L.] A maxim in *Scots law*, signifying that no one ought to profit by another's loss.

NEM'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. νεμος, a wood, and λιθος, a stone.] An arborized stone.

NEM'ORAL, *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, from *nemus*, a wood.] Pertaining to a wood or grove.

NEM'OROUS, *a.* [L. *nemorosus*.] Woody; pertaining to a wood.

Nemo tenetur jurare in suam turpitudinem. [L.] A maxim in *Scots law*, signifying that no one is bound on oath to speak to facts which involve his own guilt.

NEMP'NE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *nemnan*, to name or call.] To call.

NE'NIA, or **NÆ'NIA**,† *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy.

NEN'UPHAR, *n.* The great white water lily of Europe, or Nymphæa alba

NEOD'AMODE, *n.* [Gr. νεοδαμωδης: νεος, new, and δημωδης, popular; δημος, people.] In *ancient Greece*, a person newly admitted to citizenship.

NEOG'AMIST, *n.* [Gr. νεος, new, and γαμεω, to marry.] A person recently married.

NEOLOG'IC, **NEOLOG'ICAL**, *a.* [from *neology*.] Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

NEOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a neological manner.

NEOL'OGISM, *n.* A new word or phrase, or new use of a word.—2. New doctrines. In the *last century*, the orthodox in Germany called their opponents *neologists*, and their doctrines *neology*. [*See* RATIONALISM, RATIONALIST.]

NEOL'OGIST, *n.* One who introduces new words or new doctrines; or one who supports and adheres to them.

NEOL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To introduce or use new terms.

NEOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. νεος, new, and λογος, a word.] The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language, or of new doctrines; or a new system or doctrines. The present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology*.

NEONO'MIAN, *n.* [Gr. νεος, new, and νομος, law.] One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered.

NE'OPHYTE, *n.* [Gr. νεος, new, and φυτον, a plant.] 1. A new convert or proselyte; a name given by the early Christians to such heathens as had recently embraced the Christian faith, and were considered as regenerated by baptism.—2. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest.—3. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

NE'OPHYTE, *a.* Newly entered on some state.

NEORA'MA, *n.* [Gr. νεος, new, and ὁραμα, view.] An invention of Allaux, a Frenchman, in 1827, for representing the interior of a large building in which the spectator appears to be placed. Every thing is exhibited to the life by means of groups and shading.

NEOTER'IC, **NEOTER'ICAL**, *a.* [Gr. νεωτερικος, young, from νεος, new; Low L. *neotericus*.] New; recent in origin; modern.

NEOTER'IC, *n.* One of modern times.

NEOT'TIA, *n.* A genus of curious herbaceous plants, natives of many different parts of the world. Class and order Gynandria monandria, Linn., nat. order Orchidaceæ. Three species are natives of Britain—*N. spiralis*, or ladies' tresses; *N. æstivalis*, or summer ladies' tresses; and *N. gemmipara*, or proliferous ladies' tresses.

NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta; catmint. [*See* NEPETA.]

NEPENTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants inhabiting the damper and warmer parts of Asia, and having, in the place of leaves, large hollow bodies or pitchers, furnished with a lid, and containing water, secreted from a peculiar glandular apparatus



Nepenthes distillatoria (Pitcher Plant).

with which they are lined. The flowers are diœcious, apetalous, arranged in cylindrical racemes, and are succeeded by a capsular fruit, filled with fine fusiform seeds, which look like very fine saw dust. The order takes its name from the genus Nepenthes. The *N. distillatoria* is known by the name of pitcher plant.

NEPEN'THE, *n.* [Gr. νηπενθης: νη, not, and πενθος, grief.] In *antiquity*, a kind of magic potion, mentioned by Greek and Roman poets, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. It is now used figuratively to express a drug or remedy, &c.

NEP'ETA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Didynamia, order gymnospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. The *N. cataria*, or common catmint, is a British species, so named because cats are excessively fond of the smell of it. It is a soft and downy plant, with numerous white flowers in spikes, and grows in hedges and waste places. It is recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, and flatulency.

NEPH'ELIN, **NEPH'ELINE**, *n.* [Gr. νεφελη, a cloud.] A mineral found mixed with other substances, primitive

or volcanic, in small masses or veins, granolamellar and in hexahedral crystals. It is a double silicate of alumina and soda, and occurs on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and in the lava of Capo di Bova, near Rome. It is white or yellow.

NEPHE'LIUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species inhabit the Indian Archipelago. The fruits known by the names of *Longan*, *Litchi*, and *Rambutan*, are the produce of different species, and are amongst the most delicious of that country.

NEPH'EW, *n.* (nev'vū.) [Fr. *neveu;* L. *nepos;* It. *nepote;* G. *neffe;* W. *nai*, contracted.] 1. The son of a brother or sister.—2. A grandson; also, a descendant. [*In the last sense, not much used.*]

NEPHRAL'GIA, *n.* Pain in the kidneys.

NEPH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. νεφρίτης, from νεφρος, the kidneys.] A mineral, a subspecies of jade, of a leek green colour, massive and in rolled pieces. It occurs in granite and gneiss, and is remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, but is now cut into handles of sabres and daggers.

NEPHRIT'IC, NEPHRIT'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. νεφριτικος, from νεφρος, the kidneys.] 1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as, a *nephritic* disease.—2. Affected with a disease of the kidneys; as, a *nephritic* patient.—3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general; as, a *nephritic* medicine.—*Nephritic stone*, a stone of the silicious kind, called jade.—*Nephritic wood*, a species of compact wood of a fine grain, brought from New Spain, which gives a blue colour to spirit of wine and to water; which colour is changed to yellow by acids, and again to blue by alkalies. Supposed to be the Hyperanthera Moringa.

NEPHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder.

NEPHRI'TIS, *n.* In *med.*, an inflammation of the kidneys. This disease is known by fever, pain in the region of the kidneys, and shooting along the course of the ureter, drawing up of the testicles, numbness of the thigh, vomiting, urine high coloured, and frequently discharged, costiveness, and colic pains. It is symptomatic of calculus, gout, &c.

NEPHROT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. νεφρος, a kidney, and τομη, a cutting.] In *sur.*, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney, by cutting.

Ne plus ultra. [L. no further.] beyond which one cannot go; utmost bound or limit; the highest reach of art.

NEP'OTISM, *n.* [Fr. *népotisme*, from L. *nepos*, nephew.] 1. Fondness for nephews.—2. Undue attachment to relations; favouritism shown to nephews and other relations. This word was invented to express a peculiar characteristic of many high ecclesiastics in Roman Catholic countries, and more particularly of popes; a propensity, namely, to aggrandize their family, by exorbitant grants or favours to *nephews*, (having no *sons*), or relatives.

NEP'TUNE, *n.* The name of a planet, discovered in 1845, by M. Le Verrier and Mr. J. C. Adams. It is exterior to Uranus, in our solar system.

NEP'TUNE, *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] A Roman divinity, whose attributes are nearly the same as those of the Greek Poseidon (Ποσειδῶν). He was the brother



Neptune.

of Jupiter, and presided over the sea. He is represented similar in appearance to Jupiter, but his symbols are a trident and the dolphin.

NEPTU'NIAN, *a.* [from *Neptunus*, the fabled deity of the ocean.] 1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea.—2. Formed by water or aqueous solution; as, *neptunian* rocks.

NEPTU'NIAN, NEP'TUNIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory that the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution; opposed to the *Plutonic* theory.

NE'REID, *n.* *plu.* NE'REIDS; Greek *plur.* NERE'IDES. [Gr. νηρηΐδες, *plur.* of νηρηΐς, from Νηρεύς, a marine deity. Sans. *nara*, water; Ar. and Heb. נהר, *nahar*, to flow. *See* NARRATE.] In



Nereid.

myth., a sea nymph. In ancient monuments, the Nereids are represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish. They were the daughters of Nereus, and constantly attended Neptune.

NE'REIS, *n.* Cuvier's name for a genus of dorsibranchiate annelids. Their antennæ are in general short, and their eyes, when distinct, are four in number; the proboscis is large, open at its extremity, and often furnished with salient points or small tentacles. Some of the species are found in most seas.

NERF'LING, *n.* A fresh-water fish of Germany, of the leather-mouthed kind, and apparently a variety of the rudd.

NER'ITA, *n.* A genus of univalvular shells.

NER'ITITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Nerita.

NER'IUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Apocynaceæ. The species are shrubs or trees. The leaves of *N. oleander* contain an abundance of gallic acid; the bark of the root, and the leaves of *N. odorum*, or sweet-scented rosebay, are considered by the native Indian doctors as powerful repellents, applied externally. The root taken internally acts as a poison.

NE'ROLI, *n.* [from *Nerantia*, a name of the orange tree.] The name given by perfumers to the essential oil of orange flowers.

NERVA'TION, *n.* *Nervation* or *venation of leaves*, in *bot.*, signifies the distribution of their nerves or veins.

NERVE, *n.* (nerv.) [L. *nervus;* Fr. *nerf;* W. *nerth*, strength; Gr. νευρον, nerve; probably allied to ανηρ, a man, L. *vir;* Pers. *nar*, the male of any animal; Sans. *nar*, a man. In Welsh, *nêr* denotes one that possesses self energy, and hence an epithet of God.] 1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. The nerves are prolongations of the medullary substance of the brain, spinal cord, and semilunar ganglion, which ramify and extend to every part of the body. They are composed of bundles of white, parallel, medullary threads. Every bundle is surrounded with a soft sheath full of blood-vessels, and whose finest branches terminate in the substance of the nerves. The nerves are distributed to all parts of the frame, endowing it with sensation and voluntary motion. They are distinguished into *cerebral* and *spinal*. The cerebral nerves are generally reckoned as nine pairs; the spinal are thirty pairs, and are divided into eight pair of cervical nerves, twelve pair of dorsal, five pair of lumbar and five of sacral.—2. A sinew or tendon.—3. Strength; firmness of body; as, a man of *nerve*.—4. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage.—5. Strength; force; authority; as, the *nerves* of discipline.—6. In *bot.*, applied to a cluster of vessels that runs like a rib or cord on certain leaves.—7. In *arch.*, the ribs and mouldings on the surface of a vault.

NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigour; to arm with force; as, fear *nerved* his arm.

NERV'ED, *pp.* Armed with strength.—2. *a.* In *bot.*, having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base to the tip; as, leaves that are *parallel-veined*. The veins, in this case, were by the older botanists called *nerves;* a name which it is found convenient to retain, improper as it is, since the veins are in no respect analogous to the nerves of animals.—3. In *her.*, a term applied to leaves and plants, the fibres of which are borne of a different tincture.

NERVELESS, *a.* (nerv'less.) Destitute of strength; weak.

NERVES, *n.* In *bot.*, parallel veins in a leaf, which extend from the base to the apex.

NERVES, *n. pl.* The nervous system. In *fam. lang.*, unsteadiness of the muscular system, arising from laxity of fibre, or from other cause.

NERVE'SHAKEN, *a.* Affected by a shaking.—2. Shocked; overcome or oppressed by some violent influence, impression, or sensation.

NERV'INE, *a.* [Low L. *nervinus.*] That has the quality of acting upon the nerves.

NERV'INE, *n.* A medicine that operates upon the nerves.

NERV'OUS, *a.* [L. *nervosus.*] 1. Strong; vigorous; as, a *nervous* arm.—2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves; as, a *nervous* disease or fever.—3. Having the nerves affected; hypochondriac; *a colloquial use of the word.*—4. Possessing or manifesting vigour of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style; as, a *nervous* historian.—*Nervous system.* This consists of the encephalos and its nerves, the spinal cord and its nerves, and the ganglia of the sympathetic nerves and filaments, connecting them with each other, and constitutes the means of perception, volition, and muscular action.

NERV'OUS, } *a.* In *bot.* [*See* NERVED,
NERV'OSE, } No. 2.]

NERV'OUSLY, *adv.* With strength or vigour.

NERV'OUSNESS, *n.* Strength; force; vigour.—2. The state of being composed of nerves.

NERVUR'ES, *n.* [Fr.] 1. In *entom.*, corneous tubes for expanding the wing and keeping it tense, and to afford protection to the air-vessels. They are termed costal, post-costal, medi-astinal, externo-median, interno-median, anal, axillary, &c., according to their relative position.—2. In *bot.*, nervures are the veins of leaves.—3. In *arch.*, a name given by French architects to the ribs bounding the sides of a groined compartment of a vaulted roof, as distinguished from the ribs which diagonally cross the compartment.

NERV'Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous.

NESCIENCE, *n.* (nesh'ens.) [L. *nesciens, nescio; ne* and *scio.*] Want of knowledge; ignorance.

NESH,† *a.* [Sax. *nesc.*] Soft; tender; nice.

NESS. [A. Sax *nes nesse, nys nysse; G. nase,* nose; *naze* a. headland.] A termination of names and appellatives. *Ness* is the termination of several names of places in Great Britain, where there is a headland or promontory; as, *Inverness, Sheerness. Ness* denotes the prominent, or distinguishing, or characteristic quality, or generally the quality; as, *whiteness, goodness*—the quality of being *white* or good.

NEST, *n.* [Sax. *nest,* G. and D. *nest:* W. *nyth;* L. *nidus;* Fr. *nid;* Arm. *neiz;* Ir. *nead;* Gr. νεοσσος, νεοσσια, νεττια, unless the latter are from νεος. In Persic, *nisim* is a nest, *nashiman,* a mansion, and *nishashtan,* to sit down, to dwell, or remain.] 1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young, until they are able to fly. The word is used also for the bed in which certain insects deposit their eggs.—2. Any place where irrational animals are produced.—3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; *usually in an ill sense;* as, a *nest* of rogues. 4. A warm close place of abode; generally in contempt.—5. A number of boxes, cases, or the like, inserted in each other.—*Esculent,* or *edible nests,* a species of nests built by swallows, peculiar to the Indian islands, and very much esteemed in China and other parts of the world. [*See* BIRD'S NEST.]



Esculent Swallow and Nest (H. esculenta).

NEST, *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds *nested* with its leaves. — *Howell.*

NEST'EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it.—2. A familiar name for a sum of money carefully or cunningly laid by.

NEST'LE, *v. i.* (nes'l.) To settle; to harbour; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succours came. — *Bacon.*

2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest; as, a child *nestles.*

NEST'LE, *v. t.* (nes'l.) To house, as in a nest.—2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

NEST'LED, *pp.* Housed, as in a nest; snugged closely.

NEST'LING, *ppr.* Lying close and snug.

NEST'LING, *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.—2.† A nest.

NEST'LING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

NESTO'RIAN, *n.* A follower of Nestorius, a heretic of the fifth century, who taught that Christ was divided into two persons.

NET, *n.* [Sax. *net, nyt;* G. *netz:* Goth. *nati,* from the root of *knit,* Sax. *cnyttan,* whence *knot;* L. *nodus.*] 1. A textile fabric of knotted meshes, formed of thread, twine, or other fibrous materials, for catching fish, fowls, &c. The term is also used to designate a fabric of fine open texture, usually applied to the purposes of dress.—2. A cunning device; a snare; Micah vii.—3. Inextricable difficulty; Job xviii.—4. Severe afflictions: Job xix.

NET, *v. t.* To make a net or net-work; to knot.

NET, *a.* [Fr. *net;* It. *netto. See* NEAT.] 1. Neat; pure; unadulterated; as *net* coffee, rice, &c.; *net* wine. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Being without flaw or spot. [*Lit. us.*]—3. Being beyond all charges or outlay; free from all deductions; as, *net* profits; *net* produce; *net* rent, &c.—4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; as, *net* weight. It is sometimes written *nett,* but improperly. *Net* is properly a mercantile appropriation of *neat.*—*Net measure,* in *arch.*, that in which no allowance is made for finishing; and in the work of *artificers,* that in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.

NET, *v. t.* To produce clear profit.

NETH'ER, *a.* [Sax. *neother;* G. *nieder.* This word is of the comparative degree; the positive occurs only in composition, as in *beneath,* Sax. *neothan.* It is used only in implied comparison, as in the *nether* part, the *nether* millstone; but we never say, one part is *nether* than another.] 1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to *upper;* as the *nether* millstone.

Distorted all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd. — *Milton.*

2. In a lower place.

'Twixt upper, *nether,* and surrounding fires. — *Milton.*

3. Belonging to the regions below.

NETH'ERMOST, *a.* Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell; the *nethermost* abyss.

NET-MAKING, *n.* A useful art by which fibrous materials are formed into knotted meshes in a regular manner; as, in the nets for catching fish. In net-making each mesh should be so secured as to be incapable of enlargement or diminution.

NET'TING, *n.* [from *net.*] A piece of net-work.—2. A complication of ropes fastened across each other, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks. Netting is also employed to hold the fore and main top-mast sails when stowed. Netting is also extended along a ship's gunwale in engagements, to prevent the enemy from boarding.

NET'TLE, *n.* (net'l.) [Sax. *nell, netele;* G. *nessel;* Gr. κνιδη, from the root of κνιζω, κναω, to scratch.] A genus of plants (Urtica) belonging to the nat. order Urticaceæ, and consisting chiefly of neglected weeds, having opposite or alternate leaves, and inconspicuous flowers, which are disposed in axillary racemes. The species are mostly herbaceous, and are usually covered with extremely fine, sharp, tubular hairs, placed upon minute vesicles, filled with an acrid and caustic fluid, which by pressure is injected into the wounds caused by the sharp-pointed hairs. Hence arises the well-known stinging sensation when these plants are incautiously handled. Many species of nettle are known, of which three are found in Britain—the Roman nettle; the small nettle; and the great nettle. Notwithstanding the acridity of nettles, they are, when young, used for food after being boiled, and form a favourite and wholesome ingredient in the spring-broth of the country people in many parts of England and Scotland. They also yield a tough fibre which may be used as a substitute for hemp, especially the *U. cannabina.* [*See* DEAD NETTLE.]

And near the noisome *nettle* blooms the rose. — *Rambler, motto.*

NET'TLE, *v. t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were *nettled* at the scandal of this affront. — *L'Estrange.*

NET'TLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.

NET'TLER, *n.* One that provokes, stings, or irritates.

NET'TLE RASH, *n.* An eruption upon the skin much resembling the sting of a nettle.

NET'TLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Celtis, of which there are several species. The several sorts of *nettle-tree* have a considerable resemblance to, and a near affinity with the elms; and hence they have been placed in the nat. order Ulmaceæ. [*See* CELTIS.]

NET'TLING, *ppr.* Irritating; vexing.

NET'-WORK, *n.* A complication of threads, twine, or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices, or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work.

NEURAL'GIA, *n.* [Gr. νευρον, a nerve, and αλγος, pain.] Pain in a nerve. Various parts of the body are liable to be affected with excruciating pain,

which is quite independent of any inflammation of the part, and which may often be traced in the course of the nerves. Such affections all come under the head of *neuralgia*.

NEUROLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* NEUROLOGY.] Pertaining to neurology, or to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEUROL'OGIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.

NEUROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. νευρον, a nerve, and λογος, discourse.] A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

NEUROPTER, **NEUROP'TERA**, **NEUROP'TERANS**, *n.* [Gr. νευρον, a nerve, and πτερον, a wing.] The *neuropters* are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins. They constitute the eighth order of insects in Cuvier's system. They are mostly bold, rapacious, and sanguinary; perpetually chasing and devouring other insects. The dragon-fly is a familiar example.



Neuropter (Ephemera vulgata).

NEUROP'TERAL, **NEUROP'TEROUS**, *a.* Belonging to the order of neuropters.

NEUROSPAST, *n.* [Gr. νευροσπαστεω, to draw with strings.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion.

NEUROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. νευρον, a nerve.] 1. Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.—2. Useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEUROT'IC, *n.* A disease having its seat in the nerves.—2. A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEUROTOM'ICAL, *a.* [*See* NEUROTOMY.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

NEUROT'OMIST, *n.* One who dissects the nerves.

NEUROT'OMY, *n.* [Gr νευρον, a nerve, and τομη, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of a nerve.—2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.

NEUTER, *a.* (nu'ter.) [L.; compounded of *ne* and *uter*, not either, not one nor the other.] 1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, either when persons are contending, or questions are discussed. It may be synonymous with *indifferent*, or it may not. The United States remained *neuter* during the French revolution, but very few of the people were *indifferent* as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be *neuter* from feeling, and he is then *indifferent*: but he may be *neuter* in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle. A judge should be perfectly *neuter* in feeling, that he may decide with impartiality. —2. In *gram.*, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine; primarily, to nouns which express neither sex.

NEUTER, *n.* A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations; a person who is either indifferent to the cause, or forbears to interfere.—2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation. The working bees are *neuters*.—*Neuter verb*, in *gram.*, a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, I *go*; I *sit*; I *am*; I *run*; I *walk*. It is better denominated *intransitive*.

NEUTRAL, *a.* [Fr. *neutre*; L. *neutralis*, from *neuter*.] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. It is policy for a nation to be *neutral* when other nations are at war. Belligerents often obtain supplies from *neutral* states.—2. Indifferent; having no bias in favour of either side or party. —3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad.

> Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
> And *neutral* some in her fantastic eye.
> *Davies.*

Neutral flowers or *florets*, in *bot.*, are such as contain neither stamens nor pistils, and of course produce no seeds. —*Neutral ship*, a ship that belongs to a nation, state, or port which is in amity with all those powers with which she may traffic.—*Neutral salts*. In *chem.*, this term formerly included such salts as did not obviously contain an excess either of acid or alkali, and this was determined by their action on vegetable colours. Those which evinced an acid property and reddened litmus paper were termed *super-salts*, or *acidulous salts*; and those which exhibited an alkaline property, and rendered turmeric paper yellow, were termed *sub-carbonates*. At present, however, the term neutral salt includes such compounds as are composed of one equivalent of each of their constituents, whatever may be their action on coloured tests, and whatever may be their taste.

NEUTRAL, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

> The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war.
> *R. G. Harper.*

NEUTRALIST, *n.* A neutral. [*Little us.*]

NEUTRAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. In *international law*, that condition of a nation or state in which it does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states. A neutral state has the right of furnishing to either of the contending parties all supplies which do not fall within the description of *contraband of war*, which signifies in general, arms and munitions of war, and those out of which munitions of war are made. All such articles are liable to be seized. A neutral state has also the right to conclude such treaties with either belligerent party, as are unconnected with the subject of the war [*See* CONTRABAND.] States often arm to maintain their *neutrality*.—2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle.—3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil. [*Lit. us.*]—4. A combination of neutral powers or states; as, the armed *neutrality*.

NEUTRALIZA'TION, *n.* [from *neutralize*.] 1. In *chem.*, the process by which an acid and an alkali are so combined as to disguise each other's properties, or render them inert. Thus, when sulphuric acid and soda are mixed together, the properties either of the one or the other preponderate according to the proportions of each, but there are certain proportions according to which when they are combined, they mutually destroy or disguise the properties of each other, so that neither predominates, or rather so that both disappear. When substances thus mutually disguise each other's properties they are said to *neutralize* each other. The term neutralization is also applied to the decomposition of the alkaline carbonates by the gradual addition of some acid more powerful than the carbonic.—2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.

NEUTRALIZE, *v. t.* To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.—2. In *chem.*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. Thus to *neutralize* acids and alkalies, is to combine them in such proportions that the compound will not exhibit the qualities of either.—3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity; as to *neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* opposition.

> The benefits of universities...*neutralized* by moral evils. *Ch. Obs.*

> A cloud of counter-citations that *neutralize* each other. *E. Everett.*

NEUTRALIZED, *pp.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.

NEUTRALIZER, *n.* That which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

NEUTRALIZING, *ppr.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.

NEUTRALIZING, *a.* Having the quality of rendering neutral.

NEUTRALLY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

NEUTRAL-TINT, *n.* The tint or grayish purple hue which distant hills assume.

NEUVAI'NES, *n.* [Fr. *neuf*, nine.] In *the Roman Catholic church*, prayers offered up for nine successive days to obtain the favour of heaven.

NEV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *næfre*; ne, not, and *æfre*, ever.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time. It refers to the past or the future. This man was *never* at Calcutta; he will *never* be there.—2. It has a particular use in the following sentences.

> Ask me *never* so much dower and gift; Gen. xxxiv.

> Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely; Ps. lviii.

> A fear of battery,—though *never* so well grounded, is no duress. *Blackstone.*

This is a genuine English use of *never*, found in our Saxon authors, and it ought to be retained. "Ask me so much dower as *never* was done;" that is, dower to any extent. The practice of using *ever* in such phrases is corrupt. It not only destroys the force but the propriety of the phrase.—3. In no degree; not.

> Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It is used for *not*. He answered him *never* a word; that is, *not ever*.

This use is not common.—5. It is much used in composition; as, in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, *never*-ceasing, *never*-fading; but in all such compounds, *never* retains its true meaning.

NEVER-CEASING, *a.* Having no cessation or pause.

NEVER-SA'TED, *a.* Never satisfied.

NEVERTHELESS', [*comp.* of *never*, *the*, and *less.*] Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it. "It rained, *nevertheless* we proceeded on our journey;" we did *not the less* proceed on our journey; we proceeded in opposition to the rain, without regarding it, or without being prevented.

NEVER-TIRING, *a.* Never enduring weariness.

NEW, *a.* [Sax. *neow*; G. *neu*; L. *novus*; Gr. *νεος*; Fr. *neuf*; Ir. *nua*, *nuadh*; W. *newyz*; Sans. *nawa*; Pers. *nau*.] 1. Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to *old*, and used of things; as, a *new* coat: a *new* house; a *new* book; a *new* fashion; a *new* theory; the *new* chemistry; a *new* discovery.—2. Lately introduced to our knowledge: not before known; recently discovered; as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants found in foreign countries; the *new* continent.—3. Modern; not ancient.—4. Recently produced by change; as, a *new* life.

Put on the *new* man; Eph. iv.

5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed.

Heretics and such as instil their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

New to the plough, unpractised in the trace. *Pope.*

6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

7. Fresh after any event.

New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a *new* man often mounts to favour. *Addison.*

9. Not before used; strange; unknown.

They shall speak with *new* tongues; Mark xvi.

10. Recently commenced; as, the *new* year.—11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun; as, the *new* moon.—12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as, *new* land.—13 That has lately appeared for the first time; as, a *new* star.—*New* is much used in composition to qualify other words, and always bears its true sense of late, recent, novel, fresh; as in *new*-born, *new*-made, *new*-grown, *new*-formed, *new*-found. In this use, *new* may be considered as adverbial, or as a part of the compound.

NEW,† *v. t.* To make new.

NEW'-BORN, *a.* Recently born.

NEW'-COINED, *a.* Fresh from the mint; newly formed.

NEW-COM'ER, *n.* One who has lately come.

NEW'EL, *n.* In *arch.*, the upright cylinder or pillar, round which, in a winding stair-case, the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top. In stairs where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar the staircase is said to have an *open newel*. The newel is sometimes continued through to the roof, and serves as a vaulting-shaft from which



Ancient stair showing the Newel.

the ribs branch off in all directions.—In *engineering*, a cylindrical pillar, terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.—2.† Novelty.

NEW'ER, *a. comp.* More new; more recently introduced.

NEW'EST, *a. super.* Most new; most recently introduced.

NEW'ER PLIOCENE PERIOD. The latest of Mr. Lyell's four geological periods. [*See* EOCENE, MIOCENE, PLIOCENE.]

NEW-FAB'RICATED, *a.* Newly made.

NEW-FAN'CIED, *a.* Newly fancied.

NEW-FANG'LE,† *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties.

NEW-FANG'LED, *a* [*new* and *fangle*.] New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty; in contempt.

New-fangled devices. *Atterbury.*

NEW-FANG'LEDNESS, *n.* Newfangleness.

NEW-FANG'LENESS,† *n* Foolish love of novelty.

NEW-FASH'IONED, *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

NEW-FOUND', *a.* Newly discovered.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, *n.* A well-known and fine variety of the dog peculiar to Newfoundland. These dogs are compact and moderate-sized, muscular, and strong, and generally black, and are employed by the natives in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. The large dogs which pass in this country for Newfoundland dogs are very different from the pure breed. The pure English Newfoundland dog is remarkable for his zeal, his devotedness, and entire abandonment of self, when he rushes to the rescue of some drowning wretch. As soon as he sees any body, or indeed any animal whatsoever struggling in the water, he jumps in, and seems to think that it is his duty never to leave them till he has got them out. He is confiding, sagacious, and capable of the warmest attachment to his master.

NEW'ING, *n.* Yeast or barm.

NEW-INVENT'ED, *a.* Newly invented.

NEW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

NEW-LAID, *a.* Fresh; as, *new-laid* eggs.

NEW'LY, *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently.

He rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gathered mint. *Dryden.*

2. With a new form, different from the former.

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

NEW-MADE, *a.* Newly made or formed.

NEW-MOD'EL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

NEW-MOD'ELLED, *pp.* Formed after a new model

NEW-MOD'ELLING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to.

NEW'NESS, *n.* Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced; as, the *newness* of a dress; the *newness* of a system.—2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. The *newness* of the scene was very gratifying.—3. Innovation; recent change.

An happy *newness* that intends old right. *Shak.*

4. Want of practice or familiarity.

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise. *Sidney.*

5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life. Rom. vi.

NEW RED SANDSTONE. In *geol.*, a series of brick-red strata lying immediately above the coal measures. It is a conglomerate, its prevailing character being silicious, but comprising calcareous beds of considerable magnitude and extent.

NEWS, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, fresh, recent, unusual, unexpected; Sax. *neop*; W. *newyd*; G. *neu*; Fr. *neuf*. But Dr. Trusler gives a fanciful derivation from N. E. W. S., the cardinal points of the compass; because *news* comes to us from all directions. This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] 1. Recent account; fresh information of something that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings. We have *news* from Constantinople. *News* has just arrived. This *news* is favourable.

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

2. A newspaper.

NEWS BOY, *n.* A boy who carries and delivers newspapers.

NEWS'MONGER, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

NEWS'PAPER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, political intelligence, proceedings of parliament, public documents, and the like. Newspapers, by their wide diffusion, their rapid communication of intelligence on subjects of immediate interest, and the means which they afford of acting on the public mind in its state of highest excitement, form one of the most powerful of political engines. In the year 1842, stamps were issued to 369 newspapers, or other journals, in the following proportions for the metropolis and three Kingdoms: London, 81; other parts of England, 223; Wales, 13; Scotland, 66; Ireland, 88; Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man have several unstamped newspapers; as, also, are all those printed in the British colonies. In the United States, there are not less

in the United States upwards of a thousand.—*Newspaper reporting*, that system by means of which the parliamentary debates, speeches at public meetings, &c are promulgated throughout the country. Every publication giving original reports of parliamentary debates keeps one of a series of reporters constantly in the gallery of the lords, and another in the commons. These, like sentinels, are at stated periods relieved by their colleagues, when they take advantage of the interval to transcribe their notes, in order to be ready again to resume the duty of note-taking, and afterwards that of transcription for the press. A succession of reporters for each establishment, varying from ten or eleven to seventeen or eighteen, is thus maintained, and the process of writing from their notes never interrupted, till an account of the whole debates of the evening has been committed to the hands of the printer.

NEW STYLE, *n.* The method of reckoning time according to the Gregorian calendar, which adjusts the odd hours and minutes, by which the earth's revolution exceeds 365 days, and makes celestial phenomena and terrestrial reckoning to coincide with each other. [*See* GREGORIAN, JULIAN, STYLE, YEAR.]

NEWS'VENDER, *n.* A seller of newspapers.

NEWT, *n.* A small lizard; an eft.

NEW TESTAMENT. *See* TESTAMENT.

NEWTO'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him.

NEWTO'NIAN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEWTO'NIAN SYSTEM, *n.* That theory of the disposition and internal arrangement of the solar system developed by Newton, and still adopted by astronomers. It is frequently called the Copernican system, from its rejecting what Copernicus rejected, but it is far from receiving all that Copernicus received. [*See* SOLAR SYSTEM.] *Newtonian philosophy*, the doctrine of the universe, and particularly of the heavenly bodies; their laws, affections, &c as delivered by Sir Isaac Newton, also, the method or order which Newton observes in philosophizing, the inductive method.

NEW WORLD, *n.* A name frequently applied to the Americas, not because they are supposed to have been of a later origin than the eastern hemisphere or old world, but because they became known to the Europeans at a comparatively recent date.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY, *n.* The first day of a new year, the celebration of which dates from high antiquity.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEW-ZEALAND FLAX. *See* PHORMIUM.

NEW-ZEALAND TEA, *n.* The product of *Leptospermum scoparium*, a plant belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ.

NEXT, *a. superl.* of *nigh*. [Sax. *next* or *nexsta*, from *neh*, *neah*, nigh; G. *nächst*.] 1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. We say, the *next* person before or after another.

> Her princely guest
> Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden*

2. Nearest in time; as, the *next* day or hour; the *next* day before, or after Easter.—3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, one man is *next* to another in excellence; one is *next* in kindred; one is *next* in rank or dignity. Assign the property to him who has the *next* claim.

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding. It is not material who follows *next*.

NI'AS, for *an eyas*, a young hawk.

NIB, *n.* [Sax. *neb*, *nebb*. *See* NEB, the same word differently written.] 1. The bill or beak of a fowl.—2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen.

NIB'BED, *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIB'BLE, *v. t.* [from *nib*.] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. So sheep are said to *nibble* the grass.—2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting.

NIB'BLE, *v. i.* To bite at; as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.—2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

> Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly *nibbles* at a single passage. *Tillotson.*

NIB'BLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIB'BLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIB'BLING, *ppr.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NIB'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

NICARA'GUA WOOD, *n.* The wood of a tree growing in Nicaragua. It is a species of Brazil wood (*Cæsalpinia*), and is used with solution of tin, as a mordant to dye a bright but fugitive red. It is also called *Peach wood*.

NICE, *a.* [Sax. *nesc* or *hnesc*; D. *nesch*, soft, tender; G. *naschen*, to eat dainties or sweetmeats; Dan. *knas*, dainties.] 1. Properly, soft, whence, delicate; tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; as, a *nice* bit; *nice* food.—2. Delicate; fine; *applied to texture, composition, or colour*; as, cloth of a *nice* texture; *nice* tints of colour.—3. Accurate; exact; precise; as, *nice* proportions; *nice* symmetry; *nice* workmanship; *nice* rules.—4. Requiring scrupulous exactness; as, a *nice* point. 5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception; as, a person of *nice* taste; hence,—6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors, or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness, as, a *nice* judge of a subject; a *nice* discernment.

> Our author happy in a judge so *nice*. *Pope*

7. Over scrupulous or exact.

> Curious, not knowing; not exact, but *nice*. *Pope*

8. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

> The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
> Of dear import. *Shak.*
> Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne*

9. Fastidious; squeamish.

> And to taste
> Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton*

10. Delicate; easily injured.

> How *nice* the reputation of the maid! *Roscommon.*

11. Refined; as, *nice* and subtle happiness.—12.† Having lucky hits.—13.† Weak; foolish; effeminate.—14. Trivial; unimportant.—*To make nice*, or *to be nice*, to be scrupulous.—*Not to make* or *be nice*, not to be scrupulous.

NICELY, *adv.* With delicate perception; as, to be *nicely* sensible.—2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion; as, the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted; a shape *nicely* proportioned; a dress *nicely* fitted to the body; the ingredients of a medicine *nicely* proportioned and mixed.—3. In *colloquial language*, well; cleverly; dextrously; handsomely; in the best manner; as, a feat is *nicely* done.

NI'CENE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor. The *Nicene creed* was a summary of Christian faith composed by the council of Nice against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople A. D. 381.

NI'CENESS, *n.* Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences; as, *niceness* of taste. 2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness.

> Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames. *Dryden*

3. Accuracy; minute exactness; as, *niceness* of work; *niceness* of texture or proportion.

> Where's now the labour'd *niceness* in thy dress? *Dryden.*

NICETY, *n.* Niceness; delicacy of perception.—2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

> So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

3. Minute difference; as, the *niceties* of words.—4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. The connoisseur judges of the beauties of a painting with great *nicety*.—5. Delicate management, exactness in treatment.

> Love such *nicety* requires,
> One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. *Niceties*, in the *plur.*, delicacies for food; dainties.

NICHE, *n.* [Fr. *niche*; It. *nicchia*, properly a *nook*, corner, and *nicchio*, a shell. It seems to be a different orthography of *nook*.] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase or of some other ornament. In *classic*



Niche, All Souls' College, Oxford.

arch., niches were generally semicircular in the plan, and terminated in a semi-dome at the top. They were sometimes, however, square in the plan, and sometimes also square-headed.

They were ornamented with pillars, architraves, consoles, and in other ways. In the architecture of the middle ages niches were extensively used as decorations, and for the reception of statues. In the Norman style they were so shallow as to be little more than panels, and the figures were frequently carved on the back in alto-rilievo. In the early English style they become more deeply recessed, and are highly enriched, and in the decorated style they become infinitely varied. Their plans chiefly consisted of a semi-octagon or a semi-hexagon, and their heads were formed into groined vaults, with ribs, and bosses, and pendants. They were projected on corbels, and adorned with pillars, buttresses, and mouldings of various kinds, and had canopies added to them which were flat and projecting in every variety of plan, and elaborately carved and enriched. And in the perpendicular style this variety and elaboration continued.

NI'CHAR, *n.* A plant. [*See* NICKAR.]

NICK, *n.* In *the northern myth.*, an evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one.

NICK, *n.* [Sw. *nick;* D. *knik*, a nod; G. *nicken*, to nod; *genick*, the nape; *genicke*, a continual nodding. The word seems to signify a point, from shooting forward.] 1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.—2.† [G. *knick*, a flaw.] A notch or score for keeping an account; a reckoning.—3. A winning throw.

NICK, *v. t.* To hit; to touch luckily: to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time.

The just reason of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange*

2. To cut in nicks or notches. [*See* NOTCH.]—3.† To suit, as lattices cut in nicks.—4.† To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

NICK, *v. t.* [G. *knicken*, to flaw.] To notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICK'AR-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Guilandina, which grows in the East and West Indies, and bears a nut of the size of a small nutmeg.

NICK'ED, *pp.* Hit; touched luckily.—2. Notched, or made an incision in, as in a horse's tail.

NICK'EL, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish white colour, of great hardness, very difficult to be purified, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure, malleable and ductile, and may be hammered into very thin plates. It unites in alloys with gold, copper, tin, and arsenic, which metals it renders brittle. With silver and iron its alloys are ductile. Nickel is found in all meteoric stones. Its principal ore is the sulphuret or kupfernickel of the Germans. It has recently been extracted in great quantities from cobalt ores. Copper, zinc, and nickel form the alloy known by the name of German silver.

NICKEL'IC, *a.* Containing nickel.

NICK'ER, *n* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practise knavery.

NICK'-KNACKS, *n.* Trifles.

NICK'NAME, *n.* [In Fr. *nique* is a term of contempt. In G. *necken* is to banter. In Ch. חנך, *chanac*, signifies to surname, to call by a name of reproach.] A name given in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious appellation.

NICK'NAME, *v. t.* To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice. *Shak.*

NICK'NAMED, *pp.* Named in derision.

NICK'NAMING, *ppr.* Calling by a name in contempt or derision.

NICOLAITAN, *n.* One of a sect in the ancient Christian church, so named from Nicolas, a deacon of the church of Jerusalem. They held that all married women should be common, to prevent jealousy. They are not charged with erroneous opinions respecting God, but with licentious practices; Rev. ii.

NICO'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and as a noun, tobacco; so called from Nicot, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560.

NICOTIA'NA TABA'CUM, *n.* The systematic name of the tobacco plant. [*See* TOBACCO.]

NICO'TIANIN, or **NICO'TIANINE**, *n.* The name of an oil recently extracted from the leaves of tobacco, which possesses the smell of tobacco smoke.

NICOTI'NA, or **NIC'OTINE**, *n.* A volatile alkaloid base obtained from tobacco. It forms a colourless, clear, oily liquid, which has a weak odour of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful. It is a frightful poison: one-fourth of a drop will kill a rabbit, one drop, a dog. It forms salts with acids.

NIC'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *nicto*, to wink.] To wink.

NIC'TATING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Wink-
NIC'TITATING, } ing. The nictitating membrane is a thin membrane by which the process of winking is performed in certain animals, and which covers and protects the eyes from dust or from too much light. It is chiefly found in the bird and fish kinds.

NICTA'TION, } *n.* The act of wink-
NICTITA'TION, } ing. It is a natural and instinctive action for the purpose of moistening and cleaning the eyes.

NIDE,† *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest.] A brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants.

NIDGE, *v. t.* In *masonry*, to dress the face of a stone with a sharp-pointed hammer in place of hewing it with a chisel and mallet. This method of working appears to have been first used of necessity in operating upon such stones as were so hard as to resist the chisel, but it is now used indiscriminately for all kinds of stone.

NIDGED, or **NIGGED WORK**. *See* NIDGE.

NIDG'ET,† *n.* A dastard.

NID'IFICATE, *v. i.* [L. *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest.] To make a nest.

NIDIFICA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest.

NID'ING,† *n.* [Sax. *nithing;* Dan. and Sw. *niding.*] A despicable coward; a dastard.

NI'DOR, *n.* [L.] Scent; savour.

NIDOROS'ITY, *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

NI'DOROUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.

NID'ULANT, *a.* [L. *nidulor*, from *nidus*, nest.] In *bot.*, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

NIDULA'TION, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.

NI'DUS, *n.* [L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

NIECE, *n.* (*nese.*) [Fr. *nièce;* W. *nith;* qu. The D. has *nigt*, and the G. *nichte.*] The daughter of a brother or sister. The same name is also given to the daughter of a brother or sister in-law.

NIEL'LO, *n.* A species of work used by the Romans and the modern Italians, somewhat resembling damascus-work, made by enchasing a mixture of silver and lead into cavities in wood and metals.

NIF'FER, *v. t* [from Scot. *neive*, the fist.] To exchange or barter; properly, to exchange what is held in one fist, for what is held in another. (*Scotch.*)

NIF'LE,† *n.* [Norm.] A trifle.

NIG'GARD, *n.* [W. *nig*, straight, narrow, or G. *knicker*, a niggard, and a nod or nodding; *knickern*, to haggle, to be sordidly parsimonious; Dan. *gnier*, for *gniker* or *gniger*, a niggard. This word seems to belong to the family of D. *knikken*, G. *nicken*, Dan. *nikker*, to nod, and this to Dan. *knukker*, to crack; exhibiting analogies similar to those of *wretch, wreck*, and *haggle. Ard* is a termination, as in *dotard.*] A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid wretch who saves every farthing, or spends grudgingly.

Serve him as a grudging master
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton*

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence. *Pope.*

NIG'GARD, *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious.—2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shak.*

NIG'GARD, *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [*Lit us.*]

NIG'GARDISE,† *n.* Niggardliness.

NIG'GARDISH, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

NIG'GARDLINESS, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry. *Addison.*

NIG'GARDLY, *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of expense.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*

2. Sparing, wary; cautiously avoiding profusion.

NIG'GARDLY, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony.

NIG'GARDNESS,† *n.* Niggardliness.

NIG'GARDY,† *n* Niggardliness.

NIG'GED ASH'LAR, *n.* Stone hewn with a sort of sharp hammer, instead of a chisel; this kind of work is also called *hammer-dressed.* [*See* NIDGE.]

NIG'GLE,† *v. t.* To play on contemptuously.

NIG'GLE,† *v. i.* To trifle; to be employed with trifling; to work pettily like one that trifles or plays.

NIG'GLED, *pp.* Trifled with.

NIG'GLER,† *n.* One that niggles or trifles at any handiwork.—2. In *the north of England*, one that is dexterous.

NIG'GLING, *ppr.* Mocking.

NIGH, *a.* (ni.) Comp. *nigher*, superl. *next.* [Sax. *neah, neahg, neh*, for *nig;* G. *nahe*, nigh. This is the G. *nach*, D. *na*, a preposition signifying to, on, or after, that is, approaching, pressing on, making toward; D. *naaken*, to approach; W. *nig*, strait, narrow.] 1.

Near; not distant or remote in place or time.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*

When the fig-tree putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh;* Matt. xxiv.

2. Closely allied by blood; as, a *nigh* kinsman.—3. Easy to be obtained or learnt; of easy access.

The word is very *nigh* to thee; Deut. xxx.

4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend.

The Lord is *nigh* to them who are of a broken heart; Ps. xxxiv.

5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation.

Ye are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ; Eph. ii.

6. Near in progress or condition; Heb. vi.

NIGH, *adv.* (ni.) Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events.

He was sick, *nigh* to death; Phil. ii.

2. Near to a place.

He drew *nigh*. *Milton.*

3. Almost; near. He was *nigh* dead. *Nigh* is never a preposition. In the phrase, "*nigh* this recess, with terror they survey," there is an ellipsis of *to*. They *nigh to* this recess, survey, &c.

NIGH,† *v. t.* (ni.) To come near to; as, to *nigh* the shore.

NIGH,† *v. i.* (ni.) To approach; to advance or draw near.

NIGHLY, *adv.* (ni'ly.) Nearly; within a little.

A cube and a sphere *nighly* of the same bigness.† *Locke.*

NIGHNESS, *n.* (ni'ness.) Nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree.

NIGHT, *n.* (nite.) [Sax. *niht;* G. *nacht:* L. *nox;* Gr. νύξ; Fr. *nuit;* Ir. *nocht;* Sans. *nischa.* The sense may be dark, black, or it may be the decline of the day, from declining, departing, like the Shemitic ערב, *ereb.*] 1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise. [*See* DAY.] —2. The time after the close of life; death; John ix.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night.* *Dryden.*

3. A state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance; Rom. xiii.—4. Adversity; a state of affliction and distress; Is. xxi.—5. Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibleness.

Nature and nature's works lay hid in *night.* *Pope.*

In the night, suddenly; unexpectedly; Luke xii.—*To-night,* in this night. *To-night* the moon will be eclipsed.

NIGHT-ANGLING, *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night.

NIGHT-BIRD, *n.* A bird that flies only in the night.

NIGHT-BLINDNESS, *n. Hemeralopia,* a disease in which the eyes require the full light of day to see. Persons afflicted with this disease cannot see at all, or very imperfectly, by candle-light, or moonlight. It is very common in India.

NIGHT-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.

NIGHT-BRAWLER, *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.

NIGHT-CAP, *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress.

NIGHT-CROW, *n.* A fowl that cries in the night.

NIGHT-DEW, *n.* The dew formed in the night.

NIGHT-DOG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night; used by deer-stealers.

NIGHT-DRESS, *n.* A dress worn at night.

NIGHTED, *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. [*Lit. us.*]

NIGHTFALL, *n.* The close of the day; evening.

NIGHT-FARING, *a.* Travelling in the night.

NIGHT-FIRE, *n.* Ignis fatuus; Will with a wisp; Jack with a lantern.—2. Fire burning in the night.

NIGHT-FLY, *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

NIGHT-FLYER, *n.* An animal or insect that flies in the night.

NIGHT-FOUNDERED, *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.

NIGHT-GOWN, *n.* A loose gown used for undress.

NIGHT-HAG, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night.

NIGHT-HAWK, *n.* The American *Caprimulgus,* a bird universally known in the United States. It is nine and a half inches in length, and twenty-three in extent; the upper parts are of a very deep blackish-brown; thickly sprinkled with minute spots, and streaks of a pale cream colour on the back and head. It is a bird of strong and vigorous flight, and its prey consists of beetles and other large insects.

NIGHT-HERON, *n.* The *Nycticorax* of Stephens, a genus of grallatores, or wading birds, belonging to the family Ardeadæ (herons and cranes). The species occur in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The common night-heron is the *N. Europæus.* It is about twenty inches in length, and has three long narrow feathers proceeding from the nape of the neck, and hanging backwards.

NIGHTINGALE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtegale;* G. *nachtigall;* composed of *night* and Sax. *galan,* to sing.] 1. A small bird that sings at night, of the genus Motacilla; Philomela or Philomel. It is about six inches in length. It is a bird of passage, appearing in Europe about the beginning of April, and leaving it early in the autumn. It is solitary in its habits; never associating in flocks like most of the smaller birds.—2. A word of endearment.



Nightingale (Philomela luscinia).

NIGHTISH, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

NIGHT-JARS, *n.* The English name of those night-swallows vernacularly termed Goat-suckers (*Caprimulgidæ*)

NIGHTLESS, *a.* Having no night.

NIGHTLY, *a.* Done by night; happening in the night, or appearing in the night; as, *nightly* sports; *nightly* dews. —2. Done every night. The watch goes his *nightly* round.

NIGHTLY, *adv.* By night.

Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath,
Nightly I visit. *Milton.*

2. Every night.

NIGHT-MAN, *n.* One who removes filth from cities in the night.

NIGHTMARE, *n.* [*night* and Sax. *mara,* incubus, nightmare. *Mara* may be from the root of *merran,* to stop, to hinder, [*see* MOOR;] or it may be the Rabbinic מריא, *maria,* an evil spirit or demon.] Incubus; a sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast, generally seeming to be that of some hideous monster or phantom, interrupting the sleep with violent struggle and tremour.

NIGHT-PIECE, *n.* A picture representing a scene illumined by fire or candle light.

NIGHT-RAIL,† *n.* [*night* and Sax. *regl,* or rather *hrægle,* a garment or robe.] A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night.

NIGHT-RAVEN, *n.* A fowl of ill omen that cries in the night.

NIGHT-REST, *n.* Rest or repose at night.

NIGHT-ROBBER, *n.* One that robs or steals in the night.

NIGHT-RULE, *n.* A tumult or frolic in the night.

NIGHTSHADE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtscada.*] The English name of various species of plants of the genus Solanum. The woody nightshade (*S. dulcamara*), and common or garden nightshade (*S. nigrum*), are British plants, the first growing in hedges and among bushes, and the latter in gardens, fields, and waste places. The root and leaves of *S. dulcamara* are narcotic, and are applied to various medicinal uses. The berries are poisonous. *S. nigrum* is fetid and narcotic, and has also been employed medicinally. [*See* SOLANUM.] *Deadly nightshade* is Atropa belladonna; the *American nightshade* is of the genus Phytolacca; the *bastard nightshade* of the genus Rivina; the *enchanter's nightshade* of the genus Circæa; the *Malabar nightshade* of the genus Basella; and the *three-leaved nightshade* of the genus Trilium.



Woody Nightshade (Solanum dulcamara).

NIGHT-SHINING, *a.* Shining in the night; luminous in darkness.

NIGHT-SHRIEK, *n.* A shriek or outcry in the night.

NIGHT-SOIL, *n.* In *agricultural chem.,* the name given to the contents of privies, &c., employed as a manure. This is found to be a very powerful

manure, and very liable to decompose. Its value in this respect depends on the salts and ammonia of the fæces, and also in a great measure on the ammoniacal and other salts of the urine. In whatever state night-soil is used, it supplies abundance of food to plants. The disagreeable smell may be destroyed by mixing it with quicklime

NIGHT-SPELL, *n.* A charm against accidents at night.

NIGHT-TRIPPING, *a.* Tripping about in the night; as, a *night tripping* fairy.

NIGHT-VISION, *n.* A vision at night: Dan. ii.

NIGHT-WAKING, *a.* Watching in the night.

NIGHT-WALK, *n.* A walk in the evening or night.

NIGHT-WALKER, *n.* One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.—2. One that roves about in the night for evil purposes. *Night-walkers* are punishable by law.

NIGHT-WALKING, *a.* Roving in the night.

NIGHT-WALKING, *n.* A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

NIGHT-WANDERER, *n.* One roving at night.

NIGHT-WANDERING, *a.* Wandering in the night.

NIGHT-WARBLING, *a.* Warbling or singing in the night.

NIGHTWARD, *a.* Approaching toward night.

NIGHT-WATCH, *n.* A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of the watch. *Night-watches*, however, in the Psalms, seems to mean the night or time of sleep in general.—2. A watch or guard in the night.

NIGHT-WATCHER, *n.* One that watches in the night with evil designs.

NIGHT-WITCH, *n.* A night hag; a witch that appears in the night.

NIGRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *nigresco*, to grow black.] Growing black; changing to a black colour; approaching to blackness.

NIGRIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *niger*, black, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making black.

NIG'RIN, NIG'RINE, *n.* An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces, containing about 14 per cent. of iron. It occurs in Ceylon and Transylvania.

Nihil capiat per breve, in *law*, the judgment given against the plaintiff in an action, either in bar thereof or in abatement of the writ.—*Nihil habuit in tenementis*, a plea to be made in an action of debt only, brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

Nihil debet. [L. he owes nothing.] A plea denying a debt.

Nihil dicit. [L. he says nothing.] In *law*, a judgment by *nihil dicit*, is when the defendant makes no answer.

NI'HILISM, *n* Nothingness; nihility.

NIHIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing; *ne* and *hilum*.] Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

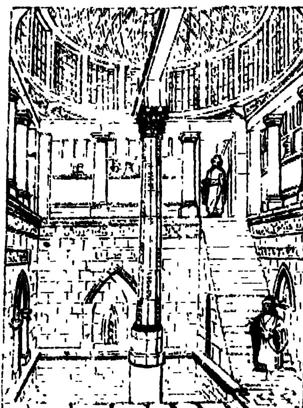
Nil desperandum de republica. [L.] We are never to despair of the republic or state

NILL,† *v. t.* [Sax. *nillan*, that is, *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will; L. *nolo*; *ne* and *volo*.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.

NILL, *v. i.* To be unwilling.

NILL, *n.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

NILOM'ETER, *n.* [Νειλος, *Nile*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood. It consisted of a rod or pillar, marked with the necessary divisions, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportionate increases of the flood. It is said by several Arabian writers to have been first set up by Joseph during his regency in Egypt. It was sixteen cubits high.



The Nilometer at Cairo.

NIM,† *v. t.* [Sax. *neman*, *niman*, G. *nehmen*, to take.] To take; to steal; to filch.

NIMBIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *nimbus*, a rain cloud, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

NIM'BLE, *a.* [Qu. W. *nwyv*, liveliness. In Dan. *nem* is sharp, acute.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift. It is applied chiefly to motions of the feet and hands, sometimes to other things; as, a *nimble* boy; the *nimble*-footed deer.

NIM'BLE-FOOTED, *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.

NIM'BLENESS, *n.* Lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness. It implies lightness and springiness.

The stag thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet. *Sidney.*

Ovid ranged over Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility. *Addison.*

NIM'BLESS,† *n.* Nimbleness.

NIM'BLE-WITTED, *a.* Quick; ready to speak.

NIM'BLY. *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber. *Shak.*

NIM'BUS, *n.* [L.] In *antiquity*, the circle of luminous rays, observed on certain medals, round the heads of emperors and demigods, answering to the glory painted round the head of our Saviour, or a saint.—2. The name of a species of cloud which produces rain. [*See* CLOUD.]

NIMI'ETY,† *n.* [L. *nimietas.*] The state of being too much.

NIM'MER,† *n.* [Sax. *niman*, to take.] A thief.

NIN'COMPOOP, *n.* [said to be a corruption of L. *non compos*, not of sound mind.] A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [*Colloq.*]

NINE, *a.* [Goth. *niun*; G. *neun*; L. *nonus*; probably contracted, as the Saxon is *nigan*, and the Dutch *nigen*, Hindoo *now*, Burman *no* or *nonaw*.] Denoting the number composed of eight and one; as, *nine* men; *nine* days.

NINE, *n.* The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three. Among *English poets*, a name given to the *muses*, on account of their number. [*See* MUSES.]

NINE-FOLD, *a.* Nine times repeated.

NINE-HOLES, *n.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled.

NINE MEN'S MORRIS, *n.* Nine pins, *which see.*

NINE-PENCE, *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence, no longer current.

NINE-PINS, *n.* A play with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. We say, to play at *nine-pins*, or a game at *nine-pins.*

NINE-SCORE, *a.* Noting nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. [*See* SCORE.]

NINE-SCORE, *n.* The number of nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, *a.* [Sax. *nigantyne.*] Noting the number of *nine* and *ten* united; as, *nineteen* years.

NINETEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigantothe.*] The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteen.

NINETIETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

NINETY, *a.* Nine times ten; as, *ninety* years.

NIN'NY, *n.* [Sp. *nino*; L. *nanus*, a dwarf; Ar. *nana*, weak in mind.] A fool; a simpleton.

NIN'NYHAMMER, *n.* A simpleton. [*Lit. us.*]

NINTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigetha*, *nigotha*; but *ninth* in English, is formed directly from *nine*; Sw. *nijnde.*] The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten; as, the *ninth* day or month.

NINTH, *n.* In *music*, an interval containing an octave and a tone; also a name given to the chord, consisting of a common chord, with the eighth advanced one note.

NI'OBE, *n.* In *classical mythol.*, the daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. This fable has afforded a subject for art, and has given rise to the beautiful group in the tribune at Florence, known by the name of Niobe and her children.



Niobe and her Children.

NIP, *v. t.* [D *knippen*, to nip, to clip, to pinch; Sw. *knipa*; G. *kneif*, a knife, a *nipping* tool; *kneifen*, to *nip*, to cut off, to pinch; *kniff*, a pinch, a *nipping*;

knipp, a fillip, a snap; W. *cneiviaw*, to clip. These words coincide with *knife*, Sax. *cnif*, Fr. *ganif* or *canif*.] 1. To cut, bite, or pinch off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the fingers or with pincers. The word is used in both senses; the former is probably the true sense. Hence,—2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip, as with a knife or scissors; as, to *nip* off a shoot or twig.—3. To blast; to kill or destroy the end of any thing; hence, to kill; as, the frost has *nipped* the corn; the leaves are *nipped;* the plant was *nipped* in the bud. Hence, to *nip in the bud*, is to kill or destroy in infancy or youth, or in the first stage of growth.—4. To pinch, bite, or affect the extremities of any thing; as, a *nipping* frost; hence, to pinch or bite in general; to check growth.—5. To check circulation.

When blood is *nipt*. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

6. To bite; to vex.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*. *Spenser.*

7. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically.—*To nip the cable*, in *marine language*, is to tie or secure it with a seizing.

NIP, *n.* A seizing.—2. A pinch with the nails or teeth, or with some thing sharp. —3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.—4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost.—5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.—6. A sip or small draught; as, a *nip* of toddy. [G. *nippen*, Dan. *nipper*, to sip.]

NIPA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the screw pine tribe, and furnishing a kind of Palm wine.

NIP'PED, } *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped;
NIPT, } blasted.

NIP'PER,† *n.* A satirist.—2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four.—3. In *rope-making*, a machine formed of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, which enlarges or contracts as the tarring of the yarn requires.

NIP'PERKIN, *n.* A small cup.

NIP'PER-MEN, *n.* Persons employed to bind the *nippers* about the cable and messenger.

NIP'PERS, *n.* Small pincers.—2. Certain lengths of the best rope-yarn, carelessly fastened together, and employed to fasten the cable to the messenger in a ship of war, when the former is drawn into the ship by mechanical powers applied to the latter.

NIP'PING, *ppr.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.

NIP'PINGLY, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm; so as to nip; sarcastically.

NIP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *nypele; dim.* of *nib*, *neb*.] 1. A teat; a dug; the spungy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females.—2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

NIP'PLEWŎRT, *n.* Lapsana, a genus of plants of the class Syngenesia and order polygamia, Linn., nat. order Compositæ. The species grow commonly as weeds by the sides of ditches and in waste places. Common nipplewort (*L. communis*), and dwarf nipplewort (*L. pusilla*), are British species.

NIS,† (niz.) [*ne* and *is*.] Is not.

NIS'AN, *n.* A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year and seventh of the civil year, answering nearly to our March. It was originally called Abib, but began to be called Nisan after the captivity.

NI'SI PRIUS, *n.* [L.] A law term often given to trials by jury in civil actions. It signifies a commission directed to the judges of assize empowering them to try all questions of fact issuing out of the courts of Westminster, that are then ready for trial by jury, an issue of fact being raised between the parties. The issue is appointed by the entry on the record or written proceedings to be tried by a jury from the county in which the cause of action arises, and as by the course of the courts all causes are heard at Westminster, the following clause is added in such writs, *nisi prius* justiciarii domini regis ad assisas capiendas venerint: that is, unless before the day fixed the justices come thither (that is, to the county in question) to hold the assizes, which they are always sure to do. Whence the writ, as well as the commission, has received the name of *Nisi Prius*. The judges of assize, by virtue of their commission of *nisi prius*, try the causes thus appointed in their several circuits, unless they are dated of London or Middlesex, in which case they are tried in London or in Westminster, at the sittings during or after term. The courts directed to try matters of fact in the several counties are called courts of *Nisi Prius*, or *Nisi Prius* courts.

NISLE'E, or NYLLE'E, *a.* [Fr.] In *her*, slender, narrow, or reduced almost to nothing. A *cross nyllee*, a slender cross moline.

NIT, *n.* [Sax. *hnitu ;* G. *niss ;* D. *neet ;* W. *nezen, nêz*.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

NI'TENCY, *n.* [from L. *niteo*, to shine.] 1. Brightness; lustre. [*Lit. us.*]—2. [L. *nitor*, to strive.] Endeavour; effort; spring to expand itself. [*Lit. us.*]

NITH'ING, *n.* [Sax.] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. [*See* NIDING.]

NIT'ID, *a.* [L. *nitidus*.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining.—2. Gay; spruce; fine; *applied to persons*. [*Lit. us.*]

NI'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base; as, *nitrate* of soda; *nitrate* of potassa, or potash, &c. The nitrates are all soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents, and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals, on the salifiable bases themselves, or on carbonates.

NI'TRATED, *a.* Combined with nitric acid.

NI'TRATE OF SILVER, *n.* When silver is oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid, diluted with two or three times its weight of water, it forms a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, which are called nitrate of silver, or nitrate of oxide of silver. These crystals are fused by being heated to 425°, and the water of crystallization driven off. In this situation, the nitrate, or rather subnitrate, (for the heat drives off part of the acid) is of a black colour, may be cast into small sticks in a mould, and these form the *lapis infernalis*, or *lunar caustic*, employed by surgeons as a cautery. It is sometimes employed for giving a black colour to the hair, and is the basis of the indelible ink for marking linen. The nitrate of oxide of silver constitutes an extremely delicate test of the presence of organic matter. Its solution is always kept in the laboratory as a test for chlorine and hydrochloric acid.

NI'TRATE OF SODA, *n.* A salt analogous in its chemical properties to nitrate of potassa or nitre. It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons. It is found plentifully in Peru, and is imported into England from America. It is used as a manure, and as a source of nitric acid.

NI'TRATE OF POTASSA. *See* NITRE.

NI'TRE, *n.* [Fr. *nitre ;* L. *nitrum ;* Gr. *νιτρον*: Heb. and Syr. נתר, *neter ;* Ar. *nitrona*. In Hebrew, the verb under which this word appears signifies to spring, leap, shake, and to strip or loose; in Ch. to strip or to fall off; in Syriac, the same; in Sam. to keep, to watch, or guard; in Ar. the same; in Eth. to shine.] A salt, called also saltpetre, [stone-salt,] and in the modern nomenclature of chemistry, nitrate of potassa. It is generated spontaneously in the soil, and crystallizes upon its surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies, whence the greater part of the nitre used in Great Britain is derived. In some parts of the continent it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mould or porous calcareous earth with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. It is a colourless salt with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six sided prisms. It is chiefly employed in chemistry as an oxidizing agent, and in the formation of nitric acid. Its chief use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder. It also enters into the composition of fluxes, and is extensively employed in metallurgy; it is used in the art of dyeing, and is much employed in the preservation of meat and animal matters in general. In medicine, it is prescribed as cooling, febrifuge, and diuretic. It consists of 54 nitric acid + 48 potassa.

NI'TRIC, *a.* Impregnated with nitric acid. *Nitric acid* is composed of oxygen and nitrogen or azote, in the proportions of five equivalents of the former to one of the latter. It was formerly called *spirit of nitre*, and is prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and nitre. It is a substance of great importance and utility in scientific chemistry, and in most chemical arts. It is a most powerfully oxidizing agent, and is decomposed by almost all the metals. When pure it is a colourless liquid, but is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of nitrous acid. Its smell is very strong and disagreeable; and it is so acrid that it cannot be safely tasted without being much diluted. It acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals. It is never met with, nor can it be obtained, in an insulated state. It exists in combination with the bases, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, in both the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. It is employed for etching on copper; as a solvent of tin, to form with that metal a mordant for some of the finest dyes. It is also employed in metallurgy and assaying; also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic, and as a substitute for mercurial preparations, in syphilis and affections of the liver; and also in form of vapour to destroy contagion. For the purposes of the arts, it is diluted with the sulphuric and muriatic acids, and known by the name of *aquafortis*.

NITRIFICA'TION, *n.* The process of forming or converting into nitre.

NI'TRIFY, *v. t.* [*nitre* and L. *facio.*] To convert into nitre.

NI'TRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.

NITRO-BEN'ZIDE, *n.* A liquid substance obtained by combining benzine with hot concentrated nitric acid.

NITROBEN'ZULE, *n.* The insoluble residue of the preparation of *azobenzule.* It forms a white tasteless powder, nearly insoluble in alcohol.

NI'TROGEN, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον, nitre, and γεννάω, to produce.] That element which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient of atmospheric air. It is an important elementary principle; it constitutes about four-fifths of common air, the rest being principally oxygen. In its pure state it is remarkable for its negative qualities; that is to say, for the difficulty with which it enters into combination with other matters. It is neither combustible, nor a supporter of combustion; it is neither acid nor alkaline; possesses neither taste nor smell. It is most readily obtained from atmospheric air, but it may also be obtained from animal matters. It is fatal to animal life. Exclusive of atmospheric air, there are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen, viz., the *protoxide* or *nitrous oxide*, the *deutoxide, hyponitrous acid, nitrous acid,* and *nitric acid.* [*See* AZOTE.]

NITROG'ENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen.

NITRO-HEM'ATIC ACID, *n.* [from αἷμα, blood, in allusion to the colour of its salts.] An acid prepared by mixing carbazotic acid with protosulphate of iron. The solutions of its salts are of a blood-red colour.

NITROLEUCIC, *a.* Designating a supposed acid obtained from leucine acted on by nitric acid. It is now supposed to be a compound of nitric acid and leucine, and therefore is not properly an acid.

NITROMECON'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of strong nitric acid, aided by a gentle heat, on meconine.

NITROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

NITRO-MURIAT'IC, *a.* The nitro-muriatic acid is a mixture of nitric and muriatic or hydrochloric acid, or more probably a compound of nitrogen, oxygen, and chlorine. It is the *aqua regia* of the alchymists, invented for the purpose of dissolving gold. If colourless aquafortis and ordinary muriatic acid be mixed together, the mixture becomes yellow, and acquires the power of dissolving gold and platinum.

NITRO-NAPTH'THALASE, *n.* A substance prepared by boiling naphthaline in nitric acid.

NITRO-NAPTH'THALESE, *n.* A substance prepared by boiling naphthalase for a long time in nitric acid.

NITRO-NAPHTHAL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by the action of alkalies on nitro-napthalise.

NITRO-NAPH'THALISE, *n.* A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthaline.

NITROPIC'RIC ACID, *n.* The same as *picric acid*,— *which see.*

NITRO-SACCH'ARIC ACID, *n.* An acid prepared by heating a peculiar saccharine matter, called sugar of gelatine, with nitric acid.

NITRO-SALIC'ULIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by warming salicylous acid along with moderately strong nitric acid.

NITRO-SULPHU'RIC ACID, *n.* The name given to a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. It has been found useful in separating silver from old plated articles.

NI'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; partaking of the qualities of nitre or resembling it. *Nitrous* acid is one of the compounds formed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form *nitric* acid. It is always formed when binoxide of nitrogen and oxygen gases are intermixed. It is an anhydrous liquid of an orange colour at 60°, yellow at 32°, and almost colourless at 0°. It is acrid, pungent, and powerfully corrosive. In a stopped bottle it preserves its liquid form at 60°, but when exposed to the atmosphere it is rapidly dissipated in orange-red fumes. It is a powerful oxidizing agent.— *Nitrous gas*, or *nitric oxide*, a gas obtained during the action of nitric acid diluted with about two parts of water upon metallic copper. It consists of equal volumes of nitrogen and oxygen, hence it is termed a binoxide or deutoxide of nitrogen. It is easily recognized by forming orange-coloured fumes whenever it escapes into the air or comes in contact with oxygen, so that this gas and oxygen are excellent tests of each other's presence.

NI'TROUS ETHER, *n.* A compound of alcohol and nitric acid, also termed *hyponitrite of oxide of ethule*, and *hyponitrous ether.*

NI'TROUS OXIDE GAS, *n.* A combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas.* It exists in the form of a permanent gas, has a sweet taste, and a faint agreeable odour. Sir H. Davy showed that it may be taken into the lungs with safety, and that it supports respiration for a few minutes. Its action on the system, when inspired, is very remarkable. A few deep inspirations are followed by most agreeable feelings of excitement, similar to the earlier stages of intoxication, by a strong propensity to laughter (hence it has been termed the *laughing gas*), by a rapid flow of vivid ideas, and an unusual disposition to muscular exertion. These feelings, however, soon subside, and the person returns to his usual state without any feeling of depression or languor. Individuals of different temperament are, however, differently affected by this gas.

NI'TRY, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

NIT'TER, *n.* [from *nit.*] The horse bee that deposits nits on horses.

NIT'TILY,† *adv.* [from *nitty.*] Lousily.

NIT'TY, *a.* [from *nit.*] Full of nits; abounding with nits.

NI'VAL,† *a.* [L. *nivalis.*] Abounding with snow; snowy.

NIV'EOUS, *a.* [L. *niveus.*] Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow.

NO. [Fr. *numéro.*] The syncopated form of *numero*, ablative of *numerus*, Lat., Englished *Number;* as, No. 8, No. 10, &c.

NO, *adv.* [Sax. *na* or *ne;* W. *na.*] 1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to *nay* and *not.* When it expresses a negative answer, it is opposed to *yes* or *yea.* Will you go? *No.* It is frequently used in denying propositions, and opposed to affirmation or concession. "That I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or *no;*" Exod. xvi. *No*, in this case, is deemed less elegant than *not*, but the use is very general. —2. After another negative, it repeats the negation with great emphasis.

> There is none righteous, *no*, not one; Rom. iii.; 1 Cor. v.

Sometimes it follows an affirmative proposition in like manner, but still it denies with emphasis and gives force to the following negative.

> To whom we gave place by subjection, *no*, not for an hour; Gal. ii.

Sometimes it begins a sentence with a like emphatical signification, strengthening the following negative.

> *No*, not the bow which so adorns the skies,
> So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes.
> *Waller.*

3. Not in any degree; as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* less.—4. When *no* is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis; as, *no, no.*

NO, *a.* Not any; none.

> Let there be *no* strife between thee and me; Gen. xiii.

2. Not any; not one.

> Thou shalt worship *no* other God; Ex. xxxiv.

3. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.

NOA'CHIAN, *a.* Relating to the time of Noah, the patriarch.—2. Pertaining to the great deluge related by Moses, from which Noah and his family were saved, and thus called after Noah.

NOB, *n.* [from *knob.*] The head, in burlesque.

Nob'ile Offic'ium, n. [L.] In *Scotland*, the jurisdiction of the court of session in questions of equity.

NOBIL'IARY, *n.* [*See* NOBLE.] A history of noble families.

NOBIL'ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *nobilito. See* NOBLE.] To make noble; to ennoble.

NOBILITA'TION, *n.* The act of making noble.

NOBIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *nobilitas.*] 1. Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of every thing that dishonours character.

> Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it.
> *Sidney.*

> They thought it great their sovereign to control,
> And named their pride, *nobility* of soul.
> *Dryden.*

2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches.

> When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*

3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society, according to the customs or laws of the country; that eminence or dignity which a man derives from birth or title conferred, and which places him in an order above common men. In *Great Britain*, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl,

viscount, and baron. These titles can only be conferred by the sovereign, and that by patent, in virtue of which they become hereditary. The privileges of the nobility are very considerable; they are all esteemed hereditary counsellors of the crown, and are privileged from all arrests, unless for treason, felony, breach of the peace, condemnation in parliament, and contempt of the sovereign authority. They are all peers of the realm, and enjoy their seats in the house of peers by descent, and no act of parliament can pass without their concurrence; they are the supreme court of judicature: and even in criminal cases give their verdict upon their honour, without being put to their oath.—4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage; as, the English *nobility;* French, German, Russian *nobility.*

NO'BLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *noble;* L. *nobilis,* from *nosco, novi,* to know.] 1. Great; elevated; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonour reputation; as, a *noble* mind; a *noble* courage; *noble* deeds of valour.—2. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

> Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong
> To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

3. Magnificent; stately; splendid; as, a *noble* parade; a *noble* edifice.—4. Of an ancient and splendid family; as, *noble* by descent.—5 Distinguished from commoners by rank and title; as, a *noble* personage.—6. Free; generous; liberal; as, a *noble* heart.—7. Principal; capital; as, the *noble* parts of the body. —8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth; Acts xvii.—9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent; as, a *noble* vine; Jer. ii.

NO'BLE, *n.* A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer; as, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. —2. In *Scripture,* a person of honourable family or distinguished by station; Exod. xxiv.; Neh. vi.—3. A gold coin, value 6s. 8d., which was struck in the reign of Edward III., and stamped with the impression of a ship, which emblem is supposed to have been commemorative of a naval victory obtained by Edward over the French at Sluys in 1340. According to Knighton, the *rose noble* was a gold coin in use about the year 1344.

NO'BLEMAN, *n.* A noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or patent.

NO'BLENESS, *n.* Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition, particularly of the mind.

> His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness,* and integrity. *Taylor.*
>
> Greatness of mind and *nobleness* their seat Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
>
> The *nobleness* of life is to do this. *Shak.*

2. Distinction by birth; honour derived from a noble ancestry.

NOBLESSE', *n.* [Fr. *noblesse,* from Sp. *nobleza.*] 1.† The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; including males and females.—2.† Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition.

NO'BLEWŎMAN, *n* A female of noble rank.

NO'BLY, *adv.* Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank; as, *nobly* born or descended.—2. With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as, a deed *nobly* done. He *nobly* preferred death to disgrace. —3. Splendidly; magnificently. He was *nobly* entertained.

> Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged as in the midst of his metropolis and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison.*

NO'BODY, *n.* [*no* and *body.*] No person; no one.

NO'CENT, *a.* [L. *nocens,* from *noceo,* to hurt, from striking. *See* ANNOY.] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt; as, *nocent* qualities.

NO'CIVE, *a.* [L. *nocivus.*] Hurtful; injurious.

NOCK,† *n.* A notch.—*Nock,* in *sail-making,* is the foremost upper corner of boom-sails, and of stay-sails cut with a square tack.—*Nock-earing,* the rope which fastens the nock of the sail. [*See* NOTCH.]

NOCK,† *v. t.* To place in the notch.

NOCK'ED,† *a.* Notched.

NOCTAMBULA'TION, *n.* [L. *nox,* night, and *ambulo,* to walk.] A rising from bed and walking in sleep.

NOCTAM'BULIST, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. Arbuthnot uses *noctambulo* in the same sense; but it is a less analogical word.

NOCTID'IAL, *a.* [L. *nox,* night, and *dies,* day.] Comprising a night and a day. [*Lit. us.*]

NOCTIF'EROUS,† *a.* [L. *nox,* night, and *fero,* to bring.] Bringing night.

NOCTIL'UCA, *n.* [L. *nox,* night, and *luceo,* to shine.] A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness without the previous aid of solar rays.

NOCTILU'CEOUS, *a.* Shining in the night.

NOCTIV'AGANT, } *a.* [L. *nox,* night,
NOCTIV'AGOUS, } and *vagor,* to wander.] Wandering in the night, as a *noctivagous* animal.

NOCTIVAGA'TION, *n.* A roving in the night.

NOC'TUARY, *n.* [from L. *nox,* night.] An account of what passes in the night

NOC'TULE, *n.* [from L. *nox,* night.] A large species of bat

NOC'TURN, *n.* [L. *nocturnus,* by night.] An office of devotion, or religious service by night.

NOCTURN'A, *n.* A family of lepidopterous insects which fly or are active chiefly during the night.

NOCTURN'AL, *a.* [L. *nocturnus,* from *nox,* night.] 1. Pertaining to night; as, *nocturnal* darkness.—2. Done or happening at night; as, a *nocturnal* expedition or assault; a *nocturnal* visit.—3. Nightly; done or being every night.

> From gilded roofs depending lamps display
> *Nocturnal* beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

Nocturnal arch, the arch described by any of the celestial bodies during the night.—*Nocturnal flowers,* those which close during the day and expand during the night; as, the marvel of Peru, and various species of Cereus.

NOCTURN'AL, *n.* An instrument, chiefly used at sea to take the altitude of stars about the pole, in order to ascertain the latitude. This may be a hemisphere, or a planisphere on the plane of the equinoctial. [It is no longer used.]

NOCTURN'ALS, or **NOCTURN'Æ,** *n.* A family of raptorial birds, including those which fly by night, with large eyes directed forward. They form but one genus, Strix, consisting of the owls.

NOC'UMENT,† *n.* [L. *nocumentum,* from *noceo,* to hurt.] Harm.

NOC'UOUS,† *a.* [L. *nocuus.*] Noxious; hurtful.

NOD, *v. i.* [L. *nuto;* Gr. νεύω, contracted; W. *amnaid,* a nod; *amneidiaw,* to nod, to beckon, from *naid,* a leap, a spring; *neidiaw,* to leap, to throb or beat, as the pulse; Ar. *nada,* to nod, to shake; Heb. Ch. and Syr. נוד, *nud,* to move, to shake, to wander. It coincides in elements with L. *nato,* to swim.] 1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons *nod* in sleep.—2. To bend or incline with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes.

> The *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

3. To be drowsy.

> Your predecessors, contrary to other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding.* *Addison.*

4. To make a slight bow; also, to beckon with a nod.

NOD, *v. t.* To incline or bend; to shake.

NOD, *n.* A quick declination of the head.

> A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

2. A quick declination or inclination.

> Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
> Ready with every *nod* to tumble down. *Shak.*

3. A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep.—4. A slight obeisance.—5. A command; as, in L. *numen,* for *nutamen.*

NO'DATED, *a.* [L. *nodatus.*] Knotted. A *nodated* hyperbola is one that by turning round crosses itself.

NODA'TION, *n.* [L. *nodatio,* from *nodo,* to tie.] The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*Lit. us.*]

NOD'DEN,† *a.* Bent; inclined.

NOD'DER, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person.

NOD'DING, *ppr.* Inclining the head with a short quick motion; having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion; as, a *nodding* plume.

NOD'DING, *a.* In *bot.,* a substitute for the word *nutant;* having the top bent downward.

NOD'DLE, *n.* [Qu. L. *nodulus,* a lump: or from *nod.*] The head; in contempt.

> Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle.* *L'Estrange.*

NOD'DY, *n.* [qu. Gr. νωθρός.] 1. A simpleton; a fool.—2. A fowl of the genus Sterna, the *S. stolida,* very simple and easily taken. The noddies belong to the sea-swallow tribe or terns. Their head-quarters are chiefly the Gulf of Mexico.—3. A game at cards.—4. A sort of hack vehicle.

NODE, *n.* [L. *nodus,* Eng. *knot;* allied probably to *knit,* Sax. *cnyttan.*] 1. Properly, a knot; a knob: hence,—2. In *sur.,* a swelling of the periosteum, tendons, or bones.—3. In *astr.,* the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic, and the point where the orbit of a satellite cuts that of its primary. The points in which the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic are two, and that where a planet ascends northward above the plane of the ecliptic, is called the *ascending node;* that where a planet descends to the south, is called the *descending node.* Generally the point in which one orbit cuts a second is called the *node* of the first *upon* the second. The straight line joining the nodes of a planet is called the *line of the nodes.* [*See* BRANDE.]—4. In *poetry,* the knot, intrigue or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty.—5. In *dialling,* a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the

shadow or light of which, either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, &c in dials with furniture, are shown.—6. In the *doctrine of curves*, a small oval figure made by the intersection of one branch of a curve with another.—7. In *bot.*, the part of, a stem from which a normal leaf-bud arises.—*Nodes* or *nodal points*, in *music*, the fixed points of a sonorous chord, at which it divides itself, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds; as the strings of the Eolian harp.


Node (a a a Nodes.)

NODŌSE, *a.* [L. *nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.] Knotted; having knots or swelling joints. In *bot.*, presenting knots, or enlargements at intervals; as in the basal part of the stem of many grasses, and in *Geranium lucidum*.

NODOS'ITY, *n.* Knottiness.

NO'DOUS, *a.* Knotty; full of knots

NOD'ULAR, *a* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot.—*Nodular iron ore*, a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in masses, varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. These nodules often contain at the centre a nucleus or kernel, which is sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in colour, density, and fracture. It is found in beds of ferruginous clay in secondary earths, and sometimes in alluvial deposits of clay, loam, or sand. These nodules have also been termed ætites or eagle-stones, from an opinion that they were found in eagles' nests.

NOD'ULE, *n.* [L. *nodulus*] A little knot or lump.—2. In *geol.*, a rounded irregular-shaped mineral mass. Various mineral substances are found of this shape, as flints, iron-stone, and calcareous and argillaceous nodules. The *nuclei* of all these is generally some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a leaf, a fish, or the excrement of fishes, or other animals, called *coprolites*.

NOD'ŪLED, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

NOD'US, *n. plur. nodi.* [L] A knot. In *bot.*, *nodi* are the articulations of plants.

NOET'IC, *a.* [Gr. νοητικος, from νους, the mind.] Intellectual; performed by the understanding.

NOG, *n.* [*abbrev.* of *Noggin.*] A little pot; also, ale.—2. A name given by shipwrights to a tree-nail, driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.

NOG'GEN,† *a.* Hard; rough; harsh.

NOG'GIN, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup, often contracted into *nog*

NOG'GING, *n.* In *arch.*, a species of brickwork carried up in panels between quarters.—2 In *ship carpentry*, the act of securing the heels of the shores with tree-nails. [*See* NOG] —*Nogging pieces*, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in brick nogging, and nailed to them, for strengthening the brickwork.

NOGS, *n.* A term chiefly used in the north of England for *wood bricks*, or *timber bricks*,—*which see.*

NOI'ANCE,† *n.* [*See* ANNOY.] Annoyance; trouble; mischief; inconvenience.

NOIE, for *Annoy*, } are not in use.
NOI'ER, for *Annoyer*,
NOI'OUS, troublesome,

NOISE, *n.* (noiz.) [Fr. *noise*, strife, squabble, dispute; Arm. *noes.*] 1. Sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause, as the sound made by the organs of speech, by the wings of an insect, the rushing of the wind, or the roaring of the sea, of cannon or thunder, a low sound a high sound, &c.; *a word of general signification.*—2. Outcry; clamour; loud, importunate, or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint, or quarrelling. In quarrelling, it expresses less than *uproar*.

What *noise* have we about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood? *Baker.*

3. Frequent talk; much public conversation.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*

NOISE, *v. i.* (noiz.) To sound loud.

Harm those terrors did me none, though *noising* loud. *Milton.*

NOISE, *v. t.* (noiz.) To spread by rumour or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad; Luke i.

2. To disturb with noise. [*Not authorized.*]

NOIS'ED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Spread by report; much talked of.

NOISEFUL, *a.* (noiz'ful.) Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.

NOISELESS, *a.* (noiz'less) Making no noise or bustle; silent; as, the *noiseless* foot of time.

So *noiseless* would I live. *Dryden*

NOISE'LESSLY, *adv* Without noise; silently.

NOISE'LESSNESS, *n* A state of silence.

NOISE-MĀKER, *n.* (noiz'maker.) One who makes a clamour.

NOISILY, *adv.* (noiz'ily.) With noise; with making a noise.

NOISINESS, *n* (noiz'iness) The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NOISING, *ppr.* (noiz'ing.) Spreading by report.

NOI'SŌME, *a.* (noi'sum.) [Norm. *noisife*; It. *nocivo*, *noioso*. This word is formed with the Teutonic *some*, united with the It. *noiare*, Fr. *nuire*, *nuisant*, from the L. *noxa*, *noceo*, to hurt.] 1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, *noisome* winds; *noisome* effluvia or miasmata; *noisome* pestilence.—2. Noxious; injurious.—3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

Foul breath is *noisome* *Shak.*

NOISŌMELY, *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOISŌMENESS, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts.

NOISY, *a.* (noiz'y.) [from *noise.*] Making a loud sound.—2. Clamorous; turbulent; as, the *noisy* crowd.—3. Full of noise.

O leave the *noisy* town. *Dryden.*

Nolens volens. [L.] Unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

NO'LI-ME-TAN'GERE, *n.* [L. touch me not.] 1. A plant of the genus Impatiens, called also balsamine. [*See* IMPATIENS.] Also, a plant of the genus Momordica, or Ecbalium, one species of which is called the wild or spurting cucumber.—2. Among *physicians*, an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes.

NOLI'''TION, *n.* [L. *nolo*, that is, *ne volo*, I will not.] Unwillingness; opposed to *volition.* [*Lit. us.*]

NOLL,† *n.* [Sax. *hnol*, *cnoll*, *knoll.*] The head; the noddle.

Nol'le pros'equi. [L. unwilling to prosecute] In *English law*, a term used where a plaintiff, in any action, will not proceed any further. *Non prosequi* has a similar signification. In common parlance these words are abbreviated; as, *nolle pros.* and *non pros.*

NOM'AD, *a.* Subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage. [*See* NOMADIC.]

NOMAD'IC, *a.* [Gr. νομαδικος.] Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; having no fixed abode: as, the *nomadic* tribes of Asia.—2. Rude; savage.

NO'MADIZE, *v. i.* To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama and Volga. *Tooke.*

NO'MADIZING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.

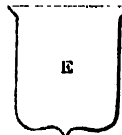
NO'MADS, or **NO'MADES**, *n.* [Gr. νομας, νομαδες, living on pasturage, from νεμω, to distribute or divide, to feed. This verb is connected with νεμος, L. *nemus*, a wood, a place overgrown with trees, and also a pasture, the primary sense of which is probably to spring or shoot, for the verb νεμω signifies among other things, to leap, to dance, and may be allied to Eng. *nimble*. Cattle originally subsisted by browsing, as they still do in new settlements.] A name given to tribes of men whose chief occupation consists in feeding their flocks, and who have no fixed place of abode, but shift their residence according to the state of the pasture. Such is the practice at this day in the central and northern parts of Asia, and the Numidians in Africa are supposed to have been so called from this practice.

NO'MANCY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα, L. *nomen*, name, and μαντεια, divination.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

NO MAN'S LAND. In *marine language*, a space in midships between the after part of the belfry and the fore part of a ship's boat when she is stowed upon the booms, as in a deep-waisted vessel. In *British History*, a tract of territory on the old borders between England and Scotland, otherwise called *Debateable Land.*

NŌM'BLES, *n.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer.

NOM'BRIL, *n* [Fr. the navel.] The centre of an escutcheon. It is also called the *navel point*, and is the next below the fesse point.



Nombril. (E the Nombril).

Nom de guerre. A French term commonly used to denote an assumed or fictitious name.

NOME, *n.* [Gr. νομος.] 1. A province or tract of country; an Egyptian govern-

ment or division.—2. In *the ancient Greek music*, any melody determined by inviolable rules.—3. [L. *nomen.*] In *alge.*, a quantity with a sign prefixed or added to it, by which it is connected with another quantity, upon which the whole becomes a binomial, trinomial, and the like.—4. [Gr. νεμω, to eat.] In *sur.*, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes.

NO'MEN, *n.* [L.] A name.

NOMENCLA'TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *nomenclateur*; L. *nomen*, name, and *calo*, Gr. καλεω, to call.] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit.—2. In *modern usage*, a person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.

NOMENCLA'TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator.

NOMENCLA'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

NOMENCLA'TURE, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura.* *See* NOMENCLATOR.] 1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary.—2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry; the new *nomenclature* of Lavoisier and his associates.

NO'MIAL, *n.* [from L. *nomen*, a name.] A single name or term in mathematics.

NOM'INAL, *a.* [L. *nominalis*, from *nomen.* *See* NAME.] 1. Titular; existing in name only; as, a *nominal* distinction or difference is a difference in name and not in reality.—2. Pertaining to a name or names; consisting in names.

NOM'INAL, } *n.* The Nominalists
NOM'INALIST, } were a sect of school philosophers, the disciples of Ocham or Occam, in the 14th century, who, in opposition to the *Realists*, maintained that words and not things are the object of dialectics. They were the founders of the university of Leipsic. *Realism* at present finds few supporters, but nominalists, among themselves, are said to be divided into two classes,—they who hold that the previous invention, or use of a general or abstract name (at first a proper name), alone gives existence to its correspondent notion,—and they who hold that before a name can be applied or extended, there must exist the notion to which it corresponds: the latter are sometimes called *Conceptualists.*

NOM'INALISM, *n.* The principles of the Nominalists.

NOM'INALIZE,† *v. t.* To convert into a noun. [*Ill formed.*]

NOM'INALLY, *adv.* By name or in name only.

NOM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *nomino*, from *nomen*, name. *See* NAME.] 1. To name; to mention by name.—2. To call; to entitle; to denominate.—3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; to appoint; as, to *nominate* an heir or an executor.—4. Usually, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place; as in a public assembly, where men are to be selected and chosen to office, especially candidates for a seat in parliament, any member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.

NOM'INATE, *a.* [from L. *nomen.*] A *nominate right*, in *Scots law*, is one that is known and recognised in law, or possesses a *nomen juris*, as it is termed, the use of which determines its boundaries, and settles the consequences to all concerned. Of this sort are those contracts termed *loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale*, &c. *Nominate rights* are opposed to *innominate*, or those in which no obligation is created beyond the express agreement of the parties concerned.

NOM'INATED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office or for election.

NOM'INATELY *adv.* By name; particularly.

NOM'INATING, *ppr.* Naming; proposing for an office or for choice by name.

NOMINA'TION, *n.* The act of naming or nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office.—2. The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The *nomination* of persons to places being a prerogative of the king. *Clarendon.*

3. A power which a man has to appoint a clerk to a patron of a benefice, by him to be presented to the ordinary.—4. In *Scotland*, an appointment to an office.

NOM'INATIVE, *a.* That names, and nothing more.—2. Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns; as, the *nominative* case or *nominative* word.

NOM'INATIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, the form of a noun which simply designates the person, thing, or notion, in distinction to any form which not only designates it, but also indicates a certain grammatical construction in which the noun is to bear a part; the first, or *right* case of names or nouns and of declinable adjectives, not an *oblique* case.

NOM'INATOR, *n.* One that nominates.

NOMINEE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is named to receive a copy-hold estate on surrender of it to the lord: the cestuique use, sometimes called the surrenderee.—2. A person named or designated by another.—3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

NOMOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. νομος, law, and γραφω, to write.] A treatise on laws.

NOMOTHET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. νομοθετικος.] Legisla-
NOMOTHET'ICAL, } tive; enacting laws.

NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words; as in *non*-residence, *non*-performance, *non*-existence, *non*-payment, *non*-concurrence, *non*-admission, *non*-appearance, *non*-attendance, *non*-conformity, *non*-compliance, *non*-communion, and the like.

NON-ABIL'ITY, *n.* A want of ability; in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON-ACCEDING, *a.* Not acceding.

NON-ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance.

NON'AGE, *n.* [*non*, not, and *age.*] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns. Legal maturity of age is different in different countries. In this country a man's *nonage* continues till he has completed twenty-one years. Nonage is sometimes the period under fourteen years of age, as in case of marriage.

NON'AGED, *a.* Not having due maturity; being in nonage.

NONAGES'IMAL, *a.* [L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth.] Noting the 90th degree of the ecliptic. The *nonagesimal* or 90th degree of the ecliptic, is that point of it which is highest above the horizon at any time. Every point of the ecliptic is therefore the nonagesimal degree in succession.

NON'AGON, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. γωνια, an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

NON-APPEARANCE, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

Non assumpsit. [L.] He did not undertake. In *law*, a general plea in a personal action, by which a man denies that he has made any promise.

NON-ATTEND'ANCE, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

NON-ATTEN'TION, *n.* Inattention.

NON-BITU'MINOUS, *a.* Containing no bitumen.

NONCE, *n.* Purpose; intent; design; occasion. [*Obsol.* or *colloq.*]

NONCHALANCE, *n.* (nonshalangs'.) [Fr.] Want of earnestness or feeling of interest; reckless indifference; carelessness; coolness.

NONCHALANT', *a* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

NON'-CLAIM, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.

NON-COHE'SION, *n.* Want of cohesion.

NON-COMPLI'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

NON-COMPLY'ING, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply.

Non compos mentis, or *non compos.* [L.] Not of sound mind; not having the regular use of reason; as a noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or by accident.

NON-CONCLUDING, *a.* Not ending or closing.

NON-CONDENS'ING, *a.* *Non condensing engines* are that class of steam-engines, commonly called *high pressure.* Such engines act by the excess of the pressure of steam above the pressure of the atmosphere. The steam commonly employed is such as to exert a pressure on the piston of between 30 and 40 pounds on the square inch.

NON-CONDUCT'ING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus in electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

NON CONDUC'TION, *n.* A non-conducting.

NON-CONDUC'TOR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty. Thus wool is a *non conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non conductors* of the electrical fluid. [*See* CONDUCTOR.]

NON-CONFORM'IST, *n.* One who neglects or refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church. The name was at first applied particularly to those clergymen who, at the Restoration, refused to subscribe to the Act of Uniformity,

and were in consequence ejected from their livings.

NON-CONFORM'ITY, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity.—2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship.

NON-CONTA'GIOUS, *a.* Not contagious.

NON-CONTA'GIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-CONTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* Not being contemporary, or not of contemporary origin.

NON-DELIV'ERY, *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery.

NON-DEPOSI''TION, *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

NON-DESCRIPT', *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] That has not been described.—2. That cannot easily be described; abnormal, or amorphous.

NON-DESCRIPT,' *n.* Any thing that has not been described. Thus a new plant or animal is called a *nondescript*. —2. A person or thing not easily classed; *usually applied disparagingly.*

NON-DEVEL'OPMENT, *n.* A failure of development.

NON-DISCOV'ERY, *n.* Want of discovery.

NON-DISTRINGEN'DO. In *law*, a writ granted not to distrain.

NONE, *a.* [Sax. *nan*; *ne*, not, and *ane*, one.] Not one; *used of pers., or things.*

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one; Ps. xiv.

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the sabbath, in it there shall be *none*; Exod. xvi.

3. It was formerly used before nouns; as, "thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life." This use is obsolete; we now use *no*; thou shalt have *no* assurance. "This is *none* other but the house of God;" we now say, *no* other. —4. It is used as a substitute, the noun being omitted. "He walketh through dry places, seeking rest and finding *none*;" that is, *no* rest; Matt. xii.—5. In the following phrase, it is used for *nothing*, or *no concern*. "Israel would *none* of me," that is, Israel would not listen to me at all; they would have no concern with me; they utterly rejected my counsels.—6. As a substitute, *none* has a plural signification.

Terms of peace were *none* vouchsafed.
Milton.

NON-ELAS'TIC, *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity. Liquids are termed *non-elastic* fluids, because they have, comparatively, no elasticity, and are thus distinguished from the elastic fluids, as air and gases. [*See* ELASTICITY.]

NON-ELECT', *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *electus*, elected.] One who is not elected or chosen to salvation.

NON-ELEC'TRIC, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid.

NON-ELEC'TRIC, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid; as metals. [*See* ELECTRIC, ELECTRICITY.]

NON-EMPHAT'IC, } *a.* Having
NON-EMPHAT'ICAL, } no emphasis; unemphatic.

NON-EN'TITY, *n.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *ens*, being.] Non-existence; the negation of being.—2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a *non-entity*.
South.

NON-ENT'RY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the casualty which falls to the superior where the heir of a deceased vassal neglects to obtain himself entered with the superior, or, as it is otherwise expressed, who fails to renew the investiture. In virtue of this casualty the superior is entitled to the rents of the feu.

NŌNES, *n. plur.* [L. *nonæ*; perhaps Goth. *niun*, Eng. *nine*.] 1. In *the Roman calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were *nine* days from the ides.—2. Prayers, formerly so called.

NONE SO PRETTY, *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga (*S. umbrosa*), a well-known plant common in every cottage-garden in England. It is also called *London Pride*. [*See* SAXIFRAGE.]

NON-ESSEN''TIAL, *n.* Non-essentials are things not essential to a particular purpose.

Non est factum. [L.] In *law*, the general issue in an action on bond or other deed, whereby the defendant *denies that to be his deed* whereon he is sued.

Non est inventus. [L.] He is not found. In *law*, the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.

NŌNESUCH, *n.* [*none* and *such*.] An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.—2. A plant of the genus Lychnis.

NON-EXECU'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

NON-EXIST'ENCE, *n.* Absence of existence; the negation of being.—2. A thing that has no existence or being.

NON-EXIST'ENT, *a.* Not having existence.

NON-EXTEN'SILE, *a.* That cannot be stretched

NONIL'LION, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and *million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power.

NON'IUS, *n.* The name given to the common device for subdividing the arcs of quadrants and other astronomical instruments, from the persuasion that it was invented by Nonius, a learned Portuguese of the sixteenth century. The invention however is, by the generality of astronomers, ascribed to Peter Vernier, a native of Franche Comté, and hence this method of division is called by his name [*See* VERNIER.]

NON-JU'RING, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.

NON-JU'ROR, *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the Revolution, when James II. abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced. The non-jurors were the adherents of James.

Non liquet. [L.] It does not appear. In *law*, a verdict given by a jury, when a matter does not appear clear, and is to be deferred to another day of trial.

NON'-MEMBER, *n.* Not a member.

NON-MEM'BERSHIP, *n.* State of not being a member.

NON-METAL'LIC, *a.* Not consisting of metal.

NON-NAT'URALS, *n. plur.* [L. *non-naturalia*.] In *med.*, this quaint phrase is employed to designate deficiencies, excesses, and irregularities: 1. in sleeping and watching; 2. in exercise and rest; 3. in the affections and passions; 4. in the secretions and excretions; 5. in eating, drinking, and abstinence; 6. in exposure to vicissitudes or alternations of temperature. These are all that were reckoned by the ancients; but, to the same class of agencies belong undoubtedly, 7. exposure to vicissitudes or alternations of drought and moisture; and 8. exposure to the effluvia or exhalations from known and palpable dead and decomposing matter, or, in other words, fermenting and putrefying vegetable and animal substances, as for example, cabbages, onions, &c., or carcasses and offals of markets and slaughter-houses, fish used as a manure, &c., the ordinary excretions from living animals in a state of vitiation from accumulation, confinement, increased temperature, and decomposition; as, for example, the halitus from the lungs, the perspired fluid, the urine, and the intestinal discharges; also from more simple chemical actions, which extricate copiously, and in very nearly if not quite a pure state, carbonic acid gas, nitrous acid gas, sulphohydrous acid gas, chlorine gas, &c. All of these operate in the same manner, and stand in the same relation, as respects the causation of disease.

NON-OBE'DIENCE, *n.* Neglect of obedience.

NON-OBSERV'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

Non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or is to be stated or admitted. A clause formerly frequent in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by Act of Parliament, cannot be done without such license. A *non obstante* is now against law.

NONPAREIL, *n.* (nonparel'.) [Fr. *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal.] 1. Excellence unequalled.—2. A sort of apple.—3. A sort of small printing type, as for example the following lines:

Nature a thousand ways complains,
A thousand words express her pains;
But for her laughter has but three,
And very small ones, Ha, ha, he! *King.*

Nonpareil Type.

NONPAREIL, *a.* (nonparel'.) Having no equal; peerless.

NON-PAYMENT, *n.* Neglect of payment.

NON'PLUS, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed or decide.

NON'PLUS, *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.

Your situation has *nonplussed* me.
Th. Scott.

NON-PONDEROS'ITY, *n.* Destitution of weight; levity.

NON-PON'DEROUS, *a.* Having no weight.

NON-PROFI''CIENCY, *n.* Failure to make progress.

NON-PROFI''CIENT, *n.* One who has

failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

NON PROS. *See* NOLLE PROSEQUI.

NON-RESEM'BLANCE, *n.* Dissimilarity; unlikeness.

NON-RES'IDENCE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands; applied particularly to clergymen who live away from their cures.

NON-RES'IDENT, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a *non-resident* clergyman or proprietor of lands.

NON-RES'IDENT, *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require.

NON-RESIST'ANCE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, or usurpation without opposition.—*The doctrine of non-resistance*, in *politics*, taken in the most rigid sense, is that which inculcates the unlawfulness, on religious grounds, of resistance by force, to the commands of a prince or a magistrate, whether lawful or not; but in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it is taken to enforce the duty of obedience to the lawful commands of magistrates.

NON-RESIST'ANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; passively obedient.

NON-SĀNE, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *sanus*, sound.] Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *non-sane* memory.

NON'SENSE, *n.* No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. —2. Trifles; things of no importance.

NONSENS'ICAL, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

NONSENS'ICALLY, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

NONSENS'ICALNESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

NON-SENS'ITIVE, *a.* Wanting sense or perception.

NON-SOLU'TION, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation.

NON-SOLV'ENCY, *n.* Inability to pay debts.

NON-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent.

NON-SOLV'ENT, *n.* An insolvent.

NON-SPĀRING, *a.* Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless.

NON'SUCH. *See* NONESUCH.

NON'SUIT, *n.* In *law*, the default, neglect, or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit. Hence a *nonsuit* amounts to a stoppage of the suit. It most commonly takes place, upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded in that the jury are ready to deliver their verdict. A *nonsuit* differs from a *retraxit;* a *nonsuit* is the default or neglect of the plaintiff, and after this he may bring another suit for the same cause on the payment of costs; but a *retraxit* is an open positive renunciation of the suit, by which he for ever loses his action. [*See* the verb.]

NON'SUIT, *v. t.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court. When a plaintiff being called in court, declines to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration, he is supposed to drop his suit; he is therefore *nonsuited*, that is, his non-appearance is entered on the record, and this entry amounts to a judgment of the court that the plaintiff has dropped the suit.

NON'SUIT, *a.* Nonsuited.

> The plaintiff must become *nonsuit.* — *Tyng's Rep.*

NON'SUITED, *pp.* Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff.

NON'SUITING, *ppr.* Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance or other neglect; as a plaintiff.

NON'TRONITE, *n.* Silicate of iron; a mineral occurring in small nodules, imbedded in an ore of manganese. It is found in France, in the arrondissement of Nontron, dept. of Dordogne.

NON-ŪSANCE, *n.* (non-yu'zance.) Neglect of use.

NON-ŪSER, *n.* (non-yu'zer.) A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

> An office may be forfeited by misuser or *non-user.* — *Blackstone.*

2. Neglect or omission of use.

Non valens agere. [L.] Unable to act.—a *Scots law* term.

NOO'DLE, *n.* A simpleton. [*A vulgar word.*]

NOOK, *n.* [*See* NICH.] A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; as, a hollow *nook.*—2 The internal angle formed by the side and face of the two contiguous arches of a recessed or compound arch.

NOON, *n.* [Sax. *non;* D. *noen:* W. *nawn*, that is at the summit: said to be from *naw*, that is up or ultimate, that limits, also *nine.* It has been supposed that the *ninth* hour, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal; this hour was three o'clock, P.M. In Danish, *none* is an afternoon ing, a collation.] 1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.—2. Dryden used the word for midnight. "At the *noon* of night."

NOON, *a.* Meridional.

> How oft the *noon* bell— — *Young.*

NOON'DAY, *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.

NOON'DAY, *a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional; as, the *noonday* heat.

NOON'ING, *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon.

NOON'STEAD, *n.* The station of the sun at noon.

NOON'TIDE, *n.* [*See* TIDE, which signifies *time.*] The time of noon; mid-day.

NOON'TIDE, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

NOOSE, *n.* (nooz.) [Ir. *nas*, a band or tie; *nasgaim*, to bind or tie.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

> Where the hangman does dispose
> To special friend the knot of *noose.* — *Hudibras.*

NOOSE, *v. t.* (nooz.) To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.

NOOS'ED, *pp.* Caught in a noose.

NO'PAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus, the *C. opuntia*, or Indian fig, from which the wild sort of cochineal insect is collected in Mexico. [*See* INDIAN FIG.] The species on which the cochineal insect chiefly feeds is the *C. cochinellifera.*

NOPE, *n.* A provincial name for the bullfinch or red-tail.

NOR, *connective.* [*ne* and *or.*] A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to *neither* or *not.*

> I neither love *nor* fear thee. — *Shak.*
> Fight neither with small *nor* great; 1 Kings xxii.
> Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard; 1 Cor. ii.

2. *Nor* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence.—3. In some cases, usually in poetry, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor.*

> Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there. — *Dryden.*

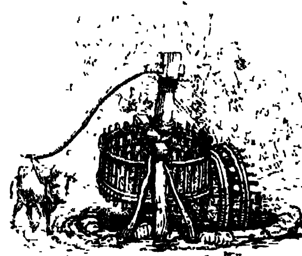
That is, *neither* Simois *nor* Xanthus.—4. Sometimes in poetry, *nor* is used for *neither*, in the first part of the proposition.

> I whom *nor* avarice *nor* pleasures move. — *Walsh.*

NOR'FOLK CRAG, *n* In *geol.*, an English tertiary formation belonging to the older pliocene, resting on the chalk and London clay. It consists of irregular beds of ferruginous sand clay, mixed with marine shells.

NOR'FOLK ISLAND PINE. [*See* ARAUCARIA.] It is Araucaria or Altingia excelsa, and belongs to the nat. order Coniferæ.

NO'RIA, *n.* An hydraulic machine, used in Spain, consisting of a water-wheel with revolving buckets or



Noria.

earthen pitchers, like the Persian wheel. It is used for throwing up water for purposes of irrigation.

NORM'AL, *a.* [L. *normalis*, from *norma*, a square, a rule.] 1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle.—2. According to a rule or principle.—3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles; as, *normal* schools in France. In this country, seminaries for the education and training of persons intending to become schoolmasters or teachers are called *normal schools*, and the same name is given to similar institutions in many parts of the Continent.—4. In *nat. hist.*, a term applied to signify that the ordinary structure peculiar to a family, a genus, or a species, is in no wise departed from.

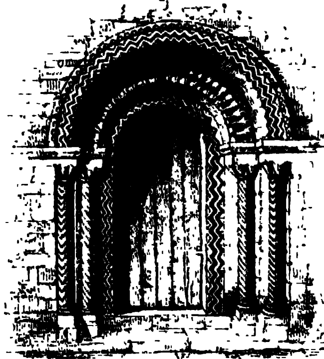
NOR'MAL, *n.* Literally, a perpendicular, and sometimes used for one; but it is generally used to denote the per-

pendicular to a curve at some particular point, at which point the *normal* is also perpendicular to a tangent.

NOR'MAN, *n.* In *seaman's lan.*, a short wooden bar to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable.

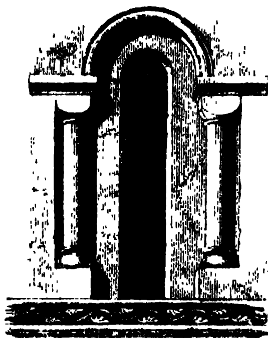
NOR'MAN, *n.* [*north-man* or *nord-man.*] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.

NOR'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Normandy; as, the *Norman* language.—*Norman architecture*, a style of architecture im-



Norman Doorway, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire.

ported into England and immediately from Normandy, at the time of the Conquest. It is readily distinguished from the styles which succeeded to it by its general massive character, round headed doors and windows, and low square



Norman Window, Steetley, Derbyshire.

central tower.—*Norman characters*, a species of writing introduced into England by William I., and used in legal grants, charters, public instruments, and law proceedings, with very little variation from the reign of the Conqueror, till that of Edward III.

NOR'ROY, *n.* [*north* and *roy*, north king.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. [*See* KING AT-ARMS.]

NORSE, *n.* A name for the language of Norway.

NORTH, *n.* [Sax. *north;* G. Sw. and Dan. *nord;* Fr. *nord;* Sp. *nord*, the north wind, and *norte*, north, the arctic pole, and a rule or guide.] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole.

NORTH, *a.* Northern; being in the north; as, the *north* polar star.

NORTHEAST, *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

NORTHEAST, *a.* Pertaining to the northeast, or proceeding from that point; as, a *northeast* wind.

NORTH'ERLY, *a.* Being toward the north, or nearer toward the north than to any other cardinal point. [We use this word and *northern* with considerable license.]

NORTH'ERLY, *adv.* Toward the north; as, to sail *northerly*.—2. In a northern direction; as, a course *northerly*.—3. Proceeding from a northern point.

NORTH'ERN, *a.* Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west.—2. In a direction toward the north, or a point near it; as, to steer a *northern* course.—*Northern signs*, those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, viz., Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.—*Northern lights*, the popular name of the *aurora borealis*.

NORTH'ERNER, *n.* One a native or resident in the north; in the *United States*, opposed to southerner

NORTH'ERNLY,† *adv* Toward the north.

NORTH'ERNMOST, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.

NORTH'ING, *n.* The motion or distance of a planet from the equator northward.

As the tides of the sea obey the southing and *northing* of the sea. *Darwin.*

2. In *navigation*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northward.

NORTH POLE, *n.* In *astron.*, the elevated celestial pole of the world, or the upper extremity of the imaginary axis on which the celestial sphere is supposed to revolve.—2. In *geog.*, the northern extremity of the earth's axis. [*See* POLE.]

NORTH'-STAR, *n.* The north polar star. It is of the second magnitude, and the last in the tail of the Little Bear It does not coincide with the real pole, but is near to it.

NORTH'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *north* and *weard.*] Being toward the north, or nearer to the north than to the east and west points.

NORTH'WARD, *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points.

NORTH'WARDLY, *a.* Having a northern direction.

NORTH'WARDLY, *adv.* In a northern direction.

NORTHWEST', *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

NORTHWEST', *a.* Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the northwest; as, the *northwest* coast.—2. Proceeding from the northwest; as, a *northwest* wind.

NORTHWEST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the northwest, or in a direction to the northwest; as, a *northwestern* course.

NORTHWEST'-PASSAGE, *n.* A much-wished for opening, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the Boreal regions; for the discovery of which much money has been expended, and many valuable lives perilled, in past and recent years, without any satisfactory result.

NORTH'-WIND, *n.* The wind that blows from the north.

NOR'WAY MAPLE, *n.* A tree of the genus Acer, the *A. platanoides*, which grows to a great size, and has large leaves. It grows in Norway, and also in Germany, Switzerland, and the north of Poland. Its wood is held in great estimation, and its juice yields sugar by evaporation.

NOR'WAY SPRUCE FIR, *n.* A tree of the genus Abies, the *A. communis*, which abounds in Norway, from whence it is imported both as spars and as the white deal of that country. It is used for a great variety of purposes in building.

NORWE'GIAN, *a.* Belonging to Norway.

NORWE'GIAN, *n.* A native of Norway.

NOSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *nose*, *næse*, *nase;* G. *nase;* L. *nasus;* Fr. *nez*. Qu. Gr. νησος, an isle. It occurs in *Peloponnesus*, the promontory of Pelops. It seems to be the same word, or from the same root as *ness*, in *Sheerness*.] 1. The prominent part of the face which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called nostrils. The nose serves also to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge the tears which flow through the lachrymal ducts. Through this organ also the air usually passes in respiration, and it contributes in no small degree to the beauty of the face. In man, the nose is situated near the middle of the face; but in quadrupeds, the nose is at or near the lower extremity of the head.—2. The end of any thing; as, the *nose* of a bellows.—3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier.*

To lead by the nose, to lead blindly.—*To be led by the nose*, to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or inquiring the reason.—*To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busy-body.—*To put one's nose out of joint*, to alienate the affections from another. [*Trivial.*]

NOSE, *v. t.* To smell; to scent.—2. To face; to oppose to the face.

NOSE,† *v. i.* To look big; to bluster.

NOSEBLEED, *n.* A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose —2. A plant of the genus Achillea.

NOSED, *a.* Having a nose; as in long-*nosed*.—2. Having sagacity.

NOSE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat blunt snout; called also *broad-snout*.

NOSEGAY, *n.* [*nose* and Celtic *geac*, a bough.] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling.

As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclined. *Pope.*

NOSELESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose.

NOSE-SMART, *n.* A plant, Nasturtium; cresses.

NOSE'THRIL. *See* NOSTRIL.

NOSING, *n.* In *arch.*, the projecting edge of a moulding or drip; used principally to designate the projecting moulding on the edge of a step in a stair.

NOS'LE, *n.* [from *nose.*] A little nose; the extremity of a thing; as the *nosle* of a bellows [*See* NOZZLE.]

NOSOCOMI'ICAL, *a.* Relating to an hospital.

NOSOG'RAPHY, *n.* The science of the description of diseases.

NOSOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* NOSOLOGY.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

NOSOL'OGIST, *n.* One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.

NOSOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. νοσος, disease, and

λογος, discourse.] 1. A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.—2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

NOSOPOET'IC, *a*. [Gr. νοσος, disease, and ποιεω, to produce.] Producing diseases. [*Lit. us.*]

NOSTAL'GIA, *n*. [Gr. νοστος, return, and αλγος, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; home sickness.

NOS'TRIL, *n*. [Sax. *nosethyrl*, *næsethyrl*. *Thyrl* or *thirel* is an opening or perforation; *thirlian*, *thyrlian*, to bore, to perforate, to *thrill*, to *drill*. *See* DRILL.] An aperture or passage through the nose. The nostrils are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

NOS'TRUM, *n*. [L. from *noster*, ours.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack medicine.

NOT, *adv*. [Sax. *naht* or *noht*, naught, that is, *ne* and *awiht*, not any thing; G. *nicht*; Scot. *nocht*. *See* NAUGHT.] 1. A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal; as, he will *not* go; will you remain? I will *not*. In the first member of a sentence, it may be followed by *nor* or *neither*; as, *not* for a price *nor* reward; I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I rest.—2. With the substantive verb in the following phrase, it denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.

Thine eyes are open upon me, and I am *not*; Job vii.

NOT'ABLE, *a* [Fr. *notable*; L. *notabilis*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.] 1. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished.—2. In *Scripture*, conspicuous; sightly; as, a *notable* horn; Dan. viii. —3. Notorious, well known; Matth. xxvii.—4 Terrible; Acts ii.—5. Known or apparent; Acts iv.

NOT'ABLE, *a*. Active; industrious; careful; thrifty; bustling; distinguished for good management; as, a *notable* woman or housekeeper. [*Colloq.*]

NOT'ABLE, *n*. In *France*, the nobles or persons of rank and distinction were formerly called *notables*.—2. A thing worthy of observation.

NOT'ABLENESS, *n*. Activity; industriousness; care. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Remarkableness.

NO'TABLY, *adv*. Memorably; remarkably; eminently.—2. With show of consequence or importance.

NOTA'RIAL, *a*. [from *notary*.] Pertaining to a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation.—2. Done or taken by a *notary*.—*Notarial instruments* in *Scots law* are instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation of an assignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary.

NO'TARY, or **NO'TARY PUBLIC**, *n*. [L. *notarius*, from *notus*, known, from *nosco*.] 1. Primarily, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings in courts among the Romans.—2. In *modern usage*, an officer authorized to attest contracts or writings, chiefly in mercantile matters, to make them authentic in a foreign country; who protests foreign bills of exchange, and inland bills and notes; and in particular, to note the non-payment of an accepted bill. In *Scots law*, a *notary public* is defined to be a public officer, who, upon examination and trial, being admitted by the lords of session, gets power to take instruments in any honest and lawful business, which instruments make faith in law. Notaries in London must have been apprenticed seven years to a notary, and admitted into the civil law courts, before they can be allowed to practise.

NOTA'TION, *n*. [L. *notatio*, from *noto*, to mark.] 1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; particularly in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures, signs, or characters appropriate for the purpose. In the common or denary scale of notation employed in arithmetic, every number is expressed by means of the ten digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, by giving each digit a local as well as its proper or natural value. The value of every digit increases in a tenfold proportion from the right towards the left; the distance of any figure from the right indicating the power of 10, and the digit itself the number of those powers intended to be expressed; thus $3464 = 3000 + 400 + 60 + 4 = 3 \times 10^3 + 4 \times 10^2 + 6 \times 10 + 4$. This scale of notation was introduced into Europe by the Arabs about the latter end of the tenth century. The Roman notation, which is still used in marking dates or numbering chapters, consists of seven characters, viz., I. one; V. five; X. ten; L. 50; C. 100; D. or IↃ. 500; M. 1000, sometimes expressed by CIↃ. or CIↃ. In regard to expressing numbers by this notation, it may be observed that, as often as any character is repeated, so many times is its value repeated; a less character before a greater diminishes its value by the less quantity; and a less character after a greater increases its value by the less quantity. In *algebraic notation*, quantities are represented by letters, and their relations pointed out by characters or signs. [*See* SYMBOL.]—2. Meaning; signification; the notice or knowledge of a word which is afforded by its etymology.

Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge. [*Unusual.*] *South.*

3. An argument drawn from etymology.—4. In *music*, the method whereby the pitch, or tone, and the duration of musical sounds are represented, and by which definite periods of silence, called *rests*, are marked.

NOTCH, *n*. [qu. G. *knicken*, to crack or flaw, Dan. *knikker*. It seems to be the same word in origin as *niche*, *nick*.] 1. A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an indentation.

And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes. *Swift.*

2. In *arch.*, a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber, generally for the reception of another piece. It is sometimes called *a notching*. The small arches between the corbels, or divisions of the corbel table, are also termed *notches*.

NOTCH, *v. t.* To cut in small hollows; as, to *notch* a stick.—2. In *arch.*, to cut a hollow in the face of a piece of timber for the reception of another piece; the piece in which the hollow is cut is said to be *notched upon* the inserted piece; and if the notched piece is superimposed, it is said to be *notched down* on the inserted piece, as the bridging on the binding joists in naked flooring.

NOTCH'BOARD, *n*. In *arch.*, a board which is notched or grooved to receive the ends of the boards which form the steps of a wooden stair.

NOTCH'ED, *pp*. Cut into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *ppr*. Cutting into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *n*. In *arch.*, the same as notch,—*which see*.

NOTCH'-WEED, *n*. A plant called orach.

NOTE, for *ne wote*, knew not or could not.

NOTE, *n*. [L. *nota*; Fr. *note*; W. *nod*; from L. *notus*, *nosco*, to know.] 1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign.

They who appertain to the visible church have all the *notes* of external profession. *Hooker.*

2. A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of particular notice. —3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book.—4. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory.—5. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

6. Reputation; consequence; distinction; as, men of *note*; Acts xvi.—7. State of being observed.

Small matters, continually in use and *note*. [*Lit. us.*] *Bacon.*

8. In *music*, a character which, by its place on the staff, represents a sound, and by its form, determines the time or continuance of such sound. There are six notes in ordinary use, viz., the semibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, and demisemiquaver. To these may be added the breve, yet met with in sacred music, and the half demisemiquaver, much used by the moderns. If the value or length in time of the semibreve be considered as unity, the minim is $\frac{1}{2}$, the crotchet $\frac{1}{4}$, the quaver $\frac{1}{8}$, the semiquaver $\frac{1}{16}$, and the demisemiquaver $\frac{1}{32}$. Hence, one semibreve is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers. The word *note* is frequently used as a synonym of sound; thus we say, a high, low, loud, or soft *note*; or the *note* A; a flat *note*, &c.—9. Tune; voice; harmonious or melodious sounds.

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*

One common *note* on either lyre did strike. *Dryden.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol.—11. A short letter; a billet.—12. Annotation: commentary; as, the *notes* in Scott's Bible; to write notes on Homer.—13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*; a bank-*note*: a *note* of hand; a negotiable *note*.—14. *Notes*, *plur.*, a writing; a written discourse; applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully written. The advocate often has *notes* to assist his memory, and clergymen preach with *notes* or without them.—15. A diplomatic communication in writing; an official paper sent from one minister or envoy to another.

My *note* of January 10th still remains unanswered. *Gallatin.*

16. In *Scots law*, *notes* are written applications, memoranda of proceedings, or notices of motion. In the judicial proceedings of the court of session the most

important notes are *reclaiming notes*, and *notes of pleas in law*. [*See* RECLAIMING NOTE, PLEAS IN LAW.] Besides these there are various incidental applications termed notes. In the inner house such incidental notes are usually presented where a prorogation of the term for lodging a paper, ordered by the court, is required; where it is necessary to have a remit of a depending cause to a new lord ordinary; where circumstances render it necessary to pray the court to retard or expedite the decision in a particular cause, or the like. These notes are usually in MS., and are addressed to the lord president of the division of the court in which the cause depends. They pray his lordship to move the court to the effect required. In the bill-chamber similar notes are presented.—17. *Notes* in *printing* are—*shoulder notes*, which are placed at the top of the page in the outer margin, and contain the book, chapter, or date, or both of them—*side notes*, or marginal notes, and *bottom notes*, or foot notes, at the bottom of the page.

NOTE, *v. t.* [L. *noto.*] 1. To mark; to observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to.

> No more of that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*

> Their manners *noted* and their state survey'd. *Pope.*

2. To set down in writing; to make a memorandum of; to enter in a book.

> *Note* it in a book; Is xxx.

3. To charge, as with a crime; with *of* or *for*.

> They were both *noted of* incontinency.† *Dryden.*

4 To set down in musical characters.—5. To mark; to put a note upon.

NOTE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *hnitan.*] To butt; to push with the horns.

NŌTE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which memorandums are written.—2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

NŌTED, *pp.* Set down in writing.—2. Observed; noticed.—3. *a.* Remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a *noted* author: a *noted* commander; a *noted* traveller.

NŌTEDLY, *adv.* With observation or notice.

NŌTEDNESS, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

NŌTELESS, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.

NŌTER, *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator.

NOT GUILTY and NOT PROVEN. In *Scots law*, *not guilty* is the general issue or plea of the accused, or pannel, in any criminal action. A verdict of *not guilty* imports the jury's opinion that the pannel is innocent. A verdict of *not proven* only indicates that, in the opinion of the jury, there is a deficiency in the evidence to convict him. [*See* PLEA.]

NŌTEWŎRTHY, *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

NOTH'ING, *n.* [*no* and *thing.*] Not any thing; not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to *something*. The world was created from *nothing*.—2. Non-existence; a state of annihilation.—3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed, or event. *Nothing* was done to redeem our character. He thought *nothing* done while any thing remained to be done

> A determination to choose *nothing* is a determination not to choose the truth. *J. M. Mason.*

4. No other thing.

> *Nothing* but this will entitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake.*

5. No part, portion, quantity, or degree. The troops manifested *nothing* of irresolution in the attack.

> Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*

6. No importance; no value; no use.

> Behold, ye are of *nothing* and your work of naught; Is. xli.

7. No possession of estate; a low condition.

> A man that from very *nothing* is grown to an unspeakable estate. *Shak.*

8. A thing of no proportion to something, or of trifling value or advantage.

> The charge of making the ground, and otherwise, is great, but *nothing* to the profit *Bacon.*

9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.

> 'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but, says the friend,
> This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end. *Dryden.*

10. In *mathematical language*, nothing implies the absence of all magnitude, but its occurrence denotes either that magnitude did exist, or might have existed, or does exist under similar circumstances in other problems, or in the same problem under different points of view. [*See* CIPHER and ZERO.]—*To make nothing of*, to make no difficulty or to consider as trifling, light, or unimportant.

> We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts *Ray.*

NOTH'ING, *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

> Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd *Milton*

In the phrase, *nothing worth*, the words are transposed; the natural order being, *worth nothing*.

NOTH'INGNESS, *n* Nihility; nonexistence.—2. Nothing; a thing of no value.

NŌ'TICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *notitia*, from *noto* or *notus.*] 1. Observation by the eye or by the other senses. We take *notice* of objects passing or standing before us; we take *notice* of the words of a speaker; we take *notice* of a peculiar taste of food, or of the smell of an orange, and of our peculiar sensations. Notice then is the act by which we have knowledge of something within the reach of the senses, or the effect of an impression on some of the senses.—2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power; as, to take *notice* of a distinction between truth and veracity.—3. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; as, I received *notice* by a messenger or by letter. He gave *notice* of his arrival. The bell gives *notice* of the hour of the day. The merchant gives *notice* that a bill of exchange is not accepted.—*Notice*, in *English law*, is an ambiguous term and has different meanings, as we contemplate the giver, or the receiver of what is called *notice*.—*To give notice*, is to communicate something to another person; the person who receives the communication is said to *have notice*, and when it is proved that he has had such notice he is presumed to have knowledge of the thing communicated. The term *notice* is most commonly applied to buying and selling of land, or some interest in land.—*Notice* has been divided by writers on English law into *actual* and *constructive*. Actual notice, it is said, requires no definition; and constructive notice, in its nature, is no more than evidence of notice, the presumptions of which are so violent that the court will not allow of its being controverted.—4. A paper that communicates information.—5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.—6. Remark; observation.

NŌ'TICE, *v. t.* To observe; to see. We *noticed* the conduct of the speaker; we *noticed* no improper conduct.—2. To heed; to regard. His conduct was rude, but I did not *notice* it.—3. To remark; to mention or make observations on.

> This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place. *Tooke.*

> Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Hamilton.*

4. To treat with attention and civilities; as, to *notice* strangers.—5. To observe intellectually.

NŌ'TICEABLE, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation.

NŌ'TICED, *pp.* Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NŌ'TICING, *ppr.* Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NOTIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* NOTIFY.] The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known: and in *American usage*, the act of giving official notice or information to the public, or to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, by words, by writing, or by other means.—2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.—3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

NŌ'TIFIED, *pp.* Made known; *applied to things*. This design of the king was *notified* to the court of Berlin.—2. In the *United States*, informed by words, writing, or other means; *applied to persons*. The inhabitants of the city have been *notified* that a meeting is to be held in the city-hall.

NŌ'TIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *notifier*; L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make known; to declare; to publish. The laws of God *notify* to man his will and our duty.—2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. The allied sovereigns have *notified* the Spanish court of their purpose of maintaining legitimate government.—3. In the *United States*, to give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood. The constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the city-hall. The bell *notifies* the inhabitants of the time of meeting.

> The president of the United States has *notified* the house of representatives, that he has approved and signed the act. *Journals of the Senate.*

Note. This application of *notify* has been condemned, but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify*.

NŌ'TIFYING, *ppr.* Making known; giving notice to.

NŌTING, *ppr.* Setting down in writing.

NŌ'TING A BILL. In *Scots law*,

when the debtor in a bill or note refuses acceptance or fails to make payment, the notary presenting the bill makes a minute at the time on the bill or note, consisting usually of his initials and of the date. This is called *noting the bill*, and is in effect a mere memorandum by the notary to assist his memory in extending his protest.

NO'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *notio*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.] 1. Conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined. We may have a just *notion* of power, or false *notions* respecting spirit.—*Notion* and *idea* are primarily different; *idea* being the conception of something visible, as the *idea* of a square or a triangle; and *notion* the conception of things invisible or intellectual, as the *notion* we have of spirits. But from negligence in the use of *idea*, the two words are constantly confounded.

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles. *Newton.*

Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the *idea* of hunger, cold, &c. *Watts.*

2. Sentiment; opinion; as, the extravagant *notions* they entertain of themselves.—3.† Sense; understanding; intellectual power.—4. Inclination; *in vulgar use*; as, I have a *notion* to do this or that.

NO'TIONAL, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*
A *notional* and imaginary thing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man.

NOTIONAL'ITY,† *n.* Empty ungrounded opinion.

NO'TIONALLY, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct. *Norris.*

NO'TIONIST, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion

NOTORI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété*, from *notoire*. *See* NOTORIOUS.] 1. Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known: as, the *notoriety* of a crime.—2. Public knowledge.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety*. *Addison.*

In *Scots law*, proof by notoriety, is when the judge knows that the point to be proved is commonly known or acknowledged to be true, whether it be known to a whole country or to a whole vicinity.

NOTO'RIOUS, *a.* [It. and Sp. *notorio*: Fr. *notoire*; from Low L. *notorius*, from *notus*, known.] 1. Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; usually, known to disadvantage; hence almost always used in an ill sense; as, a *notorious* thief; a *notorious* crime or vice; a man *notorious* for lewdness or gaming.—2. In a good sense.

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*. *Shak.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being open or known; notoriety.

NOTOUR', } *a.* [Fr. *notoire*.] Well
NOTTOUR', } known; notorious.—2. What is openly avowed and persisted in notwithstanding all warnings to the contrary; as, *notour* adultery. [*Scotch.*]

NOTT,† *a.* [Sax. *knot*.] Shorn.

NOTT,† *v. t.* To shear.

NO'TUS, *n.* [L.] The south wind.

NOT'WHEAT, *n.* [Sax. *hnot*, smooth, shorn.] Wheat not bearded.

NOTWITHSTAND'ING, the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing; nevertheless. It retains in all cases its participial signification. For example, "I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant; *notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it, for David thy father's sake;" 1 Kings xi. In this passage there is an ellipsis of *that*, after *notwithstanding*. *That* refers to the former part of the sentence, *I will rend the kingdom from thee*; notwithstanding *that* (declaration or determination,) in thy days I will not do it. In this and in all cases, *notwithstanding*, either with or without *that* or *this*, constitutes the case absolute or independent. "It is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding that*, the troops must be reviewed;" that is, the rainy day not opposing or preventing. *That*, in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence. It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun, and *which* may be used in the place of it; *notwithstanding which*, that is, the rainy day.—"Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but *notwithstanding his injunctions*, they proclaimed them." Here, *notwithstanding his injunctions*, is the case independent or absolute; the injunctions of Christ not opposing or preventing This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns, or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences. So in the Latin phrase, *hoc non obstante*, *hoc* may refer to a single word, to a sentence or to a series of sentences.

NOUGHT, *n.* [Sax. *nohwit*, *nouht*, *noht*, i. e. no whit. *See* NAUGHT.] Not any thing; nothing. Adverbially, in no degree.

Doth Job fear God for *nought?* Job i.
Thou sellest thy people for *nought*; Ps. xliv.

To set at nought, to slight, disregard, or despise.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel; Prov. i.

NOUL,† *n.* [Sax. *hnol*.] The top of the head.

NOULD, *ne would*, would not.

NOUN, *n.* [altered from L. *nomen*, name.] In *gram.*, a name; a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether that object be animate or inanimate, material or immaterial Nouns have been divided into *proper*, *common*, and *abstract*; and by some grammarians they have been distinguished into *nouns-substantive*, and *nouns adjective*. [*See* NAME, SUBSTANTIVE.]

NOUR'ICE,† *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*.] A nurse.

NOURISH, *v. t.* (nu'rish.) [Fr. *nourrir*; It. *nutrire*; from L. *nutrio*. The G. *nähren*, Sw. *nära*, Dan. *nærer*, to nourish, cannot be the same word unless they have lost a dental, which may perhaps be the fact.] 1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment.—2. To support; to maintain by feeding; Gen. xlvii.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak.*

3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions! *Hooker.*

4. To cherish; to comfort; James v.—5. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments; 1 Tim. iv.

NOURISH, *v. i.* (nur'ish.) To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. [*Elliptical.*] *Bacon.*

2. To gain nourishment. [*Unusual.*]

NOURISHABLE, *a.* (nur'ishable.) Susceptible of nourishment; as, the *nourishable* parts of the body.

NOURISHED, *pp.* (nur'ished.) Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.

NOURISHER, *n.* (nur'isher.) The person or thing that nourishes.

NOURISHING, *ppr.* (nur'ishing.) Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food.—2. *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious; as, a *nourishing* diet.

NOURISHMENT, *n.* (nur'ishment.) That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment.—2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies. —3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments; as, *nourishment* and growth in grace.

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

NOUR'ITURE. *See* NURTURE.

NOUR'SLE, or **NOUS'LE**,† *v. t.* To nurse up. [*See* NUZZLE.]

NOURS'LING. *See* NURSLING.

NOUS, *n.* (nowce.) [Gr. νοῦς.] The Greek word for mind; understanding; used only ludicrously.

NOVAC'ULITE, *n.* [L. *novacula*, a razor.] Razor-stone; Turkey-hone; coticular schist; whet-slate, a variety of argillaceous slate. It is the stone of which hones are made for sharpening razors, and other steel instruments. It owes its quality of giving an edge to steel to the fine silicious particles which it contains. Very fine varieties are brought from Turkey.

No'va deb'ita, *n.* [L. new debts.] In *Scots law*, debts newly or recently contracted, in contradistinction to old or prior debts.

NOVA'LIA, *n. plur.* [L. *novalis*, newly-ploughed land.] In *Scots law*, a term applied to lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular to those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, had been brought into cultivation by the monks.

NOVA'TIAN, *n.* In *church hist.*, one of the sect of Novatus or Novatianus, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

NOVA'TIANISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novatians.

One Hypolitus, a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into *Novatianism*. *Milner.*

NOVA'TION. *See* INNOVATION.

NOVA'TOR. *See* INNOVATOR.

NOV'EL, *a.* [L. *novellus*, from *novus*, new; Sp. *novel.*] 1. New; of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; hence, unusual; as, a *novel* heresy; *novel* opinions. The proceedings of the court were *novel*.—2. In *the civil law*, the *Novels* or *novel constitutions* are the supplementary constitutions of some Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by these emperors. Those of Justinian are the best known, and are commonly understood when the general term is used. The *Novels*, together with the *Code* and *Digest*, form the whole body of law which passes under the name of Justinian.—3 In *the common law*, the assize of *novel* disseizin is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin in terms of direct averment, whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and chattels thereon, and keep the same in custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. —*Novel assignment*, a fresh assignment of an injury made by the plaintiff in his replication, with all the particular circumstances, in such a manner as to ascertain and identify it the more clearly and decisively.

NOV'EL, *n.* A new or supplemental constitution or decree. [*See* the adjective.]—2. A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, which professes to exhibit the natural workings of the human heart, the happiness and misery of private life, and above all the nature of the affection called love, and the consequences of indulging in it in certain circumstances. [*See* ROMANCE.]

The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*

NOV'ELISM, *n.* Innovation. [*Lit. us*]

NOV'ELIST, *n.* An innovator; an asserter of novelty.—2. A writer of a novel or of novels.—3.† A writer of news.

NOV'ELIZE,† *v. i.* To innovate.

NOV'EL-STUDIED, *a.* Studied in novels.

NOV'ELTY, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*

NOVEM'BER, *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, which began in March.] The eleventh month of the year.

NO'VENARY, *n.* [L. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.] The number nine; nine collectively.

NO'VENARY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NOVEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year.

NOVER'CAL, *a.* [L. *noverca*, a step-mother.] Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a step-mother; in the manner of a step-mother.

NOV'ICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *novitius*, from *novus*, new.] 1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden.*

2. One that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer.—3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith; 1 Tim. iii.

NOVILU'NAR, *a.* [L. *novilunium.*] Pertaining to the new moon.

NOVI''TIATE, or **NOVI''CIATE,** *n.* [Fr. *noviciat.*] 1. The state or time of learning rudiments.—2. In *religious houses*, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice, to determine whether he has the necessary qualities for living up to the rule to which his vow is to bind him.

NOVI''TIOUS,† *a.* [L. *novitius.*] Newly invented.

NOV'ITY,† *n.* [L. *novitas.*] Newness.

NOVODA'MUS, *n.* [from L. *de novo damus*, we grant anew.] In *Scots law*, a charter of *novodamus* is the name given to a charter by progress, which contains a clause of *novodamus*. This clause is subjoined to the dispositive clause, and by it the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo*, the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described.

NOW, *adv.* [Sax. *nu*, D Sw. Dan. and Goth. *nu*. The G. has *nun*, Gr. *νυν*, L. *nunc.*] 1. At the present time.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A little while ago; very lately.

They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low; *now* master up, *now* miss. *Pope.*

4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber; John xviii.

Then said Micah, *now* I know that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite for my priest; Judges xvii.

The other great mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

5. After this; things being so.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour? *L'Estrange.*

6. In supplication, it appears to be somewhat emphatical

I beseech thee, O Lord, remember *now* how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart; 2 Kings xx.

7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past specified or understood, and may be defined, *at that time.* He was *now* sensible of his mistake. *Now and then*, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals.

They *now and then* appear in offices of religion. *Rogers.*

If there were any such thing as spontaneous generation, a new species would *now and then* appear. *Anon.*

2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

Now, now, repeated, is used to excite attention to something immediately to happen.

NOW, *n* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

Now a days, adv. In this age; in these times.

What men of spirit *now a days*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick.*

[*This is a common colloquial phrase, but not elegant in writing, unless of the more familiar kinds.*]

NO'WAY, NO'WAYS, *adv.* [*no* and *way.*] In no manner or degree. [These can hardly be considered as compound words.]

NOW'ED, *a.* [Fr. *noué.*] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry, and applicable to the tails of lions and other animals, which are very long, and borne as if tied up in a knot; as a lion rampant, tail *nowed.*

NOW'EL,† *n.* [Fr. *noel.*] A shout of joy or Christmas song.

NOWES,† *n.* [Fr. *nou.*] The marriage knot.

NO'WHERE, [comp. of *no* and *where*; Sax. *na-whære.*] Not in any place or state. Happiness is *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. But it is better to write *no* and *where* as separate words.

NO'WISE, [comp. of *no* and *wise*; often by mistake written *noways.*] Not in any manner or degree.

NOWT, or **NOLT,** *n.* [Ice. *naut.*] Black cattle, as distinguished from horses or sheep. It properly denotes oxen. [*Scotch.*]

NOXIOUS, *a.* (nok'shus.) [L. *noxius*, from *noceo*, to hurt.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air, food, climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* practices or examples; *noxious* haunts of vice.—2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law. [*Lit. us.*] *Bramhall.*

3. Unfavourable; injurious.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotion. *Swift.*

NOX'IOUSLY, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOX'IOUSNESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; insalubrity; as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.—2. The quality that corrupts or perverts; as, the *noxiousness* of doctrines.

Noy, Noyance, Noyer, Noyful, Noyous, Noysance. [*See* ANNOY and NUISANCE.]

NOYAU, *n.* (no'yo.) [Fr. the nut of a fruit, as of a peach or cherry.] 1. A cordial flavoured with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond.—2. A rich cordial. It is a preparation of French brandy, prunes, celery, bitter almonds, a little essence of orange-peel, and essence of lemon-peel, and rose-water, flavoured by the kernels of apricots, peaches, and nectarines.

NOZ'ZLE, *n.* [from *nose.*] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout. —*Nozzles of a steam-engine*, are those parts in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in low-pressure or condensing engines; and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high-pressure engines.

NUB'BLE,† *v t.* [for *knubble*, from *knob*, the fist.] To beat or bruise with the fist.

NUBIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *nubifer*; *nubes*, a cloud or fog, and *fero*, to produce.] Bringing or producing clouds.

NU'BILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *nubilis*, from *nubo*, to marry.] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage.

NUBIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being marriageable.

NU'BILOUS, *a.* [L. *nubilus*, from *nubes*.] Cloudy.

NUCAMENTA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *nux*, a nut.] Pertaining to nuts; producing nuts.

NUCIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *nux*, nut, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts.

NUCLE'OLUS, *n.* In *bot.*, the germ of a nucleus.

NU'CLEUS, *n.* [L. from *nux*, a nut.] 1. Properly, the kernel of a nut; but in usage, any body about which matter is collected. In *bot.*, it signifies, 1. The central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated. 2. That part of a seed contained within the testa. 3. In lichens the disk of the shield which contains the sporules and their cases. 4. Among the older botanists, the secondary bulb of a bulbous plant, now termed a *clove*. 5. The germ of a new cell or cytoblast.—2. The body of a comet, called also its head, which appears to be surrounded with light.

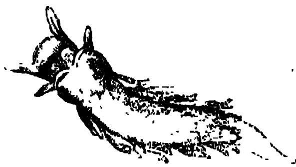
NU'CULA, *n.* [L. *nux*, a nut.] In *bot.*, a hard pericarp of a horny or bony texture, indehiscent, and containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; as in Lamium and Borago. —2. A genus of marine bivalve shells, belonging to the family Arcacea, according to Lamarck, who describes six living species, and four fossil. Of the first, three inhabit the European seas, and the rest the Eastern ocean.

NU'CULE, *n.* [L. *nucula*, a small nut.] In *bot.*, a hard indehiscent pericarp, containing a single seed. Also applied to the peculiar spiral fructification of Chara. [*See* NUCULA.]

NUDA'TION, *n.* [L. *nudatio*, from *nudo*, to make bare.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

NUDE, *a.* [L. *nudus*.] 1. Bare; naked. —2. In *law*, void; of no force; as, a *nude* compact (L. *nudum pactum*).—*Nude matter*, a bare allegation of something done.

NUDIBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [L. *nudus*, naked, and Gr. βραγχια, gills.] The second order of the class Gasteropoda:



Nudibranchiata (Eolis olivacea).

they have no shell whatever, nor any pulmonary cavity, their branchiæ or gills being exposed on some part of their back, from which circumstance they have obtained their name. The triton, doris, &c. are examples.

NUDIBRANCH'IATE, *a.* Relative to an order of molluscous animals, having no shell whatever.

NU'DITY, *n.* [L. *nuditas*.] 1. Nakedness.—2. *Nudities*, in *the plur.*, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed.—3. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery.

Nudum pactum. [L.] In *law*, an agreement that is void or not valid according to the laws of the land.

NUGAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *nugax*, from *nugæ*, trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGA'TION, *n.* [L. *nugor*, to trifle.] The act or practice of trifling. [*Lit. us.*]

NU'GATORY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*.] 1. Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant.—2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual. The laws are sometimes rendered *nugatory* by inexecution. Any agreement may be rendered *nugatory* by something which contravenes its execution.

NUISANCE, *n.* [Fr. *nuisance*, from *nuire*, L. *noceo*, to annoy. Blackstone writes *nusance*.] 1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. A liar is a *nuisance* to society.—2. In *law*, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. Nuisances are public or private; *public*, when they annoy citizens in general, as obstructions of the highway; *private*, when they affect individuals only, as when one man erects a house so near his neighbour's as to throw the water off the roof upon his neighbour's land or house, or to intercept the light that his neighbour before enjoyed. In *the law of Scotland*, there is no recognized distinction between public and private nuisances.

NUL, in *law*, signifies *no*, not any; as, *nul* disseizin; *nul* tiel record; *nul* tort.

NULL, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*; *ne* and *ullus*, not any.] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [*Not much used.*] [*See* ANNUL.]

NULL, *a.* [L. *nullus*.] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid. The contract of a minor is *null* in law, except for necessaries.

NULL,† *n.* Something that has no force or meaning. A cipher is called a *null*.

NUL'LAH. In *East India*, the name given to a cross stream or natural canal connecting two rivers or two branches of the same river. Nullahs are of all sizes, and frequently dry during the hot season.

NULLIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect or of no legal effect.

NULLIFID'IAN,† *a.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty.

NUL'LIFIED, *pp.* Annulled; made void.

NUL'LIFIER, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

NUL'LIFY, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, to make.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

NUL'LIFYING, *ppr.* Annulling; making void.

NUL'LITY, *n.* [It. *nullità*; Fr. *nullité*; from L. *nullus*.] 1. Nothingness; want of existence.—2. Want of legal force, validity, or efficacy.

NUMB, *a.* (num.) [Sax. *numen*, the participle of Sax. *niman*, Goth. *niman*, to take, to seize, whence *beniman* or *benyman*, to deprive; *benum*, *benumen*, stupefied, that is, seized, arrested, held, stopped; G. *nehmen*.] 1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold.—2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as, the *numb* cold night. [*Not used nor proper.*]

NUMB, *v. t.* (num.) To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

> For lazy winter *numbs* the labouring hand. *Dryden.*
>
> And *numbing* coldness has embraced the ear. *Prior.*

NUMBED, *pp.* (num'med.) Rendered torpid.

NUMB'EDNESS, *n.* (num'medness.) Numbness.

NUM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus*; Arm. and W. *niver*; Ir. *nuimhir*. Probably the radical sense is to speak, name, or tell, as our word *tell*, in the other dialects, is to number. *Number* may be allied to *name*, as the Spaniards use *nombre* for name, and the French word written with the same letters, is *number*.] 1. The designation of a unit in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; as, one is the first *number*; a simple *number*.—2. An assemblage of two or more units. Two is a *number* composed of one and one added. Five and three added make the *number* eight. *Number* may be applied to any collection or multitude of units or individuals, and therefore is indefinite, unless defined by other words or by figures or signs of definite signification. Hence, —3. More than one; many.

> Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers*. *Addison.*

4. Multitude.

> *Number* itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

5. In *poetry*, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. The harmony of verse consists in the proper distribution of the long and short syllables, with suitable pauses. In *oratory*, a judicious disposition of words, syllables, and cadences constitutes a kind of measure resembling poetic *numbers*.—6. Poetry; verse; song; harmony.

> I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*

Here the first word *numbers* may be taken for *poetry* or *verse*, and the second for *measure*.

> Yet should the Muses bid my *numbers* roll. *Pope.*

7. In *gram.*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality. The termination which denotes one or an individual, is the singular *number*; the termination that denotes two or more individuals or units, constitutes the plural *number*. Hence we say, a noun, an adjective, a pronoun or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural* number.—8. In *math.*, number is variously distinguished. *Cardinal numbers* are those which express the amount of units; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Ordinal numbers* are those which express order; as first, second, third, fourth, &c. *Numbers* are farther distinguished into absolute, abstract, abundant, applicate, artificial, broken, circular, concrete, defective, even, fractional, figurate, odd, similar, &c. Among phrenologists, *number* is reckoned among the perceptive faculties. Its organ is situated a little to one side of the outer angle of the eye, and its function is to give a talent for calculation in general.—*Determinate number* is that referred to a given unit, as a ternary or three; an *indeterminate number* is referred to unity in general, and called quantity.—*Homogeneal numbers* are those referred to the same units; those

referred to different units are termed *heterogeneal*. — *Whole numbers* are called *integers*.—A *rational number* is one commensurable with unity. A number incommensurable with unity is termed *irrational* or *surd*.—A *prime* or *primitive number* is divisible only by unity; as, three, five, seven, &c.—A *perfect number* is that whose aliquot parts added together make the whole number, as 28, whose aliquot parts, 14, 7, 4, 2, 1, make the number 28.—An *imperfect number* is that whose aliquot parts added together make more or less than the number. This is abundant or defective; abundant, as 12, whose aliquot parts, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, make 16; or defective, as 16, whose aliquot parts, 8, 4, 2, 1, make 15 only.—A *square number* is the product of a number multiplied by itself; as, 16 is the square number of 4.—A *cubic number* is the product of a square number by its root; as, 27 is the product of the square number 9 by its root 3.—*Golden number*, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the moon are nearly the same as they were on the same days of the month 19 years before.—*Theory of numbers*, the investigation and demonstration of certain theorems relating to the properties of numbers. It forms one of the most subtle parts of the algebraic analysis, and its most general problem is: Given any equation whatsoever involving two or more unknown quantities, or any number of equations between a greater number of unknown quantities, to determine every possible solution in which the values of the unknown letters are whole numbers.

NUM'BER, *v. t* [L. *numero*.] 1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection, or multitude.

> If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*; Gen xiii.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

> He was *numbered* with the transgressors, Is. liii.

NUM'BERED, *pp*. Counted; enumerated.

NUM'BERER, *n*. One that numbers.

NUM'BERFUL, *a*. Many in number; numerous.

NUM'BERING, *ppr*. Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.

NUM'BERLESS, *a*. That cannot be counted; innumerable.

NUM'BERS, *n*. The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NUMB'ING, *ppr*. (num'ming.) Making torpid.

NUM'BLES, *n*. [Fr. *nombles*.] The entrails of a deer.

NUMB'NESS, *n*. (num'ness.) Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytic or chilled by cold.

NUME'NIUS, *n*. Cuvier's name for the Curlews, separated by him from the Scolopax of Linn., and formed into a distinct genus. They belong to the longirostral family; they have a beak arcuated like that of the ibis, but it is more slender and round throughout; the tip of the upper mandible extends beyond the end of the lower one, and projects a little downwards in front of it. The toes are palmated at the base. [*See* CURLEW.]

NU'MERABLE, *a*. [L. *numerabilis*.] That may be numbered or counted.

NU'MERAL, *a*. [Fr.; L. *numeralis*.] 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number.

> The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progressions. *Locke.*

2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures; as, *numeral* letters; as X for 10; L for fifty; C for 100; D for 500; M for 1000.—3. Expressing numbers; as, *numeral* characters. The figures we now use to express numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are said to be of Arabian origin; but the Arabians might have received them from India. This is a controverted question.

NU'MERALLY, *adv*. According to number; in number.

NU'MERALS, *n*. The symbols or characters by which numbers are expressed.—2. In *gram*., those words which express numbers; as six, eight, ten, &c.

NU'MERARY, *a*. Belonging to a certain number.

> A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe*

NU'MERATE, *v. t*. To count or reckon in numbers; to calculate. [But *enumerate* is generally used.]

NU'MERATED, *pp*. Reckoned in numbers; calculated.

NUMERA'TION, *n*. [L. *numeratio*.] 1. The act or art of numbering.

> *Numeration* is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. In *arith*., notation; the art of expressing in characters any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in characters; the act or art of writing or reading numbers. Thus we write 1000, for thousand, and 50, we read fifty. The denary scale of notation, in common use, consists of units, tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions; after which come billions, trillions, quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions, septillions, octillions, nonillions, &c. But the terms billion, trillion, &c., though defined by writers in arithmetic, have never found their way into common use, the want of such large numbers having never been experienced. Hence, for all common purposes, the denominations higher than a million may be abandoned, it being remembered that all the figures on the left, after six are taken off on the right, are so many millions, and all above twelve figures so many millions of millions. [*See* NOTATION.]

NU'MERATOR, *n*. [L.] One that numbers.—2. In *arith*., the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and we take 5, we express it thus, $\frac{5}{9}$, that is, five-ninths; 5 being the *numerator*, and 9 the denominator.

NUMER'IC, NUMER'ICAL, } *a*. [It. *numerico*; Fr. *numérique*; from L. *numerus*, number.] 1. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; as, *numerical* algebra; *numerical* characters.—2. *Numerical* difference is that by which one individual is distinguished from another. The same *numerical* body is identically the same. In *alge*., *numerical*, as opposed to *literal* applies to an expression in which the co-efficients of a letter are all numbers and not letters. As opposed to *algebraical*, it applies to the magnitude of a quantity, considered independently of its sign. Thus —10 is said to be numerically greater than —5, though it is algebraically less.

NUMER'ICALLY, *adv*. In numbers; as, parts of a thing *numerically* expressed.—2. With respect to number or sameness in number; as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

NU'MERIST,† *n*. One that deals in numbers.

NUMEROS'ITY,† *n*. The state of being numerous.

NU'MEROUS, *a*. [L. *numerosus*.] 1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals; as, a *numerous* army; a *numerous* body; a *numerous* people.—2. Consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; musical. In *prose*, a style becomes *numerous* by the alternate disposition or intermixture of long and short syllables, or of long and short words; or by a judicious selection and disposition of smooth flowing words, and by closing the periods with important or well-sounding words.

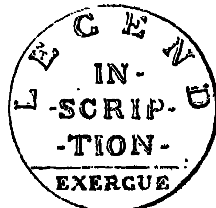
NU'MEROUSLY, *adv*. In or with great numbers; as, a meeting *numerously* attended.

NU'MEROUSNESS, *n*. The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals; as, the *numerousness* of an army or of an assembly.—2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness.

NU'MIDA, *n*. A genus of gallinaceous birds, including the Guinea-fowls. The *N. meleagris* is the common Guinea-hen, originally from Africa.

NUMISMAT'IC, *a* [L. *numisma*, money, coin; Gr. νομισμα, from νομιζω, to suppose, to sanction, from νομος, law or custom.] Pertaining to money, coin, or medals.

NUMISMAT'ICS, *n*. The science of coins and medals, principally those struck by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The word *coin* is in modern times applied to those pieces of metal struck for the purpose of circulation as money; while the word *medal* signifies pieces of metal similar to coins not intended for circulation as money, but struck and distributed in commemoration of some person or event. Ancient coins, however, are often termed in common language *medals*. The parts of a coin or medal are, the *obverse* or *face*, containing generally the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign or person in whose honour the medal was struck, or some emblematic figure relating to him; and the *reverse*, containing various figures or words.



The words around the border form the *legend*, those in the middle or field the *inscription*. The lower part of the

coin, separated by a line from the figures or the inscription; is the *basis* or *exergue*, and contains the date, the place where the coin was struck, &c. The metals of which coins and medals have been chiefly composed are gold, silver, brass, or copper. Of ancient coins and medals those of the Greeks and Romans are most deserving our attention. The study of coins and medals is indispensable to archæology, and to a thorough acquaintance with the fine arts. They indicate the names of countries and cities, determine their position, and present pictures of many celebrated places. They fix the period of events, and enable us to trace series of kings. In short, they serve to make us acquainted with whatever relates to ancient usages, civil, military, and religious, while they enable us to trace the epochs of different styles of art, and are of great assistance in our philological researches.

NUMISMATO'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. νομισμα, and γραφω, to write, to describe.] The science which gives a description of ancient coins and medals.

NUMISMATOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NUMISMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. νομισμα, coin, and λογος, discourse.] The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUM'MARY, *a.* [*See* NUMMULAR.] Relating to money.

NUM'MULAR, *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money.

NUM'MULITE, *n.* [L. *nummus*, money, from its resemblance to coin.] A fossil extinct genus of multilocular cephalopods, presenting externally a lenticular figure, without any apparent opening, and internally a spiral cavity, divided by septa into numerous chambers, communicating with each other by means of small foramina. They have obtained their name from their supposed resemblance to pieces of money. They vary in size from less than an eighth of an inch, to an inch and a half in diameter. Nummulites occupy an important place in the history of fossil shells, on account of the prodigious extent to which they are accumulated in the later members of the secondary, and in many of the tertiary strata. They are often piled on each other nearly in as close contact as the grains in a heap of corn. They occur so abundantly in some parts of the chalk formation that the name of *nummulite* limestone is given to the strata so characterized. The pyramids of Egypt are constructed of stone composed of nummulites.

NUMMULI'TIC, *a.* Containing nummulites; composed of nummulites.

NUMPS,† *n.* A dolt; a blockhead.

NUM'SKULL, *n.* [*numb* and *skull.*] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

NUM'SKULLED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

NUN, *n.* [Sax. *nunne;* Dan. *nunne;* D. *non;* G. *nonne;* Sw. *nunna;* Fr. *nonne.*] A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.—2. A religieuse, not cloistered, and not vowed to celibacy; as the beguine *nuns* of Belgium.

NUN, *n.* A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck. —2. The blue titmouse.

NUN'CHION, *n.* (nuntch'on.) A meal eaten about noon, or a portion of food taken between meals. [Qu. from *noon*, or a corruption of *luncheon.*]

NUN'CIATURE, *n.* [*See* NUNCIO.] The office of a nuncio.

NUN'CIO, *n.* [It. *nunzio*, from L. *nuncius*, a messenger.] 1. An ambassador from the pope to some Catholic prince or state, or who attends some congress or assembly as the pope's representative. The nuncio is generally a prelate of the court of Rome; if a cardinal, he is styled legate. [*See* LEGATE.] Since the time of the council of Trent the nuncios have acted as judges of appeal from the decisions of the respective bishops in those countries which are subject to the decretals and discipline of the council of Trent. In other catholic kingdoms and states holding themselves independent of the court of Rome in matters of discipline, the nuncio has merely a diplomatic character like the minister of any other foreign power.—2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

NUN'CUPATE,† *v. t.* [L. *nuncupo.*] To declare publicly or solemnly.

NUNCUPA'TION, *n.* A naming.

NUNCU'PATIVE, } *a.* [It. *nuncupa-*
NUNCU'PATORY, } *tivo;* Fr. *nuncupatif;* from L. *nuncupo*, to declare.] 1. Nominal; existing only in name.—2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.—3. Verbal, not written. A *nuncupative* will or testament is one which is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and depends merely on oral testimony for proof, though afterward reduced to writing. In *Scots law*, a *nuncupative legacy* is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling. If it exceed that sum it will be effectual to that extent, if the legatee choose so to restrict it, but ineffectual as to the rest. A *nuncupative* or verbal nomination of an executor is ineffectual.

NUN'DINAL, or **NUN'DINARY**, *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ*, a fair or market, quasi *novem-dinæ*, every nine days.] 1. Pertaining to a fair or to a market day.—2. A *nundinal* letter, among *the Romans*, was one of the eight first letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market days, which returned every nine days.

NUN'DINAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.

NUN'DINATE,† *v. i.* To buy and sell at fairs.

NUNDINA'TION,† *n.* Traffic in fairs.

NUNNA'TION, *n.* In *Arabic gram.*, from the name of *N*, the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

NUN'NERY, *n.* A house in which nuns reside; a cloister in which females, under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life.

NUN'NISHNESS, *n.* The habits or manners of nuns.

NU'PHAR, *n.* According to Smith, a genus of aquatic plants separated from Nymphæa. Class and order Polyandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Nymphæaceæ. The species are natives of northern climates Two of them are British, *N. lutea* or yellow water-lily, and *N. pumila*, least yellow water-lily. The first has golden yellow flowers having a strong smell resembling some kinds of wine. It grows in rivers and pools, and is one of the most beautiful of our native plants. *N. lutea* grows in lakes in Scotland.

NUP'TIAL, *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptus*, *nubo*, to marry.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies; *nuptial* torch.—2. Constituting marriage; as, the *nuptial* knot or band.

> The Bible has mitigated the horrors of war; it has given effectual obligation to the *nuptial* vow. *G. Spring.*

NUP'TIALS, *n. plur.* Marriage,—*which see.*

NURSE, *n.* (nurs.) [Fr. *nourrice*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.] 1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others. —2. A woman who suckles infants.—3. A woman that has the care of a sick person.—4. A man who has the care of the sick.—5. A person that breeds, educates, or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up, or causes to grow; as, Greece, the *nurse* of the liberal arts. —6. An old woman; in contempt.—7. The state of being nursed; as, to put a child to *nurse*.—8. In *composition*, that which supplies food; as, a *nurse*-pond.

NURSE, *v. t.* (nurs) To tend, as infants; as, to *nurse* a child.—2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast.—3. To attend and take care of in child-bed; as, to *nurse* a woman in her illness.—4. To tend the sick; *applied to males and females*—5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up; Is. lx.—6. To cherish; to foster; to encourage; to promote growth in. We say, to *nurse* a feeble animal or plant.

> By what hands has vice been *nursed* into so uncontrolled a dominion? *Locke.*

7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase; as, to *nurse* our national resources.

NURSE'-CHILD, *n.* A child that is nursed.

NURS'ED, *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast; maintained; cherished.

NURS'ER, *n.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.

NURS'ERY, *n.* The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children.—2. In *gardening*, a plot of ground, or an entire garden set apart for the propagation of plants, more particularly trees and shrubs. Every private garden of any extent requires a nursery to raise and bring forward young plants as a reserve for supplying failures by disease or accident in the general garden. Public or commercial nurseries are formed by persons who adopt nursery gardening as a business. —3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted.

> To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts. *Shak*

So we say, a *nursery* of thieves or of rogues. Ale-houses and dram-shops are the *nurseries* of intemperance.

> Christian families are the *nurseries* of the church on earth, as she is the *nursery* of the church in heaven. *J. M. Mason*

4. That which forms and educates. Commerce is the *nursery* of seamen.—5. The act of nursing. [*Lit. us.*]—6. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

NURS'ING, *ppr.* Feeding; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.

NURS'LING, *n.* An infant; a child.—2. One that is nursed.

NUR'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.] 1. That which nourishes; food; diet.—2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction; Eph. vi.

NUR'TURE, *v. t.* To feed; to nourish. —2. To educate; to bring or train up.
He was *nurtured* where he was born. *Wotton.*

NUR'TURED, *pp.* Nourished; educated; trained up.

NU'SANCE. *See* NUISANCE.

NUT, *n.* [Sax. *hnut;* D. *noot;* G. *nuss;* Ir. *cnudh;* W. *cnu, cnau.* It seems to be allied to *knot*, a bunch or hard lump.] 1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, especially of the different species of coryli or hazels, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. The kernels of hazel nuts have a mild farinaceous taste, and an expressed oil is obtained from them little inferior to almond oil. Various kinds of *nuts* are distinguished; as, *walnut, chestnut, hazelnut, butternut.* [*See* NUX.]—2. In *mech.*, a small cylinder or other body, with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel.—3. The projection near the eye of an anchor.—4. A short internal screw which acts in the thread of an external screw. It is used for a great variety of purposes, but it is most commonly put upon the end of a screw-bolt to fasten any thing that may come between it and the head of the bolt. In this way beams of wood or metal are generally joined together, and held by compression, the bolt between the head and the nut being a tie. [*See* SCREW.]

NUT, *v. t.* To gather nuts.

NU'TANT, *a.* [L. *nutans.*] In *bot.*, drooping or nodding; applied to stems, &c. when bent towards the end near the flower, as in the narcissus, Scilla nutans, &c.

NUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nuto*, to nod.] In *astr.*, a small subordinate gyratory movement of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it subsisted alone, the pole would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a minute ellipsis having its longer axis directed towards the pole of the ecliptic, and the shorter, of course, at right angles to it. The consequence of this real motion of the pole is an apparent approach and recess of all the stars in the heavens to the pole in the same period; and the same cause will give rise to a small alternate advance and recess of the equinoctial points, by which, in the same period, both the longitudes and right ascensions of the stars will be also alternately increased or diminished. This nutation, however, is combined with another motion, viz., the precession of the equinoxes, and in virtue of the two motions the path which the pole describes is neither an ellipsis nor a circle, but a gently undulated ring. Both these motions and their combined effect arise from the same physical cause, viz., the action of the sun and moon upon the earth. [*See* PRECESSION.]

NUT-BREAKER. *See* NUT-CRACKER.

NUT'-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

NUT'-CRACKER, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts.—2. The name of an insessorial bird rarely seen in Britain. It is generally referred to the crow family, and so placed as to approximate either to the woodpeckers or starlings. There are two species, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, or European nut-cracker, and *N. hemispila*, found in the Himalaya mountains. The first is about the size of the jackdaw, but with a longer tail. It combines to a considerable extent the habits of the woodpeckers, and those of the other omnivorous birds. It has received the name of nut-cracker from its feeding upon nuts.

NUT'GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. [*See* GALL.]

NUT'-HATCH, *n.* The common name of birds of the genus Sitta. The common European nut-hatch, *S. Europæa*, is called also *nut-jobber* and *nut-pecker*. It is a scansorial bird, of shy and solitary habits, frequenting woods and feeding


Nut-hatch (Sitta Europæa).

on insects chiefly. It also eats the kernel of the hazel-nut, breaking the shell with great dexterity. The female lays her eggs in holes of trees, and hisses like a snake when disturbed.

NUT'-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook.

NUT'MEG, *n.* [L. *nux moschata;* Fr. *muscade* or *noix muscade.* But it may be questioned whether the last syllable in English *meg* is not from L. *macis*, mace, the bark that envelops the nut.] The kernel of the fruit of the Myristica moschata. [*See* MYRISTICA.] This fruit is nearly a spherical drupe of the size, and somewhat of the shape of a pear. The fleshy part is of a yellowish colour without, almost white within, and four or five lines in thickness, and opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, presenting to view the nut


Nutmeg (Myristica moschata).

surrounded by its arillus, which is mace. The nut drops out, and the arillus withers. The nut is oval, the shell very hard and dark-brown. This immediately envelops the kernel, which is the *nutmeg* as commonly sold in the shops. The tree producing this fruit grows principally in the islands of Banda, in the East Indies. It reaches the height of twenty or thirty feet, producing numerous branches. The colour of the bark of the trunk is a reddish brown; that of the young branches a bright green. The *nutmeg* is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery.

NU'TRIA, or **NEU'TRIA**, *n.* The commercial name for the skins of *Myopotamus bonariensis*, the *Coypou* of Molina. *Nutria* fur is largely used in the manufacture of hats.

NUTRICA'TION,† *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

NU'TRIENT, *a.* [L. *nutrio.*] Nourishing; promoting growth.

NU'TRIENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.

NU'TRIMENT, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.] 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or that which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment.—2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement; as, the *nutriment* of the mind.

NUTRIMENT'AL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NUTRI''TION, *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.] 1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables. In the *animal economy*, nutrition is the last step of the general process of assimilation, by which living bodies convert the materials which they derive from their food into substances like their own, and appropriate the materials thus changed to their own increase or repair. The motion of the parts of the body, the friction of these parts with each other, and especially the action of the air, would destroy the body entirely, if the loss was not repaired by a proper diet containing nutritive juices. These being received into the stomach are variously altered by digestion, absorption, respiration, and by all the other changes which the blood or other fluid undergoes in its passage to the several parts of the frame; these changes constitute the process of assimilation, at the end of which each part of the body abstracts from the general and homogeneous mass of nutritive fluid that which is required for its own growth or repair; muscle abstracting particles to form muscle, nerves from the same fluid abstracting particles to form nerve, and so on. [*See* FOOD.] In regard to plants the nutritious matters are held in solution by water or in the form of gas or air. The root by which plants receive their nutritious juices consists of a vast number of absorbent cells, which being dispersed through the interstices of the earth, attract or imbibe its juices; consequently, every thing in the earth which is dissolvable in water is liable to be imbibed. The motion of these nutritive juices is effected chiefly by endosmosis. Having entered by the roots, they mingle with the sap already in the stem of the plant. This sap mounts upwards by the vessels near the central parts of the woody fibre surrounding the pith; having traversed the trunk it then enters the branches, and at last reaches the leaves; here it combines with air absorbed from the atmosphere through the pores of the leaves. It here also gives off superfluous water, and altogether becomes a

different fluid from what it was in its ascent. It now constitutes the proper juice or nutritious fluid of the plant, and again descends from the leaves through a series of simple tubes in the bark, and then is deposited so as to form new wood, bark, and other parts of the plant. [For an account of the different substances which supply nutritive matter to plants,—*see* FOOD.]—2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

> Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
> To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

> There is no *nutrition* in ardent spirits. *L. Beecher.*

NUTRI″TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies. Milk is very *nutritious.*

NU′TRITIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental; as, a *nutritive* food.

NU′TRITURE,† *n.* The quality of nourishing.

NUT′-SHELL, *n.* The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel or the pericarp. It is of a hard woody texture, though sometimes of the consistence of leather; it rarely opens spontaneously, or, if it does, it divides into two valves only. The acorn and filbert are examples of the hard nut, the chestnut of the soft leathery.—2. Proverbially, a thing of little compass or of little value.

NUT′TALITE, *n.* A mineral which occurs crystallized, the primary form being a square prism. It is found at Bolton in Massachusetts, North America, imbedded in calcareous spar.

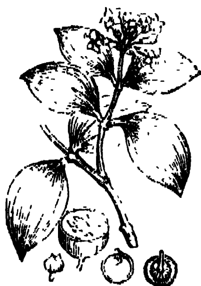
NUT′TING, *ppr.* Gathering nuts.

NUT′-TREE, *n.* The name given to the *Corylus avellana*, Linn., a well-known British hedge plant, of which there are several varieties; as, the filbert, cob-nut, &c.

NUT′-WEEVIL, *n.* An insect, a species of *Balaninus*, which deposits its eggs in nuts. [*See* BALANINUS.]

NUX, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a kind of fruit, hard, dry, not splitting, and containing only one seed. It is extended by some writers to any similar fruit, whether it contains one cell or more than one. [*See* NUTS.]

NUX VO′MICA, *n.* [L.] The fruit of a species of *Strychnos* growing in various places in the East Indies. It is about the size of an orange, and has a



Strychnos nux vomica.

very bitter acrid taste. It is known as a very virulent poison, and is remarkable for containing the vegeto-alkali *strychnia.*

NUZ′ZER, or **NUZZERA′NA**, *n.* In *East India*, a present or offering made to a superior.

NUZ′ZLE, *v. t.* [qu. from *noursle.*] To nurse; to foster. [*Vulgar.*]

NUZ′ZLE, *v. t.* [qu from *nose* or *noursle.*] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom.

NUZ′ZLE, *v. t.* [qu. *noursle* or *nestle.*] To nestle; to house as in a nest.

NUZ′ZLE, *v. t.* To insnare as in a noose or trap; to put a ring into the nose, as of a hog; to root up with the nose.

NUZ′ZLE, *v. i.* [qu. from *nose.*] To go with the nose near the ground, or thrusting the nose into the ground like a swine.

NYCTAGINA′CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants inhabiting the warmer parts of the world. In consequence of the generally purgative quality of the roots of species of this order, one of them was supposed to have been the true jalap plant, which is, however, now known to be a mistake. The Mirabilis, or Marvel of Peru, Abronia, and Pisonia are genera.

NYC′TALOPS, *n.* [Gr. νυκταλωψ: νυξ, night, and ωψ, the eye.] 1. One that sees best in the night.—2. One who loses his sight as night comes on, and remains blind till morning.

NYCTALO′PIA, *n.* The faculty of seeing best in darkness, or the disorder from which this faculty proceeds.—2. In *present usage*, the disorder in which the patient loses his sight as night approaches, and remains blind till morning.

NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYL′GAU, or **NEEL′GHAU**, *n.* A ruminant mammal of the caprid tribe, as large as, or larger than a stag. The horns are short and bent forward; there is a beard under the middle of the neck; the hair is grayish; there



Nylgau (Antilope picta).

are strongly marked rings on all the feet, just above the hoofs; the female has no horns. It is the Damalis Risia, of modern naturalists, and the Antilope picta, of the older ones. It inhabits Northern India.

NYMPH, *n.* [L. *nympha*; Gr. νυμφη.] 1. In *myth.*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, and waters. According to the ancients, all the world was full of nymphs, some terrestrial, others celestial; and these had names assigned to them according to their place of residence, or the parts of the world over which they were supposed to preside. Those who presided over rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naiades;* those over mountains, *Oreiades;* those over woods and trees, *Dryades* and *Hamadryades;* those over the sea, *Nereides:* those over valleys, *Napææ*, &c. They are represented as beautiful young women, and constituted the attendants of various of the higher female divinities, especially Diana.—2 In *poetry*, a lady; a female.

NYMPH, **NYMPH′A**, } *n.* Another name of the pupa, chrysalis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

NYMPHÆ′A, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants of the class and order Polyandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Nymphæaceæ, of which it is the type. The *N. alba*, or white water-lily, grows in pools, lakes, and slow rivers in Britain, and in respect of beauty is considered the queen of British flowers. The stems are said to be better than oak galls for dyeing gray, and they are employed for tanning leather. In the *Hebrides*, the roots are employed as a black dye for wool and yarn.

NYMPHÆA′CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of aquatic plants containing the water-lilies of various parts of the world. They are polypetalous polyandrous exogens, with the sides of the cells of the fruit covered with numerous seeds. The stems are bitter and astringent, and the seeds in times of scarcity are eaten by the wild people in whose



Nymphæaceæ (Victoria regia).

countries they grow. The species are most prized for the beauty of their flowers; as the Nymphæa alba [*see* NYMPHÆA], the Nuphar luteum [*see* NUPHAR], and the Victoria regia of Demerara, the flowers of which measure as much as four feet in circumference. Some of the leaves of Victoria are six feet long.

NYMPHÆ′UM, *n.* [L.] A name used by the ancients to denote a picturesque grotto in a rocky or woody place supposed to be dedicated to, and frequented by the nymphs.

NYMPHE′AN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, a *nymphean* cave

NYMPH′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPHIP′AROUS, *a.* [L. *nympha* and *pario.*] Producing nymphs.

NYMPH′ISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like.

NYMPH′LIKE, **NYMPH′LY**, } *adverb.* Resembling nymphs.

NYMPH′OMANY, **NYMPHOMA′NIA**, } *n.* Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire in females, breaking the bounds of modest demeanour; always attended with agitation both of body and mind, and constituting a true and proper disease, which is no more under the control of the will than tetanus.

NYS,† [*ne* and *is*] None is; is not.

NYSTAG′MUS, *n.* [Gr. νυσταγμος.] In *med.*, a winking of the eyes such as happens when a person is very sleepy.

O, IS the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel in the English Alphabet. The shape of this letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. It corresponds in figure with the Coptic O, and nearly with the Syriac initial and final *vau*, and the Ethiopic *ain*. In words derived from the Oriental languages, it often represents the *vau* of those languages, and sometimes the *ain;* the original sound of the latter being formed deep in the throat, and with a greater aperture of the mouth. In English, O has a long sound, as in *tone, hone, groan, clohe, roll, droll;* a short sound, as in *lot, plod, rod, song, lodge*, and the sound of *oo*, or the Italian *u*, and French *ou*, as in *move, prove.* This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book, foot.* The long sound of O is usually denoted by *e*, at the end of a word or syllable, as in *bone, lonely;* or by a servile *a*, as in *moan, foal.* It is generally long before *ll*, as in *roll:* but it is short in *doll, loll*, and in words of more syllables than one, as in *folly, volley* As a numeral, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and with a dash over it, Ō, for 11,000. Among the Irish, O prefixed to proper names signifies *son of;* as, O'Neil, the *son of* Neil, like the Gaelic prefix *mac;* or it is a character of dignity. Among the ancients, O was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure. O is often used as an interjection or exclamation to express a wish, admiration, warning, pity, imploring, and sometimes surprise; but when language expressive of strong emotion is used the introductory exclamation is properly Oh! [*See* OH.] Shakspeare uses O for a circle or oval.

Within this wooden *O*.

O.S. stand for Old Style. OB. signify *obivit. obiit, obit*, died. O is the usual character for a cipher or nought.

ŌAD,† for *Woad.*

ŌAF, *n.* [said to be a corruption of *ouph* or *elf*, a fairy or demon, and to denote a foolish child left by fairies in the place of one of better intellects which they stoal.] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another.—2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.

ŌAFISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. [*Lit. us.*]

ŌAFISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; dulness; folly. [*Lit. us.*]

ŌAK, *n.* [Sax. *ac, æc;* G. *eiche* or *eichbaum;* Dan. *eege-træe*, oak-tree. It is probable that the first syllable, *oak*, was originally an adjective expressing some quality, as hard or strong, and by the disuse of *tree, oak* became the name of the tree.] The English name of Quercus, a genus of plants of the class Monœcia, order polyandria, Linn.; nat. order Cupuliferæ or Corylaceæ. The oak from the remotest antiquity has obtained a pre-éminence among trees, and has not unjustly been styled the "monarch of the woods." Its great size, noble aspect, long duration, and the strength and durability of its wood, all contribute to enhance its importance. It was held sacred by the Greeks and Romans, and no less so by the ancient Gauls and Britons. Of the oak there are a great many species. Two are indigenous to Britain, *Q. robur* or *pedunculata* or common British oak, and *Q. sessiflora* or sessile-fruited bay oak. A considerable number of species and many varieties are found in the temperate parts of Europe, and at least fifty species have been discovered in North and South America. Some of these are deciduous, others evergreen; some only attain the height of shrubs, while others rise to magnificent trees. But the common British oak (*Quercus robur*) claims precedence of every other. The oak timber imported from America is very inferior to that of England; the oak from the central parts of Europe is also inferior, especially in compactness and resistance of cleavage. The knotty oak of England when cut down at a proper age (from fifty to seventy years) is the best timber known, for at once supporting a weight, resisting a strain, and not splintering by a cannon shot; hence its value in ship-building. The common oak attains a height of from 60 to 100 feet, with a trunk from 6 to 12 feet or more in circumference. The bark of the oak tree is very valuable, and is preferred to all other substances for the purpose of tanning. Gallic acid exists abundantly in the oak. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are employed, on account of their astringency, externally in cases of gangrene; and the same astringent principle which pervades all the species has caused them to be employed as febrifuges, tonics, and stomachics. Cork is the bark of *Q. suber.* The galls that writing ink is prepared from are the produce of *Q. infectoria.* These galls are occasioned by an insect, the *cynips gallæ tinctoriæ.* The acorns of a species, *Q. ægilops*, which grows in the Levant, are imported for the use of tanners.



Oak (Quercus robur).



Oriental Gall-oak (Q. infectoria).

ŌAK-APPLE, *n.* A kind of spungy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c. produced in consequence of the puncture of an insect. It is called also oak-leaf gall.

ŌAK BÄRK, *n.* The bark of the oak, used in tanning. [*See* OAK.]

ŌAKEN, *a.* (o'kn.) Made of oak or consisting of oak; as, an *oaken* plank or bench; an *oaken* bower.—2. Composed of branches of oak; as, an *oaken* garland.

ŌAKENPIN, *n.* An apple, so called from its hardness.

ŌAK EV'ERGREEN, *n.* The ilex, or rather Quercus ilex. [*See* ILEX.]

ŌAK GALLS. *See* GALLS.

ŌAKLING, *n.* A young oak.

ŌAK SPANGLES, *n.* A disease produced on the leaves of the oak by the attack of insects.

ŌAKUM, *n.* [Sax. *æcemba, æcumbe*, tow. The latter part of the word may be Sax. *cemb*, a comb.] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp; used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c. That formed from untarred ropes is called white oakum.

ŌAKY, *a.* [from *oak.*] Hard; firm; strong.

ŌAR, *n.* [Sax. *ar;* Sw. *ara;* Norm. *ower.*] A long piece of timber, flat at one end and round at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, or galley through the water. The flat part, which is dipped into the water, is called the *blade;* the other end is the *loom*, which terminates in the *handle.* The *fulcrum* is the hole in the gunwale, called the *rowlock*, or it is between two pins called *thole pins*, or it is one thole pin with a loose strap for confining the oar. To push the boat or vessel forward by means of this instrument, the rower turns his back forwards, and, dipping the blade of the oar in the water, pulls the handle forward, and this action, combined with the reaction of the water on the blade, serves to impel the vessel forward. Hence an oar acts as a lever of the second kind, the fulcrum being really at the extremity of the blade.—*To boat the oars*, in *seamanship*, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.—*To ship the oars*, to place them in the row-locks.—*To unship the oars*, to take them out of the row-locks.—*To feather the oars*, in rowing, is the art of turning their blades in a horizontal position, that they shall not hold the wind.—*To lie on the oars*, to suspend rowing for any interval; this is also the salute given to persons of distinction in passing.—*To get the oars to pass*, to prepare them for rowing.

ŌAR, *v. i.* To row.

ŌAR *v. t.* To impel by rowing.

OARED, *pp*. Impelled by rowing.
OAR-FOOTED, *a*. Having feet for oars, as certain animals.
OARY, *a*. Having the form or use of an oar; as, the swan's *oary* feet.
O'ASIS, *n*. *plur*. *O'ases*. [Copt. an inhabited place.] A fertile spot, watered by springs, and covered with verdure, situated in the midst of the uninhabited deserts of Northern Africa; the name is also applied to a cluster of verdant spots. In the desert of Sahara there are several of these. They serve as stopping-places for the caravans, and often contain villages. In Arabic, they are called *wadys*.
OAST, } *n*. [qu. Gr. *ἑστία*, or L. *ustus*.]
OUST, } A kiln to dry hops or malt.
OAT, *n*. [Sax. *ate*, oat or cockle, darnel; Russ. *oves* or *ovetsi*.] A plant of the genus Avena (*A. sativa*), and more usually, the seed of the plant. [*See* Avena.] The word is commonly used in the plural, especially when the seed or grain only is intended to be spoken of. The great use of oats, and the ease with which they are raised on almost every kind of soil, have made them occupy a place in almost every rotation of crops. The best oats are raised in Scotland and in Friesland. When ground into a coarse meal (*oatmeal*), they form a considerable portion of the food of labourers and many men in the middle ranks of life in Scotland, Ireland, and the north of England. They also furnish excellent food for horses. There are many varieties of the oat, as the *white* or *common oat*, the *black oat*, the *red oat*, the *Poland oat*, the *Dutch oat*, the *potato oat*, the *Georgian oat*, the *Siberian oat*, the *winter oat*, &c.
OATCAKE, *n*. A cake made of the meal of oats.
OATEN, *a*. (o'tn.) Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.—2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe.
OAT-GRASS, *n*. The common name of several British grasses of the genus Avena; as, the downy oat-grass (*A. pubescens*), narrow-leaved oat-grass (*A. pratensis*), yellow oat-grass (*A. flavescens*).
OATH, *n*. [Sax. *ath*; Goth. *aiths*; G. *eid*.] A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath, implies that the person imprecates his vengeance and renounces his favour if the declaration is false; or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfil it. A false oath is called perjury. In *civil law*, oaths are divided into two classes:—1. Assertory oaths, or those by which something is asserted as true. 2. Promissory oaths, or those by which something is promised; such as the oaths of princes to rule constitutionally, or to protect such a sect or interest, &c.; the oath of allegiance, or that which binds the subject to bear true allegiance to the king; the oath of supremacy, or that which establishes the supremacy of the king over every other power; the oath of office; the oath of witnesses. Oaths to perform illegal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance of the act. By statute, all who hold offices of any kind under the government, members of the house of commons, ecclesiastical persons, members of colleges, schoolmasters, serjeants-at-law, counsellors, attorneys, advocates, proctors, &c., are required to take the oaths of allegiance, &c.
OATHABLE,† *a*. Capable of having an oath administered to.
OATHBREAKING, *n*. The violation of an oath; perjury.
OATMALT, *n*. Malt made of oats.
OATMEAL, *n*. Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding.—2.† A plant.
OAT-THISTLE,† *n*. A plant.
OB, a Latin preposition, signifies for, because of; in front, before, about; against, towards; over-against; over. It has also the force of *in* or *on*; as in *obtrude*. It is often merely intensive. In *composition*, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as, in *occasion*, *offer*, *oppose*.
OBAM'BULATE,† *v. i*. [L. *obambulo*.] To walk about.
OBAMBULA'TION,† *n*. A walking about.
OBBLIGA'TO, *a*. [It. bound.] A term in music, signifying on purpose for the instrument named.
OBCON'IC, *a* [*ob* and *conic*.] In *bot*., conical, but having the apex downward.
OBCORD'ATE, *a*. [L. from *ob* and *cor*, the heart.] In *bot*., shaped like a heart, with the apex downward; as, an *obcordate* petal, legume, or leaf, such as the leaflets of the Oxalis,—*which see*.
OBDORMI''TION, *n*. [L. *obdormio*, to sleep.] Sleep; sound sleep. [*Lit. us*.]
OBDUCE, *v. t*. [L. *obduco*; *ob* and *duco*, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [*Lit. us*.]
OBDUCT',† *v. t*. [L. *obduco*.] To draw over; to cover.
OBDUC'TION, *n*. [L. *obductio*.] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [*Lit. us*.]
OB'DURACY, *n*. [*See* Obdurate.] Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that cannot be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness.

> God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South*.

OB'DURATE, *a*. [L. *obduro*, to harden; *ob* and *duro*.] 1. Hardened in heart; inflexibly hard; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence.—2. Hardened against good or favour; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible.

> The custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker*.

3. Harsh; rugged; as, an *obdurate* consonant. [*Lit. us*.]
OB'DURATE,† *v. t*. To harden.
OB'DURATELY, *adv*. Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.
OB'DURATENESS, *n*. Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.
OBDURA'TION, *n*. The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness.
OBDURE, *v. t*. [L. *obduro*.] 1. To harden; to render obstinate in sin. [*Lit. us*.] —2. To render inflexible [*Lit. us*.]
OBDURED, *pp*. or *a*. Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.
OBDUREDNESS, *n*. Hardness of heart; stubbornness. [*Lit. us*.]
OBE'DIENCE, *n*. [Fr.; from L. *obedientia*. *See* Obey.] Compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command or prohibition. To constitute obedience, the act or forbearance to act must be in submission to authority; the command must be known to the person, and his compliance must be in consequence of it, or it is not obedience. *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequiousness*; the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority. That which duty requires implies dignity of conduct rather than servility. Obedience may be *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary obedience* alone can be acceptable to God.—*Passive obedience*, in *politics*, the unqualified obedience which, according to some political philosophers, is due from subjects to the supreme power in the state; insomuch that not only its lawful but its unlawful commands may not be forcibly resisted without sin. [*See* Non-Resistance.]

> Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals; otherwise who will seek its protection or fear its vengeance? *Ames*.

OBE'DIENT, *a*. [L. *obediens*.] Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders, or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbidden.

> The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
> With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope*

OBEDIEN'TIAL, *a*. [Fr. *obédienciel*.] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands; as, *obediential* submission.—*Obediential obligations*, in *Scots law*, as opposed to conventional obligations, are such as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed; as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children.
OBE'DIENTLY, *adv*. With obedience; with due submission to commands; with submission or compliance with orders.
OBEISANCE, *n*. [Fr. *obéissance*, from *obéir*, to obey, L. *obedio*.] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee; Gen. xxxvii.
OBELIS'CAL, *a*. In the form of an obelisk.
OB'ELISK, *n*. [L. *obeliscus*; Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, *dim*. of *ὀβελός*, a spit.] 1. A lofty quadrangular monolithic column of a pyramidal form; not, however, terminating in a point, nor truncated, but crowned by a flatter pyramid. The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all obelisks; that is, between one-ninth and one-tenth; and the thickness at the top is never less than half, nor greater than three-fourths of the thickness at the bottom. Egypt abounded with obelisks, which were always of a single block of stone; and many have been removed thence to Rome and other places. It is generally believed that obelisks were originally erected as monumental structures, serving as ornaments to the open squares in which they were generally built, or intended to celebrate some important event, and to perpetuate its remembrance. They were usually adorned with hieroglyphics. The two largest obelisks were erected by Sesostris, in Heliopolis; the height of these was 180 feet. They

were removed to Rome by Augustus. —2. In *writing* and *printing*, a refer-



Obelisk at Luxor.

ence or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus, †. It is used also for a mark of censure, or for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes at the pleasure of the writer.

OB'ELUS, *n.* [Gr. ὀβελός, a spit or needle.] In *diplomatics*, a mark so called from its resemblance to a needle; usually marked thus, —, or thus, ÷ in ancient MSS. The common use of the line —, in *modern writing*, is to mark the place of a break in the sense, where it is suspended, or where there is an ungrammatical transition.

OBEQ'UITATE,† *v. i.* [L. *obequito; ob* and *equito*, to ride; *equus*, a horse.] To ride about.

OBEQUITA'TION,† *n.* The act of riding about.

OB'ERON, *n.* In *mediæval mythol.*, the king of the fairies. [*Shak.*] The name is identical with Auberon or Alberon, the first syllable of which is nothing more than the old German word Alb, *elf* or *fairy*, which, in old German poems, is expressed variously by Alberich, or Alban. Oberon was represented as endowed with magic powers, and with the qualities of a good and upright monarch. His wife's name was *Titania* or *Mab*.

OBERRA'TION, *n.* [L. *oberro; ob* and *erro*, to wander.] The act of wandering about. [*Lit. us.*]

OBESE, *a.* [L. *obesus.*] Fat; fleshy. [*Lit. us.*]

OBESENESS, } *n.* [L. *obesitas.*] Fat-
OBES'ITY, } ness; fleshiness; incumbrance of flesh.—2. In *med.*, troublesome corpulency or fatness; an excessive accumulation of fat in various parts of the body, beyond what is sightly and healthy. It is most common after the age of 40.

OBEY, *v. t.* [Fr. *obéir*, contracted from L. *obedio*, It. *ubbidire;* supposed to be contracted from *ob* and *audio*, to hear. *See* Gr. ὑπακούω.] 1. To comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law, moral, political, or municipal; to do that which is commanded or required, or to forbear doing that which is prohibited. He who has learned to *obey*, will know how to command.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord; Eph. vi.

Servants, *obey* in all things your masters; Col. iii.

2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by.

All Israel *obeyed* Solomon; 1 Chron. xxix; Dan. vii.

3. To submit to the direction or control of. Seamen say, the ship will not *obey* the helm.

Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof; Rom. vi.; James iii.

4. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, to *obey* stimulus.

Relentless time, destroying power,
Whom stone and brass *obey*.

OBEYED, *pp.* Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

OBEYER, *n.* One who yields obedience.

OBEYING, *ppr.* Complying with commands; submitting to.

OBFIRM, (obferm'.) } †*v. t.* To
OBFIRMATE, (obferm'ate.) } make firm; to harden in resolution.

OBFUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *fusco*, to obscure.] To darken; to obscure.

OBFUS'CATE, } *pp.* Darkened in
OBFUS'CATED, } colour.

OBFUS'CATING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

OBFUSCA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or rendering obscure; a clouding.

Obfuscations of the cornea. *Darwin.*

OB'IT, *n.* [L. *obiit, obivit; ob* and *eo*, to go.] Properly, death (a contraction of the Lat. *obitus*); decease: hence, funeral solemnities or anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death. Sometimes it signifies *died*, as a contraction of *obivit.*—*Post obit* is *post obitum*, or after death.

OBIT'UAL, *a.* [L. *obeo*, to die; *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as, *obitual* days.

OBIT'UARY, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire.*] 1. A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.—2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

OBIT'UARY, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice.

OB'JECT, *n.* [Fr. *objet;* L. *objectum, objectus. See* the Verb.] 1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. Thus that quality of a rose which is perceived by the sense of smell, is an *object* of perception. When the *object* is not in contact with the organ of sense, there must be some medium through which we obtain the perception of it. The impression which *objects* make on the senses, must be by the immediate application of them to the organs of sense, or by means of the medium that intervenes between the organs and the *objects*.—2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. Happiness is the *object* of every man's desires: we all strive to attain to that *object*. Wealth and honour are pursued with eagerness as desirable *objects*.—3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection, or passion.

This passenger felt some degree of concern at the sight of so moving an *object*. *Atterbury.*

In this sense, the word uttered with a particular emphasis, signifies something that may strongly move our pity, abhorrence, or disgust. What an *object!*—4. In *gram.*, that which is produced, influenced, or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb. When we say, "God created the world," *world* denotes the thing produced, and is the *object* after the verb *created*. When we say, "the light affects the eye," *eye* denotes that which is affected or acted on. When we say, "instruction directs the mind or opinions," *mind* and *opinions* are the *objects* influenced. *Object* and *subject* are often used indiscriminately, but not in accurate language.

OBJECT', *v. t.* [L. *objicio; ob* and *jacio*, to throw against.] 1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To present or offer in opposition, as a charge criminal, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong; with *to* or *against*.

The book—giveth liberty to *object* any crime *against* such as are to be ordered. *Whitgifte.*

The adversaries of religion *object against* professors the irregularity of their lives, and too often with justice. *Anon*

There was this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to exhibit. [*Lit. us.*]

OBJECT', *v. i.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against. The counsel *objected* to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses.

OBJECT',† *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition.

OBJECT'ABLE, *a.* That may be opposed.

OBJECT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; offered reasons against.

OB'JECT-GLASS, *n.* In a *telescope* or *microscope*, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eye-glass. In the finest refracting telescopes, the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. The substances chiefly used are crown-glass and flint-glass. [*See* ACHROMATIC.]

OBJECT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; offering reasons against.

OBJEC'TION, *n.* [L. *objectio.*] 1. The act of objecting, or of presenting something in opposition.—2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. The defendant urged several *objections* to the plaintiff's claims. The plaintiff has removed or overthrown those *objections*.—3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. We often have *objections* in our minds which we never offer or present in opposition.—4. Criminal charge; fault found.

OBJEC'TIONABLE, *a.* Justly liable

to objections; such as may be objected against.

OBJECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*] 1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

2. In *gram*, the *objective* or accusative case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; that case in which the *object* of the verb is placed, when produced or affected by the act expressed by the verb. This case in English answers to the oblique cases of the Latin.—*Objective line*, in *perspective*, any line drawn on the geometrical plane, the representation of which is sought in the draught or picture. —*Objective plane*, any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.

OBJECT'IVELY, *adv.* In the manner of an object; as, a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind.—2. In the state of an object.

OBJECT'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? *Hale.*

OBJECTIV'ITY, *n.* Objectiveness.

OB'JECTLESS, *a.* Having no object.

OBJECT'OR, *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure.

OBJUR'GATE,† *v. t.* [L. *objurgo: ob* and *jurgo*, to chide.] To chide; to reprove.

OBJURGA'TION, *n.* [L. *objurgatio.*] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [*Lit. us.*]

OBJUR'GATORY, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [*Lit. us.*]

OBLA'DA, *n.* A fish of the sparus kind, variegated with longitudinal lines, and having a large black spot on each side, near the tail.

OBLATE, *a.* [L. *oblatus*, *offero; ob* and *fero*, to bear.] Flattened or depressed at the poles; generally applied to spherical bodies flattened at the poles, of the shape of an orange.—*Oblate spheroid*, a spheroid flattened at the poles, generated by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its lesser axis. The earth is an oblate spheroid, the polar diameter being shorter than the equatorial in the proportion of 331 to 332; or the polar diameter is 7900 miles, and the equatorial 7924 miles.

OBLATENESS, *n* The quality or state of being oblate.

OBLA'TI, *n. plur.* [L. *oblatus.*] In *church history*, secular persons who devoted themselves and their estates to some monastery, into which they were admitted as a kind of lay-brothers.

OBLA'TION, *n.* [L. *oblatio*, from *offero; ob* and *fero*, to bear or bring.] Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Bring no more vain *oblations*; Is. i.

2. In the *canon law*, any thing offered to God and the church, whether movables or immovables.

OBLEC'TATE,† *v. t.* [L. *oblecto.*] To delight; to please highly.

OBLECTA'TION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight.

OB'LIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *obligo*; *ob* and *ligo*, to bind.] To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. A man may *obligate* himself to pay money, or erect a house, either by bond, by covenant, or by a verbal promise. A man *obligates* himself only by a positive act of his own. We never say, a man *obligates* his heirs or executors. The modern idiom of our language seems to discountenance the use of this word, *oblige* being substituted in its place.

OB'LIGATED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.

OB'LIGATING, *ppr.* Binding by covenant, contract, promise, or bond.

OBLIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *obligatio.*] 1. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it The laws and commands of God impose on us an *obligation* to love him supremely, and our neighbour as ourselves. Every person is under an *obligation* to obey the laws of the state. Moral *obligation* binds men without promise or contract.—2. The binding force of civility, kindness, or gratitude, when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced by law. Favours conferred impose on men an *obligation* to make suitable returns.—3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something.—4. In *law*, a bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like. A bond is styled a *writing obligatory*. *Obligations*, according to *the civil law*, are said to arise in four ways; out of contracts, quasi-contracts, delicts, or quasi-delicts. A *principal obligation* is that by which a debtor is bound to his creditor; an *accessory obligation*, that by which one is bound to another to satisfy the contract of a third party. In *Scots law*, an obligation is defined to be a legal tie by which one is bound to pay or perform something to another. The debtor whom the English term the obligor, is in Scotland termed the obligant or granter, and the creditor in the obligation (termed, in England, the obligee) the receiver or grantee. Obligations are of three kinds, natural, civil, and mixed. Natural obligations are entirely founded on natural equity; civil obligations rest on civil authority alone, without any necessary foundation in natural equity; and mixed obligations are those which, being founded on natural equity, are besides enforced by civil authority.

OBLIGA'TO, *a.* [It. bound.] In *music*, a term applied to a movement or composition written for a particular instrument; or to those voices or instruments which are indispensable to the just performance of a piece. It is sometimes used to signify that a movement is restrained by certain rules to give particular expression to a passage, action, &c.

OB'LIGATORY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; followed by *on; to* is obsolete.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor.*

OBLIGE, *v. t.* pronounced as written, not *obleege.* [Fr. *obliger*; from L. *obligo*; *ob* and *ligo*, to bind; Russ. *oblagayu* or *oblegayu*, to encompass or surround.] 1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. An admiral may be *obliged* to surrender his ships, or he may be *obliged* by adverse winds to delay sailing.—2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. We are *obliged* to pay toll for supporting roads and bridges.—3. To bind or constrain by moral force. We are *obliged* to believe positive and unsuspected testimony — 4. To bind in conscience or honour; to constrain by a sense of propriety. We are often *obliged* to conform to established customs, rites, or ceremonies. To be *obliged* to yield to fashion is often the worst species of tyranny.—5. To do a favour to; to lay under obligation of gratitude; as, to *oblige* one with a loan of money.—6. To do a favour to; to please; to gratify. *Oblige* us with your company at dinner.—7. To be indebted.

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals. *Bentley.*

OBLIGED, *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favoured; indebted.

OBLIGEE', *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given.

OBLIGEMENT, *n.* Obligation. [*Lit. us.*]

OBLI'GER, *n.* One that obliges.

OBLI'GING, *ppr.* Binding in law or conscience; compelling; constraining. —2. Doing a favour to.

No man can long be the enemy of one whom he is in the habit of *obliging*. *H. Humphrey.*

OBLI'GING, *a.* [Fr. *obligeant.*] Having the disposition to do favours, or actually conferring them; as, an *obliging* man; a man of an *obliging* disposition; hence, civil; complaisant; kind.

Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger that desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

OBLI'GINGLY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly.

OBLI'GINGNESS, *n.* Obligation. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.

OBLIGOR', *n.* The person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

OBLIQUA'TION, *n.* [L. *obliquo*, from *obliquus*, oblique.] 1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side; as, the *obliquation* of the eyes.—2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

OBLIQUE, *a.* (oblik'e.) [L. *obliquus*; Fr. *oblique.*] 1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; aslant.

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*

An *oblique* angle is either acute or obtuse; any angle except a right one.—An *oblique* line is one that, falling on another, makes *oblique* angles with it. —*Oblique* planes, in *dialling*, are those which decline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon.— *Oblique sailing*, is when a ship sails upon some rhomb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian.—*Oblique angled-triangle*, one that has all its angles oblique.—*Oblique circle*, in the stereographic projection, any circle that is oblique to the plane of the projection.—*Oblique direction*, a direction that is not perpendicular, or parallel to a line or plane.—*Oblique sphere*, that in which the axis of the

sphere cuts the horizon obliquely.—*Oblique force, power,* or *stroke,* that which is made in a direction oblique to a body or plane.—*Oblique motion,* in *music,* is that in which one of the parts holds on a sound, whilst the other rises or falls on any note whatsoever.—*Oblique fire* or *defence,* in military operations, is that which is under too great an angle.—*Oblique arch,* in *arch.,* an arch whose direction is not at right angles to its axis. It is also called a skew arch.—*Oblique cutting,* in *engineering,* a term applied to the cutting required in forming a canal along sloping ground, where the slope is such that the material excavated from the upper side of the trench will form the opposite bank of the canal.—2. Indirect, in a figurative sense, not in direct terms; by a side glance; as, an *oblique* hint.—3. In *gram.,* an *oblique* case is any case except the nominative.—4. In *bot.,* applied to the position of leaves, roots, &c. that have an oblique direction in reference to the stem or some other parts; as, an *oblique* root, an *oblique* stigma, &c.—5. In *anat.,* a term applied to parts from their direction; as, *oblique* muscles.

OBLIQUELY, *adv.* In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly.

> Declining from the noon of day,
> The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope*

2. Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.

> His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others. *Addison.*

OBLIQUENESS, *n.* Obliquity.

OBLIQ'UITY, *n.* [L. *obliquitas;* Fr. *obliquité.*] 1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator. [*See* ECLIPTIC.]—2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

> To disobey God or oppose his will in any thing imports a moral *obliquity.* *South.*

3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

OBLIT'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblitero; ob* and *litera,* letter.] 1. To efface; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved. A writing may be *obliterated* by erasure, by blotting, or by the slow operation of time or natural causes.—2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; as, to *obliterate* ideas or impressions; to *obliterate* the monuments of antiquity; to *obliterate* reproach.—3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state.

> The torpor of the vascular system and *obliterated* pulse. *Med. Repos.*

OBLIT'ERATED, *pp.* Effaced; erased; worn out; destroyed.

OBLIT'ERATING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.

OBLITERA'TION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction.

OBLIV'ION, *n.* [L. *oblivio.*] 1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

> Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set. *Dryden.*

2. A forgetting of offences, or remission of punishment. An act of *oblivion* is an amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offences, granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

OBLIV'IOUS, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] 1. Causing forgetfulness.

> The *oblivious* calm of indifference. *J. M. Mason.*
> Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful.

OBLOC'UTOR,† *n.* A gainsayer.

OB'LONG, *a.* [Fr. from L. *oblongus.*] Longer than broad.—*Oblong spheroid,* a solid generated by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about the greater axis: it is otherwise called a prolate spheroid.—2. In *bot.,* applied to leaves and tubers, several times longer than broad. In *geom.,* an oblong is a right-angled parallelogram or rectangle, whose length exceeds its breadth.

OB'LONGISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.

OB'LONGLY, *adv.* In an oblong form.

OB'LONGNESS, *n.* The state of being longer than broad.

OBLONG-O'VATE, *a.* In *bot.,* between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter.

OBLO'QUIOUS, *a.* [*See* OBLOQUY.] Containing obloquy; reproachful. [*Lit. us.*]

OB'LOQUY, *n.* [L. *obloquor; ob* and *loquor,* to speak.] 1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions.

> Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

2.† Cause of reproach; disgrace.

OBLUCTA'TION, *n.* [L. *obluctor; ob* and *luctor,* to struggle.] A struggling or striving against; resistance. [*Lit. us.*]

OBMUTES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *obmutesco,* to be silent.] 1. Loss of speech; silence.—2. A keeping silence.

OBNOX'IOUS, *a.* [L. *obnoxius; ob* and *noxius,* hurtful, from *noceo*] 1. Subject; answerable.

> The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon.*

2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment.

> We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice. *Calamy*

3. Liable; exposed; as, friendship *obnoxious* to jealousies.—4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved; as, *obnoxious* authors.—5. Odious; hateful; offensive; with *to;* as, the minister was *obnoxious to* the whigs.—6. Hurtful; noxious.

OBNOX'IOUSLY, *adv.* In a state of subjection or liability.—2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

OBNOX'IOUSNESS, *n.* Subjection or liableness to punishment.—2. Odiousness; offensiveness. The *obnoxiousness* of the law rendered the legislature unpopular.

OBNU'BILATE, *v. t.* [L. *obnubilor; ob* and *nubilo; nubes,* mist, cloud.] To cloud; to obscure.

OBNU'BILATED, *pp.* Clouded; obscured.

OBNUBILA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or obscure.

O'BOE, *n.* [It.] A musical instrument of the pneumatic kind, blown through a reed. It is a tube of box-wood, twenty-two inches in length, and consists of three joints or pieces besides the reed. [*See* HAUTBOY.]

OB'OLE, *n.* [L. *obolus.*] In *phar.,* the weight of ten grains or half a scruple.

OB'OLUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. ὀβολος.] A small ancient coin, the sixth part of an Atticdrachm, equal to one penny farthing; also a small ancient weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachm, containing three carats.

OBO'VATE, *a.* In *bot.,* inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward; as, an *obovate* leaf.

OBREP'TION, *n.* [L. *obrepo; ob* and *repo,* to creep.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.—2. In *Scots law,* the obtaining gifts of escheat, &c. by telling a falsehood. The obtaining of such gifts by concealing the truth, is termed *subreption.*

OBREPTI''TIOUS, *a.* [supra.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy or by concealment of the truth.

OB'ROGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *obrogo.*] To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law, instead of annulling the old one.

OBSCE'NE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *obscœnus*] 1. Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; as, *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures.—2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting.

> A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill omened.

> At the cheerful light
> The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

OBSCE'NELY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.

OBSCE'NENESS, } *n.* [Fr. *obscénité;*
OBSCEN'ITY, } L. *obscœnitas.*] 1. Impurity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry.

> Cowley asserts plainly that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*
> Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness.* *Dryden.*
> No pardon vile *obscenity* should find. *Pope.*

2. Unchaste actions; lewdness.

> To wash th' *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

Obscenities and indecencies, in whatever manner committed, are punishable in law by fine and imprisonment, being misdemeanours.

OBSCURA'TION, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*] 1. The act of darkening.—2. The state of being darkened or obscured; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

OBSCU'RE, *a.* [L. *obscurus;* It. *oscuro.*] 1. Dark; destitute of light.

> Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness; Prov. xx.

2. Living in darkness; as, the *obscure* bird.—3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; as, an *obscure* passage in a writing.—4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation; as, an *obscure* retreat.—5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean; as, an *obscure* person; a person of *obscure* birth.—6. Not easily legible; as, an *obscure* inscription.—7. Not clear, full, or distinct; imperfect: as, an *obscure* view of remote objects.

OBSCU'RE, *v. t.* [L. *obscuro.*] 1. To darken; to make dark. The shadow of the earth *obscures* the moon, and the body of the moon *obscures* the sun, in an eclipse.—2. To cloud; to make partially dark Thick clouds *obscure* the day.—3. To hide from the view

as, clouds *obscure* the sun.—4. To make less visible.

Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscured*. *Shak.*

5. To make less legible; as, time has *obscured* the writing.—6. To make less intelligible.

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of the learned as this. *Wake.*

7. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

And see'st not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame? *Dryden.*

8. To conceal; to make unknown.—9. To tarnish; as, to *obscure* brightness.

OBSCURED, *pp.* Clouded, or made partially dark; concealed.

OBSCURELY, *adv.* Darkly; not clearly; imperfectly; as, an object *obscurely* seen; *obscurely* visible.—2. Out of sight; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously.

There live retired,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly; as, future events *obscurely* revealed.—4. Not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusion.

OBSCURENESS, } *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*]
OBSCU'RITY, } 1. Darkness; want of light.

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity*; Is. lix.

2. A state of retirement from the world; a state of being unnoticed; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* designed. *Dryden.*

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness; as, the *obscurity* of writings or of a particular passage.—4. Illegibleness; as, the *obscurity* of letters or of an inscription.—5. A state of being unknown to fame; humble condition; as, the *obscurity* of birth or parentage.

OBSCURER, *n.* The person or thing that obscures.

OBSCURING, *ppr.* Darkening; making less visible or intelligible; tarnishing.

OB'SECRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsecro.*] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly.

OB'SECRATED, *pp* Entreated; prayed earnestly.

OB'SECRATING, *ppr.* Supplicating; beseeching.

OBSECRA'TION, *n.* Entreaty; supplication.—2. A figure of rhetoric, in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

OB'SEQUENT, *a.* [L. *obsequens.*] Obedient; submissive to. [*Lit. us.*]

OB'SEQUIES, *n. plur.* [Fr. *obsèques*, from L. *obsequium*, complaisance, from *obsequor*, to follow.] Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person. [Milton uses the word in the singular, but the common usage is different.]

OBSE'QUIOUS, *a.* [from L. *obsequium*, complaisance, from *obsequor*, to follow; *ob* and *sequor.*] 1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others, properly to the will or command of a superior, but in actual use it often signifies yielding to the will or desires of such as have no right to control.

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

2. Servilely or meanly condescending; complaisant to excess; as, an *obsequious* flatterer, minion, or parasite.—3.† Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites.

OBSE'QUIOUSLY, *adv.* With ready obedience; with prompt compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

2 † With reverence for the dead.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, *n.* Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior.—2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*. *South.*

OB'SEQUY,† *n.* Funeral rites.—2. Obsequiousness.

OB'SERATE,† *v. t.* [Lat. *obsero.*] To lock up.

OB'SERATED, *pp.* Locked up.

OB'SERATING, *ppr.* Locking up.

OBSERV'ABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* OBSERVE.] That may be observed or noticed.—2. Worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter. *Woodward.*

OBSERV'ABLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) In a manner worthy of note.

OBSERV'ANCE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *See* OBSERVE.] The act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; performance; as, the *observance* of rules, rites, ceremonies, or laws.

Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

2. Respect; ceremonial reverence in practice.

To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shak.*

3. Performance of rites, religious ceremonies, or external service.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*. *Rogers.*

4. Rule of practice; things to be observed.—5. Observation; attention to. [*Lit. us.*]—6. Obedient regard or attention.

Having had experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad.† *Wotton.*

OBSERVAND'A, *n. plur.* (*s* as *z.*) [L.] Things to be observed.

OBSERV'ANT, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; as, an *observant* spectator or traveller.—2. Obedient; adhering to in practice; with *of.* He is very *observant of* the rules of his order.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master Aristotle. *Digby.*

3. Carefully attentive; submissive.

OBSERV'ANT,† *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A slavish attendant.—2. A diligent observer.

OBSERV'ANTS, *n.* A branch of the Franciscan order of friars, otherwise called *Recollects.*

OBSERVA'TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *observatio.* *See* OBSERVE.] 1. The act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on any thing. We apply the word to simple vision, as when one says, a spot on the sun's disc did not fall under his *observation;* or to the notice or cognizance of the mind, as when one says, the distinction made by the orator escaped his *observation.* When, however, it expresses vision, it often represents a more fixed or particular view than a mere transient sight; as, an astronomical *observation.*—2. Notion gained by observing; the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind, and either retained in the mind or expressed in words; inference or something arising out of the act of seeing or noticing, or that which is produced by thinking and reflecting on a subject; note; remark; animadversion. We often say, I made the *observation* in my own mind; but properly an *observation* is that which is expressed as the result of viewing or of thinking.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct. *Watts.*

3. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed.

He freed the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of legal precepts not formally moral. *White.*

4. In *astr.* and *navigation,* the measuring with some instrument, proper for the purpose, the angular distance, altitude, &c. of the sun, moon, or other celestial body.—*Observation* and *experiment*, terms employed in the inductive philosophy to denote the process by which natural phenomena are to be investigated. The first of these terms includes a portion of the second, inasmuch as every experiment is made with a view of observing the results. But the latter signifies more than the former, implying a disposition of means of observation, which it is in the power of the experimenter to make for himself, and which he actually did make for himself. [*See* EXPERIMENT.]

OBSERVA'TOR, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *observateur.*] 1. One that observes or takes notice.—2. A remarker.

OBSERV'ATORY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *observatoire.*] A place or building constructed for astronomical observations, from which there is an unobstructed view of the heavens, and in which the instruments are free from agitation and other disturbances. The internal arrangement of the building is such as to facilitate the observations; the roof is also flat to favour the view to the horizon. The instruments in an observatory are, quadrants, sextants, and octants, transit, equatorial, parallactic, and circular instruments, achromatic and reflecting telescopes, night and day telescopes, chronometers, compasses, &c. The principal observatory in Great Britain is the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, but there are many other observatories both public and private throughout the kingdom.

OBSERVE, *v. t.* (obzerv'.) [L. *observo; ob* and *servo*, to keep or hold. The sense is to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on.] 1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice; as, to *observe* a halo round the moon; I *observed* a singular phenomenon; we *observe* strangers or their dress. I saw the figure, but *observed* nothing peculiar in it.—2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. We *observe* nice distinctions in arguments, or a peculiar delicacy of thought.—3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment; to remark. He *observed* that no man appears great to his domestics.—4. To keep religiously; to celebrate.

A night to be much *observed* to the Lord; Ex. xii.

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread; Ex. xii.

Ye *observe* days, and months, and times, and years; Gal. iv.

5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to

comply with; to obey; as, to *observe* the laws of the state; to *observe* the rules and regulations of a society.

Teaching them to *observe* all things whatsoever I have commanded you; Matth. xxviii.

6. To practise.

In the days of Enoch, the people *observed* not circumcision or the sabbath. *White.*

OBSERVE, *v. i.* (obzerv'.) To remark. I have heard the gentleman's arguments, and shall hereafter *observe* upon them.—2. To be attentive.

OBSERV'ED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Noticed by the eye or the mind.—2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practised.

OBSERV'ER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who observes; one that takes notice; particularly, one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance.

Careful *observers* may foretell the hour,
By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower. *Swift.*

Creditors are great *observers* of set days and times. *Franklin.*

2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator.—3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs; as, a great *observer* of forms; an *observer* of old customs.—4. One who fulfils or performs; as, he is a strict *observer* of his word or promise.—5. One who keeps religiously; as, an *observer* of the sabbath.

OBSERV'ING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z.*) Taking notice by the eye or the intellect.—2. Remarking.—3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling.—4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes. He is an *observing* man.

OBSERV'INGLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) Attentively; carefully: with close observation.

OBSESS',† *v. i.* [L. *obsideo, obsessus ; ob* and *sedeo*, to sit.] To besiege.

OBSESS'ION, *n.* [L. *obsessio.*] The act of besieging; the first attack of Satan antecedent to possession. [*Lit. us.*]

OBSID'IAN, *n.* Glossy lava. A mineral of two kinds, translucent and transparent. The translucent has a velvet black colour; the transparent is of a dark blue. These occur massive in porphyry, gneiss, or granite, generally invested with a gray opaque crust. The fracture of obsidian is vitreous or pearly; hence the two varieties, *vitreous obsidian* and *pearlstone.* In Mexico and Peru the first kind is occasionally manufactured into cutting instruments, or cut into ring-stones. It consists of silica and alumina, with a little potash, soda, lime, and oxides of iron. It is also termed vitreous lava and volcanic glass.

OBSID'IONAL, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis ; ob* and *sedeo*, to sit.] Pertaining to a siege.—*Obsidional crown*, among the



Obsidional Crown.

Romans, a crown made of grass, and twigs of trees interwoven. It was given to him who held out a siege, or caused one to be raised.

OBSIGILLA'TION,† *n.* [L. *ob* and *sigillo.*] A sealing up.

OBSIG'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsigno ; ob* and *signo*, to seal.] To seal up; to ratify. [*Lit. us.*]

OBSIGNA'TION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.

OBSIG'NATORY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing.

OBSOLES'CENCE, *n.* The state of becoming obsolete.

OBSOLES'CENT, *a.* [L. *obsolesco*, to go out of use.] Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete or *obsolescent.* *Campbell.*

OBSOLETE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus.*] 1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* statute; applied chiefly to words or writings.—2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, obscure; not very distinct.

OB'SOLETENESS, *n.* The state of being neglected in use; a state of desuetude.—2. In *bot.*, indistinctness.

Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the beginnings.

OB'STACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *obsto*, to withstand; *ob* and *sto.*] That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress; hinderance; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense. An army may meet with *obstacles* on its march; bad roads are *obstacles* to travelling; prejudice is an *obstacle* to improvement; want of union is often an insuperable *obstacle* to beneficial measures.

OB'STANCY,† *n.* [L. *obstantia ; ob* and *sto.*] Opposition; impediment; obstruction.

OBSTET'RIC, *a.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife; *ob* and *sto*, to stand before.] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the *obstetric* art.

OBSTET'RICATE, *v. i.* [*See* OBSTETRIC.] To perform the office of a midwife. [*Lit. us.*]

OBSTET'RICATE, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [*Lit. us.*]

OBSTETRICA'TION, *n.* The act of assisting as a midwife.—2. The office of a midwife.

OBSTETRI''CIAN, *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition; a midwife, or man-midwife.

OBSTET'RICS, *n.* The art of assisting women in parturition; midwifery.

OB'STINACY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio*, from *obsto*, to stand against, to oppose; *ob* and *sto.*] 1. A fixedness in opinion or resolution that cannot be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other means. *Obstinacy* may not always convey the idea of unreasonable or unjustifiable firmness; as, when we say, soldiers fight with *obstinacy.* But often, and perhaps usually, the word denotes a fixedness of resolution which is not to be vindicated under the circumstances; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency.—2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

OB'STINATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus.*] 1. Stubborn; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments or other means.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate* *Pope.*

2. Not yielding or not easily subdued or removed; as, an *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions; an *obstinate* cough.

OB'STINATELY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; as, a sinner *obstinately* bent on his own destruction.

Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just *Addison.*

OB'STINATENESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination.

OBSTIPA'TION, *n.* [L. *obstipo ; ob* and *stipo*, to crowd.] 1. The act of stopping up; as a passage.—2. In *med.*, costiveness.

OBSTREP'EROUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepo*, to roar; *ob* and *strepo.*] Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison.*

OBSTREP'EROUSLY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.

OBSTREP'EROUSNESS, *n.* Loudness; clamour; noisy turbulence.

OBSTRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstrictus, obstringo ; ob* and *stringo*, to strain.] Obligation; bond.

OBSTRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo ; ob* and *struo*, to set.] 1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; as, to *obstruct* a road, highway, or channel; to *obstruct* the canals or fine vessels of the body.—2. To stop; to impede; to hinder in passing; as, the bar at the mouth of the river *obstructs* the entrance of ships; clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun.—3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow. Progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

OBSTRUCT'ED, *pp.* Blocked up; stopped; as a passage.—2. Hindered; impeded; as progress.—3. Retarded; interrupted.

OBSTRUCT'ER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

OBSTRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.

OBSTRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] 1. The act of obstructing.—2. Obstacle; impediment; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. Bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often *obstructions* to navigation.—3. That which impedes progress; hinderance. Disunion and party spirit are often *obstructions* to legislative measures and to public prosperity.—4. A heap. [*Not proper.*]

OBSTRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif ;* It. *ostruttivo.*] Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment.

OBSTRUCT'IVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment. [*Lit. us.*]

OBSTRUCT'IVELY, *adv.* By way of obstruction.

OB'STRUENT, *a.* [L. *obstruens.*] Blocking up; hindering.

OB'STRUENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body.

OBSTUPEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] The act of making stupid or insensible. [*See* STUPEFACTION, which is generally used.]

OBSTUPEFACT'IVE, *a.* [L. *obstupefacio.*] Stupifying; rendering insensible, torpid, or inert. [*Lit. us.*] [*See* STUPEFACTIVE.]

OBSTU'PIFY,† *v. t.* To stupify.

OBTĀIN, *v. t.* [L. *obtineo; ob* and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *obtenir*; It. *ottenere.*] 1. To get; to gain; to procure; in *a general sense*, to gain possession of a thing, whether temporary or permanent; to acquire. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from *receive*, which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from *acquire*, as genus from species; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. We *obtain* loans of money on application; we *obtain* answers to letters; we *obtain* spirit from liquors by distillation, and salts by evaporation. We *obtain* by seeking; we often *receive* without seeking. We *acquire* or *obtain* a title to lands by deed, or by a judgment of court; but we do not *acquire* spirit by distillation; nor do we *acquire* an answer to a letter or an application.

He shall *obtain* the kingdom by flatteries; Dan. xi.

2. To keep; to hold.

OBTĀIN, *v. i.* To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, *obtained* in the western parts of the empire. *Baker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature.

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. [*Lit us.*]

OBTĀINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained.

OBTĀINED, *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.

OBTĀINER, *n.* One who obtains.

OBTĀINING, *ppr.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.

OBTĀINMENT, *n.* The act of obtaining.

OBTECT'ED, *a.* [L. *obtectus.*] Covered.

OBTEM'PER, *v. t.* In *Scots law*, to obey or comply with a judgment of court

OBTEM'PERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *obtempero*, to obey.] To obey; to yield obedience to.

OBTEND', *v. t.* [L. *obtendo; ob* and *tendo*; literally, to stretch against or before.] 1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.—2.† To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. [*This word is rarely used.*]

OBTENEBRA'TION, *n.* [from L. *ob* and *tenebræ*, darkness.] A darkening; act of darkening; darkness.

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. [*Lit. us.*] *Bacon.*

OBTEN'SION,† *n.* The act of obtending.

OBTEST', *v. t.* [L. *obtestor; ob* and *testor*, to witness.] To beseech; to supplicate.

Obtest his clemency. *Dryden.*

OBTEST', *v. i.* To protest.

OBTESTA'TION, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.—2. Solemn injunction.

OBTEST'ING, *ppr.* Beseeching; supplicating.

OBTRECTA'TION, *n.* [L. *obtrectatio*, from *obtrecto; ob* and *tracto.*] Slander; detraction; calumny. [*Lit. us.*]

OBTRŪDE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo; ob* and *trudo*, Eng. to *thrust.*] 1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd, or thrust into any place or state by force or imposition, or without solicitation. Men *obtrude* their vain speculations upon the world.

A cause of common error is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*. *Brown.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not. *Locke.*

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

To obtrude one's self, to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.

OBTRŪDE, *v. i.* To enter when not invited.—2. To thrust or be thrust upon.

OBTRŪDED, *pp.* Thrust in by force or unsolicited.

OBTRŪDER, *n.* One who obtrudes.

OBTRŪDING, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.

OBTRŪDING, *n.* A thrusting in or entrance without right or invitation.

OBTRUN'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrunco; ob* and *trunco*, to cut off.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. [*Lit. us.*]

OBTRUNCA'TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. [*Lit. us.*]

OBTRU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *obtrudo*, *obtrusus.*] The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.

OBTRU'SIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others, inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired,
The more desirable. *Milton.*

OBTRU'SIVELY, *adv.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.

OBTUND', *v. t.* [L. *obtundo; ob* and *tundo*, to beat.] To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of any thing; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall.

OBTUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; quelled; deadened.

OBTUN'DENTS, *n.* Mucilaginous, oily, and other bland medicines, supposed to sheathe parts from acrimony, and to blunt that of certain morbid secretions.

OBTURA'TION, *n.* [L. *obturatus*, from *obturo*, to stop up.] The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.

OB'TURATOR, *n.* In *anat.*, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh.

OBTUSAN'GULAR, *a.* [*obtuse* and *angular.*] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

OBTŪSE, *a.* [L. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, to beat against.] 1. Blunt; not pointed or acute. Applied to angles, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees, but less than two right angles.—*Obtuse-angled*



Obtuse-angled Triangle.

triangle, one that has an obtuse angle.—2. Dull; not having acute sensibility; as, *obtuse* senses.—3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure; as, *obtuse* sound.—4. In *bot.*, an *obtuse leaf, sepal* or *petal*, is one which is blunt at the end.—*Obtuse mucronate leaf*, one which is blunt, but which terminates in a point.

OBTŪSELY, *adv* Without a sharp point.—2. Dully; stupidly.

OBTŪSENESS, *n.* Bluntness; as, the *obtuseness* of an edge or a point.—2. Dulness; want of quick sensibility; as, the *obtuseness* of the senses.—3. Dulness of sound.

OBTU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of making blunt.—2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the *obtusion* of the senses.

OBUM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obumbro; ob* and *umbra*, a shade.] To shade; to darken; to cloud. [*Lit. us.*]

OBUMBRA'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring.

OBVEN'TION,† *n.* [L. *obvenio; ob* and *venio*, to come.] Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally.

OBVEN'TIONS, *n.* In *ecclesiastical affairs*, offerings, or tithes and oblations. Obventions and offerings are generally the same thing, though obvention has been esteemed the most comprehensive.

OBVERS'ANT,† *a.* [L. *obversans*, *obversor; ob* and *versor*, to turn.] Conversant; familiar.

OBVERSE, *a.* (obvers'.) In *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top; as a leaf.

OB'VERSE, *n.* That side of a coin which has the face or head on it, as distinguished from the other side, called the *reverse*. [*See* NUMISMATICS.]

OBVERT', *v. t.* [L. *obverto; ob* and *verto*, to turn.] To turn toward.

OBVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned toward.

OBVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning toward.

OB'VIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obvier*, from L. *obvius; ob* and *via*, way.] Properly, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning or in the outset; hence in present usage, to remove in general, as difficulties or objections; to clear the way of obstacles in reasoning, deliberating, or planning.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*

OB'VIATED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OB'VIATING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OB'VIOUS, *a.* [L. *obvius.* *See* the Verb.] 1. Meeting; opposed in front.

I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast.† *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed. [*Lit us.*]—3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect. We say, a phenomenon *obvious* to the sight, or a truth *obvious* to the mind.

OB'VIOUSLY, *adv.* Evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly. Men do not always pursue what is *obviously* their interest.—2. Naturally.—3. Easily to be found.

OB'VIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind.

OB'VOLUTE, } *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, *ob-*
OB'VOLUTED, } *volvo; ob* and *volvo*, to roll.] Rolled or turned in or into. In *bot.*, obvolute foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

Obvolute.

OCCA'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *occasio*, from *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado.*] 1. Properly, a falling, happening, or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident; something distinct from the ordinary course or regular order of things.—2. Opportunity; convenience; favourable time, season, or circumstances.

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

Use not liberty for an *occasion* to the flesh; Gal. v.

Sin taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me; Rom. vii

3. Accidental cause; incident, event, or fact giving rise to something else. What was the *occasion* of this custom?

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand. So we say, we have *occasion* for all our resources. We have frequent *occasions* for assisting each other.

The ancient canons were well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker*

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shak.*

OCCA'SION, *v. t.* [Fr. *occasionner.*] 1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce. The expectation of war *occasions* a depression in the price of stocks. Consumptions are often *occasioned* by colds. Indigestion *occasions* pain in the head. Heat *occasions* lassitude.—2. To influence; to cause.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes— *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That may be caused or occasioned. [*Lit. us.*]

OCCA'SIONAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *occasionnel.*] 1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. We make *occasional* remarks on the events of the age.—2. Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a thing.—3. Produced or made on some special event; as, an *occasional* discourse.

OCCA'SIONALLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. He was *occasionally* present at our meetings. We have *occasionally* lent our aid.

OCCA'SIONED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Caused incidentally: caused; produced.

OCCA'SIONER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

He was the *occasioner* of loss to his neighbour. *Sanderson.*

OCCA'SIONING, *ppr.* (*s* as *z.*) Causing incidentally or otherwise.

OCCA'SIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.

Amplitude is ortive or *occasive*. *Encyc.*

OCCECA'TION, *n.* [L. *occæcatio*; *ob* and *cæco*, to blind.] The act of making blind. [*Lit. us.*]

OC'CIDENT, *n.* [L. *occidens*, *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado.*] The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun. Used in contradistinction to *orient.*

OCCIDENT'AL, *a.* [L. *occidentalis.*] Western; opposed to *oriental*; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; as, *occidental* climates; *occidental* pearl; *occidental* gold.—2. In *gem sculpture*, a term applied to those stones which reach only an inferior degree of beauty and excellence. As the hardest, finest, and most brilliant of the precious stones, with but few exceptions, are the produce of Eastern countries, the relative terms *oriental* and *occidental* have come to signify, among lapidaries, a greater or less degree of splendour, brightness, and susceptibility.

OCCID'UOUS, *a.* [L. *occido*, *occiduus.*] Western. [*Lit. us.*]

OCCIP'ITAL, *a.* [from L. *occiput*, the back part of the head; *ob* and *caput.*] Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.—*Occipital bone*, the irregularly-shaped bone forming the posterior and inferior part of the skull.

OC'CIPUT, *n.* [L. *ob* and *caput*, head.] The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

OCCIS'ION,† *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *occisio*, from *occido*, to kill; *ob* and *cædo*.] A killing; the act of killing.

OCCLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *occludo*; *ob* and *cludo*, *claudo*, to shut.] To shut up; to close. [*Lit. us.*]

OCCLUSE, *a* [L. *occlusus.*] Shut; closed. [*Lit. us.*]

OCCLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *occlusio.*] A shutting up; a closing. [This is an elegant word, though little used.]

OCCULT', *a.* [L. *occultus*, *occulo*; *ob* and *celo*, to conceal.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected.—*Occult qualities*, in *philosophy*, those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and for which they were unable to give any reason. Unwilling, however, to acknowledge their ignorance, they deceived themselves and the vulgar by an empty title, calling what they did not know *occult*.—*Occult crimes*, in *Scots law*, such as are committed in secret or in privacy.—*Occult diseases*, in *med.*, are those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood.—*Occult lines* are such as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also dotted lines are so called.

OCCULTA'TION, *n.* [L. *occultatio.*] 1. A hiding: also, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of a planet.—2. In *astr.*, the hiding of a star or planet from our sight, by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon.—*Circle of perpetual occultation*, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which never appear in our hemisphere. It is opposed to the *circle of perpetual apparition.*

OCCULT'ED,† *a.* Hid; secret.

OCCULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OCCULT SCIENCES, *n.* The imaginary sciences of the middle ages; as magic, alchymy, astrology; especially the first.

OC'CUPANCY, *n.* [L. *occupo*, to take or seize; *ob* and *capio*, to seize.] 1. The act of taking possession.—2. In *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such taking possession. The person who first takes possession of land is said to have or hold it by right of *occupancy*.

Occupancy gave the original right to the property in the substance of the earth itself. *Blackstone.*

By the *law of Scotland*, *occupancy* is a mode of acquiring the property of movables which have continued in their original state; as precious stones, wild beasts, fowls, or fishes; but where these have been appropriated, the right of occupancy ceases. In no case does it reach to heritage.

OC'CUPANT, *n.* He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.—2. In *law*, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner. The right of property, either in wild beasts and fowls, or in land belonging to no person, vests in the first *occupant*. The property in these cases follows the possession.

OC'CUPATE,† *v. t.* [L. *occupo.*] To hold; to possess; to take up.

OCCUPA'TION, *n.* [L. *occupatio.*] 1. The act of taking possession.—2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as, lands in the *occupation* of A. B.—3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. He devotes to study all the time that his other *occupations* will permit.—4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce furnish the most general *occupations* of life. Painting, statuary, music, are agreeable *occupations*. Men not engaged in some useful *occupation* commonly fall into vicious courses.

OCCUPA'TION-ROAD, *n.* A private road on an estate for the accommodation of a farm or work.

OC'CUPIED, *pp.* Possessed; used; employed.

OC'CUPIER, *n.* One that occupies or takes possession.—2. One who holds possession.—3. One who follows an employment; Ezek. xxvii.

OC'CUPY, *v. t.* [L. *occupo*; *ob* and *capio*, to seize or take.] 1. To take possession. The person who first *occupies* land which has no owner, has the right of property.—2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. The tenant *occupies* a farm under a lease of twenty-one years. A lodger *occupies* an apartment; a man *occupies* the chair in which he sits.—3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. The camp *occupies* five acres of ground. Air may be so rarefied as to *occupy* a vast space. The writing *occupies* a sheet of paper, or it *occupies* five lines only.—4. To employ; to use.

The archbishop may have occasion to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute.*

5. To employ; to busy one's self. Every man should be *occupied*, or should *occupy* himself, in some useful labour.—6. To follow, as business.

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise; Ezek. xxvii.

7. To use; to expend.

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work; Exod. xxxviii.†

OC'CUPY, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate.

Occupy till I come; Luke xix.

OC'CUPYING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OCCUR', *v. i.* [L. *occurro*; *ob* and *curro*,

to run.] 1. Primarily, to meet; to strike against; to clash; and so used by Bentley, but this application is obsolete.—2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory. We say, no better plan *occurs* to me or my mind; it does not *occur* to my recollection; the thought did not *occur* to me.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there; to come under observation; to be met with. This word *occurs* in twenty places in the Scriptures; the other word does not *occur* in a single place; it does not *occur* in the sense suggested.—4.† To oppose; to obviate.

OCCUR'RENCE, *n.* [Fr.] Literally, a coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. We speak of an unusual *occurrence*, or of the ordinary *occurrences* of life.—2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OCCUR'RENT,† *n.* Incident; any thing that happens.

OCCUR'SION, *n.* [L. *occursio*, from *occurro*, to meet.] A meeting of bodies; a clash.

OCEAN, *n.* (o'shun.) [L. *oceanus*; Gr. ὠκεανος: Fr. *océan*; Ir. *ocein*, *aigein*; W. *eigiawn*, *aig*, or *eigion*. In Welsh, the word is rendered the great source, the middle, the abyss, or great deep, and is allied in orthography to *eigian*, force, or a forcing out, a producing; *eigiaw*, to bring forth, from *aig*, what brings forth, the female, the womb, the sea, a shoal of fishes, a flock or herd. Bochart cites many authorities to prove that the ancients understood the ocean to encompass the earth, and he supposes it to be derived from the Heb. Ch. and Syr. חוג, *hog*, to encompass, whence a circle. This is probably an error. The word seems to have for its origin greatness or extent.] 1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the sea, or great sea. Geographers divide the ocean into three great basins, viz., the Pacific ocean, the Atlantic ocean, and the Indian ocean. To these are sometimes added the Arctic or Northern ocean, and the Antarctic or Southern ocean. But the ocean is properly one mass or body of water, partially separated by the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa on one side, and by America on the other. Other smaller portions of the great connected body of water are called seas, and usually receive their names from the countries they border upon. The bed of the ocean appears to present the same irregularities as the surface of the land, being diversified by rocks, mountains, plains, and deep valleys. In some places it has been found impossible to reach the bottom. Scoresby, in 1819, sounded in the North Atlantic with a line of 7200 feet, and found no bottom. The level of the ocean, generally speaking, is everywhere the same, but the disturbing actions of the sun and moon and of the winds occasion slight inequalities. The colour of the ocean is a bluish green; the blue tint seems to be occasioned by the blue rays being reflected in the greatest quantity, owing to their superior refrangibility. The other colours are ascribed to the existence of animalcules, to marine vegetables, and other local causes. The saltness of the ocean is owing to a variety of saline substances which it holds in solution, of which the most abundant by far is common salt, constituting in general about two-thirds of the whole. The degree of saltness, however, differs in different localities. The peculiar bitter taste is supposed to arise from vegetable and animal matter held in a state of decomposition near the surface. The specific gravity varies from 1.0269 to 1.0285.—2. An immense expanse; as, the boundless *ocean* of eternity; *oceans* of duration and space.

OCEAN, *a.* (o'shun.) Pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the *ocean* wave; *ocean* stream.

OCEANIC, *a.* (osheau'ic.) Pertaining to the ocean; inhabiting the ocean.—*Oceanic delta*, a delta formed at the mouth of rivers where they enter the ocean, as distinguished from either lacustrine or mediterranean deltas.

O'CELLATED, *a* [L. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye.] 1. Resembling an eye.—2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.

O'CELOT, *n.* The French popular name of a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind. It is the



Ocelot Felis Pardalis.

Felis Pardalis of Linnæus, and it inhabits Mexico. It is likewise the French popular name of several other nearly allied species of Felis.

OCHLOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. οχλοκρατια: οχλος, the people or a multitude, and κρατεω, to govern.] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

OCHNA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of plants nearly allied to Rutaceæ, and remarkable for their fleshy carpels being elevated upon an enlarged succulent receptacle. They are shrubs inhabiting tropical India, Africa, and America. The leaves are evergreen, the flowers showy and yellow, with five or ten stamens, whose anthers open by pores at the point. Ochna, Gompha, and Walkeria are genera; they appear to possess tonic and astringent qualities.

OCH'RA, or **OK'RO,** *n.* A plant of the genus Hibiscus, the *H. esculentus*, the fruit of which is used as a vegetable in the West Indies, the United States, and in South America. The fruit when green contains a large proportion of mucilage, and is esteemed both when cooked as a vegetable, and as an addition to make soup viscid.

OCHRA'CEOUS, *a.* Having the colour of clay or yellow ochre.

O'CHRE, *n.* [Fr. *ocre*; L. *ochra*; Gr. ωχρα, from ωχρος, pale.] In *painting*, a colour prepared from a species of earth, also termed ochre, composed of fine, soft, smooth, and argillaceous particles slightly coherent, rough to the touch, and easily diffusible in water. Ochre is of various colours. Yellow is the one most prevalent, but there are red, green, blue, and black ochres. The colouring matter of ochre is almost always oxide of iron.

O'CHREA. *See* OCREA.

O'CHREOUS, *a.* Consisting of ochre; as, *ochreous* matter.—2 Resembling ochre; as, an *ochreous* colour.

O'CHREY,† *a.* Partaking of ochre.

O'CHROITE, *n.* A name given by Klaproth to an earth supposed to exist in the mineral since called *cerite*.

OCH'YMY, *n.* [corrupted from *alchymy*.] A mixed base metal.

O'CREA, *n.* [L. a boot.] A term used in descriptive botany to express those kinds of stipulæ which grow together by their back and front edges in such a way as to form a tube through which the stem passes, as in the Polygonaceæ or Buckwheats.



Colchicum autumnale. Ocrea.

OC'TACHORD, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds.

OC'TAGON, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and γωνια, angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure of eight sides and eight angles. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular octagon which may be inscribed in a circle.—2. In *fort.*, a place with eight bastions.

OCTAG'ONAL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OCTAHE'DRAL, or **OCTAE'DRAL,** *a.* [*See* OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight equal sides.

OCTAHE'DRITE, or **OCTAE'DRITE,** *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium.

OCTAHE'DRON, or **OCTAE'DRON,** *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and ἑδρα, a base.] In *geom.*, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies.

OCTAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant, having eight stamens, which are distinct from each other, and distinct from the pistil.

OCTAN'DRIA, *n* [L. *See* OCTANDER.] The name of the eighth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens. It contains four orders, monogynia, digynia, trigynia, and tetragynia.



Octander.
Indian Cress (Tropæolum majus).

OCTAN'DRIAN, } *a.* Having the cha-
OCTAN'DROUS, } racters of an octander.

OCTAN'GULAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *angular.*] Having eight angles.

OCTAN'GULARNESS, *n.* The quality of having eight angles.

OC'TANS, *n.* In *astr.*, Octans Hadleianus (Hadley's octant), a constellation of Lacaille, situated at the south pole, which it indicates.

OC'TANT, *n.* [L. *octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.] 1. The eighth part of a circle.—2. In *astr.*, that aspect of two planets in which they are distant from each other the eighth part of a circle or 45°.—3. The instrument commonly called a quadrant, which, when on Hadley's construction, is of the form of an *octant* or eighth part of a circle.

OCTA'NUS, *n.* In *med.*, a fever which returns every eighth day.

OC'TASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and στυλος, a column.] In *arch.*, a temple or other building having eight columns in front.

OC'TATEUCH, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and τευχος, a book or composition.] A name for the first eight books of the Old Testament. [*This is an improper word; there being no alliance in the first eight books, more than in the first ten or fifteen books.*]

OC'TAVE, *a.* [infra.] Denoting eight.

OC'TAVE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *octavus*, eighth.] 1. In *eccles. antiquities*, the eighth day after a festival.—2. Eight days together after a festival.—3. In *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. The octave is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semi-tones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale. The most simple perception that we can have of two sounds, is that of unisons; the vibrations there beginning and ending together. The next to this is the octave, where the more acute sound makes precisely two vibrations, while the grave or deeper makes one; consequently, the vibrations of the two meet at every single vibration of the more grave one. Hence, unison and octave pass almost for the same concord; hence, also, the ratio of the two sounds that form the octave is as 1 to 2. The octave may be doubled, tripled, and multiplied at pleasure, without changing its nature, but a double octave is less agreeable to the ear than a single one; a triple octave, still less agreeable than a double one, and so on.

OCTA'VO, *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth.] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a noun or an adjective, and is usually contracted 8vo. We say, an *octavo*, or an *octavo* volume. The true phrase is, a *book in octavo*. There are different sizes of octavo, arising from the different sizes of paper employed; as, *small* 8vo, *royal* 8vo, *imperial* 8vo.

OCTEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.] 1. Happening every eighth year.—2. Lasting eight years.

OC'TILE, *n.* The same as *octant*, supra.

OCTIL'LION, *n.* The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power.

OCTO'BER, *n.* [L. from *octo*, eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year which began in March.] The tenth month of the year in our calendar, which follows that of Numa and Julius Cæsar.—2. Ale brewed in October; hence good ale jocosely so called.

OCTODEC'IMAL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, have eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

OCTODEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed.] Having eight teeth.

OC'TOFID, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, to cleave.] In *bot.*, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx.

OCTOGENA'RIAN, *n.* A person eighty years of age.—2. An instrument of eight strings.

OC'TOGENARY, *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty.] Of eighty years of age.

OCTOLOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *locus*, place.] In *bot.*, having eight cells for seeds.

OC'TONARY, *a.* [L. *octonarius.*] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes.

OCTOPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and πεταλον, a petal.] Having eight petals or flower-leaves.

OC'TOPOD, *n.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and πους, foot.] An animal having eight feet or legs. The octopods form a tribe of dibranchiate cephalopods, including those which have only eight feet or cephalic tentacular appendages; also of a suborder of apterous insects including those which have eight feet, as the tracheary arachnidans.

OCTORA'DIATED, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *radius*, ray.] Having eight rays.

OCTOSPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. οκτω, eight, and σπερμα, seed.] Containing eight seeds.

OC'TOSTYLE. *See* OCTASTYLE.

OCTOSYL'LABLE, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

OCTOSYL'LABLE, *n.* A word of eight syllables.

OC'TUPLE, *a.* [L. *octuplus; octo*, eight, and *plico*, to fold.] Eight-fold.

OC'ULAR, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire*; L. *ocularius*, from *oculus*, eye.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; as, *ocular* proof; *ocular* demonstration or evidence.—*Ocular parallax in vision*; according to Sir D. Brewster, the measure of the deviation of the visible from the real direction of objects. Assuming that the cornea and bottom of the retina have the same centre of curvature, which is correct, the line of visible direction would coincide with the line of real direction, if there were no crystalline lens. Minute deviations, however, are caused by the refraction at the surfaces of the crystalline lens.

OC'ULARLY, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view.

OC'ULATE, *a.* [L. *oculatus.*] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye.

OC'ULIFORM, *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, and *forma*, form.] In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as, an *oculiform* pebble.

OC'ULIST, *n.* [from L. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.—*Oculi cancrorum*, crabs' eyes. [*See* CRAB.]

Oculus beli, a semi-pellucid gem, a variety of agate of a grayish white colour, variegated with yellow, and with a black central nucleus. Its variegations resemble the pupil and iris of the eye.

Oculus cati, cat's eye or asteria, a beautiful gem approaching the nature of the opal, having a bright colour which seems to be lodged deep in the stone, and which shifts as it is moved in various directions. It is larger than a pea, and generally of a semi-circular form, naturally smooth. It is found in the East and West Indies, and in Europe.

Oculus Christi, Austrian flea-bane, a species of Inula. It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, and bears yellow composite flowers. It is sometimes used as an astringent by continental physicians.

Oculus mundi, otherwise called hydrophane and lapis mutabilis, a precious stone of an opaque whitish brown colour, but becoming transparent by infusion in an aqueous fluid, and resuming its opacity when dry. It is found in beds over the opals in Hungary, Silesia, and Saxony, and over the chalcedonies and agates in Iceland.

O'CYMUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Didynamia, order gymnospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. These plants are remarkable for the fragrance of their leaves, which are used as an ingredient in savoury dishes. In English gardens they are known by the name of Basils, a corruption of Basilica, the name given to common basil (*O. basilicum*), by monkish writers upon plants, in allusion to its regal qualities. Of common basil there are many varieties which are used as condiments to season high dishes. *O. caryophyllatum*, or small basil, is employed as an infusion, and drunk like tea in catarrhal and uterine disorders. *O. febrifugum* is used as a febrifuge in Sierra Leone, and the leaves of *O. album* are considered stomachic by the natives of India, and their juice is prescribed in the catarrhs of children.

O'DALISK, or **ODALIS'QUE,** *n.* [Turk. *odah*, a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio, or a Turkish harem.

ODD, *a.* [Sw. *udda*, odd, and *udd*, *udde*, a point; Dan. *odd*, a point or tip. In W. *od* is notable, singular, and *odid*, a rarity. In Russ. *odin* or *odno* is one.] 1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; as, one, three, five, seven, &c.

> Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shak.*

Any number not divisible by 2 without remainder is, in *arith.*, called an *odd* number. The series of odd numbers is, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c., and the algebraic form by which they are expressed is $2n + 1$. 2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate, or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers or any number specified; as, the *odd* number; the *odd* man.

> Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge. *Burnet.*

3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange; as, an *odd* phenomenon. It sometimes implies dislike or contempt; as, an *odd* fellow.—4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account.

> There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

5. Uncommon; particular

> The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Sturmius. *Ascham.*

6. Uncommon; in appearance improper or not likely to answer the purpose. This is an *odd* way of doing things.—7. Separate from that which is regu-

larly occupied; remaining unemployed. I will take some *odd* time to do this business. He may do it at *odd* times.

ODD'FELL'OWS, *n. plur.* Persons affiliated to certain associations that originated, about the year 1820, with a few drinking clubs; but now *oddfellow* societies form parts of an important system, widely ramified in Great Britain and the United States, the politics of the latter being much under their influence. The *oddfellows* are in many respects similar to freemasons, as to initiatory rites, secret oaths, &c.; and hold frequent meetings, ostensibly for convivial and philanthropic purposes. Many of their associations are legalised as friendly societies; these, in Jan. 1846, had 251,727 enrolled members.

ODD'ITY, *n.* Singularity; strangeness; as, the *oddity* of dress, manners, or shape; *oddity* of appearance.—2. A singular person; *in colloquial language*. This man is an *oddity*.

ODD'-LOOKING, *a.* Having a singular look.

ODD'LY, *adv.* Not evenly. [*Lit. us.*] —2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; as, *oddly* dressed; *oddly* formed.

> A figure *oddly* turned. *Locke.*
>
> A black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

Oddly odd number. A number is said to be *oddly odd* when an odd number measures it by an odd number. Thus, 15 is a number oddly odd, because the odd number 3 measures it by the odd number 5.

ODD'NESS, *n.* The state of being not even.—2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident.

ODDS, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [It is used both in the singular and plural.] 1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favour of one and against another.

> Pre-eminent by so much *odds*. *Milton.*

In this example, *much* marks the singular number, and *many* cannot be used.

> Cromwell, with *odds* of number and of fate. *Waller.*
>
> All the *odds* between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*
>
> Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*
>
> There appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; superiority.—3. Quarrel; dispute; debate.—*It is odds*, more likely than the contrary.

> *It is odds* that he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

At odds, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.

> They set us all *at odds*. *Shak.*
>
> Or they must always be *at odds*. *Swift.*

ODE, *n.* [L. *ode*; Gr. ῳδη.] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem which expresses the feelings of the poet in moments of high excitement with the vividness which present emotion inspires. The ode is of the greater or less kind; the less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition. Pindar has left Olympic *odes*, Pythian *odes*, Nemean *odes*, and Isthmian *odes*. Horace and Anacreon are celebrated for their odes. In *English*, the best odes have perhaps been written by Dryden and Gray.

> The *ode* consists of unequal verses in stanzas or strophes. *Busby*

ODE'ON, *n.* [Gr. ῳδειον, from ῳδη, a song.] In *ancient arch.*, a kind of theatre in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes.

O'DERITE, *n.* The name given to a variety of black mica from Sweden.

O'DIBLE, *a.* Hateful; that may excite hatred.

O'DIN, or **WO'DEN**, *n.* In *myth.*, the principal deity of the ancient Scandinavians and northern Germans. Odin is represented by some as the god of war, the Mars of Scandinavian mythology. Among the *Anglo-Saxons* he was called Woden, and was worshipped as the god of merchants, corresponding to the Hermes of the Greeks. The fourth day of the week, Wednesday derived its name from this deity.

O'DIOUS, *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odi*, I hated, Eng. *hate*.] 1. Hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than *detestable* and *abominable*; as, an *odious* name; *odious* vice.

> All wickedness is *odious*. *Sprat.*

2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting; as, an *odious* sight; an *odious* smell.—3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to utter *odious* truth.—4. Exposed to hatred; hated.

> He rendered himself *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

O'DIOUSLY, *adv.* Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred.—2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

O'DIOUSNESS, *n.* Hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred; as, the *odiousness* of sin.—2. The state of being hated. [*Not usual.*]

O'DIUM, *n.* [L.] Hatred; dislike. This measure brought a general *odium* on his government.—2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

> She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

ODOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ὁδος, a way, and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance travelled over by a chaise, or other carriage; it is attached to the wheel, and by means of an index and dial plate shows the distance gone over.

ODOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or its measurement.

ODONTAL'GIC, *a.* [Gr. ὀδους, a tooth, and αλγος, pain.] Pertaining to the tooth-ache.

ODONTAL'GIC, *n.* A remedy for the tooth-ache.

ODONTAL'GY, or **ODONTAL'GIA**, *n.* Tooth-ache.

ODONTI'ASIS, *n.* [from Gr. ὀδοντιαω, to put forth the teeth.] Dentition, or the cutting of the teeth.

ODON'TOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. ὀδους, a tooth, and γραφη, description.] An instrument for proportioning and describing the teeth of wheels.

ODON'TOID, *a.* Tooth-like.

ODONTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὀδους, a tooth, and λογος, a discourse.] That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

O'DORAMENT, *n* [L. *odoramentum*.] A perfume; a strong scent.

O'DORATE, *a.* [L. *odoratus*.] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid, or fragrant.

O'DORATING, *a.* Diffusing odour or scent; fragrant.

ODORIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *odoriferus*; *odor* and *fero*, to bear.] 1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.—2. Bearing scent; as, *odoriferous* gales.

ODORIF'EROUSLY, *adv.* In the manner of producing odour.

ODORIF'EROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

OD'ORIN, or **OD'ORINE**, *n.* One of the products of the re-distillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone. It has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odour.

O'DOROUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.

O'DOROUSNESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

O'DOUR, *n.* [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume.

O'DOURLESS, *a.* Free from odour.

Œ, the Greek diphthong, has the sound of *e*, and in this work it is, with a few exceptions, omitted, and E substituted.

ŒCONOM'ICAL, ŒCON'OMY, ŒDEM'ATOUS, ŒSOPH'AGUS. *See* ECONOMICAL, ECONOMY, EDEMATOUS, ESOPHAGUS.

Œ'CUS, *n.* [L.] In *ancient arch.*, an apartment adjoining a dining-room; also, the banqueting-room of a Roman house.

ŒDE'MA, *n.* [Gr. οιδημα, a tumour.] In *med.*, a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting in the cellular membranes.

ŒILIAD, *n.* [Fr. *œillade*, from *œil*, the eye.] A glance; a wink. [*Not English nor used.*]

ŒNAN'THE, *n.* A poisonous genus of plants of the class Pentandria, order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The plants of this genus are herbaceous perennials, mostly natives of Europe, and grow in damp meadows or watery places. Several species inhabit Britain, where they are known by the common name of *dropwort*. The most important is *Œ. crocata*, an inhabitant of ditches, banks of rivers, and similar situations. It has been reckoned poisonous, but does not appear always to be so; at least experiments made with the roots of this plant found growing in the vicinity of Edinburgh, did not show any poisonous quality. The roots have been mistaken for parsneps. The tubers of *Œ. pimpinelloides* are wholesome articles of food.

ŒNAN'THIC ACID, *n.* An acid which occurs in most fermented liquors, especially in wine and corn spirit, combined with oxide of ethule. It is in the form of an oily liquid, and has neither taste nor smell. Of the salts of this acid only the œnanthate of oxide of ethule is well known. It is obtained by distilling wine or other fermented liquors, at the end of the distillation. It is a mobile, oily, colourless liquid, having a strong smell of wine.

Œ'NOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. οινος, wine, and μαντεια, divination.] A mode of divination among the Greeks, from the colour, sound, &c. of wine poured out in libations.

ŒNO'THERA, *n.* A genus of plants containing many species of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, found in various parts of the world. Class and order Octandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Onagraceæ. The species are

known by the common name of tree primrose. They are in general fine flower-border plants. The *Œ. biennis*, or common evening primrose, grows wild in Britain, the roots of which are esculent.

ŒNOTHIO'NIC ACID, *n.* Another name for sulphovinic acid.

O'ER, contracted from *Over*, *which see.*

ŒS'TRIDÆ, *n.* A family of dipterous insects of the section Athericera, distinguished by the proboscis being either in a rudimentary state or wanting. These insects have the appearance of large flies, with the body often very hairy, and ornamented with bands of various colours like humble bees, the wings are very strong and generally extended; the abdomen also is generally large. They deposit their eggs on the body of various herbivorous quadrupeds, and their larvæ are well known by the name of bots. Each species of *Œstrus* almost invariably confines its attacks to a certain species of quadruped. The *Œ. equi* deposits its eggs upon the skin of horses; the *Œ. bovis*, or gad-fly, upon that of oxen; and the *Œ. ovis* in the nostrils of sheep. [*See* BOTS.]

OF, *prep.* (ov.) [Sax. *of;* G. *ab;* Sw. Ice. Dan. and D. *af;* L. *ab*, but originally *af;* Gr. ἀπό. The primary sense is departing, issuing, or proceeding from; but this sense has been modified by usage.] From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing.

> I have received *of* the Lord that which also I delivered to you; 1 Cor. xi.
>
> For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts; Josh. xi.
>
> It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed; Lam. iii.
>
> The whole disposing thereof is *of* the Lord; Prov. xvi.
>
> Go, inquire *of* the Lord for me; 2 Chron. xxxiv.
>
> That holy thing that shall be born *of* thee; Luke i.

Hence *of* is the sign of the genitive case, the case that denotes production; as, the son *of* man, the son proceeding from man, produced from man. This is the primary sense, although we now say, produced *by* man. "Part *of* these were slain;" that is, a number separate, for *part* denotes a division; the sense then is, a number *from* or *out of* the whole were slain. So also, "some *of* these were slain;" that is, some *from* or *out of* the others. "I have known him *of* old, or *of* a child;" that is, *from* old times, *from* a child. "He is *of* the race of kings;" that is, descended *from* kings. "He is *of* noble blood or birth, or *of* ignoble origin." "No particle of matter, or no body can move *of* itself;" that is, by force or strength *proceeding from* itself, derived *from* itself. "The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute, or *of* wrongs done;" that is, *from* fame or wrongs, as the cause, and we may render it, *concerning, about, relating to.* "*Of* this little he had some to spare;" that is, some *from* the whole. It may be rendered *out of.* "*Of* all our heroes thou canst boast alone;" that is, thou alone *from* the number of heroes. This may be rendered *among.* "The best *of* men, the most renowned *of* all;" that is, the best *from* the number of men, the *most* renowned *from* the whole; denoting primarily separation, like *part.* "I was well entertained *of* the English Consul;" that is, entertained *from* the Consul; my entertainment was *from* the Consul. This use is obsolete, and we use *by* in lieu of it. "This does *of* right belong to us;" that is, *from* right, *de jure;* our title proceeds from right. "The chariot was all *of* cedar;" that is, made *from* cedar. So we say, made *of* gold, made *of* clay; an application corresponding with our modern use of *from;* manufactured *from* wool, or *from* raw materials. Hence we say, cloth consisting *of* wool. "This is a scheme *of* his own devising;" that is, *from* his own devising or device. "If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth;" that is, as *from* the ability, as the source of action. "*Of* happy, he is become miserable;" that is, *from* happy; *from* being happy, he has passed to being miserable. "*Of* necessity this must prove ruinous;" that is, *from* necessity, as the cause or source. "*Of* a hundred take fifty;" that is, *from* a hundred, or *out of* a hundred, *from* among a hundred. *Of* sometimes implies a part or share.

> It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*

From is then the primary sense of this preposition; a sense retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications; as, a man *of* genius, a man *of* courage, a man *of* rare endowments, a fossil *of* a red colour, or *of* a hexagonal figure. He lost all hope *of* relief. This is an affair *of* the cabinet. He is a man *of* decayed fortune. What is the price *of* corn? We say that *of*, in these and similar phrases, denotes property or possession, making *of* the sign of the genitive or possessive case. These applications, however, all proceeded from the same primary sense. That which proceeds from or is produced by a person, is naturally the property or possession of that person, as the son *of* John; and this idea of property in the course of time would pass to things not thus produced, but still bearing a relation to another thing. Thus we say, the father *of* a son, as well as the son *of* a father. In both senses, other languages also use the same word, as in the French *de, de la*, and Italian *di, dell. Of*, then, has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from* or *out of*, and a derivative sense denoting possession or property. —*Of late*, in late times; lately.—*Of old*, in former times; formerly.

OFF, *a.* (auf.) Most distant; as, the *off* horse in a team.

OFF, *adv.* (auf.) From, noting distance. The house is a mile *off.*—2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to take *off* the hat or cloak. So we say, to cut *off*, to pare *off*, to clip *off*, to peel *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*, to fly *off.*—3. From, noting separation; as, the match is *off.*—4. From, noting departure, abatement, remission or a leaving. The fever goes *off;* the pain goes *off.*—5. In *painting*, it denotes projection or relief.

> This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shak.*

6. From; away; not toward; as, to look *off;* opposed to *on* or *toward.*—7. On the opposite side of a question.

> The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderson.*

Off hand, without study or preparation. She plays a tune *off hand.* He speaks fluently *off hand.*—*Off and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.—*To be off*, in *colloquial language*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.—*To come off*, to escape, or to fare in the event.—*To get off*, to alight; to come down.—2. To make escape.—*To go off*, to depart; to desert.—2. To take fire; to be discharged; as a gun.—*To take off*, to take away.—2. To mimic, or ridicule peculiarities.—*Well off, ill off, badly off*, having good or ill success.—2. To be well, or ill, from or in regard to circumstances.—3. In *marine language*, abreast of or near; as, we were *off* Cape Finisterre. When a ship, beating to windward, approaches the shore by one board, and, by the other, sails out to leeward, she is said to stand *off and on.*—*Nothing off!* the order to the helmsman not to suffer the ship to bear away, or fall off from the wind.

OFF, *prep.* Not on; as, to be *off* one's legs. He was not *off* the bed the whole day.—2.† Distant from; as, about two miles *off* this town. *Off* may be regarded as an adjective in such phrases, as, *the off side* of a horse, that is, the right side in distinction from the *near* side. [*See* NEAR.]

OFF, as an exclamation, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence, and is equivalent to away! begone!

OF'FAL, *n.* [D. *afval; af* and *vallen*, to fall; G. *abfall; off* and *fall.*] 1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected.—2. Carrion; coarse meat.—3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts.—4. Any thing of no value; rubbish.

OFFENCE, *n.* (offens'.) [L. *offensus, offensa;* Fr. *offense.*] 1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of *offense.* He took *offence.*—2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of *offence* to both the houses of Israel; Ps. viii.—3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.

> Christ was delivered for our *offences*, and raised again for our justification; Rom. iv

In *law*, the word *offence* signifies an injury inflicted either against the public peace, in the person and property of an individual; against the laws of religion or decency, or against those laws of constitution and state recognised and allowed for the preservation of society. Those acts which involve wrongs against individuals in respect of their property or persons, may be termed *offences* against property, and *offences* against the person. These wrongs or offences may be also termed *private*, to distinguish them from injuries of a more public nature, and which peculiarly and directly affect the peace and welfare of the community at large. In a strict legal sense and understanding, the word *offence* signifies a mere breach of a penal statute, *not indictable*, but by which a forfeiture accrues to some one, which may be summarily inflicted by one or two magistrates, and is below a misdemeanour. The term, however, according to its generally received interpretation, includes all those injuries above stated.

A *capital offence* is one punishable with death.—4. An injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories. *Dryden.*

5. Attack; assault; as, a weapon of *offence.*—6. Impediment; Matt. xvi.

OFFENCEFUL,† *a.* (offens'ful.) Giving displeasure; injurious.

OFFENCELESS, *a.* (offens'less.) Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive.

OFFEND', *v. t.* [L. *offendo; ob* and *fendo,* [†] to strike, hit, meet, or thrust against. We use the simple verb in *fend,* to *fend off,* to *fence.*] 1.† To attack; to assail.—2. To displease; to make angry; to affront. It expresses rather less than *make angry,* and without any modifying word, it is nearly synonymous with *displease.* We are *offended* by rudeness, incivility, and harsh language. Children *offend* their parents by disobedience, and parents *offend* their children by unreasonable austerity or restraint.

The emperor was grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles.*

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city; Prov. xviii.

3. To shock; to wound; as, to *offend* the conscience.—4. To pain; to annoy; to injure; as, a strong light *offends* weak eyes.—5. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend* the laws. But we generally use the intransitive verb in this sense, with *against;* to *offend against* the law.—6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble.

Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them; Ps cxix.

7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty.

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out —if thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off; Matt. v.

OFFEND', *v. i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime.

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, is guilty of all; James ii.

In many things we all *offend;* James iii.

2. To cause dislike or anger.

I shall *offend,* either to detain or to give it. *Shak.*

But this phrase is really elliptical, some person being understood.—3. To be scandalized; to be stumbled.

If meat make my brother to *offend* —; 1 Cor. viii.

To offend against, to act injuriously or unjustly.

Nor yet *against* Cæsar have I *offended* any thing at all; Acts xxv.

2. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend against* the laws of society, the laws of God, or the rules of civility or propriety.

We have *offended against* the Lord already; 2 Chron. xxviii.

OFFEND'ED, *pp.* Displeased.

OFFEND'ER, *n.* One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury. The man who robs, steals, or commits an assault, is an *offender.*

OFFEND'ING, *ppr.* Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OFFEND'RESS,† *n.* A female that offends.

OFFENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *offensif;* It. *offensivo;* Sp. *ofensivo.*] 1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing. All sin is *offensive* to God. Rude behaviour is *offensive* to men. Good breeding forbids us to use *offensive* words.—2. Disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; as, an *offensive* taste or smell; an *offensive* sight. Discordant sounds are *offensive* to the ear.—3. Injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon.*

4. Assailant; used in attack; opposed to *defensive;* as, an *offensive* weapon or engine.—5. Assailant; invading; making the first attack; opposed to *defensive;* as, an *offensive* war. A *league offensive and defensive,* is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.

OFFENS'IVE, *n.* The part of attacking; as, to act on the *offensive.*

OFFENS'IVELY, *adv.* In a manner to give displeasure; as, language *offensively* harsh or sarcastic.—2. Injuriously; mischievously.—3. By way of invasion or first attack. The enemy was not in a condition to act *offensively.* —4. Unpleasantly to the senses.

OFFENS'IVENESS, *n.* The quality that offends or displeases; as, the *offensiveness* of rude language or behaviour.—2. Injuriousness; mischief.—3. Cause of disgust; the quality that gives pain to the senses, or unpleasant sensations; as, the *offensiveness* of smell or taste.

OF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *offero; ob* and *fero,* to bring.] 1 Literally, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection; to exhibit something that may be taken or received or not. He *offered* me a sum of money. He *offered* me his umbrella to defend me from the rain.

The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal to.

I *offer* thee three things; 2 Sam. xxiv.

3. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; often with *up.*

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock as a sin-offering for atonement; Exod. xxix.

The one lamb shalt thou *offer* in the morning; Ibid.

A holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices; 1 Pet. ii.

4. To present in prayer or devotion.

Offer to God thanksgiving; Ps. l.

5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages; as, to *offer* ten pounds for a ring; to *offer* thirty pounds a year for a labourer; to *offer* a salary.—6. To present to the view or to the mind; as, ideas which sense or reflection *offers* to the mind.—*To offer violence,* to assault; to attack or commence attack.

OF'FER, *v. i.* To present itself; to be at hand.

Th' occasion *offers,* and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. He *offered* to accompany his brother.—3. To make an attempt

We came close to the shore and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

Formerly with *at.*

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master.† *Bacon.*

OF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *offre.*] 1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. The prince made liberal *offers,* but they were rejected.

When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer.* *Shak.*

3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. By an *offer* we manifest a desire to buy. When the seller declines accepting, he manifests that he thinks the *offer* not sufficient.—*Promise and offer,* in *Scots law.* [*See* PROMISE.]—4. Attempt; endeavour; essay.

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *South.*

OF'FERABLE, *a.* That may be offered

OF'FERED, *pp.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.

OF'FERER, *n.* One that offers; one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

OF'FERING, *ppr.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.

OF'FERING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn, or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favours, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; an oblation. In the Mosaic economy there were burnt-*offerings,* sin-*offerings,* peace-*offerings,* trespass-*offerings,* thank-*offerings,* wave-*offerings,* and wood-*offerings.* Pagan nations also present *offerings* to their deities. Christ by the *offering* of himself has superseded the use of all other *offerings,* having made atonement for all men.

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed; Isa. liii.

In a *modern sense, offerings* are church dues, payable by custom. In the Church of England they are reckoned among parson's tithes, payable by custom to the parson or vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at sacraments, marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, &c., or at constant times, as at Easter or Christmas. The law enforces the payment of these according to the custom of the place where they become due, but it seems that only one shilling need be given, or less according to the state in life of the parishioner.

OF'FERTORY, *n.* [Fr. *offertoire.*] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Offertory was properly an anthem chanted or a voluntary played on the organ during the offering and a part of the mass, in the Catholic church; but since the Reformation it denotes certain sentences in the communion-office of the Church of England, read while the alms are collecting.—*Offertory basin,* a large dish of silver, gold, or other metal used for receiving offerings made at the time of celebrating the eucharist.—3. Anciently, the linen on which the offering was laid.

OF'FERTURE,† *n.* Offer; proposal.

OFF'-HAND, *adv.* [*off* and *hand.*] Readily; with ease, without hesitation or previous practice.

OF'FICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *officium; ob* and *facio,* to make or do.] 1. A particular duty, charge, or trust conferred by public authority and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it;

a dignity attended with a public function. Thus we speak of the *office* of secretary of state, of treasurer, of a judge, of a sheriff, of a justice of the peace, &c. An *office* has also been defined to be "that function by virtue whereof a person has some employment in the affairs of another," or "an *office* is a right to exercise any public or private employment, and to take the fees and emoluments thereunto belonging." *Offices* are civil, judicial, ministerial, executive, legislative, political, municipal, diplomatic, military, ecclesiastical, &c. The law prohibits the sale and brokerage of all offices in the gift of the crown, or of any office appointed by the crown, and particularly of those offices connected with the administration of justice; and the buying, selling, or the bargaining or soliciting for such offices by means of money, is declared to be a misdemeanour.—2. A duty, charge, or trust of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as, the *office* of priest, in the Old Testament; and that of the apostles, in the New Testament.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify my *office*; Rom. xi.

3. Duty or employment of a private nature; as, the *office* of a midwife; Exod. i.—4. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform; answering to *duty* in intelligent beings. We enjoy health when the several organs of the body perform their respective *offices*.

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Newton.*

5. Business; function; particular employment.

Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; usually in a good sense; as, kind *offices*; *offices* of pity; pious *offices*.—7. Act of worship.—8. Formulary of devotion.

The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for children if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Taylor.*

9. A house or apartment appointed for officers, agents, clerks, lawyers, &c., to attend in, in order to transact business, or to discharge their respective duties and employments; as, the register's *office*; a lawyer's *office*.—10. In *arch.*, the apartments wherein the domestics discharge the several duties attached to a house, as kitchens, pantries, brewhouses, and the like. The word is used also for the buildings pertaining to a farm, as barns, stables, cowhouses, &c.—11. In the *canon law*, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it.—12. The person or persons intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.

This *office* (of quarter-master-general) not to have the disposal of public money, except small occasional sums. *Marshall.*

Holy office. [*See* INQUISITION.]—*Office found*, in *English law*, an inquiry executed by some officers of the crown, when certain events have occurred, in consequence of which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property. Such are the finding of treasure under certain circumstances, the intestacy of a bastard, &c.

OF'FICE,† *v. t.* To perform; to do; to discharge.

OF'FICER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to fill a public situation, or to perform any public duty. *Officers* are civil, military, or ecclesiastical. There are great *officers* of state, and subordinate *officers*. The great *officers* of state or of the crown are, the lord high-steward, the lord high-chancellor, the lord high-treasurer, the lord president of the council, the lord privy-seal, the lord chamberlain, the lord high-constable, and the earl marshal. In *the army, general officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces composed of several regiments; as, the general, lieutenant-general, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-officers*, those who belong to the general staff; as the quarter-master-general, adjutant-general, aides-de-camp, &c. *Commissioned officers*, those appointed by a commission from the crown, from the general to the cornet inclusive. *Brevet officers*, those who hold a rank without pay, or take rank according to the commission which they hold from the sovereign. *Subaltern officers*, all officers under the rank of captain. *Non-commissioned officers*, those who are appointed by the commanding officers of the regiments; as serjeant-majors, quarter-master serjeants, serjeants, corporals, and drum and fife-majors. In *the navy*, officers are distinguished into *commissioned officers*, who hold their commissions from the lords of the admiralty; *flag officers*, admirals who hoist flags at the mast-head; *petty-officers*, who are appointed by the captains.—2. A person authorized to take into legal custody; to apprehend criminals and offenders; to execute the orders of a court, &c.

OF'FICER, *v. t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

Count Pulaski raised a legionary corps, which he *officered* principally with foreigners. *Marshall.*

OF'FICERED, *pp.* Furnished with officers.

OFFI''CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *officiel*; from *office*.] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. The secretary is engaged in *official* duties.—2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as, an *official* statement or report. We have *official* intelligence of the battle. In some cases the Latin phrase *ex-officio* is used to express this meaning; as, an *ex-officio* information, that is, an information by virtue of the office which the informer holds.—3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.

The stomach and other parts *official* to nutrition. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

OFFI''CIAL, *n.* One invested with an office.—2. In *eccles. affairs*, a judge, &c appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.

OFFI''CIALLY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as, accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered; letters *officially* communicated; persons *officially* notified.

OFFI''CIALTY, *n.* The charge or office of an official.

OFFI''CIATE, *v. i.* To act as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. At this court the chief justice *officiated*.

The bishops and priests *officiate* at the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

OFFI''CIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.

The stars *officiate* light. [*Improper.*] *Milton.*

OFFI''CIATED, *pp.* Given in consequence of office.—2. Performed the duties of an office or the office of another.

OFFI''CIATING, *ppr.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OFFIC'INAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop or belonging to it.—2. In *phar.*, an appellation given to such medicines, whether simple or compound, as are directed by the colleges of physicians to be constantly kept in the apothecaries' shops.

OFFIC'INAL, *n.* A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop.

OFFI''CIOUS, *a.* [L. *officiosus*.] 1. Kind; obliging; doing kind offices.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious. *Milton.*

2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shak.*

3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

OFFI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* Kindly; with solicitous care.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurs'd. *Dryden.*

2. With importunate or excessive forwardness.

Flattering crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, a happy year. *Dryden.*

3. In a busy meddling manner.

OFFI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* Eagerness to serve; usually, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness, interposing in affairs without being desired, or with a disposition to meddle with the concerns of others.—2.† Service.

OFF'ING, *n.* [from *off*.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot. We saw a ship in the *offing*. When a ship is seen from the shore sailing out to seaward, she is said to stand for the *offing*; and when a ship keeps at a distance from the shore, she is said to keep her *offing*. We say, a strange sail was seen in the *offing*.

OFF'SCOURING, *n.* [*off* and *scour*.] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised; Lam. iii.; 1 Cor. iv.

OFF'SCUM, *a.* Vile. As a noun, refuse; that which is vile and despicable.

OFF'SET, *n.* [*off* and *set*.] 1. In *surveying*, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure, for the more accurate determination of the area of fields, &c., having irregular boundaries.—*Offset-staff*, a staff or rod for measuring offsets. It is commonly made of wood, ten links in length, divided and numbered from one end to the other.—2. In *accounts*, a sum, account, or value *set off* against another sum or account, as an equivalent. [This is also written *set-off*.]—3. In *gardening*, young radical bulbs, or shoots, which, being carefully separated

from the parent roots, and planted in a proper soil, serve to propagate the species.—4. In *arch.*, a horizontal break in a wall at a diminution of its thickness. [*See* SET-OFF.]

OFF'SET, *v. t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.

OFF'SHOOT, *n.* An offset of a plant; by extension applied to anything arising from or growing out of another.

OFF'SPRING, *n.* [*off* and *spring.*] A child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock; Acts xvii.; Rev. xxii.—2. Propagation; generation.—3. Production of any kind.

OF'FUSCATE,' OFFUSCA'TION, *See* OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.

OFF'WARD, *adv.* [*off* and *ward.*] Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *adv.* [Sax *oft;* Dan. *ofte.*] Often; frequently; not rarely. It was formerly used in prose and may be so used still; but is more generally used in poetry.

> *Oft* she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

OFTEN, *adv.* (of'n.) comp. *oftener;* superl. *oftenest.* [Sax. *oft;* Goth. *ufta.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

OFTEN, *a.* (of'n.) Frequent. [*Improper.*]

OFT'EN-COMER, *n.* One who comes frequently.

OFTENNESS,† *n.* (of'nness.) Frequency.

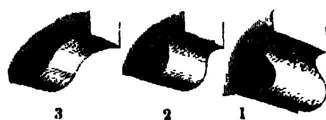
OFTENTIMES, *adv.* (of'ntimes.) [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; often; many times.

OFT'TIMES, *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often.

OG. *See* OGEE.

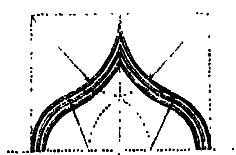
OGDOAS'TICH, *n.* [Gr. ογδοος, eighth, and στιχος a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [*Little used.*]

OGEE', *n.* [Fr. *ogive, augive.*] 1. In *arch.*, a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow. It is the same as *cyma reversa.* In *Gothic arch.*, the ogee moulding assumed different forms at different



Ogee Mouldings.

periods. Fig. 1. is early English; 2. is Decorated; 3. is late Perpendicular.—*Ogee arch,* in *Gothic arch.*, is an arch with a double curve, the one concave



Ogee Arch.

and the other convex. Ogee is frequently expressed by the two capitals O G.—2. In *gunnery,* an ornamental moulding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers.

OGGANI''TION,† *n.* [L. *obgannio, oggannio,* to growl.] The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling.

O'GHAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher, practised by the Irish.

OGIVE, *n.* (o'jiv.) [Fr.] In *arch.*, a term used by French architects to denote the Gothic vault with its ribs and cross-springers, &c. The middle where the ogives cross each other, is called the key. The members or mouldings of the ogives are called nerves, branches, or reins, and the arches which separate the ogives, double arches.

O'GLE, *v. t.* [from D. *oog,* the eye, Sax. *eag,* L. *oculus.* *See* EYE.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

> And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

O'GLE, *n.* A side glance or look.

O'GLER, *n.* One that ogles.

O'GLING, *ppr.* Viewing with side glances.

O'GLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

OGLIO, now written *Olio,—which see.*

O'GRE, *n.* [Fr. *ogre.*] An imaginary monster of the East. The nursery tales of England abound with these fabulous monsters. They are usually represented as cannibals, of malignant dispositions, and as endowed with gigantic height and power. The term *ogre* is supposed to be derived from the *Ogurs,* or *Onogurs,* a desperate and savage Asiatic horde, which overran part of Europe about the middle of the fifth century.

O'GRESS, *n.* A female ogre.

O'GRESS, *n.* In *her.*, a cannon-ball or pellet of a black colour.

OGYG'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Ogyges, the most ancient monarch in Greece, and to a great deluge in Attica, in his days.—2. Of great and dark antiquity.

OGYG'IAN DELUGE, *n.* The name given to a great inundation mentioned in fabulous history, supposed to have taken place in the reign of Ogyges of Attica, who died 1764 years before Christ.

OH, *exclam.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety. [*See* O.]

OIL, *n.* [Sax. *æl.* It seems to be named from its inflammability, for *ælan* is to kindle, and to oil; hence *anælan,* to *anneal; æled,* fire; Dan. *ild,* whence the name of *Hildebrand,* Dan. *Ildebrand,* fire-brand; G. *oel;* Fr. *huile;* L. *oleum;* Gr. ελαιον; W. *olew;* Ir. *ola.*] An unctuous inflammable substance, derived from various substances, both animal and vegetable. The distinctive characters of oil are, inflammability, insolubility in water, and fluidity, at least in a moderate temperature. Oils are divided into two kinds, the *fixed* or *fat oils,* and the *volatile* or *essential oils;* the former require a high temperature to raise them to a state of vapour, but the volatile oils are volatilized at the temperature of boiling water. When exposed to the action of the air, the oils by degrees lose their liquidity, thicken, and occasionally become hard. Such as become indurated so as not to stain paper when applied to it, are called *drying oils;* as linseed oil, poppy-seed oil, nut oil, &c. Such as do not harden in this way are called *unctuous oils;* as olive oil, almond oil, rape-seed oil, &c. The fixed or fat oils are either of vegetable or animal origin; they are compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Whale oil and spermaceti oil are examples of animal fixed oils. Vegetable fixed oils abound in the fruit and seed of certain plants, and are generally obtained from these by expression; they are lighter than water, unctuous and insipid, or nearly so; they all consist of two proximate principles, *stearine* and *elaine.* They are sources of artificial light, and when acted on by alkali form soaps. *Volatile oils* are generally obtained by distilling the vegetables which afford them with water; they are acrid, caustic, aromatic, and limpid; they are mostly soluble in alcohol, forming essences. A few of them, such as oil of turpentine, of lemon peel, of capivi balsam, &c., are hydrocarbons; the greater number, however, contain oxygen as one of their ultimate elements. They are chiefly used in medicine and perfumery; and a few of them are extensively employed in the arts as vehicles for colours, and in the manufacture of varnishes, especially oil of turpentine. Some oils are produced by heat from animal, mineral, and other substances; such as Dippel's oil, naphtha oil of amber, &c.; others, again, are produced by chemical action, as *oil of wine,* or ethereal oil; oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. [*See* FAT.]

OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil.

OIL'-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.

OIL'-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors.

OIL'-COLOUR, *n.* A colour made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

OIL'-CUP, *n.* In *machines,* a cup-formed termination of the stuffing box, through which any rod, as a piston rod, works, to contain oil to lubricate it.

OIL'ED, *pp.* Smeared or anointed with oil.

OIL'ER,† *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL'-GASES, *n.* The inflammable gases and vapours (chiefly *hydrocarbons*) which are obtained by passing fixed oils through red-hot tubes, and which may be used as *coal gas,* for the purposes of illumination.

OIL'INESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil.

OIL'ING, *ppr.* Smearing or anointing with oil.

OILLET'S, OILLETT'ES, or **OYL'ETS,** *n.* [from Fr. *œil,* an eye.] Eyelet-holes. Small openings in the walls of fortified buildings of the middle ages, through which missiles were discharged against assailants.

OIL'MAN, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL'MILL, *n.* A mill for expressing vegetable oils.

OIL'-NUT, *n.* The butternut of North America. [*See* BUTTERNUT.] The same name is given to a plant of the genus Hamiltonia, the *H. oleifera* of Willdenow, belonging to the nat. order Santalaceæ.

OIL'-NUT, OIL'-TREE, } *n.* A plant, a species of Ricinus, the *R. communis,* or the Palma Christi, from which is procured castor oil. [*See* CASTOR OIL.]

OIL OF BRICKS, *n.* A term applied by the old chemists to the empyreumatic oil, obtained by subjecting a brick soaked in oil to the process of distillation at a high temperature.

OIL OF VITRIOL, *n.* The old name of concentrated sulphuric acid.

OIL'-PAINTING, *n.* The art of painting with oil colours, which are the kind most commonly used for large pictures. This art has the pre-eminence above all other kinds of painting on account of its liveliness, strength, agreeableness, and natural appearance; on account of the variety and mixture of tints; in short, on account of the charm of the colouring. The various colours chiefly used in oil painting are, white lead, Cremnitz white, chrome, king's yellow, Naples yellow, patent yellow, the ochres, Dutch pink, terra da Sienna, yellow lake, vermilion, red lead, Indian and Venetian red, the several sorts of lake, brown, pink, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt amber, ultramarine, Prussian and Antwerp blue, ivory black, blue black, asphaltum. The principal oils are those extracted from the poppy, nut, and linseed, the latter being used for the ground work. Oil paintings are made upon wood, copper, and other metals; also upon walls and thick silk, but now most commonly upon canvas, stretched upon a frame, and done over with glue or gold for a ground, and by some with white water colours.

OIL'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OIL'Y, *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; as, *oily* matter or substance.—2. Resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance.—3. Fatty; greasy.

OIL'Y-GRAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Sesamum, the *Sesamum orientale* of Linn. Its seeds contain an abundance of fixed oil, which is expressed in Egypt in great quantities.

OIL'Y-PALM, or **OIL'-PALM,** *n.* A tree of the genus Elæis, the *E. guineensis*, whose fruit yields an oil. [*See* ELÆIS.]

OINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre, oint.* The French *oindre* is formed from the L. *ungo*, like *joindre* from *jungo.*] To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.

> They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil. *Dryden.*

OINT'ED, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.

OINT'ING, *ppr.* Anointing.

OINT'MENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.

OIS'ANITE, *n.* Pyramidical ore of titanium.

OKE, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight.

O'KER. *See* OCHRE.

ŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *eald*; G. *alt*; Dan. *ælde*; Scot. *eild*, old age.] 1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather toward the end of life, or toward the end of the ordinary term of living; applied to animals or plants; as, an *old* man; an *old* age; an *old* camel or horse; an *old* tree. This adjective is placed after the noun that designates the time lived.

> Abraham was seventy-five years *old* when he departed from Haran; Gen. xii.

2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time; as, an *old* garment; an *old* house.—3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago; as, an *old* acquaintance.—4. Having been long made; not new or fresh; as, *old* wine.—5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop; as, *old* wheat; *old* hay.—6. Ancient; that existed in former ages; as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans.—7. Of any duration whatever; as, a year *old*; seven years *old*. How *old* art thou?—8. Subsisting before something else. He built a new house on the site of the *old* one. The *old* law is repealed by the new.—9. Long practised. He is grown *old* in vice. He is an *old* offender.—10. That has been long cultivated; as, *old* land.—11. More than enough; great.

> If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have *old* turning of the key. *Shak.*

12. In *vulgar language*, crafty; cunning.—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient time; as, in days *of old*. We apply *old* chiefly to things subject to decay. We never say, the *old* sun, or an *old* mountain.

ŌLDEN, *a.* Old; ancient; as, the *olden* time.

ŌLDER PLIOCENE, *n.* In *geol.*, one of the four periods into which Lyell has divided the tertiary epoch. [*See* EOCENE, MIOCENE, and PLIOCENE.]

ŌLD-FASH'IONED, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as, an *old-fashioned* dress.

> *Old-fashioned* men of wit. *Addison.*

ŌLD-GEN'TLEMANLY, *adv.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one.

ŌLDISH, *a.* Somewhat old.

ŌLDNESS, *n.* Old age; an advanced state of life or existence; as, the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant, or a tree.—2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance; as, the *oldness* of a building or a garment.—3. Antiquity; as, the *oldness* of monuments.

ŌLD RED SANDSTONE, *n.* In *geol.*, the lowest member of the carboniferous group of strata, extensively developed in the counties of Shropshire and Herefordshire, in England; Brecknockshire, in Wales; and Dumfriesshire and Forfarshire, in Scotland. It lies between the carboniferous series and the silurian rocks. It consists of many varieties and alternations of silicious sandstones, and conglomerates of various colours, red predominating. According to Bakewell, the old red sandstone is a graywacke coloured red by the accidental admixture of oxide of iron.

ŌLD STYLE. *See* STYLE.

ŌLD TESTAMENT. *See* TESTAMENT.

ŌLD-WIFE, *n.* A contemptuous name for an old prating woman; 1 Tim. iv.—2. A fish of the genus Labrus, and another of the genus Balistes.

O'LEA, *n.* The systematic name of the olive, a genus of plants of the class Diandria, order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Oleaceæ. [*See* OLIVE.]

OLEA'CEÆ, *n.* [from *olea*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of monopetalous exogenous plants allied to Jasminaceæ, and chiefly inhabiting temperate climates. The species of the order best known in this country are, the olive, or *Olea europæa*; the lilac, or *Syringa vulgaris*; the evergreen phillyrea of many forms; the privet, or *Ligustrum*; the fringe-tree, or *Chionanthus*; and the ash, or *Ornus*. The flowers are frequently slightly fragrant. The bark of the olive, but especially of the ash, is very bitter and astringent, and highly celebrated as a febrifuge. The purgative called manna is a concrete discharge from the bark of several species of ash, especially from *Fraxinus rotundifolia*. The young fruits of the lilac form an infusion scarcely inferior to gentian.

OLEAG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

OLEAG'INOUSNESS, *n.* Oiliness.

OLEAN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nerium, the *N. oleander*, known also by the name of the rose bay or South sea rose; a beautiful shrub with flowers in clusters, of a fine colour, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the root, is medicinal and poisonous.

OLEAS'TER, *n.* [L. from *olea*, the olive tree.] Wild olive, an old name for Elæagnus, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Elæagnaceæ,—*which see.* The species have a resemblance to the olive, hence the name. *E. angustifolia* is a low tree with yellow flowers, which emit a strong scent, especially at night. *E. orientalis* yields a large fruit, used in Persia as an article of dessert, under the name of *zinzeyd*. *E. arborea* and *conferta* also yield fruits which are eaten in Nepal.

O'LEATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base; as, *oleate* of potash; *oleate* of soda, &c.

OLECRA'NON, *n.* [Gr. ὠλένη, the ulna, and κρανον, the head.] In *anat.*, the head of the ulna, a process of one of the bones of the fore-arm, forming part of the elbow-joint.

OLEFI'ANT, *a.* [L. *oleo*, *olfacio.*] Olefiant gas is a compound of two equivalents of carbon, and two of hydrogen, and is obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol. It was discovered in 1796. It is colourless, tasteless, and combustible. It is a hyduret of acetule.—*Olefiant gas* is so called from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil, which is a hydrochlorate of chloride of acetule, or the oil of the Dutch chemists. It has an aromatic odour not unlike that of oil of caraways.

O'LEIC ACID, *n.* An acid resulting from the action of linseed and some other oils upon potash, and during the formation of soap. It is an oily liquid, having a slight smell and a pungent taste. It is composed of 70 atoms of carbon, 117 of hydrogen, and 5 of oxygen. Combined with oxide of glycerule it forms the principal ingredient of the fixed oils, except the drying oils. Of all the oily acids it is the most easily decomposed. It enters largely into the composition of soaps, forming with potash soft soap, and with soda hard soap.

O'LEINE, or **ELAINE,** *n.* The thin oily part of oils and fats, naturally associated in them with glycerine, margarine, and stearine. [*See* these terms.]

OLEOM'ETER, *n.* [*oleum* and μετρον.] An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil. This term should have been Eleometer, from Gr. ἐλαιον, oil, &c.

O'LEON, *n.* A product obtained by distilling oleic acid mixed with lime.

O'LEO-PHOSPHOR'IC ACID, *n.* According to Frémy, an oily acid contained in the brain, and combined with cerebric acid. It is a compound of oleine and phosphoric acid.

OLEORES'IN, *n.* A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.

OLEOSAC'CHARUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar. More properly, *Eleo-saccharum.*

O'LEOSE, } *a.* [L. *oleosus.*] Oily. [*Lit.*
O'LEOUS, } *us.*]

OLERA'CEÆ, *n.* [L. *olus*, a pot-herb.] In *bot.*, the name of the twelfth order in Linnæus's natural orders, and the fifty-third in his fragments of a natural method, containing pot-herbs, as spinach, thyme, mint, beet, &c.

OLERA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, from *olus, oleris*, pot-herbs.] Pertaining to pot-herbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery.

OL'ERON, *n.* The *laws of Oleron* are those of Richard I. of England, relative to maritime affairs so called because they were, according to tradition, made by him when he was at *Oleron*, an island of France. These laws are recorded in the black book of the admiralty, and are accounted the best digest of sea-laws in the world.

O'LEUM, *n.* The Latin word for oil.

OLFACT', *v. t.* [L. *olfacto, olfacio; oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make.] To smell; used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized.

OLFACT'ORY, *a.* [L. *olfacio*, supra.] Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as, *olfactory* nerves, which are the first pair of nerves They arise from the part of the brain called *corpora striata*, and, perforating the ethmoid bone, are distributed over the mucous membrane of the nose.

OL'IBAN, OLIB'ANUM, *n.* [Ar. *lubanon*; with the adjective *al*, the, corrupted into *ol.* The word signifies then frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.] A gum resin, the product of Boswellia serrata. [*See* FRANKINCENSE.]

OL'ID, } *a.* [L. *olidus*, from *oleo*,
OL'IDOUS, } to smell; having a strong disagreeable smell. [*Lit. us.*]

OLIGARCH'AL, } *a.* [*See* OLI-
OLIGARCH'ICAL, } GARCHY.] Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

OL'IGARCHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχια: ὀλιγος, few, and αρχη, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy.

OL'IGIST, } *a.* [Gr. ὀλιγιστος, least.]
OLIGIST'IC, } Oligist iron, so called, is a crystallized oxide of iron.

O'LIO, *n.* [It. from Sp. *olla*; Port. *olha*, a dish of meat boiled or stewed; L. *olla*, a pot.] 1. A mixture; a medley. —2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces; *chiefly applied to musical collections.*

OL'ITORY, *a.* [L. *olitor*, a gardener. from *olus*, pot-herbs.] Belonging to a kitchen garden; as, *olitory* seeds. It may perhaps be used as a noun.

OLIVA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *oliva*, olive.] Of the colour of the olive; having the qualities of olives.

OLIVAS'TER, *a.* [Fr. *olivâtre*, from L. *oliva*, olive.] Of the colour of the olive; tawny.

OL'IVE, *n.* [L. *oliva*, from *olea*, an olive tree; Fr. *olive*; Gr. ἐλαια. *See* OIL.] The English name of a genus of plants, Olea,—*which see.* There are several species of olive, but the most important is the common olive, *O. europæa.* It is a low branching evergreen tree, in height from 20 to 30 feet, with stiff narrow dark green or bluish leaves. The flowers are produced in small axillary bunches from wood of the former year, and appear in June, July, and August. The fruit is a berried drupe, of an oblong spheroidal form, the fleshy part hard and thick, at first of a yellowish green colour,



Olive (Olea Europæa).

but becoming black when ripe. It is bitter and nauseous, but replete with a bland oil. The olive flourishes only in warm and comparatively dry parts of the world, as the south of France and Spain; in Italy, Greece, Syria, and the north of Africa. In its wild state it is indigenous to Syria, Greece, and Africa on the lower slopes of mount Atlas. It grows slowly, and is very long-lived. The olive tree has in all ages been held in peculiar estimation. It was sacred to Minerva. Olive wreaths were used by the Greeks and Romans to crown the brows of victors, and it is still universally regarded as an emblem of peace. It furnished that oil which, for a long time, was the only kind known, and which was employed by most nations in religious ceremonies. Olive fruit intended for preservation is gathered before it is ripe. The wood of the olive tree is beautifully veined, and has an agreeable smell. It is in great esteem with cabinet-makers, on account of the fine polish of which it is susceptible. But the olive tree is principally cultivated for the sake of its oil, which is contained in the pericarp. [*See* OLIVE OIL.] It is cultivated for this purpose in Italy, France, Spain, Malta, Turkey, the Ionian Islands, &c. Another species of olive, the *O. fragrans*, inhabits China, Japan, and Cochin China. The flowers are used by the Chinese to mix with and perfume their tea, and also, together with the leaves, for adulterating tea. The only American species (*O. americanus*) is, in some districts, called *devil's wood*, on account of the excessive hardness of the wood and the extreme difficulty of splitting it.

OL'IVE CROWN, or **GARLAND**, *n.* A reward given among the Greeks to those who came off victorious at the Olympic games.

OL'IVED, *a.* Decorated with olive trees.

OL'IVENITE, *n.* An ore of copper of an olive green colour. It occurs with quartz in micaceous clay-slate.

OL'IVE OIL, *n.* A fixed oil obtained by expression from the ripe fruit or pericarp of the olive (*O. europæa*). It is an insipid, inodorous, pale greenish yellow-coloured viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of combining with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is the lightest of all the fixed oils. That which is expressed from the ripe fruit immediately after being collected is most esteemed, and is called *virgin oil.* The common olive oil is obtained by a stronger pressure, or by the aid of heat, or after the olives, having been collected into heaps, have remained till a kind of fermentation has taken place. A still inferior quality is obtained when the husk of the olive, after the former treatment, is boiled in water. This is employed solely in the preparation of soap. Olive oil is frequently adulterated with poppy or rape oil. The best olive oil is said to be made in the vicinity of Aix, in France; the kind known by the name of Florence oil is also of a superior quality, and is mostly used for culinary purposes. By far the largest portion of olive oil brought to England is imported from Italy, principally from Gallipoli. Spain also sends us a large quantity. Olive oil is used in medicine as an emollient and to form cerates and plasters. It is also used in the manufacture of soap, and the finest kind is much employed with various articles of food, especially in the countries where it is produced. In this country it is extensively used in the woollen manufacture; and, as it is less apt than most other fixed oils to become viscid by exposure, it is preferred for greasing clock and watch-work.

OL'IVE-YARD, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated; Ex. xxiii.

OL'IVILE, *n.* A peculiar amylaceous or crystalline substance, obtained from the gum of the olive tree.

OL'IVIN, } *n.* [from *olive.*] A sub-
OL'IVINE, } species of prismatic chrysolite of a brownish green, often inclining to a yellowish or grayish green, usually found in roundish grains in other stones; sometimes in large masses, but not crystallized. It is a constituent of many lavas and frequently occurs in basaltic rocks.

OL'LA, or **OL'LA PODRI'DA**, *n.* [Sp. putrid mixture.] The name of a favourite dish with all classes in Spain. It consists of a mixture of all kinds of meat cut into small pieces, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables. When long kept it has a disagreeable odour; hence the name. In *England*, the phrase *olla podrida* is used metaphorically for any incongruous mixture.

OLYM'PIAD, *n.* [L. *Olympias*; Gr. Ολυμπιας, from Ολυμπος. Olympus, a mountain of Macedonia.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first Olympiad commenced 775 years before the birth of Christ, and 22 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by Olympiads ceased at the three hundred and sixty-fourth Olympiad, in the year 439 of the Christian era.

OLYM'PIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, a town in Greece. —*Olympic games*, or *Olympics*, solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. [*See* OLYMPIAD.] At these games, be-

sides running, leaping, boxing, wrestling, and the quoit, there were horse-racing, chariot-racing, &c. The victor's prize in each of these contests was a wreath of wild olive. Not only all the states of Greece, but foreign nations also resorted to these games in great numbers.

OM'BRE, *n.* [Fr. from Sp. *hombre*, man, L. *homo*.] A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two or five.

OMBROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ὄμβρος, rain, and μέτρον, measure.] A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls. [*See* RAIN GAGE.]

OME'GA, *n.* [Gr. great O.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scripture, *Alpha* and *Omega* denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending; Rev.

OM'ELET, *n* [Fr. *omelette*.] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients; much used in France, Spain, and Germany.

O'MEN, *n.* [L. *omen*; but according to Varro, it was originally *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow, and with him agree Festus and Nonius, says Vossius. Another author derives the word from the Heb. ענן, *unan*, an augur. Cicero assigns to the word the same origin as Varro. "Voces hominum, quæ vocent *omina*." But the word came afterward to denote things rather than words.] A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic. Superstition and ignorance multiply *omens*; philosophy and truth reject all *omens*, except such as may be called *causes* of the events. Without a miracle, how can one event be the *omen* of another with which it has no connection?

O'MENED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic.

OMENT'UM, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, being placed under the peritoneum and immediately above the intestines.

O'MER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an epha; Exod xvi. 36. Less properly written *homer*.

OMILET'ICAL,† *a.* [Gr ὁμιλητικος.] Affable; polite; gifted in conversation.

OM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *ominor*, from *omen*.] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Lit. us.*]

OM'INATE, *v. i.* To foretoken

OMINA'TION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [*Lit. us.*]

OM'INOUS, *a.* [L. *ominosus*.] 1. Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.

> In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South.*

2 Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.

> Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

OM'INOUSLY, *adv.* With good or bad omens.

OM'INOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous.

OMIS'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *omissus*. *See* OMIT.] That may be omitted.

OMIS'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *omissio*, from *omitto*, *omissus*.] 1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. *Omission* may be innocent or criminal; *innocent*, when no duty demands performance; but *criminal* when duty is neglected.

> The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of *commission*. *Addison.*

2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention; as, the *omission* of a word or clause.

OMIS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out.

OMIT', *v. t.* [L. *omitto*; *ob* and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; as, to *omit* an opportunity of writing a letter. To *omit* known duty is criminal.—2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to *omit* an important word in a deed; to *omit* invidious comparisons; to *omit* a passage in reading or transcribing.

OMIT'TANCE,† *n.* Forbearance; neglect.

OMIT'TED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.

OMIT'TING, *ppr.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.

OM'NIBUS, *n.* [L. plural dative *for all*, from *omnis*, all.] A long-bodied coach or carriage, calculated to afford side-seats in the interior to twelve or fourteen persons. It was originated in Paris in 1827, and it derives its name from the last word of the inscription placed upon the sides of the earliest of those vehicles; namely, *Entreprise générale des omnibus*. It is used for conveying passengers a short distance, in a city, or from village to village, or from a city to its environs.

OMNIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [Low L. *omnifarius*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

OMNIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *omnifer*; *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

OMNIF'IC, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating.

> Thou deep, peace!
> Said then th' *omnific* Word, your discord end. *Milton.*

OM'NIFORM, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape.

OMNIFORM'ITY, *n.* The quality of having every form.

OMNIG'ENOUS, *a.* [L. *omnigenus*; *omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPAR'ITY, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.] General equality.

OMNIPERCIP'IENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis*, and *percipiens*, perceiving.] Perception of every thing.

OMNIPERCIP'IENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing.

OMNIP'OTENCE, OMNIP'OTENCY, *n.* [L. *omnipotens*; *omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.] 1. Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. Hence it is sometimes used for God. The works of creation demonstrate the *omnipotence* of God.

> Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
> The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

2. Unlimited power over particular things; as, the *omnipotence* of love.

OMNIP'OTENT, *a.* [supra.] Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. The being that can create worlds must be *omnipotent*.—2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as, *omnipotent* love.

OMNIP'OTENT, *n.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

OMNIP'OTENTLY, *adv.* With almighty power.

OMNIPRES'ENCE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *omnis*, and *præsens*, present.] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. *Omnipresence* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OMNIPRES'ENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary; as, the *omnipresent* Jehovah.

OMNIPRESEN'TIAL, *a.* Implying universal presence.

OMNIS'CIENCE, OMNIS'CIENCY, *n.* [L. *omnis* all, and *scientia*, knowledge.] The quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. *Omniscience* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OMNIS'CIENT, *a.* Having universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; all-seeing; as, the *omniscient* God.

OMNIS'CIENTLY, *adv.* By universal knowledge or omniscience.

OMNIS'CIOUS,† *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scio*, to know.] All-knowing.

OM'NIUM, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all.] A term formerly used on the stock exchange to denote a fund composed of all the other funds then extant; latterly it has been used to denote *all* the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan, or the whole of the stock or securities which the subscribers to a loan receive from government. As the *omnium* of every loan is the subject of extensive speculations, it is generally liable to considerable variations with respect to its current price, sometimes selling at a high premium, at other times at a discount.

OM'NIUM-GATH'ERUM, *n.* A cant name for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

OMNIV'AGANT, *a.* [L. *omnis*, and *vagor*.] Wandering any where and every where.

OMNIV'ORES, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.] Temminck's name for an order of birds, including those insessorial species which feed on both animal and vegetable substances; as, the starling.

OMNIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *omnivorus*; *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately; as, *omnivorous* animals.

OM'OPLATE, *n.* [Gr. ὦμος, shoulder, and πλατυς, broad.] The shoulder blade or scapula.

OM'PHACINE, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφακινος, from ὀμφαξ, unripe fruit.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. *Omphacine* oil is a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies.

OM'PHACITE, *n.* A mineral of a pale leek green colour, massive or disseminated, and in narrow radiated concretions.

OM'PHALIC, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλος, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

OM'PHALOCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλος, navel, and κηλη, tumour.] A rupture at the navel.

OM'PHALODE, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλος, the navel.] A name applied sometimes to the umbilicus or navel. In *bot.*, the central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the endosperm.

OMPHALOP'SYCHITE, *n.* [Gr. ὀμφαλος, the navel, and ψυχη, spirit.] One of a sect which pretended to derive

pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel.

OMPHALOP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος,
OMPHALOP'TIC, } navel, and οπτικος, optic.] An optical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a convex lens.

OMPHALOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, the navel, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of dividing the navel string.

O'MY,† *a.* Mellow; as land.

ON, *prep.* [G. *an*; Gr. ανα; L. *in*; Gr. εν. The Sax. *in* is our *in*, and *un* is a negative; but probably all these words are radically the same. The primary sense of the verb from which these words must be derived, is to pass, to approach, to come to, or to meet. Hence they denote nearness, closeness, or contiguity, and from meeting the Latin *in* and the English *un* have their power of negation or opposing.] 1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is *on* the table; the table stands *on* the floor; the house rests *on* its foundation; we lie *on* a bed, or stand *on* the earth.—2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing; as, rain falls *on* the earth.

Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone, shall be broken; Matt. xxi.

3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing; as, to play *on* a harp, a violin, or a drum.—4. Noting addition; as, heaps *on* heaps; mischief *on* mischief; loss *on* loss.—5. At or near. When we say, a vessel is *on* shore, we mean that she is aground; but when we say, a fleet or a ship is *on* the French coast, or an isle is situated *on* the coast of England, we mean only that it is near the coast. So we say, *on* each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side.—6. It denotes resting for support; as, to depend *on*, to rely *on*; hence, the ground of any thing; as, he will covenant *on* certain considerations or conditions; the considerations being the support of the covenant.—7. At or in the time of; as, *on* the sabbath we abstain from labour. We usually say, *at* the hour, *on* or *in* the day, *in* or *on* the week, month, or year.—8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive. *On* public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform.—9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the sense of *toward* or *for*. Have pity or compassion *on* him.—10. At the peril of, or for the safety of.

Hence, *on* thy life. *Dryden.*

11. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged. He affirmed or promised *on* his word, or *on* his honour.—12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling or resting on. *On* us be all the blame.

His blood be *on* us, and *on* our children; Matt. xxvii.

13. In consequence of, or immediately after. *On* the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.—14. Noting part, distinction, or opposition; as, *on* one side and *on* the other. *On* our part, expect punctuality.—*On the way*, *on the road*, denote proceeding, travelling, journeying, or making progress.—*On the alert*, in a state of vigilance or activity.—*On high*, in an elevated place; sublimely.—*On fire*, in a state of burning or inflammation, and metaphorically, in a rage or passion.—*On a sudden*, suddenly.—*On the wing*, in flight; flying; metaphorically, departing.—*On it*, *on't*, is used for *of it*. I heard nothing *on't*. The gamester has a poor trade *on't*. [*This use is now vulgar.*]—*Upon* is used in the same sense with *on*, often with elegance, and frequently without necessity or advantage.

ON, *adv.* Forward, in progression; as, move *on*; go *on*.—2. Forward, in succession. From father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so *on*.—3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep *on*, take your ease; say *on*; sing *on*; write *on*.—4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, "he is neither *on* nor *off*," that is, he is not steady; he is irresolute.—5. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not *on*.—*To put on*, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.—*On*, when it expresses contact with the surface of a thing, is opposed to *under*, *off*, or *within*; and when it expresses contact with the side of a thing, is opposed to *off*.—*On* is sometimes used as an exclamation, or rather as a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, cheerly *on*, courageous friends; that is, *go on*, *move on*.

ON'AGER, *n.* [L.] 1. The wild ass, Equus Asinus, a soliped pachydermatous mammal, originally inhabiting the great deserts of central Asia, and still found there in its wild state.—2. The name of an ancient war-engine used for throwing stones, so designated from the animal of the same name which was supposed to throw stones with its feet at the hunters when pursuing him.

ONAGRA'CEÆ, *n.* [*Onagra*, an old name for the genus Œnothera.] A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, very common in gardens, where they are much valued for the beauty of their flowers. These plants, in their more complete condition, are distinguished by their inferior ovary, and by all the parts of the flower being four or a constant multiple of that number. The species characterized by this peculiarity are chiefly herbaceous plants inhabiting the more temperate parts of the world, and have white, yellow, or red flowers; such as the great genus Œnothera or evening primroses, and the Epilobiums, so common as wild plants. It is only in Fuchsia that a woody texture is met with.

O'NANISM, *n.* [from *Onan*, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, *adv.* (wuns.) [from *one*. So D. *eens*, from *een*, and G. *einst*, from *ein*, one.] 1. One time.

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*

2. One time, though no more. The mind *once* tainted with vice, is prone to grow worse and worse.—3. At one former time; formerly.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

4. At the same point of time; not gradually.

At *once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

At once, at the same time; as, they all moved *at once*; hence, when it refers to two or more, the sense is, *together*, *as one*.

This hath all its force *at once*, on the first impression. *Atterbury.*

Once is used as a noun, when preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once*, *that once*.

ONCE. *See* OUNCE.

ONCID'IUM, *n.* A very large genus of tropical and subtropical plants belonging to the nat. order Orchidaceæ. The species are common in the Western hemisphere, especially in Mexico, and some of the West Indian Islands, Brazil, and Peru. They have usually yellow flowers, spotted with a rich reddish-brown. The most remarkable species is the Butterfly plant, so called in consequence of the supposed resemblance of its flowers to some insect upon the wing. It is common in hot-houses.

On dit, *n.* A French term signifying *people say*; hence often used to designate a flying rumour. The plural, in French, is *les on dit*.

ONE, *a.* (wun.) [Sax. *an*, *æn*; G. *ein*; W. *un* or *yn*; L. *unus*; Gr. εν: Fr. *un*; Scot. *ane*; Ir. *an*, *aon*.] 1. Single in number; individual; as, *one* man; *one* book. There is *one* sun only in our system of planets.—2. Indefinitely, some or any. You will *one* day repent of your folly. But in this phrase, *one day* is equivalent to *some future time*.—3. It follows *any*.

When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom; Matt. xiii.

4. Different; diverse; opposed to *another*. It is *one* thing to promise, and *another* to fulfil.—5. It is used with *another*, to denote mutuality or reciprocation. Be kind and assist *one another*.—6. It is used with *another*, to denote average or mean proportion. The coins, *one* with *another*, weigh seven pennyweights each.—7. One of two; opposed to *other*.

Ask from *one* side of heaven to the *other*; Deut. iv.

8. Single by union; undivided; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many. *Pearson.*

9. Single in kind; the same.

One plague was on you all and on your lords; 1 Sam. iv.

One day, on a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase. *Spenser.*

2. Referring to future time; at a future time, indefinitely. [*See* ONE, No. 2.]—*At one*, in union; in agreement or concord.

The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Philip *at one* with themselves. *Bacon.*

In one, in union; in one united body.—*One*, like many other adjectives, is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood. Let the men depart *one* by *one*; count them *one* by *one*; every *one* has his peculiar habits; we learn of *one* another, that is, we learn, *one* of us learns of another. In this use, as a substitute, *one* may be plural; as, the great *ones* of the earth; they came with their little *ones*. It also denotes union, a united body.

Ye are all *one* in Christ Jesus; Gal. iii.

One o'clock, one hour of the clock, that is, as signified or represented by the clock.—*One* is used indefinitely for any person; as, *one* sees; *one* knows; *one* ought to take care of *one's* self; after the French manner, *on voit*. Our ancestors used *man* in this manner; *man* sees; *man* knows; "*man brohte*," *man* brought, that is, they brought. This word we have received from the Latin

through the Italian and French. The same word from our Saxon ancestors we write *an*

ONE'-ARCHED, *a.* Having one arch.

ONE-BERRY, *n.* (wun'-berry.) A plant of the genus Paris, *P. quadrifolia*; true love.

ONE-EYED, *a.* (wun'-eyed.) Having one eye only.

ONEIROCRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. ονειροκριτικος: ονειρον, a dream, and κριτικος, discerning.] An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

ONEIROCRIT'IC, ONEIROCRIT'ICAL, ONIROCRIT'IC, *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams.

My *oneirocritical* correspondent. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRIT'ICS, *n.* The art of interpreting dreams.

ONEIRODY'NIA, *n.* [Gr. ονειρον, and οδυνη, anxiety.] Disturbed imagination during sleep. Incubus or night-mare.

ONEI'ROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ονειρον, a dream, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by dreams.

ONEMENT,† *n.* (wun'ment.) State of being one.

ONENESS, *n.* (wun'ness.) [from *one.*] Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness.* *Hooker.*

ON'ERARY, *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, a load; *onero*, to load.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ON'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *onero*, from *onus*, a burden.] To load; to burden.

ON'ERATED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened.

ONERA'TION, *n.* The act of loading.

ON'EROUS, *a.* [L. *onerosus*, from *onus*, a load.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive. —2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties, being for a consideration; as, an *onerous* contract; opposed to *gratuitous.*

ONE-SIDED, *a.* Having one side.

ONE-SIDEDNESS, *n.* State of being one-sided.

ONION, *n.* (un'yun.) [Fr. *ognon*; Arm. *ouignoun*; Ir. *uinnium*. In W. *ceninen* is a leek.] A plant of the genus Allium, the *A. cepa* [*see* ALLIUM]; and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food. It is a biennial herbaceous plant with long tubulated leaves, and a swelling, pithy stalk. The bulbous root is composed of a series of concentric coats, and varies in size according to the soil and climate, and also in colour, from a wine-red to white. The peculiar flavour varies much according to the size of the bulb, the small reddish onions having much more pungency than the larger ones. The onion may be grown from the tropics to the coldest verge of the temperate zone. There are at least twenty varieties, but those most esteemed are the Strasburg, Spanish, and Portuguese. The uses of the onion as a culinary vegetable are well known. It requires a good rich soil for its growth.

ONISCI'DÆ, *n.* A family of isopodous crustaceans, of which the wood-louse (*Oniscus*) is the type.

ONKOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ογκος, tumour, and τεμνω, to cut.] In *sur.*, the opening of a tumour or abscess.

ONLY, *a.* [Sax. *ænlic*, one-like.] 1. Single; one alone; as, John was the *only* man present.—2. This and no other. This is an *only* child.—3. This above all others. He is the *only* man for music.

ONLY, *adv.* Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose alone.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

And to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other wise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually; Gen. vi.

3. Singly; without more; as, *only* begotten.

ONO'BRYCHIS, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, chiefly natives of Europe. Class and order Diadelphia decandria, Linn., nat. order Leguminosæ. *O. sativa*, or common saintfoin, is a British plant, which grows on dry chalky hills and open downs in various parts of England. On chalky loams this plant is a useful one to the farmer, when the season for making the crop into hay is favourable. Its hay is prized above that of all other plants, but a shower of rain spoils it after it is cut and withered. Saintfoin hay is preferred for fatting deer; it is also a useful pasture plant, particularly in dry summers. It is the Hedysarum onobrychis, Linn.

ON'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα, name, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names. *Camden.*

ONOMAN'TIC, ONOMAN'TICAL, *a.* Predicting by names, or the letters composing names.

ONOMAS'TICON, *n.* [from ονομα, a name.] A work containing words or names with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical, or other order: a dictionary, common-place book, &c.

ONOMATECH'NY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα and τεχνη.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

ONOM'ATOPE, ONOMATOPŒ'IA, or ONOMATOPE'IA, *n.* [Gr. ονοματοποιια: ονομα, name, and ποιεω, to make.] 1. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified, or in which words are formed or supposed to be formed in imitation of natural sounds; as, to *buzz*, as bees; to *crackle*, as burning thorns or brushwood; to *creak*, as a door on its hinges, &c.—2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified, or which expresses by its sound the thing represented; as, to *neigh*, to *murmur*, to *bleat*. Greek and German are rich in words of this description.

ONOMATOPOET'IC, *a.* Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified.

ONO'NIS, *n.* An extensive genus of annual and perennial trailing herbs and undershrubs, with beautiful flowers, natives of Europe and southern Africa. Class and order Diadelphia decandria, Linn., nat. order Leguminosæ. The *O. spinosa* or *arvensis* is a British plant, and known by the name of restharrow. Its root is said to be diuretic.

ONOPOR'DUM, or ONOPOR'DON, *n.* A genus of European herbs, chiefly biennials. Class and order Syngenesia polygamia, Linn., nat. order Compositæ. The species in English lists are called cotton thistle. *O. acanthium*, or common cotton thistle, is a British plant, with large purple flowers. It is called by gardeners the Scotch thistle, and, along with some of the continental species, is admitted into our shrubberies.

ON'SET, *n.* [*on* and *set.*] A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; appropriately, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset*. *Milton.*

2. An attack of any kind; as, the impetuous *onset* of grief.

ON'SET,† *v. t.* To assault; to begin.

ONSET'TING, *n.* A rushing or assaulting.

ONSLAUGHT, *n.* (on'slaut.) [Sax. *onslægan*, to strike, to dash against.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault.

ON'STEAD, *n.* A single farm-house.

ONTOLOG'IC, ONTOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* ONTOLOGY.] Pertaining to the science of being in general, and its affections.—*Ontological proof*, that proof of the existence of God which is drawn from the abstract idea of his being.

ONTOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

ONTOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ONTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. οντα, from ων, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of being; a name formerly given to that part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings, their qualities and attributes. It investigates the nature, 1. of things in general, their possibility, reality, and necessity; 2. of substance and accidence, cause, effect, and mutual operation; 3. of quantity, quality, similarity, and equality of things; 4. of space and time; and 5. of the simple and compound.

Onus probandi, *n.* [L.] In *law*, burden of proving what has been alleged against another. The general rule is, that he who affirms must prove his affirmation.

ON'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *ondward*, *andweard*; *on* and *weard*, L. *versus.*] 1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance; as, to move *onward.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes. *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression. —3. A little further or forward.

ON'WARD, *a.* Advanced or advancing; as, an *onward* course.—2. Increased; improved.—3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

ON'YCHA, *n.* [from Gr. ονυξ.] Supposed to be the odoriferous shell of the onyx-fish, or the onyx; Exod. xxx.

ONY'CHIA, *n.* [Gr. ονυξ, the nail.] A whitlow at the side of the finger nail.

ON'YCHITE, *n.* A kind of marble.

ONY'COMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ονυξ, a nail, and μαντεια, divination.] A kind of divination by means of the nails of the fingers.

O'NYX, *n.* [Gr. ονυξ, a nail, L. *onyx.*] A semi-pellucid gem, with variously coloured zones or veins. Any stone exhibiting layers of two or more colours strongly contrasted is called an *onyx*, as banded jasper, chalcedony, &c., but more particularly the latter, when it is marked with white, and stratified with opaque and translucent lines. But the oriental onyx is considered a substance consisting of two or more layers or bands of distinct and different colours. The onyx is much prized for cameos, especially where the colours

are distinct.—2. In *sur.*, any abscess of the cornea of the eye which resembles an onyx.

O'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. ωον, an egg, and λιθος, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] 1. Egg-stone, a species of limestone composed of globules clustered together, commonly without any visible cement or base. They vary in size from that of small pin heads to that of peas. In *geol.*, the oolitic series includes all the strata between the iron sand above and the red marl below. It is the great repository of the best architectural materials, which the eastern and midland parts of England produce: it is divided into three systems, the *upper oolite, middle oolite,* and *lower oolite.*

OOLI'TIC, *a.* Composed of oolite; resembling oolite.

OOLITIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing oolite, or roe-stone.

OOZE, *v. i.* (ooz.) [The origin of this word is not easily ascertained. According to Lye, *ouse* (ooze) indiscriminately written *ise, ose, use*, is in A. Sax., not only called *usa* but *wusa*, which seems to lead directly to A. S. *wesan*, to wet, *wæscan*, to wash, and *wæs*, water.] To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings. Water *oozes* from the earth and through a filter.

> The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

OOZE, *n.* Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure.—2. Soft flow; spring.—3. The liquor of a tan-vat.

OOZ'ING, *ppr.* Flowing gently; percolating.

OOZ'INGS, *n. plur.* Issues of a fluid.

OOZ'Y, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as, the *oozy* bed of a river.

OPA'CATE,† *v. t.* [L. *opaco.*] To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

OPAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *opacitas.*] 1. Opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. The quality of *opacity* is not a *contrary* or *antagonist* quality to that of transparency, but only its extreme lowest degree. *Opacity* may exist in bodies of any colour.—2. Darkness; obscurity.

OPA'COUS, *a.* [L. *opacus.*] 1. Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent.—2. Dark; obscure. [*See* OPAQUE.]

OPA'COUSNESS, *n.* Imperviousness to light.

O'PAH, *n.* A fish of a large kind with a smooth skin, found on the coast of Guinea.

O'PAL, *n.* [L. *opalus* or *opalum.*] In *mineralogy*, a precious stone of various colours, which comes under the class of pellucid gems. It consists of silica with about 10 per cent. of water. It is very brittle. It is characterized by its iridescent reflection of light. It is found in many parts of Europe, especially in Hungary; in the East Indies, &c. The substance in which it is generally found is a ferruginous sandstone. There are many varieties or species, the chief of which are, 1. *precious* or *noble opal*, which exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red; 2. *fire opal*, which simply affords a red reflection; 3. *common opal*, whose colours are white, green, yellow, and red, but without the play of colours; 4. *semi-opal*, the varieties of which are more opaque than common opal; 5. *wood opal*, which shows a woody structure; 6. *hydrophane*, which assumes a transparency only when thrown into water; 7. *hyalite*, which occurs in small globular and botryoidal forms, with a vitreous lustre; 8. *menilite*, which occurs in irregular or reniform masses, and is opaque or slightly translucent.

OPALES'CENCE, *n.* A coloured shining lustre reflected from a single spot in a mineral. It is sometimes simple and sometimes stellar.

OPALES'CENT, *a.* Resembling opal; reflecting a coloured lustre from a single spot.

O'PALINE, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

O'PALIZE, *v. t.* To make to resemble opal.

O'PALIZED, *pp.* Made to resemble opal: as, *opalized* wood, which is wood petrified by silica, in consequence of which it acquires a structure resembling common opal.

OPĀQUE, *a.* [L. *opacus;* Fr. *opaque.*] 1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. Chalk is an *opaque* substance.—2. Dark; obscure.

OPĀQUENESS, *n.* The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

OPE,† *a.* Open. [In Sax. *yppe* is open, manifest, *yppan*, to open, to disclose.]

OPE, *v. t.* To open; used only in poetry, and probably a contracted word.

OPEN, *a.* (o'pn.) [Sax. *open;* G. *offen.*] 1. Unclosed; not shut; as, the gate is *open;* an *open* door or window; an *open* book; *open* eyes.—2. Spread; expanded. He received his son with *open* arms.—3. Unsealed; as, an *open* letter.—4. Not shut or fast; as, an *open* hand.—5. Not covered; as, the *open* air; an *open* vessel.—6. Not covered with trees; clear; as, an *open* country or field.—7. Not stopped; as, an *open* bottle.—8. Not fenced or obstructed; as, an *open* road.—9. Not frosty; warmer than usual; not freezing severely; as, an *open* winter.

> An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon.*

Johnson interprets *open*, in this passage, by not cloudy, not gloomy. I think the definition wrong. An *open* winter is one in which the earth is not bound with frost and covered with snow.—10. Public; before a court and its suitors. His testimony was given in *open* court.—11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. He keeps *open* house at the election.—12. Clear of ice; as, the river or the harbour is *open.*—13. Plain; apparent; evident; public; not secret or concealed; as, an *open* declaration; *open* avowal; *open* shame; *open* defiance. The nations contend in *open* war or in *open* arms.—14. Not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless.

> He was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*
>
> His generous, *open*, undesigning heart. *Addison.*

15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity; as, an *open* look.

> With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

16. Not hidden; exposed to view.

> We are to exercise our thoughts and lay *open* the treasures of divine truth. *Burnet.*

17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered.

> His ears are *open* to their cry; Ps. xxxiv.

18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person.

> The law is *open;* Acts xix.

19. Exposed; not protected; without defence. The country is *open* to invaders.

> Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shak.*

20. Attentive; employed in inspection.

> Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ways of the sons of men; Jer. xxxii.

21. Clear; unobstructed; as, an *open* view.—22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed; as, an *open* account.

> *Open* accounts between merchants. *Johnson's Rep.*

23. Not closed; free to be debated; as, a question *open* for discussion.—24. In *music*, an *open* note is that which a string is tuned to produce.—*Open charter*, in *Scots law*, a charter from the crown, or from a subject containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.—*Letters of open doors*, letters passing the signet, which are requisite where goods are to be poinded which are deposited in lockfast places. The messenger on obtaining this warrant is authorized to break open the doors of those places in which the goods of the debtor are lodged; that is, if admission in the ordinary way be refused.—*Open policy*, in *marine insurance*, a policy where the amount of the interest of the insured is not fixed, but is left to be proved by the insured in the event of a loss.—*Open field land*, arable lands unenclosed by hedges or other fences, and in the occupation of different individuals, or under different crops.

OPEN, *v. t.* (o'pn.) [Sax. *openian;* G. *öffnen;* Ar. *bana* or *bauna.*] 1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open; as, to *open* a door or gate; to *open* a desk.—2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it.—3. To separate parts that are close; as, to *open* the lips; to *open* the mouth or eyes or eyelids; to *open* a book.—4. To remove a covering from; as, to *open* a pit.—5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance; as, to *open* the skin; to *open* an abscess.—6. To break; to divide; to split or rend; as, the earth was *opened* in many places by an earthquake; a rock is *opened* by blasting.—7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions; as, to *open* a road; to *open* a passage; the heat of spring *opens* rivers bound with ice.—8. To spread; to expand; as, to *open* the hand.—9. To unstop; as, to *open* a bottle.—10. To begin; to make the first exhibition. The attorney-general *opens* the cause on the part of the king or the state. Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.—11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.

> The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot.*

12. To interpret; to explain.

> While he *opened* to us the Scriptures; Luke xxiv.

13. To reveal; to disclose. He *opened* his mind very freely.—14. To make liberal; as, to *open* the heart.—15. To make the first discharge of artillery; as, to *open* a heavy fire on the enemy.—16. To enter on or begin; as, to *open* a negotiation or correspondence; to *open* a trade with China.—17. To be-

gin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view; as, we sailed round the point and *opened* the harbour.

OPEN, *v. i.* (o'pn.) To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram; Ps. cvi.

2. To begin to appear. As we sailed round the point, the harbour *opened* to our view.—3. To commence; to begin. Sales of stock *opened* at par.—4. To bark; *a term in hunting.*

OPENED, *pp.* (o'pned.) Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

OPENER, *n.* (o'pner.) One that opens or removes any fastening or covering.—2. One that explains; an interpreter.—3. That which separates; that which rends.—4. An aperient in medicine.

OPENEYED, *a.* (o'pneyed.) Watchful; vigilant.

OPENHANDED, *a.* (o'pnhanded.) Generous; liberal; munificent.

OPENHEARTED, *a.* (o'pnhärted.) Candid; frank; generous.

OPENHEARTEDLY, *adv.* With frankness; without reserve.

OPENHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness; candour; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

OPENING, *ppr.* (o'pning.) Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting.

OPENING, *n.* (o'pning.) A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation.—2. A place admitting entrance; as, a bay or creek.—3. Dawn; first appearance or visibleness; beginning of exhibition or discovery.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

Openings, in *arch.*, are apertures of any kind in the walls of a building.

OPENLY, *adv.* (o'pnly.) Publicly; not in private; without secrecy; as, to avow our sins and follies *openly*.

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

OPENMOUTHED, *a.* (o'pnmouthed.) Greedy; clamorous; as, an *openmouthed* lion.

OPENNESS, *n.* (o'pnness.) Freedom from covering or obstruction; as, the *openness* of a country.—2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; as, deliver your answers with more *openness*.—3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness.—4. Expression of frankness or candour; as, *openness* of countenance.—5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost; as the *openness* of a winter.

OPEN NEWELLED STAIRS, *n.* Winding stairs which have no newel or solid pillar in the centre.

OP'ERA, *n.* [It. Sp. and Fr. from L. *opera*, work, labour.] A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c. The true opera, as found on all the Italian stages, whether in Italy or elsewhere, admits no speaking; all is recitation or air, &c.; while what is called *opera* in the national theatres of Germany and England, as well as the French *opéra comique*, is of a mixed kind—partly spoken, partly sung. The Italians divide their operas into four kinds; the *sacred opera* (*opera sacra*), the *serious opera* (*opera seria*), the *semi-serious opera* (*mezzo stilo*), and the *comic opera* (*opera buffa*). The Germans have a greater variety of distinctions of operas.—*Grand opera*, the name given to that kind which is confined to music and songs, of which the *recitativo* is a principal feature.

OP'ERABLE,† *a.* Practicable.

OP'ERADAN'CER, *n.* One who dances in ballet, usually performed after an opera, at an Italian opera house; such as her Majesty's Theatre in London, the Conservatoire at Paris, &c.

OP'ERA GLASS, *n.* An optical instrument so called from its use in playhouses. It consists of a tube of about four inches long, fitted up with a convex lens, a concave lens, and a plane mirror.

OP'ERA HOUSE, *n.* A theatre for the express purpose of performing operas or musical dramas.

OPERA'METER, *n.* [L. *opera*, work, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] The name given to an apparatus, patented in February, 1829, by Mr. Walker, cloth manufacturer, Leeds. It consists of a train of toothed wheels and pinions inclosed in a box, having indexes attached to the central arbor, and a dial-plate whereby the number of rotations of a shaft projecting from the posterior part of the box, is shown. If this shaft be connected with the working parts of a gig mill, shearing frame, or any other machinery of that kind for dressing cloths, the number of rotations of the operating machine will be exhibited by the indexes upon the dial plate of this apparatus. By this means the master may regulate and prescribe beforehand the number of turns which the wheels should perform.

OP'ERANT,† *a.* [*See* OPERATE.] Having power to produce an effect. [We now use *operative*.]

OP'ERANT, *n.* One who operates.

OP'ERATE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*; Fr. *opérer*; Eth. *gaber*, to make, do, form, or ordain; deriv. *tagabar*, to work, to operate, to labour, to till; W. *goberu*, to operate; Arm. *ober* or *gober*, to make; *ober* or *euffr*, work; Ir. *obair*; Fr. *œuvre*, *ouvrage*. The corresponding verb in Hebrew and Chaldee, גבר, *gabar*, signifies to be strong, to prevail, and in Arabic, to bind fast, to consolidate, to repair. The primary sense is to strain or press, to exert force.] 1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical, or mechanical. External bodies *operate* on animals by means of perception. Sound *operates* upon the auditory nerves through the medium of air. Medicines *operate* on the body by increasing or diminishing organic action.—2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence. Motives *operate* on the mind in determining the judgment. Examples *operate* in producing imitation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few. *Atterbury.*

A plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives. *Swift.*

3. In *sur.*, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health; as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like.—4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.

OP'ERATE, *v. t.* To effect; to produce by agency.

The same cause would *operate* a diminution of the value of stock. *Hamilton.*

[*This use is not frequent, and can hardly be said to be well authorized.*]

OPERAT'IC, / **OPERAT'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the opera; *a word used by musicians.*

OP'ERATING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.

OPERA'TION, *n.* [L. *operatio.*] 1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection. *Dryden.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach. *Locke.*

So we speak of the *operation* of motives, reasons, or arguments on the mind, the *operation* of causes, &c.—2. Action; effect.

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. *Heylin.*

3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments; as in chemistry or metallurgy.—4. In *sur.*, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured, or dislocated, as in amputation, &c.—5. Action or movements of an army or fleet; as, military or naval *operations*.—*Line of operation*, the course of movements in an army towards the attainment of some end or ends.—6. Movements of machinery.—7. Movements of any physical body.

OP'ERATIVE, *a.* Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality. *South.*

2. Efficacious; vigorous; producing the effect; practical; as, *operative* chemistry.

OP'ERATIVE, *n.* A labouring man, a labourer, artisan, or workman in manufactories.

OP'ERATOR, *n.* He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.—2. In *sur.*, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments; as, a skilful *operator*.

OPER'CULAR, / **OPER'CULATE**, / **OPER'CULATED**, *a.* [L. *operculatus*, from *operio*, to cover.] In *bot.*, having a lid or cover, as a capsule.

OPER'CULIFORM, *a.* [L. *operculum*, a lid, and *form*.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

OPER'CULUM, *n.* [L. from *operio*, to close, or shut.] 1. In *bot.*, a term chiefly used for the cup, which forms the upper extremity of the theca, or sporangium of a moss, covering over the peristome, and usually falling off when the spores are ready for dispersion. This appendage is not found in all mosses, some having no operculum.—2. In *malacology*, a lid by which many of the molluscous animals close the aperture of their shells.—3. The flap which


Operculum.

covers the gill, or organ of respiration in fishes.

OPERET'TA, *n.* [It. dim. of *opera*.] A short musical drama of a light character.

OPERŌSE, *a.* [L. *operosus*, from *opera*, *operor*.] Laborious; attended with labour; tedious.

OPERŌSENESS, *n.* The state of being laborious.

OPEROS'ITY,† *n.* Laboriousness.

OPERTA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *opertaneus*.] Secret; private.

ŌPETIDE, *n.* [*ope* and *tide*.] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday.

OPHI'CLEIDE, *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent, or snake, and κλεις, a key.] A keyed musical wind instrument made of brass or copper, and intended to supersede the serpent—upon which it is a decided improvement—in the orchestra, and in military bands.

OPHI'DIA, or **OPHI'DIANS**, *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent.] The third order in the class Reptilia in Cuvier's arrangement, comprising three families, *Anguina*, *Serpentia*, and *Nuda*.

OPHID'IAN, *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent.] An animal of the serpent kind, as the boa, rattlesnake, adder, and viper.

OPHID'IAN, *a.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins.

OPHID'ION, *n.* [Gr. from οφις, a serpent.] A fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed, and of a paler colour; found in the Mediterranean.

OPHI'DIOUS, *a.* Belonging to the order *ophidia* or serpents.

OPHIOCA'RYON, *n.* A genus of sapindaceous plants. *O. paradoxum* is a tree found in Demerara, and called snake nut-tree, in consequence of its large embryo being coiled up like a snake.

OPHIOGLOS'SUM, *n.* A genus of cryptogamic plants belonging to the nat. order Ophioglossaceæ, of which it is the type. *O. vulgatum*, or common adder's tongue, is a British plant, with a slender stem about eight inches high, bearing a simple leaf which would have some resemblance to the tongue of a snake, were the latter not forked. It grows in moist pastures and in woods.

OPHI'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. οφις, and λιθος, a stone.] Another name for the mineral serpentine.

OPHIOLOĠ'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
OPHIOLOĠ'ICAL, } ophiology.

OPHIOL'OĠIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

OPHIOL'OĠY, *n.* [Gr. οφις, serpent, and λογος, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds.

OPHIOM'ANCY, *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent, and μαντεια, divination.] In *antiquity*, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils.

OPHIOMORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. οφις, and μορφη, form.] Having the form of a serpent.

OPHIOPH'AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

OPHIORRHI'ZA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The *O. mungos* is a plant inhabiting the East Indies and China; its rhizoma or underground stem is called by druggists snake-root, and in the pharmacopœias it is termed *Radix serpentum*. It is much esteemed in China, Java, Sumatra, &c., as preventing the effects which usually follow the *naja*, a venomous serpent, and those of the bite of a mad dog.

O'PHITE, *a.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

O'PHITE, *n.* [Gr. οφις, a serpent, whence οφιτης, a stone spotted like a serpent.] Green porphyry, or serpentine; a variety of greenstone of a dusky green colour of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green; in other words, containing greenish white crystals of feldspar.

OPHIU'CHUS, *n.* [Gr. οφιουχος: οφις, a serpent, and εχω, to have.] The serpent-bearer; called also *serpentarius* and *anguitenens*. One of the old northern constellations representing a man holding a serpent, which is twined about him. The moderns, however, make a separate constellation of the serpent.

OPHIU'RA, *n.* Lamarck's name for a genus of star-fishes, and according to Blainville, it is the first genus of Asterophidia, Euryale being the other. The species inhabit the European seas, those of the West Indies, the Atlantic, &c.

O'PHRYS, *n.* A genus of tuberous-rooted herbs, chiefly natives of European meadows. Class and order Gynandria monandria, Linn., nat. order Orchidaceæ. There are several British species which have received names derived from the curious forms of the flowers; as, the fly-orchis, bee-orchis, spider-orchis, and drone orchis.

OPHTHAL'MIA, or **OPHTHALMI'TIS**, *n.* [Gr. οφθαλμια, from οφθαλμος, the eye.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages. In the great majority of inflammations of the eye, one part of it is alone or especially affected. Hence there have been described numerous varieties of ophthalmia, a distinct name being formed for the inflammation of each part or tissue by appending the termination -*itis* to its anatomical name; as, conjunctivitis, iritis, and corneitis. Of all the varieties of ophthalmia slight inflammation of the conjunctiva is the most frequent. It is the common result of all slightly irritating bodies being introduced between the eyelids, and of the application of cold.

OPHTHAL'MIC, *a.* [*See* OPHTHALMIA.] Pertaining to the eye.

OPHTHALMOS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. οφθαλμος, the eye, and σκοπεω, to view.] A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes.

OPHTHALMOTOL'OĠIST, *n.* One versed in ophthalmotology.

OPHTHALMOTOL'OĠY, *n.* Science of ophthalmia, or a treatise on it.

O'PIATE, *n.* [from *opium*.] Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. A soft electuary.

Electuaries when soft are called *opiata*. *Parr.*

But in modern usage generally,—2. Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.—3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*. *Bentley.*

O'PIATE, *a.* Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic.—2. Causing rest or inaction.

O'PIATED, *a.* Mixed with opium.

OPIF'EROUS,† *a.* [L. *ops*, *opis*, and *fero*.] Bringing help.

O'PIFICE,† *n.* Workmanship.

OPIF'ICER,† *n* [L. *opifex*; *opus*, work, and *facio*, to do.] One who performs any work.

OPINABLE,† *a.* [L. *opinor*.] That may be thought.

OPINA'TION,† *n.* Act of thinking; opinion.

OPIN'ATIVE,† *a.* Stiff in opinion.

OPINA'TOR,† *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion.

OPINE, *v. i.* [L. *opinor*.] To think; to suppose. [*Obsolete or quaint.*]

OPINED,† *pp.* Thought; conceived.

OPINER,† *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion.

OPINIAS'TRE, } † *a.* [Fr. *opiniâ-*
OPINIAS'TROUS, } *tre*.] Unduly at-
OPINIA'TRE, } tached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it.

OPIN'IATE,† *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy.

OPIN'IATED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

OPIN'IATIVE, *a.* Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions.—2. Imagined; not proved.

OPIN'IATIVENESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion.

OPINIA'TOR,† *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRE,† *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate.

OPINIAT'RETY, } † *n.* Unreasonable
OPIN'IATRY, } attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions.

OPIN'ICUS, *n.* A fictitious beast of heraldic creation. It has wings like those of the griffin with a short tail resembling that of the camel. It is sometimes borne without wings.



Opinicus.

OPINING,† *ppr.* Thinking.

OPINING,† *n.* Opinion; notion.

OPINION, *n.* (opin'yon.) [Fr. *id.*; L. *opinio*, from *opinor*, to think, Gr. οιομαι; or Ar. *abana*, to think, to suspect. The primary sense is to set, to fix in the mind, as in L. *suppono*.] 1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory, or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. It has been a received *opinion* that all matter is comprised in four elements. This *opinion* is proved by many discoveries to be false. From circumstances we form *opinions* respecting future events.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. We speak of a good *opinion*, a favourable *opinion*, a bad *opinion*, a private *opinion*, and public or general *opinion*, &c.

Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

3. Settled judgment or persuasion; as,

religious *opinions*; political *opinion*.—4. Favourable judgment; estimation.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

However, I have no *opinion* of these things. *Bacon.*

Oath of opinion, in *Scots law*, in certain cases, tradesmen and scientific persons are allowed to swear, not to a positive fact, but to what they believe to be fact, and this oath is called an *oath of opinion*.

OPIN'ION,† *v. t.* To think.

OPIN'IONATE, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; **OPIN'IONATED,** } firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

OPIN'IONATELY, *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.

OPIN'IONATIVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

OPIN'IONATIVELY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

OPIN'IONATIVENESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

OPIN'IONED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited.

OPIN'IONIST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions.

OPIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *opiparus*, from *opes* and *paro*.] Sumptuous.

OPIP'AROUSLY, *adv.* Sumptuously.

OPIS'THODOME, or **OPISTHOD'-OMUS,** *n.* [Gr. ὀπισθεν, that is behind, and δομος, house.] In *arch.*, the same as the Roman *posticum*, being the enclosed space in the rear of a temple; usually occupied as the treasury, or place where the sacred utensils, &c. were deposited.

OPISTHO'TONOS, *n.* [Gr. ὀπισθεν, backwards, and τονος, to draw.] Tetanic spasms by which the body is bent backwards, so that the person rests on his head and heels.

OPITULA'TION,† *n.* Help.

O'PIUM, *n.* [L. *opium*; Gr. ὀπιον, from ὀπος, juice.] Opium is the inspissated juice of the Papaver somniferum, or somniferous poppy, with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown, as ours are with wheat and rye. It flows from



Opium Papaver somniferum.

incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is one of the most energetic of narcotics, and at the same time one of the most precious of all medicines, and is employed in a great variety of cases, but most commonly for the purpose of procuring sleep, and relief from pain; but its habitual use is attended with similar, if not worse effects than the intemperate use of ardent spirits. A full dose is intoxicating and exhilarating, but its effects are dangerous and fatal if taken in large quantities. It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish yellow colour, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger; it has a faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. The chief active principle of opium is *morphia*, or *morphine* in combination with *meconic acid*. Opium also contains *narcotine*, *narceine*, *codeine*, *gum-resin*, *extractive matter*, and small portions of other proximate principles. Opium is chiefly prepared in India, Turkey, and Persia, but the white poppy is extensively cultivated in France and other parts of Europe on account of its capsules, and of the useful bland oil obtained from its seeds. The principal part of our supply of opium is brought from Turkey. It is brought in flat pieces or cakes, covered with leaves, and the capsules of some species of *rumex*.

O'PLE-TREE,† *n.* [L. *opulus*.] The wych-hazel, or witch-hazel.

OPOBAL'SAM, or **OPOBAL'SA-MUM,** *n.* [L.; Gr. ὀπος, juice, and L. *balsamum*.] The balm or balsam of Gilead. It has a yellowish or greenish yellow colour, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acidulous fragrant smell. It is held in esteem as a medicine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic The shrub or tree producing this balsam is Balsamodendron Gileadense, or Amyris Gileadensis, which grows spontaneously in Arabia Felix.

OPODEL'DOC, *n.* The name of a plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus; but in modern usage,—2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.

OPO'PANAX, or **PASTINA'CA OPO'PANAX,** *n.* [L; Gr. ὀπος, juice, and πανξ, a plant.] An inspissated juice of a tolerably firm texture, imported in loose granules or drops, sometimes in larger masses. This substance on the outside is of a brownish red colour, with specks of white, and within of a dusky yellow or whitish colour. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is obtained from an umbelliferous plant, the Opopanax Chironium, a native of the south of Europe, and also of Asia Minor. From the base of the stem or summit of the root of this plant when wounded flows a yellow milky juice which hardens on exposure to the sun and air. This constitutes *opoponax*. It consists of a fetid gum resin and volatile oil. It is imported from Turkey, and is used as an antispasmodic in nervous complaints.

OPOS'SUM, *n.* [This name is sometimes, though evidently most erroneously, pronounced *possum*.] The popular name of several species of Didelphys, a genus of marsupiate carnivorous mammals, characterized by three kinds of teeth, viz., incisors, canines, and molars; by hinder hands and a prehensile tail. They are fetid and nocturnal animals, arboreal in their habits, remaining on trees, and there pursuing birds, insects, &c., although they do not despise fruit. The females of certain species have an abdominal pouch in which are the mammæ, and in which they can enclose their young. The true opossums are now limited to the American continent, but their former existence in Europe is proved by the fossil remains that have been found in the Paris basin. The best known species of opossum is the *Didelphys virginiana*, very common



Virginian Opossum (Didelphys Virginiana).

in the United States. It is almost the size of a cat, the general colour whitish gray, and the whole hair of a wool-like softness. On the ground the motions of the opossum are awkward and clumsy, but on the branches of a tree he moves with great celerity and ease, using his tail, which is prehensile, to assist his motions. During the night he steals into villages, attacks fowls, eats their eggs, &c. He sometimes commits great depredations on orchards, but his favourite food is the persimmon. The female has from ten to fifteen young, which are for a long time nourished in the pouch, and to which they resort on the appearance of any danger.

OP'PIDAN, *n.* [L. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town.] 1.† An inhabitant of a town.—2. At *Eton college*, a student not on the foundation, as distinguished from a king's scholar.

OP'PIDAN,† *a.* Pertaining to a town.

OPPIG'NERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *oppignero*; *ob* and *pignero*, to pledge, from *pignus*, pledge.] To pledge; to pawn.

OP'PILATE, *v. t.* [L. *oppilo*; *ob* and *pilo*, to drive.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.

OP'PILATED, *pp.* Crowded together.

OP'PILATING, *ppr.* Filling with obstructions.

OPPILA'TION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines.

OP'PILATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif*.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TED,† *a.* [L. *oppletus*.] Filled; crowded.

OPPONE,† *v. t.* [L. *oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to put.] To oppose.

OPPO'NENCY, *n.* [*See* OPPONENT.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.

OPPO'NENT, *a.* [L. *opponens*, *oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to set, put, or lay, that is, to thrust against; Heb. Syr. Ch. and Ar. בנה, *banah*, to build, that is, to set, to *found*, L. *fundo*.] That opposes; opposite: adverse.

OPPO'NENT, *n.* One that opposes; particularly, one that opposes in controversy, disputation, or argument. It is sometimes applied to the person that begins a dispute by raising objections

to a tenet or doctrine, and is correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*. In common usage, however, it is applicable to either party in a controversy, denoting any person who opposes another or his cause. Opponent may sometimes be used for *adversary*, and for *antagonist*, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of rival or competitor.

OPPORTUNE, *a*. [L. *opportunus; ob* and *porto*, to bear or bring; probably from the root of *fero* or *porto*, to bear. The sense of the verb *opporto* would be to bring to or upon. *See* IMPORT, IMPORTUNE. In this and all words of like signification, the primary sense is to fall, come, or bring to. *See* LUCK, FORTUNE, SEASON.] Properly, having come or being present at a proper time; hence, seasonable; timely; well timed. It agrees with *seasonable* rather than with *convenient*, though the sense of the latter may be included in it.

> Perhaps in view
> Of those bright confines, whence with neighbouring arms,
> And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
> Re-enter heaven. *Milton*.

OPPORTUNELY, *adv*. Seasonably; at a time favourable for the purpose. It has been applied to *place*, as well as to *time*, but its proper application is to *time*, and hence it accords with *seasonably*, rather than with *conveniently*.

OPPORTUNENESS, *n*. In seasonable time.

OPPORTU'NITY, *n*. [L. *opportunitas*.] 1. Fit or convenient time; a time favourable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favourable circumstances. Suitableness of *time* is the predominant signification, but it includes generally circumstances of place and other conveniences adapted to the end desired.

> A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon*.

> I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend. *Brown*.

> Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good. *Atterbury*.

2. Convenient means. I had an *opportunity* of sending the letter, or no *opportunity* to send it. *Opportunities* rarely occur or frequently offer.

OPPOSABLE, *a*. That may or can be opposed.

OPPO'SAL,† *n*. (*s* as *z*) Opposition.

OPPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *opposer; ob* and *poser*, to set; L. *oppono, opposui*. It is doubtful whether Fr. *poser*, and the preterite and participle passive of the Latin verb belong to *pono*. The change of *n* into *s* is unusual. Two different verbs may be used, as in L. *fero, tuli*. *See* POSE.] 1 To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect; as, to *oppose* one argument to another.

> I may without presumption *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke*.

2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means. The army *opposed* the progress of the enemy, but without success. Several members of the house strenuously *opposed* the bill, but it passed.—3. To check; to resist effectually. The army was not able to *oppose* the progress of the enemy.—4. To place in front; to set opposite.—5. To act against, as a competitor.

OPPOSE,† *v. i.* (*s* as *z*.) To act adversely; with *against*; as, a servant *opposed against* the act.—2. To object or act against in controversy.

OPPOSED, *pp*. Set in opposition; resisted.—2. *a*. Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse.

> Certain characters were formerly *opposed* to it. *Federalist, Jay*.

OPPOSELESS,† *a*. Not to be opposed; irresistible.

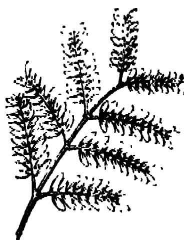
OPPOSER, *n*. One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy, or argument. We speak of the *opposers* of public measures; the *opposers* of ecclesiastical discipline; an *opposer* of Christianity or of orthodoxy.—2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists; as, an *opposer* of law or of the execution of law.—3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

OPPOSING, *ppr*. Acting against; resisting.

OP'POSITE, *a*. [Fr. from L. *oppositus*.] 1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as, an edifice *opposite* to the exchange.—2. Adverse; repugnant.

> Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem. *Dryden*.

3. Contrary; as, words of *opposite* significations; *opposite* terms. The medicine had an effect *opposite* to what was expected.—4. In *bot.*, growing in pairs, each pair decussated or crossing that above or below it.—*Opposite leaves*,



Opposite leaves.

those which come off in pairs, one opposite to the other, as in mint and sage. —*Opposite petals*, those which are opposite to the sepals, as in barberry.—*Opposite angles*, in *geom.*, those angles formed by the intersection of two lines, otherwise termed *vertical angles*.—*Opposite cones*, two similar cones having a common vertex, and the same axis.

OP'POSITE, *n*. An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.—2. That which is opposed or contrary.

OP'POSITELY, *adv*. In front; in a situation to face each other.—2. Adversely; against each other.

> Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May*.

Oppositely pinnate leaf, in *bot.*, a compound leaf of which the leaflets come off, one opposite to the other, in pairs, as in *rosa*.

OP'POSITENESS, *n*. The state of being opposite or contrary.

OPPOSITIFO'LIOUS, *a*. [L. *oppositus* and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot*, opposite to the leaf; as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle.

OPPOSI''TION, *n*. [L. *oppositio*.] 1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against; as, the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings.—2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat. He makes *opposition* to the measure; the bill passed without *opposition*. Will any *opposition* be made to the suit, to the claim, or demand?—3. Obstacle. The river meets with no *opposition* in its course to the ocean.—4. Resistance; as, the *opposition* of enemies. Virtue will break through all *opposition*.—5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle; as, the *opposition* of the heart to the laws of God.—6. Contrariety of interests, measures, or designs. The two parties are in *opposition* to each other. —7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning; as, one term used in *opposition* to another.—8. Contradiction; inconsistency.—9. The collective body of opposers; the party in either house of parliament opposed to the administration for the time being, and which would most likely succeed to power were it displaced. A temperate and consistent opposition is an essential element of good government, but when it assumes a *factious* character, it is baneful and dangerous.—10. In *astr.*, the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus there is always an opposition of sun and moon at every full moon; also the moon or a planet is said to be in opposition to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. [*See* CONJUNCTION.]—11. In the *fine arts*, contrast,—*which see*—12. In *logic*, the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject and the same predicate.—13. In *rhet.*, a figure whereby two things are joined which seem incompatible.

OPPOSI''TIONIST, *n*. One that belongs to the party opposing the administration.

OPPOS'ITIVE, *a*. That may be put in opposition.

OPPRESS', *v t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus*, from *opprimo*; *ob* and *premo*, to press.] 1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or hardship; as, to *oppress* a nation with taxes or contributions; to *oppress* one by compelling him to perform unreasonable service.—2. To overpower; to overburden; as, to be *oppressed* with grief.—3. To sit or lie heavy on; as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

OPPRESS'ED, *pp*. Burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed. In *her.*, *oppressed* is sometimes used instead of *debruised*.

OPPRESS'ING, *ppr*. Overburdening.

OPPRES'SION, *n*. The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity.—2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery.

> The Lord—saw the *oppression* of Israel; 2 Kings xiii.

3. Hardship; calamity.—4 Depression; dulness of spirits; lassitude of body.—5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.

OPPRESS'IVE, *a*. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.—2. Tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* government.—3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

OPPRESS'IVELY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity.

OPPRESS'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OPPRESS'OR, *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS, *a.* [*See* OPPROBRIUM.] Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious* language; *opprobrious* words or terms.—2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful; as, an *opprobrious* name.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OPPRO'BRIUM, *n.* [L. *ob* and *probrum*, disgrace.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; disgrace; infamy.

OPPRO'BRY,† *n.* Opprobrium.

OPPUGN, *v. t.* (oppu'ne.) [L. *oppugno*; *ob* and *pugno*, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist.] To attack; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

[It is never used in the literal sense, to *fight*.]

OPPUG'NANCY, *n.* Opposition; resistance.

OPPUG'NANT, *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant.

OPPUGNA'TION, *n.* Opposition; resistance.

OPPUGNED, *pp.* (oppu'ned.) Opposed; resisted.

OPPUGNER, *n.* (oppu'ner.) One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes.

OPPUGNING, *ppr.* (oppu'ning.) Attacking; opposing.

OPSIM'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθεια: ὀψε, late, and μανθανω, to learn.] Late education; education late in life. [*Lit. us.*]

OPSIO'METER, *n.* [ὀψις, sight, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye. A very ingenious instrument of this kind, termed a *visometer*, has been lately invented by Mr. William Duncan, optician, Aberdeen.

OPSONA'TION,† *n.* [L. *obsono*, to cater.] A catering; a buying of provisions.

OP'TABLE,† *a.* [L. *optabilis*, from *opto*, to desire.] Desirable.

OP'TATE,† *v. t.* To wish for.

OPTA'TION, *n.* [L. *optatio.*] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

OP'TATIVE, *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, to desire or wish.] Expressing desire or wish. The *optative* mood, in *gram.*, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed. In most languages, except the Greek, the optative is expressed by prefixing to the subjunctive a conjunction, which, with the verb, expresses the thing wished for, leaving the mind to supply the verb indicative of desire.

OP'TATIVE, *n.* Something to be desired. [*Lit. us.*]

OP'TIC, } **OP'TICAL**, } *a.* [Gr. ὀπτικος, from ὀπτομαι, to see; ὠψ, the eye.] 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; according to the laws of vision.—2. Relating to the science of optics.—*Optic angle* is that which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another, as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.—*Optic axis* is the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye.—*Optic rays*, those which diverge from the eye to every part of an original object.—*Optic pyramid*, in *persp.*, that formed by rays drawn from the several points in the perimeter of an object to the eye.—*Optic nerves*, the second pair of nerves of the brain, springing from the crura of the *medulla oblongata*, and passing thence to the eye.—*Optic place of a planet*, its place as seen by the eye.—*Optical instruments*, instruments which produce their effects by the reflection or refraction of light, as mirrors, telescopes, microscopes, burning-glasses, &c.

OP'TIC, *n.* An organ of sight; an eye.

OP'TICALLY, *adv.* By optics or sight.

OPTI''CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the science of optics.—2 One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.

OP'TICS, *n.* The name given to that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature and properties of light; of the theory of colours (*chromatics*); of the changes which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (*dioptrics*); when reflected from their surfaces, or when passing near them (*catoptrics*); of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision; and of the construction of those instruments in which light is the chief agent, as telescopes, microscopes, &c.—*Physical optics*, that branch of the general science which treats of the physical properties of light, or such as are exhibited in the decomposition and recomposition of white light; in its decomposition by absorption; in the inflection or diffraction of light; in the colours of thick and thin plates; and in the double refraction and polarization of light.

OP'TIMACY, *n* [L. *optimates*, grandees, from *optimus*, best.] The body of nobles; the nobility.

OP'TIME, *n.* [L. *optimus.*] A scholar in the first class of mathematics at Cambridge.

OP'TIMISM, *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good.

The true and amiable philosophy of *optimism*. *Walsh.*

A system of strict *optimism* may be the real system in both cases. *Paley.*

OP'TIMIST, *n.* One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

OPTIM'ITY, *n.* The state of being best.

OP'TION, *n.* [L. *optio*, from *opto*, to wish or desire.] 1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election. In the *Church of England*, a choice which an archbishop has of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of his suffragan bishop. Every bishop is bound, immediately after his confirmation, to make legal conveyance to the archbishop of the next avoidance of any one benefice or dignity belonging to his see which the archbishop may choose.—2 The power of wishing; wish.—3. Choice; election; preference. He ought not to complain of his lot; it was his own *option*. We leave this to your own *option*. *Option*, at the *stock exchange*, signifies a per centage given for "*the option*" of putting or calling; that is, selling or buying stock, in time bargains, at a certain price.

OP'TIONAL, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. It is *optional* with you to go or stay.—2. Leaving something to choice. In *law*, an *optional writ* is one which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he has not done it, in distinction from a *peremptory writ*, which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option being given him.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

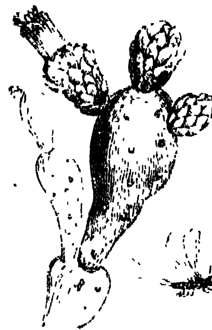
OP'TIONALLY, *adv.* With the privilege of choice.

OP'ULENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth.] Wealth; riches; affluence. [Opulency *is little used.*]

OP'ULENT, *a.* [L. *opulentus.*] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property.

OP'ULENTLY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendour.

OPUN'TIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cactaceæ, or Indian fig tribe. They are remarkable for their stems consisting of flat joints, broader at the upper than at the lower end, but which eventually lose that appearance, becoming both cylindrical and continuous. Their native country is South America. On one of the species (*O. cochinillifera*) the cochineal insect is fed, and others yield a pleasant subacid fruit, which is eaten in hot countries. The fruit of *O. vulgaris* has the property of staining red the urine of those who eat it.



Opuntia cochinillifera.

OPUS'CULE, } **OPUS'CULUM**, } *n.* [L. *opusculum.*] A small work.

OR. A termination of Latin nouns. It appears also as the first syllable in many Latin words; as, *or-ire*, *or-igo*, *or-do*, &c. It denotes an agent, as in *actor*, *creditor*. We annex it to many words of English origin, as in *lessor*, as we do *er* to words of Latin and Gr. origin, as in *astronomer*, *labourer*. In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English origin. Sometimes *-or* is changed into *-our*, as in hon-*our*, neigh-*bour*, la-*bour*, &c. [*See* ER.]

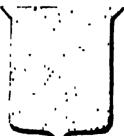
OR, *conj.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder*. It seems that *or* is a contraction of *other*. "Tell us by what auctoritie thou doest these thynges. *Other* who is he that gave the thys auctoritie?" *Tyndale's New Testament.*] A connective that marks

an alternative. "You may read *or* may write;" that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to *either*. You may *either* ride to London, *or* to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either. He may study law *or* medicine *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade. *Or* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence; Matt. vii. and ix. In *poetry*, *or* is sometimes used for *either*.

> For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
> That them *or* to conceal or else to tell
> Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

Or is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words. Thus we say, a thing is a square, *or* a figure under four equal sides and angles.—*Or ever.* In this phrase, *or* is a corruption of *ere*, Sax. *ære*, before; that is, *before ever*.

OR, in *her.*, gold. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum.*] It is expressed in engraving, by small points or dots, spread all over the field or bearing.


Or.

O'RA, *n.* An ancient coin among the Anglo-Saxons, valued at sixteen, and sometimes at twenty pence.

OR'ACH, or **OR'ACHE**, *n.* The popular name of several British plants of the genus Atriplex. Class and order Polygamia monœcia, Linn., nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. They are shrubby annuals growing in waste places and by the sea-shore. Garden orache (*A. hortensis*) is not a British plant, but it was formerly cultivated in our gardens as a pot-herb. *Wild orach* is of the genus Chenopodium.

OR'ACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *oraculum*, from *oro*, to utter; Sp. *oraculo;* It. *oracolo.*] 1. Among *pagans*, the answer of a god or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle. The general characteristics of oracles were ambiguity, obscurity, and convertibility; so that one answer would agree with several various and sometimes directly opposite events.—2. The deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries; as, the Delphic *oracle*.—3. The place where the answers were given. The Greeks surpassed every other nation both in the number and celebrity of their oracles, but those of Jupiter at Dodona, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Trophonius near Lebadeia, enjoyed the highest reputation.—4. Among Christians, *oracles*, in the *plur.*, denotes the communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets. In this sense it is rarely used in the singular; but we say, the *oracles* of God, divine *oracles*, meaning the Scriptures.—5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant; 1 Kings vi.—6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained.—7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose determinations are not disputed, or whose opinions are of great authority.—8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

OR'ACLE,† *v. i.* To utter oracles.

ORAC'ULAR, **ORAC'ULOUS**, *a.* Uttering oracles; as, an *oracular* tongue.

> The *oraculous* seer. *Pope.*

2. Grave; venerable; like an oracle; as, an *oracular* shade.

> They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; as, *oraculous* expressions of sentiments.—4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.

ORAC'ULARLY, **ORAC'ULOUSLY**, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle.—2. Authoritatively; positively.

ORAC'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being oracular.

OR'AISON, *n.* [Fr. *oraison;* L. *oratio.*] Prayer; verbal supplication or oral worship; now written *orison*.

O'RAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law.—2. In *zool.*, a term applied to the various parts which form, or relate to, the mouth of animals.

O'RALLY, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing; as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.

OR'ANGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *aurantium;* so named from *aurum*, gold, which the orange resembles in colour; D. *oranje;* G. *orange.*] A tree and its fruit of the genus Citrus, the *C. aurantium*. The orange is a native of India and China, but is now cultivated abundantly in


Orange (Citrus aurantium).

Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is a middle-sized evergreen tree, with a greenish brown bark. The leaves are ovate, acute, pointed, and at the base of the petiole are winged. The fruit is globose, bright yellow, and contains a pulp which consists of a collection of oblong vesicles filled with a sugary and refreshing juice; it is divided into eight or ten compartments, each containing several seeds. The principal varieties are the common sweet, or China, the bitter or Seville, the Maltese or red pulped, and the St. Michael's. The wood is fine-grained, compact, susceptible of a high polish, and is employed in the arts.

OR'ANGE, *a.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.

ORANGEADE', *n.* Drink made of orange-juice, as lemonade of lemon-juice. Less strictly lemonade, sherbet.

OR'ANGE-COLOURED, *a.* Having the colour of an orange.

OR'ANGE-LILY, *n.* A species of lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*). It has a scaly bulb, a leafy stem, two and a half feet high, terminating in large orange-coloured flowers. Eight or ten varieties are cultivated in gardens.

OR'ANGEMEN, *n.* The name given by the catholics of Ireland to their protestant countrymen, on account of their adherence to the house of Orange.

OR'ANGE-MUSK, *n.* A species of pear.

OR'ANGE-PEEL, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.

OR'ANGERY, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] A kind of gallery in a garden or parterre, to preserve orange-trees in during the winter season. It is distinguished from a conservatory by its having an opaque roof while that of the latter is glazed. The most magnificent orangery in Europe is that of Versailles.

OR'ANGE-TAWNY, *a.* Of the colour of an orange.

OR'ANGE-WIFE, or **OR'ANGE-WOMAN**, *n.* A woman that sells oranges.

ORANG-OUTANG', or **ORANG-UTAN'**, *n.* [*Orang* is said to be the Malay for man, that is, reasonable being, and *outang* is said to be the Malay of *wild*, that is, of the woods.] A quadrumanous mammal, the Pithecus Satyrus, or Simia Satyrus. This animal seems to be confined to Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca. It is one of those animals which approach most


Orang-outang.

nearly to man, being in this respect only inferior to the *Chimpanzee*. It is utterly incapable of walking in a perfectly erect posture. Its body is covered with coarse hair of a brownish red colour; in some places on its back it is six inches long, and on its arms five inches. It attains the height of from four to five feet, measured in a straight line from the vertex to the heel. The arms reach to the ankle joint. These animals walk on their hind legs, feed on fruits, sleep on trees, and make a shelter against the inclemencies of the weather. They are remarkable for their strength as well as their ability to use weapons with the hand. [*See* CHIMPANZEE.]

ORA'TION, *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *oro*, to pray, to utter.] 1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public. Orations may be reduced to three kinds; demonstrative, deliberative, and judicial.—2. In *modern usage*, an oration differs from a sermon, from an argument at the bar, from a speech before a deliberative assembly, and from a popular harangue, though all these are orations in the generic sense. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, &c., and to academic declamations.

—3. A harangue; a public speech or address.—4. A speech in writing that has been spoken, or is proposed to be spoken.

OR'ATOR, *n.* [L.] A public speaker. In *ancient Rome*, orators were advocates for clients in the forum and before the senate and people. They were employed in causes of importance instead of the common patron.—2. In *modern usage*, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event.—3. An eloquent public speaker; a speaker, by way of eminence. We say, a man writes and reasons well, but is no *orator*. Lord Chatham was an *orator*.—4. In *France*, a speaker in debate in a legislative body.—5. In *chancery*, a petitioner.

ORATO'RIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to an **ORATOR'ICAL**, } orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator. We say, a man has many *oratorical* flourishes, or he speaks in an *oratorical* way.

ORATO'RIALLY, } *adv.* In a rhe- **ORATOR'ICALLY**, } torical manner.

ORATO'RIO, *n.* [It.] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture. The text is generally a dramatic poem; as, Handel's Samson, and Cimarosa's *Sacrifizio d'Abramo*. Sometimes it takes the form of a narrative, as *Israel in Egypt;* and occasionally it is of a mixed kind, as Haydn's *Creation*. The *Messiah* is a collection of passages from our received translation of the Scriptures. Both vocal and instrumental music are employed in oratorios.—2. A place of worship; a chapel.

OR'ATORY, *n.* [Low L. *oratoria*, from *orator*.] 1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. To constitute *oratory*, the speaking must be just and pertinent to the subject; it must be methodical, all parts of the discourse being disposed in due order and connection; and it must be embellished with the beauties of language and pronounced with eloquence. Oratory consists of four parts, *invention, disposition, elocution*, and *pronunciation*.—2 Exercise of eloquence.—3 Among the *Romanists*, a close apartment near a bed-chamber, furnished with an altar, a crucifix, &c., for private devotions. The ancient oratories were small chapels attached to monasteries, in which the monks offered up their prayers.—4. A place allotted for prayer, or a place for public worship—*Priests of the Oratory*, a religious order, founded by Philip Neri in 1574, for the study of theology and for superintending the religious exercises of the devout. The members of this order are not bound by any special vow In Italy the order still exists; but the more important congregation of the *Fathers of the oratory of Jesus*, founded at Paris in 1611, no longer exists.

OR'ATRESS, } *n.* A female orator. **OR'ATRIX**, } [*Rar. us.*]

ORB, *n.* [L *orbis;* Fr. It. and Sp. *orbe*] 1. A spherical body; as, the celestial *orbs*.—2. Among the *old astronomers*, a hollow globe or sphere. The ancient astronomers supposed the heavens to consist of such orbs or spheres enclosing one another, being concentric, and carrying with them in their revolutions the planets. That in which the sun was supposed to be placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or great orb.—3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls; as, the *orbs* of a chariot.—4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line; as, he moves in a larger *orb*.—5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit.—6. Period; revolution of time.—7. The eye.—8. In *tactics*, the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops.—9. In *arch.*, a plain circular boss. [*See* Boss.]—10. Another name for mound,—*which see.*

ORB, *v. t.* To form into a circle.

ORB'ATE, *a.* [L. *orbatus*.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

ORBA'TION,† *n.* [L. *orbatio*, from *orbo*, to bereave.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general.

ORB'ED, *a.* Round; circular; orbicular.—2. Formed into a circular or round shape.—3. Rounded or covered on the exterior.

The wheels were orbed with gold.
Addison.

ORB'IC, *a.* Spherical.

ORBIC'ULAR, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire*, from L. *orbiculus*.] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb.—*Orbicular leaf*, in *bot.*, a leaf of a circular form.—2. In *anat.*, an appellation given to the constrictor muscle of the mouth, and also to the constrictor of the upper eyelid; called *orbicularis palpebrarum*. Its office is to shut the eye.

ORBIC'ULARLY, *adv.* Spherically.

ORBIC'ULARNESS, *n.* Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.

ORBIC'ULATE, } *a.* [L. *orbicula-* **ORBIC'ULATED**, } *tus*.] Made or **ORBIC'ULAR**, } being in the form of an orb. In *bot.*, an *orbiculate* or *orbicular* leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal, as in *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

ORBICULA'TION, *n.* The state of being made in the form of an orb.

ORBIC'ULUS, *n.* [L. from *orbis*.] In *bot.*, the whole mass of that part of a flower called the corona, in the genus Stapelia; also a round flat hymenium contained within the peridium or capsule of some genera of fungi.

ORB'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a circle.

ORB'IS, } *n.* A fish of a circular **ORB'-FISH**, } form. It is covered with a firm hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food.

ORB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *orbite;* L. *orbita*, a trace or track, from *orbis*, a wheel.] 1. In *astr.*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The *orbit* of the earth is nearly one hundred and ninety millions of miles in diameter. The *orbit* of the moon is 480,000 miles in diameter. The *orbits* of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci; and they all move in these ellipses by this law, that a straight line drawn from the centre of the sun to the centre of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. The satellites also move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The *elements of an orbit* are those quantities by which its position and magnitude, for the time, are determined; such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node, and inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion.—2. A small orb. [*Not proper.*]—3. In *anat.*, the cavity in which the eye is situated.—4. In *ornithology*, the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

ORB'ITAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the **ORBIT'UAL**, } orbit. [*Orbital* is the preferable word.]

ORB'ITUDE, } *n.* [L. *orbitas*.] Be- **ORB'ITY**, } reavement by loss of parents or children. [*Lit. us.*]

ORB'LIKE, *a* Resembling an orb.

ORBS, *n.* In *arch.*, the medieval name for the tracery of blank windows or stone panels.

ORB'Y, *a.* [from *orb*.] Resembling an orb.

ORC, *n.* [L. *orca;* Gr. ὀρυγα.] A cetaceous mammal of uncertain and unsettled character; a species of whale. The Delphinus orca of Linnæus is the grampus.

OR'CHAL, } **OR'CHEL**, } *See* Archil. **OR'CHIL**, }

OR'CHANET, *n.* A plant (*Anchusa tinctoria*).

OR'CHARD, *n.* [Sax. *ortgeard;* Dan. *urtegaard:* Sw. *örtegard;* that is, *wort-yard*, a yard for herbs. The Germans call it *baumgarten*, tree-garden, and the Dutch *boomgaard*, tree-yard. *See* Yard.] An enclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the plum, and the cherry. The term is likewise used to signify enclosures in which filberts or walnuts are grown In *America*, any piece of land set with apple trees, is called an orchard; and orchards are usually cultivated land, being either grounds for mowing or tillage.

OR'CHARDING, *n.* The cultivation of orchards.—2. Orchards in general.

OR'CHARDIST, *n.* One that cultivates orchards.

OR'CHESTRE, } *n.* [L. *orchestra;* Gr. **ORCHES'TRA**, } ὀρχηστρα, from ὀρχησ- **OR'CHESTRA**, } της, a dancer, from ὀρχεομαι, to dance; originally, the place for the chorus of dancers] 1. The part of a theatre or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In the *Grecian theatres*, the orchestra was a part of the stage; it was of a semicircular form and surrounded with seats. In the *Roman theatres*, it was no part of the scene, but answered nearly to the pit in modern play houses, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction.—2. The whole instrumental band performing together in modern concerts, operas, or sacred music.

OR'CHESTRAL, *a.* [supra] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra.

ORCHESTRINO, *n.* A musical instrument, so called from its inventor, Poulleau. It is shaped like a piano-forte, with similar finger-keys, and its sounds are produced by the friction of a circular bow upon the strings.

ORCHES'TRION, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a portable organ, about nine feet in height, breadth, and depth, having a mechanism to swell or to diminish all the sounds within its compass.

ORCHIDA'CEÆ, *n.* [from L. *orchis*, one of the genera.] One of the most natural and well-defined orders of plants

in the vegetable kingdom. It consists of numerous genera and species. The plants of this order are found in almost all parts of the world; they are chiefly perennial and herbaceous. The flowers are monandrous, and the germen one-celled. They are more prized for their beauty and the strangeness of their flowers than for any very important dietetic or medicinal properties they possess. Many of them are found on the trunks and branches of trees: they are not parasites, but epiphytes.

ORCHID'EOUS, } *a.* [infra.] Per-
ORCHIDA'CEOUS, } taining to Orchis; belonging to the nat. order Orchidaceæ.

OR'CHIS, *n.* [L. *orchis;* G. ὄρχις.] A genus of hardy perennials, with tuberous fleshy roots, inhabiting various parts of Europe and Asia. Class and order Gynandria monandria, Linn., nat. order Orchidaceæ, of which this genus is the type. Few of the species produce seeds; and they are propagated by their tubers, which are of a peculiar structure. The flowers are



Sa'ep, (Orchis mascula).

so grotesque in form that we are forced to search for resemblances to them in the animal world. Hence we have such names among our native British orchises as the butterfly, monkey, lizard, and frog orchis. Several species are cultivated for the sake of their singular forms, their gay colours, and their delicious fragrance. In other respects they are of little value.

ORCHOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ὄρχις, a testicle, and τέμνω, to cut.] Castration; the operation of extracting a testicle.

OR'CINE, or **OR'CIN,** *n.* A peculiar colouring matter obtained from a species of lichen (*Variolaria orcina*). It is crystallized; its taste is sweet and nauseous. When exposed to air, charged with vapours of ammonia, it assumes, by degrees, a fine violet colour. Orcine is also a product of the decomposition of *Lecanorine.* When dissolved in ammonia, it gradually acquires a deep blood-red colour, and there is formed a compound of ammonia with a new substance called *Orceine,* which contains nitrogen as an essential element, besides that of the ammonia. On the addition of acetic acid, orceine is precipitated as a brownish red powder.

ORD, *n.* [Sax.] An edge or point; as in *ordhelm. Ord* signifies beginning; as in *ords* and *ends,* corrupted into *odds* and *ends.*

ORDĀIN, *v. t.* [L. *ordino,* from *ordo,* order; Fr. *ordonner;* It. *ordinare;* Sp. *ordenar;* Ir. *orduighim.*] 1. Properly, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to introduce and establish or settle in the pastoral office with the customary forms and solemnities; as, to *ordain* a minister of the Gospel. —2. To appoint; to decree.

> Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month; 1 Kings xii.

> As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed; Acts xiii.

> The fatal tent,
> The scene of death and place *ordained*
> for punishment. *Dryden.*

3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute.

> Mulmutius
> *Ordained* our laws. *Shak.*

4. To set apart for an office; to appoint.

> Jesus *ordained* twelve that they should be with him; Mark iii.

5. To appoint; to prepare.

> For Tophet is *ordained* of old; Is. xxx.

ORDĀINABLE, *a.* That may be appointed.

ORDĀINED, *pp.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.

ORDĀINER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints, or invests with sacerdotal powers.

ORDĀINING, *ppr.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.

ORDĀINING, *a.* That ordains, or that has the right or power to ordain; as, an *ordaining* council.

ORDĀINMENT, *n.* The act of ordaining.

OR'DEAL, *n.* [Sax. *ordal* or *ordæl:* G. *urtheil;* D. *ordeel.* The last syllable is *deal,* to divide or distribute. The sense of the prefix is less obvious. Wilkins supposes *or* to signify *without,* as in some Saxon words it has that sense, and *ordeal* to signify, without difference or distinction of persons, entire judgment. In Saxon, *ord* signifies origin, cause, beginning, prime. In G. *ur* signifies prime, very, original; *urwort,* primitive word. In Dutch, *oor* is the *ear; oorlog,* war. But this prefix would seem to be the same as in *furlow* [furlough;] for in G. *urlaub,* D. *oorlof,* Dan. *orlov,* Sw. *orlof,* is a furlow, and this indicates that *or* is a corruption of *far* or *for.* In Welsh, this word is *gordal,* which Owen compounds of *gor,* high, superior, extreme, above, and *tâl,* reward, requital; and *gordal* signifies not only *ordeal,* but an over-payment, a making satisfaction over and above. *Or* then may signify *out, away,* and in *ordeal* may denote *ultimate, final.* But the real sense is not obvious. The practice of ordeal, however, seems to have had its origin in the belief that the substances used had each its particular presiding deity that had perfect control over it.] 1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practised by the rude nations of Europe, and still practised in the East Indies. In *England,* the ordeal was of two sorts, *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal;* the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial. *Fire-ordeal* was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and if the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent, otherwise he was condemned as guilty. *Water-ordeal* was performed either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without an effort to swim, it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted. Both in England and Sweden, the clergy presided at this trial. It was at last condemned as unlawful by the canon law, and in England it was abolished by an order in council of Henry III. It is probable our proverbial phrase, to *go through fire and water,* denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal; as also the trial of witches by water.—2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

OR'DER, *n.* [L. *ordo;* [qu. Pers. *radah,* order, series;] Fr. *ordre;* Sp. *orden;* Sw. Dan G. and Russ. *id.;* Ir. *ord;* but all from the Latin except the Persian] 1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; *a word of extensive application;* as, the *order* of troops on parade; the *order* of books in a library; the *order* of proceedings in a legislative assembly. *Order* is the life of business.

> Good *order* is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2 Proper state; as, the muskets are all in good *order.* When the bodily organs are in *order,* a person is in health; when they are out of *order,* he is indisposed.—3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate; as, the member is not in *order,* that is, he wanders from the question.—4. Established mode of proceeding. The motion is not in *order.* —5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. This fact could not occur in the *order* of nature; it is against the natural *order* of things.—6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. I have received an *order* from the commander in chief. The general gave *orders* to march. There is an *order* of council to issue letters of marque.—7. Rule; regulation; as, the rules and *orders* of a legislative house. —8. Regular government or discipline. It is necessary for society that good *order* should be observed. The meeting was turbulent; it was impossible to keep *order.*—9. Rank; class; division of men; as, the *order* of nobles; the *order* of priests; the higher *orders* of society; men of the lowest *order; order* of knights; military *orders,* &c. —10. A religious fraternity; as, the *order* of Benedictines.—11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between class and genus; as, an *order* of animals, plants, or minerals. The classes, in the Linnæan artificial system, are divided into *orders,* which include one or more genera. Linnæus also arranged vegetables in his natural system, into groups of genera, called *orders.* In the natural system of Jussieu, *orders* are subdivisions of classes. [*See* NATURAL.]—12. Measures; care. Take some *order* for the safety and support of the soldiers.

> Provide me soldiers
> Whilst I take *order* for my own affairs. *Shak.*

13. In *rhet.,* the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty

of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.—14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office and manner of its performance.—15. In *arch.*, a system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, which are regulated by the office each part has to perform. An order may be said to be the genus, of which the species are five, viz., Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite [*see* these terms]; but it is usual to give to these five the name of orders. Each order consists of two essential parts, a column and an entablature: the column is divided into three parts, the base, the shaft, and the capital; and the entablature is divided into three parts also, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In the subdivisions certain horizontal members are used which, from the curved forms of their edges, are called mouldings; as the ovolo, cyma, cavetto, torus, &c. The character of an order is displayed, not only in its column, but in its general forms and detail, of which the column is, as it were, the regulator, the expression being of strength, grace, elegance, lightness, or richness. The scale for the proportions—that is, not the actual but the relative dimensions of the different parts compared with each other—is taken from the lower diameter of the shaft of the column, which is divided into two modules or sixty minutes. [*See* COLUMN.] The Tuscan and Composite are Roman orders, the other three are Grecian. 16. In the *fine arts*, the regular disposition of the parts of a work, so that neither confusion nor jarring effects may prevail. —17. In *geom.*, applied to lines, curves, &c., and taken in the sense of rank or situation in a series. *Order of curves* is denominated from the rank or order of the equation by which the curve is expressed; thus, the first order of lines is expressed by a simple equation; the second order of curves is defined by a quadratic equation; the third order by a cubic equation, and so on. The orders of lines may likewise be denominated from the number of points in which they may be cut by a right line. —*Order of superposition*, a geological term implying the regular succession of arrangements, which the strata, forming the exterior crust of our globe, invariably follow. Although certain strata, or formations, are occasionally wanting, they never depart from a constant order of superposition.—*Order of the day.* In *parliamentary usage* one method of superseding a question already proposed to the house is by moving for "the order of the day to be read." This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the order generally, and not for any particular order; and if this is carried, the orders must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand. But it can be, in its turn, superseded by a motion to adjourn.—*In orders*, set apart for the performance of divine service; ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. To be in *full orders* in the church of England requires two ordinations, that of a deacon and that of a priest. [*See* ORDINATION.]—*In order*, for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end. The best knowledge is that which is of the greatest use *in order* to our eternal happiness.—*To take orders*, to have a license to preach the gospel, and perform other ministerial functions.—*General orders*, the commands or notices which a military commander in chief issues to the troops under his command.—*Holy orders*, a term, properly speaking, applied to the different ranks of ecclesiastical persons, but, in ordinary language, used to indicate the character of such persons. The Roman Catholic church admits of seven orders —four minor, secular, or petty, of door-keeper, exorcist, reader, and acolyth; three major, of deacon, priest, and bishop. In no reformed church are there more than three orders; namely, bishops, priests, deacons.—*Religious orders* are of three kinds, monastic, military, and mendicant.—*Orders*, in *law*, are the rules made by courts in causes there depending, which, when drawn up and entered by the registrar in the court of chancery, or the clerk of the rules in the king's bench, &c., become orders of the court.—*Orders in council*, orders issued by the sovereign, by and with the advice of the privy council.—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army, according to the nature of the ground, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, &c.—*Close order* is said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of a pace between each other. When there are two paces, it is termed *open order*.—*Standing orders*, certain general rules and instructions which are to be invariably followed. —*Sailing orders*, the final instructions given to ships of war.

OR'DER, *v. t.* To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution; as, to *order* domestic affairs with prudence.—2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God; Ps. l.

3. To direct; to command. The general *ordered* his troops to advance.—4. To manage; to treat.

How shall we order the child? Judges xiii.

5.† To ordain. 6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.

Order my steps in thy word; Ps. cxix.

OR'DER, *v. i.* To give command or direction.

OR'DERED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.

OR'DERER, *n.* One that gives orders. —2. One that methodizes or regulates.

OR'DERING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.

OR'DERING, *n.* Disposition; distribution; 2 Chron. xxiv.

OR'DERLESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

OR'DERLINESS, *n.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; a state of being methodical.—2. The state of being orderly.

OR'DERLY, *a.* Methodical; regular.—2. Observant of order or method.—3. Well regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous; as, an *orderly* march.—4. According to established method.—5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from enclosures; peaceable. We say, cattle are *orderly*.—*Orderly book*, in *milit. affairs*, a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders.—*Orderly sergeant*, a military officer who attends on a superior officer.

OR'DERLY, *n.* A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer, to carry orders or messages.

OR'DERLY, *adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule.

ORDINABIL'ITY,† *n.* Capability of being appointed.

OR'DINABLE,† *a.* Such as may be appointed.

OR'DINAL, *a.* [L. *ordinalis*; Fr. *ordinal*.] Noting order; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, &c.

OR'DINAL, *n.* A number noting order. —2. A book containing the order of divine services; the ritual or religious ceremonies necessary to be performed before the ordination of a priest. It was composed in the reign of Edward VI. and was also termed *order*.

OR'DINANCE, *n.* [It. *ordinanza*; Fr. *ordonnance*.] 1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures; Exod. xv.; Num. x; Ezra iii. It may also signify a decree, edict, or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of parliament, but these are usually called acts or laws.—2. Observance commanded.—3. Appointment.—4. Established rite or ceremony; Heb. ix. In this sense, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated *ordinances*.—5.† A cannon. [*See* ORDNANCE.]

OR'DINANT,† *a.* [L. *ordinans*.] Ordaining; decreeing.

OR'DINARILY, *adv.* Primarily, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases; as, a winter more than *ordinarily* severe.

OR'DINARY, *a.* [L. *ordinarius*.] 1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary; as, the *ordinary* forms of law or justice.—2. Common; usual.

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; as, an *ordinary* reader; men of *ordinary* judgment.—4. Plain; not handsome; as, an *ordinary* woman; a person of an *ordinary* form; an *ordinary* face.—5. Inferior; of little merit; as, the book is an *ordinary* performance.—6. An *ordinary* seaman is one not expert or fully skilled.—*Ordinary endurance.* In *Scots law*, a lease of ordinary endurance is a lease of nineteen or twenty-one years, as contradistinguished from a lease for thirty-eight or fifty-seven years; or for any period exceeding nineteen or twenty-one years.

OR'DINARY, *n.* In the *common* and *canon law*, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In *England*, the bishop of the diocese is commonly the *ordinary*, and the archbishop is the *ordinary* of the whole province. The same name is applied to every commissary or official of the bishop. The *ordinary* of assizes and sessions was formerly a deputy of the bishop appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses. The *ordinary* of Newgate is one who attends on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death.—2. Settled establishment; constant office.—3. A regular meal, as a dinner, established at a certain price;

also, the price itself.—4. A place of eating where the prices are settled.—5. The establishment of persons employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbours. Hence a ship *in ordinary* is one laid up under the direction of the master attendant.—*In ordinary*, in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician or chaplain in *ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.—*Lord ordinary*, in the *court of session*, the judge before whom a cause depends in the outer-house. Also, the judge who, in the course of rotation amongst the outer-house judges, calls the weekly roll of new causes, is called the lord ordinary for the week; and the judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber, is called the lord ordinary on the bills.

OR'DINARY, *n.* In *her.*, figures frequently found in coat-armour. They are divided into *greater ordinaries*, which are the pale, the bend, the fess, the chief, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, and the border; and *lesser ordinaries*, as the fleur-de-lis, the annulet, the lozenge, the martlet, &c.

OR'DINATE,† *v. t.* To appoint.

OR'DINATE, *a.* [L. *ordinatus.*] Regular; methodical. An *ordinate* figure is one whose sides and angles are equal.

OR'DINATE, *n.* In the *theory of curves*, any straight line, drawn from a point in the abscissa to terminate in the curve; if it be drawn perpendicular to the abscissa it is called a *rectangular ordinate;* if not, it is called an *oblique ordinate*. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, without any peculiar specification of either, are called *co-ordinates*. The co-ordinates may be inclined to each other at any angle, but, in general, the investigations respecting curves are much simplified by assuming them at right angles. In the conic sections any chord which is bisected by a diameter, is said to be *ordinately* applied to that diameter; also, such chord is usually called a *double ordinate* to the diameter, and its half an *ordinate*, but some writers term the whole chord an *ordinate*, and its half a *semi-ordinate*. In the hyperbola a straight line not passing through the centre, but terminated both ways by opposite hyperbolas and bisected by a diameter, is also said to be *ordinately* applied to that diameter, and its half is called an ordinate to the diameter. In the conic sections all the ordinates of the axis are perpendicular to it, and the double ordinates are all bisected by the axis. In curves of a higher order where a line may cut the curve in more than two points, the ordinate on the one side of the axis is always equal to the sum of the ordinates on the other.

OR'DINATELY, *adv.* In a regular methodical manner.

ORDINA'TION, *n.* [L. *ordinatio.*] 1. The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

> Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. The act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also consecration. In the *church of England*, a candidate for holy orders must be in possession of a *title;* that is, a sort of assurance from a rector to the bishop, that, provided that the latter finds the party fit to be ordained, the former will take him for his curate with a stated salary. The candidate is then examined by the bishop or his chaplain as to his faith and his erudition, and he must bring letters testimonial of his life and doctrine for three years previous, from three beneficed clergymen, and subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Liturgy. He must be twenty-three years of age before he can be ordained deacon, and twenty-four before he can be ordained priest, or admitted into *full orders*. The ceremony of ordination is performed by the bishop by the imposition of hands on the candidate.—3. In the *presbyterian* and *congregational churches*, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the Gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, wherever he may be called to officiate. In the presbyterian *churches of Scotland*, where there are no bishops, the power of ordination is lodged in the presbytery.

OR'DINATIVE, *a.* Directing; giving order.

OR'DINATOR, *n.* One who ordains or establishes.

ORD'NANCE, *n.* [from *ordinance.*] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.—*Board of ordnance*, the name given to the board which provides the troops of the line, the regiments of artillery and engineers, the militia, volunteers, and the navy, with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description. This board also superintends the affairs of the regiments of artillery and engineers, the provision of forage for the whole of the troops at home, and the erection of fortifications and military works at home and abroad, &c. The officer placed at the head of the board is called the master-general of the ordnance. The other chief officers are the *surveyor-general*, the *clerk of the ordnance*, and the *storekeeper*.

OR'DONNANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Disposition of figures in a picture.—2. Disposition in any work of art, including works of elegant literature, as flowing from predetermined principles of taste.—3. In *arch.*, the right assignment, for convenience and propriety, of the measure of the several apartments, that they be neither too large nor too small for the purposes of the building, and that they be conveniently distributed and lighted.—4. In *French diplomacy*, a decree, order, law, or statute.

OR'DURE, *n.* [Fr.] Dung; excrements.

ORE, *n.* [Sax. *ore*, *ora;* G. *erz*. Qu. L. *æs*, *æris*, brass.] 1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, called its mineralizer, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called ores, but native metals. Ores, practically speaking, may be defined to be those mineral bodies which contain so much metal as to be worth the smelting, or being reduced by fire to the metallic state. The substances naturally combined with metals which mask their metallic characters, are chiefly oxygen, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, selenium, arsenic, water, and several acids, of which the carbonic is the most common. Some metals, as gold, silver, platinum, often occur in the metallic state, either alone or combined with other metals, constituting what are called native alloys. Certain ores which contain the metals most indispensable to human necessities have been treasured up by the Creator in very bountiful deposits; constituting either great masses in rocks of different kinds, or distributed in lodes, veins, nests, concretions, or beds, with stony or earthy admixtures; the whole of which become the object of mineral exploration.—2. Metal; as, the liquid *ore*.

O'READ, *n.* [from Gr. *ορος*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

ŌRE-WEED, } † *n.* Sea weed.
ŌRE-WOOD, }

Ore tenus. [L.] By word of mouth.

OREX'IS, *n.* [Gr. *ορεγομαι*, to desire.] In *med.*, a desire or appetite.

ORF'GILD,† *n.* [Sax. *orf*, cattle, and *geld*, payment.] The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the daytime.

OR'FRAYS, or **OR'FRAIES**, *n.* [Fr. *orfroi*] Fringe of gold; a species of embroidered cloth of gold formerly worn by the kings and nobles of England.

OR'GAL, *n.* Argal; lees of wine dried; tartar.

OR'GAN, *n.* [L. *organum;* Gr. *οργανον:* Fr *organe;* D. and G. *orgel;* Pers. and Ar. *arganon.*] 1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. Thus the arteries and veins of animal bodies are *organs* of circulation; the lungs are *organs* of respiration; the nerves are *organs* of perception and sensation; the muscles are *organs* of motion; the ears are *organs* of hearing; the tongue is the *organ* of speech. In *bot.*, the *organs* of plants are the distinct parts of which they are composed.—*Compound organs*, those composed of the elementary tissues.—*Nutritive*, or *conservative organs*, those by which the function of nutrition is performed; the root, stem, and leaves.—*Perfected organs*, the root, stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit.—*Reproductive organs*, those by which the function of reproduction is performed; the flower and fruit.—*Rudimentary organs*, those developed in the seed when germinating.—2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power.—3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes of different sizes, formed of wood and of different kinds of metal, some of which are flute-pipes, or mouth-pipes, and others reed-pipes; which all of these are made to sound by means of compressed air applied to them through certain channels by bellows worked either by human force or by mechanism. The great church-organ has usually three rows of finger-keys, placed above each other like steps. In some of the largest there are four, or even five such rows of keys. Besides these there are rows

of pedals or foot-keys which act upon the larger pipes of the organ. The size of an organ is usually expressed by the length of its largest pipes; thus, an organ of thirty-two feet, of sixteen feet, &c., is one whose lowest bass pipes are of those respective lengths. The key-boards of organs vary in extent; the York organ has six octaves; the Birmingham five and a half, but the compass now in general use is four and a half. The *barrel organ* is an instrument by which most of the effects of a small keyed-organ are produced by certain machinery. The keys, if so they may be called, are placed inside



Organ (Barrel organ).

the organ, and acted on by means of a cylinder, or barrel, *pinned* or studded in a particular and very curious manner. The barrel is made to revolve by a winch.

OR'GAN-BUILDER, *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

ORGAN'IC, ORGAN'ICAL, *a.* [L. *organicus*.] 1. Pertaining to an organ or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them: as, the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants.—2. Produced by the organs; as, *organic* pleasure.—3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end; as, *organic* arts.—*Organic bodies* are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.—*Organic remains*, the name given by geologists to those organized bodies, whether of animals or vegetables, found in a fossil state, imbedded in rocky strata or loose in the earth. Certain families of animals are found pervading strata of every age, and possessing the same generic forms which are to be found among existing animals. There are, however, other families, both animal and vegetable, which are confined to particular formations, where whole groups of these have been annihilated, and have been replaced by others bearing widely different characters; and the changes of genera and species are still more frequent. It is in strata of the transition series that the first remains of organized beings begin to be found, but these are of the most simple construction in their parts, especially in the inferior regions of this series. But we find in them the remains of the four established divisions of the animal kingdom; viz., *vertebrata, mollusca, articulata*, and *radiata*. In the secondary strata we find a series of saurian reptiles, principally of a gigantic size; many of them marine, others amphibious, and others terrestrial. In the tertiary series we find that the fossil remains of both animals and vegetables are much more numerous, and greatly more perfect in their organization; and that they bring us down, by a natural transition, to those of our own times. Subterraneous collections of bituminized wood, and other vegetable matter, are found at various depths in different parts of the world. Cannel coal, as well as anthracite, frequently exhibits traces of ligneous texture in its substance which could have been derived only from wood. The argillaceous iron-stone and slates that accompany coal, contain, with remains of many other unknown vegetables, parts of various cryptogamous plants, the recent analogies of which are found only in tropical regions. [*See* FOSSIL, EOCENE, MIOCENE, PLIOCENE, FORMATION, STRATUM.]—*Organic chemistry. See* CHEMISTRY.—*Organical description of curves*, in *geom.*, the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.—*Organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of an organ is morbidly altered; opposed to *functional* disease, in which the secretions or functions only are deranged without any apparent change of organization. —*Organic laws*, in *modern political phraseology*, the name given to laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

ORGAN'ICALLY, *adv.* With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. The bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed.—2. By means of organs.

ORGAN'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being organical.

OR'GANISM, *n.* Organical structure; as, the *organism* of bodies.

OR'GANIST, *n* One who plays on the organ.—2. One who sung in parts; *an old musical use of the word.*

ORGANIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action.—2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.

> The first *organization* of the general government. *Pickering.*

3. Structure; form: suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body.

OR'GANIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *organiser.*] 1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may co-operate with another.

> Those nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

2. To sing in parts; as, to *organize* the hallelujah.—3. To distribute into suitable parts and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body; as, to *organize* an army. So we say, a club, a party, or a faction is *organized*, when it takes a systemized form.

> This original and supreme will *organizes* the government. *W. Cranch.*

OR'GANIZED, *pp.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end. Animals and plants are *organized* bodies. Minerals are not *organized* bodies.

OR'GANIZING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.

OR'GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.

ORGANOGRAPH'IC, ORGANOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to organography.

ORGANOG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

ORGANOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀργανον and γραφω.] In *bot.*, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs.

ORGANOL'OGY, *n.* [*organ* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A branch of physiology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals, especially of the human species.

OR'GANON, *n.* [Gr. ὀργανον.] In *philosophical language*, nearly synonymous with *method*, and implying a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty, either generally or in reference to some particular department; as, the *organon* of Aristotle; the *organon* of Bacon. The *organon* of Aristotle is his System of Logic, and contains his Categories, his treatise on Interpretation, or the nature of Propositions, his former and latter Analytics, and his eight books of Topics; to which may be added, his book on Sophisms. The *Novum Organon* of Bacon contains the development of his system of philosophy, or the inductive system.

OR'GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ.

OR'GAN-POINT, *n.* In *music*, a succession of chords in some of which the harmony of the fifth is taken unprepared on the bass as a holding note, whether preceded by the tonic, or by the harmony of the fourth of the key.

OR'GAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. A stop is called *simple* if it consist of one row of pipes, and *compound* if it consist of more than one row. There are fourteen simple stops in use in large organs, and some organs have sixty.

OR'GANY. *See* ORIGAN.

ORGAN'ZINE, *n.* Silk twisted into threads; thrown silk.

OR'GASM, *n.* [Gr. ὀργασμος, from ὀργαω, to swell; ὀργαζω, to irritate.] Immoderate excitement or action; as, the *orgasm* of the blood or spirits.

OR'GEAT, *n.* [Fr. from *orge*, barley.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

OR'GEIS, *n.* A fish, called also *organling*; supposed to be from *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is taken.

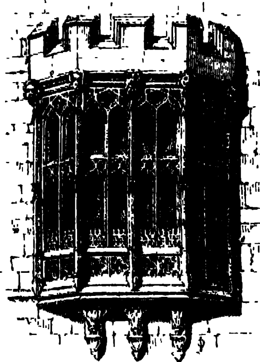
OR'GIES, *n plur.* [Gr. ὀργια, from ὀργαω, to swell; ὀργη, fury; L. *orgia*; Fr. *orgies*.] Frantic revels at the feast in honour of Bacchus, or the feast itself, instituted by Orpheus, and chiefly celebrated on the mountains by wild distracted women called *Bacchæ* or *Bacchantes*. This feast was held in the night; hence, nocturnal *orgies*, nocturnal rites or revelry.

ORGIL'LOUS,† *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*; Sax. *orgel*, pride, haughtiness; Gr. ὀργαω, to swell.] Proud; haughty.

OR'GUES, *n.* [Fr.] In the *milit. art*, long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack.—2. A machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches.

OR'ICHALC, **ORICHAL'CUM**, *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, mountain brass; Gr. ὄρος and χαλκός: or *aurichalcum*, gold-brass.] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour, but inferior in value; the brass of the ancients.

O'RIEL, **O'RIOL**, *n.* [Old Fr. *oriol.*] † A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess.—2. A large bay or recessed window in a hall, chapel, or other apartment. It usually projects from the outer face of the wall, either in a



Oriel Window, Balliol College, Oxford.

semi-octagonal or semi-square plan, and is of various kinds and sizes. When not on the ground-floor it is supported on brackets or corbels.

O'RIENCY, *n.* [*See* ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of colour. [*Lit us.*]

O'RIENT, *a.* [L. *oriens*, from *orior*, to arise.] 1. Rising, as the sun.

Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun. *Milton.*

The *orient* morn. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.—3. Bright; shining; glittering; as, *orient* pearls.

O'RIENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.—In *surveying*, to *orient* a plan, signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points.

ORIENT'AL, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east; as, *oriental* seas or countries.—2. Proceeding from the east; as, the *oriental* radiations of the sun.

ORIENT'AL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia, from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to Japan.

ORIENT'ALISM, *n* An eastern mode of speech; doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations.

ORIENT'ALIST, *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.—2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

ORIENTAL'ITY,† *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern.

OR'IFICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *orificium*; *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *facio*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; as, the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound.

The *orifice* of Etna. *Addison.*

OR'IFLAMB, or **OR'IFLAMME**, *n.* [Fr. *oriflamme.*] The ancient royal standard of France. Originally, the banner of the abbey of St. Dennis. It was a piece of red taffeta fixed on a golden spear, and cut into three points, each of which was adorned with a tassel of green silk.

ORIG'ANUM, *n.* [L.; from Gr. ὀρίγανον.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. [*See* MARJORAM.]

OR'IGENISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Origen, who united Platonism with Christianity.

OR'IGENIST, *n.* A follower of Origen of Alexandria, a celebrated Christian father. The Origenists held that the souls of men have a pre-existent state; that they are holy intelligences, and sin before they are united to the body; that Christ will be crucified hereafter for the salvation of devils, &c.

OR'IGIN, *n.* [Fr. and It. *origine*; L. *origo.*] 1. The first existence or beginning of any thing; as, the *origin* of Rome. In history it is necessary, if practicable, to trace all events to their *origin*.—2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds; that which gives existence or beginning. The apostasy is believed to have been the *origin* of moral evil. The *origin* of many of our customs is lost in antiquity. Nations, like individuals, are ambitious to trace their descent from an honourable *origin*.

ORIG'INABLE, *a.* That may be originated.

ORIG'INAL, *n.* Origin. [*See* ORIGIN, with which it accords in signification.] 2. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated, or from which a likeness is made by the pencil, press, or otherwise. Thus we say, the translation is not equal to the *original*. If the *original* cannot be produced, we are permitted to offer an authenticated copy. In *law*, where the several parts of an indenture are interchangeably executed between the parties, that part which is executed by the grantor is called the *original*, and the others *counterparts*. [*See* INDENTURE.] But when all the parties execute every part, all are originals. The *original* of any deed or document is the best evidence. In the *fine arts*, a work not copied from another, but the work of the artist himself. When an artist copies his own work, it is called a duplicate.

ORIG'INAL, *a.* [Fr. *originel*; L. *originalis.*] 1. First in order; preceding all others; as, the *original* state of men; the *original* laws of a country; *original* rights or powers; the *original* question in debate.—2. Primitive; pristine; as, the *original* perfection of Adam.—*Original sin*, as applied to Adam, was his first act of disobedience in eating the forbidden fruit; as applied to his posterity, it is understood to mean either the sin of Adam imputed to his posterity, or that corruption of nature, or total depravity, which has been derived from him in consequence of his apostasy. On this subject divines are not agreed.—3. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; as, an *original* genius.—*Original line, plane*, or *point*, in *persp.*, a line, plane, or point referred to the original object.

ORIGINAL'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being original.—2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; as, *originality* of genius.

ORIG'INALLY, *adv.* Primarily; from the beginning or origin.

God is *originally* holy in himself. *Pearson*

2. At first; at the origin.—3. By the first author; as, a book *originally* written by another hand.

ORIG'INALNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

ORIG'INARY, *a.* [Fr. *originaire.*] 1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; original. [*This word is little used.*]

ORIG'INATE, *v. t.* To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new.

The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order out of the elements of society. *Burke*

That matter which cannot think, will, or *originate* motion, should communicate thought, volition, and motivity, is plainly impossible. *Dwight*

ORIG'INATE, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun. The scheme *originated* with the governor and council. It *originated* in pure benevolence.

ORIG'INATED, *pp.* Brought into existence.

ORIG'INATING, *ppr.* Bringing into existence.

ORIGINA'TION, *n.* The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production.

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

ORIL'LON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

O'RIOLE, *n.* The popular name of a genus of dentirostrate passerine birds, the Oriolus, Linn. These birds are



Golden Oriole, Oriolus galbula

found in Asia, Africa, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and southern

and eastern Europe. They live in pairs in woods and thickets, congregating, however, for autumnal migration. Their nests are very artificially framed, and constructed at the extremities of the branches of high trees. The prevailing colour of the males is yellow, and this character is constant in the greater number of species known. The golden oriole (*O. galbula*) is an occasional summer visitor in England. In the older systems a great many American species were included in this genus, but more modern ornithologists have formed the American species into a group by themselves.

ORI'ON, *n.* [Gr. ωρίων: unfortunately accented by the poets on the second syllable.] A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial passes nearly across its middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars, which are very conspicuous to the naked eye; four of these form a square, and the three others are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the belt of Orion. They are also popularly called *Jacob's staff*, and the *yard wand*. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula, and eighty stars according to the British catalogue, but there are thousands of others which are only visible through powerful telescopes.

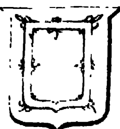
ORISMOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to orismology.

ORISMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὁρισμος, a term, and λογος, a discourse.] That branch of natural history which relates to the explanation of the technical terms of the science. It is also termed *glossology* and *terminology*.

OR'ISON, *n.* [Fr. *oraison*, from L. *oratio*, from *oro*.] A prayer or supplication.

> Lowly they bowed adoring, and began
> Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid.
> *Milton.*

ORLE, *n.* [infra.] In *her.*, an ordinary in the form of a fillet or border round the shield, but at some distance from the edges. Orles are borne triple or quadruple. In *orle*, is when the charges are placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else.


Orle

OR'LET, OR'LO, or **ORLE**, *n.* [Fr. *ourlet*, It. *orlo*, a hem.] In *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo, or quarter-round of a capital. When the fillet is at the top or bottom of a shaft it is called a *cincture*.

OR'LOP, *n.* [D. *overloop*, a running over or overflowing, an orlop, that is, a spreading over.] In *a ship of war*, a platform of planks laid over the beams in the hold, on which the cables are usually coiled. It contains also sail-rooms, carpenters' cabins, and other apartments. Also, a tier of beams below the lower deck for a like purpose. In three-decked ships, the second and lowest decks are sometimes called *orlops*.

OR'MOLU, *n.* [Fr.] Bronze, or copper gilt; hence the name *ormolu clocks*.

OR'NAMENT, *n.* [L. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, to adorn. Varro informs us that this was primitively *osnamentum;* but this is improbable. *See* ADORN.] 1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.

> The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets and the *ornaments* of the legs; Is. iii.

2. In *arch.*, ornaments are the smaller and detailed parts of the main work, not essential to it, but serving to adorn and enrich it. They generally consist of sculpture or carved work.—3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.

> The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price; 1 Pet. iii.

OR'NAMENT, *v. t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish.

ORNAMENT'AL, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.

> Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others about their ankles. *Brown.*

ORNAMENT'ALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.

OR'NAMENTED, *pp.* Decorated; embellished; beautified.

OR'NAMENTING, *ppr.* Decorating; embellishing.

OR'NATE,† *v. t.* [L. *orno.*] To adorn.

OR'NATE, *a.* [L. *ornatus.*] Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

OR'NATELY, *adv.* With decoration.

OR'NATENESS, *n.* State of being adorned.

OR'NATURE, *n.* Decoration. [*Lit. us.*]

ORNISCOP'ICS, *n.* Divination by the observation of fowls.

ORNIS'COPIST, *n.* [Gr. ὀρνις, a bird, and σκοπεω, to view.] One who views the flight of fowls in order to foretel future events by their manner of flight. [*Lit. us.*]

ORNITHIC'NITES, *n.* [Gr. ὀρνις, a bird, and ιχνος, a trace.] In *geol.*, the footmarks of birds which occur in different strata. Some of these are very remarkable, as proving the existence of birds at very remote periods; for instance, at the early epoch of the new red sandstone formation.

ORNITHOG'ALUM, *n.* A genus of herbaceous perennial plants of the class Hexandria, and order monogynia, Linn; nat. order Liliaceæ. They are chiefly natives of Europe. Three species are British plants, known by the common name of Star of Bethlehem. The stalks are terminated with long spikes of hexopetalous, star-shaped, white and yellow flowers.

ORNITH'OLITES, *n.* [Gr. ὀρνις, and λιθος, a stone.] The name given to fossil birds.

ORNITHOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

ORNITHOL'OGIST, *n.* [*See* ORNITHOLOGY.] A person who is skilled in the natural history of fowls, who understands their form, structure, habits, and uses; one who describes birds.

ORNITHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὀρνις, a fowl, and λογος, discourse.] The science of fowls, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits, and uses; or it is that department of zoology which treats of the history, attributes, and arrangement of the feathered race. Birds form the second great division of the animal kingdom: they may be defined as vertebrated oviparous animals, covered with feathers, organized for flight, and enjoying a double system of circulation and respiration, while the whole system is provided with reservoirs of air, in addition to the lungs properly so called. Their distribution is founded on the organs of manducation, or the beak, and on those of prehension; that is, on the beak, and particularly on the feet. Different classifications of birds have been adopted by different ornithologists. Linnæus and Cuvier have six orders: those of the latter are as follows:—Palmipedes, Grallæ, Accipitres, Gallinaceæ, Passeres, Scansores. [*See* AVES.]

ORNITH'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ὀρνις, a fowl, and μαντεια, divination.] Augury, a species of divination by means of fowls, their flight, &c.

OR'NITHON, *n.* [Gr. an aviary.] A building for the keeping of fowls.

ORNITH'OPUS, *n.* A genus of small papilionaceous annual plants found in pastures and wild places in Europe. Class and order Diadelphia decandria, Linn., nat. order Leguminosæ. They are characterized, among other things, by a cluster of curved pods, which are jointed something like a bird's toe, on which account they are called *bird's foot.* The *O. perpusillus*, or common bird's foot, is a British plant with pinnated leaves, and small white flowers striped with red. The *O. sativus* is cultivated as food for cattle in Portugal under the name of *serradilla.*

OR'NITHORHYNCH'US, *n.* [Gr. ὀρνις, ὀρνιθος, a fowl, and ῥυγχος, a beak.] An effodient monotrematous mammal, with


Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and two merely fibrous cheek-teeth on each side of both jaws, not fixed in any bone, but only in the gum— with pentadactylous paws webbed like the feet of a bird and formed for swimming, and with a spur behind in the hinder feet, emitting a poisonous liquid from a reservoir in the sole of the foot, supplied by a gland situated above the pelvis, and by the side of the spine. The animal is covered with a brown fur. It is peculiar to the fresh-water rivers and lakes of Australia and Van Dieman's Land, and is also known by the names of duck-bill or duck-billed platypus, and water-mole.

OR'NUS, *n.* A genus of deciduous trees, natives of the south of Europe and North America, commonly known by the name of the flowering ash. They belong to the nat. order Oleaceæ. The *O. europæa*, which grows abundantly in Sicily, Calabria, Apulia, &c., yields the concrete juice termed manna. [*See* MANNA.]

OROBANCHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogenous plants, growing parasitically upon the roots of other species. They have a didynamous structure, irregular flowers, and a superior ovary with four or more parietal placentæ, which spring up from the surface of the carpels in pa-

rallel lines, covered with microscopical seeds containing a minute embryo. They are found in Europe, Barbary, middle and northern Asia, and North America. The order is represented by the genus Orobanche, the various species of which, called in this country broom-rapes, are found in fields, upon the roots of broom, furze, hemp, clover, bed-straw, &c. *O. rubra*, the handsomest of them all, has hitherto been discovered only upon basalt and trap rocks in the Hebrides and adjacent shores, and near Belfast, as well as in other parts of Britain. The quality of these plants seems to be generally astringent, particularly in *O. major*.

OR'OBUS, *n.* A genus of perennial herbs, mostly European, of the class and order Diadelphia decandria, Linn., nat. order Leguminosæ. Three species are found in Britain, where they are known by the name of bitter vetch. The tubercles of the root of *O. tuberosus*, the common bitter vetch, or heath pea, are chewed by the Highlanders to give a bitter relish to their liquors. In Breadalbane and Ross-shire an agreeable fermented liquor is made from them.

OROLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* OROLOGY.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

OROL'OGIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.

OROL'OGY, or **OROG'RAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. ορος, a mountain, and λογος, discourse.] The science or description of mountains with regard to their height and form, their chains, branches, &c.

OROTUND', *a.* In *rhet.*, noting a manner of uttering the elements of speech, which exhibits them with fullness, clearness, and strength.

OR'PHAN, *n.* [Gr. ορφανος: It. *orfano*; Fr. *orphelin*.] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or both.

OR'PHAN, *a.* Bereaved of parents.

OR'PHAN, *v. a.* To reduce to the state of an orphan.

OR'PHANAGE, } *n.* The state of an
OR'PHANISM, } orphan.

OR'PHAN'ED, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

OR'PHANED, *a.* Bereft of parents.

ORPHANOT'ROPHY, *n.* [Gr. ορφανος, orphan, and τροφη, food.] 1. A supporting or support of orphans.—2. A hospital for orphans.

OR'PHANS'-COURT, *n.* A court in some states of the U. S. of America, having jurisdiction of the persons and estates of orphans.

OR'PHEAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Or-
OR'PHIC, } pheus, the poet and musician; as, *Orphic* hymns.

OR'PHEUS, *n.* In *classical myth.*, a poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his lyre.—2. A fish found in the Mediterranean, broad, flat, and thick, and sometimes weighing twenty pounds. It is a species of the Sparus, Linn. The orpheus of the Greeks is said to have been a different fish.—3. In *ornith.*, the mocking bird, the *O. polyglottus*, Swainson.

OR'PHICA, *n.* Certain works or epic poems, falsely ascribed to Orpheus, the poet and musician.

OR'PIMENT, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*; *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*.] Sesquisulphuret of arsenic, found native and then an ore of arsenic, or artificially composed. The native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes. It forms the basis of the yellow paint called *king's yellow*. The red orpiment is called *realgar*, and is a protosulphuret of arsenic. It is more or less lively and transparent, and often crystallized in bright needles. In this form it is called *ruby of arsenic*.

OR'PIN, *n.* [Fr.] In *painting*, a yellow colour of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

OR'PINE, *n.* [Fr. *orpin*.] A succulent herbaceous plant of the genus Sedum, the *S. telephium*, found abundantly in some parts of England in woods and thickets. It has some reputation for its astringency; and the root and stem boiled in milk are a popular remedy for diarrhœa. The *bastard orpine* is of the genus Andrachne; the *lesser orpine* of the genus Crassula.

OR'RACH. *See* ORACH.

OR'RERY, *n.* A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the earl of Orrery, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. Similar machines are called also planetariums. Within the present century many ingenious orreries have been constructed, among which that of Mr. Fulton, a self-taught artist in Fenwick, Ayrshire, may be considered the most remarkable. It exhibits the annual and diurnal motions of all the planets, the motions of the satellites in their proper periodic times and due degrees of inclination; and by means of an engraved plate, and the application of a chronometer, it may be made to exhibit the real aspect of the solar system at any given time.

OR'RIS, *n.* The plant *iris*, of which *orris* seems to be a corruption; fleur-de-lis or flag-flower.—*Orris root*, the root of the Iris florentina, a white flowering species of iris, found in the south of Europe. It has an agreeable odour, resembling that of violets, and is sometimes used in perfumed powders. In its dried state it is used as a pectoral and expectorant, and it is also made into little balls for issues, called *orris peas*.—2. A sort of gold or silver lace. [Qu. *orfrais*.]

ORT, *n.* [Sax. *orettan*, to render worthless.] A fragment; a refuse. It most commonly occurs in the plural.

OR'TALON, *n.* A small bird of the genus Emberiza. [*See* ORTOLAN.]

OR'THITE, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, straight.] A mineral occurring in straight layers in felspath rock with albite, &c. It is of a blackish brown colour resembling gadolinite, but differs from it in fusibility.

ORTHOCER'ATITE, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, straight, and κερας, a horn.] The name of certain fossil univalve shells, straight or but slightly curved, arranged by Cuvier in the genus Nautilus.

OR'THODOX, *a.* [*See* ORTHODOXY.] Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; opposed to *heretical*; as, an *orthodox* Christian.—2. According with the doctrines of Scripture; as, an *orthodox* creed or faith.

OR'THODOXLY, *adv.* With soundness of faith.

OR'THODOXNESS, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture. [*Lit. us.*]

OR'THODOXY, *n.* [Gr. ορθοδοξια: ορθος, right, true, and δοξα, opinion, from δοκεω, to think.] 1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures.

> Basil bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

2. Consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines; as, the *orthodoxy* of a creed.

ORTHODROM'IC, *a.* [*See* ORTHODROMY.] Pertaining to orthodromy.

ORTHODROM'ICS, *n.* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

OR'THODROMY, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, right, and δρομος, course.] The sailing in a straight course.

ORTHOE'PICAL, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

OR'THOEPIST, *n.* [*See* ORTHOEPY.] One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.

OR'THOEPY, *n.* [Gr. ορθοεπεια: ορθος, right, and επος, word, or επω, to speak.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

OR'THOGON, *n.* [Gr. ορθος, right, and γωνια, angle.] A rectangular figure.

ORTHOG'ONAL, *a.* Right-angled; rectangular; perpendicular.

ORTHOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* ORTHOGRAPHY.] One that spells words correctly, according to common usage.

ORTHOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Correct-
ORTHOGRAPH'ICAL, } ly spelled; written with the proper letters.—2. Pertaining to the spelling of words; as, to make an *orthographical* mistake. —*Orthographic projection of the sphere*, a projection in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; so called because the perpendiculars from any point of the sphere will all fall in the common intersection of the sphere with the plane of the projection; or it may be defined to be that projection which is made by drawing lines from every point, to be projected perpendicular to the plane of projection. Orthographic projections of the sphere are usually made either on the plane of the equator, or on the plane of a meridian. The plans and sections by which artificers execute their different constructions, are orthographic projections of the things to be constructed. [*See* PROJECTION.]

ORTHOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules of proper spelling.—2. In the manner of orthographic projection.

ORTHOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ορθογραφια: ορθος, right, and γραφη, writing.] 1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage.—2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.—3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters.—4. In *geom.*, the art of delineating the fore right plane or side of any object, and of expressing the elevations of each part; so called because it determines things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane.—5. In *arch.*, the elevation of a building, showing all the parts in their true proportion. It is either external or internal. The first is the representation of the external part or front of a building, as seen by the eye of the spectator, placed at an infinite distance from it.

The second, commonly called the *section*, exhibits the building as if the external wall were removed and separated from it.—6. In *persp.*, the foreright side of any plane, that is, the side or plane that lies parallel to a straight line that may be imagined to pass through the outward convex points of the eyes, continued to a convenient length.—7. In *fort.*, the profile or representation of a work in all its parts, as they would appear if perpendicularly cut from top to bottom.

ORTHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθος, right, and λογος, discourse.] The right description of things.

ORTHOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθος, right, and μετρον, measure.] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

ORTHOPNŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοπνοια: ὀρθος, right, erect, and πνοη, breath; πνεω, to breathe.] 1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture.—2. Any difficulty of breathing.

ORTHOP'TERANS, **ORTHOP'TERA**, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθος, and πτερον, a wing.] An order of insects, including all those species which have the wings disposed,



Orthopter (Locust.

when at rest, in straight longitudinal folds. Of this order we have familiar examples in the common cockroach, the house cricket, and the grasshopper.

OR'THOSTADE, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθος, straight, and ἱσταμαι, to stand.] In *ancient costume*, a long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds.

ORTHOT'ROPOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθος and τρεπω.] In *bot.*, erect on the embryo of a plant.

ORTHOT'YPOUS, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθος, straight, and τυπος, form.] In *mineralogy*, having a perpendicular cleavage.

OR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, *orior*, to rise.] Rising or eastern. The *ortive* amplitude of a planet is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon, the point where the horizon and equator intersect.

OR'TOLAN, *n.* [It. *ortolano*, a gardener, an *ortolan*, L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden.] The French and English name of a bird, a species of bunting, the *Emberiza hortulana*, Linn., much esteemed by epicures for the delicacy of its flesh when in season. It is a native of northern Africa, but in the summer and autumnal months it resorts to southern Europe. In the south of France and Italy these birds are caught and fed for the table.



Ortolan (Emberiza hortulana).

ORTS, *n.* Fragments; pieces; refuse.

OR'VAL, *n.* [Fr. *orvale*.] The herb clary.

ORVIE'TAN,† *n.* [It. *orvietano*, so named from a mountebank at Orvieto.] An antidote or counterpoison.

ORYCTOGNOS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy.

ORYCTOG'NOSY, *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτος, fossil, and γνωσις, knowledge.] That branch of mineralogy which has for its object the classification of minerals, according to well-ascertained characters, and under appropriate denominations. Oryctognosy consists in the description of minerals, the determination of their nomenclature, and the systematic arrangement of their different species. It coincides nearly with *mineralogy*, in its modern acceptation.

ORYCTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτος, fossil; and γραφω, to describe.] That part of natural history in which fossils are described.

ORYCTOLO'GICAL, *a.* Pertaining to that part of physics which treats of fossils.

ORYCTOL'OGIST, *n.* One who applies himself to or is versed in the study of fossils.

ORYCTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ὀρυκτος, fossil, and λογος, discourse.] That part of physics which treats of fossils.

ORY'ZA, *n.* The generic name of the plant which yields rice. [*See* RICE.]

OS, *n.* [L.] A bone. [*Technical.*]

OS'CHEOCELE, *n.* [Gr. ὀσχη, the scrotum, and κηλη, a tumour.] Any tumour of the scrotum; a scrotal hernia.

OS'CILLATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscillo*, from ant. *cillo*, Gr. κιλλω, to move.] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate.

OSCILLA'TION, *n.* [L. *oscillatio*.] Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum. —*Centre of oscillation*, that point in a vibrating body into which, if all the matter of the body were collected, the vibrations would be performed in the same time; or it is that point in which the whole moving force of a vibrating body is concentrated, and at which, if it meet with resistance, it will instantly stop, without vibration or strain of its other parts. In a pendulum the centres of suspension and oscillation are reciprocal. [*See* PENDULUM, CENTRE.]—*Axis of oscillation*, a straight line passing through the point of suspension parallel to the horizon, and perpendicular to the plane in which the oscillation is made.

OS'CILLATOR, *n.* In *nat. hist.*, the oscillators are minute animals or plants which have oscillatory motions It seems not to be agreed whether they belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom.

OS'CILLATORY, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; as, an *oscillatory* motion.

OS'CITANCY, *n.* [L. *oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth.] 1. The act of gaping or yawning.—2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dulness.

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

OS'CITANT, *a.* Yawning; gaping.—2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish.

OS'CITANTLY, *adv.* Carelessly.

OS'CITATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscito*.] To yawn; to gape with sleepiness.

OSCITA'TION, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

OS'CULANT, *a.* Kissing.

OSCULA'TION, *n.* [L. *osculatio*, a kissing.] In *geom.*, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve. One curve is said to *osculate* another, when the two curves are in contact in such a manner, that the number of points common to both is the greatest possible.—*Point of osculation*, the point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature.

OS'CULATORY, *a.* An *osculatory circle*, in *geom.*, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point.

OS'CULATORY, *n.* In *church hist.*, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ or the Virgin, &c., which is kissed by the priest and then delivered to the people for the same purpose.

OS'IER, *n.* (o'zher.) [Fr. *osier*; Sax. *hos*. Qu.] The name given to various species of plants of the genus Salix or willow; as the purple osier (*S. purpurea*), basket osier (*S. forbiana*), green-leaved osier (*S. rubra*), sharp-leaved osier (*S. lanceolata*), long-leaved osier (*S. triandra*), golden osier (*S. vitellina*), common osier (*S. viminalis*), &c. These plants are chiefly employed in basket-making on account of their tough, flexible shoots. [*See* SALIX.]

O'SIERED, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.

O'SIER HOLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, a wood.] In *England*, a place where willows for basket work are cultivated.

OSI'RIS, *n.* One of the principal Egyptian deities, the brother of Isis, and the father of Orus. He was venerated under the forms of the sacred bulls, Apis and Mnevis, or as a human figure



Osiris.

with a bull's head, distinguished by the name of Apis-Osiris. He is commonly represented as clad in pure white, and his usual attributes are the high cap, the flail or whip, and the crosier. Osiris, in common with Isis, presided over the world below.

OS'MAZOME, *n.* [Gr. ὀσμη, odour, and ζωμος, juice.] The name given to the extractive matter of muscular fibre, which gives the peculiar smell to boiled meat, and flavour to broth and soup.

It is of a yellowish brown colour, is soluble both in water and alcohol, whether cold or hot, but it does not form a jelly by concentration.

OS'MELITE, *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή, smell, and λίθος, stone.] A mineral found mixed with datholite, in trachytic veins, near Wolfstein on the Rhine. It emits, at the ordinary temperature of a room, a clayey smell, whence its name.

OS'MIUM, *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή, odour.] A metal discovered by Mr. Smithson Tennant in 1803, in the grains of native platinum, in combination with iridium. This compound received the name of *Osmiuret of iridium*. It occurs in flat grains and hexagonal crystals. The separation of osmium from iridium is effected by a tedious process. This metal is white, with a bluish gray tint. It may be reduced to leaves. Its specific gravity is 10. When strongly heated it oxidizes. It dissolves slowly in nitric acid, and more readily in aqua regia. In both these cases an acid called *osmic* acid is formed, or peroxide of osmium. This substance is white, very volatile, extremely fusible, soluble in water, and crystallizable It possesses an extremely disagreeable odour, somewhat resembling that of chlorine. This property suggested the name of the metal. Osmium combines with chlorine in different proportions, and also with sulphur. It forms alloys with some other metals.

OSMUN'DA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Osmundaceæ. *O. regalis*, or Osmund royal, is a British species. [*See* FLOWERING-FERN.]

OSMUNDA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of ferns, distinguished by having the *thecæ* with an operculiform annulus, or without any; reticulated, striated with rays at the apex, bursting lengthwise, and usually externally. The genus Osmunda is the type of the Order.



Osmundaceæ (Osmunda regalis—Flowering Fern).

OSNABURG, *n.* (oz'nburg.) A species of coarse linen imported from Osnaburg, in Germany.

OS'PRAY, or **OS'PREY**, *n.* [L. *ossifraga; os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break; the bone-breaker.] The great sea-eagle, a bird of the genus Falco, the *F. ossifragus*. It has also been named the *aquila haliæta*, and bald buzzard, from the white upon its head. Its length is about two feet, and the extent of its wings not less than five feet and a half. It is an inhabitant of nearly the whole of Europe and of northern Asia. It is also found in North America. It has received the name of *osprey, or ossifrage*, because fragments of bones have



Osprey (Falco ossifragus).

been found in its stomach. Its habitat is on the sea-shore, and on the banks of rivers and lakes. It feeds on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water.

OS'SELET, *n.* [Fr. from L. *os, ossis*, a bone.] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

OS'SEOUS, *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, a bone.] Bony; resembling bone.—*Osseous breccia*, a mass of fragments of the bones of animals cemented together by a calcareous gang, and commonly found in fissures and caves.

OS'SICLE, *n.* [L. *ossiculum*.] A small bone.

OSSIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or furnishing bones.

OSSIF'IC, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.] Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone.

OSSIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *ossify*.] The change or process of changing from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance; as, the *ossification* of an artery.—2. The formation of bones in animals.

OS'SIFIED, *pp.* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OS'SIFRAGE, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*. *See* OSPRAY.] The ospray or sea-eagle. In Leviticus xi. 13, it denotes a different fowl.

OS'SIFY, *v. t.* [L. *os*, bone, and *facio*, to form.] To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones. This is done by the deposition of calcareous phosphate or carbonate on the part.

OS'SIFY, *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OSSIFY'ING, *ppr.* Changing into bone; becoming bone.

OSSIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, bone, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding on bones; eating bones; as, *ossivorous* quadrupeds.

OS'SUARY, *n.* [L. *ossuarium*.] A charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

OST. *See* OAST.

OSTENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* OSTENSIBLE.] The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OSTEN'SIBLE, *a.* [It. *ostensibile*, from L. *ostendo*, to show.] 1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. —2. Plausible; colourable.—3. Appearing; seeming; exhibited; presented, or pretended, shown, declared, or avowed. We say, the *ostensible* reason or motive for a measure may be the real one, or very different from the real one. This is the common sense in which the word is used.

One of the *ostensible* grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter. *Ramsay.*

OSTEN'SIBLY, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.

An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the interests they are *ostensibly* destined to promote. *Walsh.*

OSTEN'SIVE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ostendo*.] Showing; exhibiting.—*Ostensive demonstration* is one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

OS'TENT, *n.* [L. *ostentum*, from *ostendo*.] 1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Show; manifestation; token. [*Lit. us.*]—3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous. [*Lit. us.*]

OS'TENTATE,† *v. t.* [L. *ostento*.] To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly.

OSTENTA'TION, *n.* [L. *ostentatio*.] 1. Outward show or appearance.—2. Ambitious display; vain show; display of any thing dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. *Ostentation* of endowments is made by boasting or self-commendation. *Ostentation* often appears in works of art and sometimes in acts of charity.

He knew that good and bountiful minds are sometimes inclined to *ostentation*. *Atterbury*

The painter is to make no *ostentation* of the means by which he strikes the imagination. *Reynolds.*

3.† A show or spectacle.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, *a.* Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to others in an advantageous light.

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do. *Dryden.*

2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as, *ostentatious* ornaments.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Vain display; boastfulness; vanity.

OS'TENTATOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [*Lit. us.*]

OSTENT'OUS, *a.* Fond of making a show. [*Lit. us.*]

OSTEOCOL'LA, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, and κόλλα, glue.] A carbonate of lime, a fossil formed by incrustation on the stem of a plant. It is found in long, thick, and irregular cylindric pieces, generally hollow, sometimes filled with calcareous earth, and in size, from that of a crow's quill to that of a man's arm. It is always found in the sand. This word takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.

OS'TEOCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, and κόπος, labour, uneasiness.] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone.

OSTEO'GENY, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, and γεννάω, to generate.] The formation or growth of bone.

OSTEO'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον and γράφω.] A description of the bones.

OSTEOL'OGER, } *n.* [*See* OSTEOLOGY.] One who describes the bones of animals.
OSTEOL'OGIST, }

OSTEOLOǴIC, OSTEOLOǴICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a description of the bones.

OSTEOLOǴICALLY, *adv.* According to osteology

OSTEOL'OǴY, *n.* [Gr. οστεον, a bone, and λογος, discourse.] 1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones.—2. The system of animal bones.

OSTHEX'Y, or OSTHEX'IA, *n.* [from Gr. οστωδης, ossedus or bony, and ἑξις, habit.] The ossification of soft parts of the body.

OS'TIARY, *n.* [L. *ostium*, mouth.] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake.

OST'LER. *See* HOSTLER.

OST'LERY. *See* HOSTLERY.

OST'MEN, *n. plur.* East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called.

OSTRA'CEANS, or OSTRA'CEA, *n.* The family of bivalves, of which the oyster (*ostrea*) is the type, and which is characterized by the mouth being widely open, without special orifices. [*See* OYSTER.]

OSTRA'CION, *n.* [Gr. οστρακον, a shell.] In the system of Cuvier, a genus of fishes of the order *sclerodermi*, or rough-skinned. The head and body of



Trunk fish (Ostracion triqueter).

these fishes, instead of scales, are covered with regular bony plates, soldered in such a manner as to form a sort of inflexible shield. The body generally presents a quadrangular form, whence the species have received the name of *trunk-fish*.

OS'TRACISM, *n.* [Gr. οστρακισμος, from οστρακον, a shell, or potter's ware.] 1. In *Grecian antiquity*, banishment by the people of Athens of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. It takes this name from the shell on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written. It is, however, most probable that this shell was a piece of baked earth, rendered by the Latins *testa*.—2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.

Sentenced to a perpetual *ostracism* from the esteem and confidence, and honours and emoluments of his country. *Federalist. Hamilton.*

OS'TRACITE, *n.* [Gr. οστρακιτης, from οστρακον, a shell.] An oyster-shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell, the latter being dissolved. This stone is found in many parts of England, and has been in repute for its efficacy in cases of the gravel.

OS'TRACIZE, *v. t.* [*See* OSTRACISM.] To banish by the popular voice, particularly a person eminent for public services, but who has lost his popularity.

OS'TRACIZED, *pp.* Banished by the popular voice.

OS'TRACIZING, *ppr.* Banishing or expelling by the popular voice.

OS'TRAGOTH, *n.* Goths of the East.

OS'TRICH, *n* [Fr. *autruche*; G. *strauss*; L. *struthio-camelus*; Gr. στρουθος, a sparrow, and an ostrich. The meaning of this name is not obvious. The word *strauss*, in German, signifies a bush, a tuft, a bunch; but the latter part of this name *struz*, *struds*, *strauss*, coincides also with the Eng. *strut*, G. *strotzen*; and this is the L. *struthio*, Gr. στρουθος. The first part of the word in Fr. is from L. *avis*. The primary sense of *struz*, *struthio*, &c., is to reach, stretch, extend, or erect; but whether this name was given to the fowl from its stately walk or appearance, or from some part of its plumage, let the reader judge.] The popular name of a brevipen grallatory fowl, which is one of the species of the genus Struthio. The ostrich, properly so called (*struthio-camelus*), is a native of Africa and of the adjoining parts of Asia. This is



Ostrich (Struthio-camelus).

the largest of all fowls, being four feet high from the ground to the top of the back, and seven, eight, and it is said even ten to the top of the head, when standing erect. Its thighs and the sides of the body are naked, and the wings are so short as to be unfit for flying The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress. The speed of this fowl in running exceeds that of the fleetest horse. The female lays from ten to twelve eggs in the sand, and although she does not incubate them continually, no bird has a stronger affection for its offspring, or watches its nest with greater assiduity, always brooding over her eggs at night, and only leaving them during the hottest parts of the day. The American ostrich (*S. rhea*) is a smaller species than the African, but in every thing, except the beauty of its plumage, it bears a close resemblance to it. Ostrich feathers are frequently borne in coat-armour, either single or in plumes. They are always represented with the tops turned down.

OS'TRYA, *n.* Hop-hornbeam, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Corylaceæ It derives its English name from its inflorescence, consisting, in the female, of scales packed closely over each other, so as to resemble very much the head of a hop, and from its foliage being similar to that of the horn-beam. Two species are known, the *O. vulgaris*, a native of the south of Europe, and *O. virginiana*, of the United States. Both form handsome deciduous trees.

OTACOUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ωτα, ears, and ακουω, to hear.] Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

OTACOUS'TIC, *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing; also called an *otacousticon*.

OTAL'ǴY, or OTAL'ǴIA, *n.* A pain in the ear.

OTA'RIA, *n.* The name of the genus of seals, characterized by having projecting external ears, and by the double cutting edge of the four middle upper incisors. [*See* SEAL.]

OTH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder*; Gr. ἑτερος; Goth. *anthar*; G. *ander*. Qu. Sp. *otro*. If the radical letters are *Tr*, qu. Heb. and Ch. יתר, *yether*, residue. The French *autre* is from the Latin *alter*.] 1. Not the same; different; not this or these.

Then the *other* company which is left shall escape; Gen. xxxii.

Behold, it was turned again, as his *other* flesh; Exod. iv.

Other lords besides thee have had dominion over us; Is. xxvi.

There is one God, and there is none *other* but he; Mark xii.

2. Not this, but the contrary; as, on this side of the Meuse stands Liege, on the *other* side stands Seraing.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also; Matt v.

3. Noting something besides. To the knowledge of the Latin and Greek, join as much *other* learning as you can.—4. Correlative to *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

They asked *each other* of their welfare; Exod. xviii.

5. Opposed to *some*; as, "*some* fell among thorns— but *other* fell into good ground;" Matth. xiii.—6. The next.—7. The third part. *Other* is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number, and the sign of the possessive case.

The fool and the brutish person die, and leave their wealth to *others*; Ps. xlix.

What do ye more than *others*? Matt. v.

We were children of wrath even as *others*; Eph. ii.

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Lesley.*

With the sign of the possessive, *other* is preceded by *the*, as in the last example. *Other* is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*. From such a man, we can expect no *other*.—*The other day*, at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago.

OTH'ERGATES,† *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way, manner.] In another manner.

ŎTH'ERGUISE, *adv.* [*other* and *guise*, manner.] Of another kind. [Corruptly pronounced *otherguess*.]

ŎTH'ERWHERE, *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In some other place; or in other places.

ŎTH'ERWHILE, ŎTH'ERWHILES, *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

ŎTH'ERWISE, *adv.* [*other* and *wise*, manner.] In a different manner.

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. By other causes

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisborn, and returned with the loss, by sickness, and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard to society. *Hooker.*

OTI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. ους, the ear.] Inflammation of the internal ear.

O'TIUM, *n.* [L.] A Latin word sometimes used colloquially for leisure, ease; particularly in the phrase *otium cum dignitate*, dignified leisure, honourable ease.

OT'OMO, *n.* A fowl of the Lagopus kind, about the size of a tame pigeon, a native of Germany, and highly esteemed for food.

OTORRHŒ'A, *n.* [Gr. ους, the ear, and ῥεω, to flow.] A discharge from the ears.

OTOP'TERIS, *n.* A genus of fossil ferns, having simply pinnated leaves, whose leaflets are auricled at the base, where they join the rachis by a narrow stalk, and are furnished with veins which proceed directly from the base to the apex, without any attempt at forming a midrib Five species are known, chiefly from the lias and oolitic formations, of which they are a characteristic feature.

OT'TAR, OT'TO, AT'TAR, or **OT'TAR OF ROSES**, *n.* The essential oil or essence of roses; it is of a soft buttery consistence, and is much used as a perfume. The finest ottar of roses is prepared at Ghazedpore in India.

OTTA'VA RI'MA, *n.* [It. eighth or octuple rhyme.] An Italian form of versification, consisting of two alternate triplets, and a couplet at the end; the verses being in the proper Italian metre, the heroic of eleven syllables. Byron has employed it with great success in his Beppo and Don Juan

OT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oter, otor*, or *otter; G. otter*, an otter, an *adder* or vapour. The Latin *lutra*, Fr. *loutre*, may possibly be the same word varied in dialect.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, of the genus Lutra, of which there are several species. They all have large flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. They are aquatic, and feed on fish. The common river otter, the *Lutra vulgaris* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits, by its short, strong, flexible, palmated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When his retreat is



Otter (Lutra vulgaris).

found he instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place at which he dived. The weight of a full-grown male is from 20 to 24 pounds. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose, and with all the form and circumstances of the chase. The other species of otters which are found in different parts of the world do not greatly differ from the common otter. The sea-otter is of larger size, and forms the type of a distinct subgenus *Enhydras*, which connects the otter with the seal. The fur of the otter is much prized, being very dense and fine, especially that of the American otter. The fur of the sea-otter is also prized. The flesh of the otter is rank and fishy.

OT'TER, *n.* A coloured farinaceous pulp, in a dry state, which surrounds the seeds within the pericarp of the Bixa Orellana, a small tree or shrub indigenous to the warmer parts of America. This substance is called Urucu, or by contraction Rocou, and also Arnotto and Anotto. It is much used to give a kind of salmon-colour, and it is reputed to be medicinal.

OT'TER-HOUND, *n.* A variety of hound employed in the chase of the otter.

OT'TOMAN, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government; as, the *Ottoman* power or empire. The word originated in Othman or Osman, the name of a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300.

OT'TOMAN, *n.* A sort of hassock or mat.—2. A stool with a stuffed seat, such as is used in Turkey.

OUCH, *n.* A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set; a carcanet; an ornament of gold; Ex. xxxix. —2.† The blow given by a boar's tusk.

OUGHT, *n.* One thing; a thing; any thing. [*See* AUGHT.]

OUGHT, *v. imperfect.* (aut.) [This word seems to be the preterit tense of the original verb to owe, that is, Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Sw. *äga*, to have or possess, the radical sense being to hold, to restrain or stop; hence the passive participle would signify held, bound. In this sense it was used by Spelman and Dryden. But *ought* as used, is irregular, being used in all persons both in the present and past tenses; as, *I ought, thou oughtest, he ought; we, ye, they, ought.*] 1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

> These *ought* ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone; Matt. xxiii.

> We that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak; Rom. xv.

> Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers; Matt. xxv.

2. To be necessary; to behove.

> *Ought* not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into glory? Luke xxiv.

3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view.

> My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be; James iii.

4.† As a participle, owed; been indebted to.

> The love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

> That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*

5. In Chaucer's time, it was used impersonally. "Wel *ought* us werke," that is, well it behoveth us to work.

OUNCE, *n.* (ouns.) [L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of any thing; Gr. ουγγια: but the Greek is from the Latin; Fr. *once;* It. *oncia*, an ounce, and an inch; G. *unze*. *Inch* is from the same root, being the twelfth part of a foot.] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight, the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains; and in avoirdupois weight, the ounce is equal to 437½ grains troy.—2. An animal of the genus Felis, the *F. uncia* of Schreber. It is generally of a cream colour spotted like the panther, to which animal it bears a great resemblance, but it is somewhat less in size, and is not so fierce and dangerous. It is about three feet and a half in length. It inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, and in many places is trained for hunting. The same name has been given to the American Jaguar.

OUND'ED, OUND'ING, *a.*† [Fr. *onde;* L. *unda*] Waving.

OUND'Y, *a.* In *her.*, waving; applied



Oundy.

to charges, the edges of which curve and recurve like waves of water.

OUPHE, *n.*† (oof'y.) [Teutonic *auff;* but probably contracted from *elf*, G. *alp.*] A fairy; a goblin; an elf.

OUPHEN, *a.*† (oof'en.) Elfish.

OUR, *a.* [Sax. *ure;* in the oblique cases, *urum, urne*, whence our vulgar *ourn.*] 1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as, *our* country; *our* rights; *our* troops.—2. *Ours*, which is primarily the possessive case of *our*, is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs. Your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill. This is good English, but certainly *ours* must be the nominative to *is*, or it has none.

> Their organs are better disposed than *ours* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*

Here *ours* stands in the place of *our organs*, and cannot, in conformity with any rule of construction, be in the possessive case.

> The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*. *Kettleworth.*

OURANOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ουρανος, heaven, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the heavens.

OU'RARI, or **WOO'RALY POISON**, *n.* A very virulent poison produced by *Strychnos toxifera.*

OUROL'OGY, or **OUROS'COPY**, *n.* [Gr. ουρον, urine, λογος, discourse, and σκοπεω, to view.] The judgment of diseases from an examination of the urine.

OURSELF', *pron. reciprocal.* [*our* and *self.*] This is added after *we* and *us*, and sometimes is used without either for *myself*, in the regal style only; as, we *ourself* will follow.

> Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

OURSELVES', *plur.* of *Ourself.* We or us, not others; added to *we*, by way of emphasis or opposition.

> We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do. *Locke.*

> Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand. *Dryden.*

OUSE, *n.* (ooz.) [for *ooze.*] Tanner's bark steeped or soaked in water.

OUSEL, *n.* (oo'zl.) [Sax. *osle.*] The water-ousel or owzel, or European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*, is a bird familiarly known in Scotland under the name of the water-crow or pyet. It is not found, as far as yet known, out of the European continent. [*See* DIPPER.]

OUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *ôter*, for *ouster.*] 1 To take away; to remove.

> Multiplications of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*. *Hall.*

2. To eject; to disseize.

Afterward the lessor, reversioner, or remainder-man or any stranger doth eject or oust the lessee of his term. *Blackstone.*

OUST'ED, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected

OUST'ER, *n.* A motion of possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection.—*Ouster* of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement.

Ouster le main. [*ouster* and Fr. *le main,* the hand.] A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose.

OUST'ING, *ppr.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.

OUT, *adv.* [Sax. *ut;* D. *uit;* G. *aus.* The primary sense of the verb must be to issue forth, to depart. In Russ. *ot* signifies *from.*] 1. Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior or beyond the limits of any enclosed place or given line; opposed to *in* or *within;* as, to go *out* and come *in;* to rush *out.*—2. Abroad; not at home. The master of the house is *out;* a colloquial phrase for *gone out.*—3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. The secret is *out,* that is, has come *out,* is disclosed. We shall find *out* the rogue.—4. Not concealed.

When these are gone,
The woman will be *out.* *Shak.*

5. In a state of extinction. The candle or the fire is *out.*—6. In a state of being exhausted. The wine is *out.*—7. In a state of destitution. We are *out* of bread corn.—8. Not in office or employment. I care not who is in or who is *out.* He is *out* of business.—9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, &c. He was not *out* to-day. The militia companies are *out.* The man was *out* in a frolic last night.—10. To the end.

Hear me *out.* *Dryden.*

11. Loudly; without restraint; as, to laugh out.—12. Not in the hands of the owner. The land is *out* upon a lease.—13. In an error.

As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note.
Roscommon.

14. At a loss; in a puzzle.

I have forgot my part, and I am *out.* *Shak.*

15. Uncovered; with clothes torn; as, to be *out* at the knees or elbows.—*Out at heels,* exposure of the flesh at the heels. Figuratively, bareness of income.—16. Away; so as to consume; as, to sleep *out* the best time in the morning.—17. Deficient; having expended. He was *out* of pocket. He was *out* fifty pounds.—18. It is used as an exclamation with the force of command, away; begone; as, *out* with the dog.—*Out upon you, out upon it,* expressions of dislike or contempt. *Out* is much used as a modifier of verbs; as, to come *out,* to go *out,* to lead *out,* to run *out,* to leak *out,* to creep *out,* to flow *out,* to pass *out,* to look *out,* to burn *out,* to cut *out,* to saw *out,* to grow *out,* to spin *out,* to write *out,* to boil *out,* to beat *out,* &c., bearing the sense of issuing, extending, drawing from, separating, bringing to open view, or in short, the passing of a limit that encloses or restrains; or bearing the metaphorical sense of vanishing, coming to an end.—*Out of.* In this connection, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition. 1. Proceeding from; as produce. Plants grow *out of* the earth. He paid me *out of* his own funds.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for *out of* it are the issues of life. Prov. iv.

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing; James iii.

2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place; as, to take any thing *out of* the house; Mark xiii. 3. Beyond; as, *out of* the power of fortune.

They were astonished *out of* measure; Mark x.

4. From, noting taking or derivation.

To whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both *out of* the law of Moses, and *out of* the prophets; Acts xxviii.

5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion.

Be instant in season, *out of* season; 2 Tim. iv.

6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismission, departure, absence, or dereliction; as, *out of* favour; *out of* use; *out of* place; *out of* fashion. 7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety. He is witty *out of* season. The seed was sown *out of* season. 8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay; as, a ship *out of* time. 9. Not within; abroad; as, *out of* the door or house. 10. From, noting copy from an original; as, to cite or copy *out of* Horace. 11. From, noting rescue or liberation; as, to be delivered *out of* afflictions.

Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors. *Addison.*

12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance, or irregularity. This is *out of* all method; *out of* all rule. He goes *out of* his way to find cause of censure. He is *out of* order. 13. From, noting dereliction or departure. He will not be flattered or frightened *out of* his duty. He attempted to laugh men *out of* virtue. 14. From, noting loss or change of state. The mouth is *out of* taste; the instrument is *out of* tune. 15. Not according to, noting deviation; as, he acts or speaks *out of* character. 16. Beyond; not within the limits of; as, to be *out of* hearing, *out of* sight, *out of* reach. Time *out of* mind is time beyond the reach of memory. 17. Noting loss or exhaustion; as, to be *out of* breath. 18. Noting loss; as *out of* hope. 19. By means of.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shak.*

20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source, or reason.

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*

So we say, a thing is done *out of* envy, spite, or ambition.—*Out of hand,* immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

Gather we our forces *out of* hand. *Shak.*

Out of print denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased; the copies printed having been all sold.

Out to out, an expression used of any dimension when measured from outside to outside of a body or figure.—*Out of winding,* a term used by artificers. When a surface has been brought to a plane it is said to be *out of winding.* In *Scotland,* they say *out of twist* or *out of throw.*

OUT, *v. t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

The French have been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*

In *composition, out* signifies beyond, more ejection, or extension. For the participles of the following compounds, see the simple verbs.

OUTACT', *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in act.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

OUTÄRGUE, *v. t.* To argue better than another; to surpass in arguing.

OUTBAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

OUTBÄR, *v. t.* To shut out by bars or fortification.

These to *outbar* with painful pionings. *Spenser.*

OUTBID', *v. t.* To bid more than another; to offer a higher price.

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUTBID', } *pp.* Exceeded in the
OUTBID'DEN, } price offered.

OUTBID'DER, *n.* One that outbids.

OUTBLOWN, *pp.* Inflated; swelled with wind.

OUTBLUSH', *v. t.* To exceed in rosy colour.

OUT'BOÄRD, *a.* In *marine language,* a term signifying any thing that is without the ship; as, the *out-board* works, &c.

OUT'BORN, *a.* Foreign; not native. [*Lit. us.*]

OUT'BOUND, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbour to a distant country or port; as, an *out-bound* ship. [The usual phrase among seamen is *outward bound.*]

OUTBRÄVE, *v. t.* To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

2. To exceed in splendid appearance.

The towers as well as men *outbrave* the sky. *Cowley.*

OUTBRÄZEN, *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.

OUT'BREÄK, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

OUT'BREAKING, *n.* That which bursts forth.

OUTBREATHE, *v. t.* To weary by having better breath.—2. To expire.

OUTBUD', *v. i.* To sprout forth.

OUTBUILD, *v. t.* (outbild'.) To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

OUTBURN', *v. t.* or *i.* To exceed in burning.

OUT'BURST, *n.* [*out* and *burst.*] A breaking or bursting out.

OUTCANT', *v. t.* To surpass in canting.

OUT'CAST, *pp.* or *a.* [Sw. *utkasta,* to cast out.] Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless.

OUT'CÄST, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country; Isa. xvi.

OUT'CEPT, for *Except,* is not in use.

OUTCLIMB, *v. t.* To climb beyond.

OUTCOM'PASS, *v. t.* To exceed due bounds.

OUTCRÄFT, *v. t.* To exceed in cunning.

OUT'CROP, *n.* A geological term, implying the exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface.

OUT'CRY, *n.* A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress.—2. Clamour; noisy op-

position or detestation.—3. Sale at public auction.
OUTDARE, v. t. To dare or venture beyond.
OUTDATE,† v. t. To antiquate; as, outdated ceremonies.
OUTDO, v. t. pret. outdid; pp. outdone. [See Do.] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

An imposture outdoes the original. — L'Estrange.

I grieve to be outdone by Gay. — Swift.

OUTDOING, n. Excess in performance.
OUTDOOR, a. Being without the house.
OUTDOORS, adv. Abroad; out of the house.
OUTDRINK', v. t. [See Drink.] To exceed in drinking.
OUTDWELL', v t. To dwell or stay beyond.
OUT'ER, a. [comp. of out.] Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner; as, the outer wall; the outer part of a thing; the outer court or gate.—Outer house, the name given to the great hall of the parliament house in Edinburgh, in which the lords ordinary of the court of session sit as single judges to hear causes.—Outer form, in printing, the chase and pages in proper order, wedged up, which contain the 1st, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, and 16th pages of a sheet in octavo. It invariably contains the first and last pages of a sheet, whatever may be the size of the book. [See Inner Form.]
OUT'ER, n. Properly, an expeller; an ouster. [See Ouster.] In vulgar language, an outer is he or that which goes beyond or surpasses.
OUT'ER DOORS, n In arch., those doors which are common to both the exterior and interior sides of a building.
OUT'ERLY, adv. Toward the outside.
OUT'ERMOST, a. [superl. from outer.] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; as, the outermost row.
OUT'ER PLATE, n. In arch. [See Inner Plate.]
OUTFACE, v. t. To brave; to bear down with an imposing front or with impudence; to stare down.
OUT'FALL, n. A waste weir.
OUT'FAWN, v. t. To exceed in fawning or adulation.
OUTFEAST, v. t. To exceed in feasting.
OUTFEAT, v. t. To surpass in performing.
OUT'FIELD, n. In Scotland, a name given to unenclosed farm-lands at a distance from the farmstead.
OUT'FIT, n. A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in the plural, Outfits, the expenses of equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage.—2. In the United States, money advanced to a public minister, going to a foreign country, beyond his salary.
OUTFLANK', v. t. To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.
OUTFLY, v. t. To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress.
OUTFOOL', v. t. To exceed in folly.
OUT'FORM, n. External appearance.
OUTFROWN', v. t. To frown down; to overbear by frowning.
OUT'GATE, n. An outlet; a passage outward.
OUTGEN'ERAL, v. t. To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.
OUTGEN'ERALLED, pp. Exceeded in military skill.
OUTGIVE, v. t. (outgiv'.) To surpass in giving.
OUTGO', v. t. [See Go] To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster.—2. To surpass; to excel.—3. To circumvent; to overreach.
OUT'GOING, ppr. Going beyond.
OUT'GOING, n. The act of going out.—2. The state of going out; Ps. lxv.—3. Utmost border; extreme limit; Josh. xvii.
OUTGRIN', v. t. To surpass in grinning.
OUTGROW, v. t. To surpass in growth.—2. To grow too great or too old for any thing. Children outgrow their garments, and men outgrow their usefulness.
OUTGROWN, pp. of Outgrow.
OUT'GUARD, n. A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; any thing for defence placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.
OUT'HAULER, n. Among seamen, a name given to a rope used to haul out the tack of the jib.
OUTHER'OD, v. t. To overact the character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays, was always a violent one.—2. To surpass in enormity, absurdity, or cruelty.
OUTHER'ODED, pp. Surpassed in cruelty.
OUT'HOUSE, n. A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.
OUT'ING, n. A going from home. [Colloq.]—2. An airing. [Craven dialect.]
OUTJEST', v. t. To overpower by jesting.
OUTJUG'GLE, v. t. To surpass in juggling.
OUTKNAVE, v. t. (outna've.) To surpass in knavery.
OUT'LAND,† a. [Sax. utlande, a foreigner.] Foreign.
OUT'LANDER,† n. A foreigner; not a native.
OUTLAND'ISH, a. [Sax. utlandisc; out and land.] 1. Foreign; not native.

Nevertheless, even him did outlandish women cause to sin; Neh. xiii.

2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people: hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; clownish. [This is the sense in which the word is most generally used in the United States.]
OUTLAST, v. t. To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. Candles laid in bran will outlast others of the same stuff.
OUT'LAW, n. [Sax. utlaga; out and law.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly any person might kill an outlaw; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put to death an outlaw, except the sheriff, who has a warrant for that purpose.
OUT'LAW, v. t. [Sax. utlagian.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.
OUT'LAWED, pp. Excluded from the benefit of law.
OUT'LAWRY, n. The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection; the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. In capital cases, as treason or felony, the law interprets the party's absence a sufficient evidence of his guilt, and without requiring further proof, accounts him guilty of the fact, on which ensues corruption of blood and forfeiture of his personal estate. The effect of outlawry in civil cases is a forfeiture of personal goods and chattels immediately upon the outlawry, and the person's chattels real, and the profits of his lands when found on inquisition. An outlawry may be reversed by a writ of error, or even upon motion.—Outlawry or fugitation, in Scots law. [See Fugitation.]
OUT'LAY, n. A laying out or expending; expenditure.
OUTLEAP, v. t. To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.
OUT'LEAP, n. Sally; flight; escape.
OUT'LET, n. Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged. A gate is the outlet of a city or fort. The mouth of a river is its outlet. Colonies are the outlets of a populous nation.
OUT'LICKER, n. In ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.
OUTLIE, v. t. To exceed in lying.
OUT'LIER, n. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.—2. A part lying without, or beyond the main body. In geol., a portion of a rock or stratum, detached, and at some distance from the principal mass.
OUT'LINE, n. Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line. In drawing, the representation of an imaginary line circumscribing the boundary of the visible superficies of objects, without indicating by shade or light the elevations or depressions, and without colour. The study of contour or outline is of the greatest importance to the painter, and in recent times great attention has been paid to it.—2. The first sketch of a figure.—3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.
OUT'LINE, v. t. To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch.
OUT'LINED, pp. Marked with an outline.
OUTLIVE, v. t. (outliv'.) To live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased; as, a man may outlive his children; a person may outlive his estate, his fame, and his usefulness.

They live too long who happiness outlive. — Dryden.

2. To live better or to better purpose.
OUTLIV'ER, n. A survivor.
OUTLOOK', v. t. To face down; to browbeat.—2.† To select.
OUT'LOOK, n. Vigilant watch; foresight. [But Look-out is generally used.]
OUT'LOPE,† n. [See Lope and Leap.] An excursion.
OUTLUS'TRE, v. t. To excel in brightness.
OUTLY'ING, a. Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design.—2 Being on the exterior or frontier.
OUTMARCH, v. t. To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

The horse outmarched the foot. — Clarendon.

OUTMEASURE, v. t. (outmezh'ur.) To exceed in measure or extent.
OUT'MOST, a. Farthest outward; most remote from the middle.
OUTNUM'BER, v. t. To exceed in number. The troops outnumbered those of the enemy.
OUTPACE, v. t. To outgo; to leave behind.
OUTPAR'AMOUR, v. t. [See Paramour.] To exceed in keeping mistresses.

OUT'PARISH, *n.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border.
OUT'PÄRT, *n.* A part remote from the centre or main part.
OUTPÂSS, *v. t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress.
OUTPOISE, *v. t.* (outpoiz'.) To outweigh.
OUT'PÖRCH, *n.* An entrance.
OUT'PÖRT, *n.* A port at some distance from the city of London.
OUT'PÖST, *n.* A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.—2. The troops placed at such a station.
OUTPOUR, *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream.—2. To effuse.
OUT'PÖURING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion.
OUTPRĀY *v. t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty.
OUTPREACH, *v. t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth.

And for a villain's quick conversion
A pill'ry can *outpreach* a parson. *J. Trumbull.*

OUTPRIZE, *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.
OUT'RAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *outrager;* Sp. and Port. *ultrajar;* from the L. *ultra,* beyond, It. *oltre,* with the common termination *age;* or more probably it is a compound of *ultra, oltra, outre,* with the Sp. *ajar,* to spoil, to mar, to abuse with injurious language.] To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*
This interview *outrages* all decency. *Broome.*

OUT'RAGE, *v. i.* To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness.
OUT'RAGE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*] Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. Rude, abusive language, scurrility, or opprobrious and contemptuous words, may be an *outrage* to persons, or to decency and civility. A violent attack upon person or property is an *outrage.*

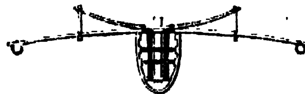
He wrought great *outrages,* wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

OUT'RAGED, *pp.* Treated with violence or wrong; abused by insolent language.
OUTRA'GEOUS, *a.* [It. *oltraggioso;* Fr. *outrageux.*] 1. Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation; as, *outrageous* villanies; *outrageous* talk; *outrageous* abuse.—2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; as, *outrageous* panegyric.—3. Enormous; atrocious; as, *outrageous* crimes.—4. Tumultuous; turbulent.
OUTRA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively.
OUTRA'GEOUSNESS, *n.* Fury; violence; enormity.
OUTRAZE, *v. t.* To raze to extermination.
OUTRE, *a.* (ootra'y.) [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant. In *the fine arts* the term is applied to any thing exaggerated or overstrained.
OUTREACH, *v. t.* To go or extend beyond.
OUTREASON, *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.
OUTRECK'ON, *v. t.* To exceed in assumed computation.
OUTREIGN, *v. t.* To reign through the whole of.
OUTRIDE, *v. t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than.
OUTRIDE, *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.
OUT'RIDER,† *n.* A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff.—2. One who travels about on horseback.—3. A servant on horseback, who precedes or accompanies a carriage.
OUT'RIGGER, *n.* In *seamen's language,* a strong beam fixed on the side of a ship and projecting from it, in order to secure the masts in the operation of careening, by counteracting the strain it suffers from the effort of the careening tackle; also, a boom occasionally used in the tops to thrust out the breast back-stays to windward, to increase the angle of tension, and give additional security to the top-mast. [*See* PROW.] In *proas* and *pirogues* a contrivance for counterbalancing the effort of the sails,



Pirogue of Vanikoro, with Outrigger.

which are large in proportion to the breadth of the vessel. Outriggers are of various forms, but may be described generally as two spars fastened athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length to windward. The extreme ends of these spars are connected by a heavy beam, sometimes in the shape of a small canoe. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, which may be loaded with additional weight when required. Outriggers are also used in narrow canoes having no sails, in order to give them stability and prevent upsetting. When so applied they are usually formed of bamboos, and project from both sides of the vessel, the connecting piece at each extremity touching the water.



Section of Canoe, with Outrigger.

OUT'RIGHT, *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once.—2. Completely.
OUTRI'VAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.
OUTROAR, *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.
OUT'RODE, or **OUT'ROAD,** *n.* An excursion; 1 Mac. xv.
OUTROOT', *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.
OUTRUN', *v. t.* To exceed in running; to leave behind in running.—2. To exceed; as, to *outrun* one's income.
OUTSAIL, *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.
OUTSCAPE,† *n.* Power of escaping.
OUTSCORN', *v. t.* To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.
OUTSCOUR'INGS, *n.* [*out* and *scour.*] Substances washed or scoured out.
OUTSELL', *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.—2. To exceed in the prices of things sold.—3. To gain a higher price.
OUT'SET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business.

Every thing almost depends upon giving a proper direction to this *outset* of life. *J. Hawes.*

OUTSHINE, *v. t.* To send forth brightness or lustre.—2. To excel in lustre or excellence; as, Homer *outshines* all other poets.
OUTSHOOT', *v. t.* To exceed in shooting.—2. To shoot beyond.
OUTSHUT', *v. t.* To shut out or exclude.
OUTSIDE, *n.* The external part of a thing; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or superficies.—2. Superficial appearance; exterior; as, the *outside* of a man or of manners.

Created beings see nothing but our *outside.* *Addison.*

3. Person; external man.—4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure.

I threw open the door of my chamber and found the family standing on the *outside.* *Spectator.*

5. The utmost.
OUT'SIGHT PLEN'ISHING, *n.* In *Scots law,* the movables without doors, as horses, cows, oxen, ploughs, carts, and other implements of husbandry; but fungibles, as corn, hay, &c., do not fall under the description of plenishing.
OUTSIN', *v. t.* To go beyond in sinning.
OUTSIT', *v. t.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.
OUTSKIP', *v. t.* To avoid by flight.
OUT'SKIRT, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.
OUTSLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep beyond.
OUTSOAR, *v. t.* To soar beyond.
OUTSOUND', *v. t.* To surpass in sound.
OUTSPÄRKLE, *v. t.* To exceed in sparkling.
OUTSPEAK, *v. t.* To speak something beyond: to exceed.
OUTSPORT, *v. t.* To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting.
OUTSPREAD', *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to diffuse.
OUTSPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of spreading over or diffusing.
OUTSTAND', *v. t.* To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To stand beyond the proper time.
OUTSTAND', *v. i.* To project outward from the main body.
OUTSTAND'ING, *ppr.* Resisting effectually. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Projecting outward.—3. Not collected; unpaid; as, *outstanding* debts.

The whole amount of revenues—as well *outstanding* as collected. *Hamilton.*

OUTSTARE, *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery; as we say, to *stare* out of countenance.
OUT'STARTING, *a.* Starting out.
OUTSTEP', *v. t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed.
OUTSTORM', *v. t.* To overbear by storming.

Insults the tempest and *outstorms* the skies. *J. Barlow.*

OUT'STREET, *n.* A street in the extremities of a town.

OUTSTRETCH′, *v. t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand.

OUTSTRETCH′ED, *pp.* Extended; spread out.

OUTSTRIDE, *v. t.* To surpass in striding.

OUTSTRIP′, *v. t.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond.

OUT′SUCKEN MULTURE, *n.* In *Scots law*, a fair remuneration to a miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by such as are not astricted. [*See* MULTURE, SUCKEN, INSUCKEN.]

OUTSWEAR, *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing.

OUTSWEET′EN, *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness.

OUTSWELL′, *v. t.* To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

OUTTALK, *v. t.* (outtauk′.) To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

OUTTHROW, *v. t.* To throw out or beyond.

OUTTONGUE, *v. t.* (outtung′.) To bear down by talk, clamour, or noise.

OUTTOP′,† *v. t.* To overtop.

OUTVAL′UE, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value.

OUTVEN′OM, *v. t.* To exceed in poison.

OUTVIE, *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.

OUTVIL′LAIN, *v. t.* To exceed in villany.

OUTVOICE,† *v. t.* (outvois′.) To exceed in roaring or clamour.

OUTVOTE, *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

OUTVOTED, *pp.* Defeated by plurality of suffrages.

OUTWALK, *v. t.* (outwauk′.) To walk faster than, to leave behind in walking.—2. To exceed the walking of a spectre.

OUT′WALL, *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortress.—2. Superficial appearance [*Unusual.*]

OUT′WARD, *a.* [Sax. *utweard* or *uteweard; ut*, out, and *weard*, L. *versus.*] 1. External; exterior; forming the superficial part; as, the *outward* coat of an onion; an *outward* garment.—2. External; visible; opposed to *inward;* as, *outward* hate.—3. Extrinsic; adventitious.

> An *outward* honour for an inward toil. *Shak.*

4.† Foreign; not intestine; as, an *outward* war. We now say, *external* or *foreign war.*—5. Tending to the exterior part.

> The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden.*

6. In *Scripture*, civil; public; as opposed to *religious;* 1 Chron. xxvi.—7. In *theol.*, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual; as, the *outward* man.—*Outward angle*, the same as *exterior angle.* [*See* ANGLE.]

OUT′WARD, *n.* External form.

OUT′WARD, *adv.* To the outer parts; tending or directed toward the exterior.

> The light falling on them [black bodies] is not reflected *outward.* *Newton.*

2. From a port or country; as, a ship bound *outward.*

OUTWARD-BOUND′, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUT′WARDLY, *adv.* Externally; opposed to *inwardly;* as, *outwardly* content, but *inwardly* uneasy.—2. In appearance; not sincerely. Many may inwardly reverence the goodness which they *outwardly* seem to despise.

OUT′WARDS, *adv.* The same as *outward.*

OUTWASH′, *v. t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. [*Lit. us.*]

OUTWATCH′, *v. t.* To surpass in watching.

OUTWEAR,† *v. t.* To wear out.—2. To pass tediously to the end.

> By the stream, if I the night *outwear.* *Pope.*

3. To last longer than something else. [*This is the common signification.*]

OUTWEED, *v. t.* To weed out; to extirpate, as a weed.

OUTWEEP′, *v. t.* To exceed in weeping.

OUTWEIGH, *v. t.* (outwa′y.) [*See* WEIGH.] 1. To exceed in weight.—2. To exceed in value, influence, or importance.

> One self-approving hour whole years *outweighs*
> Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

OUTWELL′,† *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out.

OUTWENT′, *pret.* of *Outgo.*

OUTWHORE, *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness.

OUTWIN′,† *v. t.* To get out of.

OUTWIND, *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unloose.

OUTWING′, *v. t.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip.

OUTWIT′, *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity.

OUTWIT′TED, *pp.* Overreached: defeated by stratagem, or by superior ingenuity.

OUT′WORK, *n.* The part of a fortification most remote from the main fortress or citadel. *Outworks* are works raised on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place, for the purpose of covering the place or keeping the besiegers at a distance.

OUTWORN, *pp.* [*See* WEAR.] Worn out; consumed by use.

OUTWORTH, *v. t.* To exceed in value.

OUTWREST, *v. t.* (outrest′.) To extort; to draw from or forth by violence.

OUTWRITE, *v. t.* (outri′te.) To surpass in writing.

OUTWROUGHT, *pp.* (outraut′.) [*See* WORK.] Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.

OUTZA′NY, *v. t.* [*See* ZANY.] To exceed in buffoonery.

OUVIRAN′DRA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the arrow-grass tribe. *O. fenestralis* is a Madagascar plant remarkable for the absence of parenchyma in its leaf. It resembles a skeleton leaf.

O′VA, *n.* [L. *plur.* of *ovum*, an egg.] In *nat. hist.*, the eggs of any animal or insect.—2. In *arch.*, ornaments in the form of eggs in the ovolo moulding.

O′VAL, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg.] 1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong; curvilinear, with both ends of the same breadth; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.—2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg: as, *oval* conceptions.

O′VAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. Ellipses are ovals which are formed by a fixed law [*see* ELLIPSE], but the latter is a popular term for any curved figure, approaching to that shape. The carpenter's oval is made up of circular arcs that unite without leaving any angular appearances at their junctures, or presenting any rapid change of curvature. The ovals of Descartes, though not ellipses, are governed by a determinate law, which constitutes them as varieties of that curve. They may be defined the *locus* (place) of the vertex of a triangle on a given base, one of whose sides bears a given ratio to the sum or difference of a given line, and the other side. Ovals are also produced by the construction of many equations of the higher orders.

OVALBU′MEN, *n.* The albumen or white of an egg.

O′VAL-SHAPED, *a.* Oval.

OVA′RIAN, *a.* Belonging to the female ovaria.

OVA′RIOUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs; as, *ovarious* food.

O′VARY, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire;* L. *ovarium*, from *ovum*, an egg.] 1. The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fœtus is supposed to be formed.—2. In *plants*, a hollow case enclosing ovules or young seeds, containing one or more cells, and ultimately becoming the fruit. Together with the style and



Ovary of Cerastium hirsutum
o Ovary. p Placenta. g Ovules. s Styles.

stigma, it constitutes the female system of the vegetable kingdom. When it is united to the calyx, it is called *inferior:* when separated from it, it is termed *superior.* A *free ovary* is one not adherent to the calyx: a *parietal ovary* is one placed on the inner walls of a tubular calyx.

O′VATE, **O′VATED**, *a.* [L. *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an egg.] Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest. An *ovate leaf* is one of greater length than breadth, rounded at both ends, with the lower end broader; as in chickweed and periwinkle.

OVATE-LAN′CEOLATE, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate.

OVATE-SUB′ULATE, *a.* Between ovate and subulate.

OVA′TION, *n.* [L. *ovatio.*] In *Roman antiquity*, a lesser triumph allowed to commanders who had conquered without blood, or defeated an inconsiderable enemy.

OVATO-ACU′MINATE, *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

OVATO-CYLINDRA′CEOUS, *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure.

OVATO-DEL′TOID, *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

OVATO-OB′LONG, *a.* Between ovate and oblong.

OVATO-ROTUN′DATE, *a.* Roundly egg-shaped.

OVEN, *n.* (uv′n.) [Sax. *ofen;* G. *ofen;* D. *oven.* Qu. Gr. ἰπνος. In Russ. *ovini* are small wooden kilns for drying corn.] 1. A closely-built recess for baking, heating, or drying any substance. Ovens may be placed in chimneys, or set up elsewhere.—2. A portable cooking apparatus, usually made of tinned iron,

O'VER, *prep.* [Sax. *ober, ofer;* G. *über;* D. and Dan. *over;* Gr. ὑπερ, whence probably L. *super;* Ir. *ar*, formerly *fair* or *fer;* W. *ar.* Qu. Gr. παρα. This word corresponds in sense with עבר, *abar*, in the Shemitic dialects, signifying to pass, in almost any manner; to pass over, as a river, to pass beyond, to pass away, to pass by; in short, to move, depart, or go, Sax. *faran*, to *fare*. Hence the derivative sense of beyond, either on the other side or above; hence the sense of excess, which supposes the passing of a limit; hence the sense of *opposite* or *against*, in the Gr. ὑπερ, for the further side of a river is the opposite side. We do not use the word in this sense, except with *against*. The Persian corresponding word is *fara*, which coincides nearly with the Greek παρα, and both seem to be more directly from the Ar. *abara*, to go beyond.] 1. Across; from side to side; implying a passing or moving either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it. Thus we say, a dog leaps *over* a stream, or *over* a table; a boat sails *over* a lake.—2. Above in place or position; opposed to *below;* as, the clouds *over* our heads. The smoke rises *over* the city.

The mercy-seat that is *over* the testimony; Ex. xxx.

3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest. *Dryden.*

4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to *under*.

Thou shalt be *over* my house; Gen. xli.
I will make thee ruler *over* many things; Matt. xxv.

5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a field, or *over* a city.—6. Upon. Watch *over* your children.

Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? Job xiv.
His tender mercies are *over* all his works; Ps. cxlv.

7. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep any thing *over* night; to keep corn *over* winter.—8. Above the top; covering; immersing; as, the water is *over* the shoes or boots.—*Over night.* In this phrase, *over* sometimes signifies *before;* as, when preparing for a journey, we provide things necessary *over night*.—*Over*, in *poetry*, is often contracted into *o'er*.

O'VER, *adv.* From side to side; as, a board a foot *over;* a tree a foot *over*, a foot in diameter.—2. On the opposite side. The boat is safe *over*.—3. From one to another by passing; as, to deliver *over* goods to another.—4. From one country to another by passing; as, to carry any thing *over* to France, or to bring any thing *over* to England.—5. On the surface.—6. Above the top.

Good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom; Luke vi.

7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit.

He that gathered much had nothing *over;* Exod. xvi.

8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely; as, to read *over* a book; to argue a question *over* again.—*Over and over*, repeatedly; once and again.

And every night review'd it *o'er and o'er*. *Harte.*

Over again, once more; with repetition.

O kill not all my kindred *o'er again*. *Dryden.*

Over and above, besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.

He gained, *over and above*, the good will of the people. *L'Estrange.*

Over against, opposite; in front.

Over against this church stands a large hospital. *Addison.*

Over is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn *over;* to roll *over*.—*To give over*, to cease from; as, to *give over* an enterprise.—2. To consider as in a hopeless state; as, the physicians have *given over* their patient. *To run over*, to run out by means of, or over the top.—2. To take a rapid survey of; as, to run over an account [*see* the verb to RUN].—*To hand over*, to hand so that the object is kept up or above till it reaches its destination.—*To pass over*, to pass upon or above a road, a sea, &c.—*All over*, above, or upon, in every place. *Over* often signifies throughout or completely [*see* No. 8]; but much more commonly, too; too much; too great; excessively.—*Over*, in *composition*, denotes spreading, covering above; as, in *overcast*, *overflow;* or across, as to *overhear;* or above, as to *overhang;* or turning, changing sides, as in *overturn;* or more generally beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome*.

O'VER, *a.* Past.

The Olympic games were *over*. *Milner.*

2. Upper; covering; as, *over*-shoes; *over*-leather.

OVERABOUND', *v. i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant.

OVERACT', *v. t.* To act or perform to excess; as, he *overacted* his part.

OVERACT', *v. i.* To act more than is necessary.

OVERAG'ITATE, *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient.

O'VERALLS, *n.* A kind of trousers covering another dress.

OVERANX'IOUS, *a.* Anxious to excess.

OVERÄRCH', *v. t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Brown with *o'erarching* shades. *Pope.*

OVERAWE, *v. t.* (overaw'.) To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates and *overawe* the subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

OVERAW'ED, *pp.* Restrained by awe.

OVERBAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance. The evils which spring from vice *overbalance* all its pleasures.

OVERBAL'ANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an *overbalance* of exports; an *overbalance* of probabilities.

OVERBAL'ANCED, *pp.* Weighed down; exceeded in weight or importance.

OVERBAT'TLE,† *a.* [qu. from the root of *batten*, to fatten.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

OVERBEÄR, *v. t.* [*See* BEAR.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *overborne*
By numbers. *Denham.*
Till *overborne* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

OVERBEARING, *ppr.* Bearing down; repressing.—2. *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

OVERBEND', *v. t.* To bend or stretch to excess.

OVERBID', *v. t.* To bid or offer beyond.—2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

OVERBLOW, *v. i.* To blow with too much violence; *a seaman's phrase*.—2. † To blow over, or be past its violence.

OVERBLOW, *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind.

OVERBLOWN, *pp.* Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past.

And when this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown*. *Waller.*

OVERBOARD, *adv.* [*over* and Fr. *bord*, side.] Literally, over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard;* which of course is to fall into the water.

OVERBROW', *v. t.* To hang over.

OVERBULK',† *v. t.* To oppress by bulk.

OVERBUR'DEN, *v. t.* To load with too great weight.

OVERBUSY, *a.* (overbiz'zy.) Too busy; officious.

OVERBUY', *v. t.* To buy at too dear a rate.

OVERCAN'OPY, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy.

OVERCARE, *n.* Excessive care or anxiety.

OVERCAREFUL, *a.* Careful to excess.

OVERCAR'RY, *v. t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point.

OVERCAST, *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

The clouds that *overcast* our morn shall fly. *Dryden.*

2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.

The king in his account of peace and calms did much *overcast* his fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To sew over.

OVERCAST, *pp.* Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom.

The dawn is *overcast*. *Addison.*
Our days of age are sad and *overcast*. *Raleigh.*

OVERCAST-STAFF, *n.* A scale or measure employed by ship-wrights to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth, and those which are situated near the extremities of the keel.

OVERCAU'TIOUS, *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess.

OVERCHÄRGE, *v. t.* To charge or load to excess; to cloy; to oppress

The heavy load of abundance with which we *overcharge* nature. *Raleigh.*

2. To crowd too much.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*

3. To burden.—4. To fill to excess; to surcharge; as, to *overcharge* the memory.—5. To load with too great a charge, as a gun.—6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.

O'VERCHÄRGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden.—2. A charge of more than is just in an account.—3. A charge beyond what is proper.

OVERCHÄRG'ED, *pp.* Loaded to excess; charged more than is proper.

OVERCLIMB, *v. t.* To climb over.

OVERCLOUD', *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds.

OVERCLOY', *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety.

OVERCOME, *v. t.* [*See* COME.] To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; as, to *overcome* enemies in battle.—2. To surmount; to get the better of; as, to *overcome* difficulties or obstacles.—3.† To overflow; to surcharge.—4.† To come upon; to invade.

OVERCOME, *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious; Rom. iii.

OVERCOMER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

OVERCOMINGLY, *adv.* With superiority.

OVERCOUNT', *v. t.* To rate above the true value.

OVERCOV'ER, *v. t.* To cover completely.

OVERCRED'ULOUS, *a.* Too apt to believe.

OVERDATE, *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period.

OVERDIGHT,† *a* Covered over.

OVERDO, *v. t.* To do or perform too much.—2. To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labour.—3. To boil, bake, or roast too much.

OVERDO, *v. i.* To labour too hard; to do too much.

OVERDOING, *ppr.* Doing to excess.

OVERDONE, *pp.* Overacted; acted to excess.—2. Wearied or oppressed by too much labour.—3. Boiled, baked, or roasted too much.

O'VERDOSE, *n* Too great a dose.

OVERDRAW', *v. t.* To draw an order for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company; as, to *overdraw* the sum standing to one's credit in the books of a banking company.

OVERDRAWN', *pp.* Being drawn upon beyond the credit or funds of the drawer.

OVERDRESS', *v t.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much.

OVERDRINK', *v t.* To drink to excess.

OVERDRIVE, *v t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength; Gen. xxxiii.

OVERDRY', *v. t.* To dry too much.

OVEREAGER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.

OVEREAGERLY, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.

OVEREAGERNESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

OVEREAT, *v. t.* To eat to excess.

OVEREMP'TY, *v. t.* To make too empty.

OVERES'TIMATE, *v t.* To estimate too high.

OVEREYE, *v. t.* To superintend; to inspect. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To observe; to remark.

O'VERFALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river; a dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea.

OVERFED', *pp.* Fed to excess.

OVERFLOAT, *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.

OVERFLOURISH, *v. t.* (overflur'ish.) To make excessive display or flourish.

OVERFLOW, *v. t.* To spread over, as water; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.—2. To fill beyond the brim.—3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.

> The northern nations *overflowed* all christendom. *Spenser.*

OVERFLOW, *v. i.* To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks.—2. To be abundant; to abound; to exuberate; as, *overflowing* plenty.

OVERFLOW, *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance.

OVERFLOWED, *pp.* Run or spread over, as water; deluged.

OVERFLOWING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

OVERFLOWING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

OVERFLOWINGLY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.

OVERFLOWN', *pp.* Overflowed. [*Incorrect.*]

OVERFLUSH', *v. t.* To flush to excess.

OVERFLY', *v. t.* To pass over or cross by flight.

OVERFOR'WARD, *a.* Forward to excess.

OVERFOR'WARDNESS, *n.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness.

OVERFREIGHT, *v. t* (overfra'te.) [*See* FREIGHT.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers; as, to *overfreight* a boat.

OVERFRUITFUL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops.

OVERGET',† To reach; to overtake.

OVERGILD', *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.

OVERGIRD', *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.

OVERGLANCE, *v. t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye

OVERGO', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.—2.† To cover.

OVERGONE, *pp.* (overgawn'.) Injured; ruined.

OVERGORGE, *v. t.* (overgorj'.) To gorge to excess.

OVERGRASSED, *pp.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass.

OVERGREAT, *a.* Too great.

OVERGROW, *v. t.* To cover with growth or herbage.—2. To grow beyond; to rise above.

OVERGROW, *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size, as, a huge *overgrown* ox.

OVERGROWN, *pp.* Covered with herbage; risen above.—2. Grown beyond the natural size.

OVERGROWN, *a.* Grown beyond the proper or natural size. In *marine language*, an epithet for the sea when the waves swell to an excessive height.

OVERGROWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

OVERHALE. *See* OVERHAUL.

OVERHAND'LE, *v t.* To handle too much; to mention too often.

OVERHANG', *v. t.* To impend or hang over.—2. To jut or project over.

OVERHANG', *v. i.* To jut over.

OVERHANG'ING, *a.* Hanging over or above; as, an *overhanging* rock.

OVERHARDEN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard.

OVERHASTE, *n.* Too great haste.

OVERHASTILY, *adv.* In too much haste.

OVERHASTINESS, *n.* Too much haste; precipitation.

OVERHASTY, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate.

OVERHAUL', *v. t.* To spread over.—2. To turn over for examination; to separate and inspect.—3. To draw over; also, to overdraw or overstrain.—4. To examine again.—5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.—*To overhaul a tackle*, to open and extend the several parts of a tackle, or other assemblage of ropes communicating with blocks or dead eyes, so that they may be again placed in a state of action.—*To overhaul a ship*, to gain fast upon her in the chase.

OVERHAUL'ED, *pp.* Turned over for examination.—2. Overtaken in a chase.—3 Overdrawn; overstrained.

OVERHEAD, *adv* (overhed'.) Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling.

OVERHEAR, *v. t.* To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him.

OVERHEARD, *pp.* Heard by accident.

OVERHEAT, *v t.* To heat to excess.

OVERHEATED, *pp.* Heated to excess

OVERHELE,† *v. t.* To cover over.

OVERHEND',† *v. t.* To overtake.

OVERJOY', *v. t.* To give great joy to; to transport with gladness.

OVERJOY', *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

OVERJOY'ED, *pp.* Transported with gladness.

OVERLA'BOUR, *v. t.* To harass with toil.—2. To execute with too much care.

OVERLADE, *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden.

OVERLADEN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.

O'VERLAID, *pp.* [*See* OVERLAY.] Oppressed with weight; smothered; covered over.

O'VERLAND, *a.* Passing by land; as, an *overland* journey.

OVERLAP', *v. t.* To lap or fold over; as when the margin of one thing lies upon that of another.

OVERLAP'PING, *ppr.* Lapping or folding over.

OVERLASH', *v. i.* To exaggerate. [*Lit. us.*]—2. To proceed to excess. [*Lit. us.*]

OVERLAUN'CHING, *n.* A term in *ship-building* for the splicing and scarping one piece of timber to another to make the work stronger.

OVERLAV'ISH, *a.* Lavish to excess.

OVERLAY, *v. t.* To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight; as, a country *overlaid* with inhabitants.

> Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *K. Charles.*

2. To cover or spread over the surface; as, to *overlay* capitals of columns with silver; cedar *overlaid* with gold.—3. To smother with close covering; as, to *overlay* an infant.—4. To overwhelm; to smother.

> A heap of ashes that *o'erlays* your fire. *Dryden.*

5. To cloud; to overcast.

> As when a cloud his beam doth *overlay*. *Spenser.*

6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover.

> And *overlay*
> With this portentous bridge the dark abyss *Milton.*

OVERLAYING, *n.* A superficial covering; Exod. xxxviii.

OVERLEAP, *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping; as, to *overleap* a ditch or a fence.

O'VERLEATHER, *n.* Upper leather; the leather which forms, or is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe.

OVERLEAVEN, *v. t.* (overlev'n.) To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much.—2. To mix too much with; to corrupt

OVERLIB'ERAL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess; as, *overliberal* diet.

OVERLIE, *v. t.* To lie over or upon something.

OVERLIGHT, *n.* Too strong a light.

OVERLIVE, *v. t.* (overliv'.) To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. [We generally use *outlive.*]

OVERLIVE, *v. t.* (overliv'.) To live too long.
OVERLIV'ER, *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor.
OVERLŌAD, *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess; as, to *overload* the stomach or a vehicle.
OVERLŌADED, *pp.* Loaded too heavily; filled to excess.
OVERLONG', *a.* Too long.
OVERLOOK', *v. t.* To view from a higher place; *applied to persons;* as, to stand on a hill and *overlook* a city.—2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on; *applied to things.* The tower *overlooked* the town.—3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position; as, to *overlook* a paper when one is writing.—4. To view fully; to peruse.—5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates. *Spenser.*

6. To review; to examine a second time or with care.

The time and care that are required
To *overlook*, and file and polish well.
Roscommon.

7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure; as, to *overlook* faults.—8. To neglect; to slight.

They *overlook* truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity.
Atterbury.

OVERLOOK'ED, *pp.* Viewed from a higher place; seen from over the shoulder; passed by indulgently; neglected; slighted.
OVERLOOK'ER, *n.* One that overlooks.
O'VERLOOP, now written *Orlop,*—*which see.*
OVERLŌVE, *v. t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much.
O'VERLY,† *a.* [Sax. *oferlice.*] Careless; negligent; inattentive
OVERMĀST, *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.
OVERMĀSTED, *pp.* Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship.
OVERMĀSTER, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.
OVERMATCH', *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to suppress by superior force.
OVERMATCH', *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.
OVERMEASURE, *v. t.* (overmezh'ur.) To measure or estimate too largely.
OVERMEASURE, *n.* (overmezh'ur.) Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.
OVERMIX', *v. t.* To mix with too much.
OVERMOD'EST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.
OVERMŌST, *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority.
OVERMUCH', *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.
OVERMUCH', *adv.* In too great a degree.
OVERMUCH', *n.* More than sufficient.
OVERMUCH'NESS,† *n.* Superabundance.
OVERMUL'TITUDE,† *v. t.* To exceed in number.
OVERNĀME,† *v. t.* To name over or in a series.
OVERNIGHT, *n.* Night before bedtime. [*See* OVER, *prep.*]

OVERNOISE, *v. t.* (overnoiz'.) To overpower by noise.
OVEROF'FICE,† *v. t.* To lord by virtue of an office.
OVEROFFI''CIOUS, *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate.
OVERPAID, *pp.* Paid more than is due.—2. Rewarded beyond merit.
OVERPAINT, *v. t.* To colour or describe too strongly
OVERPĀSS, *v. t.* To cross; to go over.—2. To overlook; to pass without regard.—3. To omit, as in reckoning.—4. To omit; not to receive or include.
OVERPĀSSED, OVERPĀST, *pp.* Passed by; passed away; gone; past.
OVERPAY, *v. t.* To pay too much or more than is due.—2. To reward beyond the price or merit.
OVERPEER,† *v. t.* To overlook; to hover over.
OVERPEOPLE, *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants.
OVERPEOPLED, *pp.* Overstocked with inhabitants.
OVERPERCH', *v. t.* To perch over or above; to fly over.
OVERPERSUADE, *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion.
OVERPIC'TURE, *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture.
O'VERPLUS, *n.* [*over* and L. *plus,* more, or perhaps G. *überfluss,* overflow.] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed. Take what is wanted and return the *overplus.*

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

OVERPLY', *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigour
OVERPOISE, *v. t.* (overpoiz'.) To outweigh.
OVERPOISE, *n.* (overpoiz'.) Preponderant weight.
OVERPOL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish too much.
OVERPOND'EROUS *a.* Too heavy; too depressing.
OVERPŌST, *v. t.* To hasten over quickly.
OVERPOW'ER, *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne; as, the light *overpowers* the eyes.—2. To vanquish by force; to subdue; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to defeat.
OVERPOW'ERED, *pp.* Vanquished by superior force.
OVERPOW'ERINGLY, *adv.* With superior force.
OVERPRESS', *v. t.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.—2. To overcome by importunity.
OVERPRIZE, *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.
OVERPROMPT', *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.
OVERPROMPT'NESS, *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation.
OVERPROPORTION, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.
OVERQUI'ETNESS, *n.* Too much quietness.
OVERRĀKE, *v. t.* To break in upon a ship. When the waves break in upon a ship riding at anchor, it is said they *overrake* her, or she is *overraked.*
OVERRANK', *a.* Too rank or luxuriant.
OVERRĀTE, *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth.

OVERRĀTED, *pp.* Estimated at too high a rate.
OVERREACH, *v. t.* To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond.—2. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat.
OVERREACH, *v. i.* Applied to *horses,* to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.
OVERREACH, *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot.
OVERREACHER, *n.* One that overreaches; one that deceives.
OVERREACHING, *n.* The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.
OVERREAD,† *v. i.* To read over; to peruse.
OVERRED',† *v. t.* To smear with a red colour.
OVERRID', OVERRID'DEN, *pp.* Rid to excess.
OVERRIDE,† *v. t.* To ride over.—2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.
OVERRIPE, *a.* Matured to excess.
OVERRIPEN, *v. t.* To make too ripe.
OVERROAST, *v. t.* To roast too much.
OVERRULE, *v. t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority. The law must *overrule* all private opinions of right and wrong.

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

2. To govern with high authority.—3. In *law,* to supersede or reject; as, the plea was *overruled* by the court.
OVERRULED, *pp.* Influenced by predominant power.—2. Superseded or rejected.
OVERRULER, *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs.
OVERRULING, *ppr.* Controlling; subjecting to authority.—2. *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; as, an *overruling* Providence.
OVERRUN', *v. t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. The sluggard's farm is *overrun* with weeds. Some plants unchecked will soon *overrun* a field. The Canada thistle is *overrunning* the northern parts of New England, as it has *overrun* Normandy.—2. To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. The south of Europe was formerly *overrun* by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarians.—3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind.

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi; 2 Sam. xviii.

4. To overspread with numbers. Were it not for the ibis, it has been supposed Egypt would be *overrun* with crocodiles.—5. To injure by treading down.—6. Among *printers,* to change the disposition of types and carry those of one line into another, either in correction or in the contraction or extension of columns.
OVERRUN', *v. i.* To overflow; to run over.
OVERRUN', *pp.* Run or spread over; grown over; injured by treading down.
OVERRUN'NER, *n.* One that overruns.
OVERSAIL, *v. t.* In *arch.,* to project.
OVERSEA, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.
OVERSEE', *v. t.* To superintend; to overlook, implying care.—2.† To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect.

OVERSEEING, *ppr.* Superintending; overlooking.

OVERSEEN, *pp.* Superintended.—2.† Mistaken; deceived.

OVERSEER, *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor.—2. An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, &c. In *England* the duties of overseers are, to provide for the poor in every parish, to collect the poor-rate, to remove such persons as the parish is not liable to support, and to do other acts incidental to the management of the poor, under the directions of the poor-law commissioners, or their assistant commissioner, or according to the provisions of any local act.

OVERSET', *v.t.* To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward; as, to *overset* a coach, a ship, or a building.—2. To subvert; to overthrow; as, to *overset* the constitution of a state; to *overset* a scheme of policy.—3. To throw off the proper foundation.

OVERSET', *v. i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom. A crank vessel is liable to *overset*.

OVERSHADE, *v. t.* To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy.

OVERSHAD'OW, *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; to overshade.—2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.

OVERSHAD'OWED, *pp.* Overshaded; sheltered; protected.

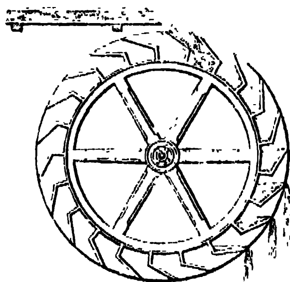
OVERSHAD'OWER, *n.* One that throws a shade over any thing.

OVERSHAD'OWING, *ppr.* Throwing a shade over; protecting.

OVERSHOOT', *v. t.* To shoot beyond the mark.—2. To pass swiftly over.—*To overshoot one's self*, to venture too far; to assert too much.

OVERSHOOT', *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark.

O'VERSHOT, *a.* An *overshot* water wheel is one that receives the water



Overshot Water Wheel.

shot over the top, on the descent. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets, so fashioned and disposed as to receive the water at the top of the wheel, and retain it, until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point. An *overshot* wheel is moved by less water than an undershot wheel. The water acts by its weight, and the velocity of the buckets should be about three feet per second.

O'VERSIGHT, *n.* Superintendence; watchful care; 1 Pet. v.—2. Mistake; an overlooking; omission; error.

OVERSIZE, *v. t.* To surpass in bulk or size. [*Not much used.*] 2. To cover with viscid matter.

OVERSKIP', *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.—2. To pass over.—3. To escape.

OVERSLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep too long; as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising.

OVERSLIP', *v. t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to *overslip* time or opportunity.

OVERSLOW,† *v. t.* To render slow; to check; to curb.

O'VERSMAN, *n.* In *Scots law*, an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or he is named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission.

OVERSNOW, *v. t.* To cover with snow. [*Not mu us.*]

OVERSOLD, *pp.* Sold at too high a price.

OVERSOON', *adv.* Too soon.

OVERSOR'ROW, *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

OVERSPEAK, *v. t.* To speak too much; to use too many words.

OVERSPENT', *pp.* [*See* SPEND.] Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.

OVERSPREAD, *v. t.* (overspred'.) To spread over; to cover over. The deluge *overspread* the earth.—2. To scatter over.

OVERSPREAD, *v. i.* (overspred'.) To be spread or scattered over.

OVERSTAND', *v. t.* To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high.

OVERSTARE,† *v. t.* To stare wildly.

OVERSTEP', *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.

OVERSTEPT', *pp.* Exceeded or stept beyond proper bounds.

OVERSTOCK', *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

OVERSTOCK', *v. t.* To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. The world may be *overstocked* with inhabitants. The market is often *overstocked* with goods.—2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted; as, to *overstock* a farm.—3. To supply with more seed than is wanted; as, to *overstock* land with clover.

OVERSTOCK'ED, *pp.* Filled too full; crowded; furnished with more cattle than are wanted, as a farm.

OVERSTORE, *v. t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance.

O'VERSTORY, *n.* In *arch.*, the clerestory, or upper story.

OVERSTRAIN, *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

OVERSTRAIN, *v. t.* To stretch too far.

OVERSTREW', } *v. t.* To spread or
OVERSTROW, } scatter over.

OVERSTRIKE, *v. t.* To strike beyond.

OVERSTROWN, *pp.* Spread or scattered over.

OVERSWAY, *v. t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control.

OVERSWELL', *v. t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow.

O'VERT, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, from *ouvrir*, to open, L. *aperio.*] Open to view, public; apparent; as, *overt* virtues; an *overt* essay. But the word is now used chiefly in law. Thus an *overt act* is an open or manifest act from which criminality is implied. An *overt* act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken. A market *overt* is a place where goods are publicly exposed to sale. A pound *overt* is one open overhead, as distinguished from a pound *covert* or close.—2. In *her.*, a term applicable to the wings of birds, &c., when spread open on either side of the head, as if taking flight. It is likewise applied to inanimate things, as a purse *overt*.

OVERTAKE, *v. t.* To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch.

> The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*; Exod. xv.

2. To come upon; to fall on afterward. Vengeance shall *overtake* the wicked. 3. To take by surprise.

> Brethren, if a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye who are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; Gal. vi.

OVERTAKEN, *pp.* Come up with in pursuit; caught; taken by surprise.

OVERTASK, *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.

OVERTAX', *v. t.* To tax too heavily.

OVERTHROW, *v. t.* [*See* THROW.] To turn upside down.

> His wife *overthrew* the table. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.—3. To ruin; to demolish.

> When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; as, to *overthrow* an army or an enemy. 5. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *overthrow* the constitution or state; to *overthrow* religion.

O'VERTHROW, *n.* The state of being overturned or turned off the basis.—2. Ruin; destruction; subversion; as, the *overthrow* of the state.—3. Defeat; discomfiture; as, the *overthrow* of enemies.—4. Degradation.

OVERTHROWER, *n.* One that overthrows, defeats, or destroys.

OVERTHROWING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; throwing down; ruining; subverting.

OVERTHROWN, *pp.* Turned upside down; demolished; defeated.

OVERTHWART', *v. t.* To oppose.

O'VERTHWART,† *n.* A cross or adverse circumstance.

O'VERTHWART, *a.* Opposite; being over the way or street.—2. Crossing at right angles.—3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictious.

O'VERTHWART, *prep.* Across; from side to side.

OVERTHWART'NESS, *n.* The state of being athwart or lying across.—2. Perverseness; pervicacity.

OVERTIRE, *v. t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue.

OVERTI'TLE, *v. t.* To give too high a title to.

O'VERTLY, *adv.* Openly; in open view; publicly.

OVERTOOK', *pret.* of *Overtake*.

OVERTOP', *v. t.* To rise above the top.—2. To excel; to surpass.—3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

OVERTOP'PED, *pp.* Risen above the top; excelled; obscured.

OVERTOW'ER, *v. t.* To soar too high.

OVERTRADE, *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

OVERTRADING, *n.* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

OVERTRIP', *v. t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over.

OVERTRUST', *v. t.* To trust with too much confidence.

O'VERTURE, *n.* [Fr. *ouverture.* *See* OVERT.] 1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [*In this literal sense, little used.*]—2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection. The prince made *overtures* of peace, which were accepted. In the *church-law of Scotland*, an *overture* is a proposal to make a new general law, or to repeal an old one; to declare the law; to enjoin the observance of former enactments; or generally, to take any measure falling within the legislative or executive functions of the general assembly. No new law can be enacted by the assembly, nor can an existing one be rescinded, without the consent of a majority of the presbyteries.—3. The opening piece, prelude, or symphony of some public act, ceremony, or entertainment. The *overture* in theatrical entertainments is a piece of music usually ending in a fugue. The *overture* of a jubilee is a general procession, &c.

OVERTURN', *v. t.* To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building.—2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy.—3. To overpower; to conquer.

O'VERTURN, *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

OVERTURN'ED, *pp.* Overset; overthrown.

OVERTURN'ER, *n* One that overturns or subverts.

OVERTURN'ING, *ppr* Oversetting; overthrowing; subverting.

OVERTURN'ING, *n* An oversetting; subversion; change: revolution.

OVERVAIL, } *v. t.* To cover; to spread
OVERVEIL, } over.

OVERVAL'UE, *v. t.* To rate at too high a price.

OVERVAL'UED, *pp.* Placed too high a value on.

OVERVAL'UING, *ppr.* Valuing too highly.

OVERVŌTE, *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given.

OVERWATCH', *v. t.* To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest.

OVERWĒAK, *a.* Too weak; too feeble.

OVERWĒARY, *v. t.* To subdue with fatigue.

OVERWEATHER, *v. t.* (overweth'er.) [*See* WEATHER.] To bruise or batter by violence of weather.

OVERWĒEN, *v. i.* [*ween* is obsolete except in composition. *See* the word.] 1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly.—2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favourably.

OVERWĒENING, *ppr.* Thinking too highly or conceitedly.—2. *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain; as, *overweening* pride; an *overweening* brain.

OVERWĒENINGLY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.

OVERWĒIGH, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance.

OVERWĒIGHT, *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.

OVERWHELM', *v. t.* To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole; as, to *overwhelm* with waves.—2. To immerse and bear down; in a figurative sense; as, to be *overwhelmed* with cares, afflictions, or business.—3. To overlook gloomily.—4.† To put over.

O'VERWHELM, *n.* The act of overwhelming.

OVERWHELM'ED, *pp.* Crushed with weight or numbers.

OVERWHELM'ING, *ppr.* Crushing with weight or numbers.

OVERWHELM'INGLY, *adv* In a manner to overwhelm.

OVERWING', *v. t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army.

OVERWISE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Wise to affectation.

OVERWISENESS, *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.

OVERWŌRD', *v. t.* To say too much.

OVERWŌRK', *v. t.* To work beyond the strength; to cause to labour too much; to tire.

OVERWŌRK'ED, *pp.* Worked beyond strength.

OVERWŌRN, *a.* Worn out; subdued by toil.—2. Spoiled by time.

OVERWRESTLE, *v. t.* (overres'l.) To subdue by wrestling.

OVERWROUGHT, *pp.* (overraut'.) Laboured to excess.—2. Worked all over; as, *overwrought* with ornaments.

OVERYĒARED,† *a.* Too old.

OVERZĒALED, *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal.

OVERZEALOUS, *a.* (overzel'ous.) Too zealous; eager to excess.

OVIC'ULAR, *a.* [from L. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.

O'VIDUCT, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct.] In *animals*, a passage for the egg from the ovary to the womb, or a passage which conveys the egg from the ovary.

OVIF'EROUS, } *a.* [L. *ovum*, *fero*, and
OVIG'EROUS, } *gero*, to bear.] In *zool*, terms applied to certain receptacles, in which the eggs are received after having been excluded from the ordinary formative organs of the ovum, as in parasitic crustaceans.

O'VIFORM, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg; as an *oviform* leaf.

O'VINE, *a.* [L. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

OVIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, to produce.] Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs. An animal is said to be *oviparous*, when the ovum or egg is excluded from the body entire, and hatched after such exclusion. Fowls and reptiles are *oviparous* animals.

OVIPOS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *ovum* and *pono.*] To lay eggs.

OVIPOS'ITER, *n.* One that deposits eggs.

OVIPOS'ITING, *n.* The laying of eggs.

OVIPOSI''TION, *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *positio*, a depositing.] The laying or depositing of eggs, as animals.

OVIPO'SITOR, *n.* A name given to the terminal apex of the abdomen of insects.

O'VIS, *n.* [L.] The name by which Linnæus and Cuvier distinguish the sheep as a genus, from the goats and antelopes.

O'VISAC, *n.* [L. *ovum* and *sac.*] The cavity in the ovary, which immediately contains the ovum.

O'VOID, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, terete and swelling round the base, or with the outline of an entire egg of the common dunghill fowl.

O'VOLO, *n.* In *arch.*, a round moulding, the quarter of a circle; called also the *quarter round.* In *Grecian arch*, however, there is a deviation from the exact quadrantal form, which is most apparent at the upper portion where it resembles the form of an egg (ovum), whence the moulding derives its name.

OVOVIVIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, *vivo*, to live, and *pario*, to produce.] An animal is said to be *ovoviviparous*, when the egg is hatched within the body, and the young one is excluded alive. The viper, the rattlesnake, the blindworm, and a species of lizard among reptiles, and the marsupials among quadrupeds, are *ovoviviparous.*

O'VULE, } *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg.] In
O'VULUM, } *bot.*, a young seed; a small pellucid pulpy body borne by the placenta of a plant, and gradually changing into a seed. [*See* OVARY.] It is enclosed or naked. It is composed of two sacs, one within another, which are called primine and secundine, and of a nucleus within the sacs.

O'VULITE, *n.* A fossil egg.

ŌWE, *v. t.* (o.) [a regular verb, pret. and pp. *owed*; used with the auxiliary *have*, *had*, but not with the substantive verb to *be.* This verb is doubtless the Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Sw. *äga*, Ice. *eg*, to have or possess, that is, to hold or retain, coinciding with the Gr. ἔχω. The Sax. participle *agen*, Dan. *egen*, is the English *own.* *Ought* is a derivative tense, and was formerly used in the sense of *owed.* The proper sense of *owe*, is to be held or bound to pay; nearly as we now use *have* in the phrases, "I *have* to pay a sum of money to-morrow," "I *have* to go to town to-day."] 1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. The merchants *owe* a large sum to foreigners.

> A son *owes* help and honour to his father. *Holyday.*

> One was brought to him who *owed* him ten thousand talents; Matt. xviii.

> *Owe* no man any thing, but to love one another; Rom xiii.

2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for; as, that he may *owe* to me all his deliverance.—3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of. [This is the original sense, but now obsolete. In place of it, we use *own*, from the participle *See* OWN.]

> Thou dost here usurp
> The name thou *owest* not. *Shak.*

4. To be due or owing.

> O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree.† *Pope.*

ŌWE,† *v. i.* To be bound or obliged, for which we now use *ought* in the present tense, which was formerly only the preterite of *to owe* in an active sense. [*See* OUGHT.]

ŌWING, *ppr.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for *owen* or *owed.* But the use is inveterately established.] 1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid; as, the money *owing* to a labourer for services, or to another country for goods.—2. Consequential; ascribable to as the cause. Misfortunes are often *owing* to vices or miscalculations.—3. Imputable to as an agent. His recovery from sickness is *owing* less to his physician than to the strength of his constitution.

OWL, *n.* [Sax. *ula*, *ule*; G. *eule*; Sw. *ugla* or *uggla*; L. *ulula.* The orthography, except in the Swedish, coincides with *howl*, L. *ululo*; but the radical letters are not obvious.] A fowl of the genus Strix, that flies chiefly in the night. The popular name of a group of nocturnal accipitrine birds (*strigidæ*), comprehended under the Linnæan genus Strix, which has

been subdivided by later naturalists. These birds are found in every country, but their head-quarters may be said to be in northerly and cold climates. They feed, for the most part, upon small mammalia, little birds, and insects. The head is large, the eyes very large, directed to the front, and covered by a circular concha or shell of feathers. The irides expand to a great size during the night, which enables the owl to see better during the night than diurnal birds. During the day the irides are contracted to a very small size. The voice of the owl is harsh and screeching. The most common species is the barn owl (*Strix flammea*), which frequents barns, towers, churches, old ruins, &c. Other species are, the horned owl, long-eared, and short-eared owls, scops-eared owl, snowy owl, tawny owl, and little owl.



Barn Owl (Strix flammea).



Horned Owl (Strix otus).

OWL'ER, *n.* [from *wool.*] One who carries wool abroad illicitly; hence, one that conveys contraband goods.

OWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] An owl,—*which see.*

OWL'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

OWL'ING, *n.* The offence of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute, so named from its being usually carried on in the night.

OWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl.

OWL'-LIGHT, *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light.

OWL'-LIKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits.

ŌWN, *a.* [Sax. *agen;* D. and G. *eigen;* the participle of Sax. *agan,* to possess. *See* OWE and OUGHT.] 1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows *my, your, his, their, thy, her.* God created man in *his own* image. Adam begat a son in *his own* likeness. Let them fall by *their own* counsel. He washed us from our sins in *his own* blood. In the phrases, his *own* nation, his *own* country, the word *own* denotes that the person belongs to the nation or country.—2. *Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not my *own,* that is, my *own book.*—3 It is used as a substitute.

That they may dwell in a place of their *own;* 2 Sam. vii.

In this use, a noun cannot follow *own.* —4. "He came to his *own,* and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people; *own* being here used as a substitute, like many other adjectives.

ŌWN, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. A freeholder in the United States *owns* his farm. Men often *own* land or goods which are not in their possession.—2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use; as, a man *owns* the land in front of his farm to the middle of the highway.—3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to.

When you come find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden.*

4. To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime, or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act: as, to *own* the faults of youth; to *own* our guilt. The man is charged with theft, but he has not *owned* it.—5. In general, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny; as, to *own* our weakness and frailty.

Many *own* the Gospel of salvation more from custom than conviction. *J. M. Mason.*

ŌWNED, *pp.* The legal title being vested in; as, the property is *owned* by a company.—2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.

ŌWNER, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

The ox knoweth his *owner;* Isa. i.
The centurion believed the master and *owner* of the ship; Acts xxvii.

ŌWNERSHIP, *n.* Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title. The *ownership* of the estate is in A; the possession is in B.

ŌWNING, *ppr.* Having the legal or just title to.—2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.

OWRE,† *n.* [L. *urus.*] A beast.

OWSE, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces.

OW'SER, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit.

OX, *n* *plur.* *Oxen,* (pron. ox'n.) [Sax. *oxa;* G. *ochs, ochse;* Sans. *uksha,* or *uxan;* W. *ych;* Erse, *agh;* Armen. *os.*] The general name for the different species of animals of the genus Bos,—*which see;* but in a more restricted sense it signifies the male of the bovine genus (*Bos taurus*) castrated, and full-grown, or nearly so. The young castrated male is called a *steer.* He is called an *ox-calf* or *bull-calf* until he is a year old, and a *steer* until he is four years old. The same animal not castrated is called a *bull.* The common ox is one of the most valuable of our domestic animals. Its flesh is the principal article of animal food; the horns are converted into combs, knife-handles, &c.; the bones form a cheap substitute for ivory; the blood is employed in the manufacture of Prussian blue; the hair is used by plasterers; the skin forms excellent leather; and the fat is employed in the manufacture of candles and soap. As an animal of draught he is hardy, patient, and docile; but in this country his value is now chiefly estimated by the quantity and quality of the meat that he will yield, according to the care that is bestowed upon him and the expense that is incurred. There are many varieties or breeds of the common ox, as the long-horned, short-horned, polled or hornless breeds, &c. [*See* COW.] Besides the European ox, there are several other cultivated varieties; as, the Indian, Zebu, Surat, Abyssinian, Madagascar, Tinian, and African. The wild ox is the *Bos urus.*

OXAHE'VRITE, *n.* A mineral from the hot spring of Oxhaver in Iceland. It appears to be a variety of apophyllite.

OX'ALATE, *n.* [*See* OXALIC.] In *chem.,* a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base; as, the *oxalate* of ammonia.

OXAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὀξαλις, sorrel, from ὀξυς, acid.] Pertaining to sorrel. The *oxalic* acid is the acid of sorrel, first discovered in the juice of the *Oxalis acetosella.* It also exists in the roots of rhubarb, bistort, gentian, &c., combined with potash; in several kinds of lichens it is found in union with lime. Most organic compounds which contain much carbon and no azote may be converted into oxalic acid by the action and decomposition of the nitric acid. It forms the juice sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemons* It is a violent poison. It is composed of two equivalents of carbon, and three of oxygen.

OXAL'IC ETHER, *n* A substance composed of one equivalent of oxalic acid, and one of ether. It is of an oily appearance, and has an aromatic mixed with an alliaceous odour.

OXALIDA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, with a superior ovary, a small number of hypogynous stamens, and distinct styles. It is very closely allied to Geraniaceæ. The species are natives of all the hotter and temperate parts of the world, and most abundant in America and the Cape of Good Hope. The genus Oxalis, which is the type, is called wood-sorrel, from the acidity of the leaves, and the natural habitation of the European species in a wild state. It is, however, most common at the Cape of Good Hope, where the species are extremely ornamental. In the East Indies the genus Averrhoa produces a fruit (the *carambola* or *blimbing*) used for pickling and preserving. The Bri-



Oxalis acetosella (Wood Sorrel).

tish *Oxalis acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, has been supposed to be the true shamrock of the Irish. In the tropical parts of India is the *Oxalis sensitiva*, so named in consequence of its pinnated leaves being irritable like the sensitive plant. The European trefoil-leaved species have been ascertained to have the same property, only in a more feeble degree.

OXA'LIS, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Decandria, and order pentagynia, Linn.; nat. order Oxalidaceæ. There are two British species, *O. acetosella*, or common wood-sorrel, and *O. corniculata*, or yellow procumbent wood-sorrel. [*See* OXALIDACEÆ.]

OXALOVI'NIC ACID, *n.* Alinoxalate of oxide of ethule.

OXALU'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalies and alkaline earths.

OX'AMIDE, } *n.* A white substance
OXAL'AMIDE, } produced during the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia; hence its name, compounded of *oxalis* and *ammonia*.

OX'BANE, *n.* A plant, Buphonos.

OX'-EYE, *n.* [*ox* and *eye*.] A plant of the genus Buphthalmum; another of the genus Anthemis; and another of the genus Chrysanthemum; also, the ox-eye daisy.

OX'EYED, *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox; as, *ox-eyed* Juno.

OX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OX'FORD CLAY, *n.* In *geol.*, a bed of dark-blue clay, sometimes nearly 200 feet in thickness, interposed between the lower and middle oolites.

OX'GANG, *n.* [*ox* and *gang*, going.] In *ancient laws*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year; generally taken to be fifteen acres, or as others allege, twenty acres. The *oxgang*, however, was contracted or expanded according to the quality of the land, forty acres constituting the *maximum*, and six the *minimum* of the measure. In *Scotland* it is termed *oxgate*.

OX'HEAL, *n.* A plant.

OXIDABIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being converted into an oxide.

OX'IDABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxide.

OX'IDATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from *acidify*, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxidation the oxygen that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.

OX'IDATED, *pp.* Converted into an oxide.

OX'IDATING, *ppr.* Converting into an oxide.

OXIDA'TION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxide, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen.

OX'IDE, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, acid, sharp; ὄξος, vinegar.] In *chem.*, a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties. The metallic oxides are a most important class of bodies. The first, second, third, &c. oxides of one base are designated by the terms *protoxide*, *deutoxide*, *tritoxide*, &c., and when the base is saturated with oxygen, it is termed a *peroxide*.

OX'IDIZE, *v. t.* To oxidate,—*which see.*

OX'IDIZED, *pp.* Oxidated.

OX'IDIZEMENT, *n.* Oxidation.

OX'IDIZING, *ppr.* Oxidating. [*Oxidize* and its derivatives are now more generally used than *oxidate*, though there seems to be no ground for the preference.]

OXIOD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a compound of oxygen and iodine.

OXI'ODINE, *n.* Anhydrous iodic acid.

OX'ISELS, *n.* Salts consisting of oxygenated acids and oxides, to distinguish them from *haloselts*, which are salts, consisting of one of the primary elements; such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, &c., combined with metals.

OX'LIKE, *a.* [*ox* and *like*.] Resembling an ox.

OX'LIP, *n.* A plant of the genus Primula, *P. elatior*. [*See* PRIMULA.]

OX'PECKER, *n.* Another name for the *beefeater*, a bird of the genus Buphaga, —*which see.*

OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

OX'TER, *n.* [A. Sax. *oxtan*.] The arm-pit. [*Scotch*.]

OXTONGUE, *n.* (ox'tung.) The common name of two British species of plants of the genus Picris, the bristly oxtongue (*P. echioides*), and hawkweed oxtongue (*P. hieracioides*). Class Syngenesia, order polygamia, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ.

OXYCHLO'RIDES, *n.* Compounds of metallic oxides with chlorides; as, *oxychlorides* of iron, tin &c.

OXYCOC'CUS, *n.* The generic name sometimes given to the cranberry, *O. palustris*, or *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. *O. macrocarpus* is the large-fruited American cranberry.

OX'YCRATE, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, acid, and κεράω, to mix.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Lit. us.*]

OXYFLU'ORIDES, *n.* Compounds of oxides and fluorides, as the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

OX'YGEN, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, acid, and γεννάω, to generate.] In *chem.*, an electro-negative basifying and acidifying elementary principle. Its properties are best known and most remarkable in its elastic or aeriform state, in which it is termed *oxygen gas*. It was named by Dr. Priestley, the discoverer, *dephlogisticated air*; by Scheele it was named *empyreal air*, and by Condorcet *vital air*. It is the vital part of the atmosphere and the supporter of ordinary combustion. It was named from its property of generating acids. Modern experiments prove that it is not necessary in all cases to combustion or to acidity. For ordinary purposes it is obtained from the binoxide of manganese by the application of heat, but when the gas is required in a pure state, for chemical analysis or accurate investigations, it is obtained from chlorate of potash. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In union with azote or nitrogen, it forms atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about a fifth part. Water contains about eighty-nine per cent. of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts and oxides. It is not absorbed by water, and is neither acid nor alkaline. It has a powerful attraction for most of the simple substances, especially for the electro-positive bodies; the act of combining with it is called oxidation. The compounds thus formed are divided into *acids* and *oxides*; among the latter are the alkalies, and almost all salifiable bases. Oxidation is often attended with the evolution of heat and light, as in all processes of combustion in atmospheric air; sometimes the oxidation is slow and unattended with such phenomena, as in the gradual rusting of metals. All substances that are capable of burning in the open air, burn with far greater brilliancy in oxygen gas; phosphorus burns in it with so powerful and dazzling a light that the eye cannot bear its impression. Even iron and steel, when previously heated to redness, burn rapidly in oxygen gas. Combustion is the union of inflammable matter with oxygen. [*See* COMBUSTION.] Oxygen gas is necessary to respiration, and no animal can live in an atmosphere which does not contain a certain portion of uncombined oxygen. Pure oxygen is too highly stimulating for animal existence, and it accordingly appears that it is owing to the proportion in which it is combined with nitrogen in our atmosphere that it becomes precisely adapted to the support of life. Oxygen is evolved from trees and plants by the action of the sun's rays on the moistened leaves; and these leaves, while they give out oxygen, absorb carbonic acid from the atmosphere for their nourishment.

OX'YGENATE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

OX'YGENATED, *pp.* United with oxygen.

OX'YGENATING, *ppr.* Uniting with oxygen.

OXYGENA'TION, *n.* The act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.

OX'YGENIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

OX'YGENIZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate,—*which see.*

OX'YGENIZED, *pp.* Oxygenated.

OX'YGENIZEMENT, *n.* Oxygenation.

OX'YGENIZING, *ppr.* Oxygenating.

OXYG'ENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

OX'YGON, or **OX'YGONE**, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, and γωνία, an angle.] A triangle having three acute angles.

OXYG'ONAL, *a.* Acute-angled.

OXYHY'DROGEN BLOW-PIPE, *n.* A name given to a certain kind of blowpipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together, in order to produce an intense heat. When a mixture of one volume of oxygen and two of hydrogen is burned whilst issuing from a small aperture, it produces intense heat, and instruments under the above name have been contrived for their safe combustion, so as to avoid the risk of explosion.

OXYHY'DROGEN MICROSCOPE, *n.* A kind of microscope which has now almost entirely superseded the solar microscope. It is so named because the illumination, instead of being produced by the sun's rays, is produced by burning a small piece of lime or marble in a stream of oxyhydrogen gas, by which means a most brilliant light is given out.

OXYI'ODINE, *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids.

OX'YMEL, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, acid, and μέλι, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMO'RON, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύμωρον, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish.] A rhetorical figure, in which

an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.

OXYMU'RIATE, *n.* Chloride.

OXYMU'RIATE OF LIME, *n.* A chloride of lime; a valuable bleaching compound.

OXYMURIAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ὀξυς, and L. *muria*.] An epithet given to an acid, now called *chlorine*.

OXYPRUSSIC ACID. An incorrect and exploded name for the protochloride of cyanogen, which is entirely destitute of any acid or salifying properties.

OXYR'RHODINE, *n.* [compounded of Gr. ὀξυς, acid, and ῥοδον, rose.] A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

OX'YTON, *a.* [Gr. ὀξυς, sharp, and τονος, tone.] Having an acute sound.

OX'YTON, *n.* An acute sound.

OY'ER, *n.* [Norm. *oyer*, hearing; Fr. *ouir*, to hear.] 1. In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes. When an action is brought on a bond or other specialty, the defendant, previously to pleading in bar, may crave *oyer* of the instrument on which the action is brought; that is, to have it read to him; which prayer includes that of a copy also. *Oyer and terminer*, (Fr. to hear and determine) is a commission directed to the judges and other gentlemen of the courts to which it is issued, by virtue of which they have power, as the terms imply, *to hear and determine* certain specified offences. The commissions of oyer and terminer are the most comprehensive of the several commissions, which constitute the authority of the judges of assize on the circuits. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear, and determine all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanours.—2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing.

OYES. [Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.] This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. It is thrice repeated. In *Scots law*, the term is metamorphosed into *oyess*, and is employed by a messenger-at-arms in denouncing a person a rebel, and on the occasion of other proclamations in order to call the attention of the people.

OY'LET-HOLE. *See* EYELET-HOLE.

OYS'TER, *n.* [G. *auster*; D. *oester*; Fr. *huitre*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. ὀστρεον, probably connected in origin with ὀστεον, bone, and named from its hardness.] This name is generally used to signify the species of ostracean bivalve called *Ostrea edulis*, which is one of a numerous genus (*Ostrea*), characterized by an inequivalve shell composed of two irregular lamellated valves, of which the convex, or under one, adheres to rocks, piles, or to the shell of another individual, in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. *Oysters* are deemed nourishing and delicious food, and vast beds of them are artificially formed, and attended to with great care, at the estuary of the Thames, and many other localities, where the temperature of the water is somewhat raised by a mixture of salt and fresh water, in which they best thrive. They breed in April or May, and are edible in one and a half years, and are in their prime at three years.

OYS'TER PLANT, *n.* This name is applied in Britain to Lithospermum maritimum, the leaves of which taste like oysters.

OYS'TER-SHELL, *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.

OYS'TER-WENCH, OYS'TER-WIFE, OYS'TER-WOMAN, *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman.

OZE'NA, or **OZÆ'NA**, *n.* A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

P

P IS the sixteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep*. It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and in Greek into φ. This letter is found in the oriental languages, from which it was received into the Greek and Latin; except however the Arabic, which has not this letter, and the Arabians cannot easily pronounce it. In some words which we have borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm, ptisan*; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in *receipt*, and a few irregular words. *P* aspirated or followed by *h*, represents the Greek φ which answers to the English *f*, as in *philosophy*. As an abbreviation, P. stands for *Publius, pondo*, &c.; P. A. DIG. for *patricia dignitas*; P. C. for *Patres Conscripti*; P. F. for *Publius Fabius*; P. P. for *propositum publice*; P. R. for *populus Romanus*; P. R. S. for *prœtoris sententia*; also, *president of the royal society*; P. R. S P. for *prœses provinciœ*. P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon; P. S. for *postscript*. As a numeral, P, like C, stands for one hundred, and with a dash over it, P̄, for four hundred thousand. Among physicians, P. stands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful; P. Æ. for *partes œquales*, equal parts of the ingredients; P. P. for *pulvis patrum*, or the Jesuits' bark in powder; and *ppt.* for *prœparatus*, prepared. In *printing*, *p.* stands for *page*; *pp.* for *pages*. In *music*, *p.* stands for *piano*, or softly; *pp.* for *pia piano*, or more softly; *ppp.* for *pianissimo*, or very softly. *To mind one's P's and Q's, or to be on one's P's and Q's*, is a colloquial phrase signifying to be very careful in behaviour.

PA'AGE,† *n.* [Norm. *paage*, payment. *See* PAY.] A toll for passage over another person's grounds.

PAASCH, *n.* [Gr. πασχα, passover, from the Hebrew.] Easter; *a Dutch word.*

PA'AT, or **JUTE**, *n.* The name given in India to a plant (the *Corchorus olitorius*), which grows wild in many districts of that country. [*See* CORCHORUS.] In Bengal it is cultivated for its fibres, which are made into cordage. The bags in which Indian sugar is brought to this country are made of the material of this plant.

PAB'ULAR, *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food.] Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.

PABULA'TION, *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, from *pabulor*, to feed.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PAB'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food.] Affording aliment or food; alimental.

PAB'ULUM, *n.* [L.] Food; aliment; that which feeds.—2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion.—3. In *med.*, such parts of our common aliments as are necessary to recruit the animal fluids.—4. In *bot.*, the food of plants, chiefly carbon combined with gases, and forming salts, oils, &c.

PA'CA, *n.* A name sometimes applied to two species of rodent mammals, Cœlogenys subnigra and C. fulva, small animals, the one brown, the other ful vous, and both spotted with white, which inhabit South America, particularly Brazil and Paraguay. They are nearly allied to the agouti, the guinea-pig, &c.

PA'CATE,† *a.* [L *pacatus*.] Peaceful; tranquil.

PA'CATED, *a.* Appeased. [*Lit. us.*]

PACA'TION, *n.* [L. *paco*, to calm or appease.] The act of appeasing.

PACCAN', PACCAN'-NUT, *n.* A species of hickory, in America, the Carya oliviformis.

PACE, *n.* [Fr. *pas*; L. *passus*, from *pando*, to open, or Gr. πατεω, to tread. *See* PASS.] 1. A step.—2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half. But the geometrical pace is five feet, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another. Sixty thousand such paces make one degree on the equator. The ancient Roman pace, considered as the thousandth part of a mile, was five Roman feet, and each foot contained between 11.60 and 11.64 English inches; hence, the pace was about 58.1 English inches.—3. Manner of walking; gait; as, a languishing *pace*; a heavy *pace*; a quick or slow *pace*.—4. Step; gradation in business. [*Lit. us.*]—5. A mode of stepping, among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. In a general sense, the word may be applied to any other mode of stepping.—6. Degree of celerity. Let him mend his *pace*.

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day.
> *Shak.*

7. A portion of a floor slightly raised above the general level; a dais; a broad step or slightly raised space about a tomb.—*To keep* or *hold pace*, to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.

PACE, *v. i.* To go; to walk; to move.—2. To go, move, or walk slowly.—3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.

PACE, *v. t.* To measure by steps; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.—2. To regulate in motion.

> If you can, *pace* your wisdom
> In that good path that I would wish it go.
> *Shak.*

PACED, *a.* Having a particular gait; used chiefly in composition; as, slow-*paced*.—2. In *composition*, going all lengths; as, a thorough-*paced* intriguer.
PACER, *n.* One that paces; a horse that paces.
PACHA, *n.* [pron. *Pasha;* contracted from the Persian *Padi Shah*, foot of the shah.] A title of honour given in the origin of the Turkish empire to the ministers and chief assistants of the sultan, but afterwards applied to the governors of provinces, termed *pachaliks*. The distinction of rank between



Pacha's Standard.

the two classes of *pachas*, under the old Turkish system, was indicated by their standards; the higher class having three horse-tails borne before them on a spear, headed with a crescent; the standard of the second class had but two horse-tails: hence the term, *pacha* of two or three tails.
PACHAL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the government of a pacha.
PACHAL'IC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pacha.
PACHYDAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δακτυλος, a toe.] A bird or other animal having thick toes.
PACH'YDERM, *n.* [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δερμα, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal.
PACHYDER'MATA, *n.* In *zool.*, an order of mammals which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, including the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, &c. Several genera of this order have become extinct, their fossil remains alone proving that they ever existed. Amongst these are the Mastodon, the Anoplotherium, the Dinotherium, the Palæotherium, and the Lophiodon.
PACHYDERMATOUS, *a.* Relating to a pachyderm, or to the order Pachydermata.
PACIF'IC, *a.* [L. *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, to make peace. *See* PEACE.] 1. Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; mild; appeasing; as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power. The measures proposed are in their nature *pacific*.—2. Calm; tranquil; as, a *pacific* state of things.
PACIF'IC, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between the west coast of America, and the east coast of Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.

PACIF'ICAL, *a.* Pacific. [*Lit. us.*]
PACIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *pacificatio.* [*See* PACIFY.] 1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance.—2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath.
PACIF'ICATOR, *n.* [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations.
PACIF'ICATORY, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.
PAC'IFIED, *pp.* Appeased; tranquillized.
PAC'IFIER, *n.* One who pacifies.
PAC'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pacifier;* L. *pacifico: pax, pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement; as, to *pacify* a man when angry, or to *pacify* his wrath or rage; the word being applied both to the person and to the passion. So we say, to *pacify* hunger, to *pacify* importunate demands.—2. To restore peace to; to tranquillize; as, to *pacify* countries in contention.
PAC'IFYING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquillizing.
PACING, *ppr.* Measuring by steps.
PACING, *n.* One of the motions taught the horse.
PACK, *n.* [D. *pak;* G. and Sw. *pack. See* the Verb.] 1. A bundle of any thing inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale; as, a *pack* of goods or cloth. The soldier bears a *pack* on his back.—2. A burden or load; as, a *pack* of sorrows; a *pack* of troubles, commonly corrupted into a *peck* of troubles.—3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together.—4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united.—5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves.—6.† A loose or lewd person. [Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive.] —*A pack of wool*, a quantity of wool equal to about 240 lbs.
PACK, *v. t.* [D. *pakken;* G. *packen;* L. *pango, pactum, pactus; impingo, compingo;* Gr. πηγνυω, παχυς, πηγος: Dan. *pagt*, a covenant, a farm; hence *despatch*, to send away. The sense is to *send*, to drive, whence to press, to make *compact*. Hence we say, to *pack off*, Sw. *packa*, that is, to depart with speed; Ar. *bakka*, to be compressed, to press, Ch. אבק, *abak*.] 1. To place and press together; to place in close order; as, to *pack* goods in a box or chest.—2. To put together and bind fast; as, to *pack* any thing for carriage with cords or straps.—3. To put in close order with salt intermixed; as, to *pack* meat or fish in barrels.—4. To send in haste.—5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest; as, to *pack* a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favour a party: to *pack* a parliament; to *pack* an assembly of bishops.
PACK, *v. i.* To tie up goods; to be pressed or close; as, the goods *pack* well.—2. To close; to shut.—3. To depart in haste; with *off*.

Poor Stella must *pack off* to town. *Swift.*

4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.

Go, *pack* with him. *Shak.*

PACK'AGE, *n.* A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as, a *package* of cloth.—2. A charge made for packing goods.
PACK'CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.
PACK'ED, *pp.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.
PACK'ER, *n.* One that packs; one whose business it is to pack up goods for merchants, &c., and prepare them for transit by sea or land. Also, a person appointed and sworn to pack herrings.
PACK'ET, *n.* [Fr *paquet;* Sp. and Port. *paquete;* from *pack.*] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a mail of letters.—2. Originally, a despatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country or from port to port. It is now used as nearly synonymous with an ordinary vessel, chiefly of small burden, that freights goods or passengers. [Originally, *packet-boat*, Sp. *paque-bote*, Fr. *paquebot.*]
PACK'ET, *v. t.* To bind up in a parcel or parcels.
PACK'ET-BOAT. *See* PACKET.
PACK'ET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of despatches, letters, passengers, &c.
PACK'FONG, *n.* The Chinese name of the alloy of nickel and copper, commonly called *German silver*.
PACK'HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage.—2. A beast of burden.
PACK'ING, *ppr.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.
PACK'ING, *n.* A trick, collusion; the act of placing or laying together in close order; as, the *packing* of goods; the act of binding in a bundle. Also, any material used for filling up empty spaces, or for making close or tight; stuffing. In *masonry*, small stones imbedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls.
PACK'ING-BOX, *n.* A box in which goods, &c., are packed.
PACK'ING PORT, *a.* In *mech.*, an opening in the casing of the slide-valve of a steam engine, through which the packing is introduced which keeps the slide steam-tight in the casing, and makes it bear close to the facings of the ports.
PACK'MAN, *n.* In *Scotland*, a pedlar; a hawker; properly, one who carries his *pack* or bundle of goods on his back.
PACK'SADDLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.
PACK'STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack.
PACK'THREAD, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.
PACK'WAX, *n.* A tendinous substance of the neck of an animal.
PA'CO, } *n.* A ruminant mammal of
PA'COS, } the Camel tribe, the Auchenia Paco, or Alpaca, inhabiting the Peruvian and Chilian Andes. It has been domesticated, and it remains also in a wild state. Its length is about three feet; its hair is long, soft, and

woolly, of a delicacy and elasticity approaching to that of the Angora goat.



Auchenia Paco.

Its flesh is an excellent article of food.

PA'COS, *n.* The Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, which consists of brown oxide of iron with imperceptible particles of native silver disseminated through it.

PACT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pactum*, from *pango*. *See* PACK.] A contract; an agreement or covenant.

PAC'TION, *n.* [L. *pactio*. *See* PACK.] An agreement or contract.

PAC'TIONAL, *a.* By way of agreement.

PACTI''TIOUS, *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.

PACTO'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

PAC'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform any thing. —*Pactum illicitum*, a general term applied to all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem*, *contra bonos mores*, or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy.

PAD, *n.* [Sax. *paad*, for *path*. *See* PATH.] 1.† A foot-path; a road.—2. An easy paced horse.—3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a foot-pad.

PAD, *n.* Originally, a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw; at present, a cushion or soft saddle generally.

PAD, *v. i.* [Gr. πατεω. *See* PATH.] 1. To travel slowly.—2. To rob on foot. —3.† To beat a way smooth and level.

PAD'AR, *n.* Groats; coarse flour or meal.

PAD'DED, *a.* Stuffed with a soft substance.

PAD'DER, *n.* A robber on foot; a highwayman.

PAD'DING, *n.* The act of stuffing with a soft substance; also the substance used for this purpose. In *calico printing*, the impregnation of the cloth with a mordant, which is done by a machine called a *padding-machine*.

PAD'DLE, *v. i.* [The French *patrouiller* signifies to *paw*, to paddle, and hence the English *patrol*. This word seems to be from *patte*, a paw, allied perhaps to L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and this is allied to the Gr. πατεω, to tread. To paddle, then, is to use the paw. But perhaps it is from the noun,—*which see*.] 1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars.—2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as fowls or other animals.—3. To finger.

PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To feel; to play with; to toy with.—2. To propel by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLE, *n.* [In L. *batillus* is a paddle-staff; in Gr. πατταλος is a pole; in W. *padell* is a pan. The latter would express the broad part of an oar; but it may have no connection with *paddle*.] 1. An oar, but not a large oar. It is now applied to a sort of short oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats.—2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* on thy weapon; Deut. xxiii.

3. In *steam-vessels*, paddles are the float-boards placed on the circumference of a wheel called the *paddle-wheel*, which is made to revolve by the action of the steam-engine. They supply the place of oars.—4. The term *paddle* is applied to the swimming apparatus of the chelonian reptiles, and of the marine saurians.—5. [Welch, *pattal*.] A small sluice. 6. A small spade to clean a plough with. [*Provincial*.]

PAD'DLE-BOX, *n.* One of the wooden projections on each side of a steam-boat or ship, within which are the paddles or flies that propel the vessel.

PAD'DLED, *pp.* Propelled by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLE-HOLES, *n.* The passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock into the lower pond. They are also called *clough arches*.

PAD'DLER, *n.* One that paddles.

PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron.

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *pada* or *pad*; D. *pad*, *padder*.] A toad or frog.

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [said to be corrupted from Sax. *parruc*, park.] 1. A small inclosure for deer or other animals; sometimes called a *parroch*.—2. An enclosure for races with hounds, &c.—3. In *modern times*, chiefly used to denote a small enclosure under pasture immediately adjoining the stables of a domain, for turning in a sick horse, a mare and foal, or any similar purpose.

PAD'DOCK-PIPE, or PAD'OW-PIPE, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum, the *E. palustre* of Linn., called also *marsh horse-tail*. [*See* EQUISETUM.]

PAD'DOCK-STOOL, *n* A plant of the genus Agaricus; a mushroom, vulgarly *toadstool*.

PAD'DY, *n.* A cant word for an Irishman.—2. Rice in the husk

PAD'DY-BIRD, *n.* Another name for the Rice bird or Java sparrow. [*See* RICE BIRD.]

PADELI'ON, *n* [Fr. *pas de lion*, lion's foot.] A plant; lion's foot.

PADI'SHA, *n.* [Pers. *pad*, protector or throne, and *shah*, prima.] A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah. Formerly the sultan conferred this title only on the king of France, but it has since been applied to the emperors of Austria and Russia.

PAD'LOCK, *n.* [qu. D. *padde*, a toad, from its shape.] A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link.

PAD'LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.

PAD'MA, *n.* In *India*, the true lotus or sacred bean-lily, the *Nelumbium speciosum*.

PAD'NAG, *n.* An ambling nag.

PAD'OW-PIPE, *n.* A plant. [*See* PADDOCK-PIPE.]

PĂDRA, *n.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.

PAD'UAN COINS, *n.* In the *fine arts*, coins forged by the celebrated Paduans Cavino and Bassiano.

PADUASOY', *n.* [from *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff.

PÆ'AN, PÆ'ON, or PE'AN, *n.* [Gr. παιαν.] Among the *Greeks*, properly a hymn in honour of Apollo, who was also called Pæan. Also, a war song before or after a battle; in the first case, in honour of Mars, in the second, as a thanksgiving to Apollo.—2. In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables; written also *pæon*. Of this there are four kinds; the first consisting of one long and three short syllables, or a trochee and a pyrrhic, as *tēmpŏrĭbŭs;* the second of a short syllable, a long and two short, or an iambus and a pyrrhic, as *pŏtēntĭă;* the third of two short syllables, a long and a short one, or a pyrrhic and a trochee, as *ănĭmā-tŭs;* the fourth of three short syllables and a long one, or a pyrrhic and iambus, as *cĕlĕrĭtās*.

PÆCILOP'ODA, *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος, various, and πους, a foot.] The second order of the class Crustacea, comprising two families, Xysophura and Siphonostoma.

PÆDOBAP'TIST. *See* PEDOBAPTIST.

PÆ'DO-NOSOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. παις, a child, νοσος, disease, and λογος, discourse.] The study of the diseases of children.

PÆO'NIA, *n.* A genus chiefly of European and Asiatic plants, belonging to the nat. order Ranunculaceæ, and very generally cultivated in gardens for the sake of their large gaudy flowers, and known by the name of *pæony*, *peony*, or *piony*. The species are mostly herbaceous, having perennial tuberous roots and large leaves. The flowers are solitary, and of a crimson, purplish, or sometimes white colour. One species (*P. moutan*), a native of China, is a shrub, of which several varieties, with beautiful whitish flowers stained with pink, are now in our gardens. Of these the most showy is that called *P. papaveracea*. The flowers, however, have no smell, or not an agreeable one. *P. corallina* is a British plant, with crimson petals, growing on islands in the Severn. The roots and seeds of all the species are emetic and cathartic in moderate doses. *P. officinalis* was formerly in great repute as a medicine.

PA'GAH, *n.* In *India*, a body guard; the elite of a native army.

PA'GAN, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant or countryman, from *pagus*, a village.] A heathen; a Gentile; an idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who on the first propagation of the Christian religion adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive Christianity, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, *heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the *heath* or woods, and *caffer*, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the religion of Mohammed. Pagan is used to distinguish one from a Christian and a Mohammedan.

PA'GAN, *a.* Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods.—2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.

PA'GANISH, *a.* [Sax. *paganisc*.] Heathenish; pertaining to pagans.

PA'GANISM, *n.* [Fr *paganisme;* It. *paganesimo*.] Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious

opinions and worship maintained by pagans.

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity, never sink to the degradation of *paganism*. *G. Spring.*

PA'GANIZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism.

PA'GANIZE, *v. i.* To behave like pagans.

PA'GANIZED, *pp.* Rendered heathenish.

PA'GANIZING, *ppr.* Rendering heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.

PAGE, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *page;* Russ. *paj,* a boy, a page. The Gr. παις, a boy, is undoubtedly a contracted form of the same word; for παιζω, from παις, forms παιξω, παιχθεις: hence it may be inferred that παις was originally παιχις. The Eng. *boy* is a contraction of this word; W. *bacgen,* a boy, a child, from *bac,* small; Pers. *faige,* a footman or lackey.] 1. In *high life,* a youth attached to the service of a royal or noble personage.

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

2. In *America,* a boy or man that attends on a legislative body. In *Massachusetts,* the *page* is a boy that conveys papers from the members of the house of representatives to the speaker, and from the speaker or clerk to the members.

PAGE, *n.* [L. *pagina;* Fr. *page.*] 1. One side of a leaf of a book. A folio volume contains four pages in every sheet; a quarto, eight; an octavo (8vo), sixteen; a duodecimo (12mo), twenty-four; and an octodecimo (18mo), thirty-six pages.—2. A book or writing or writings; as, the *page* of history.—3. *Pages,* in the plural, signifies also books or writings; as, the sacred *pages.*—*Page-cord,* in *printing,* small twine, even and strong, which is used to tie round the pages of types to secure them from accidents till they are imposed, when the cords are taken off.—*Page-papers,* pieces of stout and smooth paper, on which the pages of types in the progress of a work are placed in a safe place till a sheet is ready to be imposed.

PAGE, *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.—2. To attend, as a page.

PAGEANT, *n.* (pa'jent.) [L. *pegma;* Gr. πηγμα, something showy carried in triumph.] 1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch, or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c., and carried in public shows and processions.—2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant.* *Shak.*

3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*

PA'GEANT, *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.

PA'GEANT, *v. t.* To exhibit in show; to represent.

PA'GEANTRY, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown. *Dryden.*

PAGED, *pp.* Marked or numbered, as the pages of a book.

PAGEHOOD, *n.* The state of a page.

PAGEL'LUS, *n.* In the system of Cuvier, a genus of fishes of the order Acanthopterygii and family Sparidæ. It contains all those sparoid fishes in which the front teeth are small and prickly and very numerous; the molars are of a round form, and there are sometimes more than two rows of them. The body is usually of an elongate-ovate and compressed form, and the dorsal fins are continuous. About six European species are known, including the Spanish bream and sea bream.

PAG'INAL, *a.* Consisting of pages.

PA'GOD, } *n.* [Pers. *pout ghod,* or
PAGO'DA, } *boot khoda,* a house of idols, or abode of God; Hind. *boot kuda.*] 1. A temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshipped. The pagoda is generally of three subdivisions. First, an apartment whose ceiling is a dome, resting on columns of stone or marble; this part is open to all persons. Second, an apartment forbidden to all but Brahmins. Third and last, the cell of the deity or idol inclosed with a massy gate. The idol itself is sometimes called a *pagoda.* The most remarkable pagodas are those of Benares, Siam, Pegu, and particularly that of Juggernaut in Orissa. Pagodas are also common in China, where they are called *Taas.*—2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity.

PAGO'DA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindostan, of different values in different parts of India, from 8s. to 9s. sterling.

PA'GODITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas. It is called also lardite, koreite, and agalmatolite.

PAGU'RIANS, *n.* A tribe of macrurous decapod crustaceans, of which the genus Pagurus, or hermit crabs, is the type. Most of the species of this family inhabit, parasitically, the deserted shells of univalves.



Pagurian, (Cenobita Diogenes)

PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Pay;* *paid* for *payed.*

PAIGLE, } *n.* A popular name of a spe-
PA'GIL, } cies of *primula,* or primrose, the *P. veris;* also termed *cowslip.* [*See* PRIMULA.]

PAIL, *n.* [W. *paeol;* Gr. πελλα.] A vessel of wood or tin, in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PAILFUL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAILMAIL. *See* PALLMALL.

PAIN, *n.* [W. *poen;* Ir. *pian;* Fr *peine;* Sax. *pin* or *pine;* G. *pein;* L. *pœna;* Gr. ποινη, penalty, and πονος, pain, labour; Sans. *pana;* Ar. *funna,* to drive, afflict, distress. *See* the Verb.] 1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension, or spasm, separation of parts by violence, or any derangement of functions. Thus violent pressure or stretching of a limb gives *pain;* inflammation produces *pain;* wounds, bruises, and incisions give *pain.*—2. Labour; work; toil; laborious effort. In this sense, the plural only is used; as, to take *pains;* to be at the *pains.*

High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller.*

The same with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

3.† Labour; toilsome effort; task; *in the singular.*—4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief, sorrow for the past. We suffer *pain* when we fear or expect evil; we feel *pain* at the loss of friends or property.—5. The throes or distress of travail or childbirth. In this sense, the word is used in the plural.

She bowed herself and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her; 1 Sam. iv.

6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death. *Addison.*

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*

Bill of pains and penalties, a species of process employed to inflict punishment on state offenders out of the ordinary course of justice. Every bill brought into parliament for the purpose of inflicting such punishment is a bill of pains and penalties, but the term is more commonly confined to bills introduced to inflict specified penalties for particular acts.

PAIN, *v. t.* [W. *poeni;* Fr. *peiner;* Sax. *pinan;* Gr. πονεω. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press. *See* the Noun.] 1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. The pressure of fetters may *pain* a limb; the rack *pains* the body.—2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. We are *pained* at the death of a friend; grief *pains* the heart; we are often *pained* with fear or solicitude.

I am *pained* at my very heart: Jer. iv.

3. Reciprocally, to *pain one's self,* to labour; to make toilsome efforts. [*Lit. us.*]

PAINED, *pp.* Disquieted; afflicted.

PAINFUL, *a.* Giving pain, uneasiness, or distress to the body; as, a *painful* operation in surgery.—2. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than in the actual pressure. *Addison.*

3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction.—4. Requiring labour or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service. The army had a *painful* march.—5. Laborious; exercising labour; undergoing toil; industrious.

Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired. *Dryden.*

PAINFULLY, *adv.* With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind.—2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence.

PAINFULNESS, *n.* Uneasiness or dis-

tress of body.—2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind. —3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil.

PAINIM,† *n.* [Norm. *paynim; Fr. païen;* contracted from *pagan.*] A pagan.

PAINIM,† *a.* Pagan; infidel.

PAINING, *ppr.* Making uneasy; afflicting.

PAINLESS, *a.* Free from pain.—2. Free from trouble.

PAINSTAKER, *n.* A laborious person.

PAINSTAKING, *a.* Laborious; industrious.

PAINSTAKING, *n.* Labour; great industry.

PAINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peindre, peignant, peint;* L. *pingo, pictus;* It. *pignere* or *pingere,* to throw, to push, to paint.] 1. To form a figure or likeness in colours; as, to *paint* a hero or a landscape.—2. To cover or besmear with colour or colours, either with or without figures; as, to *paint* a cloth; to *paint* a house.—3. To represent by colours or images; to exhibit in form.

> When folly grows romantic, we must *paint* it. *Pope.*

4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe.

> Disloyal!
> The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak.*

5. To colour; to diversify with colours. —6. To lay on artificial colour for ornament.

> Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head; 2 Kings ix.

PAINT, *v. i.* To lay colours on the face. It is said the ladies in France *paint.*—2. To practise painting. The artist *paints* well.

PAINT, *n.* A colouring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound; as, a white *paint,* or red *paint.*—2. Colour laid on canvas or other material; colour representing any thing.—3. Colour laid on the face; rouge.

PAINTED, *pp.* Coloured; rubbed over with paint; as, a *painted* house or cloth. —2. Represented in form by colours.— 3. Described.

PAINTER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; an artist who represents the appearances of the objects of nature on a plane or other surface by means of lines and colours, as though they were in *rilievo.* Painters are classified according to the objects to which they particularly devote themselves, as, *historical painters, landscape painters, portrait painters, house painters, marine painters, &c.*—*Painter's work,* the work of painting with different coats of oil colour and turpentine the parts of a building usually so treated.

PAINTER, *n.* [qu. Ir. *painter,* a snare, that which holds.] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

PAINTER'S COLIC, *n.* The peculiar disease which usually terminates in palsy and mental imbecility, to which lead-miners, painters, and others who use that metal are subject.

PAINTER STAINER, *n.* A painter of coats of arms.

PAINTING, *ppr.* Representing in colours; laying on colours.

PAINTING, *n.* The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colours on canvas or other material; or the art of representing, by means of figures and colours on a plane surface, all objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, so as to produce the appearance of relief. As a fine art, its highest object is the beautiful exhibited in visible forms by colours; as compared with sculpture, it is more extensive in the range of subjects which it is capable of treating, and more various in the modes in which it affords pleasure by such representation. Painting, as to its subjects, is divided into twelve branches, which their names sufficiently explain; *viz.* history, which comprises mystery and allegory; grotesque, portrait, fancy, animals, fruits, and flowers, battle pieces, landscapes, sea views; still life, which comprises all inanimate objects, but is chiefly applied to household furniture, and instruments, and architecture.—*House painting,* which belongs to the last division, is the art of covering with various suitable pigments, the wood-work, plaster-walls and ceilings, iron-work, &c. of the interior and exterior of houses. Painting, as regards the form and the materials, is divided into painting in oil, water colours, fresco, encaustic, miniature, enamel, distemper, mosaic, crayon, &c. In reference to the ground upon which the picture is made, we have tapestry painting, and wall painting, glass and porcelain painting, &c.—2. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colours.— 3. Colours laid on.

PAINTRESS, *n.* A female who paints.

PAINTURE,† *n.* [Fr. *peinture.*] The art of painting.

PAIR, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* L. Sp. and Port. *par;* G. *par, paar;* Ir. *peire;* Sax *gefera,* with a prefix. In W. *par* signifies what is contiguous or in continuity, a state of readiness or *preparedness,* a *pair,* fellow, match, or couple, and *para* signifies to endure, to continue, to persevere; *paru,* to couple or join. In this language, as in Spanish, *par,* pair, is shown to be connected with the L. *paro,* to prepare. Now in Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. חבר, *chabar,* signifies to join, couple, or associate, and the noun, an associate, evidently this very word; which goes far to prove that חבר, *chabar,* is a derivative of the root ברא, *bara,* from which the Latins probably have *paro.* The primary sense of the root is to throw, strain, and extend, and hence *par,* equal, is extended to near, contiguous, or equally extended.] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; as, a *pair* of gloves or stockings; a *pair* of shoes; a *pair* of oxen or horses.—2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of nerves; a *pair* of doves; Luke ii.—3. Distinctively, a man and wife.

PAIR, *v. i.* To be joined in pairs; to couple; as, birds *pair* in summer.—2. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart.

> Ethelinda,
> My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*

PAIR, *v. t.* To unite in couples; as, minds *paired* in heaven.—2. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.

> Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*

PAIR, *v. t* To impair. [*See* IMPAIR.]

PAIR'ED, *pp.* Joined in couples; fitted; suited.

PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; fitting.

PAIR'ING, or **PAIR'ING OFF,** *n.* In *parliamentary language,* that practice by which two members of the house of commons, of opposite political opinions, agree to omit voting, in order that one or other, or both, may be absent from the house for a specified time.

PAIR'ING TIME, *n.* The time when birds couple.

PAIR OFF, *v. i.* To separate and depart from a company in pairs or couples.—2. In *parliamentary phrase.* [*See* PAIRING.]

PAL'ACE, *n.* [Fr. *palais;* L. *palatium;* G. *pfalz,* whence *pfalzgraf,* palsgrave; W. *pâls.*] 1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; as, an imperial *palace;* a royal *palace;* a pontifical *palace;* a ducal *palace;* a bishop's *palace.*—2. A splendid place of residence; as, the sun's bright *palace.*

PAL'ACE-COURT, *n.* The domestic court of the sovereigns of Great Britain, which administers justice between the royal domestic servants. It is held once a week before the steward of the household and knight-marshal; its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from the palace.

PALA'CIOUS,† *a.* [from *palace.*] Royal: noble; magnificent.

PAL'ADIN, *n.* A knight errant.

PALÆMO'NIANS, or **PALÆMO'NIDÆ,** *n.* An extensive family of long-tailed crustaceans, well exemplified by the shrimp and prawn (*palæmon*).

PALÆO'GRAPHY. *See* PALEOGRAPHY.

PALÆOL'OGIST. *See* PALEOLOGIST.

PALÆOL'OGY. *See* PALEOLOGY.

PALÆONIS'CUS, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and ονισκος, a fish.] A genus of fossil fishes constituted by Agassiz, and belonging to his great order of ganoidean fishes. The species abound in the copper-slate.

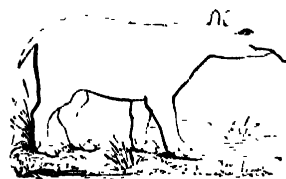
PALÆONTOL'OGIST. *See* PALEONTOLOGIST.

PALÆONTOL'OGY. *See* PALEONTOLOGY.

PALÆOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and σαυρος, lizard.] A genus of fossil saurians, now extinct, found in the magnesian limestone.

PALÆOTHE'RIAN. *See* PALEOTHERIAN.

PALÆOTHE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and θηριον, beast.] The name of a genus of extinct Pachyderms, characterized by having twenty-eight complex molar teeth, four canines, and twelve incisors, four in each jaw. It possessed three toes to each foot, and had a short, fleshy proboscis. About twelve species are already known. The palæotherium holds a place intermediate between the rhinoceros, the horse, and the tapir. [*See* PALEOTHERIUM.]



Palæotherium restored.

PALÆOZ'OIC SERIES, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and ζωω, to live.] A name given to the fossiliferous strata of earlier date than the carboniferous system; as the old red-sandstone, silurian, and cambrian rocks.

PALÆS'TRA, *n.* *See* PALESTRA.

PALAME'DEA, *n.* A Linnæan genus

of birds, placed by M. Vigors among the grallatores. The *P. cornuta*, or horned screamer, is a South American bird larger than a common goose, hav-



Palamedea cornuta (Horned screamer).

ing a long spear-shaped horn projecting from the forehead. It lives in marshy or inundated places, which it makes to resound with its wild and loud cry.

PALAN'QUIN, *n.* (palangkeen'.) [In Hindoo, *palkee*, apparently from Sans. *paluk*, a couch. But it accords better with Sp and It. *palanca*, a pole, Port. *palanque*.] A covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the



Palanquin.

shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

PAL'ATABLE. *a.* [from *palate*.] Agreeable to the taste; savoury.—2. That is relished.

PAL'ATABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish.

PAL'ATAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.

PAL'ATAL, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as the letters *d*, *g*, soft and hard, *j*, *k*, *l*, *n*, and *q*.

PAL'ATE, *n* [L. *palatum*, properly the arch or cope of heaven.] 1. The roof or upper part of the mouth.—2. Taste.

Hard task to hit the *palates* of such guests. *Pope.*

[This signification of the word originated in the opinion that the palate is the instrument of taste. This is a mistake. In itself it has no power of taste.]—3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

4. In *bot*, the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla.

PAL'ATE,† *v. t.* To perceive by the taste.

PALA'TIAL, *a.* [from *palate*.] Pertaining to the palate; as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue.

PALA'TIAL, *a.* [from L. *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

PAL'ATIC,† *a.* Belonging to the palate.

PALAT'INATE, *n.* [It. *palatinato*, from L. *palatinus*. *See* PALATINE.] The province or seignory of a palatine; as, the *palatinate* of the Rhine in Germany, called the upper and lower *palatinate*.

PAL'ATINE, *a.* [Fr. *palatin*; from L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as, a count *palatine*. So a *county palatine* is a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction. In *England*, formerly, were three counties *palatine*, Chester, Durham, and Lancaster; the two former by prescription, the latter by grant of Edward III. They were so called, because the proprietors, the earl of Chester, the bishop of Durham, and the duke of Lancaster, possessed royal rights, as fully as the king in his palace. The counties of Chester and Lancaster, which are now united to the crown, retain little more of their former palatine state than the existence of certain courts peculiar to the counties, and certain rights as to pleas. Durham continued as a county palatine in the hands of a subject till the year 1836, the bishop having been prince palatine, and possessing jura regalia till that time. By the 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c 19, the palatine jurisdiction was transferred to the crown; the jurisdiction of the courts remaining as before.

PAL'ATINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights. A palatine or count palatine, on the continent of Europe, is one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province, or one who has a palace and a court of justice in his own house.

PAL'ATIVE.† *a.* Pleasing to the taste.

PALAVER, *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, Port. *palavra*, a word. Qu. W. *llavar*, utterance: with a prefix] 1. A talking; superfluous or idle talk.—2. Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive. [*Vulgar*.]—3. Talk; conversation; conference; *a sense used in Africa, as appears by the relations of missionaries.*

PALAVER, *v. t* To flatter; to humbug by words. [*Vulgar*.]

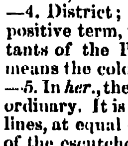
PALAVERER, *n.* One who palavers; a flatterer.

PALE, *a.* [Fr. *pale*, *palir*; L. *palleo*, *pallidus*; Russ. *bielie*, white; *bieliju*, to whiten. It is probably allied to Sax. *falewe*, *fealo*, fallow, pale red or yellow, D *vaal*, from the sense of *failing*, withering; W. *pallu*, to fail.] 1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in colour; not ruddy or fresh of colour; as, a *pale* face or skin; *pale* cheeks We say also, a *pale* red, a *pale* blue, that is, a whitish red or blue. *Pale* is not precisely synonymous with white, as it usually denotes what we call *wan*, a darkish dun white.—2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint lustre; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler*. *Shak.*

PALE, *v. t.* To make pale.

PALE, *n.* [Sax. *pal*; G. *pfahl*; G. *paal*; W. *pawl*; L. *palus*; coinciding with Eng. *pole*, as well as *pale*; Russ. *palitz*, a stick or club. It has the elements of L. *pala*, a spade or shovel, and the radical sense is probably an extended thing, or a shoot. Qu. Ar. *nabala*, to dart.] 1. A narrow piece of wood, fixed upright in the ground, and joined above and below to a rail to inclose grounds.—2. A pointed stake; hence to *empale*,—*which see*.—3. An inclosure; properly, that which incloses, like *fence*, *limit*; hence the space inclosed. He was born within the *pale* of the church; within the *pale* of Christianity.—4. District; limited territory. As a positive term, we read of "the inhabitants of the Pale," in Irish history: it means the colonized English territory.—5. In *her.*, the first and simplest kind of ordinary. It is bounded by two vertical lines, at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon, of which it incloses one third. It seldom contains more than three charges. A coat bisected by a vertical line, with a different field on each side of it, is said to be *party* (or divided) per *pale*.



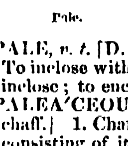
Pale.

PALE, *n.* Paleness.

PALE, *v. t.* [D. *paalen*; G. *pfählen*.] 1. To inclose with pales or stakes.—2. To inclose; to encompass.

PALEA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *palea*, straw, chaff.] 1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it; as, a *paleaceous* pappus.—2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle.

PA'LEÆ, *n.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] In *bot.*, a name given to the bracts that are stationed upon the receptacle of compositæ between the florets; also the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses.



Paleæ Floret of Meadow Grass.

a inner palea, *b*, outer palea, *c*, keel or central rib; *d*, lateral ribs.

PALED, *pp.* Inclosed with pales.—2. Striped.

PALE-EYED, *a.* Having dim or pale eyes.

PALE-FACED, *a.* Having a pale or wan face.—2 Causing paleness of face; as, *pale-faced* fear.

PALE FENCING, or PALE FENCE, *n.* A fence constructed with pales.

PALE-HEARTED, *a.* Dispirited

PALELY, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

PAL'ENDAR,† *n.* A kind of coasting vessel.

PALENESS, *n.* Wanness; defect of colour; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of colour or lustre; as, the *paleness* of a flower.

PALEOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and γραφη, writing.] 1. The science or art of deciphering ancient inscriptions, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods, by the writers and sculptors of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, initials, &c.—2. An ancient manner of writing; as, Punic *paleography*.

PALEO'LÆ, *n.* [from L. *palea*, chaff.]

In *bot.*, minute scales at the base of the ovary in grasses.

PALEOL'OGIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity.

PALEOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.

PALEONTOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to paleontology.

PALEONTOL'OGIST, *n.* One who studies, or is versed in, the history of fossil plants and animals

PALEONTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and *ontology*, the science of being.] The science of ancient beings or creatures. That branch of zoological science which treats of fossil organic remains.

PA'LEOTHER, **PALEOTHE'RIUM**, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and θηριον, beast.] A large quadruped of the pachydermatous order, intermediate between the rhinoceros, horse, and tapir; now extinct. [*See* PALÆOTHERIUM.]

PALEOTHE'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the paleotherium.

PA'LEOUS, *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] Chaffy; like chaff.

PALES'TRA, *n.* [Gr. παλαιστρα, from παλη, wrestling.] A wrestling; the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling; a place for athletic exercises in Greece.

PALES'TRIAN, **PALES'TRIC**, *a.* [Gr. παλαιστρικος, from παλη, a struggling or wrestling; παλαιω, to wrestle, to strive.] Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

PAL'ET,† *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, a ball.] The crown of the head.

PAL'ETTE. *See* PALLET.

PAL'FREY, *n.* [Fr. *palefroi;* W. *palvre*. Ainsworth gives for the original word, in Low Latin, *paraveredi*, [plur. of *veredus*,] horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army. Spelman says the *parafredus* was a post-horse. The last syllable is from Lat. *veredus*.] 1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war-horse. 2. A small horse fit for ladies.

PAL'FREYED, *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

PALIFICA'TION, *n.* [from L. *palus*, a stake or post.] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm.

PALIL'LOGY, or **PALIL'LOGY**, *n.* [Gr. παλιν, again, and λεγω, to speak.] In *rhet.*, the repetition of a word or fragment of a sentence, for the sake of greater energy; as, *the living, the living* shall praise thee; Psalms.

PA'LIMPSEST, *n.* [Gr. παλιν, again, and ψαω, to rub, or efface.] The name given to a sort of parchment, from which whatever was written thereon might be erased, so as to admit of its being written anew. The strict and precise sense of the term is "twice prepared for writing," and *palimpsest* manuscripts are those from which the original writing has been erased or washed out, and which have been then written on again.

PAL'INDROME, *n.* [Gr. παλινδρομια: παλιν, again, and δρομειν, or δρεμω, to run; *disused*.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*, or "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor."

PĀLING, *ppr.* Inclosing with pales.

PĀLING, *n.* Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales.

PALINGENE'SIA, or **PALINGEN'ESY**, *n.* [Gr. παλιν, again, and γενεσις, birth.] In *philosophy*, a new, or second birth; the state of being born again; regeneration; and in the language of the New Testament it is used for moral regeneration (Titus iii. 5) —2. In *entom.*, the transition from one state into another observed with insects, and in each of which the insect appears in a totally different form.

PAL'INODE, *n.* [Gr. παλινῳδια: παλιν, again, and ῳδη, a song.] In *poetry*, a recantation or declaration contrary to a former one; properly, a piece in which the poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire.—2. A discourse contrary to principles formerly avowed.—3. In *Scots law*, a judicial recantation of slander or defamation.

PALINU'RUS, *n.* The name given by Fabricius to a genus of crustaceans, popularly called *sea-crawfish*.

PALISĀDE, or **PALISĀ'DO**, *n.* [Fr. *palissade;* from *pale*, or the same root. The Welsh has *palis*, a thin partition of boards or laths, a wainscot; *palisaw*, to wainscot.] A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened and set firmly in the ground. In *fort.*, the posts are set two or three inches apart, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent a surprise. Palisades serve also to fortify the avenues of open forts, gorges, half moons, the bottom of ditches, &c.—2. A fence of pales or stakes driven into the ground, to form an enclosure, or for the protection of property.

PALISĀDE, *v. t.* To surround, inclose, or fortify with stakes or posts.

PALISĀDED, or **PALISAD'OED**, *pp.* Fortified with stakes or posts.

PALISĀDING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.

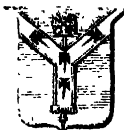
PĀLISH, *a.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale or wan; as, a *palish* blue.

PALISSÉ', *pp.* [Fr.] In *her.*, a bearing like a range of palisades before a fortification, represented on a fesse, rising up a considerable height, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

PALIU'RUS, *n.* A genus of deciduous shrubs, natives of the south of Europe and Asia Minor, and belonging to the nat. order Rhamnaceæ. The *P. aculeatus* or *Australis*, is a small thorny shrub with small shining ovate leaves and yellowish-green clustered flowers. It is common in the south-east of Europe, and Asia Minor, and is supposed to have been the plant from which the Jews platted the crown of thorns for our Saviour; hence, it has received the name of Christ's thorn. It is not uncommon in this country in shrubberies, where it forms a beautiful bush when in flower.

PALL, *n.* [L. *pallium;* Sax. *pælle;* Ir. *peall*.] 1. A woollen mantle which the Roman emperors were accustomed, from the fourth century, to send to the patriarchs and primates of the empire, and which was worn as a mark of ecclesiastical dignity.—2. The mantle of an archbishop. A vestment which by ancient usage is sent from Rome to all archbishops of the Roman catholic church, and to the four Latin patriarchs of the East, on their accession. It is now a short white cloak of lamb's wool, with a red-cross encircling the neck and shoulders, and falling on the back.—3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals.

PALL, *n.* In *her.*, a figure like the Roman Y, and about the breadth of a pallet. It is by some heralds called a *cross-pall*, on account of its being looked upon as an archiepiscopal bearing.



Pall.

PALL, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest.

PALL, *v. i.* [W. *pallu*, to fail; allied to *pale*, and to Gr. παλαιος, old; Heb. Ch. and Ar. בלה, *balah;* Heb. נבל, *gabal*. *See* FAIL.] 1. To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls*.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense. — *Addison.*

PALL, *v. t.* To make vapid or insipid.

Reason and reflection...blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. — *Atterbury.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress.

The more we raise our love,
The more we *pall* and cool and kill his ardour. — *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair; as, to *pall* fortune.—4. To cloy; as, the *palled* appetite.

PAL'LA, *n.* Among *the Romans*, a large upper robe worn by ladies.

PALLA'DIO-CHLORIDE, *n.* A compound of palladium and a chloride; as, *palladio-protochloride* of potassium.

PALLA'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. παλλαδιον, from Pallas, the goddess.] 1. Primarily, a statue of the goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle. On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy. Hence,—2. Something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; as when we say, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights.—3. A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, and found in very small grains, of a steel grey colour and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and when native, is alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. It is ductile as well as malleable, and is considerably harder than platinum. Its specific gravity varies from 11.3 to 11.8. In fusibility it is intermediate between gold and platinum. It is oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid, but its proper solvent is nitro-hydrochloric acid. Its oxide forms beautiful red coloured salts, from which metallic palladium is precipitated by sulphate of protoxide of iron and by most of the metals. It forms alloys, most of which are brittle, with arsenic, iron, bismuth, lead, tin, copper, silver, platinum, and gold; the alloy with nickel is ductile.

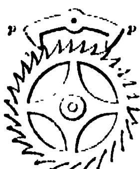
PAL'LAS, *n.* One of the four small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802. On account of the minuteness of this planet, and the nebulous appearance by which it is surrounded, it is extremely difficult to arrive at any certain conclusion respecting its real magnitude. Dr. Herschel estimated its diameter at 80 miles, and its period of revolution, according to Encke, is 1686.25 days. Its light undergoes considerable variations, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

PAL'LAS, *n.* [Gr. Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.] In *ancient myth.*, the goddess of wisdom among the Greeks, subsequently identified with the Roman Minerva.


Pallas.

PALL'ED, *pp.* Made insipid.

PAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *palette;* It. *paletta*, a fire-shovel; from L. *pala*, W. *pâl*, a shovel, a *peel.*] 1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colours to be used. On the middle the colours are mixed to obtain the tints required.—2. Among *potters, crucible makers*, &c., a wooden instrument for forming, beating, and rounding their works. It is oval, round, &c.—3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—4. In *her.*, a diminutive of the *pale*, and containing only one half of it in breadth. [*See* PALE.]—5. In *clock* and *watch-work*, pallets are the pieces connected with the pendulum, or balance, which receive the immediate impulse of the swing-wheel, or balance-wheel. They are of various forms and constructions, according to the kind of escapement employed.—6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces.



Anchor Escapement.
p p Pallets

PAL'LET, *n.* [*paillet*, Chaucer; Fr. *paille*, L. *palea*, straw; Ir. *peall*, a couch.] A small bed.—2. A partition in a ship's hold, in which pigs of lead are placed for ballast.

PAL'LETTED, *pp.* In *her.*, conjoined by a pallet; as a chevron *palletted*.

PAL'LETTING HATCHES, *n.* Small apertures in the fore-magazine of a ship.

PAL'LIAL IMPRESSION, *n.* In *conchol.*, the mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pall (*pallium*) or mantle.

PAL'LIAMENT,† *n.* [L. *pallium*, a cloke.] A dress; a robe.

PAL'LIARD,† *n.* [Fr.] A lecher; a lewd person.

PAL'LIARDISE,† *n.* Fornication.

PAL'LIASS, *n.* A bed used in an army or camp.

PAL'LIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pallier;* from Low L. *pallio*, from *pallium*, a cloke or robe.] 1.† To clothe.—2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offences by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate: to lessen; to soften by favourable representations; as, to *palliate* faults, offences, crimes, or vices.—3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; as, to *palliate* a disease.

PAL'LIATE,† *a.* Eased; mitigated.

PAL'LIATED, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.

PAL'LIATING, *ppr.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.

PALLIA'TION, *n.* The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offence; extenuation by favourable representation; as, the *palliation* of faults, offences, vices, or crimes.—2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement: as of a disease.

PAL'LIATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif.*] 1. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favourable representation.—2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease

PAL'LIATIVE, *n.* That which extenuates.—2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

PAL'LID, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *palleo*, to become pale. *See* PALE.] Pale; wan; deficient in colour; not high coloured; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue.

PALLID'ITY, *n.* Paleness.

PAL'LIDLY, *adv.* Palely; wanly.

PAL'LIDNESS, *n.* Paleness; wanness.

PAL'LING, *a.* Becoming insipid by repetition; cloying.

PAL'LIUM, *n.* [L.] The vestment sent from Rome to the archbishops of the Roman catholic church. [*See* PALL.]—2 In *conchol.*, the mantle of a bivalve shell.

PALL'MALL, or **PALLE MAIL'LE**, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball, and *malleus*, mallet; It. *palla*, a ball, and *malleo*, a hammer.] An ancient play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet. It was formerly practised in St. James's Park, and gave its name to the street called *Pall-mall.*

PAL'LOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness.

PALM, *n.* (päm.) [L. *palma;* W. *palv;* from spreading.] 1. The inner part of the hand.—2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. The Roman palm was of two kinds: the *great palm*, taken from the length of the hand, was equal to about eight and a half English inches; the *small palm*, taken from the breadth of the hand, was equal to about three English inches, and therefore corresponded to the English palm. The modern palm differs in different countries.—3. The broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.—4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa. The *palms* constitute a nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, Palmaceæ,—*which see.*—5. Branches of the palm being worn in token of victory, hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position.

> Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone. *Dryden.*

6 Among *seamen*, an instrument used in sewing canvas instead of a thimble.—7. In *her.*, the name given to the broad part at the top of the buck's horn.

PALM, *v. t.* (päm.) To conceal in the palm of the hand; as jugglers or cheaters.

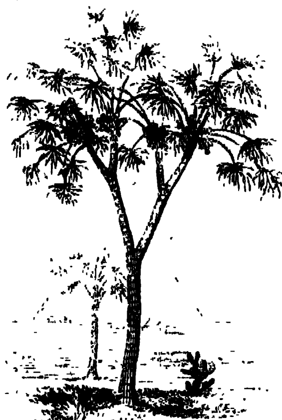
> They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud; generally followed by *upon.*

> For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

3. To handle.—4. To stroke with the hand.

PALMA'CEÆ, or **PALMS**, *n.* A nat. order of arborescent Endogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, distinguished by their fleshy, colourless, six-parted flowers, enclosed within spathes; their minute embryo lying in the midst of albumen, and remote from the hilum; and their arborescent stems with rigid, plaited, or pinnated inarticulated leaves, sometimes called fronds. The palms are, doubtless, the most interesting race of plants in the vegetable kingdom, if we consider the majestic aspect of their towering stems, crowned by a still more gigantic foliage; the character of grandeur which they impress upon the landscape of the countries which they inhabit; their immense value to mankind, as affording food and raiment, and numerous objects of economical importance; or, finally, the prodigious development of those organs by which their race is to be propagated. While some, as *Kunthia montana, Aiphanes praga, Oreodora frigida*, have trunks as slender as the reed, or longer than the longest cable; (*Calamus rudentum* being 500 feet), others, as *Jubæa spectabilis* and *Cocus butyracea*, are three and even five feet thick; while some have a low caudex, as *Attalea amygdalina*, others exhibit a towering stem from 160 to 180 feet high, as *Ceroxylon andicola.* Also, while many have a cylindrical undivided stem, the Doum palm of Upper Egypt, and the *Hyphæne coriacea*, are remarkable for their dichotomous repeatedly-divided trunk. It is supposed that there are about 1000 species of palms, and these are divided into fifty-nine genera. Wine, oil, wax, flour, sugar, salt, are the produce of palms; to which may be added, thread, uten-


Doum Palm (Cucifera Thebaica).

sils, weapons, food, and habitations. There is scarcely a single species in



Cocoa Nut Palm (Cocos nucifera).

which some useful property is not found. The cocoa nut, the date, and others are valued for their fruit; the cabbage-palm, for its edible terminal buds; the fan-palm, and many more, are valued for their foliage, whose hardness and durability render it an excellent material



Cabbage Palm (Areca oleracea).

for thatching; the sweet juice of the palmyra (*Borassus*), when fermented, yields wine; the centre of the sago palm abounds in nutritive starch; the trunk of the Ceroxylon exudes a valuable vegetable wax; oil is expressed in abundance from the oil palm; an astringent matter resembling dragon's blood is produced by *Calamus draco;* many of the species contain so hard a kind of fibrous matter that it is used instead of needles, or so tough that it is manufactured into cordage; and, finally, their trunks are, in some cases, valued for their strength, and used as timber, or for their elasticity or flexibility, as in the cane palm.

PAL'MA CHRIS'TI, *n.* [L.] A name frequently applied to the castor-oil plant, or *Ricinus communis.*

PAL'MAR, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Of the breadth of the hand.—*Palmar arch.* In *anat.*, the radial artery forms an arch in the palm of the hand, called the *deep palmar arch,* and the ulnar artery one called the *superficial palmar arch.*

PAL'MARY, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] Chief; principal.—2. Pertaining to a palm.

PAL'MATE, PAL'MATED, *a.* [L. *palmatus,* from *palma,* palm.] 1. Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as, *palmated* leaves or tubers.—2. Entirely webbed; as, the *palmated* feet of aquatic fowls.

PALMAT'IFID, *a.* [L. *palmatus,* and *findo,* to split or cleave.] In *bot.*, divided so as to resemble a hand; as leaves or tubers.

PALM CROSS. A monumental cross which it was customary, on Palm Sunday, to decorate with palm branches.

PÄLM'ED, *pp.* Imposed by fraud.

PALMER, *n.* (p'amer.) A pilgrim who carried in his hand a staff of palm-tree, or one that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. He was distinguished from other pilgrims by being a constant traveller to holy places, and by living on alms as he travelled, under a vow of poverty.

PALMER, *n.* (p'amer.) A ferula.

PALMER-WORM, *n.* (p'amer-worm.) A worm covered with hair; supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants; Joel i

PALMET'TES, *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, small ornaments resembling palm-leaves carved on some Roman mouldings.

PALMET'TO, *n.* A species of palm-tree, growing in the West Indies, of the genus Chamærops. In the *southern states of America,* a name frequently given to the cabbage tree (*Areca oleracea*). [*See* CABBAGE TREE.]

PAL'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from palmin: its crystals are acicular and colourless: it combines with bases to form salts, which are called *palmates.*

PALMIF'EROUS, *a* [L. *palma,* and *fero,* to bear.] Bearing palms.

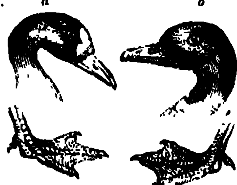
PAL'MIN, or **PAL'MINE,** *n.* A substance obtained from castor-oil by treatment with nitric acid, containing a portion of nitrous acid. The oil soon becomes solid, forming palmin.

PAL'MINERVED LEAVES, *n.* [*palm* and *nerve.*] In *bot.*, leaves having the nerves diverging from the tip of the petals.

PÄLM'ING, *ppr.* Imposing by fraud.

PAL'MIPED, *a.* [L. *palma,* and *pes,* foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water fowl.

PAL'MIPED, *n.* A fowl that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane. The *palmipedes* form the sixth order of birds in Cuvier's arrange-



Palmipeds.
a White fronted Goose (Anser Erythropus). *b* The tame Goose (Anas Anser).

ment, corresponding to the *anseres* of Linn. and the *natatores,* or swimming birds of Illiger. The goose and duck are familiar examples.

PAL'MISTER, *n.* [L. *palma.*] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

PAL'MISTRY, *n.* [L. *palma,* palm.] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a trick of imposture, much practised by gipsies.—2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand.

PALMI'TIC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Fremy in palm oil. In appearance it resembles margaric acid, forming pearly scales. It is acted on by chlorine, forming a variety of acid oils. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

PAL'MITINE, *n.* The principal solid ingredient of palm oil. It may be considered as a palmitate of oxide of glycerule. It is white and crystalline.

PALM' OIL, *n.* A fatty substance obtained chiefly from the oil palm, or *Elæis Guineensis,* and imported from the west coast of Africa. It has a solid consistence, and an orange-yellow colour. It is sometimes used in medicine, and also as a friction in sprains and bruises. It is also employed in the manufacture of soap. By the natives of the Gold Coast this oil is used



Palm Oil Tree (Elæis Guineensis).

as butter; and, when eaten fresh, is a wholesome and delicate article of diet.

PALM-SUNDAY, *n.* (p'am-sunday.) The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

PALM-TREE, *n.* (p'am-tree.) The



Date Palm (Phœnix dactylifera).

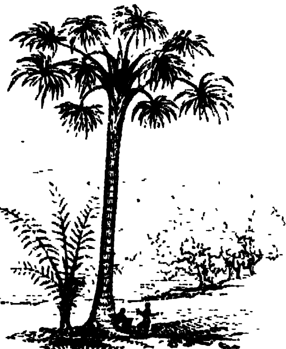
date-tree or *Phœnix dactylifera,* a native of Asia and Africa, which grows to the height of 60 and even of 100 feet.

This tree transplanted will grow in Europe, but the fruit never ripens. The name is applied to other species of palms. [*See* PALMACEÆ.]

PALM WINE, *n.* A species of wine obtained by fermenting the juice of the flowers and stems of the cocoa nut tree, and also obtained from the oil palm, *Elæis Guineensis.*

PÄLMY, *a.* (pämy.) Bearing palms; flourishing; victorious.

PALMY'RA, *n.* The name given by the Europeans in India to the stately palm called by botanists *Borassus flabelliformis.* This by the Hindoos is called *tal* and *tar*, whence its sap is named *taree*, and this being fermented to produce a spirit, has given origin to the *toddy* of Europeans. Its leaves are employed in making fans and punkahs, and also in thatching; the fruit is eaten; the sap is drunk in its natural state, and forms a refreshing beverage, or is evaporated to make *jagary*, or coarse sugar; but if fermented, it forms one



Palmyra Palm (Borassus flabelliformis).

of the intoxicating liquors of tropical countries.

PALP, *n.* [*palpus*, pl. *palpi*, Lat.] In *zool.*, a jointed sensiferous organ or feeler of an insect.

PALP, *v. t.* To feel. [*Not authorized.*]

PALPABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *palpable.*] The quality of being perceptible by the touch.

PAL'PABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *palpor*, to feel; It. *palpabile.*] 1 Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; as, a *palpable* substance; *palpable* darkness.—2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected; as, a *palpable* absurdity.—3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible; as, *palpable* phenomena; *palpable* proof.

PAL'PABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

PAL'PABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.—2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury that had *palpably* taken shares of money. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION, *n.* [L. *palpatio*, from *palpo*, to feel, to stroke, from the root of *feel*, and Gr. παλλω, to shake. Probably the primary sense is to beat or strike gently, or to touch, or to spring, to leap, allied to Gr. βαλλω, Fr. *baller.*] The act of feeling.

PAL'PI, or **PALPS**, *n.* [L. *palpus*, a feeler.] In *entom.*, jointed sensiferous organs, attached in pairs to the *labium*, and *maxilla* of insects, and termed respectively, "*labial*" and "*maxillary*" palpi or feelers.

PAL'PIFORM, *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers.

PALPIG'EROUS, *a.* Bearing palpi or feelers.

PAL'PITATE, *v. i.* [L. *palpito*, from *palpo*. *Palpito* illustrates the primary sense of *palpo.*] To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throes; as we say, to go *pit a pat;* applied particularly to a preternatural or excited movement of the heart.

PAL'PITATING, *ppr.* Beating gently; fluttering.

PALPITA'TION, *n.* [L. *palpitatio.*] 1. A beating of the heart; particularly, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright, or disease.—2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart.

PALS'GRAVE, *n.* (pawlzgrave.) [G. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, contracted from L. *palatium*, palace, and *graf*, an earl; D. *paltsgraaf;* Sax. *gerefa*, a *reeve*, whence *sheriff.*] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

PAL'SICAL, *a* (*s* as *z.*) [from *palsy.*] Affected with palsy; paralytic.

PAL'SIED, *pp.* [from *palsy.*] Affected with palsy.

PAL'SY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [supposed to be contracted from Gr. παραλυσις, relaxation; παραλυω, to loosen or relax.] An abolition of function, whether of intellect, special sensation, voluntary motion, common sensation, or sympathetic motion. [*See* PARALYSIS.]

PAL'SY, *v. t.* To paralyze; to destroy function.—2. To destroy action or energy.

PAL'SYING, *ppr.* Destroying function.

PAL'TER, *v i.* [probably allied to *faulter* or *falter*, W. *pallu*, Eng. *fail;* Sp. and Port. *faltar*, to want, to fail, to miss, to balk, to come short. *See* FAIL and PALL.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Rather, to fail; to come short; to balk.

Romans, that have spoke the word
And will not *palter.* *Shak.*

PAL'TER,† *v. t.* To squander, expend, or use in a paltry manner. Qu.

PAL'TERER, *n.* One that palters, fails, or falls short; a shifter.

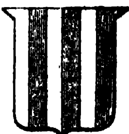
PAL'TRINESS, *n.* [from *paltry*] The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

PAL'TRY, *a.* [Sw. *palta*, *plur. paltor*, rags; Dan. *pialt*, a rag; *pialted*, ragged; Scot. *paltrie* or *peltrie*, vile trash; It. *paltone*, a vagabond. It may be allied to Gr. φαυλος, vile, and to *fail.* Qu. Fr. *piètre*, a contracted word.] Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as, a *paltry* boy; a *paltry* slave; a *paltry* trifle.

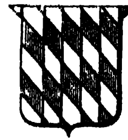
PALU'DAL, *a.* [L. *palus.*] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

PALUDI'NA, *n.* [L. *palus*, a pool.] A freshwater snail.

PA'LY, *a.* [from *pale.*] Pale; wanting colour; *used only in poetry.*—2. In *her.*, divided by pales into four equal parts. When the field is divided into any equal number of pieces by perpendicular lines, it is then termed *paly* of so many pieces; as *paly of six ar. and gu.*—*Paly bendy* is composed of lines palewise and bendwise either dexter or sinister.



Paly.



Paly Bendy.

PAM, *n.* [supposed to be from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs.

PAM'PAS, *n.* The name given to vast plains in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth.

PAM'PER, *v. t.* [from It. *pambere*, bread and drink; *pamberato*, pampered, well fed; *pane*, bread, and *bere*, to drink, L. *bibo.*] 1. To feed to the full; to glut; to saginate; to feed luxuriously; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite.

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pampered* for corruption and the grave. *Dwight.*

2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; as, to *pamper* the imagination.

PAM'PERED, *pp.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.

PAM'PERING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.

PAM'PERING, *n.* Luxuriancy.

PAM'PEROS, *n.* Violent winds from the west or south-west which sweep over the *pampas* of Buenos Ayres, and often do much injury to the coasts.

PAM'PHLET, *n.* [Sp. *papelon*, from *papel*, paper. The word signifies both a pamphlet and a bill posted. Sp. *papeleta*, a slip of paper on which any thing is written; *papel volante*, a small pamphlet. It has also been deduced from *paunflet*, *pagina filata*, a word said to have been used by Caxton.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of a few sheets stitched together but not bound. A pamphlet is a short treatise or essay, generally speaking, on some subject of temporary interest, which excites public attention at the time of its appearance.

PAM'PHLET, *v. t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

PAMPHLETEER, *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

PAMPHLETEERING, *a.* Writing and publishing pamphlets.—2. *n.* The writing and publishing of pamphlets.

PAMPIN'IFORM, *n.* [L. *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a tendril; applied in *anat.* to the spermatic chord, and the thoracic duct.

PAM'PRES, *n.* [Fr. from L. *pampinus*, a cluster.] In *arch.*, ornaments consisting of vine leaves and grapes, with which the hollows of the circumvolutions of twisted columns are sometimes decorated.

PAN, *n.* [Sax. *panna;* G. *pfanne.*] 1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border; used for setting milk and other domestic purposes.—2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge.—3. Something hollow; as, the brain *pan.*—4. Among *farmers*, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the *hard pan.*—5. The top of the head.

PAN, *v. t.* To join; to close together.

PAN, *n.* In *myth.*, the chief rural deity of the Greeks, who presided over flocks and herds, and whose country was Arcadia. He was represented with the head and breast of an elderly man,

while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore on his forehead. His



Pan and Apollo.

emblems were the shepherd's crook, and pipe of seven reeds, his own invention, and hence termed *Pan's pipes* or *Pandean pipes*. [*See* PANIC.]

PANACE'A, *n.* [L. from Gr. πανακεια: παν, all, and ακεομαι, to cure.] 1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine.—2. An herb.

PANA'DA, PANA'DO, *n.* [Fr. *panade*, from L. *panis*, It. *pane*, bread.] A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened.

PAN'ARY, *a.* [L. *panis.*] Pertaining to bread.

PAN'ARY FERMENTA'TION, *n.* [L. *panis*, bread.] A name given by some to the process of raising bread. [*See* FERMENTATION.]

PAN'AX, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Araliaceæ. The *P. quinquefolium* is the plant whose root yields the *ginseng*, so much valued by the Chinese. [*See* GINSENG.]

PAN'CAKE, *n.* A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan.

Some folks think it will never be good times, till houses are tiled with *pancakes*. *Franklin.*

PAN'CAKE-TUESDAY, *n.* Shrove-Tuesday.

PANCAR'PI, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and καρπος, fruit.] Crowns, garlands, festoons, &c. made of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and leaves, which served to adorn the altars, doors, vestibules, and vases of antiquity.

PANCH, *n.* [W. *panu*, to form a texture, to full.] Among *seamen*, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards, to prevent friction.

PANCRAT'IC, PANCRAT'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. παν, all, and κρατος, strength.] Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.

PANCRA'TIUM, *n.* [Gr. παν, and κρατος.] In *the Palestræ of Greece*, exercises in wrestling, boxing, &c.

PAN'CREAS, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and κρεας, flesh.] A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritonæum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva and pours it into the duodenum.

PANCREAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas; as, *pancreatic* juice, which is secreted by the pancreas and poured into the duodenum. It mixes with the chyme as the latter leaves the stomach. It contains albumen, and, according to some, caseine, and is acid.

PAN'CY. *See* PANSY.

PANDANA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of arborescent or bushy plants, with long rigid, sword-shaped leaves, resembling those of the pine-apple, usually arranged in a manner so obviously spiral, that they are commonly called screw-pines. These plants chiefly abound in the Mascaren islands, and in the Indian archipelago, of which they form a conspicuous feature.

PANDA'NUS, *n.* A genus of plants from which the nat. order Pandanaceæ, or screw-pine tribe, derives its name. The species are found in the islands of the tropical ocean, in those of Mauritius and Bourbon, as well as in the southern parts of India. One species, *P. odoratissimus*, being highly fragrant, is much esteemed in all Asiatic countries. The tender white leaves of the flowers yield a most delightful fragrance. Oil impregnated with this odour and the distilled water of the flowers, are highly esteemed both for their odour, and their medicinal use as stimulants. The roots are composed

Pandanus (Flower and Fruit of P. odoratissimus).

of tough fibres, and serve the natives for corks. The leaves are used for covering huts, for matting, and cordage.

PANDEAN PIPES, a wind instrument of antiquity made of reeds fastened together side by side, gradually lessening, and tuned to each other.

PAN'DECT, *n.* [L. *pandectæ*, from Gr. πανδεκτης: παν, all, and δεχομαι, to contain, to *take.*] 1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science.—2. *Pandects*, in the plural, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing 534 decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation consists of fifty books, forming the first part of the civil law.

PANDEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. παν, all, and δημος, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as, a *pandemic* disease.

PANDEMO'NIUM, or **PANDÆMO'NIUM**, *n.* [L. from Gr. παν, and δαιμων, a demon.] A general temple for the gods and demi-gods of antiquity; an assembly of demons.—2. The general appellation bestowed by Milton.

The high capital
Of Satan and his peers. *Par. Lost.*

PAN'DER, *n.* [qu. It. *pandere*, to set abroad, or *Pandarus*, in Chaucer. In Pers., *bondar* is the keeper of a warehouse or granary, a forestaller who buys and hoards goods to enhance the price; answering to L. *mango*. But the real origin of the word is not obvious.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean profligate wretch who caters for the lust of others.

PAN'DER, *v. t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others.

PAN'DER, *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others.—2. To be subservient to lust or passion.

PAN'DERAGE, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection.

PAN'DERISM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping.

PAN'DERLY, *a.* Pimping; acting the pander.

PANDICULA'TION, *n.* [L. *pandiculor*, to yawn, to stretch.] A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning, or that restlessness and stretching that accompany the cold fit of an intermittent.

PAN'DIT, PUN'DIT, *n.* In *Hindoostan*, a learned Brahmin, or one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the sciences, laws, and religion of the country.

PAN'DOOR, *n.* A soldier.

PANDO'RA, *n.* [Gr. παν, and δωρον, a gift.] In *mythol.*, a fabled female who received a variety of gifts. Jupiter gave her a box for her husband, who opened it, and out rushed a multitude of evils.

PAN'DORE, PAN'DORAN, *n.* [Gr. πανδουρα.] An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore.

PAND'URA, *n.* A Neapolitan instrument, of a larger size than the *mandola*, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

PAND'URIFORM, *n.* [Gr. πανδουρα, a musical instrument among the Greeks, having three strings.] Literally, fiddle-shaped; applied by botanists to the leaves of some plants that are oblong and contracted in the middle.



Panduriform.

PANE, *n.* [Fr. *pan*, from extending, whence *panneau*, a panel.] 1. A square of glass; as, the *pane* of a window. In *arch.*, the lights of a mullioned window; the squares of glass; the side of a tower, spire, or other building; sometimes used in the same sense as panel, and also as bay, in which latter sense it is applied to the compartment of a wall included between two buttresses. In *irrigation*, a pane is a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain.—2. A piece of any thing in variegated works.

PANEGYR'IC, *n.* [Fr. *panegyrique;* L. *panegyricus*, from the Gr. πανηγυρις, a public meeting or celebration; πας, παν, all, and αγυρις, an assembly.] 1. An oration or eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some distinguished person or achievement, or body of men; a formal or elaborate encomium.—2. An encomium; praise bestowed on some eminent person, action, or virtue.

PANEGYR'IC, or **PANEGYR'ICAL**, *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic.

PANEGY'RIS, *n.* A festival; a public meeting.

PANEGYR'IST, *n.* One who bestows praise; an eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.

PAN'EGYRIZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on.

PAN'EGYRIZE, *v. i.* To bestow praises.

PAN'EGYRIZED, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.

PAN'EGYRIZING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.

PAN'EL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau;* Sw. *panna*,

pan; *pannela*, to wainscot; Russ. *panel*, ceiling or wainscot; probably named from breadth, extension.] 1. In *arch.*, an area sunk from the general face of the surrounding work; also a compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, &c.; sometimes inclosing sculptured ornaments. In *joinery*, it is a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles, and two transverse pieces or rails; as, the *panels* of doors, window shutters, &c. In *masonry*, one of the faces of a hewn stone is called a *panel*.—2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. Hence more generally,—3. The whole jury.—*Impanelling a jury*, is the entering their names in a panel or little schedule of parchment. In *Scots law*, the accused person in a *criminal* action from the time of his appearance is called the *panel* or *pannel*.

PAN'EL, *v. t.* To form with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot.

PAN'ELLED, *pp.* Formed with panels.

PANELESS, *a.* Without panes of glass.

PAN'ELLING, *n.* In *arch.*, the operation of covering or ornamenting with panels.—2. Panelled work.

PAN'EL SAW, *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood in the direction of the fibres or across them. Its blade is about twenty-six inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

PANG, *n.* [D. *pyniyen*, G. *peinigen*, to torture, from *pyn*, *pein*, pain; Sax. *pinan*. *See* PAIN.] Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; particularly, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain, as in spasm or childbirth; Is. xxi.

> I saw the hoary traitor,
> Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*

PANG, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to.

PANG, *v. t.* [Teut. *banghen*, to force into a small space.] To throng; to press; to cram in whatever way; to cram with food. [*Scotch.*]

PAN'GOLIN, *n.* A name applied to two species of Manis, a genus of edentate mammals, the one inhabiting Bengal, and the other central Africa. They are reptile-like, and their bodies



Pangolin.

are covered with hard scales or plates, and can be rolled into a spherical shape. They are also known by the name of *scaly ant-eaters*.

PANHELLE'NIUM, *n.* [Gr. πανελλήνιον.] The national council or congress of Greece.

PAN'IC, *n.* [Sp. and It. *panico*; Fr. *panique*; Gr. πανικος: W. *pannu*; to cause to sink, to depress, or hollow, to cause a panic. The primary sense is intransitive, to shrink; or, transitive, to cause to shrink. The word, however, is said to be derived from Pan, one of the captains of Bacchus in his Indian expedition, who, with a few men, routed a numerous army by causing his men to raise a simultaneous shout, which, favoured by the echoes of a rocky valley, had the appearance of so augmenting their numbers that the enemy were inspired by terror, and instantly took to flight.] A sudden fright; particularly, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a *panic*; they fled in a *panic*.

PAN'IC, *a.* Extreme or sudden; applied to fright; as, *panic* fear.

PAN'IC, or **PAN'ICK**, *n.* [L. *panicum.*] The common name of several species of plants of the genus Panicum, known also by the name of *panic-grass*. [*See* PANICUM.]

PAN'ICAL, *a.* The same as *Panic*, but less used.

PAN'IC-GRASS, *n.* *See* PANICUM.

PAN'ICLE, *n.* [L. *panicula*, down upon reeds, cat's tail, allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; W. *pân*, nap, down, the fulling of cloth; *panu*, to cover with nap, to full or mill cloth, to beat, to bang. The primary sense is to drive, strike, or press, hence to full or make thick.] In *bot.*, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers or fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses. The panicle is of various kinds, as the dense or close, the spiked, the squeezed, the spreading, the diffused, the divaricating.

Panicle of Rice.

PAN'ICLED, *a.* Furnished with panicles.

PAN'IC-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with a panic, or sudden fear.

PANIC'ULATE, **PANIC'ULATED**, *a.* Having branches variously subdivided; as, a *paniculate* stem.—2. Having the flowers in panicles; as, a *paniculate* inflorescence.

PAN'ICUM, *n.* A genus of grasses, the name of which was applied to one of the species (*P. miliaceum* or *millet*) by the Romans. This genus comprises a very large number of species, which abound in the hot parts of the world, though a few extend to higher latitudes. They are chiefly valuable as pasture grasses and for their seeds, which form a large portion of the food of the poorer classes of many nations. [*See* MILLET.] Three species are found in Britain: *P. verticillatum*, or rough panic-grass; *P. viride*, or green panic-grass; and *P. crus-galli*, or loose panic-grass; all annuals.

PANIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *panis*, bread, and *facio*, to make.] The process of bread-making.

PANIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *panis* and *voro.*] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

PAN'NADE, *n.* The curvet of a horse. [*See* PANIC.]

PAN'NAGE, *n.* [from L. *panis*.] The food of swine in the woods; as beech nuts, acorns, &c., called also pawns; also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the monarch's forest.

PAN'NEL, *n.* [W. *panel*, something plaited or matted; L. *pannus*, cloth.] 1. A kind of rustic saddle.—2. The stomach of a hawk.—3. In *Scots criminal law*, the name given to the accused person from the time of his appearance. [*See* PANEL.]

PANNELLA'TION,† *n.* The act of impanneling a jury.

PANNI'CULUS CARNO'SUS, *n.* [L.] In *comparative anat.*, a robust fleshy membrane situated in beasts, between the tunic and the fat, by means of which they can move their skin in whole or in part.

PANNIER, *n.* (pan'yer.) [Fr. *panier*; Sp. *panera*, a *pannier*, and a granary; from L. *panis*, bread.] A wicker basket; primarily, a bread-basket, but at present one of two baskets thrown across a beast of burden, in which fruit or other things are carried.—2. In *arch.*, the same as *corbel*,—*which see*.

PAN'NIKEL,† *n.* The brain-pan or skull.

PANOPHO'BIA, *n.* [Gr. Παν, Pan, and φοβος, fear.] That kind of melancholy which is chiefly characterized by groundless fears.

PAN'OPLIED, *a.* Completely armed.

PAN'OPLY, *n.* [Gr. πανοπλια: παν, all, and οπλα, arms.] Complete armour of defence.

> We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray.*

PANOP'TICON, *n.* A term invented by Jeremy Bentham to designate his prisons of supervision.

PANORA'MA, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and οραμα, view, from οραω, to see.] Complete or entire view; a picture in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point are represented on the interior surface of a round or cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder. When a painting of this kind is well executed, its truth is such as to produce a complete illusion. No other method of representing objects is so well calculated to give an exact idea of the general appearance of a country or city, as seen all round from a single point.

PANORAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.

PANSOPH'ICAL, *a.* [*See* PANSOPHY.] Pretending to have a knowledge of everything.

PAN'SOPHY, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and σοφια, wisdom.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [*Lit. us.*]

PANSTEREORA'MA, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, στερεος, solid, and οραω, to see.] A model, in *rilievo*, of a town or country in wood, pasteboard, or other substance.

PAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, fancy or thought, from *penser*, to think.] A name now chiefly applied to the garden varieties of *viola tricolor*, *lutea*, and others which are commonly cultivated under the name of heart's-ease. When skilfully managed these plants are great ornaments of the flower-beds in a garden. [*See* HEART'S-EASE, VIOLA.]

PANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *panteler*, probably from the root of W. *panu*, to beat. *See* PANICLE, and qu. Gr. πνεω.] 1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labour, or in anxious desire or suspense.

> Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath.

> Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

3. To play with intermission, or declining strength.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to desire ardently.

Who *pants* for glory, finds but short repose. *Pope.*

As the heart *panteth* after the water-brooks, so *panteth* my soul after thee, O God; Ps. xlii.

PĂNT, *n.* Palpitation of the heart.

PANT′ABLE, *n.* A pantofle.

PAN′TAGRAPH, or **PAN′TOGRAPH**, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and γραφω, to write. Sometimes improperly written *Pentagraph*.] An instrument by which reduced or enlarged copies of designs may be made by persons not skilled in drawing. Pantagraphs are of various construction.

PANTAGRAPH′IC, **PANTAGRAPH′ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a pantagraph; performed by a pantagraph.

PANTAL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and λογος, word.] A collection of all the words in a language.

PANTALOON′, *n.* [Fr. *pantalon.* Qu. W. *pannu*, to involve, or *panu*, to cover, and Fr. *talon*, the heel.] 1. A garment for males in which breeches and stockings are in a piece; a species of close long trousers extending to the heels; *used in the plural.*—2. A character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes; so called from his close dress. It is to this character Shakspere alludes in his Seven Ages.

PANTA′METER, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and μετρον, a measure.] A graduated bevel. It has about the centre of one of its arms a semicircle divided into 180°, whose diameter stands square with the sides of the same arm; so that the end of the other arm, being divided at right angles almost to the centre, shows by its motion the number of degrees in the angle to be measured. [*See* BEVEL.]

PANTAMOR′PHIC, *a.* [Gr. πας, παντα, and μορφη.] Taking all forms.

PANTECH′NICON, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and τεχνικος, art, artifice.] A repository containing all things of artificial workmanship.

PĂNTER, *n.* One that pants.

PANT′ER, *n.* [Ir. *painter*, a snare.] A net.

PĂNTESS, *n.* [from *pant.*] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PAN′THEISM, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and Θεος, God, whence *theism.*] The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God.

PAN′THEIST, *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinosa.

The earliest Grecian *pantheist* of whom we read is Orpheus. *Encyc.*

PANTHEIS′TIC, **PANTHEIS′TICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; confounding God with the universe.—*Pantheistic statues* and *figures*, in *sculpture*, are those which bear the symbols of several deities together.

PANTHE′ON, *n.* [Gr. πας, παν, all, and Θεος, God.] A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods. It is now converted into a church, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is, however, called the *Rotunda*, on account of its form, and is one of the finest edifices in Rome. It was built or embellished by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, is of a round or cylindrical form, the external diameter is 188 feet, and the height to the summit of the upper cornice 102 feet, exclusive of the flat dome which surmounts it, which makes the entire height about 148 feet. It has a noble octastyle portico attached to it, 103 feet wide. The term *pantheon* has also been applied to places of public exhibition, in which every variety of amusement is found. It is also used to designate a book containing a view of the mythology, or all the gods of the ancients.

PAN′THER, *n.* [L. from Gr. πανθης. Qu. θης, a wild beast.] A ferocious quadruped and digitigrade carnivorous mammal, the *Felis pardus*, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow colour, diversified with roundish black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Africa. The name is also applied to other species of the genus.

PAN′TILE, or **PEN′TILE**, *n.* [qu. W. *pantu*, to dimple, to sink in, to become hollow; *pan*, a bowl, a *pan*; or Fr. *pente*, a bending.] A tile in the form of a parallelogram, straight in the direction of its length, but with a waved surface transversely. Each tile is about 13½ inches long and 7 inches wide, but the development of its surface is of course greater; it is about half an inch thick. It has a small tongue or projection from its under side at its upper end, which serves to hook it to the lath. Pantiles are set either dry or in mortar. They overlap laterally, the down bent edge of the one tile covering the upturned edge of the other. Having only three or four inches of longitudinal overlap, pan tiling is little more than half the weight of plain tiling, but it is not so warm a covering, and is more apt to be injured by storms. The ridges and hips of roofs covered either with pan or plain tiles, are finished with large concave tiles, called hip or ridge tiles, and sometimes crown tiles; these are not overlapped, but are set in mortar and fastened with nails or pins.

PĂNTING, *ppr.* [*See* PANT.] Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.

PĂNTING, *n.* Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.

PĂNTINGLY, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.

PANT′LER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pain*, L. *panis*, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread.

PANTOCHRONO′METER, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, χρονος, time, and μετρον, a measure.] A term recently invented, and applied to an instrument which is a combination of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal time-dial, and performing the offices of all three.

PAN′TOFLE, *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle*; It. *pantofola*, a slipper; Sw. *toffla*, *toffel*, a slipper or sandal.] A slipper for the foot.

PAN′TOGRAPH. *See* PANTAGRAPH.

PANTOGRAPH′IC. *See* PANTAGRAPHIC.

PANTOG′RAPHY, *n.* General description; view of an entire thing.

PANTOL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. πας and λογος.] A work of general science.

PANTOM′ETER, *n.* [Gr. παντα, all, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances.

PANTOMET′RIC, **PANTOMET′RICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a pantometer; performed by a pantometer.

PANTOM′ETRY, *n.* Universal measurement.

PAN′TOMIME, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*; Gr. παντομιμος: πας, παν, all, and μιμος, a mimic.] 1. One that imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. The pantomimes of antiquity used to express in gestures and action, whatever the chorus sung, changing their countenance and behaviour as the subject of the song varied.—2. In the *modern drama*, a mimic representation by gestures, actions, and various kinds of tricks performed by harlequin and columbine, as the hero and heroine, assisted by pantaloon and his clown.—3. A species of musical entertainment.

PAN′TOMIME, *a.* Representing only in mute action.

PANTOMIM′IC, **PANTOMIM′ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime, representing characters and actions by dumb show.

PANTOMIMIST, *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

PAN′TON, **PAN′TON-SHOE**, *n.* [qu. L. *pando*, to open.] A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PANTOPH′AGIST, *n.* An animal or person that eats everything.

PAN′TRY, *n.* [Fr *panetière*, a shepherd's scrip; L. *panarium*, from *panis*, bread.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

PAN′URGY, *n.* [Gr. πανουργια: παν, all, and εργον, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft.

PAP, *n.* [L. *papilla.*] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

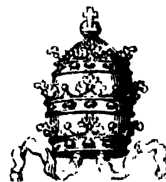
PAP, *n.* [Low L. *papa*; It. *pappa*; D. *pap*; Pers. *bob*, food] 1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water.—2. The pulp of fruit.

PAP, *v t.* To feed with pap.

PAPĂ, *n.* [L. and Fr. *papa*; D. and G. *id.*; Gr. παππας: It. and Sp. *papa*, the *pope*; a word used by the ancient Scythians, as also in the Syriac and Chaldaic.] Father; a word with us used by children.

PA′PACY, *n.* [Fr. *papauté*; It. *papato*; from *papa*, the pope.] 1. The office and dignity of the pope or bishop of Rome; popedom.—2. Papal authority.

PA′PAL, *a* [Fr. from *pape*, the pope.] 1. Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.—2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.—3. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.—*Papal crown*, *tiara*, or *triple crown*, a long red cap, surmounted with a mound and cross pattée; round this cap are three marquesses' coronets of gold, placed at equal distances, one over the other.



Papal Crown

PA′PALIN,† *n.* A papist.

PA′PALIST, *n.* One who favours papal power or doctrines.

PA′PALIZE, *v. t.* To make papal.

PA′PALIZE, *v. i.* To conform to popery.

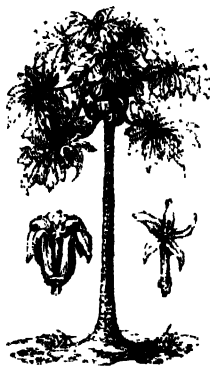
PAPA′VER, *n.* A genus of plants be-

longing to the nat. order Papaveraceæ; class Polyandria and order Monogynia, Linn. This genus has two convex deciduous sepals, four petals, and numerous stamens; the capsule is obovate, one-celled, opening under the crown of the stigmas with short valves; the flowers are large and showy, but last only a short time. It consists of herbaceous plants abounding in milky juice. There are upwards of twenty species, chiefly found in European countries, but few of them are remarkable for any useful properties. The British species, of which there are six, are distinguished as having some rough, others smooth capsules. *P. hybridum*, or round rough-headed poppy, and *P. argemone*, or long rough-headed poppy, are of the former class; and *P. dubium*, or long smooth-headed poppy, and *P. rhœas*, or common red poppy, of the latter. The most important species, *P. somniferum*, or white poppy, although found wild in Britain, and in many other parts of Europe, is probably a native of Asia Minor, or of some part of the Persian region of botanists. There are two distinct varieties, the dark, the red-flowered and black-seeded, and the white-flowered, with white seeds, called by some *P. officinale*. The poppy is cultivated in many parts of Europe on account of its seeds, which yield a bland oil, much esteemed in France and in this country on account of the capsules, which are used medicinally. It is extensively cultivated in Turkey and Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and India, on account of its inspissated juice, so well known as opium, occasionally prepared also in Europe.

PAPAVERA'CEÆ, *n.* [from *papaver*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of narcotic plants, belonging to the polypetalous division of the exogenous class. The common poppy, the horned poppy, and argemone, are well known species. Opium is the inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*. [*See* PAPAVER, OPIUM.] Europe is the principal seat of the Papaveraceæ, almost two-thirds of the whole order being found in it.

PAPAV'EROUS, *a.* [L. *papavereus*, from *papaver*, a poppy.] Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies.

PAPAW', *n.* [Fr. *papayer.*] 1. A tree of South America, of the genus Carica, the *C. papaya*. It grows to the height



Papaw Tree Carica papaya.

of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue on every side on long foot-stalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acrid and milky, but the fruit when boiled is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. The juice of the unripe fruit is a most powerful and efficient vermifuge; the powder of the seed even answers the same purpose. The tree is also said to have the singular property of rendering the toughest animal substances tender. It is even said that newly-killed meat suspended among the leaves, and even old hogs and old poultry, when fed on the leaves and fruit, become tender in a few days.—2. The papaw of North America belongs to the genus Annona or custard-apple.

PAPAYA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants, so named from *Carica papaya*, the principal species. It consists of the genus Carica alone, and is remarkable in its fructification for having monopetalous male flowers, and polypetalous females, and in its vegetation for its simple unbranched stems, growing only by the gradual development of a terminal bud. [*See* CARICA, PAPAW.]

PAPE, *n.* The pope.

PA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *papier;* D. and G. *papier;* W. *papyr;* G. πάπυρος: L. *papyrus*, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which was made a kind of paper. This word is said to be formed from πάω, to feed, and πῦρ, fire, from the use of the plant as fuel. Qu.] 1. A thin and flexible substance of various colours, but most commonly white, used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes. It is manufactured of vegetable matter, chiefly linen and cotton rags, reduced to a pulp by means of water and grinding; and it is made up into sheets, quires, and reams, each quire consisting of twenty-four sheets, and each ream of twenty quires. Paper is distinguished as to its use into writing paper, printing paper, drawing paper, cartridge paper, copy, chancery, &c.; as to its size, into foolscap, post, crown, demy, &c. Messrs. Louis Robert and Fourdrinier invented the machine for making paper; in 1830, a sheet was made 13,800 feet long, and 4 wide, in Derbyshire.—2. A piece of paper.—3. A single sheet printed or written; as, a daily *paper;* a weekly *paper;* a periodical *paper;* referring to essays, journals, newspapers, &c.—4. Any written instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, or the like. The *papers* lie on the Speaker's table.

> They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. *Dryden.*

5. A promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange; as, negotiable *paper.*—6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.

PA'PER, *a.* Made of paper; consisting of paper.—2. Thin; slight; as, a *paper* wall.—*Paper coal*, a bituminous shale, to which the name has been given from its divisibility into thin leaves.—*Paper-hangings*, the name given to the printed or painted sheets of paper, which are pasted against the walls of rooms. They are so named because they form a substitute for the ancient hangings of tapestry or cloth.—*Paper nautilus*, or *paper sailor*, the popular name of the Argonauta of Linnæus. [*See* NAUTILUS.]

PA'PER, *v. t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; as, to *paper* a room of a house.—2.† To register.—3. To fold or enclose in paper.

PA'PER BOARDS, *n.* In *printing*, boards on which paper is laid when wetted; also the boards used in pressing books; they are of various dimensions, according to the size of the paper.

PA'PER CRED'IT, *n.* Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c., passing current in commercial transactions.—2. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money. The revolution in North America was carried on by means of *paper credit.*

PA'PERED, *pp.* Covered with paper.

PA'PER-FACED, *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

PA'PER-FOLDER, *n.* An instrument of bone or ivory, with an edge like that of a blunt knife, used in folding and cutting paper.

PA'PER-HANGER, *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper.

PA'PERING, *ppr.* Covering with paper.

PA'PERING, *n.* The operation of covering with paper; as the walls of a house.

PA'PER-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper for rising in the air, for boys' recreation.

PA'PER-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for manufacturing paper. The machine now used for this purpose is that invented by the Messrs. Fourdrinier. The paper produced by it comes from the machine in an endless web, dried and finished.

PA'PER-MAKER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.

PA'PER-MAKING, *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper from linen and cotton rags for the finer kinds, and from hemp, straw, and some other substances for the coarser kinds. Paper is made either by the hand or by machinery, but now chiefly by the latter process.

PA'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

PA'PER-MONEY, or **PA'PER-CURRENCY**, *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. The word is usually applied to notes or bills issued by a government or banking corporation; rarely or never to private notes or bills of exchange, though the latter may be included.

PA'PER-MULBERRY, *n.* A plant of the genus Morus, the *M. papyrifera*, Linn., and the *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Ventenat. It is so named because the Japanese and the Chinese manufacture a kind of paper from its inner bark. It is not uncommon in our shrubberies.

PA'PER-STAINER, *n.* One that stains, colours, or stamps paper for hangings.

PAPES'CENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.

PA'PESS, *n.* A female pope.

PA'PHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus, or to Venus who was worshipped there; venereal.

PA'PHIAN, *n.* A Cyprian.

PA'PIER MACHE', *n.* [Fr.] A name given to articles manufactured of the pulp of paper, or of old paper worked up into a pulp, bleached if necessary, and moulded into various forms; as tea-trays, waiters, snuff-boxes, &c.

PAP'IL, *n.* [L. *papilla.*] A small pap or nipple.

PAPIL'IO, *n.* [L.] The generic name of the butterflies. [*See* BUTTERFLY.]

PAPILIONA'CEÆ, *n.* A fanciful name given to the principal division of leguminous plants, from an imaginary resemblance between their flowers and a *papilio* or butterfly. The garden pea offers a familiar example of this structure. [*See* LEGUMINOSÆ.]

PAPILIONA'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling the butterfly; a term in *bot.*, used to describe the corols of plants which have the shape of a butterfly, such as that of the pea. The *papilionaceous* plants are of the leguminous kind. The papilionaceous corol consists of a large upper petal, or vexillum, two lateral petals, called *alæ*, and two intermediate petals forming a *carina* or keel.



Papilionaceous corolla

PAPIL'LÆ, *n.* [L. from *pappus*, down.] The nipples of the breast.—2. The fine terminations of the nerves in that form which constitutes the sense of feeling in the true skin, and of taste.

PAP'ILLARY, PAP'ILLOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the pap or nipple; resembling the nipple; covered with papils.—*Papillary glands*, in *bot.*, a species of glands resembling the papillæ of the tongue. They occur in many of the Labiatæ.

PAP'ILLATE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple.

PAP'ILLATE, *a.* In *bot.*, a term applied to stems which are covered with soft tubercles.

PAP'ILLOSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants; verrucose; warty; as, a *papillose* leaf. Covered with soft tubercles, as the ice-plant.

PAPIN'S DIGESTER *See* DIGESTER.

PA'PISM, *n.* [from Fr. *pape*, pope] Popery.

PA'PIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste;* It. *papista;* from Fr. *pape*, pope.] A Roman Catholic; one that adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the pope.

PAPIS'TIC, PAPIS'TICAL, *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery; adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies.

PA'PISTRY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

PA'PIZED, *a.* Conformed to popery.

PAPPOOS', *n.* Among the native Indians of New England, a babe or young child.

PAP'POUS, *a.* [from L. *pappus;* Gr. παππος.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c.

PAP'PUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. παππος, an old man or grandfather, hence a substance resembling gray hairs.] The feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels; a particular form of calyx in composite plants, which exists in the form of a rudimentary cap, or membranous coronet, or of slender hairs, or in some other similar condition. The down of the dandelion, is a familiar instance of *pappus*, in a state of beautiful division resembling fine feathers.

PAP'PY, *a.* [from *pap.*] Like pap; soft; succulent.

PAP'ULÆ, *n.* [L.] Pimples; a sort of eruption on the skin, consisting of small acuminated elevations of the cuticle, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration; commonly terminating in scurf.

PAP'ULOSE, *a.* Covered with papules; as, a *papulose* leaf.

PAP'ULOUS, *a.* Full of pimples.

PAPYRO'GRAPHY, *n.* [L. *papyrus*, and Gr. γραφη, writing.] The name given by Sennefelder to the art of taking impressions from a kind of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance (called *lithographic paper*) in the same manner as stones are used in the process of lithography.

PAPY'RUS, *n.* [L.] A cyperaceous plant, the *Cyperus papyrus*, found in many tropical countries, but especially in the valley of the Nile, and whose soft cellular flower-stem afforded the most ancient material from which paper was made *Papyri* is the name given to the written scrolls made of the papyrus which have been found in various places, but more especially in Egypt and Herculaneum.

PÄR, *n.* [L. *par*, equal; W. *par*, that is upon or contiguous, that is in continuity, a state of readiness or preparedness, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer*. The word seems to be formed on the root of L. *paro*, and the Shemitic ברא, *bara*, and the primary sense to extend or reach.] 1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. *Par*, in *com.*, is said of any two things equal in value; and in money affairs it signifies the equality of one kind of money or property with another; thus, when £100 stock is worth exactly £100 specie, the stock is said to be *at par;* that is, the purchaser is required to give neither more nor less of the commodity with which he parts, than he receives of that which he acquires: thus too, the *par* of exchange is the equal value of money in one country and another. In fine, bills of exchange, stocks, &c., are *at par*, when they sell for their nominal value; *above par*, when they sell for more; and *below par*, when they sell for less.—2. Equality in condition.

PARA. [Gr. παρα.] A Greek preposition used as a prefix in words of Greek origin, and signifying position close to, near, in front, side by side, and hence correspondence of parts, as in *paranymph, paraselene, parallel, parable,* &c.; also, a state out of, beyond, or on the other side; hence, a passing through; and hence likewise the notion of pervading; as in *parenchyma, paracentric, paragoge, parelcon, paroxysm,* &c.; also, a state of being against or contrary, or so as to oppose and keep off, as in *paradox, paralogy, parascenastic,* &c.; *parachute, parasol,* &c., which last are arbitrary compounds, derived through the French.

PA'RA, *n.* The name of small Turkish coins of divers values. Those coined in 1773 are equivalent to 4-5ths of a halfpenny of our money.

PARABA'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Wöhlen and Liebig. It is a product of the decomposition of uric acid and alloxan by nitric acid. It is in the form of colourless, transparent, thin, hexagonal prisms, and has a strong acid taste, very similar to that of oxalic acid.

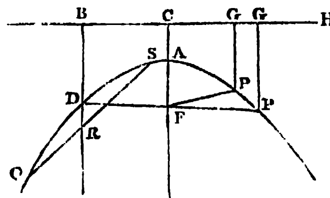
PAR'ABLE,† *a.* [L. *parabilis.*] Easily procured.

PAR'ABLE, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola;* Gr. παραβολη, from παραβαλλω, to throw forward or against, to compare; παρα, to or against, and βαλλω, to throw; as in *confero, collatum,* to set together, or one thing with another.] In *rhet.*, in the original sense, a comparison or similitude, but in modern language the word is used to signify a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; such as the *parable* of the trees choosing a king, Judges ix.; the *parable* of the poor man and his lamb, 2 Sam. xii.; the *parable* of the ten virgins, Mat. xxv. A parable is defined by Bishop Lowth as "a continued narrative of a fictitious event, applied by way of simile to the illustration of some important truth." It is a species of fable, and differs from the apologue by narrating events which, though fictitious, are not impossible to have happened. The word is also employed in *Scripture* to signify a proverb, a famous saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed, a visible type or emblem.

PAR'ABLE, *v. t.* To represent by fiction or fable.

PAR'ABLED, *pp.* Represented by fable.

PARAB'OLA, *n.* [L. *See* PARABLE.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one of its sides, but which may be described on a plane surface as follows:—In the accompanying figure, let the straight line B H, and the point F without it, be given in position; then if, in the same plane with B H and F, any point P so move that P G, its perpendicular distance from the given line, may be always equal to P F, its distance from the given point, the line P A D described by the moving point is a parabola. The given line B H is called the *directrix*, and the given point F, the *focus*. The line F A C, drawn through the focus, perpendicular to B H, is called the *axis*, or *principal diameter*, and any line D R, parallel to it is called a *diameter* A straight line Q S, terminated both ways by the parabola, is called a *chord*, and a chord, as Q S, bisected by a diameter D R, is said to be *ordinately applied* to that diameter, and its half is called an *ordinate* to that diameter. The segment D R of a diameter, between its vertex D, and an ordinate, is called an *abscissa*. An ordinate to the axis is a line drawn from any point in the curve perpendicular to it, as D F. If y denote an ordinate to any diameter, x the corresponding abscissa, and p the parameter of the diameter, then $y^2 = p\,x$, which is called the equation of the parabola. [*See* PARAMETER.] The parabola was formerly supposed to be the curve in which a comet moved. It is the curve in which a cannon ball or other projectile would move, were it not for the



Parabola.

resistance of the air; and hence the connection of the parabola with the general theory of projectiles.

PARAB'OLE, *n.* [*See* PARABLE.] In *oratory*, similitude; comparison.

PARABOL'IC, **PARABOL'ICAL**, *a.* Expressed by parable or allegorical representation; as, *parabolical* instruction or description.—2. [from *parabola*.] Having the form of a parabola.—*Parabolic conoid*, the solid generated by the rotation of the parabola about its axis.—*Parabolic spindle*, the solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its base, or double ordinate.—*Parabolic curve*, an algebraic curve, of which the equation is of the form of $y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 +$ &c. Curves of this kind are frequently employed for the purpose of representing a number of observations, or for approximating to the areas of other curves.—*Parabolic spiral* or *helicoid*. [*See* HELICOID.]—*Parabolic assymptote*, a line continually approaching the curve of a parabola, but which though infinitely produced will never meet it.

PARABOL'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of parable.—2. In the form of a parabola.

PARABOL'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of a parabola.

PARAB'OLISM, *n.* [from *parabola*.] In *alge.*, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARAB'OLOID, *n.* [Gr. παραβολη, and ειδος, form.] A term sometimes employed to indicate the parabolas of the higher orders. It is also used to denote the solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, or the parabolic conoid.

PARACEL'SIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

PARACEL'SIAN, *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus.

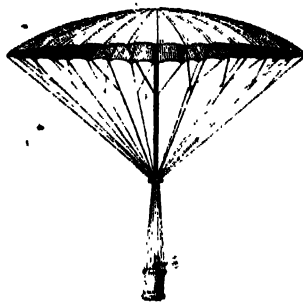
PARACENTE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρακεντησις: παρα, through, and κεντεω, to pierce.] In *sur.*, the perforation of a cavity of the body either with a trochar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid.

PARACEN'TRIC, **PARACEN'TRICAL**, *a.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and κεντρον, centre.] Deviating from circularity; going out of the strict curve which would form a circle.—*Paracentric curve*, or *paracentric*, in the higher *geom.*, the name given to a curve having this property, that a heavy body descending along it by the force of gravity will approach to, or recede from, a *centre* or fixed point by equal distances in equal times.—*Paracentric motion*, in *astr.*, the rate at which a planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the sun or centre of attraction in a given interval.

PARACH'RONISM, *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and χρονος, time.] An error in chronology; a mistake in regard to the true date of an event.

PARACHROSE, *a.* [Gr. παραχρωσις.] In *mineral.*, changing colour, by exposure to the weather.

PAR'ACHUTE, *n.* [Gr. παρα, against, and Fr. *chute*, a fall.] In *aerostation*, an apparatus to prevent the rapidity of descent. It is of an umbrella shape, twenty or thirty feet in diameter, and is attached to a balloon for the purpose of enabling an aëronaut, in case of alarm, to drop from his balloon to the ground, without sustaining injury. This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the *parachute* to expand and retard the velocity of descent. While the balloon is ascending, the parachute is like a closed umbrella.



Parachute (Garnerin's Parachute descending).

PAR'ACLETE, *n.* [Gr. παρακλητος, from παρακαλεω: παρα, to and καλεω, to call.] Properly, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the consoler, comforter, or intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

PARACROS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. παρα and *acrostic*.] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

PARACYAN'OGEN, *n.* A substance formed by heating to redness the brown precipitate, formed by the decomposition of cyanogen with water or ammonia. It is a dark brown powder. [*See* CYANOGEN.]

PARADE, *n.* [Fr. *parade*, parade, and a parrying; It. *parata;* Sp. *parada*, a stop or stopping, halt, end of a course, a fold for cattle, a relay of horses, a dam or bank, a stake, bet, or wager, a parade. This is from the root of L. *paro*, Sp. *parar*, to prepare.] 1. In *milit. affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard, or other purpose.—2. Show; ostentation; display.

> Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Pompous procession.

> The rites performed, the parson paid,
> In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

4. Military order; array; as, warlike *parade*.—5. State of preparation or defence.—6. The action of parrying a thrust. [Fr.]

PARADE, *v. t.* To assemble and array or marshal in military order. The general gave orders to *parade* the troops. The troops were *paraded* at the usual hour.—2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PARADE, *v. i.* To assemble and be marshalled in military order.—2. To go about in military procession.—3. To walk about for show.

PARADED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.

PARADIGM, *n.* [Gr. παραδειγμα: παρα and δειγμα, example, from δεικνυμι, to show.] An example; a model. In *gram.*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several moods, tenses, and persons. In *rhet.*, a general term, used by Greek writers in the sense of example or illustration, of which *parable* and *fable* are species.

PARADIGMAT'IC, **PARADIGMAT'ICAL**, *a.* Exemplary. [*Lit. us.*]

PARADIGMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the way of example.

PARADIGMAT'ICS, *n.* In early *theol.*, a name given to those writers who narrated the lives of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian holiness.

PARADIG'MATIZE, *v. t.* To set forth as a model or example. [*Lit. us.*]

PARADING, *ppr.* Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.

PAR'ADISE, *n.* [Gr. παραδεισος.] 1. The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation.—2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight.

> The earth
> Shall all be *paradise*. *Milton.*

3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

> This day shalt thou be with me in *paradise;* Luke xxiii.

4. Primarily, in *Persia*, a pleasure-garden, with parks and other appendages. In *mediæval arch.*, 1. a small private apartment or study.—2. The garden of a convent.—3. An open court or area in front of a church. This use of the word has induced the supposition that the name *parvis*, still applied to the same place, is a corruption of *paradise*.

PARADI'SÆA, or **PARADIS'EA**, *n.* A genus of Passerine birds, called in English, birds of Paradise, natives of isles in the East Indies and of New Guinea. [*See* BIRD.]

PARADIS'EAN,† **PARADISI'ACAL**, *a.* Pertaining to Eden or Paradise, or to a place of felicity.—2. Suiting paradise; like paradise.

PAR'ADOX, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe;* It. *paradosso;* Gr. παραδοξα: παρα, beyond, and δοξα, opinion; δοκεω, to think or suppose.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth; though, when properly investigated, it may be found to be perfectly well founded.

> A gloss there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

Mechanical paradox, a proposition, in *mech.*, to this effect:—"A part may be cut away from a given beam, so as to make the beam stronger than before." —*Hydrostatic paradox*. [*See* HYDROSTATIC.]

PARADOX'ICAL, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.—2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; *applied to persons*.

PARADOX'ICALLY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.

PARADOX'ICALNESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOL'OGY,† *n.* [*paradox* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] The use of paradoxes.

PAR'ADROME, *n.* [Gr. παραδρομη.] In *Greek antiquities*, an uncovered space in which the wrestlers exercised.

PAR'AFFINE, *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin.] A substance contained in the products of the distillation of tar. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalies. It appears to be a hydrocarbon, and receives its name from its remarkable chemical indifference, which is its characteristic feature.

PARAGO'GE, } **PAR'AGOGY,** } *n.* [Gr. παραγωγη, a drawing out; παρα and αγω.] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dici;* also the addition made to the end of a word, in the ordinary formation of diminutives. This is called a figure in grammar.—2. In *anat.*, that fitness of the bones to one another, which is discernible in their articulation.

PARAGOG'IC } **PARAGOG'ICAL,** } *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.—*Paragogic letters*, in the Semitic languages, letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, impart additional emphasis, or inflexion.

PAR'AGON *n.* [Fr. *parangon*, comparison, a pattern; It. *paragone*, from *paraggio*, comparison; Sp. *paragon*, model; from L. *par*, equal.] 1. A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.—2.† A companion; a fellow.—3.† Emulation; a match for trial.

PARA'GON, *v. t.* [Sp. *paragonar;* It. *paragonare*, to compare, to equal; Fr. *parangonner.*] 1. To compare; to parallel.

> The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length. [*Lit. us.*]
> *Sidney.*

2. To equal. [*Lit. us.*]

PARA'GON, *v. i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [*Lit. us.*]

PAR'AGRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραγραμμα.] A play upon words, or a pun.

PARAGRAM'MATIST, *n.* A punster.

PARAGRAN'DINE, *n.* [Gr. παρα, and L. *grando*, hail.] A new invention by a Signor Apostolla, the object of which is to avert hail storms from corn fields and vineyards. Paragrandines act in the same manner as the electric conductors for obviating danger from lightning; they consist of metallic points and straw ropes, bound together with hempen or flaxen threads, and are placed in different parts of the field or vineyard to be protected.

PAR'AGRAPH, *n.* [It. *paragrafo;* Fr. *paragraphe;* Gr. παραγραφη, a marginal note; παραγραφω, to write near or beyond the text; παρα, beyond, and γραφω, to write.] A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus, ¶. But more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PAR'AGRAPH, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs.

PAR'AGRAPHED, *pp.* Formed or written in paragraphs.

PARAGRAPH'IC, } **PARAGRAPH'ICAL,** } *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions with breaks.

PARAGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PAR'AGUAY TEA, *n.* The leaves of the *Ilex paraguensis*, used in South America as a substitute for tea. [*See* ILEX.]

PARAIBA, *n.* A Brazilian plant of the genus Simaruba, the *S. versicolor* of St-Hilaire. It possesses such excessive bitterness that no insects will attack it. The Brazilians use an infusion in brandy as a specific against the bite of serpents, and also employ it with great success to cure lousy diseases.

PARALEP'SIS, } **PAR'ALEPSY,** } *n.* [Gr. παραλειψις, omission; παρα, beyond or by, and λειπω, to leave.] In *rhet.*, a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, &c.

PARALIPOM'ENA, *n.* [Gr. παραλειπω, to omit; παρα, beyond, and λειπω, to leave.] Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work. The books of Chronicles are so called.

PARALLAC'TIC, } **PARALLAC'TICAL,** } *a.* [*See* PARALLAX.] Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.—*Parallactic instrument*, an instrument, invented by Ptolemy, for determining the moon's parallax. The term *parallactic* is sometimes improperly applied to the *equatorial.*

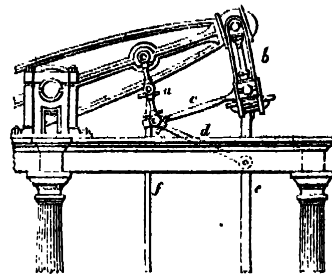
PAR'ALLAX, *n.* [Gr. παραλλαξις, from παραλλασσω, to vary, to decline or wander, παρα, beyond, and αλλασσω, to change.] In *astr.*, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.—*Diurnal parallax*, the difference between the place of a celestial body, as seen from the surface, and from the centre of the earth, at the same instant; or *diurnal parallax* is an arc of the heavens intercepted between the true place of a star (as seen from the earth's centre), and its apparent place as seen from the earth's surface. This parallax is greatest in the horizon, and diminishes as the altitude increases; for in the zenith a star has no parallax at all.—*Horizontal parallax*, the parallax of the sun, moon, or a planet, when in the horizon.—*Parallax* in *altitude*, the parallax of a heavenly body when elevated above the horizon. The fixed stars, owing to their immense distance, have no appreciable parallax.—*Annual parallax*, the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed at opposite extremities of the earth's orbit. Or it is the difference in the place of a heavenly body, as seen from the earth and from the sun.—*Constant of parallax*, the angle under which the earth's radius would be seen at the centre of the moon, when she is at her mean distance.—*Parallax* in *practical optics*, the longitudinal displacement of the wires in a telescope or microscope.

PAR'ALLEL, *a.* [Gr. παραλληλος: παρα, against or opposite, and αλληλων, one the other.] 1. In *geom.*, extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. One body or line is *parallel* to another, when the surfaces of the bodies or the lines are at an equal distance throughout the whole length.—*Parallel lines*, or *parallels*, are defined by Euclid to be "straight lines which are in the same plane, and being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet."

Parallel lines.

a, b, c, d, are parallel lines intersected by line *e, f.*

—*Parallel planes*, such as never meet though indefinitely produced. — *Parallel sphere.* [*See* SPHERE.]—*Parallel sailing*, in *navigation*, sailing on a parallel of latitude.—*Parallel lines*, in *sieges*, those trenches which generally run parallel with the out-lines of the fortress.—*Parallel ruler*, a mathematical instrument formed of two equal rulers, connected by two cross-bars of equal length, movable about joints, so that while the distance between the two rulers is increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel. The use of this instrument is for drawing parallel lines; but the best parallel rulers, are those whose bars cross each other, and turn on a joint at their intersection.—*Parallel motion*, the name given to a contrivance



Parallel motion.

a, b, c, d, parallel motion; *e*, piston rod; *f*, pump rod.

invented by Watt, for converting a reciprocating circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion. The chief use to which the parallel motion is applied, is to connect the pump rod and piston rod of a steam-engine with the working beam, in such a manner that while the points of the beam, to which these rods are attached, move in arcs of circles, the rods are made to move up and down, in a straight line parallel to the sides of the cylinder. Various modes of producing this are now in use.—*Parallel forces*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other.—2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something.

> When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts; as, a *parallel* case; a *parallel* passage in the Evangelists.

PAR'ALLEL, *n.* A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line.—*Parallels of altitude*, in *astr.*, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon; also called *almacanters.*—*Parallels of latitude*, in *geography*, small circles parallel to the equator, but in *astr.* they are parallel to the ecliptic.—*Parallels of declination*, in *astr.*, small circles of the sphere parallel to the equator.

> Who made the spider *parallels* design,
> Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. A line on the globe marking the latitude.—3. Direction conformable to that of another line.—4 Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

> 'Twixt earthly females and the moon
> All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift*

5. Comparison made; as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters.—6

Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope*.

PAR'ALLEL, *v. t.* To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else.—2. To level; to equal.—3. To correspond to.—4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points.—5. To compare

PAR'ALLELABLE, *a.* That may be equalled. [*Not mu. us*]

PAR'ALLEL COPING. Coping of equal thickness throughout. It is used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, &c.

PAR'ALLELISM, *n.* State of being parallel.—*Parallelism of the earth's axis*, that position of the terrestrial axis, by which, in its annual motion round the sun, it preserves at all times the same direction, as if the orbital movement had no existence, and is carried round parallel to itself, pointing always to the same vanishing point in the sphere of the fixed stars.—2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison. *Parallelism*, in *Hebrew poetry*, is the correspondence of two successive lines, in imagery, sense, or grammatical construction.

PAR'ALLELLED, *pp.* Levelled; equalled; compared.

PAR'ALLELLESS, *n* Matchless.

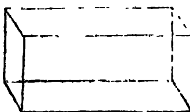
PAR'ALLELLY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

PARALLEL'OGRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλος and γραμμα.] 1. In *geom.*, a four-sided figure composed of right lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal.—2. In *common use*, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth, and this is its sense in the passage cited by Johnson from Brown. A right-angled parallelogram is usually termed a *rectangle*, and when it is both rectangular and equilateral, it is called a *square*.—*Parallelogram of forces*, the name given to a theorem in the composition of forces in *mech.*, to this effect: "Any two forces, acting at the same point, and represented in magnitude and direction by two straight lines, are equivalent to a third force, which is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram, constructed with the two lines as its adjacent sides." [*See* FORCE.]


Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM'IC, } *a.* Hav-
PARALLELOGRAM'ICAL, } ing the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPI'PED, *n.* [*parallel* and Gr. επι, on, and πεδον, a plain.] In *geom.*, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other, or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram. Or a parallelopiped is a solid figure bounded by six faces, parallel to each other two and two; a brick is a familiar example of this figure.


Parallelopiped.

PARALLELOPIPE'DIA, *n.* A genus of spars, externally of a determinate and regular figure, always found loose and separate from other bodies, and in the form of an oblique parallelopiped, with parallelogramic sides and eight solid angles.

PARAL'OGISM, *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμος: παρα, beyond, and λογισμος, reasoning; λογος, discourse, reason.] In *logic*, a fallacious argument or false reasoning; an error committed in demonstration, when a consequence is drawn from principles which are false, or though true, are not proved; or when a proposition is passed over that should have been proved by the way.

PARAL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely.

PARAL'OGY, *n.* False reasoning. [As above.]

PARAL'YSIS, *n.* [Gr. παραλυσις, from παραλυω, to loosen, dissolve, or weaken; παρα and λυω.] A disease known by a loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body; also termed palsy. In general, one side only is affected, or the upper or lower extremities. Whatever debilitates the system may produce palsy; it is also produced by pressure upon certain parts of the brain and spinal marrow. It frequently produces a distortion of the mouth or eye, the speech becoming indistinct and the judgment often impaired.

PARALYT'IC, } *a.* Affected with
PARALYT'ICAL, } palsy.—2. Inclined or tending to palsy.

PARALYT'IC, *n.* A person affected with palsy.

PAR'ALYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. παραλυω, παραλυσις.] To affect with palsy; to unnerve; to destroy or impair physical or mental energy.

PAR'ALYZED, *pp.* Affected with palsy; unnerved; rendered unfit for action or exertion.

PAR'ALYZING, *ppr.* Palsying; destroying functional action; unnerving; destroying or impairing physical or mental energy.

PAR'AMENT, *n.* The furniture, hangings, and ornaments of an apartment, especially of a room of state, or one for the reception of company.

PARAM'ETER, *n.* [from Gr. παραμετρεω.] In *geom.*, a constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections, otherwise called the *latus rectum*. In the parabola, the parameter of the axis is the double ordinate drawn through the focus; also, the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and its corresponding ordinate, or it is a straight line quadruple of the distance between the vertex of the diameter, and the directrix. In the ellipse and hyperbola, the parameter of a diameter is a third proportional to that diameter and its conjugate. The term is also used in a general sense to denote the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

PARAMOR'PHIA, or **PARAMOR'PHINE**, *n.* [Gr. παρα, near to, and *morphia*.] A vegetable alkali obtained from opium; so named from its supposed resemblance to morphia. It has also been named thebaia or thebaine.

PAR'AMOUNT, *a.* [Norm. *peramont; per* and *mount, amont*, or *monter*, to ascend.] 1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount*, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. In *England*, the sovereign is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount.—2. Eminent; of the highest order.—3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually *paramount* to all other considerations.

PAR'AMOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order.

PAR'AMOUR, *n.* [Fr. *par*, L. *per*, and *amour;* Norm. *paraimer*, to love affectionately.] 1. A lover; a wooer.—2. A mistress.—3. According to present usage, one who loves loosely, or with violation of moral propriety, *whether male or female*.

PARANAPH'THALINE, *n.* [Gr. παρα, near to, and *naphthaline*.] A substance so termed because it closely resembles naphthaline. It appears to be a mixture of paraffine and naphthaline.

PAR'ANTHINE. *See* SCAPOLITE.

PAR'ANYMPH, *n* [Gr. παρα, by, and νυμφη, a bride or spouse.] 1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.—2. One who countenances and supports another.

PARAPEGM, *n.* (par'apem.) [Gr. παραπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table set in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, &c.

PAR'APET, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *parapeto;* It. *parapetto; para*, for, and *petto*, breast, L. *pectus*.] Literally, a wall or rampart to the breast, or breast high. In *milit. structures*, the parapet is a wall intended for defence, and is either plain or battlemented, and pierced with loop-holes and oillets for the discharge of missiles. In *civil* and *eccles. buildings*, the parapet, like the balustrade, is to be regarded chiefly in the light of an ornament. The plain and simple embattled parapet, indeed, is to be found in buildings of the middle ages, from the early Norman to the latest perpendicular; but, in general, the parapet assumes the character of the various styles, proceeding from comparative plainness in the earlier styles to being ornamented with panelled and pierced work in those which succeeded it.—In *common lan.*, a parapet is a breast-wall raised on the sides of bridges, quays, &c., for protection.

PA'RAPH, *n.* [Gr. παρα, and απτω, to touch.] In *diplomatics*, the figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature.

PARAPHERNA'LIA, *n.* [Gr. παραφερνα: παρα, beyond, and φερνη, dower.] The dress and ornaments of a wife which she occasionally wears, and which she is entitled, under some limitations, to retain after her husband's decease. The wife cannot give or bequeath such paraphernalia during her husband's life, nor can her husband bequeath them so as to deprive her of them; but he can sell them or give them. The wife's paraphernalia are liable to the payment of the husband's debts; unless the articles were given to her by a stranger before marriage or after marriage. The widow is entitled to her paraphernalia in preference to any claim of legatees. In *Scots law*, the wife's paraphernalia can neither be alienated by the husband nor attached for his debts. The French have the same term (*paraphernaux*), and use it with a like meaning.—2. Personal attire, of a showy or accessary description; also fittings up, equipments, &c. of an apartment or house, with a view to parade, or put

on, or brought together for ostentation's sake. "There she sat, with all her *paraphernalia* about her." In this recent extension of the term, a derogatory application is almost always intended, avowedly or by implication.

PARAPHER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in paraphernalia; as, *paraphernal* property.

PAR'APHRASE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Gr. παραφρασις: παρα, beyond, and φρασις, phrase.] An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author; such as the *paraphrase* of the New Testament by Erasmus. A paraphrase partakes of the nature both of a version, if the work paraphrased be in a foreign language, and of a commentary. Its object is to express the full sense contained in the words which are paraphrased, by the introduction of circumlocutions, explanatory clauses, and expansions of the author's meaning.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden.*

2. A loose or free translation; opposed to *metaphrase*.—3. A sacred song or hymn on a selected portion of scripture, as the *paraphrases* appended to the metrical version of the Psalms in the Scottish Bibles.

PAR'APHRASE, *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

PAR'APHRASE, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. *Felton.*

PAR'APHRASED, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.

PAR'APHRASING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.

PAR'APHRAST, *n.* [Gr. παραφραστης.] One that paraphrases; one that explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author.

PARAPHRAS'TIC, } **PARAPHRAS'TICAL,** } *a.* Free, clear, and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal.

PARAPHRAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρα, and φρενιτις, delirium.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. So named because it produces effects similar to those produced by *phrenitis*, frenzy, or inflammation of the brain.

PARAPHRO'SYNE, *n.* [Gr. παραφρονεω, to be estranged in mind.] Mental derangement; used in the same sense as *mania*.

PARAPHY'SES, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φυσις, nature.] A term used in describing mosses, to denote the sessile, ovate, abortive bodies placed below the *theca*.

PAR'APLEGY, or **PARAPLE'GIA,** *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and πληγη, stroke; πλησσω, to smite.] That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body.

PARAQUET', *n.* A little parrot.

PAR'ASANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, and (reckoning eight stadia to the English mile), equal to three and three-fourths English miles. But in different times and places, it has been thirty, forty, or fifty stadia.

PARASCENE, } **PARASCE'NIUM,** } *n.* [Gr. παρα, and σκηνη, a scene.] The place beyond the stage; the tiring-room of the ancient Roman theatre; also called *postscenium*.

PARASCEUAS'TIC, *a.* Preparatory.

PARASCEVE, *n.* [Gr. παρασκευη, preparation.] Preparation; the sabbath-eve of the Jews.

PARASELENE, *n.* [Gr. παρα, about or near, and σεληνη, the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon. *Paraselenæ* are formed in the same manner as *parhelia*, or mock-suns. [*See* PARHELION.]

PAR'ASITE, *n.* [Fr. *parasite;* L. *parasita;* from Gr. παρασιτος: παρα, by, and σιτος, corn.] 1. In *ancient Greece*, a priest or minister of the gods, whose office was to gather of the husbandmen the corn allotted for public sacrifices. The public storehouse in which this corn was deposited was called παρασιτιον. The parasites also superintended the sacrifices. In every village of the Athenians certain parasites (*parasiti*), in honour of Hercules, were maintained at the public expense; but, to ease the commonwealth of this burden, the magistrates at last obliged some of the richer sort to take them to their own tables, and entertain them at their individual expense. Hence,—2. In *modern usage*, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer; a sycophant.—3. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, and feeds upon its juices. [*See* PARASITICAL.] A *parasite* is different from an *epiphyte*,—*which see*—4. In *entom.*, parasites (*parasita*) form Cuvier's third order of insects: they have six legs, and are apterous. The human and dog louse, and the various lice that infest birds, belong to this order.

PARASIT'IC, } **PARASIT'ICAL,** } *a.* Flattering; wheedling; fawning for bread or favours.—2. Growing as a parasite grows. *Parasitical* plants are those which grow upon the living parts of other plants, from whose juices they derive their nutriment, a circumstance by which they are immediately distinguished from false parasites, or epiphytes, which merely fix themselves upon other plants without deriving food from them. Parasitical plants, properly so called, are very numerous, and belong to various parts of the vegetable kingdom. Physiologists have divided them into *intestinal*, or such as spring from the interior of plants, and *superficial*, or such as attach themselves to the surface of plants. The former are exclusively fungi, and appear under the forms to which the popular names of mildew, rust, brand, smut, &c., are applied. It is among the latter that parasites of so many different kinds are to be met with. Of this kind are the misletoe, the broom rape (*Orobanche*), the *Lathræa*, *Rafflesia*, *Rhizanths*, &c.—3. Living on some other body.—4. In *entom.*, applied to certain insects which live upon the animals they infest; as vermin.

PARASIT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

PAR'ASITISM, *n.* The behaviour or manners of a parasite.

PAR'ASOL, *n.* [Fr. Sp.; It. *parasole;* Gr. παρα, against, or It. *parare*, to parry, and L. *sol*, Fr. *soleil*, It. *sole*, the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.

PARAS'TATÆ, *n.* [Gr. παρα, from, and ιστημι, to stand.] In *arch.*, pilasters or other square pillars, which stand insulated. [*See* ANTÆ.]

PARASYNAX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] An unlawful meeting.

PAR'AT, *n.* A fish of the mullet kind, found in Brazil.

PARATAX'IS, *n.* [Gr. παρατασσω, to arrange side by side.] In *gram.*, the mere ranging of propositions one after another, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to the mind, without marking their dependence on each other by way of consequence or the like. It is opposed to *syntax*.

PARATH'ESIS, *n.* [Gr. παραθεσις: παρα and θεσις.] In *gram.*, apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case.—2. In *rhet.*, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterward expanded.—3. In *printing*, a parenthesis when marked thus, ( ).

PARAT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρα, about, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *min.*, having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number.

PARAVAIL, *a.* [Norm. *par*, by, and *availe*, profit.] In *feudal law*, the tenant *paravail*, is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the sovereign.

PAR'AVANT, } **PAR'AVAUNT,** } † *adv.* [Fr. *par* and *avant*, before.] In front; publicly.

PÄRBOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *parbouillir*. *Bouillir* is to boil, and in Arm. *porbollen* is a pustule or little push.] 1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.—2. To cause little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

PÄRBOILED, *pp.* Boiled moderately or in part.

PÄRBREAK,† *v. i.* [*See* BREAK.] To vomit.

PÄRBUCKLE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a rope like a pair of slings for hoisting casks, &c.

PARBUT'TIES, *n.* In *India*, mountaineers; hill people.

PAR'CÆ, *n.* The Latin name of the Fates. [*See* FATES.]

PÄRCEL, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, contracted probably from L. *particula*, particle, from *pars*, part.] 1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately.

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A quantity; any mass.—3. A part belonging to a whole; as in law, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.—4. A small bundle or package of goods.—In *commerce*, a term indifferently applied to small packages of wares, and to large lots of goods. —*Bill of parcels*, an account of the items composing a parcel.—5. A number of persons; in contempt.—6. A number or quantity; in contempt; as, a *parcel* of fair words.

PÄRCEL, *v. t.* To divide into parts or portions; as, to *parcel* an estate among heirs.

These ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass. [*Lit. us.*] —*To parcel a seam*, in *seamen's language*, to lay canvas over it and daub it with pitch.—*To parcel a rope*, to

cover it smoothly with tarred canvas, which is then bound over with spun yarn.

PÄRCELLED, *pp.* Divided into portions.

PÄRCELLING, *ppr.* Dividing into portions.

PÄRCELLING, *n.* Among *seamen*, long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed. It is used also to raise a *mouse* on the stays, &c.

PÄRCENER, *n.* [Scot. *parsenere;* Norm. *parconnier;* from *part*, L. *pars.*] Parcener or co parcener is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another or with others; as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or co-heirs.

PÄRCENERY, *n.* [Norm. *parcenier.*] Co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from *joint-tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenery*, or co-parcenery, is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor.

PÄRCH, *v. t.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain. It may be a corruption of the Lat. *peraresco*, to grow very dry, or quite dry. The Italian *bruciare*, means, to burn or roast.] 1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.—2. To dry to extremity; as, the heat of the sun's rays *parches* the ground; the mouth is *parched* with thirst.

PÄRCH, *v. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt; as, corn will dry and *parch* into barley.—2. To become very dry.

PÄRCHED, *pp.* Scorched; dried to extremity.

PÄRCHEDNESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity

PÄRCHING, *ppr.* Scorching; drying to extremity.—2. *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying; as, the *parching* heat of African sands.

PÄRCHMENT, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin:* D. *parkement;* G. *pergament;* L. *pergamena;* supposed to be from *Pergamus*, to whose king, Eumenes, the invention has been ascribed. This is probably a mere conjecture, originating in a resemblance of orthography; such conjectures being very common. In Spanish, *parche* is *parchment*, and a piece of linen covered with ointment or plaster. It is more probable that the first syllable is from some root that signifies to cleanse, purify, or make clear, perhaps the root of L. *purgo*, or the oriental ברק, *barak* or פרק, *farag*. *See* MEMBRANE.] The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair, rubbing the skin with pumice stone, and reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument. Vellum is made of the skins of abortive or very young calves, or of kids and lambs. Parchment was extensively used for writing on by the ancients from a very remote period.

PÄRCHMENT-MÄKER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

PÄR'CITY,† *n.* Sparingness.

PÄR'CLOSE, or **PER'CLOSE**, *n.* A screen or railing to separate or enclose any object; as to enclose a tomb, or separate a chapel altar or the like.

PÄRD, *n.* [L. *pardus;* Gr. παρδος: Syr. *bardona*. The word signifies spotted, from ברד, *barad*, to hail, properly to scatter or sprinkle, as with hail.] The leopard; or in *poetry*, any spotted beast. Instead of *pard*, we generally use *leopard*, the lion-pard. *Pardale*, from the Latin *pardalis*, is not used.

PÄRDON, *v. t.* (par'dn.) [Fr. *pardonner;* It. *perdonare;* L. *per* and *dono*, to give; *per* having the sense of the English *for* in *forgive*, and *re* in L. *remitto*, properly to give back or away.] 1. To forgive; to remit; as an offence or crime *Guilt* implies a being bound or subjected to censure, penalty, or punishment. To *pardon*, is to *give up* this obligation, and release the offender. We apply the word to the crime or to the person. We *pardon* an offence, when we remove it from the offender and consider him as not guilty; we *pardon* the offender, when we release or absolve him from his liability to suffer punishment.

I pray thee, *pardon* my sin; 1 Sam. xv

2. To remit, as a penalty.

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*

3. To excuse, as for a fault.—4. *Pardon me*, is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense, when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.

PÄRDON, *n* Forgiveness; the release of an offence or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. We seek the *pardon* of sins, transgressions, and offences.—2. Remission of a penalty —In *law*, it is part of the prerogative of the crown to pardon all offences, merely against the crown or the public, excepting the offence of committing any person to prison out of the realm, which by the habeas corpus act is made a præmunire unpardonable even by the sovereign. Pardon is granted under the great seal, or by warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state; or by act of parliament. An amnesty is a general *pardon*. —3. Forgiveness received.

PÄRDONABLE, *a.* That may be pardoned; *applied to persons*. The offender is *pardonable*.—2. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by; *applied to things;* as, a *pardonable* offence.

PÄRDONABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness; as, the *pardonableness* of sin.

PÄRDONABLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably.

PÄRDONED, *pp.* Forgiven; excused.

PÄRDONER, *n.* One that forgives; one that absolves an offender.—2. One that sells the pope's indulgences.

PÄRDONING, *ppr.* Forgiving; remitting an offence or crime; absolving from punishment.

PÄRDONING, *a.* Disposed to pardon; forgiving; as, a *pardoning* God.—2. That has the right or power to pardon.

I feel the utmost anxiety, when the *pardoning* power is appealed to, on such occasions. *Clinton*

PARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer;* Arm. *para*, to dress, to trim, to *parry* or ward off, to stop; Sp. and Port. *parar*, to *parry*, to stop, to *prepare;* Port. *aparar*, to *pare*, and to *parry;* L. *para;* W. *par*, a state of readiness, also a *pair; para*, to continue, to persevere, to last, to endure; Fr. *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; *parer le pied d'un cheval*, to pare a horse's foot or hoof; Pers. *poridan*, to *pare* or cut off; [qu. Gr. πηρος, lame; πηροω, to mutilate?] Ar. to be free, to free, liberate, or absolve, to dismiss, to remit, to create; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. ברא, *bara*, to create; Heb. and Ch. *id.* to cut off. The primary sense is to thrust or drive; hence to drive off, to separate, to stop by setting or repelling, as in *parry*, or to drive off or out, as in separating or producing. In Portuguese and Welsh, it has the sense of stretching, extending, and the Welsh unites *par*, equal, a pair, with the root of this word; *par*, a pair, what is continued to or contiguous.] 1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to *pare* an apple or an orange; to *pare* the nails; to *pare* a horse's hoof; to *pare* land in agriculture.—2. To diminish by little and little.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

When *pare* is followed by the thing diminished, the noun is in the objective case; as, to *pare* the nails. When the thing separated is the object, *pare* is followed by *off* or *away;* as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundancies

PÄRED, *pp.* Freed from anything superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PAREGOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. παρηγορικος, from παρηγορεω, to mitigate.] Mitigating; assuaging pain; as, *paregoric* elixir, which is a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured by oil of aniseed.

PAREGOR'IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

PAREI'RA, *n.* A Portuguese name given in Brazil to the roots of certain plants employed in medical practice, as valuable tonics and diuretics. The sort admitted into the Pharmacopœias of this country is called *Pareira brava*, and is the *Cissampelos pareira* of Linn. [*See* CISSAMPELOS.] Other kinds peculiar to the woods of Brazil, are the *Cissampelos glaberrima*, and *Ovalifolia*.

PAREL'CON, *n.* [Gr. παρελκω, to draw out.] In *gram.*, the addition of a word or syllable to the end of another.

PAREL'LA, or **PAREL'LE**, *n.* The French name of a crustaceous lichen, the *Lecanora parella* of botanists, but which is applied to several species similar to it in habit, and employed for the same purpose, that is, for yielding a rich dye known by the name of litmus. [*See* LITMUS.]

PAREM'BOLE, *n.* [Gr. παρεμβολη, insertion.] In *rhet.* the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period. It differs from the *parenthesis* only in this: the *parembole* relates to the subject, the *parenthesis* is foreign from it. It is also called *Paremptosis*.

PAREN'CHYMA, *n.* [Gr. παρεγχυμα, from παρεγχυω, to suffuse.] 1. In *anat.*, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood-vessels of the viscera; a spongy substance. *Parenchyma* is the substance or basis of the glands. This term is now rarely used.—2. In *bot.*, the pith or pulp of plants; the spongy and cellular tissue.

PARENCHYM'ATA, *n. plur.* The order of *Entozoa*, comprising those species in which the body is filled with a

cellular substance, or even with a continuous parenchyma, the only alimentary organ it contains being ramified canals, which distribute nourishment to its different points, and which in most of them originate in suckers, visible externally.

PARENCHYM'ATOUS, } a. [See the PAREN'CHYMOUS, } Noun.] Pertaining to parenchyma; spongy; soft; porous.

PAREN'ESIS, n. [Gr. παραίνεσις: παραινέω, to exhort.] Persuasion; exhortation. [Lit. us.]

PARENET'IC, } a. Hortatory; en-PARENET'ICAL, } couraging.

PA'RENT, n. [L. parens, from pario, to produce or bring forth. The regular participle of pario is pariens, and parens is the regular participle of pareo, to appear. But both verbs probably belong to one family; Eth. fari or feri, to bear; Heb. פרה, farah.] 1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young; a term of relationship applicable to those from whom we spring. Parents, by the law of the land, as well as by the divine law, and the law of nature, are bound to educate, maintain, and defend their children, over whom they have a legal, as well as a natural power: they likewise have an interest in the profits of their children's labour, during their nonage; yet the parent has no interest in the real or personal estate of a child, any otherwise than as his guardian. The parent has a right to correct his children in a proper manner, and to delegate that authority to a tutor or schoolmaster. Children are under an obligation to support their indigent parents, and this obligation may be enforced by law.

When *parents* are wanting in authority, children are wanting in duty. *Anon.*

2. That which produces; cause; source. Idleness is the *parent* of vice.

Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety. *Channing.*

PAR'ENTAGE, n. [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as, a man of mean *parentage;* a gentleman of noble *parentage.*

PARENT'AL, a. [It. parentale.] 1. Pertaining to parents; as, *parental* government.—2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as, *parental* care or solicitude.

PARENTA'TION, n. [from Lat. *parento.*] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PAREN'THESIS, n., plu. *parentheses.* [Gr. παρένθεσις: παρά and ἐντίθημι, to insert.] A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus, ( ).

These officers, whom they still call bishops, are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts, (*that is, electioneering arts,*) by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented. *Burke.*

Do not suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis.* *Watts.*

PARENTHET'IC, } a. Pertaining PARENTHET'ICAL, } to a parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis.—2. Using parentheses.

PARENTHET'ICALLY, adv. In the manner or form of a parenthesis; by parenthesis.

PARENT'ICIDE, n. [L. parens and cædo.] One who kills a parent.

PA'RENTLESS, a. Deprived of parents.

PAR'ER, n. [from *pare.*] He or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

PAR'ERGY,† n. [Gr. παρά, beyond, and ἔργον, work.] Something unimportant, or done incidentally.

PARGASITE, n. [from the isle *Pargas,* in Finland.] A mineral of a grayish or bluish green, in rounded grains, having much lustre. It is a variety of hornblende.

PARGE BOARD, n. *See* BARGE BOARD.

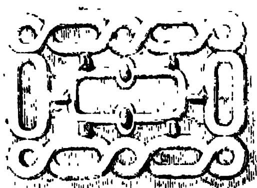
PÄRGET, n. [Sp. *parche,* a plaster; *emparchar,* to plaster. Qu.] 1. Gypsum or plaster stone.—2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. Also, the plaster formed of lime, hair, and cow-dung, used for coating the flue of a chimney. —3. Paint.—*Parget* is applied to the several kinds of gypsum, which when slightly calcined, is called *plaster of Paris,* and is used in casting statues in stucco for floors, ceilings, &c.

PÄRGET, v. t. To plaster walls.—2. To paint; to cover with paint.

PÄRGETED, pp. Plastered; stuccoed.

PÄRGETER, n. A plasterer.

PÄRGETING, } ppr. Plastering: as PÄRGETTING, } a noun, plaster or PER'GETTING, } stucco. Also, a PER'GEURING, } term used for PARGE-WORK, } plaster-work of various kinds, but commonly applied to a particular sort of ornamented



Pargeting.

plaster, with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it, much used in the interior, and often in the exterior of houses in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The term is now seldom used, except for the plastering of chimney flues.

PARHE'LION, or PARHE'LIUM, n. [Gr. παρά, near, and ἥλιος, the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun; sometimes tinged with colours like the rainbow, with a luminous train. There have been sometimes seen six or seven of these *mock suns* at the same time, which in that case are denominated by the plural, *Parhelia.* These images appear at the same height above the horizon as the true sun, and they are always connected with one another by a white horizontal circle or halo, of which the pole is at the zenith, and the apparent semi-diameter equal to the sun's distance from the zenith. In general, when these phenomena are produced, the sun is surrounded by one or more concentric circular coronæ, which exhibit the colours of the rainbow, and arcs of circles, or even entire circles, appear touching the coronæ. These are also coloured, and contain other parhelia. No very satisfactory explanation of these phenomena has yet been given.

PARI'AL, } n. Three of a sort in PAIR-ROYAL, } certain games of cards.

PA'RIAN, a. Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean sea; as *Parian* marble, which is white. It was used by the ancients for statues, and is still so used, and now called *statuary* marble. —*Parian Chronicle,* a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraved on marble in capital letters in the isle of Paros. It contains a chronological account of events from Cecrops, 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, 264 years before that era; but the chronicle of the last 90 years is lost. This marble was procured from Asia Minor in 1627, by the Earl of Arundel, and being broken, the pieces are called *Arundelian marbles.** They are now deposited in the university of Oxford. The antiquity of the inscription has been disputed.

PA'RIAS, n. The name of the lowest caste of people in Hindostan.

PARI'ETAL, a. [from L. *paries,* a wall, properly a partition wall, from the root of *part* or *pare.*] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 2. The *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. They are so called because they defend the brain like walls.—3. In *bot.,* a term applied to any organ which grows from the sides of another. Those ovaries are *parietal* which grow from the sides of a calyx; and placentæ or ovules have this name when they proceed from the sides of the ovary.

PARIETA'RIA, n. A genus of perennial plants, of the class and order Polygamia monœcia, Lin.; nat. order Urticaceæ. *P. officinalis,* or common Pellitory of the wall, is a British plant growing on old walls, and among rubbish. It was formerly used in medicine as a diuretic.

PARIETA'RY, n. [Fr. *pariétaire,* from L. *paries,* a wall.] A plant, the pellitory of the wall, of the genus Parietaria,—*which see.*

PAR'IETINE,† n. [L. *paries,* wall.] A piece of a wall.

PARIL'LINE, n. A non-azotised vegetable principle, extracted by alcohol from *smilax sarsaparilla.* It is crystallizable, soluble in hot water and alcohol, colourless, and tasteless. It is also called *smilacine* and *salseparine.*

PA'RING, ppr. Cutting or shaving off the extremities.

PA'RING, n. That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off.—2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.—*Paring and burning,* the operation of paring off the surface of worn-out grass land, or lands covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, &c. *Pari passu.* [L.] With equal pace, or progress. In *Scots law,* a term signifying equally in proportion. In a competition of creditors claiming a common fund, those who are preferred equally, or share and share alike, to the fund, are said to be preferred *pari passu.*

PA'RING CHISEL, n. A broad flat chisel used by joiners; it is worked by the impulsion of the hand alone, and not by the blows of a mallet, like the socket chisel, firmer, &c.

PA'RIS, n. A genus of plants of the class and order Octandria tetragynia, Linn.; nat. order Melanthaceæ. The

single species *P. quadrifolia*, herb paris, true love, or one-berry, is a British plant, growing in woods. It has purplish black berries, and the whole plant is said to be narcotic.

PA'RIS BASIN, *n.* In *geol.* the name given to the district in which Paris is situated, or rather to the strata of which it is composed. It is about 180 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and about 90 miles wide from east to west. The Paris Basin is remarkable for the succession of different soils of which it is formed, and for the extraordinary organic remains which it contains. Millions of marine shells, which alternate regularly with fresh-water shells, compose the principal mass. The strata rest upon chalk, lying as it were in a depression of the chalk, the depth of the strata varying from one to five hundred feet.

PAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse;* It. *parrocchia;* Ir. *parraiste;* usually deduced from the Low L. *parochia*, Gr. παροικια, a dwelling or near residence; παρα, near, and οικος, house, or οικεω, to dwell; or more probably from the Gr. παροχη, a salary or largess, an allowance for support, from παρεχω, to afford, yield, or supply, whence L. *parocha*, entertainment given to ambassadors at the public expense; whence It. *parrocchii*. If *Parish* is to be deduced from either of these sources, it is probably from the latter, and *parish* is equivalent to benefice, living, as prebend from L. *præbeo*. In Ger., *pfarre* signifies a benefice or parish; *pfarrer* or *pfarrherr*, a parson, the lord of a living or parish, and this is evidently from the same root as *parson*. We know not the origin of *pfarre*, but it coincides in elements with the W. *pori*, to graze, Corn. *peuri* L. *voro*, Gr. βορα. The Italian and Spanish words are undoubtedly from the Latin and Greek, and the French *paroisse* may be from the same source.] 1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest, or a circuit of ground or district inhabited by people who belong to one church, and are under the particular charge of its minister. In the earliest ages of the church, the name *parish* was applied to the district placed under the superintendence of the bishop, and was equivalent to the diocese. Parishes were originally ecclesiastical divisions, but they now come under the class of civil divisions. In England, their limits cannot be altered but by legislative enactment; and in Scotland it requires the authority of the Court of Session, together with the consent of three-fourths of the heritors, to erect new churches and to disjoin parishes. Towns originally contained but one parish, but from the increase of inhabitants, many of them are now divided into several parishes. The number of parishes and parochial chapelries in England and Wales is estimated about 10,700. In Scotland, the number of parishes recognised by law is 948.—*A quoad sacra parish*, is one of a purely ecclesiastical nature, over which a pastor is appointed. Such divisions have been found necessary in large towns, and extensive or densely peopled rural parishes, for supplying more effectually the spiritual wants of the inhabitants.—2. In some of the American states, *parish* is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits; but the inhabitants of a town belonging to one church, though residing promiscuously among the people belonging to another church, are called a *parish*. This is particularly the case in Massachusetts. In Connecticut, the legal appellation of such a society is ecclesiastical society.

PAR'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; having the spiritual charge of the inhabitants belonging to the same church; as a *parish* priest; *parish* minister.—2. Belonging to a parish; as, a *parish* church; *parish* records. — 3. Maintained by the parish; as, *parish* poor.

PA'RISH CLERK, *n.* The name of one of the lowest functionaries of the English church.

PARISH'IONER, *n.* One that belongs to a parish.

PARIS'IAN, *n.* A native or resident of Paris.

PARISYLLAB'IC, **PARISYLLAB'ICAL**, *a.* [L. *par*, equal, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having equal or like syllables.

PAR'ITOR, *n.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle: a summoner of the courts of civil law; an apparitor.

PAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *parité;* It. *parità;* from L. *par*, equal. *See* PAIR and PEER.] 1. Equality; as, *parity* of reason.—2. Equality; like state or degree; as, a *parity* of orders or persons.

PÄRK, *n.* [Sa. *parruc, pearruc;* Scot. *parrok;* W. *parc;* Ir. *pairc;* G. and Sw. *park*. It coincides in elements with L. *parcus*, saving, and the Teutonic *bergen*, to keep.] A large piece of ground inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, in England, by the monarch's grant, or by prescription. To constitute a park three things are required; a royal grant or license; inclosure by pales, a wall, or hedge; and beasts of chase, as deer, &c. In common acceptation, a considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining the country residence of a man of wealth, devoted to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, but chiefly to the support of a herd of deer, though sometimes to cattle and sheep. In Scotland, any inclosure of considerable extent, whether by means of stone walls or fences, used as grazing ground for domesticated animals, for corn or grass crops, is termed a *park*.—*Park of artillery* or *artillery park*, a place in the rear of both lines of an army for encamping the artillery, which is formed in lines, the guns in front, the ammunition-waggons behind the guns, and the pontoons and tumbrils forming the third line. The whole is surrounded with a rope. The gunners and matrosses encamp on the flanks; the bombardiers, pontoon-men, and artificers in the rear. Also, the whole train of artillery belonging to an army or division of troops.—*Park of provisions*, the place where the sutlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread waggons are stationed.

PÄRK, *v. t.* To inclose in a park.

PÄRK'ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a park.

PÄRKER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PÄRKLEAVES, *n.* A plant of the genus Hypericum.

PÄRLANCE, *n.* [Norm. from Fr. *parler*, to speak; part. *parlant*, It. *parlante*.] Conversation; discourse; talk; idiom of conversation.

PÄRLE,† *n.* (pärl.) Conversation; talk; or treaty or discussion. [*See* PARLEY.]

PÄRLE,† *v. t.* To talk; to discuss orally.

PÄRLEY, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*, W. *parliaw*, to speak; Ir. *bearla*, language, from *bearadh* or *beirim*, to speak, to tell, relate, narrate, to *bear*, to carry; Goth. *bairan*, Sax. *bæran*, to bear, L. *fero*, or *pario*. So we have *report*, from L. *porto*.] In a general sense, to speak with another; to discourse; but appropriately, to confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words; as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace.

PÄRLEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but appropriately, a conference with an enemy in war.

We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain.
Dryden.

To beat a parley, in military language, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

PÄRLIAMENT, *n.* [Fr. *parlement;* Sp. It. and Port. *parlamento;* composed of Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak, and the termination *ment*, as in *complement*, &c., noting state. *See* PARLEY.] 1. Literally, a speaking, conference, mutual discourse or consultation; hence, —2. In *Great Britain*, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons. The house of lords includes lords *spiritual* and *temporal;* the former being archbishops and bishops; the latter dukes or princes of the blood royal, other dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons—all being "peers of the United Kingdom;" to these were added, by treaties of union with Scotland in 1707, and Ireland in 1800, 16 Scotch and 28 Irish *representative* peers: these are chosen by the general nobility in each country—the Scotch representative peers for each successive parliament, the Irish representative peers for life. The *House of Commons* consists of 658 members, viz., England and Wales, 159 knights of shires, 341 citizens and burgesses; Scotland, 30 knights of shires, 23 citizens and burgesses; Ireland, 64 knights of shires, 41 citizens and burgesses. The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom, and all its colonies and foreign possessions. It must meet at least once a-year for the despatch of business. The word *parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called under the Saxon kings, *wittenagemote*, the meeting of wise men or sages.—3. The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the nobility and representatives of the gentry; the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes; the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order.—4. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, the chief courts of justice in Paris and some great provincial towns were called *parlements*.—*Parliament heel*, a

term used to imply the situation of a ship when she is made to heel a little to one side, so as to clean the upper part of her bottom on the other side, and cover it with a fresh composition; and afterwards to perform the same operation on that part of the bottom which was first immersed

PĂRLIAMENTA'RIAN, PĂRLIAMENTĔER, *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

PĂRLIAMENTA'RIAN, *a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to king Charles I.

PĂRLIAMENT'ARY, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; as *parliamentary* authority.—2. Enacted or done by parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act.—3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.

PĂRLOUR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir;* W. *parlawr;* from Fr. *parler,* Sp. *parlar,* to speak.] Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with friends or visitors; hence with us, the room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company, or from a dining-room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. Also, a room in houses on the first floor, for the convenient reception of visitors, and a better sort of room in houses of entertainment.

PĂRLOUS, *a.* [from Fr. *parler,* to speak.] Keen: sprightly; waggish.

PĂRLOUSNESS, *n* Quickness; keenness.

PARNAS'SIA, *n.* A genus of Plants. *See* GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

PARO'CHIAL, *a.* [from L. *parochia.*] Belonging to a parish; as, *parochial* clergy; *parochial* duties.

PAROCHIAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being parochial

PARO'CHIALLY, *adv.* In a parish; by a parish.

PARO'CHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to a parish.

PARO'CHIAN, *n.* [supra.] A parishioner.

PAROD'IC, PAROD'ICAL, *adj.* [*See* PARODY.] Copying after the manner of parody.

PAR'ODIST, *n.* One who writes a parody.

PAR'ODY, *n.* [Fr. *parodie;* Gr. παρῳδια: παρα and ᾠδη, ode.] 1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject, are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.—2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb.

PAR'ODY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.

I have translated, or rather *parodied,* a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

PAROL, *n.* [W. *paryl;* It. *parola;* Fr. *parole,* from *parler,* to speak; or contracted from L. *parabola.*] 1. Properly a word; hence, in a legal sense, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. Formerly, conveyances were made by *parol* or word of mouth only. —2. Pleadings in a suit; as anciently all pleadings were *viva voce* or *ore tenus.*

The *parol* may demur. *Blackstone.*

PAROL, *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not written; as, *parol* evidence.

PAROLE, *n.* [*See* PAROL.] Word of mouth. In *military affairs,* a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed unless discharged. A *parole* is properly a verbal or unwritten promise, but it is said to be customary to take a promise in writing.—2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies.

PARONOMA'SIA, *n.* [from Gr. παρανομεω, to transgress law or rule.] 1. A rhetorical figure, by which words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, respect each other in the same sentence, or are affectedly used; as, "a friend in need is a friend indeed." "They are fiends, not friends."—2. A play upon words; a pun. [*See* PUN.]

PARONOMAS'TIC, PARONOMAS'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to paronomasy; consisting in a play upon words.

PARONOM'ASY,† *n.* Paronomasia.

PARONYCH'IA, *n.* [Gr. παρωνυχια: παρα, by, and ονυξ, the nail.] In *sur.,* a whitlow or felon.

PARONYMOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρωνυμος: παρα and ονομα, name.] Resembling another word in signification. *Paronymous* words are such as have nearly the same signification, as distinguished from *synonymous* words, which have quite the same signification. Many words, however, regarded as synonymous, are, strictly speaking, only *paronymous*.— In *gram.,* words of similar derivation or principal words with their derivation, are called *paronymous* words; as *man, manhood, mankind.*

PAR'OQUET, *n.* A small species of parrot. [More properly *perroquet,*—*which see.*]

PAROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. παρα, near, and ους, ωτα, ear.] Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The parotid glands secrete a portion of the saliva.

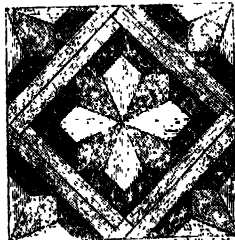
PARO'TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρωτις. *See* PAROTID.] 1. The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear.—2. An inflammation or abscess of the parotid gland.

PAROTI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland; the *mumps.*

PAR'OXYSM, *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμος, from παροξυνω, to excite or sharpen; παρα, and οξυς, sharp.] A fit of any disease. When a disease occurs by fits with perfect intermissions or suspensions, such fits are termed paroxysms. A paroxysm is always to be distinguished from an exacerbation.

PAROXYS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm; as, a *paroxysmal* disposition. —2. Caused by paroxysms or fits.

PĂR'QUETRY, *n* [Fr. *parqueterie,* from *parquet,* an inlaid floor.] A species of



Parquetry.

joinery or cabinet work, which consists in making an inlaid floor composed of small pieces of wood, either square or triangular, which, by the manner of their disposition, are capable of forming various combinations of figures.

PARR, *n* A small fish common in the rivers of England and Scotland, by



Parr.

some alleged to be the young of the salmon. This point is, however controverted by others.

PARRA'KEET. *See* PAROQUET.

PAR'REL, *n.* [Port. *aparelho,* from *aparelhar,* to prepare; Sp. *aparejo,* tackle and rigging, from *aparejar,* to prepare, L. *paro.* It coincides with *apparel,—which see.*] Among *seamen,* an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks, and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it. — In *arch.,* a chimney-piece; the ornaments or dressing of a fire-place.

PARRHE'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhet.,* reprehension; rebuke; freeness in speaking.

PARRICI'DAL, PARRICID'IOUS, *a.* [*See* PARRICIDE.] Pertaining to parricide; involving the crime of murdering a parent or child. 2. Committing parricide.

PAR'RICIDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *paricida,* from *pater,* father, and *cædo,* to kill.] 1. A person who murders his father or mother.—2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.— 3. The murder of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due.—4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PAR'RIED, *pp* [*See* PARRY.] Warded off; driven aside.

PAR'ROCK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc.*] A croft or small field. [*Local.*]

PAR'ROT, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from Fr. *perroquet.*] 1. A name applied to various species of scansorial birds of the Psittacid tribe, but more especially to those which belong to the genus Psittacus. The bill is hooked



Parrot Psittacus eximius.

and rounded on all sides. The hooked bill of the parrot is used in climbing. These fowls are found almost everywhere in tropical climates. They breed

in hollow trees, and subsist on fruits and seeds. They are also remarkable for the faculty of making indistinct articulations of words in imitation of the human voice. The common gray parrot is remarkable for its loquacity, docility, and distinctness of articulation. The ring parrot is also remarkable for its imitative powers.—2. A fish found among the Bahama isles, esteemed to be delicate food and remarkable for the richness of its colours.

PAR'ROTRY, *n.* The habits of parrots; imitation of parrots.

PAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer;* It. *parare,* to adorn, to parry; Sp. *parar,* to stop; Port. *id,* to stop, to *parry;* from the root of *pare,* to cut off, to separate. *See* PARE.] 1. In *fencing,* to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by, as, to *parry* a thrust.—2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect.—3. To avoid; to shift off.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

PAR'RY, *v. i.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence.

PAR'RYING, *ppr.* Warding off; as, a thrust or blow.

PÄRSE, *v. t.* (pärs.) [from L. *pars,* part, or one of the Shemitic roots, פרש, *feras,* to divide, or פרס, *faras,* to spread.] In *gram.,* to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PÄR'SEES, *n.* [Pers. *parsi.*] The name given by English writers to the Persian refugees, driven from their country by the persecutions of the Mussulmans, who now inhabit various parts of India. Their number is said to equal 700,000.

PÄR'SEEISM, *n.* The religion of the Parsees.

PÄRSIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*See* PARSIMONY.] Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close. It differs from *frugal,* in implying more closeness or narrowness of mind, or an attachment to property somewhat excessive, or a disposition to spend less money than is necessary or honourable

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years; whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

[It is sometimes used in a good sense for *frugal.*]

PÄRSIMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PÄRSIMO'NIOUSNESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to avoid expense.

PÄRSIMONY, *n.* [L. *parsimonia,* from *parcus,* saving; literally, close. *Parcus* seems to be from the root of the G. D. *bergen,* Sax. *beorgan,* to save or keep, Eng. *park.* So in Russ. *beregu* is to keep or save, whence *berejlivei,* parsimonious. And this seems to be the root of *burg,* a borough, originally a fortified hill or castle.] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; sometimes used perhaps in a good sense, implying due or justifiable caution in expenditure, in which sense it differs little from *frugality* and *economy.* More generally, it denotes an excessive caution or closeness; in which case, it is allied to *covetousness,* but it implies less meanness than *niggardliness.* It generally implies some want of honourable liberality.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

PÄRSING, *n.* The art or act of resolving sentences into their grammatical elements.

PÄRSLEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil;* Sax. *petersilige;* G. *petersilie;* Dan. *petersille, persille;* Ir. *peirsil;* W. *perllys;* L. *petroselinum;* Gr. πετροσέλινον: πέτρος, a stone, and σέλινον, parsley; stone-parsley, a plant growing among rocks.] A plant of the genus Apium, the *A. petroselinum.* It is a well known garden vegetable, used for communicating an aromatic and agreeable flavour to soups and other dishes It is a native of Sardinia, introduced into this country about the middle of the 16th century. There are three varieties, commonly used for pot-herbs and for garnishing, viz., the *common* or *plain-leaved,* the *curled,* and the *Hamburgh large* or *carrot-rooted,* which last is cultivated only for its roots. The curled variety is by far the most useful.

PÄRSNEP, *n.* [The last syllable of this word is the Sax. *næpe,* L. *napus,* which occurs also in *turnep.*] A plant of the genus Pastinaca, the *P. sativa,* or garden parsnep. There are four varieties, namely, the *common, Guernsey, hollow-crowned,* and *round* or *turnip-rooted.* The hollow-crowned has been found the best. The root of the garden parsnep is deemed a valuable esculent.

PÄRSON, *n.* (pärsn.) [G. *pfarrherr, pfarrer,* lord of the *pfarre,* benefice or living. It does not appear from what root *pfarre* is derived. *See* PARISH.] 1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. It is used in this sense by all denominations of Christians; but among Independents or Congregationalists it is merely a colloquial word.—2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.

PÄRSONAGE, *n.* In *England,* a rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, &c., for the maintenance of the incumbent. There may, notwithstanding, be a parsonage without either glebe or tithes, but only annual payments.—*Parson imparsonee,* one that is in possession of a church, whether it be presentative or impropriate.—2. The mansion or dwelling-house of a parson, called also a *parsonage* house. This, in *Scotland,* is called a *manse.*—*Parsonically,* in *Chesterfield,* is not an authorized word.

PÄRT, *n.* [L. *pars, partis;* Fr. *part;* Sp. It. *parte;* W. *parth;* from פרד, *farad,* or פרש, *faras,* or פרץ, *faratz,* which in the Shemitic languages signify to separate, to break.] 1. Something less than the whole; a portion, piece, or fragment separated from a whole thing; as, to divide an orange into five *parts.*—2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. In what *part* of England is Oxford situated? So we say, the upper *part* or lower *part,* the fore *part,* a remote *part,* a small *part,* or a great *part.*

The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount; Exod. xix.

3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself; as, a *part* of the nation or congregation.—4. A portion or component particle; as, the component *parts* of a fossil or metal.—5. A portion of man; as, the material *part* or body, or the intellectual *part,* the soul or understanding; the perishable *part;* the immortal *part.*—6. A member.

All the *parts* were formed in his mind into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole; as, all the *parts* of domestic business or of a manufacture.—8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound.—9. That which falls to each in division; share; as, let me bear my *part* of the danger.—10. Proportional quantity; as, four *parts* of lime with three of sand.—11. Share; concern; interest.

Sheba said, we have no *part* in David; 2 Sam. xx.

12. Side; party; interest; faction.

And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part.* *Waller.*

13. Something relating or belonging to; that which concerns; as, for your *part;* for his *part;* for her *part.*

For my *part* I have no servile end in my labour. *Wotton.*

14. Share of labour, action, or influence; particular office or business.

Accuse not nature, she hath done her *part,*

Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

15. Character appropriated in a play. The *parts* of the comedy were judiciously cast and admirably performed. —16. Action; conduct.—17. In *math.,* such a portion of any quantity, as when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity. Thus 3 is a *part* of 12. It is the opposite of *multiple* It is an axiom in *geom.,* that the whole of a thing is greater than its *part.*—18. In *music,* a single piece of the score or partition, being one set of the successions of sounds which constitute the harmony.—*Parts,* in the plural, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.

Such licentious *parts* tend for the most part to the hurt of the English. *Spenser.*

Parts, applied to place, signifies quarters, regions, districts.

When he had gone over those *parts,* and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece; Acts xx.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

In general, *parts* is used for excellent or superior endowments, or more than ordinary talents. This is what we understand by the phrase, a *man of parts.* —*In good part,* as well done; favourably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.

God accepteth it *in good part* at the hands of faithful man. *Hooker.*

In ill part, as ill done; unfavourably; with displeasure.—*For the most part,* commonly; oftener than otherwise. —*In part,* in some degree or extent; partly.—*Logical part,* among *schoolmen,* a division of some universal as its whole; in which sense, species are *parts* of a genus, and individuals are *parts* of a species.—*Physical parts* are of two kinds, homogeneous and heterogeneous; the first is of the same denomination; the second of different ones.—*Aliquot part,* is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes equal to an integer. Thus 6 is an *aliquot part* of 24.—*Aliquant part,* is a quantity which being repeated any number of times, becomes greater or less than the whole, as 5 is an *aliquant*

part of 17.—*Part of speech*, in *gram.*, a sort or class of words of a particular character. Thus the noun is a *part of speech*, denoting the names of things, or those vocal sounds which usage has attached to things. The verb is a *part of speech* expressing motion, action, or being.—*Part and pertinent*, in *Scots law*, a term used in charters and dispositions. Thus lands are disponed with *parts and pertinents*; and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes connected with the lands. Everything which is closely connected with land falls under the description of part and pertinent; hence, natural fruits before they are separated, as fruit, natural grass, &c., are deemed part and pertinent. [*See* PERTINENT.]

PÄRT, *v. t.* [L. *partio*; Fr. *partir*; W. *parthu.*] 1. To divide, to separate, or break; to sever into two or more pieces.—2. To divide into shares; to distribute; Acts ii.—3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other; Ruth i.—4. To keep asunder; to separate. A narrow sea *parts* England from France.—5. To separate, as combatants. Night *parted* the armies.—6. To secern; to secrete.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

7. In *seamen's language*, to break; as, the ship *parted* her cables.—8. To separate metals.

PÄRT, *v. i.* To be separated, removed, or detached.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

3. To take or bid farewell.—4. To have a share.

They shall *part* alike; 1 Sam. xxx.

5. [Fr. *partir.*] To go away; to depart.

Thy father
Embraced me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. To break; to be torn asunder. The cable *parted*.—*To part with*, to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from; as, to *part with* near friends.

Celia, for thy sake I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*

PÄRTABLE. *See* PARTIBLE.

PÄRTAGE, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; *a French word.* [*Lit. us.*]

PARTĀKE, *v. i. pret. partook; pp. partaken.* [*part* and *take.*] 1. To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; usually followed by *of*, sometimes less properly by *in.* All men *partake of* the common bounties of Providence. Clodius was at the feast, but could not *partake of* the enjoyments.—2. To have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted; not to be excluded.

PARTĀKE, *v. t.* To have a part in; to share.

My royal father lives;
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

[This is probably elliptical, *of* being omitted.]—2.† To admit to a part.

PARTĀKEN, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

PARTĀKER, *n.* One who has or takes a part, share, or portion in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by *of.*

If the Gentiles have been made *partakers of* their spiritual things; Rom. xv.

Sometimes followed by *in.*

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness. *Shak.*
If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets; Matth. xxiii.

2. An accomplice; an associate.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers; Ps. l.

PARTĀKING, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

PARTĀKING, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design.

PÄRTED, *pp.* Separated; divided; severed. In *her.*, *parted*, *parti*, *partie*, or *party*, is applied to a shield or escutcheon, denoting that it is divided or marked out into partitions.

PÄRTER, *n.* One that parts or separates.

PÄRTERRE, *n.* (par'tair.) [Fr.] In *gardening*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes in which flowers are cultivated, connected together with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.—2. In *French*, the pit of a theatre.

PÄRTHEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. παρθενος.] Pertaining to the Spartan Partheniæ or sons of virgins.

PÄR'THENON, *n.* [Gr. παρθενος, a virgin.] A celebrated Grecian temple of Minerva in the Acropolis of Athens. It was built of marble, and was a peripteral octostyle, with 17 columns on the sides; its length 228 feet, breadth 102, and height from the base of the pediments 65 feet. It was almost reduced to ruins in 1687 by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder which the Turks had placed in it; but dilapidated as it now is, it still retains an air of inexpressible grandeur and sublimity.

PÄRTIAL, *a.* (par-shal.) [Fr. from L. *pars*; It. *parziale.*] 1. Biased to one party; inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. It is important to justice that a judge should not be *partial.*

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favour without reason. Authors are *partial* to their wit, and critics to their judgment.—3. Affecting a party only; not general or universal; not total. It has been much disputed whether the deluge was *partial* or total.

All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others. [*Colloq.*]—5. In *bot.*, subordinate; *applied to subdivisions*; as, a *partial* umbel or umbellicle; a *partial* peduncle. A *partial* involucre is placed at the foot of a *partial* umbel.—*Partial counsel*, in *Scots law*, one of the circumstances which either throws discredit upon a witness's testimony or renders it inadmissible. In criminal trials, a witness is disqualified by *partial counsel* if he have with the prosecutor's countenance acted as his agent, by searching for evidence, preparing the charge, or the like. In civil causes, witnesses become disqualified by instigating the plea, telling the party of his interest, and offering to depone in his favour, or being present with him at consultations with lawyers, where it might be shown what was necessary to be proved.—*Partial loss* in *marine insurance*, a damage which a ship may have sustained in the course of her voyage from any of the perils mentioned in the policy of insurance. When applied to the cargo, it means the damage which goods may have sustained, without any fault of the master, by storm, capture, stranding, or shipwreck. If the goods are completely destroyed, or rendered valueless, the loss is termed a *total* one. [*See* AVERAGE.]

PÄRTIALIST, *n.* One who is partial. [*Unusual.*]

PARTIALITY, *n.* (par-shee-al'ete.) Inclination to favour one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. *Partiality* springs from the will and affections, rather than from a love of truth and justice.—2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting; *a colloquial use.*

PÄRTIALIZE,† *v. t.* To render partial.

PÄRTIALLY, *adv.* With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favour or dislike; as, to judge *partially.*—2. In part; not totally; as, the story may be *partially* true; the body may be *partially* affected with disease; the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed.

PÄRTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [*See* PARTIBLE.] Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability; as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

PÄRTIBLE, *a.* [It. *partibile*, *partire*, to part.] Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible.*

PÄRT'IBUS, *n.* [L. from *pars*, a part.] In *Scots law*, a note written on the margin of a summons, or of letters of advocation or suspension, when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation, in plain and legible writing, of the pursuer, advocater, or suspender, if there be only two; or if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words, "*and others.*"

Particeps criminis. [L.] A partaker in a crime; an accomplice.

PARTIC'IPABLE, *a.* [*See* PARTICIPATE.] That may be participated or shared.

PARTIC'IPANT, *a.* [*See* PARTICIPATE.] Sharing; having a share or part; followed by *of.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

PARTIC'IPANT, *n.* A partaker; one having a share or part.

PARTIC'IPATE, *v. i.* [L. *participo*; *pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.] 1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. The heart of sensibility *participates* in the sufferings of a friend. It is sometimes followed by *of.*

He would *participate of* their wants. *Hayward.*

2. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

PARTIC'IPATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of.

Fellowship
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight. *Milton.*

PARTIC'IPATED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PARTIC'IPATING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PARTICIPA'TION, *n.* The state of sharing in common with others; as, a *participation* of joys or sorrows.—2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

PARTIC'IPATIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PARTIC'IPATOR, *n.* One who partakes with another.

PARTICIP'IAL, *a.* [L. *participialis.* *See* PARTICIPLE.] 1. Having the nature and use of a participle.—2. Formed from a participle; as, a *participial* noun.

PARTICIP'IALLY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PÄR'TICIPLE, *n.* [L. *participium*, from *participo; pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.] 1. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb; as *having*, *making*. English verbs have two participles, the first formed by adding *ing* to the simple infinitive; the second, when the verb is regular, by adding *ed*. The first are called *present participles*, the latter *past participles*. Present participles become nouns by having *the* prefixed, and *of* affixed; as, *the* making *of* instruments; but an attempt to form phrases, with the present participle of *every* verb, in this manner, would soon lead to harsh forms of speech. *Participles*, after a time, often lose their original verbal properties, and become adjectives; as, *willing*, in the phrase, a *willing* heart; *engaging*, as *engaging* manners; *accomplished*, as an *accomplished* orator.

PÄR'TICLE, *n.* [It. *particola; Fr. particule; L. particula*, from *pars*, part.] 1. A minute part or portion of matter; as, a *particle* of sand, of time, or of light.—2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. The word is sometimes used in the same sense as atom, in the ancient Epicurean philosophy, and corpuscle in the latter. In this sense, *particles* are the elements or constituent parts of bodies.—*Elementary particles*, the final results of chemical analysis. Elementary particles are those of which integrant particles are composed.—*Integrant particles*, the smallest particles into which a body can be reduced without destroying its nature, or, in other words, without decomposing it.—3. Any very small portion or part: as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a *particle* of his property.—4. In *the Latin church*, a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread.—5. In *gram.*, a word that is not varied or inflected; as a preposition.—*Organic particles*, very minute moving bodies, perceptible only by the help of the microscope, discovered in the semen of animals.

PARTIC'ULAR, *a* [Sp and Port. *id.;* Fr. *particulier;* Low L *particularis*, from *particula.*] 1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general; as, this remark has a *particular* application.—2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. Each plant has its *particular* nutriment. Most persons have a *particular* trait of character. He alludes to a *particular* person. 3. Noting some property or thing peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. I have been *particular* in examining the reasons of this law.—5 Single; not general.—6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others.—7. Singularly nice in taste; as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.—8. Special; more than ordinary. He has brought no *particular* news.—9. Containing a part only; as, a *particular* estate, precedent to the estate in remainder.—10. Holding a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant.—*Particular integral*, in the *integral calculus*, that which arises in the integration of any differential equation by giving a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral.—*Particular average*, in *com.* and *navigation*, a term used to denote a loss for which no relief can be had by general contribution, as the loss of an anchor, the accidental loss of any part of the ship or cargo washed from the deck, &c. [*See* AVERAGE.]

PARTIC'ULAR, *n.* A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

2. A distinct, separate, or minute part; as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story.—3. An individual; a private person.—4.† Private interest; as, they apply their minds to those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved.—5. Private character; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I will receive him gladly.† *Shak.*

6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written.† *Ayliffe.*

In particular, specially; peculiarly; distinctly.

This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs *Blackmore.*

PARTIC'ULARISM, *n.* The doctrine of particular election.

PARTIC'ULARISTS, *n.* A name given to those who hold the doctrine of particular election.

PARTICULAR'ITY, *n.* Distinct notice or specification of particulars.

Even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.—3. Petty account; minute incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor,—with the like *particularities*. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.—5. Something peculiar or singular.

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

6. Minuteness in detail. He related the story with great *particularity*.

PARTIC'ULARIZATION, *n.* The act of particularizing.

PARTIC'ULARIZE, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PARTIC'ULARIZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things.

PARTIC'ULARIZED, *pp.* Enumerated in detail.

PARTIC'ULARIZING, *ppr.* Specifying in detail.

PARTIC'ULARLY, *adv.* Distinctly; singly.—2. In an essential manner.

This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

PARTIC'ULATE, to mention, is not in use.

PÄRTING, *ppr* [from *part.*] Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.—2. *a.* Given at separation; as, a *parting* kiss or look.—3. Departing; declining; as, the *parting* day.

PÄRTING, *n.* Division; separation; Ezek. xxi.—2. In *chem*, an operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other by different menstrua.—3. In *seamen's lan.*, the breaking of a cable by violence.

PÄRTING BEAD. The beaded slip inserted into the centre of the pulley style, to keep apart the upper and lower sashes of a window.

PÄR'TISAN, *n* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from *parti, partir.*] 1. An adherent to a party or faction.—2. In *war*, the commander of a party or detachment of troops, sent on a special enterprise; hence,—3. By way of distinction, a person able in commanding a party, or dexterous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys or otherwise annoying an enemy.—4. A commander's leading staff.—5. A kind of halbert. [Fr. *pertuisane;* It. *partigiano.*]

PÄR'TISANSHIP, *n.* The state of being partisans. Adherence to a party.

PÄRTITE, *a.* [L. *partitus*, from *partio*, to divide. *See* PART.] In *bot.*, divided to the base. A *partite* leaf is a simple leaf separated down to the base. A *partite calyx*, one with divisions reaching nearly to the base.

PARTI''TION, *n.* [L *partitio*, from *partio*, to divide.] 1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided.—2. Division; separation; distinction.

And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shak.*

3. Separate part; as, lodged in a small *partition*.—4. That by which different parts are separated; as, a *partition* of wood or stone in a building.—5. Part where separation is made.

No sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass. *Dryden.*

6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition.—*Partition lines*, in *her.*, those lines by which the shield is cut, or divided perpendicularly, diagonally, &c.; as the *party per pale, party per bend*, &c.—*Partitions, quarterings*, or *compartments*, the several divisions made in a coat when the arms of several families are borne all together in one shield, on account of intermarriages with heiresses, representatives of families, or otherwise. [*See* QUARTERINGS.] In *arch.*, a wall of stone, brick, or timber, which serves to divide one apartment from another in a building.—In *music*, the arrangement of the several parts of a composition on the same page or pages, above and under one another, so that they may be all under the eye of the conductor, or performer. It is commonly called a *score*.—In *politics*, the division of the states of a sovereign or prince, after his decease, among his heirs.—In *bot.*, the walls of the cells in ovaries and fruits are called *partitions*, and also *dissepiments*.

PARTI''TION, *v. t.* To divide into distinct parts; as, to *partition* the floor

of a house.—2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

PARTI″TIONED, *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or shares.

PARTI″TIONING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct parts.

PÄRTITIVE, *a.* In *gram.*, distributive; as, a noun *partitive.*

PÄRTITIVELY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.

PÄRTLET,† *n.* [from *part.*] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck.—2.† A hen.

PÄRTLY, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

PÄRTNER, *n* [from *part.*] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, she is the *partner* of my life, of my joys, of my griefs.

Those of the race of Shem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Ralegh.*

2. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business. Men are sometimes *partners* in a single voyage or adventure, sometimes in a firm or standing company.—3. One who dances with another, either male or female, as in a country dance.—4. A husband or wife.

PÄRTNER, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [*Lit. us.*]

PÄRTNERS, *n.* In *a ship*, pieces of plank nailed round the scuttles in a deck where the masts are placed; also, the scuttles themselves.

PÄRTNERSHIP, *n.* The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, particularly trade or manufactures, at their joint expense. Or it is a voluntary contract, by words, bare consent, or writing, by two or more persons, for joining together their money, goods, labour, skill, or all or either of them, upon an agreement that the gain or loss shall be divided in certain proportions amongst them, depending upon the amount of money, capital, stock, &c furnished by each partner. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract or agreement, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. In general all the partners appear ostensibly to the world, and constitute what is called the *house* or *firm;* but it not unfrequently happens that monied men embark considerable sums in trade, without taking any management of the concern, or suffering their names to appear. Such persons are called *dormant* or *sleeping partners,* and when discovered are liable, in common with the rest, to the creditors of the firm. There are also *special* partnerships formed for a single adventure, and the consequences and liabilities of these are confined to the transactions thence arising. —*Public partnerships* are associations, consisting of a great number of persons, called companies or societies; many of whom are incorporated by act of parliament, or by letters patent royal, and others not. As regards the rights of third persons against a partnership, it is a general rule that the latter will be bound by the engagements of any one partner acting with reference to the joint business, either by his simple contracts on the purchase and sale of goods, or by negotiable instruments circulated on its behalf. [*See* SOCIETY.]—2. Joint interest or property.—3. The name of a rule in arithmetic. [*See* FELLOWSHIP.]

PARTOOK′, *pret. of Partake.*

PARTRIDGE, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix;* L. *perdix;* Gr. πέρδιξ; Ir. *patrisg.*] The English name of a well-known genus of



Red-legged Partridge (P. rufus).

birds (Perdix) constituting several species, and belonging to the family Tetraonidæ, and sub-family Perdicidæ. The common partridge (*P. cinerea*) an inhabitant of Europe generally, and the object of every European partridge shooter, is too familiar to require description. Besides this species there are the red-legged or Guernsey partridge (*P. rufus*), the Greek partridge (*P. saxatilis*), the African partridge, the Arabian partridge, the Indian partridge. The name partridge is applied in the United States to several North American species of the genus Ortyx or quails.

PAR′TRIDGE WOOD, *n.* A variegated wood imported from Martinique, and much esteemed for cabinet work: it is said to be the produce of the *Heisteria coccinea.*

PÄRTS, *n. plur.* Faculties, talents, mental powers, often uncommon powers of mind.—2. Region, district of country.

PARTU′RIATE, *v. i.* [L. *parturio,* from *partus,* birth, from *pario,* to bear.] To bring forth young. [*Lit. us.*]

PARTU′RIENT, *a.* [L. *parturiens.*] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

PARTURI″TION, *n.* [L. *parturio.*] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

PÄRTY, *n.* [Fr. *partie,* from L. *pars.* *See* PART.] 1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from *faction,* in implying a less dishonourable association, or more justifiable designs. *Parties* exist in all governments; and free governments are the hot-beds of *party.* Whig and Tory, Conservative and Liberal, Radical, Chartist, &c., are names by which political *parties* in this country are designated.—2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges; Exod. xxii.

3. One concerned or interested in an affair. This man was not a *party* to the trespass or affray. He is not a *party* to the contract or agreement.—4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

The peace both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*

Small *parties* make up in diligence what they want in numbers. *Johnson.*

5. Cause; side.

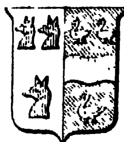
Ægle came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A select company invited to an entertainment; as, a dining *party,* a tea *party,* an evening *party.*—7. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies.*

8. In *milit. affairs,* a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoitre, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c. *Party* is used to qualify other words, and may be considered either as part of a compound word, or as an adjective; as *party* man, *party* rage, *party* disputes, &c.

PÄR′TY, *pp.* In *her.*, parted or divided, in application to all divisions of the field or of charges; as, *party per pale,* a field divided by a perpendicular line. —*Party per bend,* a field divided by a diagonal line or lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base.—*Party per fesse,* a field divided by a horizontal line.—*Party per chevron,* a field divided by such a line as helps to make a chevron.



Party per pale.

PÄRTY-COLOURED, *a.* Having divers colours; as, a *party-coloured* plume; a *party-coloured* flower.

PÄRTY-JURY, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.

PÄRTY-MAN, *n.* One of a party; usually a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.

PÄRTY-SPIRIT, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.

PÄRTY-WALL, *n.* A wall formed between houses to separate them from each other, and prevent the spreading of fire.—*Party-fence wall,* a wall separating the ground belonging to one house or occupation from that of another.

PAR′U, *n* A singular American fish.

PAR VA′GUM, *n.* In *anat.*, the eighth pair of nerves.

PARVENU′, *n.* [Fr.] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

PAR′VIS, or **PAR′VISE**, *n.* [Fr.] A name formerly given to the porch of a church, but now applied to the area round a church. Of late it has been used to signify the room often found above the porch of a church. It is supposed to be a corruption of *paradise.*

PÄRVITUDE, } † *n.* Littleness.
PÄRVITY, }

PAS,† *n.* [Fr. *pas,* a step.] Right of going foremost; precedence.

PASCH,† *n.* The passover; the feast of Easter.

PAS′CHAL, *a* [L. *pascha;* Gr. πάσχα, from the Heb] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter; as, *paschal* lamb; *paschal* supper.

PAS′CHAL CYCLE, *n.* The cycle which serves to ascertain when Easter occurs. It is formed by multiplying together the cycle of the sun (twenty-eight years, and that of the moon nineteen years).

PASCH-EGG, *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter. [*Local.*]

PAS′CUANT, *ppr.* [from L. *pascor,* to feed.] In *her.*, a term used for sheep, cows, &c., when borne feeding.

PASH,† *n.* [Sp. *faz*, L. *facies*, face.] 1.† A face.—2.† A blow.

PASH,† *v. t.* To strike; to strike down.

PASHA', or PASHAW', *n.* [Pers. *pashaw.*] In *the Turkish dominions*, a viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw. [*See* PACHA.]

PASHA'LIC, or PACHA'LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pasha.

PASIG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. πας, all, and γραφη, writing.] An imaginary system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. The idea of establishing such a language seems to have been first conceived by Leibnitz.

PASQUE-FLOWER, or PAS'CHAL FLOWER, *n.* (pask'-flower.) A flower, a species of Anemone, Anemone pulsatilla, growing in Europe and Siberia, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter. It is a little herbaceous plant with purple flowers, and is occasionally met with in the chalky pastures of England [*See* ANEMONE.]

PAS'QUIL, PAS'QUIN, *n.* A word derived from Pasquino, the name of a Roman cobbler, famed for his caustic satire and wit. After his death satirical placards were pasted on a mutilated statue erected near his shop The statue was hence dubbed Pasquino, in honour of the cobbler. Hence the word *pasquin*, or *pasquil*, has been adopted into various languages to express a satire or lampoon.

PAS'QUIL, PAS'QUIN, PAS'QUINADE, *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize.

PAS'QUILLANT, *n.* A lampooner.

PAS'QUILLER, *n.* A lampooner.

PASQUINADE, *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing.

PASS, *v. i.* [Fr. *passer*, G. *pass*, fit, which is the Eng. *pat*, and as a noun, a *pass*, a defile, an ambling *pace; passen*, to be fit, to suit; D. *pas*, a *pace*, a step, a *pass*, a passage, a defile, time, season; *van pas*, fit, convenient, *pat* in time; *passen*, to fit, to try, to mind, tend, or wait on, to make ready, to *pass;* Dan. *pas*, a *pass* or passport, a mode or medium; *passer*, to be fit, to suit, to be applicable; *passerer*, to pass, to come, or go over; Sw. *pass*, a pass or passage, a passport; *passa*, to fit, to suit, to adapt, to become; *passera*, to pass; W. *pâs*, that is expulsive, that causes to pass, a *pass*, an exit, a cough, hooping-cough; *pasiaw*, to pass, to cause an exit, to expel; Sp. *pasar*, to pass, to go or travel, to bring or convey, to penetrate, to exceed or surpass, to depart, to suffer, bear, undergo. [L. *patior*, whence *passion*,] to happen or come to pass; *pasear*, to walk; *paseo*, a walking; a gait; *paso*, a *pace*, a step, gait, [Gr. πατεω,] It. *passare*, to pass; *passo*, a pace, a step; *passabile*, tolerable; *passabile*, suffering. We observe that this word unites *pass*, the L. *patior*, to suffer, and *peto*, *competo*, in the sense of *fit*. The Gr. πατεω, to walk or step, and πασχω, to suffer, are from the same root. The word *pass* coincides with L. *passus*, a step, and this is from *pando*, to extend: *n* being casual, the original word was *pado*. The radical sense is to stretch, reach, extend, to open; a *pace* is the reach of the foot, and *fitness* is from reaching or coming to, like *convenient*. We learn from this word that the sense of *suffering* is from *extending, holding on*, or *continuing.*] 1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. A man may *pass* on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage; a bird and a meteor *pass* through the air; a ship *passes* on or through the water; light *passes* from the sun to the planets; it *passes* from the sun to the earth in about eight minutes.—2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition; as, to *pass* from health to sickness; to *pass* from just to unjust.—3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost. In this sense, we usually say, to *pass away*.

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

4 To be spent; to go on or away progressively.

The time when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

5. To die; to depart from life. [*Lit. us.*]—6. To be in any state; to undergo; with *under;* as, to *pass under* the rod. -7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes.

Neither of these bills has yet *passed* the house of commons. *Swift.*

8. To be current; to gain reception or to be generally received. Bank bills *pass* as a substitute for coin.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation.

This will not *pass* for a fault in him, till it is proved to be one in us. *Atterbury.*

10. To occur; to be present; to take place; as, to notice what *passes* in the mind.—11. To be done.

Provided no indirect act *pass* upon our prayers to defile them. *Taylor.*

12. To determine, to give judgment or sentence.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life. *Shak.*

13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting.—14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. We saw the act, but let it *pass*.—15. To move through any duct or opening; as, substances in the stomach that will not *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. —16. To percolate; to be secreted; as, juices that *pass* from the *glands* into the mouth. -17. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. *L'Estrange.*

18. To be transferred from one owner to another. The land article *passed* by livery and seisin.—19. To go beyond bounds.† For this we generally use *surpass*.—20. To run or extend; as a line or other thing. The north limit of Massachusetts *passes* three miles north of the Merrimac.—*To come to pass*, to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; *a phrase much used in the Scriptures.*— *To pass away*, to move from sight; to vanish.—2. To be spent; to be lost.

A good part of their lives *passes away* without thinking. *Locke.*

To pass by, to move near and beyond. He *passed by* as we stood in the road. —*To pass on*, to proceed.—*To pass over*, to go or move from side to side; to cross; as, to *pass over* to the other side.—*To pass into*, to unite and blend, as two substances or colours, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.

PASS, *v. t.* To go beyond. The sun has *passed* the meridian. The young man has not *passed* the age of frivolousness. —2. To go through or over; as, to *pass* a river.—3. To spend; to live through; as, to *pass* time; to *pass* the night in revelry, and the day in sleep. —4. To cause to move; to send; as, to *pass* the bottle from one guest to another; to *pass* a pauper from one town to another; to *pass* a rope round a yard; to *pass* the blood from the right to the left ventricle of the heart.—5. To cause to move hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison.*

6. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign; as, to *pass* land from A. to B. by deed; to *pass* a note or bill.—7. To strain; to cause to percolate; as, to *pass* wine through a filter.—8. To utter; to pronounce; as, to *pass* compliments; to *pass* sentence or judgment; to *pass* censure on another's works.—9. To procure or cause to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

10. To put an end to.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*

11. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

12. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond; as, to *pass* the bounds of moderation.—13. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just; as, to *pass* an account at the war-office. —14. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes; as, the house of commons *passed* the bill. Hence,—15. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity; as, the legislature *passed* the bill into a law.—16. To impose fraudulently; as, she *passed* the child on her husband for a boy.—17. To practise artfully; to cause to succeed; as, to *pass* a trick on one.—18. To surpass; to excel; to exceed.—19. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puncto. *Shak.*

To pass away, to spend; to waste; as, to *pass away* the flower of life in idleness.—*To pass by*, to pass near and beyond.—2. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish; as, to *pass by* a crime or fault.—3 To neglect; to disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot *pass by* without injury to truth. *Burnet.*

To pass over, to move from side to side; to cross; as, to *pass over* a river or mountain.—2. To omit; to overlook or disregard. He *passed over* one charge without a reply.—*To pass a place*, to pass by it.—*To pass life*, to pass on in life, or to pass through it.

PASS, *n.* [W. *pâs.*] 1. A narrow passage, entrance, or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit; as, a *pass* between mountains.—2. A passage; a road.—3. Permission to pass, to go or to come; a license to pass; a passport.

A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*

A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy. *Kent.*

4. An order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their place of

abode.—5. In fencing and fighting, a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike; as, to make a *pass* at an antagonist.—6. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought. *Sidney.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass.* *South.*

Pass of arms, in *ancient chivalry*, a bridge or any other passage, which a knight undertook to defend, and which was not to be passed without fighting him who kept it.

PĂSS-PAROLE, *n.* [*pass* and *parole.*] In *milit. affairs*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

PĂSS-WŎRD, *n.* A secret parole or countersign, which enables any person to go through military stations.

PĂSSABLE, *a.* [It. *passabile.*] 1. That may be passed, travelled, or navigated. The roads are not *passable.* The stream is *passable* in boats.—2 That may be penetrated; as, a substance *passable* by a fluid.—3. Current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand; as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin. False coin is not *passable.*—4. Popular; well received.—5. Supportable. [This should be *passible.*]

PĂSSABLY, *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

PASSĀDE, } *n.* In *fencing*, an advance
PASSA′DO, } or leap forward upon the
PASS, } enemy. Of these there are several kinds; as, passes within, above, beneath, to the right, to the left, and passes under the line. [*See* PASS.]

PASSĀDE, *n.* [Fr.] In *the manege*, a turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

PĂSSAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *passage.*] 1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance; as, the *passage* of a man or a carriage; the *passage* of a ship or a fowl; the *passage* of light or a meteor; the *passage* of fluids through the pores of the body, or from the glands. Clouds intercept the *passage* of solar rays.—2. The time of passing from one place to another. What *passage* had you? We had a *passage* of twenty-five days to Havre de Graco, and of thirty-eight days from England.—3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed.

And with his pointed dart,
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

4. Entrance or exit.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage?* *Shak.*

5 Right of passing; as, to engage a *passage* on board a ship bound to India.—6. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens; as, a remarkable *passage* in the life of Newton. [*See* the Spanish verb, supra. This sense is obsolescent.]—7. A passing away; decay. [*Lit. used.*]—8. Intellectual admittance; mental reception

Among whom I expect this treatise will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

9. Manner of being conducted; management.

On consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times. *Davies.*

10. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place, or part of indefinite extent.

How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*

11. In *arch.*, the part of a building allotted for giving access to the different divisions and apartments.—12. In *music*, a portion of an air or tune, consisting of one, two, or three measures.—13. Hire paid for being transported over the sea or a river.—14. In *navig.*, the course pursued at sea in passing from one country to another; as, a north-west *passage* to India.—*Bird of passage*, a fowl that passes at certain seasons from one climate to another, as in autumn to the south to avoid the winter's cold, and in spring to the north for breeding. Hence the phrase is sometimes applied to a man who has no fixed residence.

PĂSSAĠE BOAT, *n.* A ferry-boat, or any small vessel employed to carry passengers or luggage by water, from one port to another.—*Passage ships* are those peculiarly appropriated to the conveyance of passengers.

PĂSSANT, *a.* In *her.*, walking, from Fr. *passant*, a passenger, traveller; a term applied to a lion or other animal in a shield which appears to walk leisurely. [*See* TRIPPANT.]—2. Cursory; careless.


Passant.

On a *passant* review of what I wrote to the bishop. *Pett's Pref. to Barlow's Gen. Rem.*

En passant. [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste.

PĂSSED, } *pp.* Gone by; done; accom-
PĂST, } plished; ended.—2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.

PĂSSENĠER, *n.* One who is travelling, as in a public coach, or in a ship, or on foot.—*Passenger falcon*, a kind of migratory hawk.

PASSE-PARTOUT, *n.* [Fr.] In *engraving*, a plate or wood block, having its centre entirely cut out, and a border or ornamental design engraved round the outer part, which serves as a frame to what may be placed in the centre.—2. A skeleton key suitable for opening a number of locks of the same size, which ordinarily require different keys; applied also in France to the latch key.

PĂSSER, *n.* One that passes; a passenger.

PĂSSER BY, *n* One who goes by or near.

PAS′SERES, } *n. plur.* The name
PAS′SERINES, } given by Linnæus
PASSERI′NÆ, } and Cuvier to the typical order of birds, including those which neither manifest the violence of the birds of prey, nor have the fixed regimen of the terrestrial birds, but which feed on insects, fruit, grain, according to the slenderness or strength of their beak; some with sharp and toothed mandibles pursue and feed on small birds. They form the most extensive and varied order of birds. They have been divided into four families, chiefly distinguished by the modifications of the rostrum or beak. 1. *Dentirostres*, including the shrikes, fly-catchers, thrushes, warblers, &c. 2. *Conirostres*, including buntings, sparrows, bullfinches, larks, crows, birds of paradise, &c. 3. *Tenuirostres*, including nuthatches, humming birds, kingfishers, &c. 4. *Fissirostres*, including swallows, goatsuckers, &c.

PAS′SERINE, *a.* [L. *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the *Passeres* or *Passerines.*

PASSIBIL′ITY, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité*, from *passible.* *See* PASSION.] The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

PAS′SIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *passible;* It. *passibile.* *See* PASSION.] Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius held even Deity to be *passible.* *Hooker.*

PAS′SIBLENESS, the same as *Passibility.*

PASSIFLO′RA, } *n.* A genus
PAS′SION FLOWER, } of twining plants, whose name is derived from a fancied resemblance between the parts of their flower and the emblems of our Saviour's crucifixion. The genus comprehends a large number of species chiefly found in a wild state in America, and within or near the tropical parts of the continent. They are all twining plants, often scrambling over trees to a considerable length, and in many cases, are most beautiful objects, on account of their large, rich, or gaily coloured flowers. Hence, many are cultivated in gardens, especially the *P. alata, quadrangularis, edulis, cærulea, racemosa, Loudoni, onychina, palmata*, and *filamentosa.* They are chiefly valued for their fruit in the countries where they grow wild. *P. laurifolia* produces the water-lemon of the West Indies, and *P. maliformis* bears the sweet calabash.

PASSIFLORA′CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of twining plants, of which the genus Passiflora is the type, and constitutes the principal part. It is very closely allied to the cucurbitaceous order, but is distinguishable by its peculiar filamentous crown, and by its superior ovary, exclusive of all other marks. The species chiefly inhabit South America and the West Indies.

PAS′SIM. [L.] Here and there; everywhere.

PĂSSING, *ppr.* Moving; proceeding.—2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent.—3.† Adverbially used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange; *passing* rich.

PĂS′SING, *n.* The act of moving on; proceeding; going beyond.—2. The act of carrying through all the regular forms to give validity; as, the *passing* of a bill by parliament.

PĂSSING-BELL, *n.* In *England*, the bell that was rung, in former times, at the hour of a person's death, to obtain the people's prayers for the departing soul It is now rung after the decease.

PĂSSINGLY,† *adv.* Exceedingly.

PĂSSING-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage.

PAS′SION, *n.* [L. *passio*, from *patior*, to suffer.] 1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

The differences of mouldable and not

mouldable, &c., and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. [*Lit. us.*] *Bacon.*

3. Suffering; emphatically, the last suffering of the Saviour.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs; Acts i.

4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation or agitation of mind; as desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred. The eloquence of the orator is employed to move the *passions*.—5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offence, injury, or insult; hence, violent anger.—6. Zeal; ardour; vehement desire.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

7. Love.

He owned his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*

8. Eager desire; as, a violent *passion* for fine clothes.—***Passions** in **painting*** and ***sculp.***, the representation in the countenance and other parts, of the violent emotions of the mind produced by anger, fear, grief, &c.

PAS'SION,† *v. i.* To be extremely agitated.

PAS'SION-FLOWER. *See* PASSIFLORA.

PAS'SION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Saviour's passion and death took place.

PAS'SIONARY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

PAS'SIONATE, *a.* [It. *passionato;* Fr. *passionné.*] 1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; *applied to persons.*

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior.*

2. Highly excited; vehement; warm; *applied to things;* as, *passionate* affection; *passionate* desire; *passionate* concern.—3. Expressing strong emotion; animated; as, *passionate* eloquence.

PAS'SIONATE,† *v. t.* To affect with passion; to express passionately.

PAS'SIONATELY, *adv.* With passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet any thing *passionately;* to be *passionately* fond.—2. Angrily; with vehement resentment; as, to speak *passionately*.

PAS'SIONATENESS, *n.* State of being subject to passion or anger.—2. Vehemence of mind.

PAS'SIONED, *a.* Disordered; violently affected.—2. Expressing passion.

PAS'SIONLESS, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.—2. Void of passion.

PAS'SIVE, *a.* [It. *passivo;* Fr. *passif;* L. *passivus,* from *passus, patior,* to suffer.] 1. Suffering; not acting, receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external agents. We were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*
God is not in any respect *passive*. *Bradwardine.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws. ***Passive verb,*** in grammar, is a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent; as, in L. *doceor,* I am taught; in English, she *is loved* and *admired* by her friends; he *is assailed* by slander. ***Passive obedience,*** as used by writers on government, denotes not only quiet unresisting submission to power, but implies the denial of the right of resistance, or the recognition of the duty to submit in all cases to the existing government. ***Passive prayer,*** among mystic divines, is a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace. ***Passive commerce,*** trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own bottoms. [*See* ACTIVE COMMERCE.] ***Passive title.*** In *Scots law,* the property of a debtor is liable to be attached for his debts, and the person who succeeds to the property on his death, if the debts be not discharged, must take the burden of the debts, while he takes the benefit of the succession. The title to take the property of a person on his death is called the *active title,* and the burden of paying the debts is called the *passive title.* *Passive resistance,* a term of recent origin, signifying a species of resistance to law, which consists in a person's refusing to pay a public tax or perform a public duty, and subjecting himself in consequence to distraint of goods or imprisonment.

PĂSSIVELY, *adv.* With a passive nature or temper; with a temper disposed to submit to the acts of external agents without resistance.—2. Without agency.—3. According to the form of the passive verb.

PĂSSIVENESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as, the *passiveness* of matter.—2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

PASSIV'ITY, *n.* Passiveness—which see. [*Lit. us.*] 2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.

PĂSSLESS, *a.* Having no passage.

PĂSSOVER, *n.* [*pass* and *over.*] A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God smiting the first born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. It was celebrated on the first full moon of the spring, from the 14th to the 21st of the month Nisan, which was the first month of the sacred year. During the eight days of the feast the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread, hence the passover was also called the "feast of unleavened bread." Every householder with his family, ate, on the first evening, a lamb killed by the priest, which was served up without breaking the bones. The passover was the principal Jewish festival, and was typical of the death of Christ for the salvation of his people.—2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; also the paschal lamb.

PĂSSPORT, *n.* [Fr. *passeport; passer,* to pass, and *porter,* to carry.] 1. A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a prince, governor, or other competent authority. A passport is usually signed by the secretary of state of the home department of a country, and grants permission to a subject of that country to leave it and go abroad. When he has obtained this, the bearer must have his passport signed by the minister or agent of the state to which he intends to proceed. A foreigner who wishes to leave a country where he has been residing, generally obtains his passport from the minister, or agent, or consul of his own state. Such a document states the name, surname, age, and profession of the bearer, and serves as a voucher of his character and nation, and entitles him to the protection of the authorities of other countries through which he may pass. In the British Islands and North America no passports are required.—2. A licence for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.—3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

PAS'SYMEASURE, *n.* [It. *pasamezzo,* middle pace or step.] An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace.

PĂST, *pp.* of *Pass,* and *a.* Gone by or beyond; not present; not future.—2. Spent; ended; accomplished; gone through.

PĂST, *n.* Elliptically, past time; as, indemnity for the *past.*

PĂST, *prep.* Beyond in time. Heb. xi.—2. Having lost; not possessing; as, he was *past* sense of feeling.—3. Beyond; out of reach of; as, he was *past* cure or help.

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

4. Beyond; further than; as, *past* the boundary.—5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

6. After; beyond in time. The company assembled at half *past* seven, that is, at half an hour after seven.

PĂSTE, *n.* [Fr. *pâte* for *paste;* It. and Sp. *pasta.* Qu. L. *pistus,* or Gr. πασσω, to sprinkle, or some root which signifies to mix and knead.] 1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough. *Paste* made of flour is used in cookery; *paste* made of flour or earth is used in various arts and manufactures as a cement.—2. An artificial mixture in imitation of precious stones or gems, used in the glass trade.—3. In *min.,* the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

PĂSTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

PĂSTEBOARD, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets, pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c. It is used for the covering of books, for bonnets, &c.

PĂSTEBOARD, *a.* Made of pasteboard.

PĂSTED, *pp.* Cemented with paste.

PAS'TEL, *n.* A plant, the woad, of the genus Isatis.—2. A colouring substance. [Sp.]

PAS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pâturon.*] 1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint

next the foot and the coronet of the hoof.—2. The human leg; in contempt.

PAS'TERN-JOINT, *n* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PASTIC'CIO, *n.* [It.] A medley; an olio.—2. In *painting*, a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally paints.

PAS'TIL, or **PASTILL'E**, *n.* [L. *pastillus*; Fr. *pastille*. *See* PASTE.] 1. A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colours ground with gum-water in order to make crayons.—2. In *phar.*, a dry composition of sweet smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c. burnt to clear and scent the air of a room. There are also pastils for chewing, in order to render the breath sweet.

PĂSTIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

PĂSTIME, *v. i.* To sport; to use diversion. [*Lit. us.*]

PASTINA'CA, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants, mostly biennials, and natives of Europe. Class and order Pentandria digynia, Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The most important species is *P. Sativa*, the common or garden parsnep. [*See* PARSNEP.]

PĂSTING, *ppr.* Cementing with paste.

PĂSTOR, *n.* [L. from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, Gr. βοσκω, W. *pesgi*, Arm. *pasqa*, Fr. *paitre*, for *paistre*, like *naitre*, from L. *nasco*. It seems to be allied to *bush*, G. *busch*, Dan. *bush*, as *browse*, is to *brush*; It. *brusca*; Gr. βρωσκω.] 1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds.—2. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation, whose duty is to watch over the people of his charge, and instruct them in the sacred doctrines of the Christian religion.

PĂSTORAL, *a.* [L. *pastoralis*] 1. Pertaining to shepherds; as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.—2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; as, a *pastoral* poem.—3. Relating to the cure of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* care or duties; a *pastoral* letter.

Piety is the life and soul of *pastoral* fidelity. *H. Humphrey.*

Pastoral theol., that part of theology which treats of the duties of a clergyman, the application of his theological knowledge—the practical part of theology. It includes pulpit eloquence, the administration of the sacraments, every thing which is necessary for a clergyman to know as the instructor, adviser, comforter, and leader of his flock.—*Pastoral letters* are circulars addressed by a bishop to his diocesans, for purposes of religious instruction, or admonition in matters of discipline.

PĂSTORAL, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Rambler.*

PĂSTORALE, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a rural composition of an idyllic character; also a composition for a dance in this character, generally in six-eight time.

PĂSTORAL STAFF. *See* CROSIER.

PĂSTORLESS, *a.* Having no pastor.

PĂSTOR-LIKE, **PĂSTORLY**, *a.* Becoming a pastor.

PĂSTORSHIP, *n.* The office or rank of pastor.

PASTRY, *n.* [from *paste*.] Things in general which are made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake and the like.—2.† The place where pastry is made.

PĂSTRY COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles made of paste.

PĂSTURABLE, *a.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.

PĂSTURAGE, *n.* [Fr. *pâturage*. *See* PASTURE.] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle.—2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing.—3. Grass for feed.—4. In *Scots law*, a known rural servitude, whereby the proprietor of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of his cattle on the grass-grounds of the servient tenement.

PĂSTURE, *n.* [Fr. *pâture*, for *pasture*, from L. *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, Gr. βοσκω.] 1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing.—2. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle. The farmer has a hundred acres of *pasture*. It is sometimes called *pasture-land*. *Hill pastures*, lofty or mountainous lands kept perpetually under the natural grasses and herbage that spring up on them, and on which cattle and sheep are put to graze.—3.† Human culture; education. *Common of pasture* is the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.

PĂSTURE, *v. t.* To feed on grass or to supply grass for food. We apply the word to *persons*, as the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; or to *ground*, as the land will *pasture* fifty oxen.

PĂSTURE, *v. i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground.

PĂSTURED, *pp.* Fed on grass.

PĂSTURING, *ppr.* Supplying with grass for food

PĂSTY, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.

PĂSTY, *n.* [from *paste*.] A preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, which being well boned, beaten to a pulp, and highly seasoned, is enclosed in a proper paste, and baked without a dish.

PAT, *a.* [G. *pass*; D. *pas*. *See* FIT and PASS.] Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. [*Not elegant, but admissible as a colloquial word.*]

PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly.

PAT, *n.* [W. *fat*, a blow; *fatiaw*, to strike lightly, to *pat*. Qu. Fr. *patte*.] A light quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand.

PAT, *v. t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

Gay *pats* my shoulder and you vanish quick. *Pope.*

PATA'CA, **PATACOON'**, *n.* [from the Sp.] A Spanish coin of the value of 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

PATACHE, *n.* [Sp.] A tender, or small vessel, employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.

PAT'AND, **PAT'IN**, *n.* Any piece of timber laid on the ground to receive the ends of other pieces. A bottom plate or sill.

PATAVIN'ITY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; so denominated from *Patavium* or *Padua*, the place of his nativity.

PATCH, *n.* [It. *pezza*, a piece, Fr. *pièce*. Qu.] 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it.—2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach.—3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm.—4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work.—5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece.—6. A paltry fellow. This use is sometimes heard in vulgar language; as, a *cross-patch*.

PATCH, *v. t.* To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; as, to *patch* a coat.—2. To adorn with a patch or with patches.

In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

3. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily.—4. To repair with pieces fastened on; as, to *patch* the roof of a house.—5. To make up of pieces and shreds.—6. To dress in a party-coloured coat. 7. To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms; as, to *patch* up a piece.

PATCH'ED, *pp.* Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.

PATCH'ER, *n.* One that patches or botches.

PATCH'ERY, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery.

PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.

PATCH'WORK, *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together.—2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

PATE, *n.* [Qu. Ir. *bathas*, a top; or Sp. and It. *patena*.] 1. The head, or rather the top of the head; *applied to persons, it is now used in contempt or ridicule.*—2. The skin of a calf's head.

PATE', *n.* In *fort.*, a kind of platform resembling what is called a horse-shoe.

PĂTED, *a.* In *composition*, having a pate; as, long-*pated*, cunning; shallow-*pated*, having weak intellect.

PATEE', **PATTEE'**, *n.* In *her.*, a cross small in the centre, and widening to the extremities, which are broad.



Patee. (Cross patee fitchee.)

PATEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *patefactio*; *pateo*, to open, and *facio*, to make. The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.

PATEL'LA, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, that bone of the leg commonly known as the knee-pan.—2. In *conchol.* the limpet shell.—3. A small vase.

PATEL'LIFORM, *a.* [L. *patella*, a dish, and *form*.] Of the form of a dish or saucer.

PAT'ELLITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the patella, a shell.

PAT'EN, **PAT'INE**, *n.* [L. *patina*.] 1.† A round bright object, as a plate.—2. In *the Romish church*, the cover of the chalice, used for holding particles of the host; called also the *patel*.

PAT'ENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *patens*, from *pateo*, to open; Gr. πεταω, Ch. פתח, *futah*, to open, dilate, or expand; Syr. and Sam. *id.*] Open; spread; expanded.—1. In *bot*, spreading; forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch; as, a *patent* leaf.—2. Open to the perusal

of all; as, letters *patent*. [*See* LETTER.] 3. Appropriated by letters patent.

Madder, in the time of Charles the First, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

4. Apparent; conspicuous.

PAT'ENT, *n.* A privilege from the crown, granted by letters patent (whence the name) conveying to the individual or individuals specified therein, the sole right to make, use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery for a certain limited period, which in this country is 14 years. Letters patent are obtained upon petition and affidavit to the crown, setting forth that the petitioner has, after great labour and expense, made a certain discovery which he describes, and which he believes will be of great public utility, and that he is the first inventor. The petition is referred to the attorney or solicitor general, who is separately attended by the applicant and all competitors, if there be any. They explain their projects to him, and he decides on granting or withholding the patent. When the inventions of two or more conflicting applicants coincide, he rejects all the applications. When the legal officers of the crown decide in favour of the applicant, the grant is made out, sealed, and enrolled. In order to secure the benefit of a patent, the inventor must, by an instrument under his hand and seal, denominated a specification, *particularly describe* and ascertain the nature of his invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, and also cause the same to be enrolled in chancery, within a certain time (generally a month). The novelty and utility of the invention are essential to the validity of a patent; if it can be shown to have been in use previously to the grant of the patent, or to be of no utility, it will be void. It must also be for something vendible—something material and useful made by the hands of man. Separate patents have to be taken out for England, Scotland, and Ireland, if it be intended to secure the privilege in the three kingdoms. The expense may be estimated at £120 for England, £100 for Scotland, and £125 for Ireland. By *patent*, or letters *patent*, that is, open letters, the sovereign grants lands, honours, and franchises.

PAT'ENT, *v. t.* To grant by patent.—2. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to *patent* an invention or an original work to the author.

PAT'ENTABLE, *a.* That may be secured or protected by patent. In general, any invention of a new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter not known or used before, or any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, or manufacture, or composition of matter, is *patentable.*

PAT'ENTED, *pp.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.

PATENTEE', *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.

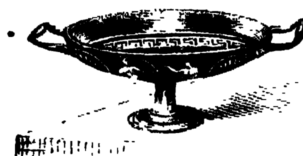
PAT'ENTING, *ppr.* Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.

PAT'ENT-OFFICE, *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.

PAT'ENT-ROLLS, *n.* The records or registers of patents.

PAT'ENT YELLOW, *n.* A pigment composed of oxide and chloride of lead, or oxychloride of lead.

PA'TERA, *n.* [L. from *pateo*, to be open.] An open vessel approaching to the form of a cup, used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations.—2. In *arch.*, the representation of a cup or round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, &c.



Patera.

but many flat ornaments are now called pateras which have no resemblance to cups or dishes. The term is also inappropriately applied to the variously-shaped flat ornaments frequently used in the perpendicular style of Gothic.

PATERE'RO, *n.* *See* PEDERERO.

PATERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*; L. *paternus*, from *pater*, father.] 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly; as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favour or admonition.—2. Derived from the father; hereditary; as, a *paternal* estate.

PATERN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; It. *paternità*.] Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Ralegh.*

PA'TER-NOSTER, *n.* [L. our father.] The Lord's prayer.—2. Every tenth large bead in the rosary which Catholics use in their devotions; at this they repeat the Lord's prayer, and at the intervening small ones only an *Ave Maria*.—3. The rosary itself.—4. In *arch.*, a species of ornament in the shape of beads used in baguettes, astragals, &c. *Pater patriæ.* [L.] The father of his country.

PĂTH, *n.* plur. PATHS. [Sax. *path*, *pæth*, or *paad*, *paat*; D. *pad*; G. *pfad*; Sans *patha*; Gr. πατος, from πατεω, to tread. The sense of *path* is beaten, trod; but the primary sense of treading, stepping, is probably to open, stretch, extend.] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; that part of a highway on which animals or carriages ordinarily pass; or the foot-way at the side of a road or street for foot-passengers.—2. Any narrow way beaten by the foot.—3 The way, course, or track where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space; as, the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.—4. A way or passage.—5. Course of life.

He marketh all my *paths*; Job xxxiii.

6. Precepts; rules prescribed.

Uphold my goings in thy *paths*; Ps. xvii.

7. Course of providential dealings; moral government.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth to such as keep his covenant; Ps. xxv.

PĂTH,† *v. t.* [Sax. *peththian*.] To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for.

PĂTH,† *v. i.* To walk abroad.

PATHEMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. παθημα, what is suffered.] Pertaining to or designating affection, or that which is suffered.

PATHET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. παθητικος, from παθος, passion; πασχω, to suffer.] Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.
PATHET'ICAL, }

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be *pathetic*. *E. Porter.*

Pathetic nerves, in *anat.*, a pair of very small nerves which arise in the brain, and run to the trochlear muscle of the eye. They are so named from their serving to move the eyes in the various passions.

PATHET'IC, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

A musician at Venice is said to have so excelled in the *pathetic*, as to be able to play any of his auditors into distraction. *Encyc.*

PATHET'ICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.

PATHET'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of moving the tender passions.

PĂTHFLY, *n.* A fly found in footpaths.

PATH'IC, *n.* [from the Gr. παθος.] A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature.

PĂTH-KEEPING, *a.* Keeping in the path.

PĂTHLESS, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden; as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* coast.

PATHOGNOMON'IC, *a.* [Gr. παθογνωμονικος, παθος passion or suffering, and γνωμων, from γινωσκω, to know.] Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic; as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

PATHOG'NOMY, *n.* [Gr. παθος and γνωμη, signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

PATHOG'ONY, *n.* [Gr. παθος, suffering, and γονη, origin.] The science of the origin of diseases; a part of pathology.

PATHOLOG'IC, } *a.* [*See* PATHOLOGY.] Pertaining to pathology.
PATHOLOG'ICAL, }

PATHOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.

PATHOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

PATHOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. παθος, passion, suffering, and λογος, discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics. *Pathology* is divided into *general pathology*, which regards what is common to a number of diseases taken as a class; and *special pathology*, which treats of individual diseases. It is subdivided into medical and surgical.

PATHOPŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. παθοποιια.] A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions.

PA'THOS, *n.* [Gr. from πασχω, to suffer.] Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a speaker; or in language, that which excites emotions and passions.

PĂTHWAY, *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot.—2. A way; a course of life; Prov. xii.

PAT'IBLE,† *a.* [L. *patibilis*, from *patior*, to suffer.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured.

PATIB'ULARY, *a.* [Fr. *patibulaire*, from L. *patibulum*, a gallows.] Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross.

PATIENCE, *n.* (pa'shens.) [Fr. from L. *patientia*, from *patior*, to suffer. The primary sense is continuance, holding out, from extending. Hence we see the connection between *pass*, and L. *pando*, *passus*, and Gr. πατεω. *See* Pass.] 1. The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. *Patience* may spring from constitutional fortitude, from a kind of heroic pride, or from Christian submission to the Divine will.—2. A calm temper which bears evils without murmuring or discontent.—3. The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent.

> Have *patience* with me and I will pay thee all; Matth. xviii.

4. Perseverance; constancy in labour or exertion.

> He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught. *Harte.*

5. The quality of bearing offences and injuries without anger or revenge.

> His rage was kindled and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

6.† Sufferance; permission.—7. A plant, a species of Rumex or dock.

PA'TIENT, *a.* (pa'shent.) [Fr. from L. *patiens*.] 1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude, calmness, or Christian submission to the Divine will; as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper. It is followed by *of* before the evil endured; as, *patient of* labour or pain; *patient of* heat or cold. —2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offences; not revengeful.

> Be *patient* toward all men, 1 Thess. v.

3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

> Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.

> Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*

PA'TIENT, *n.* A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected.

> Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. It is used in relation to the physician; as, the physician visits his patient morning and evening.—3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.

> It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease. *Blackmore.*

PA'TIENT,† *v. t.* To compose one's self.

PA'TIENTLY, *adv.* With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. Submit *patiently* to the unavoidable evils of life.—2. With calm and constant diligence; as, to examine a subject *patiently*.—3. Without agitation, uneasiness, or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness; as, to wait *patiently* for more favourable events.

PAT'IN. *See* Paten.

PA'TINA, *n.* [Gr. πατανη, a dish.] In *numismatics*, the fine rust with which coins become covered by lying in particular soils, which, like varnish, is at once preservative and ornamental.

PAT'LY, *adv.* [from *pat*.] Fitly; conveniently.

PAT'NESS, *n.* [from *pat*.] Fitness; suitableness; convenience.

PA'TOIS, *n.* (patwaw.) [Fr. qu. from L. *pater*, a father.] A word in general use in most European countries, signifying the dialect peculiar to the lower classes.

PATONCE'. *See* Pomme.

PA'TRIARCH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha*; Gr. πατριαρχης: πατρια, a family, from πατηρ, father, and αρχος, a chief.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; as, the antediluvian *patriarchs*.—2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.—3. In the *Christian church*, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as, the *patriarch* of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus. The Greek church is at present governed by four patriarchs, namely, those of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria.

PATRIARCH'AL, PATRIARCH'IC, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; possessed by patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* see.—2. Subject to a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* church.—*Patriarchal cross*, in *her.*, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones

PA'TRIARCHATE, PA'TRIARCHSHIP, *n.* The office dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior.

PA'TRIARCHISM, *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest; as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

PA'TRIARCHY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

PATRI'CIAN, *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; L. *patricius*, from *pater*, father.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *patres*, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as, *patrician* birth or blood; *patrician* families.

PATRI'CIAN, *n.* A nobleman. In the *Roman state*, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* [Fr. *See* Patrimony.] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a *patrimonial* estate.—*Patrimonial or hereditary jurisdiction*, that jurisdiction which a person exercises over others, by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate. It exists in some parts of Germany.

PATRIMO'NIALLY, *adv.* By inheritance.

PAT'RIMONY, *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. —2. A church estate or revenue; as, St. Peter's *patrimony*.

PAT'RIOT, *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, from L. *patria*, one's native country, from *pater*, father.] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

> Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

It is sometimes used ironically for a factious disturber of the government.

PAT'RIOT, *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patriot* zeal.

PATRIOT'IC, *a.* Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; as, a *patriotic* hero or statesman.—2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare; as, *patriotic* zeal.

PAT'RIOTISM, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigour and purity. *Patriotism* is the characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen.

PATRIPASS'IANS, *n.* [L. *pater*, and *passio*.] A sect of religionists, who held that God the Father suffered with Christ.

PATRIS'TIC, PATRIS'TICAL, *a.* [from L. *pater*, *patres*, fathers.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church.

PATRIS'TICS, *n.* That branch of historical theology which is particularly devoted to the lives and doctrines of the fathers of the church.

PATROC'INATE,† *v. t.* To patronize.

PATROC'INATION,† *n.* Countenance; support.

PAT'ROCINY,† *n.* Patronage.

PATRŌL, or PATRŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *patrouille*; Sp. *patrulla*; Port. *patrulha*. *See* the Verb.] 1. In *war*, a round; a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a garrison, town, camp, or other place.—2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty is to patrol. The patrol ordinarily consists of from four to eight men, under a corporal, who are charged to march in a given circuit. In *continental towns* the patrol is usually accompanied by an officer of police.

PATRŌL, *v. i.* [Fr. *patrouiller*, to paddle or puddle, to patrol, to fumble; Sp. *patrullar*. Hence the word seems to be formed from the name of the foot, *pad* or *ped*, *paw*. In our vulgar dialect, *pad* is used in the sense of walking or stepping about. It seems to be allied to Gr. πατεω.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes; as a guard.

PATRŌLLING, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.

PAT'RON, *n.* [L. *patronus*; Gr. πατρων, from πατηρ, father.] 1. Among the *Romans*, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. Hence, —2. One who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work. —3. In *the church of Rome*, a guardian or saint, whose name a person bears, or under whose special care he is placed and whom he invokes; or a saint in whose name a church or order is founded. —4. In *the canon* or *common law*, one who has the gift and disposition of

a benefice.—In the *ecclesiastical law of Scotland*, one who enjoys, along with other rights of less importance, the right of presenting a parochial minister to a vacant charge. The person thus presented is called the *presentee*, and his presentation is laid before the presbytery within whose bounds the vacant parish is situated. The presbytery take the presentee on trials as to his qualifications and fitness for the charge, and if they are satisfied with these, and if the congregation bring forward no valid objections against him, he is inducted to the vacant charge; otherwise he is rejected, in which case the patron must present anew.—5. An advocate; a defender; one that especially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance; as, *patrons* of the arts; a *patron* of useful undertakings; the *patrons* of virtue.—6 In *seamen's language*, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; also, one who steers a ship's long-boat.

PAT'RONAGE, *n.* Special countenance or support; favour or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design.—2. Guardianship, as of a saint.—3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. Patronage is a real or heritable right of a peculiar nature connected with ecclesiastical benefices, and of which the main privilege is that of presenting a person to the bishop, presbytery, or other competent ecclesiastical functionaries, in order to his being admitted, according to the rules of the church, to the ecclesiastical office to which the benefice is attached, and of being thereby inducted into the possession of the benefice.—Lay *patronage*, the right of presenting a clerk to a church, attached to a person either as founder or as heir of the founder of the church, or as possessor of the see to which the patronage is annexed.—*Ecclesiastical patronage*, that which a person is entitled to by virtue of some benefice which he holds. In the *church of Scotland*, however, lay patronage signifies merely the heritable right of presenting to church livings possessed by patrons who are laymen. Most of the livings in the church of Scotland are in the gift of laymen (generally heritors), or of the crown.

PAT'RONAGE,† *v. t.* To patronize or support.

PAT'RONAL, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favouring; defending. [*Lit. us.*]

PAT'RONESS, *n.* A female that favours, countenances, or supports.

Now night came down, and rose full soon
That *patroness* of rogues, the moon.
Trumbull's M'Fingal.

2 A female guardian saint.—3. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.

PAT'RONIZE, *v. t.* To support; to countenance; to defend; as a patron his client.—2. To favour; to lend aid to promote; as an undertaking.—3. To maintain; to defend; to support.

This idea has been *patronized* by two states only. *Hamilton.*

PAT'RONIZED, *pp.* Defended; supported; favoured; promoted.

PAT'RONIZER, *n.* One that supports, countenances, or favours.

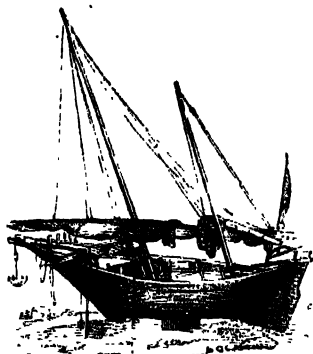
PAT'RONIZING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting; favouring; promoting.

PAT'RONLESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron.

PATRONYM'IC, *n.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικος: L. *patronymicus;* from Gr. πατηρ, father, and ονυμα, name.] A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelides*, the son of Peleus, that is, Achilles. *Fitzwilliam*, the son of William, &c. In Greek and Sanscrit, patronymics are very common, especially in Sanscrit.

PAT'TED, *pp.* Struck gently with the fingers.

PAT'TEMAR, PAT'AMAR, *n.* A Malabar trading boat, carrying about 500 Bengal maunds of rice. A peculiarity in the construction of the pattemar is the curved keel; the extent of the curvature seems to depend upon



Pattemar.

the form of the bottom; the flatter it is the greater is the curve given to the keel. The stem is also remarkable; the stem piece, or cut-water, being placed at a much smaller angle of inclination from the keel than in other vessels. Pattemars are peculiar to Malabar, and are extensively employed in the coasting trade by the merchants of Bombay.

PAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr *patin*, from Gr. πατειν, to trample under foot.] 1. The base of a column or pillar.—2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.

PAT'TEN-MAKER, *n.* One that makes pattens.

PAT'TER, *v. i.* [from *pat*, to strike gently; or Fr. *patte*, the foot.] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as, *pattering* hail.

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard. *Thomson*

PAT'TERED, *pp.* Struck with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERING, *ppr.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *patron;* Arm. *patroum;* D. *patroon. See* PATRON.] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated, either in things or in actions; as the *pattern* of a machine; a *pattern* of patience. Christ was the most perfect *pattern* of rectitude, patience, and submission ever exhibited on earth.—2. specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole; as, a *pattern* of silk or cloth.—3. An instance; an example.—4. Any thing cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it.

PAT'TERN, *v. t.* To make in imitation of some model; to copy.—2. To serve as an example to be followed.—*To pattern after*, to imitate. to follow.

PAT'TERNED, *pp.* Copied; made in imitation of.

PAT'TERNING, *ppr.* Imitating; following.

PAT'TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâté*, pie.] A little pie; a pasty.

PAT'TY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAT'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to be open.] Spreading, as a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed, as a *patulous* peduncle.—2. In *conchol.*, gaping; with a spreading aperture.

PAUCIL'OQUY, *n.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *loquor*, to speak.] The utterance of few words. [*Lit. us.*]

PAU'CITY, *n.* [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few.] 1. Fewness; smallness of number; as, the *paucity* of schools.—2. Smallness of quantity; as, *paucity* of blood.

PAUGH'TY, *a.* [Perhaps allied to Belg. *pochgen*, to vaunt, to brag.] Proud, haughty; petulant, saucy, malapert. [*Scotch.*]

PAU'LINE, *a.* Pertaining to Paul.

PAUL'LINIA, *n.* A genus of sapindaceous plants. One of the species, *P. sorbilis*, is said to furnish guarana, which is extensively used as a beverage on the banks of the Amazon. It contains the bitter principle called Theine.

PAUM, *v. t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *palm*.

PAUN, *n.* In *India*, the betel-leaf plant. [*Betel piper.*]

PAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *panse;* Basque, *pantza;* L. *pantex*. Qu. G. *wanst.*] The belly and its contents. The *paunch*, in ruminating quadrupeds, is the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination.—2. Among *seamen*, a sort of thick strong mat, formed by interweaving twists of rope yarn into foxes, as close as possible. It is chiefly used to fasten on the outside of the yards or rigging, to prevent their surfaces from being chafed by the friction of some other contiguous substance.

PAUNCH, *v. t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly.

PAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Eviscerating; taking out the contents of the belly.

PAUP'ER, *n.* [L. *pauper;* Fr. *pauvre.*] A poor person; particularly, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.

PAUP'ERISM, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. The increase of *pauperism* is an alarming evil.

PAUPERIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

PAU'PERIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAU'PERIZED, *pp.* Reduced to pauperism.

PAU'PERIZING, *ppr.* Reducing to the condition of a pauper.

PAUSE, *n. pauz.* [L. Sp. and It. *pausa;* Fr. *pause;* G. and Dan. *pause;* Gr. παυσις, from παυω, to cease, or cause to rest.] 1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing or the like; a temporary stop or rest.—2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin *Shak*

3. Break or paragraph in writing.—4. A temporary cessation in reading. The use of punctuation is to mark the *pauses* in writing. In verse there are two kinds of *pauses*, the cesural and the final. The cesural *pause* divides the verse; the final *pause* closes it. The *pauses* which mark the sense, and which may be called *sentential*, are the same in prose and verse.—5. A mark of cessation or suspension of the voice; thus (—). 6. In *music*, a character denoting silence in a part for a certain time, according to the sort of pause marked. It is usually marked thus 𝄐

PAUSE, *v. i.* *pauz.* To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action.

> *Pausing* a while, thus to herself she mused. *Milton.*

2 To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time.

> Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
> Before you hazard. *Shak.*

3. To be intermitted. The music *pauses*. *To pause upon*, to deliberate.

PAUS'ER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who pauses; one who deliberates.

PAUS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.

PAUS'INGLY, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks.

PAVAN', *n.* [Sp. *pavana*, from *pavon*, L. *pavo*, a peacock.] A grave dance among the Spaniards. In this dance the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trails; the motions resembling the stately steps of the peacock.

PAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver*; L. *pavio*; Gr. παίω, to beat, to strike.] 1. To lay or cover with stone or brick so as to make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or foot passengers; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a side-walk.—2. To prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of. The invention of printing *paved* the way for intellectual improvement.

PĀVED, *pp.* Laid over with stones or bricks; prepared; as a way.

PAVEMENT, *n.* [L. *pavimentum.*] A floor or covering consisting of stones or bricks, laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage; as, a *pavement* of pebbles, of bricks, or of marble.—2. *The pavement*, a colloquial name for the laid foot-way on each side of a street.

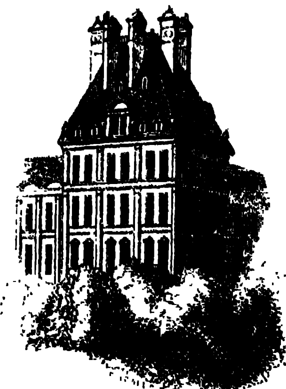
PĀVEMENT, *v. t.* To pave; to floor with stone or bricks. [*Unusual.*]

PĀVER, PĀVIER, *n.* One who lays stones for a floor, or whose occupation is to pave. Often written *Pāvior.*

PAV'ID,† *a.* [L. *pavidus.*] Timid.

PAVID'ITY,† *n.* Fearfulness.

PAVILION, *n.* *pavil'yun* [Fr. *pavillon*; Arm. *pavilhon*; W. *pabell*; It. *padiglione* and *padiglione*; L. *papilio*, a butterfly, and a pavilion. According to Owen, the Welsh *pabell* signifies a moving habitation.] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.—2. In *arch.*, a turret or small building usually isolated, having a tent-formed roof, whence the name. A projecting part of a building when it is carried higher than the general structure, and provided with a tent-formed roof, is also called a pavilion.—3. In *milit. affairs*, a tent raised on posts. The word is sometimes used for a flag, colours, ensign, or banner.—4. In *her.*, a covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings.—5. Among *jewellers*, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.



Pavilion of Flora, Tuileries, Paris.

PAVIL'ION, *v. t.* To furnish with tents. —2. To shelter with a tent.

PAVIL'IONED, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.

PĀVING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.

PĀVING, *n.* Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.—2. The construction of ground-floors, streets, or highways.

PĀVIOR. *See* PAVER.

PAVI'SE, PAVA'IS, PAVA'CHE, *n.* [Fr. *pavois*, old Fr. *pave*, a covering; Ir. *pavesse.*] *Antiq.* A large shield covering the whole body, having an inward curve, managed by a pavisor, who with it screened an archer.

Pavise.

PAVI'SOR, *n.* A soldier who held the pavise.

PA'VO, *n.* [L. a peacock; W. *paw*, spreading.] A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting of fourteen stars; also, a fish.—2. The systematic name of the peacock. [*See* PEACOCK.]

PAVŌNE,† *n.* [L. *pavo.*] A peacock.

PAVO'NIA, *n.* [L. *pavo*, a peacock.] A coral with a deep and isolated cell, each cell containing a large depressed polypus, very similar to the actinia, both in its structure and appearance.

PAVO'NIDÆ, *n.* The name given to the peacock family, which Swainson makes the first family of Rasorial birds. It includes the genus Pavo of Linnæus, and the genera Phasianus, Gallus, Lophophorus, and Numida.

PAV'ONINE, *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, a peacock.] Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.

PAW, *n.* [W. *pawen*, a paw, a hoof; Arm. *pau*; Hindoo, *pauw*; Pers. *pai*, the foot; perhaps contracted from *pad* or *pat*, as the Dutch have *poot*, and the Fr. *patte*. If so, the word coincides in elements with L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. πούς, Eng. foot, Gr. πατέω.] 1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, &c.; Lev. xi.—2. The hand; in contempt.

PAW, *v. i.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot; as, a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoof.

> He *paweth* in the valley; Job xxxix.

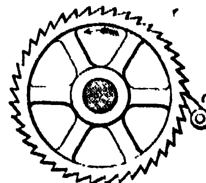
PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the fore foot. In the *manege*, a horse is said to *paw* the ground when, his leg being either tired or painful, he does not rest it upon the ground, and fears to hurt himself as he walks.—2. To handle roughly; to scratch.—3. To fawn, as a spaniel that *paws* his master; to flatter.

PAW'ED, *a.* Having paws.—2. Broad-footed.

PAW'ING, *ppr.* Scraping with the fore foot.

PAWK'Y, *a.* [from Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive.] Arch; cunning. [*Scotch.*]

PAWL, PAUL, *n.* [W. *pawl*; Eng. *pole*; L. *palus*. *See* POLE.] Among *seamen*, a short bar of wood or iron, fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship to prevent it from rolling back or giving way.—*To pawl the capstan*, to stop it with the pawl. In *mech.*, the click or detent which falls into the teeth of a ratchet wheel to prevent its motion backward.



Ratchet Wheel and Pawl.
d, the pawl.

PAWN, *n.* [D. *pand*; G. *pfand*; Sw. *pant*; Port. *penhor*; It. *pegno*; Sp. *empeno*; L. *pignus*. The sense may be that which is laid down or deposited.] 1. Something given or deposited as security for money borrowed; a pledge. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, or money, and not to real estate.

> Men will not take *pawns* without use. *Bacon.*

2. A pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.—3. A common man at chess. [*See* PEON.] *In pawn*, *at pawn*, the state of being pledged.

> Sweet wife, my honour is *at pawn*. *Shak.*

PAWN, *v. t.* [D. *panden*; It. *impegnare*; L. *pignero.*] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed: to pledge; as, she *pawned* the last piece of plate.—2. To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise; as, to *pawn* one's word or honour that an agreement shall be fulfilled.

PAWN'-BRŌKER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods. All persons receiving goods by way of pawn or pledge for the repayment of money lent thereon, at a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent., are by law accounted pawn-brokers, and as such are subjected to certain restrictions and regulations.

PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWNEE', *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn.

> If the pawn is laid up and the *pawnee* robbed, he is not answerable. *Encyc.*

PAWN'ER, *n.* One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [L. *pax*, peace.] An ecclesiastical implement in ancient use in the Roman Catholic church. It was a small plate, usually of silver, with a handle at the back, and a representation of the crucifixion in front, either in relief or engraved. This was offered by the deacon to the people to kiss, successively, at the conclusion of mass, and this was called the "kiss of peace." Sometimes the *pax* was a folding tablet.

PAY, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *paid.* [Fr. *payer*, Norm. *pair*, contracted from It. *pagare*. From the different applications of *pay*, the sense appears to be to send or send to, for in our vulgar language, to *pay on*, is to strike, to beat; and to *pay* with pitch, is to *put on* or rub over. In the sense of strike, this coincides with the Greek παιω, ιμπαιω, W. *pwyaw*. In another seamen's phrase, the word to loosen or slacken, as to *pay out* cable, that is, to send or extend.]—1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged.—2. To discharge the duty created by promise or by custom or by a moral law; as, to *pay* a debt of honour or of kindness.

You have *paid* down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shak.*

3. To fulfil; to perform what is promised; as, to *pay* one's vows.—4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy; as, to *pay* respect to a magistrate; to *pay* due honour to parents.—5. To beat.

For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

6. To reward; to recompense; as, to *pay* for kindness with neglect.—*To pay for*, to make amends; to atone by suffering. Men often *pay for* their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life.—2. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.—*To pay*, or *pay over*, in seamen's language, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.—*To pay the bottom of a vessel*, to cover it with a composition of tallow, sulphur, resin, &c.; to bream.—*To pay a mast*, or *yard*, to besmear it with tar, turpentine, resin, tallow, or varnish.—*To pay a seam*, to pour melted pitch along it, so as to defend the oakum.—*To pay off*, to make compensation to and discharge; as, to *pay off* the crew of a ship.—*To pay out*, to slacken, extend, or cause to run out; as, to *pay out* more cable.

PAY, *v. i.* To *pay off*, in seamen's language, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.—*To pay on*, to beat with vigour; to redouble blows. [*Colloq.*]

PAY, *n.* Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. The merchant receives *pay* for goods sold; the soldier receives *pay* for his services.—2. Compensation; reward.

Here only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*

3. The stipend allowed to each individual serving in the army or navy. *Full pay*, the allowance to officers and non-commissioned officers, without any deduction whatever. *Half pay*, a compensation allowed to officers who have retired from the service, or have been discharged.

PAYABLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may or ought to be paid. In general, money is *payable* as soon as it is due, or at the time payment is stipulated, or at the expiration of the credit; but by the usage of merchants, three or more days of grace are allowed to the debtor, and a note *due* at the day when payment is promised, is not *payable* till the expiration of the days of grace.—2. That can be paid; that there is power to pay.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

PAY-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PAY-DAY, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid.

PAYEE', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

PAYER, *n.* One that pays. In bills of exchange, the person on whom the bill is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.

PAYING, *ppr.* Discharging a debt; fulfilling a promise; rewarding.

PAY-MASTER, *n.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.—2. In *the army*, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is entrusted with money for this purpose.—*Pay-master general of the forces*, an officer of the crown appointed by letters patent under the great seal. He is ex-officio of the privy council, and sometimes of the cabinet. He is entrusted with the sums of money for the payment of all the forces, and in the pay-office there are under him a deputy paymaster, accountant general, cashier, and various assistants. His salary is £4000 a-year. *Pay-master of the Household*, an officer in the Lord Steward's department, who pays the expenses of the King's (Queen's) household.

PAYMENT, *n.* The act of paying or giving compensation; the discharge of a debt.—2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfilment of a promise.—3. Reward; recompense.—4. Chastisement; sound beating.†

PAYNIM. [*See* PAINIM.]

PAY-OFFICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

PAYSE, PAYS'ER, for *Poise, Poiser*, not used.

PEA, *n.* [Sax. *pisa*; Fr. *pois*; L. *pisum*; Gr. πισον: W. *pys*, *pysen*; Ir. *pis.*] A plant and its fruit of the genus Pisum, the *P. sativum*, of many varieties. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a *pod.*—It is a native of the south of Europe, and has been cultivated from remote antiquity. It forms one of the most valuable of culinary vegetables; it contains much farinaceous and saccharine matter, and is therefore highly nutritious. It is cultivated in the garden and in the field. The pods contain one row of round seeds which are at first soft and juicy, in which state they are used for the table under the name of *green peas.* They afterwards harden and become farinaceous, and the stem dries up. In this state they are thrashed and stored up for use like corn, and serve chiefly to fatten hogs. A white sort, which readily split when subjected to the action of millstones, is used in considerable quantities for soups, and especially for sea-stores. There is a blue sort which answers the same purpose. In some parts of Scotland pease meal is baked into cakes, with or without oatmeal or barleymeal. For early sowing in gardens the more useful varieties are the Early dwarf, Early frame, Early Charlton, D'Auvergne. For the principal summer crop, blue Prussian, white Prussian, Groom's superb dwarf blue, dwarf green-marrow, Knight's dwarf marrow; and for late sowing, Knight's tall marrow. The *Sea pea* (*P. maritimum*) is a native of Britain, and grows among loose stones by the sea shore. The *yellow flowering pea* (*P. ochrus*) is found in a wild state in the corn fields of Sicily and some parts of Italy. *Everlasting pea.* [*See* under EVERLASTING.] In the plural, we write *peas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pease* for an indefinite number in quantity or bulk. We write two, three or four *peas*, but a bushel of *pease*.

PEA-BUG', or **PEA-WEE'VIL**, *n.* A small insect or beetle, which feeds upon pea plants in kitchen gardens, or where peas are grown.

PEACE, *n.* [Sax. *pais*; Fr. *paix*; L. *pax*, *pacis.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind.—2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet.—3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war.—4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits, or disturbance.—5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they that love thy law; Ps. cxix.

6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven; Is. lvii.—7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance.—8. Public tranquillity; that quiet order and security which is guaranteed by the laws; as, to keep the *peace*; to break the *peace.*—This word is used in commanding silence or quiet; as, *peace* to this troubled soul.

Peace, the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

To be at peace, to be reconciled; to live in harmony.—*To make peace*, to reconcile, as parties at variance.—*To hold the peace*, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.—Justices of the peace. [*See* JUSTICE.] *Peace-establishment*, the reduced number of effective men in the army during time of peace.

PEACEABLE, *a.* Free from war, tumult, or public commotion. We live in *peaceable* times. The Reformation was introduced in a *peaceable* manner.—2. Free from private feuds or quarrels. The neighbours are *peaceable.* These men are *peaceable.*—3. Quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion. His mind is very *peaceable.*—4. Not violent, bloody, or unnatural; as, to die a *peaceable* death.

PEACEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness.—2. Disposition to peace.

PEACEABLY, *adv.* Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels.—2. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

PEACE-BREAKER, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

PEACEFUL, *a.* Quiet; undisturbed;

not in a state of war or commotion; as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country. —2. Pacific; mild; calm; as, *peaceful* words; a *peaceful* temper.—3. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed; as, the *peaceful* cottage; the *peaceful* scenes of rural life.

PEACEFULLY, *adv.* Without war or commotion.—2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our loved earth, where *peacefully* we slept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

PEACEFULNESS, *n.* Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord.—2. Freedom from mental perturbation; as, *peacefulness* of mind.

PEACELESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed.

PEACEMAKER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the *peacemakers*, for they shall be called the children of God; Matth. v.

PEACE-OFFERING, *n.* An offering that procures peace. Among the Jews, an offering or sacrifice to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

PEACE-OFFICER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c.; as a sheriff, or constable.

PEACE-PARTED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

PEACE-PARTY, *n.* A party that favours peace, or the making of peace.

PEACH, *n.* [Fr. *pêche.*] A tree and its fruit, of the genus Amygdalus, the *A. Persica*, Linn., of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates.—The tree is of moderate stature, but varies in this respect according to soil and climate. It belongs to the nat. order *Rosaceæ*. The varieties of the fruit, which is a large downy drupe containing a stone, are very numerous, differing in size, flavour, and time of ripening, but they are principally of two sorts, the *free-stones* and the *cling-stones*. The peach tree is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Persia. It was first introduced into England about 1562.

PEACH, for *Impeach.* [*Vulgar.*]

PEACH-COLOUR, *n.* The pale red colour of the peach blossom.

PEACH-COLOURED, *a.* Of the colour of a peach blossom.

PEACHER,† *n.* An accuser.

PEA-CHICK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

PEACH-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

PEACOCK, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from L. *pavo*. Sax. *pawa*; Fr. *paon*, contracted from *pavonis*; G. *pfau*; W. *pawan*, from *paw*, spreading, extending.] A large and beautiful gallinaceous fowl of the genus Pavo, properly the male of the species, but in usage the name is applied to the species in general, though the female is, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen*. The peacock common in this country, *P. cristatus*, is a native of India. This bird is characterized by a crest of peculiar form, and by the tail coverts of the male extending far beyond the quills, and being capable of erection into a broad and gorgeous disk. The shining, lax, and silky barbs of these feathers, and the eye-like spots which decorate their extremities, are known to every one. The peacock is said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great. The only other species recorded is the *P. thibetanus* Linn., or Thibet peacock. These birds, which are rather larger than a pheasant, and highly elegant and beautiful, inhabit China, and the mountains which separate Hindostan from Thibet. They are also found in Java.

PEACOCK-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Indian seas, having streaks of beautiful colours.

PEAHEN, *n.* [Gr. *pfauhenne* or *pfauen*; D. *paauwin*] The hen or female of the peacock.

PEAK, *n.* [Sax. *peac*; W. *pig*; Ir. *peac*: Eng. *pike*, *beak*; Fr. *pique*. These are of one family, signifying a point, from shooting or thrusting.] 1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; as, the *Peak* of Teneriffe.—2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point.—3. The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff. —*Fore-peak*, a place in the fore part of small vessels, where the spare stores are generally kept.—*Peak halliards*, the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.

PEAK,† *v. i.* To look sickly or thin.— 2.† To make a mean figure; to sneak.

PEAK, *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast.

PEAKED, *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

PEAKING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [*Vulgar.*]

PEAKISH, *a.* Denoting or belonging to an acuminated situation; having peaks; situated on a peak [*colloq.*]; having features that seem thin and sharp, as from sickness.

PEAL, *n.* [from L. *pello*, whence *appello*, to *appeal*. The sense is to drive; a *peal* is a driving of sound. This word seems to belong to the family of L. *balo*, and Eng. to *bawl*, *jubilee*, *bell*, &c.] A loud sound, usually a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c.

PEAL, *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; as, the *pealing* organ.

PEAL, *v. t.* To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *pealed*. *Milton.*

2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate.

The warrior's name,
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame. *J. Barlow.*

3.† To stir or agitate.

PEALED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PEALING, *ppr.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PE'AN, *n.* [L. *pæan*; Gr. παιαν.] A song of praise or triumph.

PE'AN, *n.* [from Fr. *des panes*, furs in general.] In *her.*, one of the furs borne in coat-armour, the ground of which is black, ornamented or powdered with ermine spots of gold.



Pean.

PE'ANISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph.

PEA ORE, *n.* The name given to granular argillaceous oxide of iron, from its occurring in small masses or grains, nearly or quite spherical, and of the size of a pea.

PEAR, *n.* [Sax. *pera*; D. *peer*; G. *birn*; W. *pêr*; L. *pyrum.*] A tree, and its fruit of the genus Pyrus, the *P. communis*, growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia, and from which the numerous cultivated varieties have originated. It is to be met with in certain localities in the southern parts of Britain. Good pears are a luscious fruit. They are characterized by a saccharine aromatic juice, a soft and pearly liquid pulp, melting in the mouth, as in the butter pear; or of a firm and crisp consistence, as in the winter bergamots. The pear is chiefly propagated by grafting or budding on the wild pear stock, or on stocks raised from the seeds of cultivated pears, called free stocks. It is also grafted on the quince, the medlar, and the white thorn. Among the best varieties for dessert are Jargonelle, Summer, St. Germain, Marie Louisa, Bergamot, Beurré Diel, Easter Beurré. For kitchen use, Bezi de Heri, Bon Chrétien, Double de Guerre. For perry, Oldfield, Barland, Longland.—*Alligator Pear*, *Anchovy Pear*. [*See* under ALLIGATOR, ANCHOVY.]—*Prickly pear*, a plant of the genus Opuntia, the *O. vulgaris*. [*See* OPUNTIA.]

PEARCH. *See* PERCH.

PEARL, *n.* (perl.) [From Low Lat. *pirula*, a little pear, as having a pear-like shape; Fr. *perle*; Ir. *pearla*; Sax. *pearl*; G. *perle*; W. *perlyn.*] 1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in a testaceous fish of the oyster kind. The pearl-shell is called *matrix perlarum*, mother of pearl, and the pearl is found only in the softer part of the animal. The species of bivalve which produces the most valuable pearls is the pearl-oyster of Ceylon (*Meleagrina margaritifera*). Pearl oysters are found in some parts of the globe in clusters of a great number on rocks in the depths of the sea; and such places are called *pearl banks* The pearl oyster is fished in various parts of the world, particularly on the west coast of Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, at the Sooloo islands off the coast of Algiers, Pearl islands in the West Indies, and in the Bay of Panama. Pearls have sometimes been found on the Scotch coast, and in various other places. In the pearl fishing, the shells are collected by divers, who have generally to descend from eight to twelve fathoms before they can reach the shells. Pearls are of different sizes and colours; the larger ones approach to the figure of a pear; some have been found more than an inch in length. They are valued according to their size, their roundness, and their lustre or purity, which appears in a silvery brightness. Pearls about the size of small shot are called *seed pearls*, and are of little value. Pearls were in the highest possible estimation in ancient Rome, and bore an enormous price; but their price in modern times has very much declined; partly, no doubt, from changes of manners and fashions, but, more probably, from the admirable imitations of pearls that may be obtained at a very low price. [*See* MOTHER OF PEARL.] —*Artificial pearls*, small globules, or pear-shaped spheroids of thin glass perforated with two opposite holes.



Pearl Oyster.

through which they are strung, and mounted into necklaces, &c., like real pearl ornaments.—2. Poetically, something round and clear; as a drop of water or dew.—3. A white speck or film growing on the eye.—4. A small printing letter; the smallest, except diamond and brilliant.—5. In *her.*, the white or silver colour in the coats of barons and noblemen; otherwise called *argent.*

PEARL, *v. t.* (perl.) To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL, *v. i.* (perl.) To resemble pearls.

PEARLA'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling mother-of-pearl.

PEARLASH, *n.* (perl'ash.) A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained from the ashes of wood.

PEARL'BARLEY, *n.* The seed of common barley ground into small round grains like pearls. [*See* BARLEY-WATER.]

PEARL'-DIVER, *n.* One who dives for pearls.

PEARLED, *a.* (perl'ed.) Set or adorned with pearls.

PEARL-EYED, *a.* (perl'-eyed.) Having a speck in the eye.

PEARL'-FISHERY, *n.* A place where pearl oysters are caught.

PEARL'-FISHING, *n.* The occupation of diving for pearl oysters.

PEARL'-OYSTER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

PEARL'-SINTER, *n.* Fiorite; a variety of silicious sinter, the colour gray and white.

PEARL-SPAR, *n* (perl'-spar.) Brown spar.

PEARL'-STONE, *n.* A mineral regarded as a volcanic production. It occurs in basaltic and porphyritic rocks, and is classed with pitch-stone. Pearlstone is a subspecies of indivisible quartz.

PEARL-STUD'DED, *a* Studded with pearls.

PEARL'-WHITE, *n.* A submuriate of bismuth.

PEARL'-WORT, } *n.* The common **PEARL'-GRASS**, } name of three British species of plants of the genus Sagina. Class and order Tetrandria tetragynia, Linn.; nat. order Alsinaceæ. These plants are useless weeds.

PEARLY, *a.* (perl'y.) Containing pearls; abounding with pearls; as, *pearly* shells; a *pearly* shore.—2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent; as, the *pearly* flood; *pearly* dew.

PEARMAIN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PEAR-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PEASANT, *n.* (pez'ant.) [Fr. *paysan;* Sp. and Port. *paisano;* from the name of country; Fr. *pais* or *pays;* W. *peues*, a place of rest, a country, from *pau*, coinciding with Gr. *παυω*, to rest.] A countryman; one whose business is rural labour.

PEASANT, *a.* (pez'ant.) Rustic; rural.

PEAS'ANTLIKE, } *a.* Rude; clownish; **PEAS'ANTLY**, } illiterate; resembling peasants.

PEASANTRY, *n.* (pez'antry.) Peasants; rustics; the body of country people.—2.† Rusticity.

PEAS-COD, } *n.* The legume or peri- **PEA-SHELL**, } carp of the pea.

PEASTONE, *n.* A subspecies of limestone, composed of globular concretions of the size of a pea. It is also termed *pisolite.*

PEASE, *n.* Peas collectively, or used as food. [*See* PEA.]

PEAT, *n.* [G. *pfütze*, a bog.] A substance resembling turf, used as fuel; the natural accumulation of vegetable matter on the surface of lands, or in hollows, not in a state of cultivation, always more or less saturated with water, and generally abounding in modifications of extractive matter, varying with the nature of the plants of which the peat is composed. Peat is generally of a black or dark brown colour, or when recently formed, of a yellowish brown; it is soft and of a viscid consistence, but it becomes hard, and darker by exposure to the air. When thoroughly dried, it burns, giving out a gentle heat without much smoke; accordingly, it is used as fuel in those countries where it abounds, as in Scotland and Ireland. When dried peat is examined it is found to consist of roots and fibres in every stage of decomposition, from the natural wood to the completely black vegetable mould. It contains a portion of tannin, which has the property of preserving animal and vegetable matter from decomposition. In most cases the principal plant which forms the peaty matter is the *sphagnum palustre* of Linnæus.

PEAT. [Fr. *petit.*] *See* PET.

PEAT BOG, *n.* An accumulation of peat on a hollow place, thoroughly saturated with water.

PEAT-MOSS, *n.* [*peat* and *moss.*] An earthy material used as fuel.—2. A fen producing peat.

PEATS, *n.* Peat bog, or moss, cut out in small square or rectangular pieces, and dried for being used as fuel.

PEAT'-SOIL, *n.* Peat in a state of decomposition, on which corn or other agricultural crops may be sown.

PEAT'Y, *a.* Resembling peat; abounding in peat.

PEB'BLE, } *n.* [Sax. *pabob*, **PEB'BLESTONE**, } *papolstana.*] In *popular usage*, a roundish stone of any kind from the size of a nut to that of a man's head. In a *philosophical sense*, minerals distinguished from flints by their variety of colours, consisting of crystalline matter debased by earths of various kinds, with veins, clouds, and other variations, formed by incrustation round a central nucleus, but sometimes the effect of a simple concretion. Pebbles are often used in the pavement of streets. A general term for water-worn minerals. Among *opticians*, the term *pebble* generally means the transparent and colourless rock crystal, or quartz, which is used as a substitute for glass in spectacles; its extreme hardness renders it more durable, and little apt to be scratched

PEB'BLE-CRYSTAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules, found in earthy strata, and irregular in shape.

PEB'BLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

PEB'BLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

PE'CAN, *n.* A tree, *Carya oliviformis*, and its fruit, growing in North America.

PEC'ARY, } *n.* The popular name **PEC'CARY**, } of a pachydermatous mammal belonging to the genus Dicotyles. It is nearly related to the hog. There are two species, the one inhabiting the eastern side of South America, and the other Paraguay. There is an opening on the back, from which is extracted a fetid humour secreted within.

PECCABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

PEC'CABLE, *a.* [from L. *pecco*, Ir. *peachadh;* W. *pec*, *pecawd*, sin; *pecu*, to sin; Fr. *pécher.*] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.

PECCADIL'LO, *n.* [Sp. *dim.* from *pecado*, L. *peccatum;* Fr. *peccadille.* *See* PECCABLE.] 1. A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.—2. A sort of stiff ruff. [*See* PICCADIL.]

PEC'CANCY, *n.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality; as, the *peccancy* of the humours.—2. Offence.

PEC'CANT, *a.* [L. *peccans;* Fr. *peccant.* *See* PECCABLE.] 1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal; as, *peccant* angels.—2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy; as, *peccant* humours.—3.† Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant* citation.

PEC'CANT,† *n.* An offender.

PECCA'VI. [L. I have offended.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence.

PECH'BLEND, *n.* [G. *pech*, pitch, and *blende*, blend.] Pitchblend, an ore of uranium; a metallic substance found in masses, or stratified with earths or with other minerals, in Swedish and Saxon mines. It is of a blackish colour, inclining to a deep steel gray, and one kind has a mixture of spots of red.

PECILOP'ODE, *n.* [Gr. *ποικιλος*, various, and *πους*, foot.] A crustaceous animal having various kinds of feet; some adapted for seizing and walking, others for breathing and swimming. The body is generally invested with a shell.

PECK, *n.* [Arm. *pech*, a fourth; Fr. *picotin.*] 1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts for grain, pulse, &c. The standard or imperial peck contains two gallons or 554.55 cubic inches. Four pecks make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. In the old Scotch dry measure, a peck is the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll. [*See* FIRLOT, BOLL.]—2. In *low language*, a great deal; as, to be in a *peck* of troubles. [*See* PACK.]

PECK, *v. t.* [It. *beccare;* Sp. *picar;* Fr. *becqueter;* G. *picken.* This verb is connected with the nouns *beak* and *pike.*] 1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into, as a bird that *pecks* a hole in a tree.—2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-axe.—3. To pick up food with the beak.—4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in a manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally intransitive. We say, to *peck at.* [This verb and *pick* are radically the same.]

PECK'ED, *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PECK'ER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

PECK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

PECK'INGS, *n.* The same as place-bricks,—*which see.*

PECKLED, for *Speckled.* [*Not us.*]

PEC'ORA, *n. plur.* [from L. *pecus*, *pecoris.*] The name given by Linnæus to his fifth order of mammalia, comprehending such as have cloven hoofs, live on grass, chew the cud, and have four stomachs, as the antelope, the camel, camelopard, stag, sheep, ox, cow, &c.

PEC'TEN, *n.* [L. a comb.] A genus of marine bivalves belonging to the family Ostracea, or according to Lamarck's arrangement, to the family Pectinidæ. It is a regular eared, longitudinally ribbed, inequivalved bivalve, with contiguous beaks, having a triangular auricle on each side of the umbones. These shells are commonly called *clams*.

PEC'TIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by a small addition of potash, or its carbonate, to pectine. It exists in a great variety of vegetables.

PEC'TIN, PEC'TINE, *n.* [Gr. πηκτις, artificial ice, curdled milk.] Vegetable jelly, obtained by mixing alcohol with the juice of ripe currants or any similar fruit, till a gelatinous precipitate takes place. It resembles isinglass.

PEC'TINAL, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb; *pecto*, to comb, Gr. πεκτεω, from πεκω.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

PEC'TINAL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

PEC'TINATE, PEC'TINATED, *a.* [from L. *pecten*, a comb. Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb.—In *bot.*, a pectinate leaf is a sort of pinnate leaf, in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb.—2. In *conchol.*, resembling a comb; cut into regular straight segments like a comb. A mineral is *pectinated*, when it presents short filaments, crystals or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant.



Pectinate.

PECTINA'TION, *n.* The state of being pectinated.—2. A combing; the combing of the head.

PECTINIBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb, and Gr. βραγχια, gills.] The sixth order of molluscs in Cuvier's arrangement. This order forms the most numerous division of gastropods, comprehending nearly the whole of the spiral univalves, and many with shells simply conical.

PEC'TINIBRANCHIATE, *a.* [L. *pecten* and *branchiæ.*] In *malacology*, having pectinated gills.

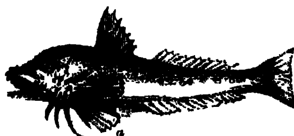
PECTI'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of bivalve shells, comprehending the pectens, hinnites, oysters, and limæ.

PEC'TINITE, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.] A fossil pecten or scallop, a scallop petrified.

PEC'TORAL, *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, breast.] Pertaining to the breast; as, the *pectoral* muscles; *pectoral* medicines.—*Pectoral cross*, a cross worn upon the breast by bishops, abbots, &c. The *pectoral* fins of a fish are situated on the sides of the fish, behind the gills.

PEC'TORAL, *n.* A breastplate.—2. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest, called in our version of the Bible, a breastplate.—3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

PEC'TORALS, or **PEC'TORAL FINS**,



a, Pectoral Fin.

n. In *ich.*, the anterior and lateral pair of fins which represent in fishes the forelegs or anterior members of other vertebrate animals.

PECTORILO'QUIAL, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

PEC'TORIL'OQUY, *n.* [L. *pectus*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak—a speaking from the breast.] In *med.*, when a patient's voice, distinctly articulated, seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed, there is said to be pectoriloquy. An exalted degree of bronchophony, resembling the sound heard by placing a stethoscope on the trachea when a person speaks.

PECTUNC'ULUS, *n.* A genus of bivalve shells resembling the Arca.

PEC'ULATE, *v. i.* [L. *peculatus*, *peculor*, from *peculium*, private property, from *pecus*, cattle.] 1. To defraud the public of money or goods intrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement.—2. Among *civilians*, to steal.

PEC'ULATING, *ppr.* Defrauding the public of money or goods.

PECULA'TION, *n.* The act, practice, or crime of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PEC'ULATOR, *n.* [L.] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care.

PECU'LIAR, *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, one's own property, from *pecus*, cattle.] 1. Appropriate; belonging to a person and to him only. Almost every writer has a *peculiar* style. Most men have manners *peculiar* to themselves.—2. Singular; particular. The man has something *peculiar* in his deportment.—3. Particular; special.

My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

[*Most* cannot, in strict propriety, be prefixed to *peculiar*, but it is used to give emphasis to the word.]—4. Belonging to a nation, system, or other thing, and not to others.

PECU'LIAR, *n.* Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others.—2. In *the canon law*, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court. Or, it is an exempt jurisdiction, which is not under the ordinary of the diocese, but has one of its own. *Peculiars* are divided into—royal, of which the king is ordinary; peculiars of archbishops, bishops, deans, chapters, prebendaries, and the like, to which were formerly added, peculiars of monasteries, the jurisdiction over which was granted in the reign of Henry VIII. to the ordinary within whose diocese they were situate, or to such persons as the king should appoint.—*Court of peculiars*, in *England*, is a branch of the court of arches. It has jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only.

PECULIAR'ITY, *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing and in no other; as, a *peculiarity* of style or manner of thinking; *peculiarity* in dress.

PECU'LIARIZE, *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar.

PECU'LIARIZED, *pp.* Appropriated; made peculiar.

PECU'LIARIZING, *ppr.* Making peculiar.

PECU'LIARLY, *adv.* Particularly; singly.—2. In a manner not common to others.

PECU'LIARNESS, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [*Lit. us.*]

PECU'NIARILY, *a.* In a pecuniary manner.

PECU'NIARY, *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*; L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecus*, cattle.] 1. Relating to money; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.—2. Consisting of money; as, a *pecuniary* mulct or penalty.

PECU'NIOUS,† *a.* Full of money.

PED, *n.* [for *pad.*] A small pack-saddle.—2. A basket; a hamper.

PEDAGOG'IC, PEDAGOG'ICAL, *a.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a teacher of children or to a pedagogue.

PED'AGOGISM, *n.* The business, character, or manners, of a pedagogue.

PEDAGOGUE, *n.* (ped'agog.) [Gr. παιδαγωγος: παις, a child, and αγω, to lead.] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster. With the *Greeks* and *Romans* the pedagogue was originally a slave who attended the children of his master, and conducted them to school, to theatres, &c., until they became youths. He also taught them the inferior branches of education and ordinary manners.—2. A pedant.

PED'AGOGUE, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

PED'AGOGY, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline.

PE'DAL, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot.

PED'AL, *n.* In *music*, that which is acted on by the feet, as a part of a musical instrument. In *musical instruments*, pedals are of two kinds:—1. those keys which are acted upon by the feet of the performer; 2. the levers acting on the swell of the organ, and on the stops; and also those of the piano-forte and harp. *Pedal* is also the name of one of the largest pipes of an organ, because played and stopped with the foot.—2. The board used for playing with the foot, or an appendage to an instrument to prolong sound.—3. A fixed or stationary base, called also a *pedal-base*.

PED'AL-BASE, or **PED'ALE**, *n.* In *music*, a base which remains stationary on one note while the other parts continue moving and forming various chords; all of which, however, must be related to the holding note, according to the laws of harmony.

PED'AL HARMONICS. In *music*, the same as *organ point*.

PED'AL-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a holding-note.

PEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, the foot.] Going on foot; walking.

PED'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *pedant*; It. Sp. and Port. *pedante*. *See* PEDAGOGUE.] 1. A schoolmaster.—2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning.

PEDANT'IC, PEDANT'ICAL, *a.* Ostentatious of learning; vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge; *applied to persons or things*; as, a *pedantic* writer or scholar; a *pedantic* description or expression.

PEDANT'ICALLY, *adv.* With a vain or boastful display of learning.

ED'ANTIZE, *v. i.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.
PED'ANTRY, *n.* [Fr. *pédanterie.*] The manners of a pedant; vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any kind. Obstinate or ignorant addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life, with an apparent contempt of common or general forms.

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*

Pedantry is the unseasonable ostentation of learning. *Rambler.*

PEDA'RIAN, *n.* A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet, that is, by walking over to the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate.
PED'ATE, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, from *pes*, the foot.] Footed; having divisions like the toes. In *bot.*, an epithet applied to a palmate leaf, having the two lateral lobes themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly into the common central point, as in the leaf of *arum dracunculus.*
PEDAT'IFID, *a.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *findo*, to divide.] A *pedatifid* leaf in *bot.*, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner.
PEDAT'INERVED, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, and *nerve.*] Pedatinerved leaves are such as have three nerves, of which the lateral are branched.
PED'DLE, *v. i.* [perhaps from the root of *petty*, W. *pitw*, Fr. *petit*, small.] 1. To be busy about trifles.—2. To travel about the country and retail small wares. He *peddles* for a living.
PED'DLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail small commodities, usually by travelling about the country.
PED'DLING, *ppr.* Travelling about and selling small wares.—2. *a.* Trifling; unimportant.
PED'ERAST, *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστης, from παις, a boy, and ερως, love.] A sodomite.
PEDERAST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.
PED'ERASTY, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.
PEDERE'RO, *n.* [Sp. *pedrero*, from *piedra*, a stone, L. *petra*, Gr. πετρος: so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention of iron balls.] A swivel gun; sometimes written *paterero.*
PED'ESTAL, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*; Fr.



Pedestal (Listening Slave).

piédestal; L. *pes*, the foot, and Teut. *stall*; G. *stellen*, to set.] In *arch.*, an insulated basement or support for a column, a statue, or a vase. It usually consists of a base, die, or dado, and a surbase, cornice, or cap.
PEDES'TRIAL, *a.* [L. *pedestris.*] Pertaining to the foot.
PEDES'TRIAN, *a.* [L. *pedestris*, from *pes*, the foot.] Going on foot; walking; as, a *pedestrian* journey.
PEDES'TRIAN, *n.* One that walks or journeys on foot.—2. One that walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.
PEDES'TRIANISM, *n.* A walking; usually for a wager.—2. The practice of walking.
PEDES'TRIANIZE, *v. i.* To practise walking.
PEDES'TRIOUS, *a.* Going on foot; not winged.
PED'ICEL, } *n.* [L. *pediculus*, from
PED'ICLE, } *pes*, the foot.] In *bot.*, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one



a,a, Pedicels.

flower only when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a pedicel.
PEDICEL'LATE, *a.* Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel; as, a flower.
PEDIC'ULAR, } *a.* [L. *pedicularis*,
PEDIC'ULOUS, } from *pediculus*, a louse.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.
PEDICULA'RIS, *n.* An extensive genus of the herbaceous perennials, chiefly European. These plants are acrid, but are eaten by goats. Two British species are known, by the name of *Lousewort*,—*which see*
PEDICULA'TION, *n. Morbus pedicularis*, the lousy disease.
PEDI'CULUS, *n.* A genus of apterous insects, commonly called lice. They are parasitic in their habits, many mammals, if not all, and perhaps all species of birds, being infested by them; each species of bird and mammal, having its own peculiar species of louse, and sometimes even two or three distinct species. The body is flattened, the legs are short, and terminated by stout claws, or two opposing hooks, which enable these animals to cling with great facility to the hairs of quadrupeds or to the feathers of birds, whose blood they suck, and on whose body they propagate and pass their lives. They multiply with great rapidity, and in some cases to an astonishing degree, producing in man what is termed *morbus pedicularis*, or the lousy disease. Three species of lice are said to infest the human subject, the *P. humanus*, or body louse; the *P. cervicalis*, which inhabits the head of man, particularly children; and the *P. pubis*, of Linn., which inhabits the eyebrows, &c., and is known by the name of crab-louse.
PEDIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pes*, a foot, and *gero*, to bear.] Having legs; thus the body of the myriapod is divided into numerous *pedigerous* segments.
PED'IGREE, *n.* [probably from L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, like D. *stam*, G. *stamm*, stem, stock, degree.] 1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy.

Alterations of surnames—have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*. *Camden.*

2. An account or register of a line of ancestors; or a tabular view of the members of any particular family with the relations in which they stand to each other.

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes. *Atterbury.*

PEDILAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of South American plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. Two species, *P. tithymaloides*, and *padifolius*, are used medicinally in the West Indies; the former, known under the name of Ipecacuanha, is used for the same purpose as that drug; and the latter, called the Jew bush or milk plant, is used in decoction of the recent plant as an anti-syphilitic, and in cases of suppression of the menses.
PED'ILUVY, *n.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *lavo*, to wash.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.
PED'IMENT, *n.* [from L. *pes*, the foot.] In classic *arch.*, the triangular finishing above the entablature at the end of buildings or over porticoes. The mouldings of the entablature bound the inclined sides of the pediment. Also the triangular finishing over doors and windows. In the debased Roman style the same name is given to these



Pediment.

same parts, though not triangular in their form, but circular, elliptical, or interrupted. In the architecture of the middle ages, small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, &c., are called pediments. These have the angle at the apex more acute than the corresponding decoration of classic architecture.
PEDIPAL'PI, or **PE'DIPALPS,** *n.* [L. *pes*, a foot, and *palpo*, to feel.] A tribe of pulmonary arachnidans, comprehending those which have the feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with a didactyle claw; as the scorpions.
PEDIPAL'POUS, *a.* Relating to a certain order of spiders, the pedipalps.
PED'IREME, *n.* [L. *pes*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar.] A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.
PED'LER, *n.* [from *peddle*, to sell by travelling; or from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] A travelling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back, or in a cart or waggon, and sells them.
PED'LERESS, *n.* A female pedler.
PED'LERY, *n.* Small wares sold or carried about for sale by pedlers.—2. The employment of pedlers.
PEDOBAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. παις, παιδος, a child, and βαπτισμος, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.
PEDOBAP'TIST, *n.* One that holds to infant baptism; one that practises the baptism of children. Most denominations of Christians are *pedobaptists.*

PED'OMANCY, *n.* [L. *pes*, foot, and Gr. μαντεια, divination.] Divination by the soles of the feet.

PEDOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *pes*, the foot, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained. It also marks the revolutions of wheels. This is done by means of wheels with teeth and a chain or string fastened to the foot or to the wheel of a carriage; the wheels advancing a notch at every step, or at every revolution of the carriage wheel.—Some of these instruments mark the time on a dial-plate, and being very much like a watch, are accordingly worn in the pocket.

PEDOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

PEDUN'CLE, *n.* [L. *pes*, the foot.] In *bot.*, the stem or stalk that supports



a, Peduncle.

the fructification of a plant, *i. e.* the flower and the fruit. *Cauline peduncle*, one springing from the stem. *Epiphyllous peduncle*, one springing from the surface of a leaf. *Radical peduncle*, one springing from the axil of a radical leaf.—2. In *conchol.*, a sort of stem by which the shells of the second division of Lepas are attached to wood, &c.

PEDUN'CULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a *peduncular* tendril.

PEDUN'CULATE, *a.* Growing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower.

PEE,† *v. i.* To look with one eye.

PEED,† *a.* Blind of one eye.

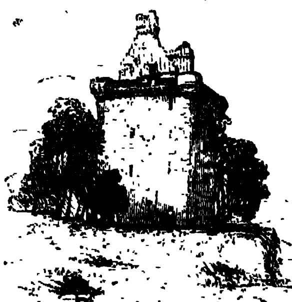
PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler, piller*; Sp. *pelar, pillar*; L. *pilo*, to pull off hair and to pillage; Arm. *pilha*; W. *piliaw*, to take off the surface or rind. The first verb *peler, pelar*, seems to be formed from L. *pilus*, the hair. The Eng *peel* is therefore from the other verb. *See* PILL.] 1. To strip off skin, bark, or rind without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate When a knife is used, we call it *paring*. Thus we say, to *peel* a tree, to *peel* an orange; but we say, to *pare* an apple, to *pare* land.—2. In a *general sense*, to remove the skin, bark, or rind, even with an instrument.—3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage; as, to *peel* a province or conquered people.

PEEL, *v. i.* To loosen the skin or rind.

PEEL, *n.* [L. *pellis*, Fr. *peau*. G. *fell*, D. *vel*, skin; from *peeling*.] The skin or rind of any thing; as, the *peel* of an orange.

PEEL, *n.* [Fr. *pelle*; L. Sp. and It. *pala*; W. *pal*, probably from thrusting, throwing, L. *pello*; Gr. βαλλω, like Eng. *shovel*, from *shove*; or from spreading.] A kind of wooden shovel used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle.—2. In *printing*, a thin piece of wood with a long handle affixed to it in the shape of the letter T; it is used for hanging the sheets of a book upon the poles to dry, and for taking them down again.

PEEL-TOWER, PELE-TOWER, PILE-TOWER, *n.* A name given to the small fortresses which are common in the northern parts of England and



Peel Tower, Gilnockie.

in Scotland, and which consist generally of a single tower, to which, in former times, the inhabitants of the place retired for safety in the case of marauding attacks.

PEELED, *pp.* Stripped of skin, bark, or rind; plundered; pillaged.

PEELER, *n.* One that peels, strips, or flays.—2. A plunderer; a pillager.

PEELING, *ppr.* Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.

PEEP, *v. i.* [Ir. *piobam*, to pipe, to peep; D. *piepen*, to pipe, to chirp; G. *pfeifen*; L. *pipio*. The primary sense is to open or to shoot, to thrust out or forth; Dan. *pipper frem*, to sprout, to bud. This coincides with *pipe, fife*, &c., Heb. יבב, *yabab*, to cry out, *Abib*, &c.] 1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment, as through a narrow avenue.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shak.*
When flowers first *peeped*. *Dryden.*

2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slyly.

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecclus.*
Thou art a maid and must not *peep*. *Prior.*

3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine shrill sound, as through a crevice; usually written *pip*, but without reason, as it is the same word as is here defined.

PEEP, *n* First appearance; as, the *peep* of day.—2. A sly look, or a look through a crevice.—3. The cry of a chicken.

PEEPER, *n* One that peeps.—2. A chicken just breaking the shell.—3. In *cant language*, the eye; also a looking glass.

PEEP-HOLE, PEEPING-HOLE, *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look without being discovered.

PEEP'ING, *ppr.* Looking through a crevice.—2. Crying, like a chicken.

PEEP-O'-DAY-BOYS. The well known appellation of certain insurgents who appeared in Ireland in 1784. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists, called *defenders*, at break of day in search of arms.

PEE'PUL TREE, *n.* In *India*, the *Ficus religiosa*.

PEER, *n.* [Fr. *pair*; L. *par*. *See* PAIR.] 1. An equal; one in the same rank. A man may be familiar with his *peers*.—2. An equal in excellence or endowments.

In song he never had his *peers*. *Dryden.*

3. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

4. A nobleman; as, a *peer* of the realm; the house of *peers*, so called because noblemen and barons were originally considered as the companions of the king, like L. *comes*, count. In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility are all peers; namely, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons.—Peers of the realm constitute that branch of the legislature termed the house of lords or of peers. Originally the peerage was territorial, but it has gradually become personal, and usually descends in a direct line from male to male. Peers are now created by writ, or by patent, at the pleasure of the crown. Peers are possessed of certain important privileges, among which is that of being judges of each other, and being exempt from the common and ordinary jurisdiction. Sixteen peers of Scotland, and twenty-eight peers of Ireland, are entitled to sit in the house of lords; they are termed representative peers; those of Scotland are elected every parliament; and those of Ireland for life.

PEER, *v. i.* [L. *pareo*; Norm. *perer*. *See* APPEAR.] 1. To come just in sight; to appear; *a poetic word.*

So honour *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shak.*
See how his gorget *peers* above his gown. *B. Jonson.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep; as, the *peering* day.

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads. *Shak.*

PEERAGE, *n.* [*See* PEER, an equal.] The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.—2. The body of peers.

PEERDOM,† *n.* Peerage.

PEERESS, *n.* The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. Ladies may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

PEERLESS, *a.* Unequalled; having no peer or equal; as, *peerless* beauty or majesty.

PEERLESSLY, *adv.* Without an equal.

PEERLESSNESS, *n.* The state of having no equal.

PEEVISH, *a.* [In Scot. *pew* is to complain or mutter. It is probably a contracted word, and perhaps from the root of *pet*, *petulant*.] 1. Fretful; petulant; apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; querulous; hard to please.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward. *Shak.*

2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shak.*

3. Silly; childish.

PEEVISHLY, *adv.* Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring.

PEEVISHNESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper; as, childish *peevishness*.

When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

PEE'WIT, or PEASE'WEEP, *n.* A migratory bird of the genus Fringa, the *T. vanellus* of Linn. It is also termed the *Lapwing*. [*See* LAPWING.]

PEG, *n.* [This is probably from the root of L. *pango, pactus*, Gr. πηγνυμι: denoting that which fastens, or allied to *beak* and *picket*.] 1. A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards or other work of wood, &c. It does the office of a nail. The word is applied only to small pieces of wood pointed; to the larger pieces thus pointed we give the name of *pins*, and pins in ship carpentry are called *tree-nails* or *trenails*. Coxe, in his Travels in Russia, speaks of poles or beams fastened into the ground with *pegs*.—2. The pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained.—3. A pin on which to hang any thing.—4. A nickname for Margaret.—*To take a peg lower*, to depress; to lower.

PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with pegs.

PE'GASUS, *n.* In *antiquity*, the winged horse on which Bellerophon is fabled to have ridden.—2. In *astron.*, one of the old constellations of the northern hemisphere figured in the form of a flying horse. It contains 89 stars.—



Pegasus (Winged Horse).

3. A genus of Lophobranchiate fishes with large pectoral fins, by means of which they are enabled to take short saltatory flights through the air. One species is the *P. draco*, or sea-dragon, which inhabits the Indian seas.

PEG'GED, *pp.* Fastened or furnished with pegs.

PEG'GER, *n.* One that fastens with pegs.

PEG'GING, *ppr.* Securing with pegs.

PEGM, *n.* (pem.) [Gr. πηγμα.] A sort of moving machine in the old *pageants*.

PEG'MATITE, *n.* Primative granitic rock, composed essentially of lamellar feldspar, and quartz; frequently with a mixture of mica. In it are found kaolin, tin, tourmalin, beryl, aqua marina, tantale, scheelin, and other valuable minerals.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE. [Fr. from L. *pœna fortis et dura*.] A special punishment inflicted in ancient times on those who, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stood mute. It was vulgarly called *pressing to death*.

PEIRAM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. πειραω, to try, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument invented by John Macneill, for ascertaining the degree of resistance which the surfaces of different kinds of roads offer to wheel carriages, &c., passing over them.

PEIRAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πειραστικος, from πειραω, to strain, to attempt.] 1. Attempting; making trial.—2. Treating of or representing trials or attempts; as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato.

PEISE. *See* Poise.

PEJORA'TIONS, *n.* [from L. *pejor*, worse.] In *Scots law*, deteriorations.

PE'KAN, *n.* A species of weasel.

PE'KEA, *n.* The name given by botanists to a plant inhabiting Guiana, and furnishing the Saouari or Suwarrow nuts of the shops. This Pekea comprehends two species, the *butyrosa*, and *tuberculosa*; the former is unknown in this country; the latter, which yields the nuts in question, is a very large tree inhabiting the woods of Guiana, where it is called *tata youba* by the Garipou Indians. The fruit consists of greenish compressed drupes, which adhere around a common centre, and contain a single seed of large size, covered with a brownish rugged woody shell, and containing a kernel of a soft consistence, and of the most delicate buttery quality. It is by far the best of the South American nuts brought to this country, but it is generally scarce and dear. The trees belong to the nat. order Rhizobolaceæ.

PEK'OE, *n.* A fine black tea. [*See* Tea.]

PEL'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *pilus*, hair.] The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool.

PELA'GIAN, } *a.* [L. *pelagus*, the sea.]
PELA'GIC, } Pertaining to the sea; belonging to the deep sea. *Pelagian formations*, oceanic accumulations; deposits by currents, or from other causes, at the bottom of the sea.

PELA'GIAN, *n.* [from *Pelagius*, a native of Great Britain, who lived in the fourth century.] A follower of Pelagius, a monk of Banchor or Bangor, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works.

PELA'GIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.

PELA'GIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius.

PELARGO'NIUM, *n.* An extensive genus of highly ornamental plants, usually called *geraniums*, in our greenhouses. They are mostly natives of Southern Africa. This genus was called *geranium* by Linn., and it forms a principal division of the nat. order Geraniaceæ; but the geraniums properly so called differ from pelargoniums in having regular flowers, and in being herbaceous plants, while the genus in question consists almost entirely of shrubs, with flowers almost as irregular as those of the pansy, and having a spur-like appendage to one of the sepals running along the pedicel. The most beautiful flowering pelargoniums are hybrids, which have been obtained by crossing different species. The flowers are of various colours. They are great favourites in green-houses. [*See* Geranium.]

PELECA'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of swimming birds, of which the pelican (*Pelecanus*) is the type. It comprehends also the cormorants, frigates, and boobies.

PELF, *n.* [Probably allied to *pilfer*.] Money; riches; but it often conveys the idea of something ill gotten or worthless. It has no plural.

PEL'ICAN, *n.* [Low L. *pelecanus*; Gr. πελεκαν: Fr. *pélican*.] 1. A palmiped fowl of the genus Pelecanus. It is larger than the swan, and remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edges of the under chap of which is attached a pouch or bag, capable of being distended so as to hold many quarts of water. In this bag the fowls deposits the fish it takes for food.—It inhabits marshy and uncultivated places, particularly islands and lakes where sedges abound. The pelican has a peculiar tenderness for its young, and feeds them with fish that have been macerated for some time in her pouch; hence has arisen the fabulous story of this bird feeding her young by drawing blood from the parent breast. Pelicans are



Crested Pelican Pelicanus crispus).

to a certain extent gregarious, very fond of fish, which they capture with great adroitness, generally in shallow inlets. The species are found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, though not numerous. There are two European species, *P. onocratulus*, and *P. crispus*.—2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation; the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.

PE'LIOM, *n.* [Gr. πελιωμα, black colour.] 1. In *med.*, an extravasation of blood of livid colour.—2. A mineral, a variety of iolite.

PELISSE, *n* (pelee's.) [Fr. from L. *pellis*, skin.] Originally, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

PELL, *n.* [L. *pellis*; It. *pelle*; G. *pelz*, a skin.] A skin or hide. [*See* Pells.]

PELLA'GRA, *n.* [L. *pellis*, the skin, and *æger*, sick.] A disease of the skin somewhat resembling *elephantiasis*, and occasionally producing great constitutional derangement. It prevails among the inhabitants of the Lombardo Venetian plains.

PEL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*; W. *pellen*, from L. *pila*, a ball.] 1. A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax or lint.—2.† A bullet; a ball for fire-arms.—In *her.*, *pellets* are black roundles, otherwise called ogresses and gunstones, which are borne in coat armour.

PEL'LET, *v. t.* To form into little balls.

PEL'LETTED, *a.* Consisting of bullets.

PEL'LICLE, *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.] 1. A thin skin or film.—2. Among *chemists*, a thin saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of saline particles crystallized.—3. In *bot.*, a membranous or mucilaginous covering, closely adhering to the outside of some seeds, so as to conceal their proper surface and colour.

PEL'LITORY, *n.* [Sp. *pelitre*; corrupted perhaps from L. *parietaria*, the wall plant, from *paries*.] The name of several plants of different genera. The *pellitory of the wall* or *common pellitory* is of the genus Parietaria,—*which see*,—the *bastard pellitory*

of the genus Achillea, the *A. ptarmica* of Linn., otherwise called sneezewort and goose-tongue. [*See* MILFOIL.] The *pellitory of Spain* belongs to the genus *Anthemis* (*A. pyrethrum*). It has a pungent flavour, and when chewed, promotes the flow of saliva, and is often useful in toothache.

PELL'-MELL, *adv.* [Fr. *péle-mêle.*] With confused violence.

PELLS, *n.* Parchment rolls or records. [*See* PELL.] The *clerk of the pells* in England, is an officer of the exchequer who enters every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the rolls of receipts, and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, roll of disbursements.

PELLU'CID, *a.* [L. *pellucidus; per* and *lucidus;* very bright. *See* LIGHT.] Perfectly clear; transparent; not opaque; as, a body as *pellucid* as crystal.

PELLUCID'ITY, } *n.* Perfect clear-
PELLU'CIDNESS, } ness; transparency; as, the *pellucidity* of the air; the *pellucidness* of a gem

PELO'KONITE, *n.* A mineral which occurs amorphous, of a bluish black colour, and vitreous lustre It contains phosphoric acid, iron, manganese, and copper.

PELT, *n.* [G. *pelz;* L. *pellis* *See* FELL.] 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.—2. The quarry of a hawk all torn.—3. In *colloq. style*, a blow or stroke from something thrown. [Infra.]

PELT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peloter*, from *pelote*, a ball; or contracted from *pellet*. In Sw. *lulta* is to beat. The word is from Fr. *peloe*, a little ball, or from L. *pello*, Gr. βαλλω.] 1. Properly, to strike with something thrown, driven, or falling; as, to *pelt* with stones; *pelted* with hail.

The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*

2. To drive by throwing something.

PEL'TA, *n.* [L.] Among the Romans a small, light, and manageable buckler.—In *bot.*, a term used in describing lichens, to denote a flat shield without any elevated rim, as in the genus *Peltidea*.

PEL'TATE, } *a.* [L.
PEL'TATED, } *pelta*, a target.] In *bot.*, having the shape of a target or round shield, with the style inserted near the middle of the under surface; as, a *peltate* stigma; having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the centre; as, a *peltate* leaf.


Peltate Leaf.

PEL'TATELY, *adv.* In the form of a target, &c.

PELT'ED, *pp.* Struck with something thrown or driven.

PELT'ER, *n.* One that pelts; also, a pinchpenny; a mean sordid person.

PELT'INERVED, *a.* [L. *pelta* and *nerve.*] In *bot.*, peltinerved leaves are those with leaves radiating all round.

PELT'ING, *ppr.* Striking with something thrown or driven.

PELT'ING, *n.* An assault with any thing thrown.

PELT'ING, *a.* In Shakspere, mean; paltry. [*Improper.*]

PELT'-MONGER, *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

PELT'-ROT, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare; hence it is sometimes called the *naked disease*.

PEL'TRY, *n.* [from *pelt*, a skin.] The skins of animals producing fur; such as the beaver, sable, wolf, bear, &c., when in the raw state. When the inner side has been tanned, they are called *furs*.

PELT'-WOOL, *n.* Wool pulled off the skin of a dead sheep.

PEL'VIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

PELVIM'ETER, *n.* [L. *pelvis* and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis.

PEL'VIS, *n.* [L *pelvis*, a basin.] The cavity of the body formed by the os sacrum, os coccygis, and ossa innominata, constituting the lower part of the abdomen.

PEM'MICAN, *n.* Meat cured, pulverized, and mixed with fat. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.

PEM'PHIGUS, *n.* [Gr. πεμφιξ, a vesicle.] A disease of the skin, consisting of eruptions of various sizes, from a pea to a walnut, and mostly attended by fever.

PEN, *n.* [L. *penna;* Sax. *pinn;* It. *penna*, a feather, a pen, and a top; W. *pen*, top, summit, head; Ir. *beann, beinn*, written also *ben*. The Celtic nations called the peak of a mountain, *ben* or *pen*. Hence the name *Apennine*, applied to the mountains of Italy. It may belong to the same root as L. *pinna*, a *fin*, that is a shoot or point.] 1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of some large fowl, but it may be of any other material.—Pens, properly so called, are made from the quills of the goose; those of the swan, turkey, duck, and crow, being occasionally used; the two latter for fine writing and drawing.—*Metallic pens* are now much employed for ordinary purposes. They are usually made of steel, but sometimes of brass, gold, silver, &c.—*Fountain pen*, a pen with a reservoir in its stem or holder, to supply ink for some time without replenishing. *Geometric pen*, an instrument invented by Suardi, an Italian, for drawing geometric curves. *Drawing pens*, instruments for drawing fine lines on paper, &c. They consist of a pair of delicately-formed steel blades, the pointed ends of which are brought together and adjusted by means of a fine set screw.—2. A feather; a wing.†

PEN, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *penned*. To write; to compose and commit to paper.

PEN, *n.* [Sax. *pinnan* to press, or *pyndan*, to pound or shut up; both probably from one root.] A small enclosure for beasts, as for cows, sheep, fowls, &c.

PEN, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *penned* or *pent*. To shut in a pen; to encage; to confine in a small enclosure; to coop: to confine in a narrow place; usually followed by *up*, which is redundant.

PE'NAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.;* from L. *pœna*, Gr. ποινη, pain, punishment. *See* PAIN.] 1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offences; as, a *penal* law or statute; the *penal* code. *Penal* statutes must be construed strictly, that is, they are not to be extended against the offender. When a thing is prohibited by statute under a penalty, if the penalty, or part of it, be not given to him who sues for it, it goes to the crown.—2. Inflicting punishment.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty; as, a *penal* act or offence. —*Penal irritancy*, in *Scots law*, the forfeiture of a right which incurs a penalty; as, the *irritancy* of a feu, which takes place by the failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.—*Penal actions:* in *Scots law*, an action is said to be penal when the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when extraordinary damages, and reparation by way of penalty, are concluded for.—*Penal bonds:* in England bonds bear to be granted for double the actual debt, on the condition that if the actual debt be paid the bond shall be held as discharged. Such bonds are called *penal bonds*.

PENAL'ITY, *n.*† Liableness or condemnation to punishment.

PEN'ALTY, *n.* [It. *penalità*. *See* PENAL.] 1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass as a punishment. A fine is a pecuniary *penalty*. The usual *penalties* inflicted on the person, are whipping, imprisonment, hard labour, transportation, or death.—2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of nonfulfilment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; as, the *penalty* of a bond.

PEN'ANCE, *n.* [Sp *penante*, from *penar*, It *penare*, to suffer pain. *See* PAIN.] 1. The suffering, labour, or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence; such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c. *Penance* is one of the seven sacraments of the Romish church. 2 Repentance.

PEN'ANG, *n.* The Malay name of the betel nut.

PENA'TES, *n.* [from L. *penitus*, within.] The household gods of the ancient Romans who presided over families, and were worshipped in the interior of each dwelling. They included the *Lares*.

PENCE, *n.* (pense.) The plural of *penny*, when used of a sum of money or value; when pieces of that coin are mentioned separately, *pennies* is their plural.

PENCHANT, *n.* (panshäng.) [Fr.] Inclination.

PEN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *pinceau;* Sp. *pincel;* L. *penicillus.*] 1. A small delicate brush with which painters produce the completing touches of their art; hence, in figurative style, the art itself. The proper pencils are made of fine hair or bristles, as of camels, badgers, or squirrels, or of the down of swans, inclosed in a quill. The larger pencils, made of swine's bristles, are called *brushes*.—2. A pen formed of carburet of iron or plumbago, black lead, or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing.—3. Any instrument of writing without ink.—4. An aggregate or collection of rays of light which converge to, or diverge from the same point. In *geom*, a *pencil* of lines, is a number of lines which meet in one point.

PEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

PEN'CILLED, *pp.* Painted, drawn, or

marked with a pencil.—2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

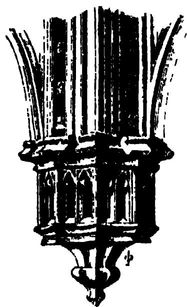
PEN'CILLING, *ppr.* Painting, drawing, or marking with a pencil.

PEN'CIL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a pencil.

PEN'CRAFT, *n.* Penmanship; chirography.

PEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *pendeo*, to hang, or Sp. *pendon*. See PENNON.] 1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone. — 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.—3. In *her.*, any thing pendant or hanging down, as the badge of any order, *pendant* to the chain or ribbon.—4. A streamer; a small flag or long narrow banner displayed from a ship's mast head, usually terminating in two points, called the swallow's tail. It denotes that a ship is in actual service. The broad pendant is used to distinguish the chief of a squadron.—5. A short piece of rope fixed on each side under the shrouds, on the heads of the main and fore-mast, having an iron thimble to receive the hooks of the tackle.—There are many other pendants consisting of a rope or ropes, to whose lower extremity is attached a block or tackle. The rudder-pendant is a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped.—6 † A pendulum.—7. In the *fine arts*, two paintings or prints of equal dimensions and similar style, which are attached in corresponding positions to the same wall, are called *pendants* to each other.

PEND'ANT, PEND'ENT, *n.* In *arch.*, a hanging ornament used in the vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture. In the former, pendants are


Pendant, Crosby Hall, London.

formed of stone and generally richly sculptured, and in timber work they are of wood, variously decorated with carving.

PEND'ENCE, *n.* [L. *pendens*, *pendeo*, to hang.] Slope; inclination.

PEND'ENCY, *n.* [L. *pendens*, *pendeo*, supra.] Suspense; the state of being undecided; as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition.

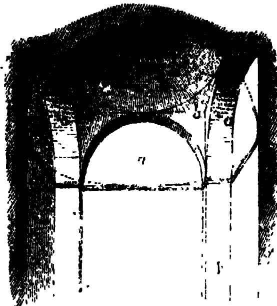
PEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *pendens*.] 1. Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose.

With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head. *Shak.*

2. Jutting over; projecting; as, a *pendent* rock.—3. Supported above the ground.—In *bot.*, a *pendent* leaf, is one directed downwards.

PENDEN'TE LITE. [L.] Pending the suit or action.

PENDEN'TIVE. In *arch.*, the portion of a dome-shaped vault, which descends into a corner of an angular building, when a ceiling of this kind is placed over a straight-sided area. Thus, when a portion of a sphere, as the hemisphere in the figure, is intersected by cylin-


Pendentive Roof.

drical or cylindroidal arches, as *a a a*, the vaults *b b* are formed, which are pendentives. In Gothic architecture, the portion of a groined ceiling springing from one pillar or impost, and bounded by the apices of the longitudinal and transverse vaults, is called a pendentive.

PENDEN'TIVE BRACKETTING. In *arch.*, the coved bracketting springing from the wall of a rectangular area in an upward direction, so as to form the horizontal plane into a complete circle or ellipse. [See PENDENTIVE.]

PENDEN'TIVE CRADLING. In *arch.*, the timber work for sustaining the lath and plaster in pendentives.

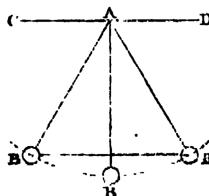
PEND'ING, *ppr.* [L. *pendeo*, to hang.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated. This was done, *pending* the suit.

PEN'DULE, *n.* A pendulum.

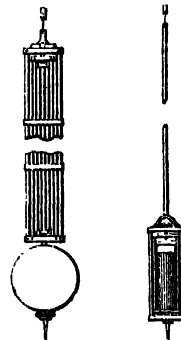
PENDULOS'ITY, PEND'ULOUSNESS, *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] The state of hanging; suspension. [*The latter is the preferable word.*]

PEND'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang.] Hanging; swinging; fastened at the one end, the other being movable. The dewlap of an animal is *pendulous*.—In *bot.*, a *pendulous stamen* is one that is slender and hanging.

PEND'ULUM, *n.* [L. *pendulus*, *pendulum*.] A vibrating body suspended from a fixed point; as, the *pendulum* of a clock.—In *mech.*, any heavy body so suspended that it may vibrate about some fixed point by the action of gravity. The vibrations of a pendulum are called its *oscillations*; the time of each being counted from the time of



its descent from the highest point on one side, till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. The point A, about which the pendulum A B moves, is called the *point of suspension* or *centre of motion*, the line C D, parallel to the horizon, is the *axis of oscillation*, and the arc B B B is called the *arc of vibration*. Pendulums receive different denominations, according to the materials of which they are composed, or the purposes they are intended to answer. A single weight attached by a string, &c., is called a *simple* pendulum; but the common pendulum consists of a rod of metal or of wood, suspended so as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material attached to its lower end. The rod of the common pendulum, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various contrivances, under the name of *compensation pendulums*, have been adopted, in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names, according to their forms and materials, as the *gridiron pendulum*, the *mercurial pendulum*, the *lever pendulum*, &c. The gridiron pendulum is composed of any odd number of rods, so connected that the expansion or contraction of the one set of them is counteracted by that of the other. The mercurial pendulum consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the centre of oscillation


Gridiron Pendulum. Mercurial Pendulum.

remains the same, the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and *vice versâ*. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums, with wheel work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract the retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air; and when the pendulum is so adjusted as to beat or vibrate $60 \times 60 = 3600$ in an hour, it is called a *seconds pendulum*. The length of such a pendulum in the latitude of London, and at the level of the sea, is 39⅛ inches nearly, or more accurately 39.1393 inches; but as the force of gravity diminishes towards the equator, and increases towards the poles, owing to the figure of the earth, the seconds pendulum must be shortened in lower latitudes, and lengthened in higher. The length of a pendulum is the distance between the point of suspension and the centre

of oscillation. [*See* OSCILLATION.] Besides its use as a regulator of clocks, the pendulum is applied to determine the relative force of gravity at different places, and also to determine the exact figure of the earth.

PENETRABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *penetrable.*] Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability. *Cheyne.*

PEN'ETRABLE, *a.* [Fr. and L. *penetrabilis.* *See* PENETRATE.] 1. That may be penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shak.*

PEN'ETRABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being penetrable; that may easily be penetrated. [*Penetrability* is the synonymous and preferable word.]

PEN'ETRABLY, *adv.* In a penetrable manner.

PEN'ETRAIL,† *n.* [L. *penetralia.*] Interior parts.

PENETRA'LE, *n. plu. Penetralia.* [L.] A sacred apartment or chapel in private houses, which was set apart for the worship of the household gods among the ancient Romans. In temples also there were *penetralia*, or apartments of distinguished sanctity, where the images of the gods were kept, and certain solemn ceremonies performed.

PEN'ETRANCY, *n.* [L. *penetrans.*] Power of entering or piercing; as, the *penetrancy* of subtle effluvia.

PEN'ETRANT, *a.* [L. *penetrans.*] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtle; as, *penetrant* spirit; food subtilized and rendered fluid and *penetrant.*

PEN'ETRATE, *v. t.* [L. *penetro*, from the root of *pen*, a point.] 1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body; as, a sword or dart *penetrates* the body; oil *penetrates* wood; marrow, the most *penetrating* of oily substances.—2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. I am *penetrated* with a lively sense of your generosity.—3. To reach by the intellect; to understand; as, to *penetrate* the meaning or design of any thing.—4. To enter; to pass into the interior; as, to *penetrate* a country.

PEN'ETRATE, *v. i.* To pass; to make way.

Born where heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate.* *Pope.*

2. To make way intellectually. He had not *penetrated* into the designs of the prince.

PEN'ETRATED, *pp.* Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.

PEN'ETRATING, *ppr.* Entering; piercing; understanding.—2. *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtle. Oil is a *penetrating* substance.—3. Acute: discerning; quick to understand; as, a *penetrating* mind.

PENETRA'TION, *n.* The act of entering a body; the forcible entry of one solid body within another by means of some force, such as that of percussion, gunpowder, &c. communicated to the former, which enables it to displace those parts of the latter, with which it comes into contact.—2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse; as, a *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties of algebra.—3. Acuteness; sagacity; as, a man of great or nice *penetration.*

PEN'ETRATIVE, *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtle.

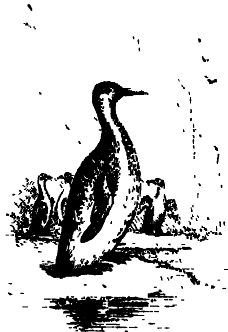
Let not air be too gross nor too *penetrative.* *Wotton.*

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning; as, *penetrative* wisdom.—3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind; as, *penetrative* shame.

PEN'ETRATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PEN'FISH, *n.* A kind of eelpout without a smooth skin.

PEN'GUIN, *n.* [W. *pen*, head, and *gwyn*, white; or L. *pinguidine*, with fatness.] 1. Aptenodytes, a genus of fowls of the order of Palmipeds. One species of penguin is an aquatic fowl with very short legs, with four toes, three of which are webbed; the body is clothed with short feathers, set as compactly as the scales of a fish; the wings are small like fins, and covered



Penguin.

with short scale-like feathers, so that they are useless in flight. Penguins seldom go on shore except in the season of breeding, when they burrow like rabbits. On land they stand erect; they are tame, and may be driven like a flock of sheep. In water they swim with rapidity, being assisted with their wings. These fowls are found only in the southern latitudes.—2. A species of fruit.

PEN'ICIL, *n.* [L. *penicillus.* *See* PENCIL.] 1. Among physicians, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.—2. A species of shell.

PENICILL'ATE, *a.* [L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.] In *bot.*, having the form of a pencil; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres.—In *zool.*, a term applied to a part that supports one or more small bundles of diverging hairs.

PENIN'SULA, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an isle; It. *penesola*] A portion of land connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. Thus Boston in North America stands on a *peninsula.*—2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself; as Anatolia, California, the Morea. In common parlance, the term *peninsula* is usually applied to Spain and Portugal; and when we speak of the contest maintained by the British and native troops against the French early in the present century, we term it the *peninsular war*

PENIN'SULAR, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

PENIN'SULATE, *v. t.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.

South River *peninsulates* Castle Hill farm, and at high tides surrounds it. *Bentley's Hist. Coll.*

PENIN'SULATED, *pp.* Almost surrounded with water.

PENIN'SULATING, *ppr.* Nearly surrounding with water.

PEN'ITENCE, } **PEN'ITENCY**, } *n.* [Fr. *penitence*, from L. *pœnitentia*, from *pœniteo*, from *pœna*, pain, punishment. *See* PAIN.] Repentance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offences; contrition. Real penitence springs from a conviction of guilt and ingratitude to God, and is followed by amendment of life.

PEN'ITENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *pœnitens.*] Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offences; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life.

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd. *Dryden.*

PEN'ITENT, *n.* One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions.—2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance.—3. One under the direction of a confessor. —*Penitents* is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts.—*Order of penitents*, a religious order established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtesans. The *congregation of penitents* at Paris, was founded with a similar view.

PENITEN'TIAL, *a.* [Fr. *pénitentiel;* It. *penitenziale.*] Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart; as, *penitential* sorrow or tears

PENITEN'TIAL, *n.* Among the Romanists, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

PENITEN'TIARY, *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

PENITEN'TIARY, *n.* One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance.—2. A penitent; one that does penance.—3. At *the court of Rome*, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c.—4 An officer in some R. C. cathedrals, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries.—5. In *monastic establishments*, a small square building in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during divine service.—6. In *modern times*, a place for the reception of criminals whose crimes are not so heinous as to deserve punishment beyond that of solitary confinement and hard labour, and where means are used to reclaim as much as possible those who have become subject to the authority of the laws by transgressing

them. The penitentiary at Millbank, in London, is of this description.

PEN'ITENTLY, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin.

PEN'KNIFE, *n.* [*See* PEN and KNIFE.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.

PEN'MAN, *n.* plur. *Penmen.* [*See* PEN and MAN.] 1. A man that professes or teaches the art of writing. More generally.—2 One that writes a good hand. —3. An author; a writer; as, the sacred *penmen.*

PEN'MANSHIP, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.—2. Manner of writing; as, good or bad *penmanship.*

PEN'NACHED, *a.* [Fr. *pennaché* or *panaché,* from *panache,* a plume or bunch of feathers.] Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colours; as a flower. [*Lit. us*]

PEN'NANT, } *n.* [Fr. *fanion, pennon;*
PEN'NON, } W. *penwn;* Goth. *fana;* L. *pannus,* a cloth.] 1. A small flag; a banner. [*See* PENDANT.] 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board a ship.—3. In *her.,* a small pointed flag borne by a gentleman. When knighthood was conferred upon him the point was cut off, and the square flag that remained bore the name of banner.

PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pennatus,* winged,
PEN'NATED, } from *penna,* a quill or wing.] 1. Winged.—2. In *bot.,* a pennate leaf is a compound leaf, in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. [*See* PINNATE.]

PENNAT'ULA, *n.* [L. *penna,* a feather or wing.] The sea-pen, a genus of Zoophytes having a calcareous axis or stem, with a double set of branches extending in the same plane from both sides, like the vane of a quill. These animals are unattached, and float in the waters of the sea.

PENNATULA'RIA, *n.* A family of Zoophytes, of which the sea-pen (*Pennatula*) is the type.

PEN'NED, *pp.* Written.

PEN'NED, *a.* Winged; having plumes.

PEN'NER, *n.* A writer.—2. A pen-case [*Local.*]

PEN'NIFORM, *a.* [L. *penna,* a feather or quill, and *form.*] Having the form of a quill or feather.—In *anat.,* muscles in which the muscular fibres pass obliquely outwards on either side from a tendinous centre, are termed *penniform*

PENNIG'EROUS, *a* [L. *penna* and *gero.*] Bearing feathers or quills.

PEN'NILESS, *a.* [from *penny.*] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.

PEN'NILESSNESS, *n.* The state of being moneyless.

PEN'NING, *n.* Style of writing; composition.

PEN'NING, *ppr.* Committing to writing

PEN'NINERVED, *a.* [L. *penna,* and *nerve.*] In *bot.,* a term applied to leaves with a midrib, branched on either side.

PEN'NON. *See* PENNANT.

PEN'NY, *n.* plur. *Pennies* or *Pence. Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [Sax *penig;* D. and Sw. *penning;* G. *pfennig;* Dan. *penge,* money.] 1. The largest British copper coin; of which there are 12 in the shilling, and 240 in the pound sterling. It is the radical denomination from which our coin is numbered, the halfpenny and farthing being fractions of a penny. The word penny we owe to the Saxons, with whom, however, it was a small silver piece, weighing 22½ grains, and about 2¼d. of present value. Such were the "peter-pence,"—*which see.* In *Scotland,* the value of the old penny was only $\frac{1}{12}$d. sterling, the pound, or *pund,* being equal to 20d. sterling. In the *United States,* the *cent,* or hundreth of a dollar, is popularly called a penny, though only worth about ½d.—2. Proverbially, a small sum. He will not lend a *penny.* —4. Money in general.

Be sure to turn the *penny.* *Dryden.*

PEN'NY-CRESS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Thlaspi, the *T. arvense,* called also mithridate mustard.

PEN'NYPOST, *n.* One that carries letters from the post-office and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny or other small compensation.

PENNYROY'AL, *n.* A British plant of the genus Mentha, the *M. pulegium;* a trailing plant, with small smooth, ovate leaves. Its odour is less pungent than that of the other species, but it is used for the same purposes. [*See* MENTHA, MINT.] The North American pennyroyal is the *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

PEN'NYWEIGHT, *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty pennyweights make an ounce troy.

PEN'NYWISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on important occasions.

PEN'NYWORTH, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny.—2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given.—3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth—4. A small quantity In *colloq. language, pen'nurth* is used for *pennyworth.*

PENOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to public punishment.

PENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ποινη, L. *pœna,* pain, and λογος, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

PEN'SILE, *a.* [L. *pensilis,* from *pendeo,* to hang] 1. Hanging; suspended: as, a *pensile* bell.—2. Supported above the ground; as, a *pensile* garden.

PEN'SILENESS, *n.* The state of hanging.

PEN'SION, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.;* from L. *pensio,* from *pendo, pensum,* to pay.] 1. An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services, civil or military. Men often receive *pensions* for eminent services on retiring from office. But, in particular, officers, soldiers, and seamen receive *pensions* when they are disabled for further services.—2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant. —3. An annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service. —4. Payment of money; rent; 1 Esdras —5. A yearly payment in the inns of court.—6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes.—7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.

PEN'SION, *v. t.* To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.

PEN'SIONARY, *a.* Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as, *pensionary* spies.—2. Consisting in a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.

PEN'SIONARY, *n.* A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company, or individual.—2. The first minister of the United Provinces of Holland, under the old republican government, was called the *grand pensionary;* also, the first minister of the regency of a city in Holland

PEN'SIONED, *pp.* Having a pension.

PEN'SIONER, *n.* One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. —2. One who receives an annual allowance for services.—3. A dependent —4. In the *university of Cambridge,* one who pays for his commons out of his own income; the same as a commoner at Oxford.—5. One of an honourable band of gentlemen, styled *the king's pensioners,* who attend on the king of England on state occasions, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds. This band was instituted by Henry VII.

PEN'SIONING, *ppr.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.

PEN'SIVE, *a.* [It. *pensivo, pensieroso;* Fr. *pensif,* from *penser,* to think or reflect; L. *penso,* to weigh, to consider; *pendo,* to weigh.] 1. Literally, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful.

Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers; *pensive* strains.

PEN'SIVELY, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

PEN'SIVENESS, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

PEN'STOCK, *n.* [*pen* and *stock.*] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood-gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure.

PENT, *pp.* of *Pen.* Shut up; closely confined.

PENTACAP'SULAR, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *capsule.*] In *bot.,* having five capsules or seed vessels.

PEN'TACHORD, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *chord.*] 1. An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings.—2. An order or system of five sounds.

PEN'TACOCCOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and L. *coccus,* a berry.] Having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each.

PEN'TACOSTER, *n.* [Gr.] In *ancient Greece,* a military officer commanding fifty men; but the number varied.

PEN'TACOSTYS, *n.* [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers; but the number varied.

PENTAC'RINITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a zoophyte.

PENTAC'RINITES, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and κρινον, a lily.] A tribe of Echinoderms, comprehending those in which the animal consists of an angular

jointed flexible column fixed at the base, and supporting on its free extremity a concave disc or body, terminating in five dichotomizing, jointed cylindrical arms. Most of the species and genera of this tribe are extinct. Fossil pentacrinites abound in the lower strata of the oolite formation, and especially in the lias. There are two species that still exist, *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ*, found at the bottom of deep seas in the West Indies, and *Pentacrinus europæus*, found on the coast of Ireland, attached to different kinds of Sertularia and Flustraceæ.

PENTACROS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *acrostic*.] Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PENTACROS'TIC, *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PENTADAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and δακτυλος, finger.] 1. In *bot.*, a plant called *five fingers*; a name given to the Ricinus or Palma Christi, from the shape of its leaf.—2. In *ich.*, the five-fingered fish; a name given to a fish common in the East Indian seas, which has five black streaks on each side resembling the prints of five fingers.

PENTADES'MA BUTYRA'CEA, *n* A tree found in Sierra Leone called the butter and tallow tree, on account of a fatty substance which is obtained from it. It has an ovate fleshy fruit about the size of a citron, and its stamens are collected into five parcels, whence its botanical name. It belongs to the nat. order Guttiferæ.

PENTADO'RON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and δωρον, a palm.] In *ancient arch.*, a brick of five palms in length, used by the Greeks in the construction of their public edifices

PEN'TAGON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and γωνια, a corner.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure of five sides and five angles; if the sides and angles be equal, it is a *regular* pentagon; otherwise, *irregular*. The square of the side of a regular pentagon, equals the sum of the squares of the sides of the hexagon inscribed in the same circle.—2. In *fort.*, a fort with five bastions.

Pentagon.

PENTAG'ONAL, **PENTAG'ONOUS**, *a.* Having five corners or angles.

PEN'TAGRAPH, *n.* *See* PANTAGRAPH.

PENTAGRAPH'IC, **PENTAGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* *See* PANTAGRAPHIC.

PEN'TAGYN, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having five styles. Pentagyns (L *pentagynia*), form an order in the fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth classes in the Linnæan system, containing those plants that have five pistils.

PENTAGYN'IAN, **PENTAGYN'OUS**, *a.* Having five styles.

PENTAHE'DRAL, **PENTAHE'DROUS**, *a.* Having five equal sides.

PENTAHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and εδρα, a side or base.] A figure having five equal sides.

PENTAHEXAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystallography*, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

PENTAM'ERANS, **PENTAM'ERA**, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and μερος, a joint.] One of the primary sections into which coleopterous insects are divided by Latreille, including those which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg. It is divided into five subsections, viz., *Carnassiers* or *Carnivora*, *Brachelytra*, *Serricornes*, *Clavicornes*, *Palpicornes*, and *Lamellicornes*.

PENTAM'EROUS, *a.* In *bot.*, having five parts.

PENTAM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and μετρον, measure.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse of five feet. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondees; the third is always a spondee, and the two last anapests. A pentameter verse, subjoined to an hexameter, constitutes what is called elegiac.

PENTAM'ETER, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

PENTAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot*, an hermaphrodite plant having five stamens with distinct filaments, not connected with the pistil. Pentanders (*L. pentandria*) form the fifth class in the Linnæan system, containing those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens.



Pentander.

PENTAN'DRIAN, **PENTAN'DROUS**, *a.* Hermaphrodite; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

PENTAN'GULAR, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *angular*.] Having five corners or angles.

PENTAPHYLLOI'DAL, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, φυλλον, a leaf, and ειδος, resemblance.] Appearing to have five leaves; resembling five leaves. The Placentæ are all ornamented with a *pentaphylloidal* flower.

PENTAPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and πεταλον, a petal.] Having five petals or flower leaves.

PENTAPHYLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Having five leaves.

PEN'TARCHY, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and αρχη, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons.

PENTASEP'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *sepal*, the small leaf, or part of a calyx.] Having five sepals.

PEN'TASPAST, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and σπαω, to draw.] An engine with five pulleys.

PENTASPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and σπερμα, seed.] Containing five seeds.

PEN'TASTICH, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and στιχος, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PEN'TASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and στυλος, a column.] In *arch.*, an edifice having five columns in front.

PEN'TATEUCH, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and τευχος, a book or composition.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

PEN'TECONTER, *n.* [from the Greek.] A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme.

PEN'TECOST, *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοστη, πεντηκοστος, fiftieth.] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the passover. It was called the *feast* of weeks, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first fruits of their harvests; also that they might call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the fiftieth day from their departure from Egypt.—2 Whitsuntide, a solemn feast of the English church, which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days from Easter. It is held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles: Acts ii.

PEN'TECOSTAL, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide.

PENTECOS'TALS, *n.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

PENT'HOUSE, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, a slope; and house. In Welsh, *penty*.] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

PEN'TICE, *n.* [It. *pendice*, a declivity, from L. *pendo*, to bend.] A sloping roof. [*Lit. us.*]

PEN'TILE, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, a bending, and *tile*.] A tile for covering the sloping part of a roof; oftener called a *pantile*.

PEN'TREMITE, *n.* A genus of zoophytes or fossil shells.

PENULT', **PENUL'TIMA**, *n.* [L. *penultimus*; *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except one.

PENULT'IMATE, *a.* [supra.] The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one; the last but two being termed the *ante-penultimate*. It may be sometimes used as a noun.

PENUM'BRA, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] 1. In *astr.*, a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse, or between the perfect shade, where the light is entirely intercepted, and the full light In *a solar eclipse*, as long as any part of the same is visible, the parties observing are in the *penumbra*, and not in the *umbra* or shadow.—2. In *painting*, &c, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.

PENU'RIOUS, *a.* [It. *penurioso*, from L. *penuria*, scarcity, want; Gr. πεινη, poor, σπανιος, rare.] 1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid; as, a *penurious* man. It expresses somewhat less than *niggardly*.—2. Scanty; affording little; as, a *penurious* spring.

PENU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money.—2 Scantiness; not plenty.

PEN'URY, *n.* [L. *penuria*, from Gr. πεινη, needy.] Want of property; indigence; extreme poverty.

All innocent they were exposed to hardship and *penury*. *Sprat.*

PE'ON, *n.* In *Hindostan*, a foot soldier, or a footman armed with sword and

target; said to be corrupted from *piadah.* [Qu. L. *pes, pedis.*] Hence, probably, *pawn*, a common man in chess; In *France*, called *pion*.

PE'ONY, *n.* [L. *pæonia;* Gr. παιωνια, from παιων, Apollo.] A plant and flower of the genus Pæonia. [*See* PÆONIA.]

PEOPLE, *n.* [Fr. *peuple;* L. *populus;* W. *pawb, pob*, each, every one; *poblac*, common people; G. *pobel;* Ir. *pupal, pobal;* Sp. *pueblo;* Russ. *bobiel*, a peasant. This word coincides in elements with *babe* and *pupil;* and perhaps originally signified the children of a family, like *gens.*] 1. The body of persons who compose a community, town, city, or nation. We say, the *people* of a town; the *people* of London or Paris; the English *people*. In this sense, the word is not used in the plural, but it comprehends all classes of inhabitants, considered as a collective body, or any portion of the inhabitants of a city or country.—2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons.

The knowing artist may judge better than the *people*. *Waller*.

3. The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favour, And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison*.

4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community; as, country *people*.—5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely · like *on* in French, and *man* in Saxon.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift*.

6. A collection or community of animals.

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer; Prov. xxx.

7. When *people* signifies a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number.

Thou must prophesy again before many *peoples;* Rev. x.

8. In *Scripture*, fathers of kindred; Gen. xxv.—9. The Gentiles.

To him shall the gathering of the *people* be; Gen. xlix.

PEOPLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *peupler.*] To stock with inhabitants. Emigrants from Europe have *peopled* the United States.

PEOPLED, *pp.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.

PEOPLING, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.

PEOPLISH, *a.* Vulgar.

PEPAS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. πεπαινω, to concoct or mature.] A medicine used to promote proper suppuration and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention, and in ulcers.

PEPERI'NO, *n* The name given by Italian geologists to a particular form of volcanic tuff, composed of basaltic scoriæ.

PEP'LIS, *n.* A genus of creeping plants of the class Hexandria and order Monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Lythraceæ. *P. portula*, or water purslane, is a British plant, growing in watery places, especially such as become dry in summer.

PE'PO, *n* [L. a large species of melon.] A botanical term used to express that kind of fruit of which the gourd is the type. It is a berry with a hard shell and three parietal placentæ.

PEP'PER, *n.* [L. *piper;* Sax. *peppor;* G. *pfeffer;* Fr. *poivre;* Gr. πεπερι.] The English name of a genus of plants (Piper), and also of the fruit. It belongs to the nat. order Piperaceæ; the species are numerous, and are almost strictly confined within the limits of the tropics, and are extremely common in tropical America and the Indian Archipelago. The berry or fruit of the pepper plant has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, &c. The same properties pervade the whole of the plants themselves in a greater or less degree. Several kinds of pepper are met with in commerce. Black pepper is the fruit of *P. nigrum*, the



Black Pepper (Piper nigrum).

pepper plant, or pepper vine, a creeping plant, cultivated extensively in India, Siam, the Eastern islands, &c. It requires the support of other trees, to which it readily adheres. The fruit grows abundantly from all the branches in long small clusters of from twenty to fifty grains; when ripe it is of a bright red colour, but becomes nearly black when dried. The black pepper of Malabar is usually reckoned the best. *White pepper* is made by blanching the finest grains of the common black pepper, and freeing them from the outer rind. It is milder than the other, but it is not much used in this country. The cubebs of the shops is the produce of *P. cubeba*, and *caninum*. The best sort comes from the islands of the Indian archipelago. The Guinea or African cubebs is the produce of *P. afzelii*. *Long pepper* is the produce of *P. longum*, a native of Java, Malabar,



Long Pepper (Piper longum).

and Bengal. The fruit is gathered while green, and dried in the sun. *Betel*, an acrid stimulating substance much used for chewing by the *Malays*, is the produce of *P. betel* and *siriboa*. —*Jamaica pepper*. [*See* PIMENTO.]—*Guinea pepper, cherry pepper, bell pepper*, and *Cayenne pepper*, are the produce of different species of *Capsicum*.

PEP'PER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper. —2. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows.

PEP'PER-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

PEP'PER-CAKE, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

PEP'PER-CORN, *n* The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant.—2. Something of inconsiderable value; as, lands held at the rent of a *pepper-corn*.

PEP'PER DULSE, *n.* In *Scotland*, the name given to a seaweed of the genus Laurentia, the *L. pinnatifida*. It is distinguished for its pungent taste.

PEP'PERED, *pp.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted.

PEPPER-GIN'GERBREAD, *n.* A kind of cake made in England.

PEP'PER-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Pilularia, the *P. globulifera*.

PEP'PERING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with pepper; pelting.—2. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry.

PEP'PERING, *n.* A beating. [*Vulgar.*]

PEP'PERMINT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha, the *M. piperita*. It has a more penetrating smell than any of the other mints; a strong pungent taste, glowing like pepper, sinking, as it were, into the tongue, and followed by a sense of coolness. It is much employed in medicine as a stomachic, antispasmodic, and carminative. Its officinal preparations are an essential oil, a simple water (called *peppermint water*), and a spirit.

PEP'PERMINT-TREE, *n.* The Eucalyptus piperita, a native of New South Wales.

PEP'PER-POT, *n.* A plant of the genus Capsicum.

PEP'PER SAXIFRAGE, *n.* The popular name of a British plant of the genus Cnidium, the *C. silaus*, which grows in meadows and pastures.

PEP'PER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Vitis.

PEP'PER-WATER, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper used in microscopical observations.

PEP'PER-WORT, *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Lepidium,—*which see*.

PEP'PERY, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper.

PEP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεπτικος, from πεπτω, to digest.] Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; as, *peptic* precepts.

PER, a Latin preposition, denoting through, by, for, on, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo*. Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *very* in English, as in *peracutus*, very sharp. As a prefix, in English, it retains these significations, and often amplifies the meaning of *through* into *thoroughly*, or *completely*. Thus, in *chem.*, a *peroxide* is a substance containing an unusual or *thorough* quantity of oxygen, a *maximum* of oxygen; as distinguished from *protoxide*, or a substance combined with oxygen in the first degree. *Per* is used separately for *by;* as *per* bearer, *by* the bearer; and also to signify *for each;* as, a shilling *per* day, a shilling for each day. *Per se, by* himself or *by* itself. In *her.*, *per bend*, is when the field is divided by one diagonal line, from the dexter to the sinister side of the escutcheon. *Per chevron*, a division of the

field or charge by two pyramidal lines meeting in a point.

Per fesse, a division of the field horizontally or across it. *Per pale*, a division of an ordinary or charge by a perpendicular line, which may be indented, engrailed, &c. *Per stirpes*, in law, applied to succession when divided among branches of representatives according to the shares which belonged to their respective ancestors. *Per capita*, applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right. *Per saltum*, at a leap, without intermediate steps.



Issuant per fesse.

PE'RA, *n.* A small silver coin of Turkey, about the fourth or fifth of a halfpenny.

PERACUTE, *a.* [L. *peracutus; per*, through, and *acutus*, sharp.] Very sharp; very violent; as, a *peracute* fever. [*Lit. us.*]

PERADVENT'URE, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure; par* by, and *aventure*, from L. *advenio* to come.] By chance; perhaps; it may be. It has been used as a noun for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is obsolescent and inelegant.

PER'AGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *peragro; per*, through, over, and *ager*, a field.] To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [*Lit. us.*]

PERAGRA'TION, *n.* The act of passing through any space; as, the *peragration* of the moon in her monthly revolution. [*Lit. us.*]

PERAM'BULATE, *v. t.* [L. *perambulo; per* and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk through or over; properly and technically, to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers; as, to *perambulate* a parish.

PERAM'BULATED, *pp.* Passed over; inspected.

PERAM'BULATING, *ppr.* Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.

PERAMBULA'TION, *n.* The act of passing or walking through or over.—2. A travelling survey or inspection.—3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.—4. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in England.

PERAM'BULATOR, *n.* An instrument or wheel for measuring distances, to be used in surveying or travelling; called also a *pedometer*. It consists principally of a wheel upon which it runs, and an index which shows the number of turns of such wheel reduced into miles, furlongs, poles, and yards. It is sometimes attached to the wheel of a carriage to register the number of turns of the wheel. When so applied it is generally termed a *way wiser*.

PER ANNUM, [L.] By the year; in each year successively.

PER CAPITA, [L.] By the head or poll.

PERCASE,† *adv.* [*per* and *case*, by case.] Perhaps; perchance.

PER'CEANT,† *a.* [Fr. *perçant.*] Piercing; penetrating.

PERCEIVABLE, *a.* [*See* PERCEIVE.] Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelt, or tasted. We say, the roughness of cloth is *perceivable;* the dawn of the morning is *perceivable;* the sound of a bell is *perceivable;* the scent of an orange is *perceivable;* the difference of taste in an apple and an orange is *perceivable*.—2. That may be known, understood, or conceived. [*Less proper.*]

PERCEIVABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

PERCEIVANCE,† *n.* Power of perceiving.

PERCEIVE, *v. t.* [L. *percipio; per* and *capio*, to take.] 1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs; as, to *perceive* light or colour; to *perceive* the cold of ice or the taste of honey. It is possible to have the impressions of external objects, without the cognizance of them, as in the case of first infancy, before any knowledge has been gained. In this case it would be wrong to say the objects are *perceived*.—2. To know; to understand; to observe.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke.*

When we review in the mind the knowledge and impressions of absent objects of sense, we are properly said to *conceive*, but in the case of truths or facts presented to the understanding, and received into the mind without the intervention of the senses, the best usage sanctions the employment of *to perceive;* as, "I *perceive* your meaning," "he *perceives* his mistake."—3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

PERCEIVED, *pp.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PERCEIVER, *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes.

PERCENT'AGE, *n.* [from the Latin *per centum, per cent.*] In *com.*, the allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

PER CENTUM, PER CENT. [L.] By the hundred. Thus five per cent. signifies five in every hundred. Money is said to be borrowed or lent at five *per cent.*, when the interest on every hundred pounds is five pounds.

PERCEPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or colour.—2 Perception. [*Less proper.*]

PERCEP'TIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *percipio, perceptus.*] 1. That may be perceived; capable of perception; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses; as, a *perceptible* degree of heat or cold; a *perceptible* odour; a *perceptible* sound. A thing may be too minute to be *perceptible* to the touch.—2. That may be known or conceived of.

PERCEP'TIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PERCEP'TION, *n.* [L. *perceptio*. *See* PERCEIVE.] 1. The act of perceiving or of receiving impressions by the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object. In other words, the notice which the mind takes of external objects. We gain a knowledge of the coldness and smoothness of marble by *perception*.—2. In *philosophy*, the faculty of perceiving; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs, or by which he holds communication with the external world. It is distinguished from *conception* by the circumstance that its objects are in every instance supposed to have an actual existence. We may *conceive* things that have no reality, but we are never said to *perceive* such things. Perception differs from *consciousness* in that it takes cognizance only of objects without the mind. We *perceive* a man, a horse, a tree; when we think or feel, we are conscious of our thoughts and emotions. It is further supposed in *perception* that the objects of it are present. We can *remember* former objects of perception, but we do not perceive them again until they are once more present. The term *perception*, however, is sometimes analogically employed in common speech in reference to truths, the evidence of which is certain. Thus we may *perceive* the truth of a mathematical proposition. [*See* PERCEIVE.] Various theories of perception have arisen among philosophers. These have been designated by the terms *idealism* and *realism*.—3. Notion; idea.—4. The state of being affected or capable of being affected by something external.

This experiment discovers *perception* in plants. *Bacon.*

PERCEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving.

PERCEPTIV'ITY, *n.* The power of perception or thinking.

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche;* L. *perca;* G. *bars*, a perch, and *barsch*, sharp, keen, pungent. It would seem from the German, that this fish is named from its prickly spines, and the name allied to *perk*.] The popular name of several species of a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, called by naturalists Perca. They have powerful dorsal fins, with strong and sharp spines. The scales are moderately large, with the posterior edge toothed. They all feed on aquatic insects, and inhabit fresh water.



Perch.

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche;* L. *pertica;* W. *perc;* Arm. *perchen;* probably allied to the former word in the sense of sharpness, shooting, or extending. *See* PERK.] 1. A pole; hence, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light.—2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod. *Pole* and *perch*, signifying the same thing, may be used indifferently. *Perch* or *pole* is also a square measure containing thirty and a fourth square yards. It is used in measuring land.

PERCH, *v. i.* To sit or roost; as a bird.—2. To light or settle on a fixed body; as a bird.

PERCH, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

PERCHANCE, *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] By chance; perhaps.

PERCH'ED, *pp.* Placed on a perch.

PERCH'ERS, *n.* An order of fowls which perch or light on trees, &c. These have four toes, three before and

one behind. The perchers include the Scansores and Passeres of Cuvier.

PERCH'ERS, *n.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar.

PERCH'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a perch.

PERCHLO'RATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base; as, the *perchlorate* of potassa, or of ammonia. Perchlorates are otherwise called *oxychlorates.*

PERCHLO'RIC, *a.* Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen. It is obtained from perchlorate of potassa by mixing it in a retort with half its weight of sulphuric acid diluted with one third of water, and applying heat to the mixture. It is a compound of one equivalent of chlorine and seven of oxygen. It is also called *oxychloric acid.*

PERCH'PEST, *n.* An animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch.

PER'CIDÆ, or PERCO'IDES, *n.* A family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the common perch may be regarded as the type.

PERCIP'IENCE, *n.* Act of perceiving; perception.

PERCIP'IENT, *a.* [L. *percipiens.*] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. Animals are *percipient* beings; mere matter is not *percipient.*

PERCIP'IENT, *n.* One that perceives or has the faculty of perception.

PERCLOSE,† *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Conclusion.

PERCLOSE, PARCLOSE, *n.* [Fr. *perclorre*, to shut up.] A place closed, enclosed, or secluded.—In *arch.*, the raised back to a bench or seat of carved timber work; the parapet round a gallery; a closet screen or partition.—In *her.*, that part of the garter which is buckled and nowed. It is also called *demi-garter.*

Perclose.

PER'COLATE, *v. t.* [L. *percolo; per* and *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow or run.] To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter.

PER'COLATE, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

PER'COLATED, *pp.* Filtered; passed through small interstices.

PER'COLATING, *ppr.* Filtering.

PERCOLA'TION, *n.* The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

Percolation is intended for the purification of liquors. *Bacon.*

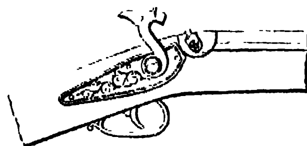
PER'CULACED, *a.* In *her.*, latticed

PERCUR'SORY, *a* [L. *percursus.*] Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

PERCUSS', *v. t.* [L. *percussus*, from *percutio*, to strike.] To strike against, so as to shake or give a shock to; to strike simply.

PERCUS'SION, *n.* [L. *percussio.*] 1. The act of striking one body against another, with some violence; as, the vibrations excited in the air by *percussion;* a forcible stroke given by a moving body; the shock arising from the collision of two bodies.—2. The impression one body makes on another by falling on it or striking it; state of being percussed; a stroke.—*Direct percussion* is when the impulse takes place in a line perpendicular to the plane of impact.—*Oblique percussion*, that which takes place in any line not perpendicular to the plane of impact. [*See* COLLISION.]—*Centre of percussion*, the point of a system which moves about a fixed axis, at which a force may act in such a manner, as to produce no pressure on the axis; its distance from the axis is the same as that of the centre of oscillation. [*See* CENTRE, OSCILLATION.]—3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear. *Percussion*, in *med.*, is the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs subjacent to the parts struck. It is chiefly employed in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs.

PERCUS'SION-LOCK, *n.* An improved kind of lock for muskets and fowling-pieces, in which the cock, made like a hammer, strikes upon a grain of fulminating powder, contained in a cap called a percussion cap, placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge.—Mr. Needham, London, by an admirably ingenious yet simple addition to the percussion lock, makes it prime itself.



Percussion-Lock.

PERCU'TIENT, *n.* [L. *percutiens.*] That which strikes, or has power to strike.

PERDI'CIDÆ, *n.* The name of a subfamily of Tetraonidæ, including the partridges (*Perdix*) and the allied genera.

PER DIEM. [L.] By the day.

PER'DIFOIL, *n.* [L. *perdo*, to lose, and *folium*, leaf.] A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to *evergreen.*

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain. *Barton.*

PERDI'TION, *n.* [L. *perditio*, from *perdo*, to lose, to ruin. Qu. *per* and *do*, or Gr. πέρθω.] 1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction; as, the *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. [In this sense, the word is now nearly or wholly obsolete.]—2 The utter loss of the soul or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. The impenitent sinner is condemned to final *perdition.*

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition.* *J. M. Mason.*

3.† Loss.

PERDU', PERDUE, *adv.* [Fr. *perdu*, lost, from *perdre*, to lose, L. *perdo.*] Close; in concealment.

The moderator, out of view,
Beneath the desk had lain *perdue.*
Trumbull's M'Fingal.

PERDU', *n.* One that is placed on the watch or in ambush.

PERDU', *a.* Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises.

PER'DULOUS,† *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, from L. *perdo.*] Lost; thrown away.

PERDU'RABLE,† *a.* [Fr. from L. *perduro; per* and *duro* to last.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.

PERDU'RABLY,† *adv.* Very durably.

PERDURA'TION,† *n.* Long continuance.

PER'DY,† *adv.* [Fr. *par Dieu.*] Certainly; verily; in truth.

PEREDI'OLA, *n.* [Gr. πεϱιδέω, to bind round.] In *bot.*, the membrane by which the sporules of algaceous plants are immediately covered.

PER'EGAL,† *a.* [Fr. *per* and *egal*, equal.] Equal.

PER'EGRINATE, *v. i.* [L. *peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveller or stranger; *peragro*, to wander; *per* and *ager.*] To travel from place to place or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.

PEREGRINA'TION, *n.* A travelling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.

PER'EGRINATOR, *n.* A traveller into foreign countries.

PER'EGRINE, *a.* [L. *peregrinus.*] Foreign; not native. [*Lit. us.*]—*Peregrine falcon*, a species of hawk, the black hawk or falcon, found in America and in Asia, and which wanders in summer to the Arctic circle.

PEREGRIN'ITY,† *n.* Strangeness.

PEREMPT',† *v. t.* [L. *peremptus, perimo*, to kill.] In *law*, to kill; to crush or destroy.

PEREMP'TION,† *n.* [L. *peremptio.*] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit.

PER'EMPTORILY, *adv.* [from *peremptory.*] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Clarissa.*

PER'EMPTORINESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; one, a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other, a positiveness in matters of fact. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PER'EMPTORY, *a.* [Fr. *peremptoire;* L. *peremptorius*, from *peremptus*, taken away, killed.] 1. Express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. The orders of the commander are *peremptory.*—2. Positive in opinion or judgment. The genuine effect of sound learning is to make men less *peremptory* in their determinations.—3. Final; determinate.—4. *Peremptory* challenge, in *law*, a challenge or right of challenging jurors without showing cause.—*Peremptory defences*, in *Scots law*, positive allegations which enter into the merits of the cause or action, and have the effect either of taking away the ground of action or of extinguishing its effects. Such are the exceptions of payment, of compensation, of homologation, of prescription, &c.—*Peremptory* defences are opposed to *dilatory* defences. [*See* DEFENCES, DILATORY.]

PEREN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *perennis; per* and *annus*, a year.] 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year.—2. Perpetual; unceasing; never-failing.—3. In *bot.*, continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem or root.—4. Continuing without intermission; as a fever

PEREN'NIAL, *n.* In *bot.*, a plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually. Perennials have herbaceous stems; they differ from annuals and biennials, not only in the time of their

duration, but also in this, that the two former perish as soon as they have flowered, whereas the latter may continue to send forth herbaceous stems, which annually flourish and decay, while the root lives for several years; as the asparagus, asphodels, and lucern. The division of plants, however, into annuals, biennials, and perennials, according to the duration of their roots, is liable to vary under the influence of different circumstances. An annual plant in a northern climate may become a biennial or perennial in a warm climate; as the mignon nettle, which in Europe is only an annual, but becomes a perennial in the sandy deserts of Egypt. On the other hand, the perennials of warm climates often become annuals when transplanted into northern climates, as the marvel of Peru, and the castor oil plant of Africa. A plant which retains its leaves during winter is called an *evergreen;* that which casts its leaves, *deciduous*, or a *perdifoil.*

PEREN'NIALLY, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

PEREN'NITY, *n.* [L. *perennitas.*] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

PERERRA'TION, *n.* [L. *pererro; per* and *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or rambling through various places.

PER FAS ET NEFAS. [L.] Through or by right and wrong; by any means.

PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *perfectus, perficio*, to complete; *per* and *facio*, to do or make through, to carry to the end.] 1. Finished; complete; consummate; not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, a *perfect* statue; a *perfect* likeness; a *perfect* work; a *perfect* system.

As full, as *perfect* in a hair as heart. *Pope.*

2. Fully informed; completely skilled; as, men *perfect* in the use of arms; *perfect* in discipline.—3. Complete in moral excellences.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father who is in heaven is *perfect;* Matt. v.

4. Manifesting perfection.

My strength is made *perfect* in weakness; 2 Cor. xii.

Perfect chord, in *music*, a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the ear, as the fifth and the octave; a perfect consonance.—*Perfect cadence*, in *music*, a cadence which consists of two notes sung after each other, or by degrees conjoined in each of the two parts, the harmony of the fifth preceding that of the key note. It is called *perfect* because it satisfies the ear more than the *imperfect cadence*, or that wherein the key note with its harmony precedes that of the fifth without its added seventh.—*A perfect flower*, in *bot.*, has both stamen and pistil, or at least anther and stigma.—*Perfect tense*, in *gram.*, the preterite tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.—*Perfect number*, one that is equal to the sum of all its divisors, or aliquot parts; as, 6, 28, &c.

PER'FECT, *v. t.* [L. *perfectus, perficio.*] 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, to *perfect* a picture or statue; 2 Chron. viii.

Inquire into the nature and properties of things, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of distinct species. *Locke.*

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us; 1 John iv.

2. To instruct fully; to make fully skilful; as, to *perfect* one's self in the rules of music or architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

PER'FECTED, *pp.* Finished; completed.

PER'FECTER, *n.* One that makes perfect.

PERFECTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *perfectible.*] The capacity of becoming or being made perfect; the capability of arriving at perfection. This is a modern word, and commonly used in reasoning on the social condition of mankind. The theory of the indefinite *perfectibility* of the human faculties constitutes the basis of many modern systems.

PERFECT'IBLE, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

PER'FECTING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; consummating.

PERFEC'TION, *n.* [L. *perfectio.*] 1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; as, *perfection* in an art or science; *perfection* in a system of morals.—2. *Physical perfection*, is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties, or qualities entire and in full vigour, and all its parts in due proportion.—3. *Metaphysical* or *transcendental perfection*, is the possession of all the essential attributes or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance. This is absolute, where all defect is precluded, such as the *perfection* of God; or according to its kind, as in created things.—4. *Moral perfection*, is the complete possession of all moral excellence, as in the Supreme Being; or the possession of such moral qualities and virtues as a thing is capable of.—5. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth. —In this sense, the word has a plural.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sidney.*

6. An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; or one perfect in its kind; as, the *perfections* of God. The infinite power, holiness, justice, benevolence, and wisdom of God are denominated his *perfections.*—7. Exactness; as, to imitate a model to *perfection.*

PERFEC'TION, *v. t.* To complete; to make perfect.

PERFEC'TIONAL, *a.* Made complete.

PERFEC'TIONATE, used by Dryden and Tooke, in lieu of the verb to *perfect*, is a useless word.

PERFEC'TIONED, *pp.* Made perfect.

PERFEC'TIONING, *ppr.* Making perfect.

PERFEC'TIONIST, *n.* One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion.

PERFEC'TIONMENT, *n.* State of being perfect.

PERFECT'IVE, *a.* Conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection; followed by *of.*

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective of* the soul. *More.*

PERFECT'IVELY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection.

PER'FECTLY, *adv.* In the highest degree of excellence.—2. Totally; completely; as, work *perfectly* executed or performed; a thing *perfectly* new.—3. Exactly; accurately; as, a proposition *perfectly* understood.

PER'FECTNESS, *n.* Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.—2. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life.

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*, Col. iii.

3. Accurate skill.

PERFI'CIENT, *n.* [L. *perficiens.*] Literally one who performs a complete or permanent work; applied to one who endows a charity.

PERFID'IOUS, *a.* [L. *perfidus; per* and *fidus*, faithful. *Per* in this word signifies *through, beyond*, or *by, aside.*] 1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; as, a *perfidious* agent; a *perfidious* friend. [*See* PERFIDY.] 2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; as, a *perfidious* act.—3. Guilty of violated allegiance; as, a *perfidious* citizen; a man *perfidious* to his country.

PERFID'IOUSLY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance.

PERFID'IOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows, or allegiance.

PER'FIDY, *n.* [L. *perfidia; per* and *fides*, faith.] The act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed. Perfidy is not applied to violations of contracts in ordinary pecuniary transactions, but to violations of faith or trust in friendship, in agency and office, in allegiance, in connubial engagements, and in the transactions of kings.

PER'FLABLE,† *a.* [L. *perflo.*] That may be blown through.

PERFLATE, *v. t.* [L. *perflo; per* and *flo*, to blow.] To blow through.

PERFLA'TED, *pp.* Blown through.

PERFLA'TION, *n.* The act of blowing through.

PERFO'LIATE, *a.* [L. *per* and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, a *perfoliate* leaf is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely, so that it appears as if the stem ran through it; as in *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*



Perfoliate Leaf.

PERFO'LIATED, *n.* Having a resemblance to leaves.

PER'FORATE, *v. t.* [L. *perforo; per* and *foro*, Eng. to bore.] 1. To bore through.—2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving; as, to *perforate* the bottom of a vessel.

PER'FORATED, *pp.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.

PER'FORATING, *ppr.* Boring or piercing through; piercing.

PERFORA'TION, *n.* The act of boring or piercing through.—2. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

PER'FORATIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce: as, an instrument.

PER'FORATOR, *n.* An instrument that bores or perforates.

PERFORCE, *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By force or violence.

PERFORM', *v. t.* [L. *per* and *formo*, to make.] 1. To do; to execute; to accomplish; as, to *perform* two days' labour in one day; to *perform* a noble

deed or achievement.—2. To execute; to discharge; as, to *perform* a duty or office.—3. To fulfil; as, to *perform* a covenant, promise, or contract; to *perform* a vow.

PERFORM′, *v. i.* To do; to act a part. The player *performs* well in different characters. The musician *performs* well on the organ.

PERFORM′ABLE, *a.* That may be done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

PERFORM′ANCE, *n.* Execution or completion of any thing; a doing; as, the *performance* of work or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty.—2. Action; deed; thing done.—3. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage. Garrick was celebrated for his theatrical *performances*.—4. Composition; work written.

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarissa.*

5. The acting or exhibition of feats; as, *performances* of horsemanship.

PERFORM′ED, *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.

PERFORM′ER, *n.* One that performs any thing, particularly in an art; as, a good *performer* on the violin or organ; a celebrated *performer* in comedy or tragedy, or in the circus.

PERFORM′ING, *ppr.* Doing; executing; accomplishing.

PERFORM′ING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing.

PER′FRICATE, *v. t.* [L. *perfrico.*] To rub over.

PER′FRICATED, *pp.* Rubbed over.

PER′FRICATING, *ppr.* Rubbing over.

PERFU′MATORY, *a.* [from *perfume.*] That perfumes.

PERFŪME, *n.* [Fr. *parfum*; Sp. *perfume*; L. *per* and *fumus*, smoke, or *fumo*, to fumigate.] 1. A substance that emits a scent or odour which affects agreeably the organs of smelling.—In general, perfumes are made of musk, ambergris, civet, rose, and cedar woods, orange flowers, jessamines, jonquils, tuberoses, and other odoriferous flowers.—2. The scent, odour, or volatile particles emitted from sweet smelling substances.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field. *Pope.*

In poetry the accent is frequently placed on the first syllable.

PERFŪME, *v. t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odour; as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment.

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope.*

PERFŪMED, *pp.* Scented; impregnated with fragrant odours.

PERFŪMER, *n.* He or that which perfumes.—2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes.

PERFŪMERY, *n.* Perfumes in general.—2. The art of preparing different perfumes from various products, such as fats or pommades, essential oils, distilled spirits, pastes, pastilles, and essences.

PERFŪMING, *ppr.* Scenting; impregnating with sweet odours.

PERFUNC′TORILY, *adv.* [L. *perfunctorie*, from *perfungor*; *per* and *fungor*, to do or to execute.] Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form.

PERFUNC′TORINESS, *n.* Negligent performance; carelessness.

PERFUNC′TORY, *a.* [supra.] Slight; careless; negligent.—2. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty.

PERFŪSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *perfusus*, *perfundo*; *per* and *fundo*, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over.

PERFŪSED, *pp.* Poured or spread over.

PERFU′SIVE, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle.

PERGAME′NOUS, *a.* [L. *pergamena*, parchment.] In *entom.*, a term applied to a part consisting of a thin, tough, semitransparent substance, somewhat resembling parchment.

PER′GOLA, *n.* [It.] A kind of arbour.

PERHAPS′, *adv.* [*per* and *hap*. *See* HAPPEN.] By chance; it may be.

Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charmed him. *Smith.*

PERI. A prefix (Gr. περι) in words of Greek origin, signifying around, near, about. It corresponds to the Latin *circum* in words of Latin origin.

PE′RI, *n.* An Eastern fairy.

PER′IAGOGE, *n.* [Gr. περι, upon, and αγω, to drive.] In *rhet.*, a period or sentence, in which several things are crowded together, which might have been divided.

PER′IANTH, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and ανθος, flower.] In *bot.*, the floral envelope, the calyx and corolla, or either. This term is applied when the calyx and corolla are combined so that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other, as in many monocotyledonous plants, the tulip, orchis, &c. The perianth is called *single* when it consists of one verticil, and *double* when it consists of both calyx and corolla. The word is of limited use and of doubtful utility.

PER′IAPT,† *n.* [Gr. περιαπτω, to fit or tie to.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief.

PERIAU′GER, } *See* PIROGUE.
PERIĀGUA, }

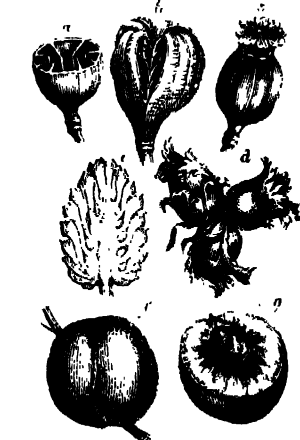
PERIB′OLUS, *n.* [Gr. περι, and βαλλω, to cast.] In *ancient arch.*, a court or enclosure within a wall, sometimes surrounding a temple.

PERICĂR′DIAN, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

PERICARDI′TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICARD′IUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and καρδια, the heart.] A membrane that incloses the heart. It contains a liquor which prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry by its continual motion.

PER′ICARP, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and καρπος, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel. In practice, the term is also applied to those seed-vessels whose sides are formed of the floral envelopes and stamens in a state of adhesion to the carpel, as in the apple, gourd, &c. When the pericarp separates into distinct layers, as in the plum, the external skin is called the *epicarp*, the pulp or flesh the *sarcocarp*, and the stone the *endocarp*. The principal sorts of pericarps are the capsule, silique, legume, drupe, pome, berry, follicle, nut, and strobile, or cone.



Pericarp.
a, capsule of aristolochia; *b*, *c*, capsule of poppy; *d*, nut-filbert; *e*, strobilus of pine; *f*, *g*, drupe-peach.

PERICARP′IAL, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp.

PERICHÆ′TIAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and χαιτη, a bristle.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the leaves situated at the base of the setæ of mosses.

PERICHÆ′TIUM, *n.* In mosses, the name given to the leaves that surround the bulbous base of the stalk or seta of the seed-vessel or sporangium.

PERIC′LITATE, *v. t.* [L. *periclitor.*] To endanger.

PERICLITA′TION, *n.* A hazarding or exposing to peril.

PERI′COPE, *n.* (peri′copy.) [Gr. περι, and κοπτω, to cut; something cut out; an extract.] Among theologians, a passage of the Bible extracted for the purpose of reading in the communion service and other portions of the ritual; or as a text for a sermon or homily.

PERICRA′NIUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and κρανιον, the skull.] The periosteum or membrane that invests the skull.

PERIC′ULOUS, *a.* [L. *periculosus*. *See* PERIL.] Dangerous; hazardous.

PERIC′ULUM, *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, a risk: the general rule with regard to which is, that a subject perishes to him who has the right of property in it.

PERIDODECAHE′DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *dodecahedral.*] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides.

PER′IDOT, *n.* [Fr.] Another name of the chrysolite. It may be known by its leek or olive green colour of various shades, and by its infusibility. It is found in grains, granular masses and rounded crystals.

PER′IDROME, *n.* [Gr. περι and δρομος, course.] In *ancient arch.*, the space in a peripteral temple between the walls of the cell and the columns.

PERIE′CIAN. *See* PERIŒCI.

PER′IERGY, *n.* [Gr. περι and εργον.] Needless caution, or diligence.

PER′IGEE, } *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and
PERIGE′UM, } γη, the earth.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; and when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be in her *perigee*. Before the true motion of the sun and planets was discovered, the term perigee was applied to the supposed orbits of the sun and planets; but the term *perihelion* is now applied to the orbits of the planets. [*See* APOGEE.]

PER′IGORD-STONE, *n.* An ore of manganese of a dark gray colour, like basalt or trap; so called from Perigord, in France.

PER′IGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and γραφη, a writing.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.—2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen.

PERIG′YNOUS, *a.* [Gr. περι, about,

γυνη, female.] Growing upon some body that surrounds the ovarium — *Perigynous insertion*, the insertion of the stamens upon the inner surface of the calyx, at some distance from the axis of the flower; as in the rose and strawberry.—*Perigynous disk.* [*See* DISK.]

PERIHELION, } *n.* [G. περι, about,
PERIHE'LIUM, } and ἡλιος, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to *aphelion*.—It is the extremity of the major axis of the orbit nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed, and when a planet is in this point it is said to be in its *perihelion*.

PERIHEXAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι, and *hexahedral*.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides.

PER'IL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *periglio*, from L. *periculum*, from Gr. πειραω, to try, to attempt, that is, to strain; πειρα, an attempt, danger, hazard; allied to περαω, to pass, to thrust in or transfix; πειρα is also the point or edge of a sword, coinciding with W. *ber* and *pêr*, a spit, a *spear* or pike. Hence L. *experior*, Eng. *experience*. The Greek πειραω is expressed in Dutch by *vaaren*, to go, to sail, to *fare*; *gevaar*, danger, peril; G *gefahr*, from *fahren*. These words are all of one family. *See* PIRATE. The primary sense of *peril* is an advance, a pushing or going forward; the radical sense of boldness. The Welsh has *perig*, perilous, from *pêr*, and *peri*, to bid or command, the root of L. *impero*, from the same root.] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss or destruction from any cause whatever.

In *perils* of waters; in *perils* of robbers; 2 Cor. xi.

2. Danger denounced; particular exposure. You do it at your *peril*; or at the *peril* of your father's displeasure.

PER'IL, *v. i.* To be in danger.

PER'IL, *v. t.* To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger.

PER'ILLED, *pp.* Exposed to danger or loss.

PER'ILLING, *ppr.* Hazarding; risking.

PER'ILOUS, *a.* [Fr. *périlleux*.] 1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a *perilous* undertaking; a *perilous* situation.—2.† Vulgarly used for *very*, like mighty; as, *perilous* shrewd.—3.† Smart; witty; as, a *perilous* [parlous] boy.

PER'ILOUSLY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

PER'ILOUSNESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.

PERIM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and μετρον, measure.] In *geom.*, the bounds and limits of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides. The *perimeters* of surfaces or figures are lines; those of bodies are surfaces. In circular figures, instead of *perimeter*, we use *circumference* or *periphery*.

PER INTERIM. [L.] In the mean time.

PERIOCTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *octahedral*.] Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

PE'RIOD, *n.* [L. *periodus*; Fr. *période*; Gr. περιοδος: περι, about, and ὁδος, way.] 1. Properly, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet in making its revolution round the sun, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began. Thus the *period* of the earth or its annual revolution is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds.—2. In *chronology*, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; as, the Calippic *period*; the Dionysian *period*; the Julian *period*.—3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun.—4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days, or hours complete; as, a *period* of a thousand years; the *period* of a year; the *period* of a day.—5 End; conclusion. Death puts a *period* to a state of probation.—6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events; as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign, the early *periods* of history.—7. State at which any thing terminates; limit.—8. Length or usual length of duration.

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*. *Bacon.*

9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent, primarily resolvable into the *protasis* and *apodosis*, and these parts again made up of smaller parts, similarly dependent. Sentences made up of parts loosely connected, so as to have a completed construction, once, or twice, or oftener, before they end, are less properly, though very commonly, called periods.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *B. Jonson.*

10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus (.). -11. In *numbers*, a distinction made by a point or comma after every sixth place or figure; also a name given to the recurring part of a circulating decimal.—12. In *med.*, the time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission.—13. In *phys.*, periods designate the various stages in the development and decay of the animal organization, as the period of childhood, of puberty, &c. — *Julian period*, in chronology, a period of 7980 years; a number produced by multiplying 28, the years of the solar cycle, into 19, the years of the lunar cycle, and their product by 15, the years of the Roman indiction.

PE'RIOD,† *v. t.* To put an end to.

PERIOD'IC, } *a.* [It. *periodico*; Fr.
PERIOD'ICAL, } *périodique*.] 1. Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits; as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun; the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth.—2 Happening by revolution, at a stated time; as, the conjunction of the sun and moon is *periodical*.—3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time. The Olympiads among the Greeks were *periodical*, as was the jubilee of the Jews.—4. Performing some action at a stated time; as, the *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which issue only at a particular hour of the day.—5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence.—6 Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit.—*Periodic functions*, in the higher mathematics, those which, performed any given number of times on a variable, reproduce the simple variable itself.—*Periodic acid*, an acid analogous in composition to the *perchloric*.—*Periodical diseases*, those of which the symptoms recur at stated intervals.

PERIOD'ICALS, *n.* Those publications which appear at regular intervals, comprising newspapers, reviews, magazines, annual registers, &c. devoted to religion, politics, the sciences, arts, amusements, &c

PERIOD'ICALLY, *adv.* At stated periods; as, a festival celebrated *periodically*.

PERIODI'CITY, *n.* The state of being periodical; the disposition of certain things or phenomena to recur at stated periods. Thus the return of an ague, the budding of trees, and the fall of the leaf, are referrible to what is called *periodicity*.

PERIŒ'CI, or **PERIŒ'CIANS,** *n.* [Gr. περιοικοι.] In *geogr.*, such inhabitants of the earth as have the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one, it is midnight with the other.

PERIOS'TEUM, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and οστεον, bone.] A nervous vascular membrane endued with quick sensibility, immediately investing the bones of animals. The *periosteum* has very little sensibility in a sound state, but in some cases of disease it appears to be very sensible.

PERIPATET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. περιπα-
PERIPATET'ICAL, } τητικος, from περιπατεω, to walk about; περι and πατεω] 1. Walking about. —2. Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers.

PERIPATET'IC, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founders of his philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens.—2. It is ludicrously applied to one that walks about, or to one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.

PERIPATET'ICISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

PERIPE'TIA, *n.* [Gr. περιπετεια, misfortune, accident] In the *drama*, that part of a tragedy in which the action is turned, the plot unravelled, and the whole concludes.

PERIPH'ERAL, *a.* Peripheric.

PERIPHER'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
PERIPHER'ICAL, } a periphery; constituting a periphery.

PERIPH'ERY, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and φερω, to bear.] The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure.

PER'IPHRASE, } *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Gr. περι-
PERIPH'RASIS, } φρασις: περι, about, and φραζω, to speak; *L. periphrasis*.] Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression.

PER'IPHRASE, *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.

PER'IPHRASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

PER'IPHRASED, *pp.* Expressed by circumlocution.

PER'IPHRASING, *ppr.* Expressing by circumlocution.

PERIPH'RASIS. *See* PERIPHRASE.

PERIPHRAS'TIC, } *a.* Circumlo-
PERIPHRAS'TICAL, } cutory; expressing or expressed in more words

than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRAS'TICALLY, *adv.* With circumlocution.

PERIPLO'CA, A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are chiefly natives of warm climates. *P. emetica* possesses emetic properties. *P. græca* is a climbing plant, common as a bower plant in our gardens.

PER'IPLUS, *n.* [Gr. περίπλους: περι, about, and πλεω, to sail.] Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea coast.

PERIPNEUMON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPNEU'MONY, PERIPNEUMO'NIA, } *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and πνευμων, the lungs; *L. peripneumonia.*] An inflammation of the lungs. An old and not very correct term, for which Pneumonitis is now substituted.

PERIPOLYG'ONAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *polygon.*] In *crystallography*, having a great number of sides.

PERIP'TERAL, *a.* Belonging to a Peripteros.

PERIP'TEROS, PERIP'TERY, } *n.* [Gr. περι and πτερον a wing.] A temple the cella of which is surrounded by columns, those on the flanks being one intercolumniation distant from the wall.

PERIS'CII or PERIS'CIANS, *n.* [L. *Periscii*; Gr. περισκιοι: περι, around and σκια, shadow.] A name given to the inhabitants of the frigid zone, whose shadows move round, and at certain times of the year describe, in the course of the day, an entire circle. The Greek word *periscii*, in the plural, is generally used in geographies; but the English word is preferable.

PER'ISCOPE, *n.* [Gr. περι and σκοπεω] A general view, or comprehensive summary.

PERISCOP'IC, *a.* Viewing on all sides.

PER'ISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *périr, périssant*; from L. *pereo*, supposed to be compounded of *per* and *eo*, to go; literally, to depart wholly.] 1. To die; to lose life in any manner; *applied to animals.* Men *perish* by disease or decay, by the sword, by drowning, by hunger or famine, &c. —2. To die; to wither and decay; *applied to plants.*—3. To waste away; as, a leg or an arm has *perished.*—4. To be in a state of decay or passing away.

> Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance. *Locke.*

5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing.

> *Perish* the lore that deadens young desire. *Anon.*

6. To fail entirely or to be extirpated; 2 Kings ix.—7. To be burst or ruined; as, the bottles shall *perish*; Luke v.—8. To be wasted or rendered useless; Jer. ix.—9. To be injured or tormented; 1 Cor. viii.—10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery; 2 Pet. ii.—This verb generally has after it, *for* or *with* before a cause, and *by* before an instrument.

PER'ISH, *v. t.* To destroy. [*Not legitimate.*]

PERISHABIL'ITY, *n.* Perishableness.

PER'ISHABLE, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. The bodies of animals and plants are *perishable*. The souls of men are not *perishable.*—2. Subject to speedy decay.

> Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
> Of men decay. *Pope, Odyss.*

PER'ISHABLENESS, *n.* Liableness to decay or destruction.

PER'ISHABLY, *adv.* In a perishing manner.

PER'ISHED, *pp.* Decayed; wasted away; destroyed.

PER'ISHING, *ppr.* Dying; decaying; coming to nothing.

PER'ISPERM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and σπερμα, seed.] A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny, woody, or bony part of the seed of plants, either entirely or only partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane. It is the *albumen* of Gærtner. Some botanists, however, apply the term to designate the *testa* or external skin of a seed.

PERISPHER'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι and σφαιρα.] Globular; having the form of a ball.

PERISSOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Redundant in words.

PERISSOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. περισσολογια: περισσος, redundant, and λογος, discourse.] Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [*Lit. us.*]

PERISTAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικος, from περιστελλω, to involve.] Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is carried downward to the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded toward the anus.

PERISTE'RION, *n.* [Gr.] The herb vervain.

PER'ISTOME, or PERISTO'MIUM, *n.* [Gr. περι and στομα a mouth.] In *bot.* the ring or fringe of bristles, or teeth, which are seated immediately below the operculum, and close up the orifice of the seed-vessel in mosses. The teeth of the peristome are always four or a multiple of four.

PERISTO'MES, or PERISTO'MIANS, *n.* [Gr. περι, and στομα a mouth.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, including those species in which the shells have the margin of the aperture, or mouth, unbroken and continuous. It consists of the genera Valvata, Paludina, and Ampullaria.

PER'ISTYLE, *n.* [Gr. περιστυλον: περι, about, and στυλος, a column.] A range of columns surrounding any thing, as the cella of a temple, or any place, as a court or cloister. It is frequently but incorrectly limited in signification to a range of columns surrounding the interior of a place.

PERISYS'TOLE, *n.* (perisys'toly.) [Gr. περι, about, and συστολη, contraction.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation of the heart.

PERITE, *a.* [L. *peritus.*] Skilful. [*Lit. us.*]

PERIT'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. περι, around, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

PERITO'NEAL, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PERITONE'UM, or PERITONÆ'UM, *n.* [Gr. περιτοναιον: περι, about, and τεινω, to stretch.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it.

PERITONI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may exist either as an acute, or a chronic disease.

PERITROCH'IUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. περι, and τροχος, a wheel.] In *mech.*, a wheel fixed upon an axle so as to turn along with it, and forming one of the mechanic powers, called *axis in peritrocio*, or the wheel and axle. [*See* Axis, and Wheel.]

PERITRO'PAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and τροπη.] Rotatory; circuitous.

PER'IWIG, *n.* [Ir. *pereabhic.* Qu. D. *paruik*; G. *perrücke*; Fr. *perruque.*] A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness. From the Fr. *perruque* we have *peruke*, — which see. *Periwigs* were in fashion in the days of Addison.

PER'IWIG, *v. t.* To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form.

PER'IWINKLE, *n.* [Sax. *peruince*; Fr. *pervenche*; L. *vinca*; Sax. *wincle*, a shell fish. If *n* is casual, *vinca* may be and probably is the W. *gwic*, for *wic*, a squeak, whence *gwiciad*, a periwinkle.] 1. A sea snail, or small shell fish, the *turbo littoreus* of Linn.—2. In *bot.* the popular name of two British species of the genus *vinca*, the *V. minor* or lesser periwinkle, and *V. major* or greater periwinkle. Periwinkles are common in flower borders. An Indian species, *V. rosea*, is common in our hot-houses. These plants belong to the nat. order *Apocynaceæ.*

PERJURE, *v. t.* (per'jur.) [L. *perjuro*; *per* and *juro*, to swear; that is, to swear aside or beyond.] Wilfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear; as, the witness *perjured* himself.

PER'JURE,† *n.* A perjured person.

PER'JURED, *pp.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.

PER'JURER, *n.* One that wilfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

PER'JURING, *ppr.* Taking a false oath lawfully administered.

PERJU'RIOUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury.

PER'JURY, *n.* [L. *perjurium.*] The act or crime of wilfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue.

PERK, *a.* [W. *perc*, compact, trim, perk; as, a noun, something that is close, compact, trim, and a *perch.*] Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim.

PERK, *v. i.* [W. *percu*, to trim, to make smart.] To hold up the head with affected smartness.

> That Edward's Miss thus *perks* it in your face. *Pope.*

PERK, *v. t.* To dress; to make trim or smart; to prank.

PERK'IN, *n.* Ciderkin; a kind of cider made by steeping the murk in water.

PERLATE ACID, the acidulous phosphate of soda. *Perlated acid*, or *puretic*, biphosphate of soda.

PER'LOUS, for *Perilous*, is not used.

PERLUSTRA'TION, *n.* [L. *perlustro*; *per* and *lustro*, to survey.] The act of viewing all over.

PER'MAGY, *n.* A little Turkish boat.

PER'MANENCE, PER'MANENCY, } *n.* [*See* Permanent.] Continu-

ance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of institutions or of a system of principles.—2. Continuance in the same place or at rest

PER'MANENT, *a.* [L. *permanens, permaneo; per* and *maneo*, to remain.] Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing. The divine laws, like the character of God, are unalterably *permanent.* Human laws and institutions may be to a degree *permanent*, but they are subject to change and overthrow. We speak of a *permanent* wall or building, a *permanent* bridge, when they are so constructed as to endure long; in which examples, *permanent* is equivalent to *durable* or *lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable.* So we say, a *permanent* residence, a *permanent* intercourse, *permanent* friendship, when it continues a long time without interruption.

PER'MANENTLY, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as, a government *permanently* established.

PERMAN'SION,† *n* [L. *permansio.*] Continuance.

PERMEABIL'ITY, *n.* [infra.] The quality or state of being permeable.

PER'MEABLE, *a.* [L. *permeo; per* and *meo*, to pass or glide.] That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter; applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids. Thus cloth, leather, wood are *permeable* to water and oil; glass is *permeable* to light, but not to water.

PER'MEANT, *a.* [supra.] Passing through.

PER'MEATE, *v t.* [L. *permeo; per* and *meo*, to glide, flow or pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts; applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand or a filtering stone; light *permeates* glass.

PER'MEATED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.

PER'MEATING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.

PERMEA'TION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

PERMIS'CIBLE, *a.* [L. *permisceo; per* and *misceo*, to mix.] That may be mixed. [*Lit. us.*]

PERMIS'SIBLE, *a.* [*See* PERMIT.] That may be permitted or allowed.

PERMIS'SIBLY, *adv.* In the way of permission.

PERMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *permissio*, from *permitto*, to permit.] 1. The act of permitting or allowing.—2. Allowance; licence or liberty granted.

> You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*

PERMIS'SIVE, *a* Granting liberty; allowing.—2. Granted; suffered without hinderance.

> Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom used *Permissive*, and acceptance found. *Milton.*

Permissive laws, such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.

PERMIS'SIVELY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.

PERMIS'TION, } *n.* [L. *permistio*,
PERMIX'TION, } *permixtio.*] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.

PERMIT', *v. t.* [L. *permitto; per* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *permettre.*] 1. To allow; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent. He asked my leave and I *permitted* him.—2. To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority. The laws *permit* us to do what is not expressly or impliedly forbid.

> What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

3. To afford ability or means. Old age does not *permit* us to retain the vigour of youth The man's indigence does not *permit* him to indulge in luxuries.—4. To leave; to give or resign.

> Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
> But to the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*

[The latter sense is obsolete or obsolescent.]

PERMIT', or **PER'MIT**, *n* A written permission given by officers of the customs or excise, for conveying spirits, wine, tea, coffee, &c., from one place to another.—2. Warrant; leave; permission.

PERMIT'TANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission

PERMIX'TION. *See* PERMISTION.

PERMU'TABLE, *a.* That may be changed one for the other.

PERMU'TABLENESS, *n.* State of being permutable.

PERMU'TABLY, *adv.* By interchange

PERMUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *permutatio, permuto; per* and *muto*, to change.]—1. In *commerce*, exchange of one thing for another; barter.—2. In *the canon law*, the exchange of one benefice for another.—3. In *algebra*, change or different combination of any number of quantities. Permutations differ from combinations in this, that the latter has no reference to the order in which the quantities are combined; whereas in the former this order is considered, and consequently the number of permutations always exceeds the number of combinations. If n represent the number of quantities, then the number of permutations that can be formed out of them, taken two by two together, is $n \times (n-1)$; taken three and three together, is $n \times (n-1) \times (n-2)$, and so on. [*See* COMBINATION.]

PERMUTE,† *v t.* [L. *permuto; per* and *muto*, to change.] To exchange; to barter.

PERMUTER,† *n.* One that exchanges.

PER'NANCY, *n.* [Norm. *perner*, to take.] A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind.

PERNI''CIOUS, *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies; perneco*, to kill; *per* and *nex, necis*, death.] 1. Destructive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. Food, drink, or air may be *pernicious* to life or health.—2. Destructive; tending to injure or destroy. Evil examples are *pernicious* to morals. Intemperance is a *pernicious* vice.—3.† [L. *pernix.*] Quick.

PERNI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects.

PERNI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous or destructive.

PERNIC'ITY, *n.* [L. *pernicitas*, from *pernix.*] Swiftness of motion; celerity. [*Lit. us.*]

PERNOCTA'TION, *n.* [L. *pernocto; per* and *nox*, night.] The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night.

PERORA'TION, *n.* [L. *peroratio*, from *peroro; per* and *oro*, to pray.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers. Hence the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.

PEROX'IDE, *n.* [*per* and *oxide*] That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen a bad term, which ought to be entirely rejected, since different peroxides do not always contain the same quantity of oxygen, the peroxide of mercury being a protoxide, the peroxide of iron a sesquioxide, the peroxide of tin a deutoxide, and the peroxide of gold a tritoxide.

PEROX'IDIZE, *v. t* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

PER PAIS. [Norm. French.] In *law*, by the country; that is, by a jury.

PER PARES. By the peers or his peers.

PERPEND, *v. t.* [L *perpendo; per* and *pendo*, to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. [*Lit. us.*]

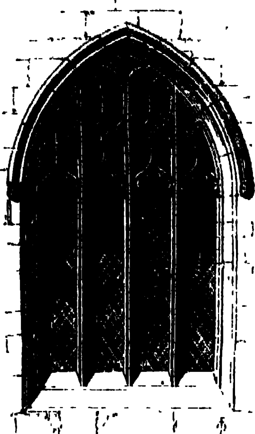
PER'PEND, or **PER'PYN WALL**, *n.* A wall formed of perpends, that is, of ashlar stones, each stone reaching from side to side.—*Keeping the perpends.* In *brickwork*, a phrase used to denote the recurrence of the vertical joints over each other.

PERPEND'ER, **PER'PEND**, **PER'-PEND-STONE**, or **PER'PENT-STONE**, *n* [Fr. *parpaing.*] In *arch.*, a long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so as to be visible on both sides, and therefore wrought and smoothed at the ends. They are now usually called *bond-stones, bonders*, or *throughs.*

PERPEND'ICLE, *n.* [Fr. *perpendicule*, from L. *perpendiculum.*] Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb line.

PERPENDIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum*, a plumb line; *perpendeo; per* and *pendeo*, to hang.] 1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point toward the centre of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.—2. In *geom.*, falling directly on another line at right angles. The line A is *perpendicular* to the line B. —A straight line is said to be *perpendicular* to a plane, when it makes right angles with every straight line which meets it in that plane. Also one plane is said to be *perpendicular* to another plane when the straight lines drawn in one of the planes perpendicular to the common section of the two planes, are perpendicular to the other plane. A straight line is said to be *perpendicular* to a curve, when it cuts the curve in a point where another straight line to which it is perpendicular, makes a tangent with the curve. In this case the perpendicular is usually called a *normal* to the curve.—*Perpendicular style*, in *arch.*, the florid or Tudor style of Gothic. The window affords the most striking character of this

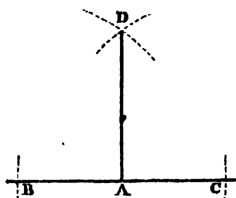
style; and the eye at once distinguishes it from any other by observing that



Window, perpendicular style, church of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton.

perpendicular lines prevail throughout all the tracery. This style of Gothic was peculiar to England.—*Perpendicular lift*, a contrivance on canals for passing boats from one level to another.

PERPENDIC'ULAR, *n.* A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon, that is, extending from some point in a right line toward the centre of the earth or centre of gravity, or any body standing in that direction.—2. In *geom.*, a line falling at right angles on another line, or making equal angles with it on each side.—Thus if the straight line A D, falling



on the straight line B C, make the angles B A D, D A C, equal to one another, A D is called a perpendicular to B C. *Overhanging perpendicular*, the name given in geometry to a line or plane which meets another line or plane without inclining to one side or the other, so as to appear to proceed directly towards the other line or plane.

PERPENDICULAR'ITY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDIC'ULARLY, *adv.* In a manner to fall on another line at right angles.—2. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction toward the centre of the earth or of gravity.

PERPEN'SION,† *n.* [L. *perpendo.*] Consideration.

PER'PENT STONE, *n.* In *arch.* *See* PERPENDER.

PERPES'SION,† *n.* [L. *perpessio, perpetior*, to suffer; *per* and *patior.*] Suffering; endurance.

PER'PETRATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetro*; *per* and *patro*, to go through, to finish.] To do; to commit; to perform; in an ill sense, that is, always used to express an evil act; as, to *perpetrate* a crime or an evil design.

PER'PETRATED, *pp.* Done; committed; as an evil act.

PER'PETRATING, *ppr.* Committing; as a crime or evil act.

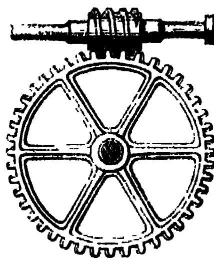
PERPETRA'TION, *n.* The act of committing a crime.—2. An evil action.

PER'PETRATOR, *n.* One that commits a crime.

PERPET'UAL, *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*; L. *perpetuus*, from *perpes, perpetis*; *per* and *pes*, from a root signifying to pass.] 1. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in future time; destined to be eternal; as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute. [Literally true with respect to the decrees of the Supreme Being.] 2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries.—3 Permanent; fixed; not temporary; as a *perpetual* law or edict; *perpetual* love or amity; *perpetual* incense; Exod. xxx.—4. Everlasting; endless.

Destructions are come to a *perpetual* end; Ps. ix.

5. During the legal dispensation; Ex. xxix.—*Perpetual curacy*, is where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed.—*Perpetual motion*, motion that generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity, not yet discovered. The celebrated problem of a perpetual motion consists in the inventing of a machine which shall have the principles of its motion within itself, and numberless schemes have been proposed for its solution; but unless friction and the resistance of the air, which necessarily retard, and finally stop the motions of machines, could be removed, a perpetual motion must be impossible from any pure mechanical combination. The problem, when strictly investigated, amounts to this, namely, to find a body which is both heavier, and lighter at the same time, or to find a body which is heavier than itself. In speaking of the perpetual motion, it is to be understood that from among the forces by which motion may be produced, we are to exclude not only air and water, but other natural agents, as heat, atmospheric changes, &c. The only admissible agents are, the inertia of matter, and its attractive forces, which may all be considered of the same kind as gravitation. The planets in their orbits, and in their rotations on their axes, furnish instances of perpetual motion.—*Perpetual screw*, a screw



Perpetual Screw and Wheel.

that acts against the teeth of a wheel and continues its action without end. *Perpetual annuity*, an annuity which is to continue for ever; a perpetuity.

PERPET'UALLY, *adv.* Constantly; continually; applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation. A perennial spring flows *perpetually*; the weather varies *perpetually*.

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

PERPET'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuo.*] 1. To make perpetual; to eternize.—2. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely, to preserve from extinction or oblivion; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character. The Monument in London *perpetuates* the remembrance of the conflagration in 1666. Medals may *perpetuate* the glories of a prince.—3. To continue by repetition without limitation.

PERPET'UATED, *pp.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.

PERPET'UATING, *ppr.* Continuing for ever or indefinitely.

PERPETUA'TION, *n.* The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time.—*Perpetuation of testimony*. In *law*, a party who has an interest in property, but not such an interest as enables him immediately to prosecute his claim; or a party who is in possession of property, and fears that his right may at some future time be disputed, is entitled to examine witnesses in order to preserve that testimony which may be lost by the death of such witnesses before he can prosecute his claim, or before he is called on to defend his right. This is effected by such party filing a bill in equity against such persons as are interested in disputing his claim; in which bill he prays that the testimony of his witnesses may be *perpetuated*; that is, that their depositions may be taken and preserved until such time as they may be required to be used as evidence in his favour.

PERPETU'ITY, *n.* [L. *perpetuitas.*] 1. Endless duration; continuance to eternity.—2. Continued uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions; the *perpetuity* of fame.—3. Something of which there will be no end.—4. In *law*, an estate which is so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.—5. In the doctrine of *annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or it is the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever; also the annuity itself.

PERPHOS'PHATE, *n.* A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxide at the maximum of oxidation.

PERPLEX', *v. t.* [L. *perplexus, perplexor*; *per* and *plector*, to twist, from the root of Gr. πλέκω, L. *plico*, to fold.] 1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unravelled.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed* and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety or ambiguity.

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair; 2 Cor. iv.

3. To plague; to vex.

PERPLEX',† *a.* Intricate; difficult.

PERPLEX'ED, *pp.* Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.

PERPLEX'EDLY, *adv.* Intricately; with involution.

PERPLEX'EDNESS, *n.* Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision.—2. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

PERPLEX'ITY, Intricacy; entanglement. The jury were embarrassed by the *perplexity* of the case.—2. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance from doubt, confusion, difficulty, or anxiety.

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a frenzy. *Hooker.*

PERPOTA'TION, *n.* [*per*, and *potation*.] A thorough drinking-bout.

PER'QUISITE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *perquisitus, perquiro; per* and *quæro*, to seek.] Something obtained by a place or office, over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in lieu of regular wages or salary.—2. In *law*, whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his money.—*Perquisites of court*, those profits that come to the lord of a manor by virtue of his court baron, over and above the yearly revenues of his land, as fines of copyholds, heriots, waifs, strays, &c.

PER'QUISITED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites. [*A bad word, and not used.*]

PERQUISI''TION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *perquisitus*.] An accurate inquiry or search.

PERROQUET', or **PARROQUET',** *n.* [Fr.] A species of parrot; also, the Alca Psittacula, an aquatic fowl inhabiting the isles of Japan and the western shores of America.

PER'RON, *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, a term denoting a staircase lying open or outside the building; or more properly the steps in the front of a building which lead into the first story, where it is raised a little above the level of the ground.

PERRUQUIER, *n.* (perook'e-er.) [Fr.] A wig-maker.

PER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, W. *pêr*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is analogous to cider, and prepared much in the same way. It forms a pleasant and wholesome beverage.

PER SALTUM. [L.] By a leap.

PER'SEA GRATIS'SIMA, *n.* The avocado pear of the West Indies. [*See* AVIGATO, AVOCADO.]

PERSCRUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *perscrutatio, perscrutor.*] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

PER SE. [L.] By itself; by himself.

PER'SECUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *persécuter*; Sp. *perseguir*; L. *persequor*; *per* and *sequor*, to pursue. *See* SEEK and ESSAY.] 1. In *a general sense*, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment or penalties for supposed offences; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.—2. Appropriately, to afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero *persecuted* the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs; see Acts xxii.—3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

PER'SECUTED, *pp.* Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.

PER'SECUTING, *ppr.* Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion.

PERSECU''TION, *n.* The act or practice of persecuting; the infliction of pain, punishment or death upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or for compelling them to renounce their principles. Historians enumerate ten *persecutions* suffered by the Christians, beginning with that of Nero, A. D. 31, and ending with that of Diocletian, A. D. 303 to 313.—2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest; Lam. v.

PERSE'CUTIVE, *a.* Following; persecuting.

PER'SECUTOR, *n.* One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the Pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor*. *Swift.*

PER'SEUS, *n.* One of the 48 old constellations. It is surrounded by Andromeda, Aries, Taurus, Auriga, Camelopardalus, and Cassiopeia, and contains, according to the British Catalogue, 59 stars.

PERSEVĖRANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *perseverantia*. *See* PERSEVERE.] 1. Persistence in any thing undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; *applied alike to good and evil.*

Perseverance keeps honour bright. *Shak.*

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clarissa.*

2. In *theology*, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance*.

PERSEVĖRANT,† *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking.

PERSEVĖRANTLY,† *adv.* Perseveringly.

PERSEVĖRE, *v. i.* [L. *persevero*. The last component part of this word, *severo*, must be the same as in *assevero*, with the radical sense of *set, fixed*, or *continued*. So *persist* is formed with *per* and *sisto*, to stand. *Constant* and *continue* have a like primary sense. So we say, *to hold on.*] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken; *applied alike to good and evil.*

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright! *Milton.*

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life. *Wake.*

PERSEVĖRING, *ppr.* Persisting in any business or course begun.—2. *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as, a *persevering* student.

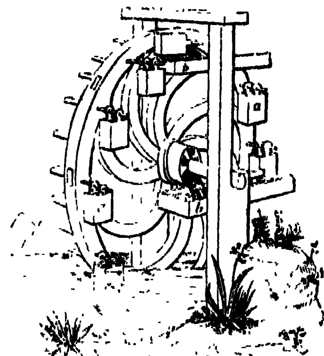
PERSEVĖRINGLY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PER'SIAN, PER'SIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Persia.

PER'SIAN LILY, *n.* A plant of the genus Fritillaria, the *F. persica* of Linn., a native of Persia and cultivated as a garden flower. [*See* FRITILLARY.]

PER'SIANS, *n.* In *arch.*, the same as *Caryatides*,—*which see.*

PER'SIAN WHEEL, *n.* An engine contrived for raising water to irrigate lands which lie on the borders or banks



Persian Wheel.

of rivers. It consists of a large wheel with a series of buckets fixed to its circumference, which raise the water.

PER'SIC, *n.* The Persian language.

PERSICA. *See* PEACH.

PERSICA'RIA, *n.* The common name of various British plants of the genus Polygonum, as the *spotted Persicaria*, the *biting Persicaria*, &c., also the garden name of the *P. orientale*, a handsome annual, growing about six feet high, and strikingly ornamented with drooping clusters of pink flowers. [*See* POLYGONUM.]

PER'SIFLAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *persifler*; L. *sibilo*, to hiss.] A jeering; ridicule.

PERSIM'MON, or **PER'SIMON,** *n.* The fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana*, a tree inhabiting the United States of America, more especially the southern states, where it attains the height of 60 feet or more. The fruit is succulent, reddish, and about the size of a small plum, containing a few oval stones. After being exposed to frost it becomes sweet, but when not ripe it is astringent and uneatable. It is eaten both by man and wild and domestic animals; it is also pounded, dried and made into cakes, or it is fermented and yields by distillation an ardent spirit. It is very nearly the same as the Loto or Date plum of Switzerland, which is the *Diospyros Lotus*. [*See* DIOSPYROS.]

PERSIST', *v. i.* [L. *persisto*; *per* and *sisto*, to stand or be fixed.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere. [*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PERSIST'ENCE, PERSIST'ENCY, } *n.* The state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more

generally in that which is evil and injurious to others, or unadvisable. 2. Obstinacy; contumacy.—3. In *optics*, the duration of the impression of light on the retina, after the luminous object has disappeared.

PERSIST'ENT, } *a.* In *bot.*, continuing
PERSIST'ING, } without withering; opposed to *marcescent*; as, a *persisting* stigma: continuing after the corol is withered, as a *persistent* calyx; continuing after the leaves drop off, as a *persistent* stipule; remaining on the plant till the fruit is ripe, or till after the summer is over, as a *persistent* leaf.

PERSIST'ING, *ppr.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PERSIST'IVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering.

PERSON, *n.* (per'sn.) [L. *persona*; said to be compounded of *per*, through or by, and *sonus*, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the stage.] 1. An individual human being, consisting of body and soul. We apply the word to *living* beings only, possessed of a rational nature; the body when dead is not called a *person*. It is applied alike to a man, woman or child.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being. *Locke.*

2. A man, woman or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. The form of her *person* is elegant.

You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* showed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man. Let a *person's* attainments be ever so great, he should remember he is frail and imperfect.—5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. A player appears in the *person* of king Lear.

These tables, Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker.*

6. Character of office.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend. *South.*

7. In *gram.*, the nominative to a verb; the agent that performs or the patient that suffers any thing affirmed by a verb; as, *I* write; *he* is smitten; *she* is beloved; the *rain* descends in torrents. I, thou or you, he, she or it, are called the first, second and third *persons*. Hence we apply the word *person* to the termination or modified form of the verb used in connection with the persons; as, the first or third *person* of the verb; the verb is in the second *person*.—8. In *law*, an *artificial person* is a corporation or body politic. *In person*, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative.

The king *in person* visits all around. *Dryden.*

PER'SON, *v. t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. [*Not in use.*]

PER'SONABLE, *a.* Having a well formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as, a *personable* man or woman.—2. In *law*, enabled to maintain pleas in court. – 3. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given. [*The two latter senses are little used.*]

PER'SONAGE, *n.* [Fr. *personnage.*] 1. A man or woman of distinction; as, an illustrious *personage*.—2. Exterior appearance; stature; air; as, a tall *personage*; a stately *personage*. — 3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Broome.*

PER'SONAL, *a.* [L. *personalis.*] 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character.

The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Character and success depend more on *personal* effort than on any external advantages. *J. Hawes.*

So we speak of *personal* pride, *personal* reflections.—3. Pertaining to the corporeal nature; exterior; corporeal; as, *personal* charms or accomplishments. —4. Present in person; not acting by representative; as, a *personal* interview.

The immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses. *White.*

Personal estate, or *Personal property*, in law, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c. as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses. Personal property includes every thing which may be made the subject of property, and which is not legally considered as appertaining to land. Personal property is said to be either *in possession* or *in action*. The first class of objects includes every thing comprehended under goods and chattels, ready money, and stock, or such animals as are the subjects of property; the second class of objects are legally termed *choses* or things in *action*. [*See* CHOSE.] Such are all debts and the securities for them, unless these securities attach on land; sums of money due on bond, on bills of exchange, promissory notes, property in the funds. [*See* CHATTEL.] In the law of England the distinction between *real* and *personal* property is very nearly the same as the distinction between *heritable* and *movable* property in the law of Scotland.—*Personal accounts*, in mercantile affairs those accounts in which a merchant enters the names of such individuals as he has any dealings with, together with the goods, &c sold to them or purchased from them, and the sums due to them or by them.—*Personal diligence or execution*; in *Scots law*, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment. [*See* DILIGENCE, EXECUTION.]—*Personal bond*, in *Scots law*, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified term, with a fifth part more of penalty in case of failure, and interest on the sum acknowledged half yearly, while the same remains unpaid —*Personal services*, in *Scots law*, such services as the vassal, in feu rights, was bound to render to the superior in person; as, for example, attending the superior at huntings and hostings.—*Personal exception*. In *Scots law*, where a party is by his own act, or by the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, incapacitated from maintaining a certain plea, in an action, or in a defence, he is said to be barred from maintaining that plea on the ground of *personal exception*.—*Personal protection*, a protection granted by the court of session in certain circumstances, to a bankrupt, against whom mercantile sequestration has been awarded.—*Personal rights*. In *Scots law*, a *real* right means a right of property in a subject, or *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may pursue for possession of the subject. A *personal* right, or *jus ad rem*, is that enjoyed by a creditor for the delivery of a subject, or it is a right of action against the debtor or his representatives, whereby they may be compelled to implement the obligation by transferring the subject to the creditor, or by paying or performing in terms of the obligation.—*Personal action*, in law, a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property; an action founded on contract or on tort or wrong; as an action on a debt or promise, or an action for a trespass, assault, or defamatory words; opposed to *real* actions, or such as concern real property.—*Personal identity*, in *meta.*, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.—*Personal verb*, in *gram.*, a verb conjugated in the three persons; thus called in distinction from an impersonal verb, which has the third person only.

PER'SONAL,† *n.* A movable.

PERSONAL'ITY, *n.* That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality.

The *personality* of an intelligent being extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

2. Direct application or applicability to a person; as, the *personality* of a remark.

PER'SONALLY, *adv.* In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally*. They *personally* declared their assent to the measure.—2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before. *Rogers.*

PER'SONALTY, *n.* In *law*, personal property, in distinction from *realty*, or real property. [*See* PERSONAL, REAL.]

PER'SONATE, *v. t.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.—2. To represent by action or appearance;

to assume the character and act the part of another.—3. To pretend hypocritically.—[*Lit us.*]—4. To counterfeit; to feign; as, a *personated* devotion. —5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shak.*

6.† To make a representation of, as in a picture.—7.† To describe.—8.† To celebrate loudly. [L. *persono.*]

PER'SONATE, *v. i.* To play a fictitious character.

PER'SONATE, *a.* [L. *persona*, a mask; Masked. A *personate* corol is one in which the tuber is more or less elongated, the throat wide, but closed by



Personate Corolla.

the approximation of the opposite sides of the limb, which is divided into two lips; as in *antirrhinum.*

PER'SONATED, *pp.* Represented by an assumed character.

PER'SONATING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting of another person; resembling.

PERSONA'TION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person or character of another.

PER'SONATOR, *n.* One who assumes the character of another. —2. One that acts or performs.

PERSONIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *personify.*] In *rhet.* and *composition*, prosopopœia, a figure of speech or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; as, "the floods *clap* their hands," "the valleys *smile,*" "the sun *rejoices* to run his race," "the hills and trees *break forth* into singing," "*pale* fear," "*blushing* shame," "*meek-eyed* contentment," &c.

PERSON'IFIED, *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PERSON'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *persona* and *facio.*] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person, or to represent an inanimate being with the affections and actions of a person. Thus we say, the plants *thirst* for rain.

The trees *said* to the fig tree, Come thou, and reign over us; Judges ix.

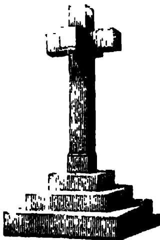
PERSON'IFYING, *ppr.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PER'SONIZE, *v. t.* To personify. [*Not much used.*]

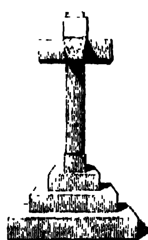
PERSONNEL', *n.* [Fr.] A term applied to military and naval equipments in the French service, and means the rank, appointment, duties, &c. of the officers and men who constitute an armament.

PERSPEC'TIVE, *a.* [infra.] Pertaining to the science of optics; optical.— 2. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

PERSPEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *perspettiva; Sp. perspectiva;* from L. *perspicio; per* and *specio*, to see.] 1. A glass through which objects are viewed. —2. The science which teaches the representation of an object or objects on a definite surface so as to affect the eye when viewed from a given point, in the same manner as the object or objects themselves. Correctly defined, a perspective delineation is a section, by the plane or other surface, on which the delineation is made, of the cone of rays proceeding from every part of the object to the eye of the spectator. It is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is indispensable in architecture, engineering, fortification, sculpture, and generally all the mechanical arts; but it is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of the rules of perspective no picture can have truth and life. Perspective alone enables us to represent foreshortenings with accuracy, and it is requisite in delineating even the simplest positions of objects.—Perspective is divided into two branches, *linear*, and *aerial. Linear perspective* has reference to the position, form, magnitude, &c. of the several lines or contours of objects, &c. The outlines of such objects as buildings, machinery, and most works of human labour which consist of geometrical forms, or which can be reduced to them, may be most accurately obtained by the rules of linear perspective, since the intersection with an interposed plane of the rays of light proceeding from every point of such objects may be obtained by the principles of geometry.

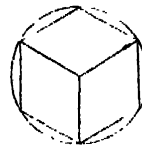


Oblique Perspective.



Parallel Perspective.

Linear perspective includes the various kinds of projections; as, *scenographic, orthographic, ichnographic, stereographic* projections, &c. *Aerial perspective* teaches how to give due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colours of objects according to their distances, and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen.—*Perspective plane*, the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or it is the transparent surface or plane through which we suppose objects to be viewed; it is also termed the *plane of projection*, and the plane of the picture.—*Parallel perspective* is where the picture is supposed to be so situated, as to be parallel to the side of the principal object in the picture; as a building, for instance.—*Oblique perspective*, is when the plane of the picture is supposed to stand oblique to the sides of the object represented; in which case the representations of the lines upon those sides will not be parallel among themselves, but will tend towards their vanishing point. Other terms employed in perspective, as *ground plane, horizontal plane, parallel plane*, &c., and lines and points connected with these, must be sought for in their proper places.— 3. A representation of objects in perspective.—4. View; vista; as, *perspectives* of pleasant shades.—5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape or the like.—*Isometrical perspective*, a kind of perspective on the principles of orthographic projection, invented by Professor Farish of Cambridge, by which solids, of the form of rectangular parallelopipeds, or such as are reducible to this form,



can be represented with their three pair of planes in one figure, which gives a more intelligible idea of their form than can be done by a separate plan and elevation. At the same time, this method admits of their dimensions being measured by a scale as directly as by the usual mode of delineation. As applied to machinery it gives the elevation and ground plan in one view.



Isometrical Perspective.

It is considered, for such purposes, to be preferable to the methods in common use, as it is easier and simpler in its application.

PERSPEC'TIVELY, *adv.* Optically; through a glass: by representation.

PERSPEC'TOGRAPH, *n.* Description of perspective.

PERSPI'CABLE, *a.* Discernible.

PERSPICA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *perspicax*, from *perspicio.*] 1. Quick sighted; sharp of sight.—2. Of acute discernment.

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.

PERSPICAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*] 1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.—2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding.

PER'SPICACY, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

PERSPI'CIENCE, *n.* [L. *perspicientia.*] The act of looking with sharpness.

PER'SPICIL, *n.* [L. *per* and *specuum*, a glass.] An optic glass. [*Lit. us.*]

PERSPICU'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité;* L. *perspicuitas*, from *perspicio.*] 1. Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it. [*Lit. us.*]—2. Clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author. *Perspicuity* is the first excellence of writing or speaking.

PERSPIC'UOUS, *a.* [L. *perspicuus.*] 1. Transparent; translucent. [*Little used.*]—2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous. Language is *perspicuous* when it readily presents to the reader or hearer the precise ideas which are intended to be expressed,

Meaning, sense, or signification is *perspicuous*, when it is clearly and easily comprehended.

PERSPIC'UOUSLY, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood.

PERSPIC'UOUSNESS, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity. [We generally apply *perspicuous* to objects of intellect, and *conspicuous* to objects of ocular sight.]

PERSPIRABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *perspirable.*] The quality of being perspirable.

PERSPI'RABLE, *a.* [from L *perspiro. See* PERSPIRE.] 1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin.—2 Emitting perspiration. [*Not proper.*]

PERSPIRA'TION, *n* [L. *perspiro. See* PERSPIRE.] 1. The act of perspiring; secretion of vapour by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries from the surface of the body. It is divided into *insensible* and *sensible*, the former being separated in the form of an invisible vapour; the latter so as to become visible by condensation, in the form of very little drops adhering to the skin. According to Lavoisier and Seguin, the greatest amount of insensible perspiration (the pulmonary included) exceeds six pounds in the twenty-four hours, and the smallest, two pounds; it is at its maximum immediately after taking food, and decreases during digestion. Insensible perspiration is not visible to the naked eye; its uses are, 1. to liberate the blood from superfluous animal gas, nitrogen, and water; 2. to eliminate the noxious and heterogeneous excrements; 3. to moisten the external surface of the body, lest the epidermis and its nervous papillæ be dried up by the atmospheric air; and, 4. to counterbalance the suppressed pulmonary transpiration of the lungs. Perspiration is, accordingly, essential to health. —2. Matter perspired. This consists of water, carbonic acid, saline substances, lactic acid, and some organic matter.

PER'SPIRATIVE, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PER'SPIRATORY, *a.* Perspirative.

PERSPIRE, *v. i* [L. *per* and *spiro*, to breathe.] 1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin; to perform excretion by the cuticular pores; to sweat; as, a person *perspires* freely.—2. To be evacuated or excreted through the excretories of the skin; to exude by or through the skin; as, a fluid *perspires.*

PERSPIRE, *v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin.

PERSPIRING, *ppr.* Emitting moisture through the pores of the skin.

PER STIRP'ES. [L. By the different stocks.] In *law*, a distribution *in* or *per stirpes* is when, by a fiction of law, a family comes by representation into the place of the person deceased, and so divide that share amongst themselves which the deceased would have received if he had been living; as when one of four children dies before the father, and leaves children behind him, those children represent their father, and have his part, viz., a fourth part, amongst them all. It is thus distinguished from a distribution *in* or *per capita*, which is when the fund is to be divided according to the number of persons who are to succeed.

PERSTRINGE, *v. t.* (perstrinj'.) [L. *perstringo; per* and *stringo*, to graze or brush.] To graze; to glance on; to touch upon.

PERSUADABLE, *a* [*See* PERSUADE.] That may be persuaded.

PERSUADABLY, *adv.* So as to be persuaded.

PERSUADE, *v. t.* [L. *persuadeo; per* and *suadeo*, to urge or incite.] 1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind.

> I should be glad, if I could *persuade* him to write such another critic on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

> Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian: Acts xxvi.

2. To convince by argument, or reasons offered; or to convince by reasons suggested by reflection or deliberation or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind.

> Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you; Heb. vi.

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. [*Lit. us.*]—4 † To treat by persuasion.

PERSUADED, *pp.* Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice, or reasons suggested; convinced; induced.

PERSUADER, *n.* One that persuades or influences another.—2. That which incites.

> Hunger and thirst at once,
> Powerful *persuaders!* *Milton.*

PERSUADING, *ppr.* Influencing by motives presented.

PERSUASIBIL'ITY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

PERSUA'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis.*] That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered.

PERSUA'SIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *persuasio.*] 1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by any thing that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

> For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*. *Otway.*

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by others, or suggested by one's own reflections.

> When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasion* that we are so—. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. A creed or belief; or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion;* all *persuasions* concur in the measure.

PERSUA'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions; as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* evidence.

PERSUA'SIVE, *n.* An exhortation; something calculated to persuade.

PERSUA'SIVELY, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, *n.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions.

PERSUA'SORY, *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade.

PERSUL'PHATE, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with the peroxide of iron.

PERSULTA'TION, *n.* [L. *persulto*] An eruption of the blood from an artery.

PERT, *a.* [W. *pert*, smart, spruce; probably allied to *perk*, primarily, erect, from shooting up or forward.] 1. Lively; brisk; smart.

> Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth. *Shak.*

> On the tawny sands and shelves,
> Trip the *pert* fairies, and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

2. Forward; saucy; bold; forwardly loquacious; indecorously free.

> A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs. *Addison.*

PERT, *n.* An assuming, over forward, or impertinent person.

PERTAIN, *v. i.* [L. *pertineo; per* and *teneo*, to hold; It. *pertenere.*] 1. To belong; to be the property, right, or duty of.

> Men hate those who affect honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*

> He took the fortified cities which *pertained* to Judah; 2 Kings xii.

> It *pertains* to the governor to open the ports by proclamation. *Anon.*

2. To have relation to; Acts i.

PERTEREBRA'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *terebratio.*] The act of boring through.

PERTINA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *pertinax; per* and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute or persistent; as, *pertinacious* in opinion; a man of *pertinacious* confidence.—2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.

> Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study. *South.*

[This word often implies a censurable degree of firmness or constancy, like *obstinacy.*]

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose. He *pertinaciously* maintains his first opinions.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, **PERTINAC'ITY**, } *n.* [L. *pertinacia.*] 1. Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. He pursues his scheme with *pertinacity.* —2. Resolution; constancy.

PER'TINACY, *n* [supra.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness. [*Lit. us.*]

PER'TINENCE, **PER'TINENCY**, } *n.* [L. *pertinens, pertineo; per* and *teneo*, to hold.] Justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

> I have shown the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed. *Bentley.*

PER'TINENT, *a.* [L. *pertinens.*] 1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended. We say, he used an argument not *pertinent* to his subject or design. The discourse abounds with *pertinent* remarks. He gave *pertinent* answers to the questions.—2. Regarding; concerning; belonging. [*Lit. us.*]

PER'TINENT, *n.* In *Scots law*, a part of any thing; a term used in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts.* Thus, lands are disponed with *parts* and *pertinents.*

PER'TINENTLY, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose. He answered *pertinently.*

PER'TINENTNESS, *n.* Appositeness.

PERTIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pertingens.*] Reaching to or touching completely.

PERT'LY, *adv.* Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness.—2. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness.

PERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; smartness.

—2. Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness; implying less than *effrontery* or *impudence*.

Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. *G. Spring.*

3. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature. *Watts.*

PERTRAN'SIENT, *a.* Passing through or over. [*Lit. us.*]

PERTURB', **PERTUR'BATE**, *v. t.* [L. *perturbo*; *per* and *turbo*; properly, to turn, or to stir by turning.] 1. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet. —2. To disorder; to confuse. [This verb is little used. The participle is in use.]

PERTURBA'TION, *n.* [L. *perturbatio*.] 1. Disquiet or agitation of mind.—2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness.—3. Disturbance; disorder; commotion in public affairs.—4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit.—5. Cause of disquiet.

O polished *perturbation*, golden care! *Shak.*

Perturbations of the planets, in *astr.*, their deviations from their regular elliptic course, produced by their mutual gravitations. These deviations arise, in the case of the primary planets, from the mutual gravitations of these planets towards each other, which derange their elliptic motions round the sun; and in that of the secondaries, partly from the mutual gravitation of the secondaries of the same system, similarly deranging their elliptic motions round their primary, and partly from the unequal attraction of the sun on them and on their primary. The forces which cause these perturbations or deviations are called the *perturbing* forces, and the determination of their effect on each orbit is the great problem of physical astronomy. The planets are subject to two kinds of perturbations; one kind, depending upon their positions with regard to each other, begins from zero, increases to a maximum, decreases, and becomes zero again when the planets return to the same relative positions. All these changes being accomplished in comparatively short periods, are denominated *periodic inequalities*. The inequalities of the other kind are entirely independent of the relative positions of the planets. They depend upon the relative positions of the orbits alone, whose forms and places in space are thus altered by very minute quantities in immense periods of time, and are therefore called secular inequalities. It is found that the inequalities or perturbations of the planetary motions, both periodic and secular, are all compensated in the long-run; and that, consequently, the planetary system contains within itself no element of destruction, but is calculated to endure for ever, unless an external force be introduced. Of the planetary perturbations, the most important in a practical point of view are those which arise from the mutual attractions of the three bodies, the sun, the earth, and the moon.

PERTURBA'TOR, **PERTURB'ER**, *n.* One that disturbs or raises commotion. [*Lit. us.*]

PERTURB'ED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit. *Shak.*

PERTURB'ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating.

PERTŪSE, **PERTŪSED**, *a.* [L. *pertusus*, *pertundo*; *per* and *tundo*, to beat.] 1. Punched; pierced with holes.—2. In *bot.*, full of hollow dots on the surface, as a leaf.

PERTU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *pertusus*, *pertundo*.] 1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation.

PERTUS'SIS, *n.* [L. *per* and *tussis*, a cough.] In *med.*, the hooping-cough.

PER'UKE, *n.* [Fr. *perruque*; G. *perrücke*.] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

PER'UKE-MĀKER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PERU'SAL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [from *peruse*.] The act of reading.

This treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*

2. Careful view or examination. [*Unusual.*]

PERŪSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Probably L. *per* and *utor*, *usus*.] 1. To read, or to read with attention.—2.† To observe; to examine with careful survey.

I have *perused* her well. *Shak.*

Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton.*

PERŪSED, *pp.* Read; observed; examined.

PERŪSER, *n.* One that reads or examines.

PERŪSING, *ppr.* Reading; examining.

PERU'VIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in South America.

PERUVIAN BARK, the bark of several species of Cinchona, trees of Peru; called also *Jesuit's bark*. [*See* CINCHONA.] The taste is bitter and astringent, and it is used as a tonic, in cases of debility and in intermittents. The officinal preparations of Peruvian bark are, an infusion, decoction, an extract, a resinous extract, a simple tincture, an ammoniated and a compound tincture, and the sulphate of quinine, which latter has the greatest febrifuge power of all the other preparations. [*See* QUININE.]



Peruvian Bark (Cinchona condaminea).

PERUVIAN BALSAM, the produce of the *Myroxylon peruvianum*, a tree which grows in the warmest parts of South America. It is a thick brown liquid of a fragrant odour, and a pungent and bitterish flavour.

PERU'VINE, *n.* A neutral substance derived from oil of balsam of Peru along with cinnameine. It is a colourless oily fluid, lighter than water, and refracts light powerfully.

PERVĀDE, *v. t.* [L. *pervado*; *per* and *vado*, to go, Eng. to *wade*.] 1. To pass through an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate; as, liquors that *pervade* the pores.—2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part.

What but God
Pervades, adjusts, and agitates the whole! *Thomson.*

3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification. Thus when we say, "the electric fluid *pervades* the earth," or "ether *pervades* the universe," we mean only that the fluid is diffused through the earth or universe, or exists in all parts of them. So when we say, "a spirit of conciliation *pervades* all classes of men," we may mean that such a spirit *passes through* all classes, or it exists among all classes.

PERVĀDED, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.

PERVĀDING, *ppr.* Passing through or extending to every part of a thing.

PERVA'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing.

PERVA'SIVE, *a.* Tending, or having power to pervade.

PERVERSE, *n.* (pervers'.) [L. *perversus*. *See* PERVERT.] 1. Literally, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. —2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. *Shak.*

PERVERSELY, *adv.* (pervers'ly.) With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong.

PERVERSENESS, *n.* (pervers'ness.) Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper; a disposition uncomplying, unaccommodating, or acting in opposition to what is proper or what is desired by others.

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*. *Milton.*

2.† Perversion.

PERVER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *perversus*.] The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. We speak of the *perversion* of the laws, when they are misinterpreted or misapplied; a *perversion* of reason, when it is misemployed; a *perversion* of Scripture, when it is wilfully misinterpreted or misapplied, &c.

PERVERS'ITY, *n.* Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross.

PERVERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

PERVERT', *v. t.* [L. *perverto*; *per* and *verto*, to turn.] 1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; as, to *pervert* reason by misdirecting it; to *pervert* the laws by misinterpreting and misapplying them; to *pervert* justice; to *pervert* the meaning of an author; to *pervert* nature; to *pervert* truth.—2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

PERVERT'ED, *pp.* Turned from right

to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed.

PERVERT'ER, *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.

PERVERT'IBLE, *a.* That may be perverted.

PERVERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting. [*Pervert*, when used of persons, usually implies evil design.]

PERVES'TIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *pervestigo; per* and *vestigo*, to trace; *vestigium*, a track.] To find out by research.

PERVESTIGA'TION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research.

PERVICA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *pervicax;* composed perhaps of *per* and Teutonic *wigan*, to strive or contend.] Very obstinate: stubborn; wilfully contrary or refractory.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With wilful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, } *n.* Stub-
PERVICAC'ITY, } bornness; wilful obstinacy. [*Lit. us.*]

PERVIGILA'TION, *n.* [L. *pervigilatio, pervigilo.*] A careful watching.

PER'VIOUS, *a.* [L. *pervius; per* and *via*, way, or from the root of that word.] 1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. We say, glass is *pervious* to light; a porous stone is *pervious* to water; a wood is *pervious* or not *pervious* to a body of troops.

A country *pervious* to the arms and authority of a conqueror. *Gibbon.*

2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight.

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

3. Pervading; permeating; as, *pervious* fire. [*Not proper.*]

PER'VIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage or of being penetrated; as, the *perviousness* of glass to light.

PESĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *passade*. See PASS.] The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing.

PE'SO, *n.* [supra.] A Spanish coin weighing an ounce; a piaster; a piece of eight.

PES'SARY, *n.* [Fr. *pessaire;* It. *pessario;* L. *pessus.*] An instrument that is introduced into the female vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus. It is made of wood, caoutchouc, waxed linen, &c.

PES'SIMIST, *n.* [L. *pessimus*, the worst.] One who complains of every thing; one who maintains that the present state of things only tends to evil. Opposed to *optimist*.

PEST, *n.* [Fr. *peste;* L. *pestis;* It. *peste*, whence *appestare*, to infect or corrupt, Sp. *apestar*. These words may be allied to the Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. באש, *baash*, to be fetid, Ar. to beat or throw down, or to a verb of that family. The primary sense is probably to strike or beat, hence a stroke.] 1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous, or destructive. The talebearer, the gambler, the libertine, the drunkard, are *pests* to society.

Of all virtues, justice is the best:
Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*

PES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *pester.*] 1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations.

We are *pestered* with mice and rats. *More.*
A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

2. To encumber.

PEST'ERED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PEST'ERER, *n.* One that troubles or harasses with vexation.

PEST'ERING, *ppr.* Troubling; disturbing.

PEST'EROUS, *a.* Encumbering; burdensome. [*Lit. us.*]

PEST'-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto or infirmary where persons, goods, &c., infected with the plague or other contagious disease, or suspected so to be, are lodged to prevent communication with others, and the consequent spread of the disease.

PEST'IDUCT, *n.* [L. *pestis* and *duco.*] That which conveys contagion or infections.

PESTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pestis*, plague, and *fero*, to produce.] 1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious.—2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; mischievous; destructive.—3. Troublesome; vexatious.

PEST'ILENCE, *n.* [L. *pestilentia*, from *pestilens; pestis*, plague.] 1. Plague, appropriately so called; but in a general sense, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal.—2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

Profligate habits carry *pestilence* into the bosom of domestic society. *J. M. Mason.*

PEST'ILENT, *a.* [L. *pestilens*, from *pestis*, plague.] 1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life; as, a *pestilent* air or climate.—2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society, destructive: in a general sense; as, *pestilent* books.—3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt; as, a *pestilent* fellow; Acts xxiv.

PESTILEN'TIAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease; as, a *pestilential* fever.—2. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; as, *pestilential* vapours.—3 Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

PEST'ILENTLY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLA'TION, } *n.* [from L. *pis-*
PISTILLA'TION, } *tillum;* Eng. *pestle.*] The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [*Lit. us.*]

PESTLE, *n.* (pes'l.) [L. *pistillum*, and probably *pinso*, for *piso*, to pound or beat: Sw. *piska*, to strike. *See* PEST.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.—*Pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon.

PESTLE, *v. t.* To bruise with a pestle. In a neuter sense, to use a pestle.

PET, *n.* [This word may be contracted from *petulant*, or belong to the root of that word. *Peevish*, which is evidently a contracted word, may be from the same root.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

PET, *n.* [formerly *peat*. Qu. W. *pêth*, a little; *pêthan*, a babe or little thing; D. *bout*, a duck or dear; Ir. *baidh*, love; L. *peto*, or Gr. ποθος, ποθεω. In Pers. *bat* is an idol, a dear friend, a mistress. In Russ. *pitayu* signifies to feed, nourish, or bring up. The real origin of the word is doubtful.] 1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.—2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged.

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PET, *a.* Petted.

PET'AL, *n.* [Fr. *petale;* Gr. πεταλον, from πεταω, to expand, L. *pateo.*] In *bot.*, a flower leaf; the separate parts of a corol. When a corol consists of but one piece, it is said to be monopetalous, when of two pieces, dipetalous, &c.—*Alternate petal*, one alternating with the sepals. *Cuculiform petal*,



Petal Dianthus or Pink.

having the form of a cowl. *Erect petal*, in the direction of the axis. *Inflected petal*, curved inwards. *Reflected petal*, curved outwards. *Spreading petal*, at right angles to the axis. *Opposite petal*, opposite with reference to the sepals. *Vaulted petal*, hollow like a helmet.

PET'ALED, } *a.* Having petals: as,
PET'ALOUS, } a *petaled* flower; opposed to *apetalous*. This word is much used in compounds; as, one-*petaled;* three-*petaled*.

PET'ALINE, *a.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; as, a *petaline* nectary.

PET'ALISM, *n.* [Gr. πεταλισμος. *See* PETAL.] A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which they proscribed a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy, or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power; temporary proscription, or banishment for five years. The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf. *Petalism* in Syracuse answered to *ostracism* in Athens.

PET'ALITE, *n.* [Gr. πεταλον, a leaf.] A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure; its colour milk white or shaded with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia, and contains five or six per cent. of the latter alkali. When by itself, it melts with difficulty; but with borax, it fuses into a colourless glass. It is found in Sweden and North America. The alkali, lithia, was first discovered in this mineral.

PET'ALOID, *a.* [*petal* and Gr. ειδος, form.] Having the form of a petal; resembling petals, in texture and colour.

PET'AL-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PETĀR', } *n.* [It. and Sp. *petardo;*
PETĀRD', } Fr. *pétard.*] An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges, and the like by explosion. The use of petards is now

discontinued, as it has been discover



Firing a Petard.

that gunpowder in loose bags is equally efficacious. [*See* MADRIER.]

PETASI'TES, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Syngenesia polygamia, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. The *P. vulgaris* (Tussilago petasites of Linn.), is a British plant growing in wet meadows and by river sides. It has large heart-shaped leaves, two or even three feet in diameter. It is known as common butterbur.

PET'ASUS, *n.* The winged cap of Mercury.

PETAU'RUS, *n.* A genus of marsupial animals, natives of New Holland, and called by the English settlers flying cats, flying foxes, flying squirrels, &c., from their having the power of taking extensive leaps through the air like the flying squirrel, by means of outstretched tegumentary folds between the fore and hind extremities, aided by an expanded tail.

PETEC'HLÆ, *n.* [It. *petecchia;* Sp. *petequia.*] Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

PETEC'HIAL, *a.* [It. *petecchiale;* Sp. *petequial.*] Spotted. A *petechial* fever is a malignant fever accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

PE'TER-MAN, *n.* A fisherman. [*Local.*]

PE'TERPENCE, *n.* A tax or tribute formerly paid by the English people to the pope; being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas-day. It was called also Romescot.

PE'TERWÖRT, *n.* A plant.

PET'IOLAR, PET'IOLARY, *a.* Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; as, a *petiolar* tendril.—2. Formed from a petiole; as, a *petiolar* bud.—3. Growing on a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland.

PET'IOLATE, PET'IOLED, *a.* Having a petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

PET'IOLE, *n.* [L. *petiolus*, probably a diminutive from *pes, pedis.*] In *bot*, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf which connects the leaf with the branch or stem. *Channelled petiole*, with a groove on its upper surface. *Club-shaped petiole*, enlarged at its upper part.



a, Petiole

PET'IOLULE, *n.* A little petiole.

PETIT, *a.* (pet'ty.) [Fr. *See* PETTY.] Small; little; mean; inconsiderable; petty as opposed to important; petty as opposed to grand or high. [This word *petit* is now generally written *petty.*] *Petit constable*, an inferior civil officer subordinate to the high constable.—*Petit jury*, a jury of twelve freeholders who are impannelled to try causes at the bar of a court; so called in distinction from the grand jury, which tries the truth of indictments.—*Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount; opposed to *grand larceny.*—*Petit serjeantry*, in *English law*, the tenure of lands of the king, by the service of rendering to him annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, &c.—*Petit treason*, the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. Thus it was *petit treason* for a wife to kill her husband, or a servant his lord or master; but *petty treason* has long ceased to be a term of English law.

PETIT-MAITRE, *n.* (pet'ty-maitre.) [Fr. a little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb.

PETI''TION, *n.* [L. *petitio*, from *peto*, to ask, properly to urge or press, Sax. *biddan*, G. *bitten*, Ir. *impidhim*, Corn. *pidzha.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a request, supplication, or prayer; but chiefly and appropriately, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being, for something needed or desired, or a branch or particular article of prayer.—2. A formal request or supplication, verbal or written; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favour, grant, right, or mercy. The right of the British subject to petition either house of parliament or the king is founded on the Bill of Rights.—3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation, as private or public *petitions* to parliament. Much of the time of our legislative bodies is consumed in attending to *petitions*. The speaker's table is often loaded with *petitions*. *Petitions* to the king must contain nothing reflecting on the administration.—4. In *law*, an application in writing addressed to the lord chancellor, the master of the rolls, or to the equity side of the court of exchequer, in which certain facts are set forth as the ground on which the petitioner rests his prayer, for the order and direction of these respective courts. Petitions are of two kinds—*cause petitions*, or *exparte petitions*. The former are those in regard to matters of which the court is already in possession, by virtue of there being a suit concerning their substance, the latter (*exparte petitions*) are so called when there is no suit existing about the matter of the petition.—*Petition of right*, that is, a petition for right. Where the crown or a subject has a cause of action against a subject, the ordinary mode of putting that cause of action into a course of legal investigation is by the king's writ, requiring the party to appear in court to answer the complaint. Where the claim is against the crown itself, as this course cannot be pursued, the mode of proceeding is to present a petition to the crown, praying for an inquiry, and for the remedy to which the party conceives himself to be entitled. This is termed a *petition of right.*—*Petition and complaint*, in *the judicial procedure of the Court of Session*, the form in which certain matters of summary and extraordinary jurisdiction are brought under the cognizance of the court. Petitions and complaints are addressed to one or other of the divisions of the Inner-house.

PETI''TION, *v. t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; particularly, to make supplication to a superior for some favour or right; as, to *petition* the legislature; to *petition* a court of chancery.

> The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison*

PETI''TIONARILY, *adv.* By way of begging the question.

PETI''TIONARY, *a.* Supplicatory; coming with a petition.

> Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*

2. Containing a petition or request; as, a *petitionary* prayer; a *petitionary* epistle.

PETI''TIONED, *pp.* Asked as a favour; solicited.

PETITIONEE', *n.* A person cited to defend against a petition.

PETI''TIONER, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.

PETI''TIONING, *ppr.* Asking as a favour, grant, right, or mercy; supplicating.

PETI''TIONING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication. Tumultuous *petitioning* is made penal by statute.

PETI'TIO PRINCI'PII, *n.* [Lat. a demand of the principle.] In *logic*, a popular designation for a species of vicious reasoning, which consists in tacitly assuming the proposition to be proved as a premiss of the syllogism by which it is to be proved In other words, it consists in the taking a thing for true and drawing conclusions from it as such, when it requires to be proved before any conclusions can be deduced from it. In *common language* it is called *begging the question.*

PET'ITORY, †*a.* Petitioning; soliciting. —*Petitory actions*, in *Scots law*, actions by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer. All actions on personal contracts by which the granter has become bound to pay or to perform, are *petitory actions.*

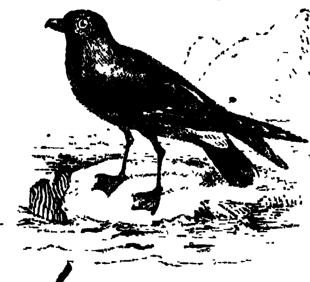
PETONG', *n.* The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white colour. It is sometimes confounded with tutenag. [*See* TUTENAG.]

PETRE, *n.* (pe'tur.) A vulgar name for nitre or saltpetre. [*See* SALTPETRE.]

PETRE'AN, *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone.

PET'REL, *n.* A genus of oceanic birds (Thalassidroma), well known to seamen by the name of Mother Carey's chickens. Their name, *Petrel*, is an abridgement of the Italian word *Petrello* or *Little Peter;* from their appearing to walk on the water, and occasionally sinking into it, in their eager quest of prey. They are found in every part of the world, on the ocean at great distances from land, generally at twilight or in stormy weather. They fly rapidly, and generally close to the water. The appearance of these birds is considered

by seamen to presage a storm. There



Stormy Petrel.

are four species, very closely allied to each other.

PETRES'CENCE, *n.* The process of changing into stone.

PETRES'CENT, *a.* [Gr. πέτρος, a stone, L. *petra.*] Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness.

PETRIFAC'TION, *n.* [*See* PETRIFY.] The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness. This is effected by the gradual displacement of the particles of the substance said to be petrified, and the infiltration of silicious earth, or lime in composition with iron or iron pyrites.

When the water in which wood is lodged is slightly impregnated with petrescent particles, the *petrifaction* very slowly takes place. *Kirwan.*

2 That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.

The calcareous *petrifaction* called osteocolla. *Kirwan.*

An organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities. [*See* ORGANIC REMAINS, ORYCTOLOGY.]—3. In *popular usage*, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.

PETRIFAC'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to petrifaction.—2. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

PETRIF'IC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

The cold, dry, *petrific* mace of a false and unfeeling philosophy. *Burke.*

PET'RIFICATE,† *v. t.* To petrify.

PETRIFICA'TION, *n.* The process of petrifying.—2. That which is petrified; a petrifaction. [The latter word is generally used.]—3. Obduracy; callousness.

PET'RIFIED, *pp.* Changed into stone.—2. Fixed in amazement.

PET'RIFY, *v. t.* [L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρος, a stone or rock, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To convert to stone or stony substance; as an animal or vegetable substance.

North of Quito, there is a river that *petrifies* any sort of wood or leaves. *Kirwan.*

2. To make callous or obdurate; as, to *petrify* the heart.

And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

3. To fix; as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

PET'RIFY, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as animal or vegetable substances by means of calcareous or other depositions in their cavities.

PET'RIFYING, *ppr.* Converting into stone; as, a *petrifying* operation.

PE'TROL, } *n.* [Fr. *petrole*, from
PETRO'LEUM, } Gr. πέτρος, a stone, and ἔλαιον, oil; quasi *petroluion.*] Rock oil, a liquid inflammable substance or bitumen exuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water in wells, in various parts of the world, or oozing from cavities in rocks. It is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen. In the East it is burned as oil. It is unctuous to the touch, and exhales a strong and unpleasant odour. It chiefly flows from beds associated with coal strata. The most powerful springs producing petroleum are on the Irawaddi in the Birman empire; it is also abundant in Persia; and is found, among other places, in the island of Barbadoes; hence it has been called Barbadoes tar. It is sometimes used in medicine, and is also employed as a substitute for grease in diminishing the friction of machinery.

PE'TROLENE, *n.* A liquid substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Bechelbronn. It is a carburetted hydrogen.

PE'TROLINE, *n.* A solid carburetted hydrogen obtained by distilling the Petroleum of Rangoon; analogous to Paraffine.

PETROMY'ZON, *n.* The lamprey; a genus of fishes whose form and motion resemble those of the eel. It is now usually regarded as a family called Petromyzidæ. These fishes constitute the section Cyclostomi of Cuvier, and are distinguished by their perfectly developed skeleton, their want of pectoral and ventral fins, combined with an eel-like form of body. The mouth is circular, and the tongue is so formed that by its movement in the mouth, it acts as a piston, and enables the animal to attach itself by suction to any foreign body. The *P. marinus* or sea lamprey is about two feet in length, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is found in several of the rivers of England, Scotland, and Ireland during the spring and summer season. The *P. fluviatilis*, or river lamprey, is common in many of the English rivers. It is about one foot in length.

PET'RONEL, *n.* A horseman's pistol.

PETROSELI'NUM, *n.* Parsley; a genus of umbelliferous plants, separated from the genus Apium of Linn., by Hoffman. [*See* PARSLEY.]

PETROSI'LEX, *n.* [L. *petra*, Gr. πέτρος, a stone, and *silex*, flint.] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact feldspar.

PETROSILI'CIOUS, *a.* Consisting of petrosilex; as, *petrosilicious* breccias.

PE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *petra*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony.

PET'TED, *pp.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

PET'TICOAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit*, petty, and *coat.*] A garment worn by females and covering the lower limbs.

PET'TIFOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *petit*, small, and *voguer*, to row. But in Norman, *voguer* is rendered to call again, to return, as if from L. *voco*, like *advocate.*] To play the pettifogger; to do small business; as a lawyer. [*Vulgar.*]

PET'TIFOGGER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PET'TIFOGGERY, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

PET'TILY, *adv.* In a petty manner.

PET'TINESS, *n.* [from *petty.*] Smallness; littleness.

PET'TING, *ppr.* Fondling; indulging.

PET'TISH, *a.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

PET'TISHLY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.

PET'TISHNESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

PET'TITOES, *n.* [*petty* and *toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig; sometimes used for the human feet in contempt.

PET'TO, *n.* [It. from L. *pectus*, the breast.] The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

PET'TY, *a.* [Fr. *petit.*] 1. Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as, a *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime.—2. Inferior; as, a *petty* prince.—*Petty averages*, in commerce and navigation, the accustomed duties of anchorage, pilotage, &c., which, when they occur in the usual course of the voyage, are not considered as a loss, but as part of the necessary expense. We usually write *petty* constable, *petty* jury, *petty* larceny, *petty* treason. [*See* PETIT.]

PET'TY BAG, *n.* In England an office in chancery, the three clerks of which record the return of all inquisitions out of every county, and make all patents of controllers, customers, &c.

PET'TY-CHAPS, *n* A small bird of the genus Motacilla, called also *beambird;* found in the north of Europe. The beambird is the spotted flycatcher, of the genus Muscicapa.

PET'TY-COY, *n.* An herb.

PET'TY-WHIN, *n.* A British plant of the genus Genista, the *G. anglica*, otherwise called needle green-weed. It is a small shrub with pale yellow flowers and simple thorns, growing on heathy grounds.

PET'ULANCE, } *n.* [L. *petulantia;*
PET'ULANCY, } Fr. *pétulance.*] Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness. — *Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance;* the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or capricious irritation.

That which looked like pride in some, and *petulance* in others. *Clarendon.*

The pride and *petulance* of youth. *Watts.*

PET'ULANT, *a.* [L. *petulans.*] 1. Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper; as, a *petulant* youth.—2. Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness; as, a *petulant* demand; a *petulant* answer.—3. Wanton; freakish in passion.

PET'ULANTLY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PETUL'COUS,† *a.* [L. *petulcus* from *peto.*] Wanton; frisking.

PETUNSE, } *n.* (petuns'.) Porcelain
PETUNTSE, } clay so called, used by
PETUN'TZE, } the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain or chinaware. It is a variety of feldspar.

PET'WORTH-MARBLE, *n.* Also called *Sussex-marble;* a variously coloured limestone occurring in the weald-clay, and composed of the remains of fresh-water shells.

PEUCE'DANIN, or PEUCE'DANINE, *n.* A non-azotised vegetable principle, discovered by Schlatter in the root of *peucedanum officinale*, or sea sulphur-wort. It forms delicate white prisms, fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether. It is neutral.

PEUCE'DANUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Pentandria digynia, Linn.; nat. order Umbelliferæ. The

P. officinale, hog's fennel, or sea sulphur-wort, is a British plant, growing in salt marshes, and remarkable for its large umbels of yellow flowers and its long and extremely narrow leaflets. The whole plant, especially the root, has a strong sulphureous smell, and the latter yields a resinous substance, reckoned stimulant, but of dangerous internal use. The *P. palustre*, marsh hog's fennel, or milk parsley, is the *Selinum palustre* of Smith; and the *P. ostruthium*, broad-leaved hog's fennel, or master-wort, is the *Imperatoria ostruthium* of Linn.

PEURMICAN, *n.* (pur'mican.) Potted beef. [*See* PEMMICAN.]

PEW, *n.* [D. *puye*; L. *podium*.] A fixed seat in a church separated from the adjoining one by a wooden partition, and in modern times generally closed at the ends by doors. Each pew consists generally of a long narrow seat, and accommodates several individuals or even families. Anciently pews were open seats with wainscot backs, and their ends were formed either of a panelled or solid piece generally carried higher than the back, and ornamented with finials or poppy heads.

PEW, *v. t.* To furnish with pews. [*Little used.*]

PE'WET, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the sea crow or mire crow, of the genus Larus. —2. The lapwing.

PEW'FELLOW, *n.* A companion.

PEW'TER, *n.* [It. *peltro*; Sp. *peltre*, from which *pewter* is formed by a change of *l* into *w*, as the French change *belle* into *beau*. We receive the word from the Norm. *peautre*.] 1. A composition of factitious metal, consisting of tin and lead, or of tin alloyed with such proportions of lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, or copper, as experience has shown to be most conducive to the improvement of its hardness and colour. The finest pewter is said to consist of 12 parts of tin, 1 of antimony, and a very little copper; while common pewter, of which measures and pewter pots are made, consists of about 80 parts of tin and 20 of lead. The kind of pewter of which tea-pots are made, (called Britannia metal), is said to be an alloy of equal parts of tin, brass, antimony, and bismuth; but it is believed that the tin greatly preponderates. The sorts known in commerce are plate, triple, and ley-pewter. Pewter was formerly in extensive use in domestic utensils or vessels; but being a soft composition and easily melted, is now less used.—2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter; as plates, dishes, porringers and the like.

PEW'TERER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter.

PEW'TERY, *a.* Belonging to pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

PEX'ITY, *n.* The nap of cloth.

PHÆNOG'AMOUS. *See* PHANEROGAMOUS.

PHÆNOM'ENON. *See* PHENOMENON.

PHA'ETON, *n.* [Gr. from φαινω, to shine.] 1. In *mythology*, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light or of the sun. This aspiring youth begged of Phœbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, in doing which he manifested want of skill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the river Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a comet with a splendid train, which passed from the sight in the northwest of Italy and Greece.—2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels and drawn by two horses.—3. In *ornithology*, a genus of fowls, the tropic bird.

PHAGEDE'NA, or PHAGEDÆ'NA, *n.* [Gr. φαγεδαινα.] A spreading obstinate ulcer; a canine appetite.

PHAGEDEN'IC, or PHAGEDÆ'NIC, *a.* [Gr. φαγεδαινικος, from φαγω, to eat.] Pertaining to phagedena; of the nature and character of phagedena; as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.—*Phagedenic water* is made from quicklime and corrosive sublimate, and therefore is composed of chloride of calcium and red oxide of mercury.

PHAGEDEN'IC, or PHAGEDÆ'NIC, *n.* A medicine or application that causes the absorption, or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

PHAGEDE'NOUS, or PHAGEDÆ'NOUS, *a.* Causing absorption of the flesh, as in phagedena; of the nature of phagedena.

PHALÆ'NA, *n.* The moth; a genus of insects of the lepidopterous order, having the antennæ gradually tapering from the base to the tips, the tongue spiral, and the wings, when at rest, generally deflected.

PHALAN'GAL, } *a.* Belonging to the
PHALAN'GIAL, } phalanges, or small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHAL'ANGER, *n.* A name common to several species of marsupial quadrupeds, of the genus Phalaristia, inhabiting Australasia. The hinder feet have a large opposable thumb, which is nailless, with four toes armed with claws; and the two innermost of the toes are joined together, almost to the end. They are nocturnal in their habits, and live in trees.

PHALAN'GES, *n. plur.* [from *phalanx*.] In *anat.*, the small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHALAN'GIOUS, *a.* [Gr. φαλαγγιον, a kind of spider, from φαλαγξ.] Pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated φαλαγγιον, phalangium.

PHAL'ANGITE, *n.* [Gr. φαλαγγιτης, a legionary soldier.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

PHALAN'GIUM, *n.* A genus of Arachnidans, including those in which all the legs are very long and slender; the tarsi sometimes consisting of more than fifty joints. The species are known by the name of shepherd spiders.

PHALANSTE'RIAN, *n.* or *a.* A disciple of Fourier, the French socialist. —2. Relating to Fourierism.

PHALANSTER'IANISM, *n.* [Gr. φαλαγξ, a phalanx, and στερεος, solid.] The system of Charles Fourier, the French socialist; who, as a remedy for the evils of society, as at present constituted, advocated its reorganisation into so many *phalansteries*, containing each from 500 to 2000 persons, upon principles similar to those of joint-stock companies; the members to live in one spacious edifice, cultivating a common domain; the proceeds to be shared according to the amount of capital, skill, or labour invested by each.

PHAL'ANX, *n. plur.* Phalan'ges, *but except in anat., and, perhaps, some other branches of science, use has sanctioned* Phalanxes. [L.; Gr φαλαγξ.] 1. In *Grecian antiquity*, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it. The Macedonian *phalanx*, celebrated for its force, consisted of 8000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name.—2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3. In *anat.*, the rows of small bones forming the fingers, or the toes, distinguished into the first, second, and third *phalanges*.—4. In *nat. hist.*, a term used to express the arrangement of the columns of a sort of fossil corralloid called *lithostrotion*, found in Wales.

PHAL'ARIS, *n.* A small genus of grasses, of which the seed of one of the species *P. canariensis*, or canary grass, is extensively employed as food for birds, and commonly known as Canary seed. The species are found chiefly in warm parts of the world, but *P. canariensis*, a native of the Canary Islands, is naturalized in Europe, and is cultivated in the Isle of Thanet, and some other parts of Kent.—*P. arundinacea*, or reed canary grass, is a British plant, growing on the sides of lakes and rivers. It is also frequent in gardens with variegated leaves, and called riband grass. It is excellent for securing river banks; its roots are creeping and here and there tufted.

PHAL'AROPE, *n.* The name of several species of water fowls inhabiting the northern latitudes of Europe and America. The toes are provided with scolloped membranes. They live on the sea coasts, fly well, and swim expertly. They belong to the *scolopacidæ*.

PHANEROGAM'IC, PHANEROGA'MOUS, or PHÆNOG'AMOUS, *a.* [G. φανερος, manifest, or φαινω, to show, and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, a term applied to plants in which the stamens and ovarium are distinctly visible; such plants have the whole of the double apparatus required for reproduction, contained in the flower. The term is used in contradistinction to *cryptogamous*.

PHAN'TASCOPE, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα, and σκοπεω, to view.] An instrument, or rather a toy, lately invented, which, by the rapid motion of a series of apertures for the sight, gives an appearance of motion to figures presented for the purpose.

PHAN'TASM, or PHANTAS'MA, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα, from φανταζω, to show, from the root of φαινω, to shine; φαινομαι, to appear.] That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; hence, an idea or notion. It usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined.

> All the interim is
> Like a *phantasm* or a hideous dream. *Shak.*

PHANTASMAGO'RIA, *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα, spectre, and αγειρω, to collect.] An optical instrument by means of which the images of objects can be magnified or diminished at pleasure, and motion given to them, whereby a strong illusion is produced. It is a magic lantern, in which the images are received on a transparent screen, and the sliders on which the figures are drawn rendered perfectly opaque, except in the figures themselves. The lantern is made to recede from or approach the screen, by which the enlargement or diminution of the image is effected. To preserve distinctness in the picture, the tube which carries the

lens is drawn out or pushed in, according as the lantern approaches to or recedes from the screen.

PHANTASMAGO'RIAL, *a.* Relating to the optical exhibition called phantasmagoria.

PHANTASMATOG'RAPHY, *n.* [from Gr. φαντασμα, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

PHANTAS'TIC, } *See* FANTASTIC, and
PHAN'TASY, } FANCY.

PHAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, corrupted from L. *phantasma.*] 1. Something that appears; an apparition; a spectre.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

PHA'RAON, PHA'RO, or **FA'RO**, *n.* The name of a game of chance.

PHARAON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians.

PHARISA'IC, } *a.* [from *Pharisee.*]
PHARISA'ICAL, } Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence *pharisaic* denotes addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; as, *pharisaic* holiness.

PHARISA'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of Pharisees.

PHARISA'ICALNESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it.

PHAR'ISAISM, *n.* The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.—2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

PHARISE'AN, *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees.

PHAR'ISEE, *n.* [Heb. פרש, *faras*, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

PHARMACEUTIC, } *a.* [Gr. φαρμα-
PHARMACEUTICAL, } κευτικος, from φαρμακευω, to practise witchcraft or use medicine; φαρμακον, poison or medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines. — *Pharmaceutical chemistry*, the application of the laws of chemistry to those substances which are employed for the cure of diseases, so as to render them more commodious, or their administration more easy, and their action more perfect and certain.

PHARMACEUTICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICS, *n.* The science of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTIST, *n.* One who prepares medicines.

PHARMAC'OLITE, *n.* Arseniate of lime, snow white or milk white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal and globular masses, and has a silky lustre.

PHARMACOL'OGIST, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and λεγω.] One that is well skilled in or writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines.

PHARMACOL'OGY, *n.* [supra.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines.—2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and ποιεω, to make.] The art of preparing medicines.—2. A dispensatory, or book of directions for the preparation of medicines, published by the colleges of physicians, with the sanction of government.

PHARMACOP'OLIST, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακον and πωλεω, to sell.] One that sells medicines; an apothecary.

PHAR'MACY, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακεια, a medicament, whether salutary or poisonous.] In the most extensive sense, the art or practice of collecting, preparing, preserving, compounding, and combining medicines, and of dispensing them according to the formulæ or prescriptions of medical practitioners. As the substances employed in medicine may be mineral, vegetable, or animal, pharmacy requires a knowledge of chemistry, botany, zoology, and mineralogy, in order to determine the properties of these substances, and the laws of their composition and decomposition. In a more limited sense pharmacy is used to denote the application of the laws of chemistry to the preparation of medicines, or what is otherwise termed pharmaceutical chemistry,—*which see.* In a still narrower sense, pharmacy is merely the art of compounding and mixing drugs according to the prescription of the physician.

PHA'ROS, *n.* [Gr. φαρος. This word is generally supposed to be taken from the name of a small isle, near Alexandria, in Egypt. But qu. is not the word from the root of *fire*, or from the Celtic *fairim*, to watch, and the isle so called from the tower upon it?] 1. A light-house or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. It consisted of several stories and galleries, with a lantern on the top, which was kept burning at night as a guide to seamen. —2. Any light-house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon. The word also occurs under the forms of *Pharo* and *Phare.*

PHARYNGE'AL, *a.* Belonging to, or affecting the pharynx.

PHARYNGI'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of the membrane which forms the pharynx.

PHARYNGOT'OMY, *n* [Gr. φαρυγξ, the muscular and glandular bag that leads to the œsophagus, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumour or any thing that obstructs the passage.

PHAR'YNX, *n.* [Gr. φαρυγξ, from φερω, to convey, because it conveys the food to the stomach.] The muscular bag at the back part of the mouth. It is shaped like a funnel, adheres to the fauces behind the larynx, and terminates in the œsophagus. Its use is to receive the masticated food and convey it to the œsophagus.

PHASE, } *n. plur. Phases.* [Gr. φασις,
PHA'SIS, } from φαινω, φαω, to shine.] 1. In *a general sense*, an appearance; that which is exhibited to the eye; appropriately, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet. The moon presents different *phases* at the full and the quadrature. — *Phase* in natural philosophy, denotes the particular state, at any given instant of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change, or increases to a given point, and then diminishes in a regular gradation. Thus we speak of the *phase* of a tide, the *phase* of an eclipse, &c.—2. In *min.*, transparent green quartz.

PHAS'EL, *n.* [Gr. φασηλος or φασιολος.] The French bean or kidney bean.

PHASE'OLUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ, characterized by having a bill-shaped, two-lipped calyx. The species are indigenous in the tropical parts both of the old and new world, but two species are well known in this country, *P. vulgaris*, the common kidney bean, and *P. multiflorus*, the scarlet runner; their unripe pods being much esteemed as legumes, and also for pickling. The ripe seeds are, however, employed on the Continent, and form the *haricots* of the French. Several species are cultivated in India; as the ripe seeds form pulses which are much used by the natives as a portion of their diet.

PHASIAN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of gallinaceous birds, of which the genus *phasianus*, which includes the pheasants proper and common domestic fowl, is the type. [*See* PHEASANT.]

PHASM, } *n.* [Gr. from φαινω, φαω,
PHAS'MA, } supra.] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [*Lit. us.*]

PHAS'SACHATE, *n.* The lead coloured agate. [*See* AGATE.]

PHEASANT, *n.* (phez'ant.) Fr. *faisan*, L. *phasianus*; Gr. φασιανος: Russ. *phazan*; supposed to be so named from the river Phasis, in Asia. But is it not from some root signifying to be *spotted?*] A beautiful bird of the genus phasianus. The true pheasant, *P. colchicus*, is distinguished by having a long tail, the feathers of which are of different lengths, and overlay each other; the cheeks are partly destitute of feathers, and covered with a red skin. There are several varieties produced by climate and domestication. They are much admired for the beauty of their form, and the splendour of the hues of their plumage. The golden pheasant (*P. pictus*), is a native of China; the prevailing colours of its plumage are red, yellow, and blue, and it is distinguished by a crest upon the head. The argus pheasant (*P. argus*), is the most splendid of all. [*See* ARGUS.]



Silver Pheasant.

PHEAS'ANTRY, *n.* A place for the breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.

PHEAS'ANT'S EYE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Adonis, the *A.*

autumnalis, otherwise called Adonis-flower. [*See* ADONIS.]

PHEER, *n.* A companion. [Sax. *gefera.*] [*See* PEER.]

PHEESE, *v. t.* To comb, to curry; to fleece; to lessen in bulk. [*See* FEASE.]

PHEES'ED, *pp.* Combed; fleeced.

PHELLOPLAS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. φελλος, cork, and πλασσω, to form, fashion, or make.] The art of representing works of architecture on a reduced scale in cork.

PHEN'GITE, *n.* [Gr. φεγγιτης, from φεγγω, to shine.] A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles.

PHE'NICINE, *n.* [Gr. φοινιξ, purple.] The purple powder which is precipitated when sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water. It appears to be a hydrate of indigo.

PHE'NIX, *n.* *See* PHŒNIX.

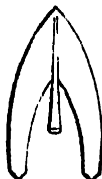
PHENOGAM'IAN, PHENOGAM'IC, PHENOG'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. φαινω and γαμος.] In *bot.*, having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHENOM'ENAL, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance.

PHENOMENOL'OGY, *n.* [*phenomenon* and Gr. λογος, a discourse.] A description or history of phenomena.

PHENOM'ENON, *n.* plur. *Phenomena.* [Gr. φαινομενον, from φαινομαι, to appear.] In *a general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible; any thing as it appears to any of the senses; particularly any thing that strikes by novelty of appearance.—2. In *physics*, whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; as, the *phenomena* of the natural world; the *phenomena* of heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the *phenomena* of heat or of colour. It is usually applied to those appearances of nature of which the cause is not immediately obvious: such as the *phenomena* of light, of the magnet, of electricity, &c., produced by physical experiments; or unusual natural appearances, as meteors, comets, earthquakes, &c., which occur without the intervention of human agency. The English plural *phenomenons* is sometimes used, but ought not to be recognised.

PHE'ON, *n.* In *her.*, the barbed iron head of a dart, arrow, or other weapon.—2. A barbed javelin formerly carried by the serjeant-at-arms in the king's presence. It is still used as a royal mark, and called the broad R: a corruption of broad arrow.



Pheon.

PHI'AL, *n.* [L. *phiala*; Gr. φιαλη: Fr. *fiole.*] 1. A glass vessel or bottle; in common usage, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors, and particularly liquid medicines. It is often written and pronounced *vial.*—2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as the *Leyden phial*, which is a glass vessel partly coated with tinfoil, to be used in electrical experiments.

PHI'AL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial.

PHIGA'LIAN MARBLES, *n.* [So called from having been discovered near the site of *Phigalia*, a town of Arcadia.] The name given to a series of sculptures in alto rilievo now deposited in the British Museum, where they form part of the collection known by the name of the *Elgin marbles.* They represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and that of the Greeks and Amazons.

PHILADELPHA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of exogenous polypetalous plants with an inferior ovary, the principal genus being *philadelphus*, after which the order is named. The species are deciduous shrubs, inhabiting thickets in Europe, North America, the north of India, and Japan; they have opposite leaves, distinct styles, and capsular fruit, containing a large number of minute seeds. Many of them are clothed with beautiful stellate hairs, and have fragrant flowers.

PHILADELPH'IAN, *a.* [Gr. φιλος and αδελφος.] 1. Literally, loving the brethren.—2. Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHILADELPH'IAN, *n.* One of the Family of Love.

PHILADEL'PHUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Philadelphaceæ. The species consist of shrubs with white pedicillate flowers arranged in a corymbose cyme, in a panicle-like manner. The greater number are indigenous in North America, whence they have been introduced into the shrubberies of this country. The best known species is the *P. coronarius*, commonly called Syringa, found in most gardens.

PHILANTHROP'IC, PHILANTHROP'ICAL, *a.* [*See* PHILANTHROPY.] Possessing general benevolence; entertaining good will toward all men; loving mankind.—2. Directed to the general good.

PHILANTHROP'INISM, *n.* [from *philanthropy.*] A name given in Germany to the system of education on natural principles, as it is termed, which was promoted by Basedow and his friends in the last century, and mainly founded on the notions of Locke and Rousseau. The advocates of this system are called *philanthropinists.*

PHILAN'THROPIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.

PHILAN'THROPY, *n.* [Gr. φιλεω, to love, or φιλος, a friend, and ανθρωπος, man.] The love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will. It differs from *friendship*, as the latter is an affection for individuals.

PHILHARMON'IC, *a.* [Gr. φιλος, and *harmonic.*] Loving harmony; fond of harmony.

PHILHELLE'NIC, *a.* [Gr. φιλος, a lover, and Ἑλληνες, Greeks.] Loving the Greeks.

PHILHELLE'NIST, *n.* [Gr. φιλος and Ἑλληνες.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks; particularly one who supported them in their successful struggle for independence.

PHIL'IBEG, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knees. [*See* FILIBEG.]

PHILIP'PIC, *n.* The title of several orations of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip king of Macedon, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony are also called *Philippics.*

PHIL'IPPIZE, *v. i.* To write or utter invective; to declaim against. [*Unusual.*] 2. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip.

PHIL'LIPSITE, *n.* A mineral found accompanying Herschelite. It is a species of harmotome or cross-stone.

PHIL'ISTINE, *n.* An inhabitant of Philistia, now a portion of Syria.

PHIL'ISTINISM, *n.* Manners of the Philistines.

PHILLOP'ODA, or PHIL'LOPODS, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, and πους, a foot.] Latreille's name for a section of crustaceans, comprehending those in which the feet are of a flattened leaf-like form.

PHILLYR'EA, *n.* A genus of Mediterranean evergreen shrubs, many varieties of which are cultivated in our gardens, and known by the name of mock-privet. They have diandrous flowers, and belong to the nat. order Oleaceæ. The hardiest and handsomest species is the *P. obliqua.*

PHILLY'RINE, *n.* A non-azotised vegetable substance which occurs in the bark of *phillyrea media*, and *latifolia*. It forms silvery scales, at first tasteless, but afterwards bitter.

PHILOL'OGER, PHILOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in the history and construction of language. *Philologist* is generally used.

PHILOLOG'IC, PHILOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* PHILOLOGY.] Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language.

PHILOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a philological manner.

PHILOL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms. [*Lit. us.*]

PHILOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. φιλολογια: φιλεω, to love, and λογος, a word.] 1. Primarily, a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language. In a more general sense,—2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language criticism, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities. Of late years, a new and very extensive province has been added to the dominion of philology: namely, the science of language in a more general sense, considered philosophically with respect to the light it throws on the nature of the human intellect, and progress of human knowledge; and historically with reference to the connection between different tongues, and the connection thus indicated between different nations and races. It comprehends *Phonology*, *Etymology*, and *Ideology*. *Sacred philology*, the art of criticising the languages and dialects of the Hebrew and Hebræo-Greek writers, in order to elucidate the meaning of the sacred scriptures.

PHI'LOMATH, *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθης: φιλος, a lover, and μανθανω, to learn.] A lover of learning.

PHILOMATH'IC, PHILOMATH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the love of

learning.—2. Having a love of letters.

PHIL'OMATHY, *n.* The love of learning.

PHI'LOMEL, } *n.* [from *Philomela*, **PHILOME'LA**, } daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] The nightingale.

PHIL'OMOT, *a.* [corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Of the colour of a dead leaf.

PHILOMU'SICAL, *a.* Loving music.

PHILOPOLEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. φιλο-, a lover, and πολεμικος, warlike.] Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva.

PHILOS'OPHASTER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

PHILOS'OPHATE,† *v. i.* [L. *philosophor, philosophatus.*] To play the philosopher; to moralize.

PHILOSOPHA'TION,† *n.* Philosophical discussion.

PHILOS'OPHEME, *n.* [Gr. φιλοσοφημα.] Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Lit. us.*]

PHILOS'OPHER, *n.* [*See* PHILOSOPHY.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.—2. In *a general sense*, one who is profoundly versed in any science.—*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchymists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold. The alchymists held that the baser metals were all convertible into silver and gold by a long series of processes, and the instrument by which it was supposed that this mighty change was to be effected, was a certain mineral to be produced by these processes, which being mixed with the base metal would transmute it, and this was called the *philosopher's stone*.

PHILOSOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to **PHILOSOPH'ICAL**, } philosophy; as, a *philosophical* experiment or problem. —2. Proceeding from philosophy; as, *philosophic* pride.—3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy; as, *philosophical* reasoning or arguments. —4. Skilled in philosophy; as, a *philosophical* historian.—5. Given to philosophy; as, a *philosophical* mind.—6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; as, *philosophic* fare.—7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHILOSOPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue *philosophically*.—2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.

PHILOS'OPHISM, *n.* [Gr. φιλος, a lover, and σοφισμα, sophism.] 1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.—2. The practice of sophistry.

PHILOS'OPHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practises sophistry.

PHILOSOPHIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertain-**PHILOSOPHIS'TICAL**, } ing to the love or practice of sophistry.

PHILOS'OPHIZE, *v. i.* [from *philosophy.*] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence. Sir Isaac Newton lays down four rules for *philosophizing.*

> Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

PHILOS'OPHIZER, *n.* One who philosophizes.

PHILOS'OPHIZING, *ppr.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.

PHILOS'OPHY, *n.* [L. *philosophia;* Gr. φιλοσοφια: φιλια, love; φιλεω, to love, and σοφια, wisdom.] 1. Literally, the love of wisdom. But in modern acceptation, *philosophy* is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c. is called *theology;* that which treats of nature is called *physics* or *natural philosophy;* that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy;* that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics.* The term *philosophy* is often used, apparently with no great precision, though it is not difficult to deduce from the use of this term the general meaning or notion which is attached to it. We speak of the philosophy of the human mind as being of all philosophies that to which the name philosophy is particularly appropriated; and when the term philosophy is used absolutely, this seems to be the philosophy that is spoken of. Other philosophies are referred to their several objects by qualifying terms: thus we speak of natural philosophy, meaning thereby the philosophy of nature, or of material objects. We also speak of the philosophy of positive law, understanding thereby the philosophy of those binding rules, properly called laws. The terms philosophy of history, philosophy of manufactures, and other such terms are also used. All objects then which can occupy the mind may have something in common, called their philosophy; which philosophy is nothing else than the general expression for that effort of the mind whereby it strives, pursuant to its laws, to reduce its knowledge to the form of ultimate truths or principles, and to determine the immutable relations which exist between things as it conceives them. The philosophy which comprises within itself all philosophies is that which labours to determine the laws or ultimate principles in obedience to which the mind itself operates. Thus every kind of knowledge the objects of which are things external, has its philosophy or principles, which, when discovered and systematised form the science of the things to which they severally belong. But we must assume that the mind also has its laws and powers which may be discovered by observation, as we discover by observation the laws or principles which govern the relations of things external to the mind, or conceived as external. Accordingly the human mind, by the necessity imprinted on it, seeks to discover the ultimate foundation of all that it knows or conceives; to discover what itself is, and what is its relation to all things, and so it strives to form a system out of all such ultimate laws or principles. Such a system may be called a philosophy in the proper and absolute sense of the term, and the attempt to form such a system is to philosophize. Systems of philosophy have existed in all nations. The Greeks and Romans had various systems; as the Pythagorean, Aristotelian, Socratic, Platonic, Epicurean, Stoic, and Cynic philosophies. The objects of philosophy are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful and subservient to human happiness.

> True religion and true *philosophy* must ultimately arrive at the same principle. *S. S. Smith.*

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained.

> We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.—4. Course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILOSTOR'GY, *n.* [Gr. φιλεω to love, and στοργη, natural affection.] Love as proceeding from natural affection; as, for example, that of a mother for her infant.

PHIL'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *philtre;* L. *phil-***PHIL'TRE**, } *tra;* Gr. φιλτρον, from φιλεω, to love, or φιλος.] 1. A potion given among the Greeks and Romans to excite love. It is doubtful of what these potions were composed, but their operation was violent and dangerous, often depriving those who drank of them of their reason. The Thessalian philters were in the highest celebrity. 2. A charm to excite love.

PHIL'TER, } *v. t.* To impregnate with **PHIL'TRE**, } a love potion; as, to *philter* a draught.—2. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.

PHIL'TERED, or **PHIL'TRED**, *pp.* Impregnated with a love potion.

PHIZ, *n.* [supposed to be a contraction of *physiognomy.*] The face or visage; in contempt.

PHLEBOT'OMIST, *n.* [*See* PHLEBOTOMY.] One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.

PHLEBOT'OMIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein.

PHLEBOT'OMIZED, *pp.* Let blood from a vein.

PHLEBOT'OMIZING, *ppr.* Letting blood from a vein.

PHLEBOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. φλεβοτομια: φλεψ, a vein, and τεμνω, to cut.] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, for the cure of diseases or preserving health.

PHLEGM, *n.* (flem.) [Gr. φλεγμα, inflammation, and pituitous matter, from φλεγω, to burn; hence the word must have originally expressed the matter formed by suppuration.] 1. Cold animal fluid; watery matter; one of the four humours of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. —2. In *common usage*, bronchial mucus; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing.—3. Among *chemists*, water, or the water of distillation.—4. Dulness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

PHLEGMAGOGUE,† *n.* (phleg'ma-gog.) [Gr. φλεγμα, phlegm, and αγω, to drive.] A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

PHLEGMA'SIA, *n.* [Gr. φλεγω, to burn.] In *med.* inflammation.

PHLEGMAT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. φλεγματικος.] 1. Abounding in phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humours; a *phlegmatic* constitution.—2. Generating phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* meat.—3. Watery.—4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion; as, a *phlegmatic* temper or temperament.
PHLEGMAT'ICAL, }

PHLEGMAT'ICALLY, } *adv.* Coldly; heavily.
PHLEGMAT'ICLY, }

PHLEG'MON, *n.* [Gr. φλεγμονη, from φλεγω, to burn.] A specific cutaneous, hemispheric and defined inflammatory tumour, red, tensive, glabrous, painful, polarized, suppurating, pus perfect, bursting at the pole.

PHLEG'MONOID, *a.* Resembling phlegmon.

PHLEG'MONOUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; being of the same specific inflammation as phlegmon; as, a *phlegmonous* Pneumonitis.

PHLEME, *n.* [Arm. *flemm*, a sharp point.] [*See* FLEAM.]

PHLE'UM, *n.* A genus of grasses chiefly natives of Europe. Various British species are known by the name of cat's tail grass. Among these the *P. pratense* or meadow cat's tail grass is of considerable agricultural value, as a fodder plant. It is a general inhabitant of the most fertile pastures, and is very like the meadow foxtail in appearance; from which it differs in having unequal glumes, and two paleæ instead of one. It is very productive, especially in the early spring, and is a very general component of hay. It is of the greatest use when the object is to procure a sward of permanent herbage.

PHLOĠIS'TIAN, *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLOĠIS'TIC, *a.* [*See* PHLOGISTON.] In *chem.*, partaking of phlogiston; inflaming.—2. In *med.*, entonic or sthenic, that is, attended with a preternatural degree of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

PHLOĠIS'TICATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLOĠIS'TICATED ALKALI, *n.* Prussiate of potash.

PHLOĠIS'TICATED GAS, *n* Nitrogen, or azote.

PHLOĠISTICA'TION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLOĠIS'TON, *n.* [Gr. φλογιστος, from φλογιζω, to burn or inflame; φλεγω, to burn.] The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to an hypothetical element which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty. But the theory has been proved to be false, and is generally abandoned.

PHLO'MIS, *n.* A genus of shrubs and herbaceous perennials mostly European, and belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. The *P. fruticosa*, or Jerusalem sage, is an ornamental plant common in our shrubberies.

PHLOR'ETINE, *n.* A product of the decomposition of phloridzine, discovered by Stass. It crystallizes in plates and is of a sweet taste.

PHLORID'ZEINE, *n.* A product of the decomposition of phloridzine, discovered by Stass. It is in the form of a red powder.

PHLORID'ZINE, *n.* A substance discovered by De Koninck, in the fresh bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It may be considered as crystallized salicine with the addition of two atoms of oxygen. It forms fine colourless four-sided silky needles soluble in water. The solution has a bitter slightly astringent taste. Phloridzine is acted on by dilute acids, exactly as salacine is. Both substances have been used with success in intermittents.

PHO'CA, *n.* A genus of marine mammals, the species of which are known by the name of Seals. [*See* SEALS.]

PHOCÆ'NA, *n* Cuvier's name for the porpoises.

PHOCEN'IN, or **PHOCEN'INE,** *n.* A peculiar fatty matter contained in the oil of the porpoise (*Phocæna*). When saponified it yields a volatile odorous acid called *phocenic acid.*

PHO'CINE, *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.

PHŒ'BUS, *n.* [Gr. φοιβος, brilliant.] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as Sol, the sun.

PHŒNICOP'TERUS, *n.* The generic name of the Flamingo,—*which see.*

PHŒ'NIX, *n.* [Gr. φοινιξ: L. *phœnix*, the palm or date tree, and a fowl.] 1. In *myth.*, a female bird regarded as the emblem of immortality. She was described as of the size of an eagle, her head finely crested, her body covered with a beautiful plumage, and her eyes sparkling like stars. She was said to live 500 or 600 years in the wilderness, when she built for herself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums, which she lighted with the fanning of her wings, and then consumed herself; but from her ashes she revived again in the freshness of youth. The Phœnix is always drawn by the Heralds in flames.—2. A person of singular distinction, or beauty.—3. One of the modern constellations in the northern hemisphere.—4. A genus of palms inhabiting India and the north of Africa. The *P. dactylifera*, or date tree, is one of the best known species. [*See* DATE TREE.]

PHO'LADITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Pholas.

PHO'LARITE, *n.* Hydrated silicate of alumina.

PHO'LAS, *n.* [Gr. φωλεω, to lie concealed.] A genus of marine bivalves, belonging to the family Inclusa, or according to Lamarck's arrangement to the family Pholadaria. The pholades are found at depths varying to nine fathoms; they pierce wood, rocks, indurated clay, &c; and hence they have been called stone-borers. They possess a remarkable degree of phosphorescent property.



Pholas
A block of stone perforated by Pholas Dactylus.

PHONET'IC, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικος, from φωνη, sound.] A term applied to written characters which represent sounds; as *a*, *b*, in contradistinction to *ideographic* characters, which represent objects, or symbolically denote abstract ideas, as in the figurative part of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The term has been recently applied to the new method of writing and printing proposed by Mr. Pitman of Bath, and designated *Phonography* and *Phonotypy*,—*which see.*

PHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to sound. [*See* PHONICS.]

PHON'ICS, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound.] 1. The doctrine or science of sounds; otherwise called *acoustics.*—2. The art of combining musical sounds.

PHONOCAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, and καμπτω, to inflect.] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it.

PHONOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Descriptive of the sounds of the voice; pertaining to the science of phonography.
PHONOGRAPH'ICAL, }

PHONOG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who explains the laws of the voice; one who is versed in phonography.

PHONOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη and γραφη.] A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.—2. A new method of representing written language, invented by Mr. Pitman of Bath. This system professes to be a new and philosophic method of expressing sounds by fixed and definite signs or characters, and so framed that every sound of the human voice is represented with unerring accuracy, and the most distinct legibility, and any person who once knows the characters can decipher what is thus written with great facility. In this system there is consequently no disparity between the spelling and pronunciation of words as in the present system. It may be regarded as a scientific species of stenography, peculiarly adapted to verbatim reporting.

PHON'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, and λιθος, stone.] Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for *klingstein* (jingling stone).

PHONOLOĠ'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHONOL'OĠY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, voice, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones.

PHONOL'OĠIST, *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHONOTYP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to phonotypy; as a *phonotypic* alphabet; *phonotypic* writing or printing.

PHO'NOTYPY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, and τυπος, an impression, mark, or type.] A branch of the new system of phonography, or rather the principles of that system applied to printing. It consists in a rectified orthography of the English language, founded on the principle of making each letter or character the unvarying representation of one sound. It employs the letters of the English alphabet in such a way that each is always made the

representative of one and the same sound, and to represent the other sounds of these letters new characters are introduced. Thus, the letter *A* instead of being used to represent four different sounds, is only made to represent the open sound as in *Sam*, the other sounds being represented by new characters. The common letters thus used, together with the new characters, form what is termed the *phonotypic alphabet*, and the types employed in accordance with this new method of printing are called *phonotypes*. [*See* PHONOGRAPHY.]

PHOR'MIUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ. It contains only a single species, *P. tenax*, which is indigenous in New Zealand and Norfolk Island. The



Phormium Tenax.

leaves yield a very beautiful and a very strong fibre, which has been of late imported in considerable quantities under the name of New Zealand flax. It is converted by the natives into clothing and cordage.

PHORONOM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. φορεω, to bear or carry, and νομος, a law.] A term sometimes used to denote the science of motion or mechanics.

PHOS'GEN, or PHOS'GENE, *a.* [Gr. φως, light, and γενναω, to generate.] Generating light. Phosgen gas is generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide gas. It is composed of one equivalent of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of chlorine; and is now called chloro-carbonic acid, the name of phosgen gas having fallen into disuse.

PHOS'PHATE, *n.* [*See* PHOSPHOR and PHOSPHORUS.] 1. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base, as the *phosphates* of lime, soda, potassa, baryta, &c. Several phosphates are met with in nature; as those of lime, alumina, and the oxides of manganese, iron, uranium, copper, and lead. Phosphate of lime constitutes the base of the bones of animals.—2. A mineral found in Estremadura, &c.

PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

PHOS'PHOLITE, *n.* [*phosphor* and Gr. λιθος, a stone.] An earth united with phosphoric acid.

PHOS'PHOR, *n.* [Gr. φωσφορος: φως, light, from φαω, to shine, and φερω, to bring. [*See* PHOSPHORUS.] The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning. In this sense, it is also written *Phosphorus*.

PHOS'PHORATE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHORATED, *pp.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHORATING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOSPHORESCE, *v. i.* (phosphoress'.) [*See* PHOSPHORUS.] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Arenaceous limestone *phosphoresces* in the dark, when scraped with a knife. *Kirwan.*

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances, or the emission of light by substances at common temperatures, or below a red heat.—*Phosphorescence of the sea*, a luminous appearance of sea water, arising from the presence of immense numbers of microscopic medusæ, which people every region of the ocean, and being specifically lighter than the sea water, float on its surface.

PHOSPHORES'CENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat. Various animals are phosphorescent; as the glow-worm, the phosphorescent sea-pen (*pennatula phosphorea*), and the brilliant pyrosome. Fish also possess this property in a remarkable degree. A number of mineral substances exhibit the same property; as, chloride of calcium, anhydrous nitrate of lime, some carbonates and sulphates of baryta, strontia, and lime, the diamond, some varieties of fluor-spar, apatite, borax, and many other substances Some mineral bodies become phosphorescent when strongly heated; as a piece of lime. The same property is observable in decayed wood.

PHOSPHORES'CING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat.

PHOS'PHORIC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen to saturation. It has hitherto been obtained only in combination with water or some alkaline base. It exists largely in nature, in combination with lime, forming bones, also in some vegetable products, and often in the bowels of the earth, combined with lime, forming the mineral called apatite. One of the best modes of obtaining it, is to oxidize phosphorus by strong nitric acid, but it may be prepared at a much cheaper rate from bones. Phosphoric acid is colourless, intensely sour to the taste, reddens litmus strongly, and neutralizes alkalies. It is composed of two and a half equivalents of oxygen and one of phosphorus. It is remarkable for its tendency to unite with alkaline bases, in such proportions that the oxygen of the base and of the acid are to each other as 3 to 5. It is used in medicine in the form of solution, constituting the dilute acid of the Pharmacopœia. It is peculiarly suited to disordered states of the mucous surfaces, and also to states of debility, characterized by softening of the bones.

PHOS'PHORITE, *n.* A species of calcareous earth; a sub-species of apatite. It is an amorphous phosphate of lime.

PHOSPHORIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature of phosphorite.

PHOS'PHOROUS, *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen, in the proportion of two equivalents of phosphorus to three of oxygen. It dissolves readily in water, has a sour taste, and smells somewhat like garlic. It unites with alkalies, forming salts, which are termed *phosphites*.

PHOS'PHORUS, } *n.* [L. from the
PHOS'PHOR, } Greek. *See* PHOSPHOR.] 1. The morning star.—2. *Phosphorus*, in *chem.*, a solid non-metallic combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It was originally obtained from *urine*; but it is now manufactured from *bones*, which consist in part of phosphate of lime. When pure it is almost transparent and colourless. At common temperatures it is a soft solid of specific gravity 1.77, is easily cut with a knife, and the cut surface has a waxy lustre; at 108° it fuses, and at 550° is converted into vapour. It is soluble, by the aid of heat, in naphtha, in fixed and volatile oils, in the chloride of sulphur, sulphuret of carbon, and sulphuret of phosphorus. It is exceedingly inflammable. Exposed to the air at common temperatures, it undergoes slow combustion, emits a white vapour of a peculiar alliaceous odour, appears luminous in the dark, and is gradually consumed. On this account phosphorus should always be kept under water. A very slight degree of heat is sufficient to inflame phosphorus in the open air. Gentle pressure between the fingers, friction, or a temperature not much above its point of fusion, kindles it readily. It burns rapidly even in the air, emitting a splendid white light, and causing intense heat. Its combustion is far more rapid in oxygen gas, and the light far more vivid. The product of the perfect combustion of phosphorus is phosphoric acid,—*which see*. Phosphorus may be made to combine with most of the metals, forming compounds called *phosphurets*; when dissolved in fat oils, it forms a solution which is luminous in the dark. It is used in the preparation of fire-matches, and also in the preparation of phosphoric acid. It is of all stimulants the most powerful and diffusible, but on account of its activity, highly dangerous. It can be safely administered as a medicine, only in extremely minute doses, and with the utmost possible caution.

PHOSPHOVIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the union of oxide of ethule with phosphoric acid.

PHOS'PHURET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a metallic oxide; as, *phosphuret* of iron or copper.

PHOS'PHURETTED, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.—*Phosphuretted hydrogen gas*, a gas procured by boiling phosphorus in a solution of potash. The gas which arises is spontaneously inflammable; and during its combustion there are formed water and phosphoric acid. It is colourless, and has a disagreeable smell resembling that of onions. When mixed with air or oxygen gas, it explodes at a temperature of 300°. It is produced by the decomposition of animal substances.

PHO'TIZITE, *n.* A mineral, an oxide of manganese.

PHOTOGEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γενναω, to generate.] Producing light, or converting black into white. The word is applied to the drawing or taking of a picture by means of the action of the sun's rays on a chemically prepared ground.

PHOTOGE'NIC DRAWINGS, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and γιγνομαι, to generate.] Facsimile representations of objects produced according to the recent discovery of M. Daguerre, mechanically

by the chemical action of light on a prepared metallic tablet, upon which the images of the objects, such as buildings, sculptures, and other inanimate objects, are thrown by a camera obscura. [*See* DAGUERREOTYPE.] The process itself is termed either *Photogeny*, *Photography*, or *Heliography* (sun-drawing.) The invention has lately acquired much additional importance from its extended applications; namely, from architectural objects, sculptures, and interiors of rooms, to portraits, and more lately to groups, and even whole lengths; and it is undergoing almost daily extension and improvement. [*See* ELECTROTYPE.]

PHOTO'GENY, } *See* PHOTOGENIC
PHOTO'GRAPHY, } DRAWING.

PHO'TOGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. φως, and γραφη, representation.] A photogenic drawing.

PHOT'OGRAPH, *v. t.* To produce facsimiles, or likenesses, by photographical means.

PHOTOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating
PHOTOGRAPH'ICAL, } to photography, or the art of making drawings by the agency of sun-light.

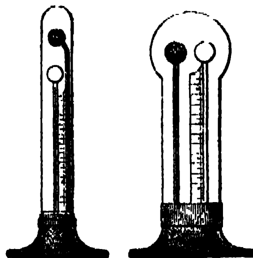
PHOTOG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who practises photography.

PHOTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γραφω, to describe.] The art or practice of fixing images of the camera obscura on plates of copper, covered with a thin coating of silver.

PHOTOLOG'IC, } *a.* [*See* PHOTO-
PHOTOLOG'ICAL, } LOGY.] Pertaining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

PHOTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.

PHOTOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light, or of illumination. The most approved photometer is that invented by the late Sir John Leslie. It is merely his differential thermometer,



Photometers.

having one of its balls diaphanous, and the other coated with china ink, or blown of deep black enamel; the whole covered by a case of thin transparent glass. It has two general forms, as represented in the figures; the one (fig. 1.) being portable, and the other (fig. 2.) being stationary. The theory of this photometer depends on the assumed principle that the intensity of light is proportional to the heat excited by its incidence on the black ball. When the instrument is exposed to light, the rays which fall on the clear ball pass through it without suffering obstruction; but those which strike the dark ball are stopped and absorbed at its surface, where, assuming a latent form, they act as heat, which by expanding the air within the ball, causes the liquid in the stem to descend. This heat will continue to accumulate till its farther increase comes to be counteracted by an opposite dispersion, when the liquid will become stationary, and the space through which it sinks in the stem, will measure the intensity of the light. Strictly speaking, however, this instrument may be regarded as a measurer of heat, rather than of light.

PHOTOMET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining
PHOTOMET'RICAL, } to or made by a photometer.

PHOTO'METRY, *n.* [Gr. φως, and μετρον, a measure.] The science which treats of the measurement of light.

PHOTOPHO'BIA, *n.* [Gr. φως, and φοβια, dread.] An intolerance or dread of light; it is a symptom of internal ophthalmia.

PHOTOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. φως, and οψις.] A morbid affection of the eyes, in which coruscations of light seem to play before them.

PHRAGMI'TES, *n.* The reed; a plant once regarded as a species of Arundo, but now a separate genus, distinguished from the Arundo by its lower floret being male, while the others are hermaphrodite, and its rachis being fringed with long silky hairs. It is tall, with annual stems, and a perennial root, found exclusively in places overflowed even during summer. It occurs all through Europe in such localities, and is common in Siberia, Japan, North America, and New Holland, forming thick coverts, and yielding an abundance of strong durable grass, of great value for thatching roofs.

PHRASE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. φρασις, from φραζω, to speak.] 1. A short sentence or expression. A phrase may be *complete*, as when it conveys complete sense, as *humanum est errare*, to err is human; or it may be *incomplete*, as when it consists of several words without affirming any thing, or when the noun and the verb do the office of a noun only; as, *that which is true*, that is, *truth* satisfies the mind.—2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence or short idiomatic expression; as, a Hebrew *phrase*; an Italian *phrase*. —3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase*. *Shak.*

4. In *music*, any regular symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression.

PHRASE, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words

These suns,
For so they *phrase* them. *Shak.*

PHRASE, *v. i.* To employ peculiar forms of speech, or phrases.

PHRASE'-BOOK, *n.* A word-manual, in which phrases, or the idioms of a language, are explained.

PHRĀSED, *pp.* Styled; expressed in peculiar words.

PHRĀSE-LESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.

PHRASEOLOG'IC, } *a.* Peculiar
PHRASEOLOG'ICAL, } in expression; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

PHRASEO'LOGIST, *n.* A stickler for a particular form of words or phraseology.

PHRASEOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. φρασις, phrase, and λεγω, to speak.] 1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction.—2. A collection of phrases in a language.

PHRENET'IC, *a.* [Gr. φρενιτικος. *See* PHRENSY.] Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written *phrentic*, but is now generally written *frantic*.]

PHRENET'IC, *n.* A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination.

PHRENET'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of phrenzy or delirium.

PHREN'IC, *a.* [from Gr. φρενες, the diaphragm.] Belonging to the diaphragm; as, a *phrenic* vein.

PHRENI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. φρενιτις, from φρην, the mind. The primary sense of the root of this word is to move, advance, or rush forward; as in L. *animus*, *animosus*, and the Teutonic *mod*, Eng. *mood*.] 1. In *med.*, an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium.—2. Delirium; phrensy. [It is generally written in English, *phrensy* or *frenzy*.

PHRENOLOG'IC, } *a* Pertaining
PHRENOLOG'ICAL, } to phrenology.

PHRENOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* By the principles of phrenology.

PHRENOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

PHRENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. φρην, the mind, and λογος, discourse.] The science of the human mind and its various properties. The term *phrenology* has been recently applied to denote a new doctrine of mental philosophy, founded on a presumed knowledge of the functions of different portions of the brain, obtained by comparing their relative forms and magnitudes in different individuals, with the propensities and intellectual powers which these individuals are found respectively to possess. The original propounder of the doctrine, which is the basis of phrenology, was Dr. Gall, a physician of Vienna, and the science was matured by him in conjunction with Dr. Spurzheim, the latter contributing most to its advancement and enlargement. Dr. Spurzheim, who is followed by Dr. Combe, divides our faculties into three classes: the intellectual or perceptive, the sentiments or emotions, and the animal propensities. To the first of these is assigned the anterior portion of the head; the second occupies the middle and upper; while the posterior region, and cerebellum, are allowed to the third and most inglorious division. Each of these divisions is subdivided into minute special organs corresponding to distinct faculties. Thus, according to this science, the manifestation of each of the several faculties of the mind depends on a particular part of the brain, and *cæteris paribus*, the degree or strength in which each faculty is manifested in each individual, depends on the size or development of its appropriated portion of the brain, or its organ. In the subjoined figures the different organs (most of them double) are marked out, and numbered, according to the system of Spurzheim. The faculties generally recognized by phrenologists are the following. The numbers refer to the figures.

Order I. *Feelings. Genus* I. *Propensities—common to man with the lower animals.* The love of-life; appetite for food. 1. Amativeness. 2. Philo-

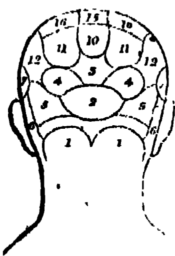


Fig. 1.

progenitiveness. 3. Concentrativeness. 4. Adhesiveness. 5. Combativeness.

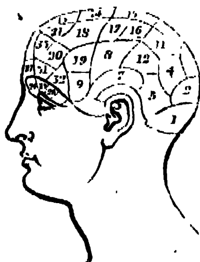


Fig. 2.

6. Destructiveness. 7. Secretiveness. 8. Acquisitiveness. 9. Constructive-

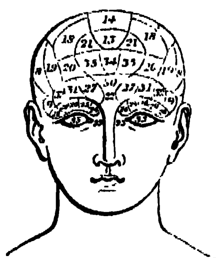


Fig. 3.

ness. *Genus* II. *Sentiments.* 1. *Sentiments common to man with the lower animals.* 10. Self-esteem. 11. Love of approbation. 12. Cautiousness. 13. Benevolence. 2. *Sentiments proper to man.* 14. Veneration. 15. Firmness. 16. Conscientiousness. 17. Hope. 18. Wonder. 19. Ideality. 20. Wit. 21. Imitation. *Order* II. *Intellectual faculties. Genus* I. *External senses.* Feeling or touch, taste, smell, hearing, sight. *Genus* II. *Intellectual faculties which perceive existence.* 22. Individuality. 23. Form. 24. Size. 25. Weight. 26. Colouring. *Genus* III. *Intellectual faculties which perceive the relations of external objects.* 27. Locality. 28. Number. 29. Order. 30. Eventuality. 31. Time. 32. Tune. 33. Language. *Genus* IV. *Intellectual faculties which compare, judge, and discriminate.* 34. Comparison. 35. Causality.

PHREN'SY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [supra.] Madness; delirium, or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of imagination. It is written also *frenzy.*

Demoniac *phrensy;* moping melancholy. *Milton.*

PHRON'TISTERY,† *n.* [Gr. φροντιστηριον, from φροντιζω, to think; φρην, mind.] A school or seminary of learning.

PHRYGA'NEA, *n.* A genus of insects of the order Neuroptera, of which there are many species. One of the largest species is the *P. grandis*, about an inch in length. The larva of this insect is known by the name of the *cade-worm*, or *case-worm*, and is frequently used by anglers as a bait.

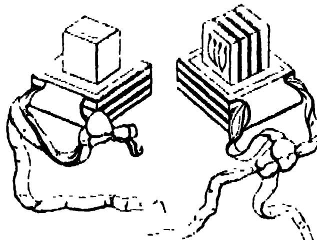
PHRYG'IAN, *a.* [from *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor.] Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly animating kind of music. *Phrygian stone*, a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing; a light spungy stone resembling a pumice, said to be drying and astringent.

PHTHISIC, *n.* (tiz'zic.) A mere conversion of the term phthisis into English, and hence its synonym. This term is sometimes applied popularly, but erroneously, to any difficulty of breathing, and more especially to chronic dyspnœa, from the mistaken notion that these affections are much the same as phthisis. [*Lit us.*]

PHTHISICAL, *a.* (tiz'zical.) [Gr. φθισικος. *See* PHTHISIS.] Wasting the flesh; as, a *phthisical* consumption.

PHTHISIS, *n.* (thi'sis.) [Gr. φθισις, from φθιω, φθιω, to consume.] A disease produced by tubercles in the lungs, and commonly known by the name of consumption.

PHYLAC'TER, **PHYLAC'TERY**, *n.* [Gr. φυλακτηριον, from φυλασσω, to defend or guard.] 1. In a *general sense*, any charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.—2. Among *the Jews*, a slip of parchment on which was written some



Phylacteries.

text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck as a mark of their religion.—3. Among *the primitive Christians*, a case in which they enclosed the relics of the dead.

PHYLAC'TERED, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees.

PHYLAC'TERIC, **PHYLACTER'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to phylacteries.

PHY'LARCH, *n.* [Gr. φυλη, tribe, and αρχη, rule.] The chief or governor of a tribe or clan.

PHY'LARCHY, *n.* Government of a tribe or clan.

PHYLLAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The species are natives of warm climates, and rise from twelve to fourteen feet, to the height of middling trees. Several of them possess medical properties.

PHYL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and λιθος, a stone.] A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf.

PHYLLO'DIUM, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον.] In *bot.*, the petiole of a leafless plant, but so much developed in some way, as to perform the functions of a perfect leaf. This organ stands in the place of leaves in the greater part of the New Holland acacias or wattle-trees.

PHYLLOPH'OROUS, *a.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and φερω, to bear.] Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

PHYLLOSO'MA, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, and σωμα, a body.] The family of double-cuirassed crustaceans, composed of forms which are very remarkable for their rounded shape, and the transparency of their teguments; from which latter circumstance, they have received the name of glass-crabs.

PHY'SALIS, *n.* A hydrostatic acalephan (*Physalia megalista*), commonly called the Portuguese man-of-war, remarkable for its size, the brilliancy of its hues, and the severe burning pain produced by its contact.—2. A genus of plants



Physalia Megalista.

belonging to the nat. order Solanaceæ. These plants possess narcotic properties. The fruit of *P. alkekengi*, or winter cherry, is diuretic, and is used by veterinary surgeons. It grows in Spain and Italy.

PHYS'ALITE, *n.* [Gr. φυσαω, to swell or inflate, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral of a greenish white colour, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called also pyrophysalite, as it intumesces in heat.

PHYSCON'IA, *n.* [Gr. φυσκων, a big bellied person.] In *med.*, an enlargement of the abdomen, unconnected with dropsy; such as a morbid state of the liver, or of the spleen.

PHYS'ETER. *See* CACHALOT.

PHYSIAN'THROPY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις, nature, and ανθρωπος, man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies.

PHYS'IC, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Gr. φυσικη, from φυσις, nature; φυω, to produce.] 1. The art of healing diseases. This is now generally called *medicine.*—2. Medicines; remedies for diseases. We desire *physic* only for the sake of health.—3. In *popular lan.*, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic. [In technical and elegant language this sense is not used.]

PHYS'IC, *v. t.* To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge.—2. To cure.

PHYS'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to nature

or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. We speak of *physical* force or power, with reference to material things; as, muscular strength is *physical* force; armies and navies are the *physical* force of a nation; whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, &c., constitute *moral* force. A *physical* point is a real point, in distinction from a mathematical or imaginary point. A *physical* body or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit or metaphysical substance —*Physical science,* the science of nature, or natural philosophy. [*See* PHYSICS.] 2. External; perceptible to the senses; as, the *physical* characters of a mineral; opposed to *chemical.*—3. Relating to the art of healing; as, a *physical* treatise.—4. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; as, *physical* herbs.—5. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases — 6. Resembling physic; as, a *physical* taste. [In the three latter senses, nearly obsolete among professional men.] *Physical education,* the education which is directed to the object of giving strength, health, and vigour to the bodily organs and powers.—*Physical impossibility,* that which is plainly opposed to the laws of nature.

PHYS'IEALLY, *adv.* According to nature; by natural power or the operation of natural laws in the material system of things, as distinguished from *moral* power or influence. We suppose perpetual motion to be *physically* impossible.

> I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

2 † According to the art or rules of medicine.

> He that lives *physically,* must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

PHYSI''CIAN, *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.—2. In *a spiritual sense,* one that heals moral diseases; as, a *physician* of the soul.

PHYS'IC NUT, *n.* The colonial name of the nut of the *Jatropha curcas,* an East Indian plant, whose seeds are employed by the natives as a purgative. The oil of the plant, boiled with oxide of iron, forms a varnish used by the Chinese for covering boxes. [*See* JATROPHA.]

PHYSICO-LOG'IC, *n.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSICO-LOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to physico-logic. [*Lit. us.*]

PHYSICO-MATHEMAT'ICS, *n.* The same as *mixed mathematics,* being that branch of the science which investigates the laws and actions of bodies, and their combinations, by means of certain data, drawn from observation and experiment.

PHYSICO-THEOL'OGY, *n.* [*physic* or *physical* and *theology.*] Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

PHYS'ICS, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) In *its most extensive sense,* the science of nature or of natural objects, comprehending the study or knowledge of whatever exists. —In *modern lan.,* however, the term has a less general signification than its derivation implies. As nature signifies the assemblage of all the bodies in the universe, the *science of nature* comprehends every species of knowledge which regards the external world. But bodies may be studied under three different points of view, they may be examined with relation to their general properties, with relation to their constituent parts and peculiar properties, and with relation to their appearances and exterior qualities. These three relations give rise to the three great divisions of natural science, namely, *physics* (sometimes called *natural philosophy*), *chemistry,* and *natural history.* Physics has for its object the general properties of bodies, their mutual actions on each other, their causes, effects, phenomena, and laws. Chemistry studies the peculiar properties of bodies, their elementary principles, and combinations; and natural history observes their external characters and appearances, classifies and arranges them.

PHYSIOG'NOMER. [*See* PHYSIOGNOMIST.]

PHYSIOGNOM'IC, } *a.* (*s* as *z.*)
PHYSIOGNOM'ICAL, } [*See* PHYSIOGNOMY.] Pertaining to physiognomy; expressing the temper, disposition, or other qualities of the mind by signs in the countenance; or drawing a knowledge of the state of the mind from the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNOM'ICS, *n.* Among *physicians,* signs in the countenance which indicate the state, temperament, or constitution of the body and mind.

PHYSIOG'NOMIST, *n.* One that is skilled in physiognomy; one that is able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance.

PHYSIOG'NOMY, *n.* [Gr. φυσιογνωμονια: φυσις, nature, and γνωμονικος, knowing; γινωσκω, to know] 1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; or the art of discovering the predominant temper or other characteristic qualities of the mind by the form of the body, but especially by the external signs of the countenance, or the combination of the features.—2. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance. [*This word formerly comprehended the art of foretelling the future fortunes of persons by indications of the countenance.*]

PHYSIOG'NOTYPE, *n.* A machine for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance, lately invented by a Parisian.

PHYSIOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to physiography.

PHYSIOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις, nature, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of nature, or the science of natural objects.

PHYSIOL'OGER, *n.* A physiologist. [*The latter is generally used.*]

PHYSIOLOG'IC, } *a.* [*See* PHYSIOLOGY.] Pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings.
PHYSIOLOG'ICAL, }

PHYSIOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.

PHYSIOL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants.—2. One that treats of physiology.

PHYSIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. φυσιολογια: φυσις, nature, and λεγω, to discourse.] 1. According to the Greek, this word signifies a discourse or treatise of nature, but the moderns use the word in a more limited sense, for the science of the different functions of which life is the manifestation, or the doctrine of vital phenomena; that is to say, of circulation, nutrition, excretion, respiration, sensation, muscular contraction, digestion, absorption, generation, with other subordinate faculties, as the maintenance of equable temperature, the production of vocal sounds, the mental phenomena. It is divided, according to the two great classes of generated beings, into *animal* and *vegetable physiology* It is also divided like anatomy, into *human,* which relates to man, and *comparative,* which relates to the inferior animals, and to vegetables. That branch which treats of the general laws of life is termed *general physiology,* and that which treats of the functions of particular organs, *special physiology.*—2. The science of the mind, of its various phenomena, affections, and powers.

PHYS'NOMY, for *Physiognomy,* is not used.

PHYSOG'RADES, or **PHYSOG'-RADA,** *n.* [Gr. φυσα, air, and L. *gradior,* to proceed.] A tribe of acalephæ, comprehending those which swim by means of air-bladders.

PHYSOSPER'MUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. *P. cornubiense,* Cornish bladder-seed, or Cornish lovage, is a British plant, growing in bushy fields in Cornwall. It is the *Ligusticum cornubiense* of Linn.

PHY'SY, for **FUSEE.**†

PHYTEU'MA, *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the class and order Pentandria monogynia, Linn., nat. order Campanulaceæ. These plants abound in a milky juice. Two British species, *P. orbiculare* and *spicatum,* are known by the name of rampion. The roots and young shoots of the latter are an occasional article of food.

PHYTIV'OROUS, *a.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and L. *voro,* to eat.] Feeding on plants or herbage; as, *phytivorous* animals.

PHYTOCH'IMY, *n.* The chemistry of plants.

PHYTOG'ENY, *n.* The doctrine of the generation of plants.

PHYTOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHYTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and γραφη, description.] A description of plants, or that branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants.

PHYTOLAC'CA, *n.* A genus of tropical or subtropical herbaceous plants, with erect or occasionally twining stems, a thickish turnip-shaped root, alternate undivided broad leaves, and leafless erect racemes of flowers, succeeded by deep purple fruit. This genus forms the type of the nat. order Phytolaccaceæ. *P. decandria,* a species found wild in Virginia, is called *pocan,* whence the vulgar name of poke-weed applied to it. Its root acts as a powerful emetic, but its exhibition is attended with narcotic effects. Its berries are said to possess the same quality; they are employed as a remedy for chronic and syphilitic rheumatism, and for allaying syphiloid pains. The leaves are extremely acrid, but the young shoots, which lose this quality by boiling in water, are eaten in the United States as asparagus.

PHYT'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and λιθος, a stone.] A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

PHYTOL'OGIST, *n.* [*See* PHYTOLOGY.] One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist.

PHYTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on plants, or the doctrine of plants; description of the kinds and properties of plants.

PHYTOPH'AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on plants.

PHYTOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and σαυρος, a lizard.] The plant-lizard, a genus of fossil saurians found in the red-sandstone group.

PHYTO'TOMY, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and τεμνω, to cut.] Vegetable anatomy.

PHYTOZO'A, *n.* [Gr. φυτον, a plant, and ζωον, an animal.] Another name for Zoophytes.

PIA MATER. [L.] In *anat.*, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain.

PI'ABA, *n.* A small fresh-water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food.

PI'ACLE,† *n.* [L. *piaculum.*] An enormous crime.

PIAC'ULAR, } *a.* L. [*piacularis*. from
PIAC'ULOUS, } *pio*, to expiate.] 1. Expiatory; having power to atone.—2. Requiring expiation.—3. Criminal; atrociously bad. [*These words are little used*]

PI'ANET, *n.* [L. *pica* or *picus.*] 1. A bird, the lesser woodpecker.—2. The magpie.

PIA'NIST, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte, or one well skilled in it.

PIA'NO. In *music*, soft.

PIANIS'SIMO, very soft.

PIA'NO-FORTE, *n.* [It. *piano*, from L. *planus*, plain, smooth, and It. *forte*, L. *fortis*, strong.] A keyed musical instrument of German origin and of the harpsichord kind, but smaller; so called from its softer notes or expression. Its tones are produced by hammers, instead of quills like the virginal and spinet.—The piano-forte was first introduced into England in 1766 by Zumpe, by whom it was greatly improved. Within the present century this instrument has received many useful and valuable improvements from the hands both of Englishmen and foreigners, so that it may now fairly be regarded as, next to the organ, the noblest and most elegant instrument in the whole compass of musical practice. *Piano-fortes* are commonly tabular in shape, but some are upright, called *cabinet* pianos. The grand piano is in the shape of a long spinet, and is used at concerts, having great compass and strength. The common compass of pianos is six octaves, rising from the lowest F.

PIAS'TER, or **PIAS'TRE**, *n.* [It. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, or a dollar. *See* PLATE.] This is a variable denomination of money. In the West, its use is nearly confined to Italy, and Spain with its colonies; in which it generally means a dollar, or the largest silver coin of those regions; but the term is there obsolescent. The old *rose* piastre of Tuscany contains 10 pauls, or about 4s. 4d. sterling; the old *two-globed* piastre of Spain, whether Mexican or Sevillan, is worth about 4s. 3d. Both pass in the United States for 100 cents; that is, a dollar. In the East, on the other hand, *piastre* means a coin of scarcely 1-20th the value of the foregoing; namely, the equivalent of 2½d. or 2¼d. sterling. One hundred piastres of Turkey are worth, on an average of the exchanges, about £1 sterling. It is called also, a *piece of eight.*

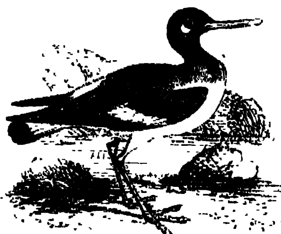
PIA'TION, *n.* [L. *piatio.*] The act of making atonement.

PI'AZZA, *n.* [It. for *plazza*; Fr. *place*; Eng. *id.*; G. *platz.*] Literally, a place; a square open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades. The term is frequently, but improperly, used to signify an arcaded or colonnaded walk.

PIB'-CORN, *n.* [W. pipe-horn.] Among the Welsh, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

PI'BROCH, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music; Celtic *pib, piob*, a pipe.] A wild irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle.

PI'CA, *n.* In *ornithology*, the pie or magpie, a species of Corvus.—2. In *med.*, a vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, &c.—3. A printing type of a large size; probably named from *litera picata*, a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy; hence,—4. *Pica, pye* or *pie*, formerly an ordinary, a table or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.—*Pica marina*, the sea-pye, *hæmatopus ostralegus*, or oyster-catcher; a grallatory aquatic fowl, which feeds on oysters, limpets, small crustacea, and marine insects.



Pica Marina

PI'CAMAR, *n.* [L. *pix*, and *amara.*] The bitter principle of tar, whence it derives its name (*in pice amarum*). It is an oil-like transparent fluid.

PI'CÆ, *n.* An order of birds in the Linnæan system, comprehending such as have their bill compressed and convex; as, the parrot, crow, raven, magpie, cuckoo, jay, &c.

PICAROON', *n.* [Fr. *picoreur*, from *picorer*, to plunder; Scot. *pikary*, rapine; from the root of *pick, peck*, Sp. *picar.*] A plunderer; a pirate. This word is not applied to a highway robber, but to pirates and plunderers of wrecks.

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of *picaroons*. *Temple.*

PIC'AYUNE, *n.* A small coin.

PIC'CADIL, } *n.* [probably from the
PICCADIL'LY, } root of *pike, peak.*]
PICK'ARDIL, } A high collar or a kind of ruff. It appears to have received this name about the commencement of the reign of James I. The street in London is supposed to have taken its name from this part of dress.



Piccadil.

PIC'CAGE, *n.* [Norm. *pecker*, to break open; from the root of *pick, peck.*] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

PICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pycan*; G. *picken*; W. *pigaw*, to *pick* or *peck*; Fr. *piquer*; Gr. πικω or πυκω: L. *pecto*. The verb may be radical, or derived from the use of the *beak* or any pointed instrument. It belongs to a numerous family of words, at least if connected with *beak, pike*, &c.] 1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand, as fruit from trees; as to *pick* apples or oranges; to *pick* strawberries.—2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak, or claws; as, to *pick* flesh from a bone; hence,—3. To clean by the teeth, fingers, or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres; as, to *pick* a bone, to *pick* the ears.—4. To take up; to gather; to cause or seek industriously; as, to *pick* a quarrel.—5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning; as, to *pick* wool.—6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* an apple with a pin.—7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture. In this sense, we generally use *peck.*—8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands; as to *pick* the pocket.—9. To open by a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* a lock.—10. To select; to cull; to choose; to glean; to separate particular things from others; as, to *pick* the best men from a company. In this sense the word is often followed by *out.*—11. To mark with streaks or dots, by a point, or a pointed brush.—*To pick off*, to separate by the fingers, or by a small pointed instrument.—*To pick out*, to select; to separate individuals from numbers.—*To pick up*, to take up with the fingers or beak; also, to take particular things here and there; to gather; to glean.—*To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault.

PICK, *v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble.—2. To do any thing nicely or by attending to small things.

PICK, *n.* [Fr. *pique*; D. *pik.*] 1. A sharp pointed tool, of the form of an arc of a circle, with a handle inserted

into its middle in the direction of a radius to the curve. It is used for penetrating and loosening hard earth in the operations of mining, digging, excavating, ditching, &c. Among *masons*, a sharp hammer used in dressing stones.—2. A tooth-pick.—3. That which is picked in, either by a point, or by a pointed pencil.—4. Choice; right of selection. You may have your *pick*.—5. Among *printers*, foul matter which collects on printing types from the rollers, bad ink, or from the paper impressed.

PICK'APACK, *adv.* In manner of a pack. [*Vulgar.*]

PICK'AXE, *n.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other. The pointed end is used for loosening hard earth, and the other for cutting roots of trees.

PICK'BACK, *a.* On the back.

PICK'ED, *pp.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth, or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected; culled.

PICK'ED, PIK'ED, } *a.* Pointed; sharp.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top. *Mortimer.*

2.† Smart; spruce.

PICK'EDNESS, *n.* State of being pointed at the end; sharpness.—2. Foppery; spruceness.

PICKEER, *v. t.* [Fr. *picorer;* from *pick*] 1. To pillage; to pirate.—2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outpost of an army, or in pillaging parties.

PICK'ER, *n.* One that picks or culls.—2. A pickaxe or instrument for picking or separating.—3. One that excites a quarrel between himself and another.—4. In *printing*, one who dresses or trims stereotype plates.

PICK'EREL, *n.* [from *pike.*] A small pike, a fish of the genus Esox.

PICK'EREL-WEED, *n.* A plant supposed to breed pickerels.

PICK'ERY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the stealing of trifles.

PICK'ET, or PI'QUET, *n.* [Fr. *piquet;* Russ. *beket.*] 1. A stake sharpened or pointed; used in fortification and encampments, to mark the bounds and angles.—2. A narrow board pointed; used in making fences.—3. A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy.—4. A game at cards. [*See* PIQUET.]—5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET, *v. t.* To fortify with pointed stakes.—2. To inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards.—3. To fasten to a picket.

PICK'ETED, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.

PICK'ET-GUARD, *n.* In *an army*, a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

PICK'ETING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.

PICK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.

PICK'ING, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning.

PICK'LE, *n.* [D. *pekel;* G. *pökel.*] 1. Brine; a solution of salt and water or of vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; as, *pickle* for beef; *pickle* for capers or for cucumbers; *pickle* for herring.—2. A thing preserved in pickle.—3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; *a word used in ridicule or contempt.* You are in a fine *pickle.*

How cam'st thou in this *pickle?* *Shak.*

4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge. [*Local.*]

PICK'LE, *v. t.* To preserve in brine or pickle; as, to *pickle* herring.—2. To season in pickle.—3. To imbue highly with any thing bad; as, a *pickled* rogue.

PICK'LED, *pp.* Preserved in brine or pickle.

PICKLE-HER'RING, *n.* A salted herring.—2.†A merry Andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

PICK'LING, *ppr.* Seasoning in pickle.

PICK'LOCK, *n.* [*pick* and *lock.*] An instrument for opening locks without the key.—2. A person who picks locks.

PICK'POCKET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.

PICK'PURSE, *n.* One that steals from the purse of another.

PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious fellow who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favour; a whispering parasite.

PICK'TOOTH, *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. [But *toothpick* is more generally used]

PIC'NIC, *n.* An entertainment, in which each person contributes his share to the general table.

PI'CO, *n.* [Sp. *See* PEAK.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.

PIC'RIC ACID, *n.* The same as carbazotic acid,—*which see.*

PI'CRIS, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* OX-TONGUE.]

PICROLICH'ENINE, *n.* A non-azotised vegetable principle contained in the lichen *Variolaria amara.* It has an intensely bitter taste, and is said to be a powerful febrifuge.

PIC'ROLITE, *n.* A mineral composed chiefly of the carbonate of magnesia, of a green colour. [*See* PIKROLITE.]

PIC'ROMEL, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and μελι, honey.] A peculiar substance, of a sweetish bitter taste, which exists in bile. It appears to be choleic acid, altered by the processes to which it is subjected.

PICROS'MINE, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and οσμη, smell.] A mineral which occurs crystallized, and also massive. It is found in the iron mine of Englesburg near Presnitz in Bohemia, and consists principally of silica and magnesia.

PICROTOX'INE, or PICROTOX'IA, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and L. *toxicum.*] The bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus* (Cocculus indicus), from which it is extracted by the action of water and alcohol. It crystallizes in small white needles or columns, and dissolves in water and alcohol. It possesses neither the properties of an acid nor an alkali. It acts as an intoxicating poison, and consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

PICT, *n.* [L. *pictus*, *pingo.*] A person whose body is painted.

PICTS, *n.* A tribe of Scythians or Germans who anciently possessed the north of Britain; but it seems to be derived, not from the Latin *pictus*, but from the Gaelic *pictich*, which signifies pilferers or plunderers.

PIC'TISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Picts.

PICTO'RIAL, *a.* [L. *pictor*, a painter.] Of the nature of a picture, or having qualities suitable for being depicted: hence, the hieroglyphic inscriptions of the ancient Egyptians may be said to be in a *pictorial* language.—2. Illustrated or illuminated books have lately been called *pictorial;* as a familiar example, we may refer to the DICTIONARY now in the hands of the reader.

PIC'TURAL,† *n.* A representation.

PIC'TURE, *n.* [L. *pictura*, from *pingo*, to *paint;* It. *pittura.*] 1. A painting exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colours

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects. *Bacon.*

2. The works of painters; painting.

Quintilian, when he saw any well expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wotton.*

3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding. Thus we say, a child is the *picture* of his father; the poet has drawn an exquisite *picture* of grief.

PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To paint a resemblance.

Love is like a painter, who, in drawing the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of the face. *South.*

2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.

I do *picture* it in my mind. *Spenser.*

PIC'TURED, *pp.* Painted in resemblance; drawn in colours; represented.

PIC'TURELIKE, *a.* After the manner of a picture.

PIC'TURER,† *n.* A painter.

PICTURESQUE', *a.* (pickturesk'.) [Fr. *pittoresque;* It. *pittoresco;* from the L. *pictura* or *pictor.* In English this would be *picturish.*] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture.

PICTURES'QUE, *n.* Picturesque assemblages in the abstract. When employed as a noun this word takes *the* before it; as a person fond of *the picturesque.*

PICTURESQUELY, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

PICTURESQUE'NESS, *n.* The state of being picturesque.

PIC'UL, *n.* In *China*, a weight of 133⅓lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it *tan.*

PI'CUS, *n.* The woodpecker; an extensive and well-defined genus of zygodactylic or yoke-footed birds, distributed over most parts of the globe. They are characterized by their long, straight, angular beak, the end of which is compressed into a wedge, and fitted for splitting the bark of trees; by their slender tongue armed near the



Picus major.

tip with spines that curve backwards, and by their tail composed of ten quills, with stiff and elastic stems, which acts as a prop in supporting them while climbing. They are naturally climbers, and wander over trees in every direction, striking the bark with their beaks, and insinuating their long tongue into its cracks and crevices to obtain the larvæ of insects, on which they feed. They pass most of their time in a solitary manner, but at a certain season they may frequently be heard tapping loudly and rapidly on a dry branch. The *P. viridis*, or green-wood pecker, is the best known species in Britain, as well as on the Continent. *P. major*, *medius*, and *minor*, are likewise European species. *P. principalis*, or the ivory-billed woodpecker, *P. auratus*, or gold-winged woodpecker, are American birds. The woodpeckers constitute the family Picidæ of modern ornithologists, and belong to the order Scansores.

PID'DLE, *v. i.* [This is a different spelling of *peddle*, or from the same source.] 1. To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns, or the small parts rather than to the main.—2. To pick at table; to eat squeamishly or without appetite. This word is now scarcely used except as a child's word, in the sense of to make water.

PID'DLER, *n.* One who busies himself about little things.—2. One that eats squeamishly or without appetite. [*Lit. us. in either sense.*]

PIE, *n.* [It. *pighe*, perhaps from the paste; Gr. παχυς, thick; or from mixing.] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apples, minced meat, &c.

PIE, *n.* [L. *pica*; W. *piog*.] 1. The magpie, a party-coloured bird of the genus Corvus. It is sometimes written *pye*.—2. The old popish service-book, supposed to be so called from the different colour of the text and rubric, or from *litera picata*, a large black letter, used at the beginning of each order.—3. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.—*Cock and pie*, a kind of trivial oath, accompanying an asseveration, in use by our ancestors; and supposed to be derived from the "vow of the peacock."

> By *cock and pie*, sir, you shall not away to-night. *Shak.*

PIEBALD, *a.* [Sp. *pio*, of various colours.] Of various colours; diversified in colour; as, a *piebald* horse.

PIĔCE, *n.* [Fr. *pièce*; It. *pezzo*; Ir. *piosa*; Arm. *pez*.] 1. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing; as, to cut in *pieces*, break in *pieces*, tear in *pieces*, pull in *pieces*, &c.; a *piece* of a rock; a *piece* of paper.—2. A part of any thing, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion; as, a *piece* of excellent knowledge.—3. A distinct part or quantity; a part considered by itself, or separated from the rest only by a boundary or divisional line; as, a *piece* of land in the meadow or on the mountain.—4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind; as, a *piece* of timber; a *piece* of cloth; a *piece* of paper hangings.—5. A composition, essay, or writing of no great length; as, a *piece* of poetry or prose; a *piece* of music.—6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labour; as, a *piece* of work.—7. A picture or painting

> If unnatural, the finest colours are but daubing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

8. A coin; as, a *piece* of eight.—9. A gun or single part of ordnance. We apply the word to a cannon, a mortar, or a musket. Large guns are called battering *pieces*; smaller guns are called field *pieces*. We also say a fowling-*piece*, meaning a light gun for shooting fowls.—10. In *her.*, an ordinary or charge. The fesse, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, are called honourable *pieces*.—11. In ridicule or contempt. A *piece* of a lawyer, is a smatterer.—12.† A castle; a building.—*A-piece*, to each; as, he paid the men a shilling *a-piece*.—*Of a piece*, like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. They seemed all *of a piece*. Sometimes followed by *with*.

> The poet must be *of a piece with* the spectators to gain reputation. *Dryden.*

PIĔCE, *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment; to *piece* the time.—*To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces.

PIĔCE, *v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole.

PIĔCED, *pp.* Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces.

PIĔCELESS, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing.

PIĔCEMEAL, *adv.* [*piece* and Sax. *mæl*, time. Qu.] 1. In pieces; in fragments.

> On which it *piecemeal* broke. *Chapman.*

2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.

> *Piecemeal* they win this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

PIĔCEMEAL, *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces.

PIĔCEMEAL,† *n.* A fragment.

PIĔCEMEALED *a.* Divided into small pieces

PIĔCER, *n.* One that pieces; a patcher.

PIĔCING, *ppr.* Enlarging; patching.

PIĔ'CEWORK, *n.* Work done and paid for by the measure of quantity, or by previous estimation and agreement, in contradistinction to work done and paid for by the measure of time.

PIED, *a.* [allied probably to *pie*, in *piebald*, and a contracted word, perhaps from the root of L. *pictus*.] Party-coloured; variegated with spots of different colours; spotted. We now apply the word chiefly or wholly to animals which are marked with large spots of different colours. If the spots are small, we use *speckled*. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases, *pied* is elegantly used to express a diversity of colours in small spots.

> Meadows trim with daisies *pied*. *Milton.*

PIEDNESS, *n.* Diversity of colours in spots.

PIE'DOUCHE, *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, a small pedestal or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

PIE'DROIT, *n.* (pie'drwä.) [Fr.] In *arch.*, the jamb of an opening, including the face and retiring side. It is more specifically applied to the jamb of an arched opening when crowned with an impost moulding.

PIĔLED, *a.* [*See* PEEL.] Bald; bare.

PIE'NO. [It.] In *music*, a term denoting that the composition where the word is appended, is *full*; that is, for all the performers.

PIĔPOUDRE, PIĔPOWDER, or **PI'-POWDER**, *n.* [Fr. *pied*, foot, and *poudreux*, dusty, from *poudre*, dust; or *pied puldreaux*, a pedlar.] An ancient court of record in England, once incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owned or had the toll, was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair or market, and not in any preceding one; so that the injury must have been done, complained of, heard, and determined within the compass of one and the same day. The court had cognizance of all matters of contract that could possibly arise within the precincts of that fair or market; and the plaintiff must make oath that the cause of action arose there. This species of court, which was held in modern days only in the single case of St. Bartholomew Fair, Smithfield, London, is now quite abolished.

PIĔR, *n.* [Sax. *per*, *pere*; D. *beer*, *steene beer*. If this word is from the French *pierre*, it is a contraction of L. *petra*. But more probably it is not from the French.] 1. In *arch.* and *engineering*, the support of the arches of a bridge; the solid parts between openings in a wall, such as the door, windows, &c.—2. A mole or jetty carried out into the sea, whether intended to serve as an embankment to protect vessels from the open sea, or merely as a landing place. For this latter purpose suspension chain-piers are sometimes employed.—3. The pillars in Norman and Gothic architecture are generally, though not very correctly, termed *piers*.—*Pier-arches*, in *Goth. arch.*, arches supported on piers (or pillars) between the central parts and aisles of a church.

PIĔR'AGE, *n.* Toll paid for using a marine pier.

PIĔR-GLASS, *n.* A mirror or looking-glass hanging between windows.

PIĔR-TABLE, *n.* A table standing between windows.

PIĔRCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *percer*; Gr. πειρω. The primary sense is probably to thrust or drive, and the word may be connected in origin with the W. *ber* or *pêr*, a spit, a *spear*, Ir. *bior*.] 1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument; as, to *pierce* the body with a sword or spear; to *pierce* the side with a thorn.—2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; as, a column of troops *pierced* the main body of the enemy; a shot *pierced* the ship.—3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions; 1 Tim. vi.—4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.

PIĔRCE, *v. i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument.—2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through any thing. The shot *pierced* through the side of the ship.

> Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shak.*

3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

> She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare. *Sidney.*

4. To affect deeply.

PIĔRCEABLE, *a.* That may be pierced.

PIĔRCED, *pp.* Penetrated; entered by force; transfixed. In *her.*, a term used

when a charge is represented as perforated, so as to show the field under it. In *marine lan.*, a term for a ship capable of receiving guns; as, a ship *pierced* for one hundred guns, &c.

PIERCER, *n.* An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores.—2. One that pierces or perforates.

PIERCING, *ppr.* Penetrating; entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body.—2. Affecting deeply; as, eloquence *piercing* the heart.—3. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen. —4. *n.* The act of penetrating with force.

PIERCINGLY, *adv.* With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

PIERCINGNESS, *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness.

PIE'RIAN, *a.* Of or belonging to the Muses.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring. *Pope.*

PIE'RIDES, *n. plur.* [L.] A name of the nine Muses, who were so called from Pieria, a district of Thrace.

PIET, PIOT, or **PYOT**, *n.* A magpie. [*obs. or Scotch.*]

PI'ETISM, *n.* [*See* PIETY.] Extremely strict devotion, or affectation of piety.

PI'ETIST, *n.* One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning, school theology and ecclesiastical polity, as also forms and ceremonies in religion, and giving themselves up to mystic theology. This appellation was given, by some contemptuously, to Spener, Franke, and other reformers of the German (so called) Reformed church, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The name of *Pietist* thus became the equivalent of *Methodist* in Britain, being taken in a good sense or otherwise according to the sentiments of the party using it.

PIETIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists.

PI'ETY, *n.* [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, or its root, probably a contracted word; Fr. *piété*; It. *pietà*, piety, and pity; Sp. *piedad*, piety, pity, charity.] 1. Piety, in *principle*, is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and piety, in *practice*, is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Rambler.*

2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honour and happiness.

PIEZOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. πιέζω, to press, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight.

PIF'FERO, *n.* [Ital.] A musical instrument resembling a hautboy; a kind of fife.

PIG, *n.* [D. *big.* In Sax. *piga*, Dan. *pige*, is a little girl; Sw. *piga*, a maid servant. The word signifies a little one, or issue.] 1 The young of swine, male or female.—2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal. A pig of lead is the eighth of a fother, or 250 pounds. A pig of iron weighs from twelve to eighteen hundred pounds. In the process of smelting, the principal channel along which the metal in a state of fusion runs, when let out of the furnace, is called the *sow*, and the lateral channels or moulds are denominated *pigs;* whence the iron in this state is called *pig-iron* or cast-iron.

PIG, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs; to furrow; to live or huddle as pigs.

PIG IR'ON, *n.* *See* PIG.

PIG LEAD', *n.* *See* PIG.

PIG'EON, *n.* [Fr. *id;* It. *piccione.* This word seems to belong to the family of *pick, peck, pic, pica.*] A gallinaceous fowl of the genus Columba, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. The pigeons are now considered as constituting a distinct family, the *Columbidæ.* They are one of the most numerous, the most widely distributed, and in some respects the most interesting families of the feathered race. They may be considered as among the greatest consumers of the fruits of the earth.



Fan-tail Pigeon (Columba var. tremula laticauda).

They are all exclusively, or nearly so, vegetable feeders, and very voracious.



Passenger Pigeon (Columba migratoria).

Notwithstanding their numbers, their general distribution, and the proverbial



Turkish mawmet Pigeon (Columba turcica).

kindness of their dispositions, only one species has been domesticated, the common pigeon or house pigeon, of which there are many varieties; as the *rock pigeon*, the *carrier pigeon*, *powters*, *shakers*, *tumblers*, *croppers*, *runts*, &c. In their wild state pigeons live on high trees generally in flocks, but they pair for life.

PIG'EON, *v. t.* In *cant. lan.*, to pluck; to fleece; to strip of money by the arts of gambling.

PIG'EON-FOOT, *n.* A plant.

PIG'EON-HEARTED, *a.* Timid; easily frightened.

PIG'EON-HOLE, *n.* A little apartment or division in a case for papers.

PIG'EON-HOLES, *n.* The holes in a dove-cot, where the pigeons go in and out. Also, an old English game, in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.

PIG'EON-HOUSE, *n* A dove-cot.

PIG'EON-LIVERED, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

PIG'EON-PEA, *n.* A plant of the genus Cytisus, the *C. cajan* of Linn.

PIG'EONRY, *n.* A house or cage for pigeons; a dove-cot.

PIGEON-TOED', *a.* Putting the foot straight forward, without turning out the toes properly.

PIG'GERY, *n.* The compartment in a farm-yard with sties, and other accompaniments, allotted to pigs.

PIG-GIN, *n.* [Scot. a milking pail.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

PIGGISH, *n.* Relating to or like pigs; swinish.

PIG'HEADED, *a.* Having a large head; stupid.

PIGHT,† *pp.* (pite.) [Scot. *pight*, or *picht;* from *pitch*, W. *piciaw.*] Pitched; fixed; determined.

PIGHT,† *v. t.* [W. *pigaw.*] To pierce.

PIGHTEL, *n.* A little inclosure. [*Local.*]

PIGME'AN, *a.* [from *pigmy.*] Very small; like a pigmy; as, an image of *pigmean* size.

PIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, from the root of *pingo*, to paint.] Paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c. to impart colours to bodies.—2. In *anat.*, a term applied to the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and gives it its various colours; and to the dark matter which covers the anterior surface of the choroid membrane, and the interior surface of the ciliary process.

PIG'MY, *n.* [It. Sp. and Port. *pigmeo;* L. *pygmæus;* Gr. πυγμαῖος, from πυγμή, the fist.] A dwarf; a person of very small stature; a name applied to a fabled nation said to have been devoured by cranes. The term is used, by some, for a species of ape, the chimpanzee.

PIG'MY, *a.* Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.

PIGNORA'TION, *n.* [L. *pignero*, to pledge.] The act of pledging or pawning.

PIG'NORATIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning. [*Little used.*]

PIG'NUT, *n.* [*pig* and *nut.*] The ground nut, the root of a plant of the genus Bunium, the *B. bulbocastanum*, so called because pigs are fond of and dig for it; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus Carya, a species of hickory.

PIG'SNEY, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, a little girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. [*Little used.*]

PIG'STY, *n.* A place for pigs.

PIG'TAIL, *n.* [*pig* and *tail.*] A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail.—2. A small roll of tobacco.

PIGWID'GEON, *n.* [*pig* and *widgeon.*] A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.

PIKE, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or as verbs, to dart, to thrust, to prick; Sax. *piic*, a small needle; W. *pig*, a point, a pike; *pigaw*, to prick; *piciaw*, to dart; It. *pica*, a pike; *piccare*, to prick or sting; Fr. *pique, piquer*; Arm. *picq, picqat*; G. *picke*; Eng. *peak, beak*, &c.] 1. A military weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed; among infantry soldiers, it is superseded by the bayonet; subalterns long bore a short kind of pike, called *spontoons*; and in some regiments, serjeants still carry a longer kind of pike, named *halberts*.—2. A fork used in husbandry; but we now use *fork* or *pitchfork*.—3. Among *turners*, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned.—4. In *ich.*, a fish of the genus Esox, belonging to the order malacopterygii, section



Pike (Esox lucius).

abdominalis, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water and very voracious, but becomes palatable food. It abounds in most of the lakes of Europe.

> The *pike*, the tyrant of the flood. *Pope.*

5. Something pointed, or having a sharp point.

PIKED, *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated.

PIKELIT, PIKELIN, *n.* A light cake or muffin.

PIKEMAN, *n* A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKESTAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike.

PIK'ROLITE, *n.* [qu. Gr. πικρος, bitter, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral found at Taberg, in Sweden, supposed to be a variety of serpentine.

PILAS'TER, *n.* [It. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre*; from L. *pila*, a pile, whence *pillar*.] A debased pillar; a square pillar projecting from a pier, or from a wall, to the extent of from ¼ to ⅓ of its breadth. Pilasters originated in the Grecian antæ. In Roman architecture they were sometimes tapered like columns, and finished with capitals modelled after the order with which they were used.



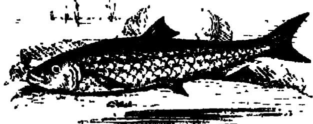
Pilaster.

PILAS'TERED, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

PI'LAU, *n.* A dish consisting of rice and some kind of flesh.

PILCH,† *n.* [It. *pelliccia*; Fr. *pelisse*; Sax. *pylca, pylece*; L. *pellis*, a skin.] A furred gown or case; something lined with fur.

PIL'CHARD, *n.* [Ir. *pilseir*.] The *Clupea pilcardus* of Linn. A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter and turns up; the under jaw is shorter;



Pilchard (Clupea pilcardus).

the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce.

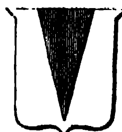
PILCH'ER, *n.* Any thing lined with fur, as a gown.

PILE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *pila*; Fr. *pile*; from L. *pila*; Gr. πιλος. The *bolei* mentioned by Pausanias, were heaps of stones.] 1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; as, a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of bricks; a *pile* of wood or timber; a *pile* of ruins.—2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; as, a funeral *pile*.—3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice.

> The *pile* o'erlook'd the town and drew the sight. *Dryden.*

4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidical form. The form of the pile is determined by that of the base, which may be an equilateral triangle, a square, or a rectangle, and the whole pile is a series of such figures, the side of each successive row diminishing by one from the bottom upwards. In a square or triangular pile, there is one shot at the vertex. In a rectangular pile the vertex is formed by a single row of shot. The number of shot in the different kinds of piles is determined by rules derived from the summation of series.

PILE, *n.* [D. *paal*; G. *pfahl*; Sw. and Dan. *pol*, a pole; L. *palus*; D. *pyl*, an arrow or dart; Sw. and Dan. *pil*, id.; W. *pill*, a stem. These have the same elements and the like radical meaning, that of a shoot or extended thing.] 1. In *arch.* and *engineering*, piles are beams of timber, pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure. They are either driven through a compressible stratum, till they meet with one that is incompressible, and thus transmit the weight of the structure erected on the softer to the more solid material, or they are driven into a soft or compressible structure in such numbers as to solidify it. In the first instance, the piles are from 9 to 18 inches in diameter, and about 20 times their diameter in length. They are pointed with iron at their lower end, and their head is encircled with an iron ring to prevent its being split by the blows of the pile-driver. In the second case, the piles are from 6 to 12 feet long, and from 6 to 9 inches in diameter. In constructing coffer-dams and other hydraulic works, other kinds of piles besides those described are used, such as gauge piles, sheeting piles, pile planks, key piles. These will be found under their proper heads.—2. One side of a coin; originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence the arms-side of a coin is called the *pile*, and the head the *cross*, which was formerly in the place of the head. Hence the game of *cross and pile*, originating in early Greece, also called *head and ship*, because the coin had the head of Janus on one side, and a ship on the other. It was like the *heads-and-tails* of the modern vulgar, in *tossing up*.—3. In *her.*, one of the lesser ordinaries, resembling a pile used in laying the foundations of buildings in watery places, whence it has its name. The pile should issue from the chief with the point downwards, unless particularly noticed to the contrary, and it admits of no diminutive.—*Per pile*, a term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.



Pile.

PILE, *n.* [D. *pyl*; Dan. and Sw. *pil*; L. *pilum*.] The head of an arrow; also, an arrow with a square head, used in a cross-bow; a small javelin.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus*; G. *boll*; Hindoo, *bal*; Gipsy, *ballow*.] Properly, a hair; hence, the fibre of wool, cotton, and the like; hence, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth; also, the shag or hair on the skins of animals.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus*.] In the *plur.*, down, or the soft and tender hairs which first appear on the faces of young men; also, a tender blade of grass; a single grain; as a *pile* of chaff. [*Scotch*.]

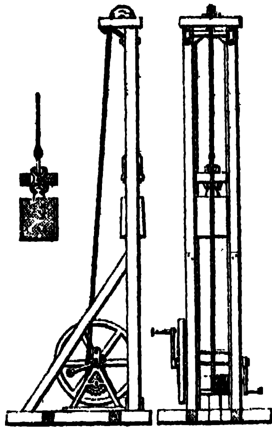
PILE, *v. t.* To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; as, to *pile* wood or stones.—2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to *pile* quotations or comments.—3. To fill with something heaped.—4. To fill above the brim or top.—5. To break off the awns of threshed barley. [*Local*.]—6. To drive piles.—*To pile arms*, in military tactics, to place three muskets with or without fixed bayonets, in such a relative position that the butts shall remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles be close together in an oblique direction.—*Sheet-pile*, to drive a piling of planks edge to edge. Whence the noun *sheet-piling*.

PIL'EATE, PIL'EATED, *a.* [L. *pileus*, a cap.] Having the form of a cap or cover for the head.—In *bot.*, having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.

PILED, *pp.* Heaped.

PILE-DRIVER, or PILE-ENGINE, *n.* An engine for driving down piles. It consists of a large ram or block of iron, which slides between two guide-posts. Being drawn up to the top, and then let fall from a considerable height, it comes down on the head of the pile with a violent blow It may be worked by men or horses, or a steam-engine. The most improved pile-driver is that constructed by Mr. James Nasmyth,

being an ingenious application of the

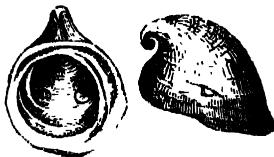


Pile-Driver.

principle of his celebrated steam-hammer.

PILEMENT,† *n.* An accumulation.

PILEOP'SIS, *n.* A genus of molluscs, according to Lamarck. It was included by Linn. in the genus Patella, under the name of P. ungarica. The shell is irregular, conical, with the apex more



Pileopsis (P. ungarica, foolscap limpet)

or less inclined, or spiral, and directed backwards. The cavity is deep, offering an impression in form of a horse-shoe, open anteriorly. The P. ungarica, or foolscap limpet, is abundant on our own coasts.

PILE-PLANKS, *n.* Planks about 9 inches broad, and from 2 to 4 inches thick, sharpened at their lower end, and driven with their edges close together into the ground in hydraulic works. Two rows of pile planks thus driven, with a space between them filled with puddle, is the means used to form water tight cofferdams, and similar erections.

PILER, *n.* [from *pile*, a heap.] One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *n. plur.* A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum, and upon the verge of the anus, and frequently caused by costiveness and irregularity of alvine evacuations. The veins of the part affected become turgid and varicose, often forming bleeding or ulcerated enlargements and tumours.

PILE'-TOWER, PEEL'-TOWER, PELE'-TOWER, PEEL, *n.* [Celt. *pile*, a castle; a fortress.] A place of strength; a fortification. The *peel* seems to have been a small tower capable of serving the purposes of defence against any sudden marauding expedition. In former times, peels were common on the Scottish borders. [*See* PEEL-TOWER.]

PI'LEUS, *n.* [L. a cap.] In *bot.*, the cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk.

PILE-WŎRM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PILEWŎRT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Ficaria, the *F. verna.* [*See* FICARIA.]

PIL'FER, *v. i.* [W. *yspeiliata*, to pilfer; *yspeiliaw*, to spoil, to ravage; Sp. *pellizcar*, to pinch, to pilfer; to take little food. It seems to be allied to *peel*, *pillage*.] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft; as, a boy accustomed to *pilfer*.

> A *pilfering* hand. Dryden.

PIL'FER, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

> He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. Bacon.

PIL'FERED, *pp.* Stolen in small parcels.

PIL'FERER, *n.* One that pilfers or practises petty theft.

PIL'FERING, *ppr.* Stealing; practising petty thefts.

PIL'FERING, or **PIL'FERY,** *n.* Petty theft.

> *Pilfering* was so universal in all the South Sea islands, that it was hardly recognized in the moral code of the natives as an offence, much less a crime. J. Sparks.

PIL'FERINGLY, *adv* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL-GARLICK, PILL'ED-GARLICK, *n.* [*pilled*, *peeled*, and *garlick.*] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch.

PIL'GRIM, *n.* [G. *pilger*; Fr. *pèlerin*; Sp. and Port. *peregrino*; L. *peregrinus*. Qu. L. *peragro*, to wander. In W. *pererin* is a pilgrim, and *pellynig* is wandering, far-roaming, from *pellau*, to remove far, coinciding with the L. *palor*. The Corn. *pirgrin* and Arm. *pirchirin*, seem to be the L. *peregrinus*. The D. *palsrok*, a pilgrim's coat, and *palsterstok*, a pilgrim's staff, indicate that the first syllable is from the root of L. *palor*, to wander. The uncertainty of the true original orthography renders the derivation uncertain.] 1. A wanderer; a traveller; particularly, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints. [*See* PILGRIMAGE.] 2. In *Scripture*, one that has only a temporary residence on earth; Heb. xi.

PIL'GRIM,† *v. i.* To wander or ramble.

PIL'GRIMAGE, *n.* A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. Thus in the middle ages, kings, princes, bishops, and others made *pilgrimages* to Jerusalem, in pious devotion to the Saviour. Pilgrims now resort to Loretto, in Italy, to visit the chamber of the Blessed Virgin, and the Mohammedans make *pilgrimages* to Mecca, where their prophet was buried.—2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life; Gen. xlvii.—3. Time irksomely spent.

PIL'GRIMIZE,† *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim.

PI'LI, *n. plur.* [L. *pilus*, a hair.] In *bot.*, slender fine bodies, like hair, covering some plants.

PILIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair.] Bearing or producing hairs; as, a leaf.

PI'LIFORM, *a.* Formed like down or hairs.

PILIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pilus* and *gero.*] Bearing hair; covered with hair.

PILING, *ppr.* Heaping.

PILING, *n.* The act of heaping or of throwing into a heap. *Piling of balls and shells*, in artillery, the heaping together of shot and shells in a pyramidal form. [*See* PILE.]

PILL, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball; *pilula*, a little ball; W. *pel*, a ball; Ir. *pillim*, to roll. It is probable that this word and *ball* are of the same family.] 1. In *phar.*, a medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.—2. Any thing nauseous.

PILL, *v. t.* To dose with pills.

PILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *piller.*] To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to *peel*, to strip. [*See* PEEL, the same word in the proper English orthography.]

PILL, *v. i.* To be peeled; to come off in flakes.—2. To rob. [*See* PEEL.]

PILL'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *piller*, to strip or peel.] 1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.—2. The act of plundering.—3. In *arch.*, a square pillar behind a column to bear up the arches.

PILL'AGE, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy; to plunder; to spoil. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands or numbers. To *pillage* and to *rob* are, however, sometimes used synonymously.

PILL'AGED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PILL'AGER, *n.* One that plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

PILL'AGING, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.

PIL'LAR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; L. *pila*, a *pile*, a *pillar*, a mortar and pestle. The L. *pila* denotes a heap, or things thrown, put, or driven together; W. *piler*; Ir. *pileir*; G. *pfeiler.*] Literally, a pile or heap; hence,—1. In *arch.*, a pile, or columnar mass composed of several pieces, and the form and proportions of which are arbitrary, that is, not subject to the rules of classic architecture. A square pillar is a massive work, called also a *pier* or *piedroit*, serving to support arches, &c.—2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests; Gal. ii.—3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction, sometimes consisting of a single stone set up perpendicularly.

> And Jacob set a *pillar* on her grave; Gen. xxxv.; 2 Sam. xviii.

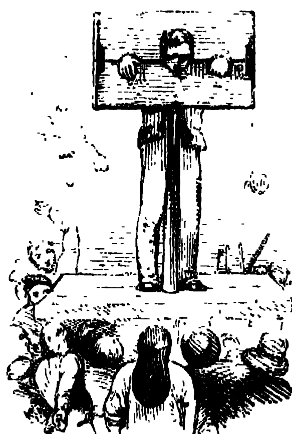
4. Something resembling a pillar; as, a *pillar* of salt; Gen. xix.

> So a *pillar* of cloud, a *pillar* of fire, Exod. xiii.

5. Foundation; support; Job ix.—6. In *ships*, a square or round timber fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks.—7. In *the manege*, the centre of the volta, ring, or manege ground, around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.—8. In *conchol.*, the columella, which extends from the base to the apex in most of the spiral shells. *Pillar-lip*, a continuation of the glossy process with which the aperture of shells is lined, expanded on the columella.

PIL'LARED, *a.* Supported by pillars.—2. Having the form of a pillar.

PILLAU′, *n.* Rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat, a Turkish dish.
PILL′ED, *pp.* Robbed; peeled.
PILL′ER,† *n.* One that pills or plunders.
PILL′ERY,† *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine.
PILLION, *n.* (pil′yun.) [Ir. *pillin;* from *pile,* L. *pilus,* hair, or from stuffing. *See* PILLOW.] 1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.—2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.—3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.
PIL′LORIED, *a.* Put in a pillory.
PIL′LORY, *n.* [Ir. *pilori, piolóir;* Fr. *pilori;* from the root of L. *palus,* a stake, a pile, G. *pfahl. An den pfahl stellen,* to put in the *pillory.*] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which were put the head and hands of an offender for



Pillory.

punishment. In this manner offenders were formerly exposed to public view, and generally to public insult. It was a common punishment in Britain appointed for forestallers, users of deceitful weights, perjury, forgery, &c. It was abolished in 1837.
PIL′LORY, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory.
PIL′LOW, *n.* [Sax. *pile,* or *pyle;* Ir. *pilliur;* L. *pulvinar;* from L. *pilus,* hair, or from stuffing.] 1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material.—2. In *a ship,* the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.—The *pillow of a plough* is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.—*Pillow* in *mech.,* a brass bearing for the journal of a shaft, carried by a plumber-block.
PIL′LOW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support.
PIL′LOW-BIER, } *n.* The case or sack
PIL′LOW-CASE, } of a pillow which contains the feathers. Pillow-*bier,* is the pillow-*bearer.*
PIL′LOW-BLOCK, more correctly termed plumber-block,—*which see.*
PIL′LOWED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.
PIL′LOWING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.
PIL′LOWY, *a.* Like a pillow.
PILOSE, } *a.* [L. *pilosus,* from *pilus,*
PI′LOUS, } hair.] Hairy. A *pilose* leaf, in *bot.,* is one covered with long distinct hairs. A *pilose* receptacle has hairs between the florets. A *pilose pappus,* is one composed of simple hairs.—2. In *zool.,* covered with hair.
PILOS′ITY, *n.* [supra.] Hairiness.
PI′LOT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote.* The French word *piloter* signifies to drive in piles, as well as to *pilot,* and *pilotage* is a piling, pile-work, a foundation of piles; Arm. *pilocha,* to drive piles. The D. *loots,* G. *lothse,* and Dan. *lods,* are from *lead;* the pilot then is the *lead-man,* he that throws the lead.] 1. A particular officer serving on board a ship during the course of a voyage, and having the charge of the helm and the ship's route.—2. A person qualified and appointed by proper authority to conduct ships into and out of, particular harbours, or along certain coasts, at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of water. The pilot has the charge of the vessel while in *pilot water,* and the captain, or master, neglects or opposes the pilot's advice on his own responsibility. Pilots are established in various parts of the country by ancient charters of incorporation, or by particular statute.—3. A guide; a director of the course of another person. [*In colloq. use.*]
PI′LOT, *v. t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.
PI′LOTAGE, *n.* The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship.—2.† The pilot's skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels.
PI′LOT-BOAT, *n.* A boat used by pilots for reaching ships, near shore.
PI′LOT-FISH, *n.* A species of Gasterosteus, Linn., Naucrates, Cuv., called also rudder-fish, so named because it frequently accompanies ships. It is supposed to have been the pompilus of the ancients; a fish which is said to have pointed out the desired course to navigators, accompanied them throughout their voyage, and left them when



Indian Pilot-fish (Naucrates Indicus).

they reached the wished for land. It was therefore considered sacred. Besides the habit of attending ships at sea for weeks, and even months, the pilot-fish also accompanies large sharks; hence, it has been supposed to guide that voracious fish to its food. The true reason, however, seems to be that it picks up portions of food unworthy of the shark's notice.
PI′LOTING, *ppr.* Steering, as a ship in dangerous navigation.
PI′LOTING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.
PI′LOTISM, } † *n.* Pilotage; skill in
PI′LOTRY, } piloting.
PI′LOUS, *a.* [L. *pilosus. See* PILOSE.] 1. Hairy; abounding with hair.—2. Consisting of hair.
PILULA′RIA, *n.* A genus of creeping plants belonging to the nat. order Marsileaceæ, or the pepper-wort tribe. *P. globulifera,* or creeping pill-wort, is a British species found on the margins of lakes and pools, and in places that are partially overflowed.
PIL′SER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame.
PI′MARIC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Laurent in the turpentine of *Pinus maritima.* It is isomeric with pinic acid. When distilled, it yields a neutral substance called *pimerone.*
PI′MELIC ACID, *n.* An acid which results from the action of nitric acid on oleic acid, along with suberic, azelaic, adipic, and lipic acids. It consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and water.
PIM′ELITE, *n.* [Gr. πιμελη, fat, and λιθος, stone.] A terrene substance of an apple green colour, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is supposed to be coloured by nickel. It is a variety of steatite.
PI′MENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.
PIMEN′TA, } *n.* [Sp. *pimienta.*] The
PIMEN′TO, } berry of *Eugenia pimenta,* (*Myrtus pimenta,* Linn.,) a tree, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated almost exclusively in Jamaica, thence called Jamaica pepper, and popularly allspice. The unripe two-seeded berries, which are about the size of a pea, are dried in the sun. The shell is about the thickness of a card, and encloses two seeds, which are



Pimenta.

roundish, dark brown, having a weak aromatic taste. The shell produces an agreeable clove-like taste and smell. Two kinds are met with in commerce, the English and Spanish, of which the former is the better. As an aromatic stimulant, pimenta stands intermediate between pepper and cloves, and is useful in dyspepsia, depending upon atony of the stomach, and in diarrhœa, dependent upon a similar cause. Pimenta yields by distillation an oil resembling oil of cloves.
PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.
PIMP, *v. i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.
PIM′PERNEL, } *n.* [L. *pimpinella;* Fr.
PIM′PINEL, } *pimprenelle.*] The English name of two species of the genus Anagallis, belonging to the nat. order *Primulaceæ.* The common scarlet pimpernel, *A. arvensis,* is a little red-flowered prostrate annual found in corn fields. It is often called the Shepherd's or Poor Man's Hour-glass, as it opens its flowers every morning about ten minutes past seven in these latitudes, and closes them a few minutes past two; but when rain falls,

or the air is charged with moist ire, the flowers do not open at all. The *water pimpernel* is of the genus Veronica, and the *yellow pimpernel* of the genus Lysimachia.

PIM'PILLO, *n.* A plant of the order Cactaceæ.

PIMPINEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ, which inhabit the meadows and mountains of Europe principally. The most important species is the *P. anisum* or anise plant, which yields the anise of the shops. [*See* ANISE.] Three British species are known by the name of Burnet-saxifrage.

PIMP'ING, *ppr.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.

PIMP'ING, *a.* Little; petty. [*Trivial*.]

PIM'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *pinpel*; probably from *pin*, or its root.] An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus or lymph; which is generally discoloured.

PIM'PLED, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.

PIMP'LIKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*, a pin or *pen*; *piner*, *piniaw*, to pin; Ir. *pion*; G. *pinne*, a pin; *pinsel*, a pencil; Fr. *épine*, a *spine*, and qu. *épingle*, a pin; L. *penna*, *pinna*; W. *pen*, a summit; Sax. *pinn*, a pen, and *pinn-treow*, the pine-tree. *See* PINE, FIN, and PORCUPINE. This word denotes a sharp point or end, or that which fastens; Sax. *pinan*, *pyndan*. If the sense is a point, it is a shoot. From this is formed *spine*, W. *yspin*.] 1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes. No fewer than fourteen distinct operations are necessary in making this little article, and it affords an admirable instance of the good effects of a division of labour. Pins with solid heads are made by machinery.—2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, planking or other timber. The larger pins of metal are usually called *bolts*, and the wooden pins used in ship building are called *treenails* [trunnels.] A small wooden pin is called a *peg*. — 3. A thing of little value. It is not a *pin's* matter. I care not a *pin*.—4. A linchpin. 5. The central part.—6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings.—7.† A note or strain.– 8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye, called also *pin and web*.—9. A cylindrical roller made of wood.—10. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.—11. The pin of a block is the axis of the sheave.

PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniaw*.] 1. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to *pin* the clothes; to *pin* boards or timbers.—2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together.

> Our gates—we have but *pinned* with rushes. *Shak.*

> She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. To inclose; to confine. [*See* the verbs PEN and POUND.]

PINACOTHE'CA, *n.* [Gr. πιναξ, a picture, and θηκη, a repository.] A picture gallery.

PINAS'TER, *n.* [L. *See* PINE.] The specific name of the Cluster-Pine of the south of Europe.

PIN'CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PIN'CERS, *n. plur.* [from *pinch*.] A well known instrument by which any thing is griped in order to be drawn out, as a nail; or kept fast for some operation. It is commonly spelled *pincers*, but according to the etymology it should be *pinchers*.

PINCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincer*, formerly *pinser*; Arm. *pinçza*; Sp. *pizcar*; It. *pizzare*, *pizzicare*. These are evidently from the root of It. *piccare*, to prick, smart, itch, to peck, to provoke, Sp. and Port. *picar*, to sting or prick, to peck, to dig, to bite or pinch, as cold. The root then is that of *peck*, *pick*, *pike*; and *pinch* is primarily to press between two sharp points, or to prick. Hence its peculiar application to pressure between the fingers.] 1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c. — 2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies. —3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. — 4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; as, to *pinch* a nation; to *pinch* the belly; to be *pinched* for want of food. — 5. To pain by constriction; to distress; as, *pinching* cold. The winter *pinches*.— 6. To press; to straiten by difficulties; as, the argument *pinches* the objector.

> The respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection. *Watts.*

7. To press hard; to try thoroughly.

PINCH, *v. i.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling. You see where the reasons *pinch*. — 2. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.

> The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
> Starve, steal, and pilfer, to enrich an heir. *Franklin.*

PINCH, *n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers.—2. A gripe; a pang. – 3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; as, necessity's sharp *pinch*.—4. Straits; difficulty; time of distress from want.

PINCH'BECK, *n.* [said to be from the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper; a mixture of copper and zinc, consisting of three or four parts of copper with one or more of zinc.

PINCH'ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.

PINCH'ERS, *n. See* PINCERS.

PINCH'FIST, } *n.* A miser; a nig-
PINCH'PENNY, } gard.

PINCH'ING, *ppr.* Compressing with the ends of the fingers.

PINCH'ING, *n.* The act of compressing with the fingers.

PIN'CUSHION, *n.* A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.

PIN'DA, *n.* In *India*, a cake of rice and sweet meats offered to expiate the sins of ancestors.

PINDARE'ES, *n.* The name given in British India to hordes of mounted robbers who used to infest the possessions of the East India Company. They were attacked, in 1817, by the Marquis of Hastings, who conquered and dispersed them.

PINDAR'IC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.

PINDAR'IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets; an irregular ode.

PIN'DUST, *n.* Small particles of metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

PINE, *n.* [Fr. *pin*; L. *pinus*; Sax. *pinntreow*, pin-tree; D. *pynboom*, W. *pin-bren*, pin-tree, and *pingwyz*, pin-wood. These words indicate that this name is from the leaves of the pine, which resemble *pins*. But the Welsh has also *feinid-wyz*, from *feinid*, a rising to a point, from *fain*, a cone, and *gwyz*, wood. The latter name is from the cones.] A tree of the genus Pinus, the principal genus of the *Coniferæ*,



White Pine (Pinus strobus).

consisting of lofty evergreen trees, with acicular leaves, and their branches disposed in a verticillate form. The flowers are monœcious, and the fruit is a cone, having the seeds attached to the inside of each scale.



Stone Pine (Pinus pinea).

The pines, together with the spruces and larches, abound in temperate climates, and are among the most useful of the products of the vegetable creation, on account of the valuable timber which they yield, and the resinous matter which they secrete. About thirty species are known, amongst which are the *Canadian pine*, the *white pine*, the red *pine*, the yellow *pine*, the pitch *pine*, the wild *pine*, or Scotch fir, the *stone pine*, &c.

PINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *pinan*, to pain or torture, and to pine or languish. This verb, in the sense of *pain*, is found in the other Teutonic dialects, but not in the sense of languishing. The latter sense is found in the Gr. πινaω, πινω.] 1. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean; followed sometimes by *away*.

> Ye shall not mourn nor weep, but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities; Ezek. xxiv.

2. To languish with desire; to waste

away with longing for something; usually followed by *for*.

Unknowing that she *pined for* your return. *Dryden.*

PINE, *v. t.* To wear out; to make to languish.

Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the climes. *Shak.*

Beroe *pined* with pain. *Dryden.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Abashed the devil stood—
Virtue in her own shape how lovely, saw,
And *pined* his loss. *Milton.*

[In the transitive sense this verb is now seldom used, and this use is improper, except by ellipsis.]

PINE,† *n.* [Sax. *pin*, D. *pyn*, pain; Gr. ποινή, πόνος.] Woe; want; penury; misery. [*See* PAIN.]

PIN'EAL, *a.* [Fr. *pinéale*, from L. *pinus.*] The *pineal* gland is a part of the brain, a heart-like substance, about the bigness of a pea, situated immediately over the corpora quadrigemina, and hanging from the thalami nervorum opticorum, by two crura or peduncles. It was so called from its shape. It was considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul.

PINE-APPLE, *n.* The Ananas sativus of Schultes, and the Bromelia ananas of Linnæus, so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine-tree. It is indigenous to South America, and some of the West India islands, but



Pine-apple, (Bromelia ananas).

has been brought to a great degree of perfection in England. Its flavour is delicious, and in richly manured soils it grows to a large size. A species of cloth has been manufactured from the fibres of the leaves of this plant. The varieties are numerous.

PINEAS'TER. *See* PINASTER.

PINE-BAR'REN, *n.* In the *U. States*, a tract of arid land, producing pines.

PINE-CLAD, } *a.* Clad or
PINE-CROWNED, } crowned with pine trees.

PINEFUL,† *a.* Full of woe.

PINE'RY, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised.

PINE-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Atractylis, the *A. gummifera*, the root of which abounds with a gummy matter, which exudes when it is wounded. It grows in the south of Europe, where the flower-stalks are dressed with oil and used as food, and the gummy matter is chewed to strengthen the gums.

PINEY, *a.* Pertaining to pines; abounding with pines.

PINEY TALLOW, *n.* A concrete fat obtained by boiling with water the fruit of the *Vateria Indica*, a tree common upon the Malabar coast. It partakes of the nature of stearine, and forms excellent candles.

PIN'FEATHER, *n.* A small or short feather.

PIN'FEATHERED, *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged.

PIN'FOLD, *n.* [*pin* or *pen* and *fold;* Dan. *pindan*, Eng. to *pound.*] A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a *pound.*

PIN'GLE,† *n.* A small close.

PING'STER, } *n.* [Dutch.] Whitsun-
PINX'TER, } tide.

PINGUI'CULA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Diandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Lentibulaceæ. The species are pretty herbaceous plants, natives of Europe and North America. In English lists they are known by the name of Butter-wort. The *P. vulgaris* or common butterwort has the property of giving consistence to milk, and of preventing its separating into either whey or cream.

PIN'GUID,† *a.* [L. *pinguis;* Gr. παχυς, compact, L. *pactus*, Eng. *pack.*] Fat; unctuous.

PINGUID'INOUS, *a.* Containing fat.

PIN'GUITUDE, } *n.* [L. *pinguedo.*]
PINGUE'DO, } Fatness; a growing fat.

PIN'HOLD, *n.* A place at which a pin holds, or makes fast.

PIN'HOLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.

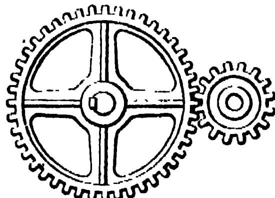
PIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by digesting common rosin in cold alcohol. With ammonia, potash, and soda, it forms *pinates.*

PINING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.

PINION, *n.* (pin'yon.) [Fr. *pignon*, the cope of the ridge of a house; Norm. *id.* a pen; Sp. *pinon*, pinion; from Celtic *pen*, top, summit.] 1. The joint of a fowl's wing, remotest from the body.—2. A feather; a quill.—3. A wing.

Hope humbly then, on trembling *pinions* soar. *Pope.*

4. In *mech.*, a small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger, or sometimes only an arbor or spindle, having notches



Pinion (Spur Wheel and Pinion).

or leaves, which are caught successively by the teeth of the wheel, and the motion thereby communicated.—5. Fetters or bands for the arms.

PINION, *v. t.* (pin'yon.) To bind or confine the wings.—2. To confine by binding the wings.—3. To cut off the first joint of the wing.—4. To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body.—5. To confine; to shackle; to chain; as, to be *pinioned* by formal rules of state.—6. To bind; to fasten to.

PIN'IONED, *pp.* Confined by the wings; shackled.—2. *a.* Furnished with wings.

PIN'IONING, *ppr.* Shackling; confining the wings or arms.

PIN'IONIST,† *n.* A winged animal; a fowl.

PINIRO'LO, *n.* A bird resembling the sandpiper, but larger; found in Italy.

PIN'ITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral holding a middle place between steatite and mica; the micarel of Kirwan. It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish white colour, brown or deep red. It occurs also massive.

PINK, *n.* [In Welsh, *pinc* signifies smart, fine, gay, and a *finch*, and *pinciaw*, to sprig. This is by Owen formed from pin, a pen or pin. But in Portuguese, *picar*, to sting, to prick, to *peck*, to nip, to *pinch*, to dig, to spur, and *picado*, pricked, *pinked*, as cloth, are from the root of *peck*, *pick*, *pico*, *beak*, *pike*. The Welsh gives *pink*, a flower.] 1. An eye, or a small eye; but now disused except in composition, as in *pink-eyed*, *pink-eye*.—2. The name given to various plants and flowers of the genus Dianthus; as the clove pink or carnation (*D. caryophillus*), garden pink (*D. hortensis*), of which there are many varieties. Pinks are much cultivated in gardens, and esteemed for the elegance and rich spicy odour of their flowers. Several species are found wild in Britain. The *Indian pink*, or Peruvian worm-grass, is a species of Spigelia, used by the Indians of North America as an anthelmintic. [*See* DIANTHUS.] 3. A light crimson colour, resembling that of the flower.—4. Any thing supremely excellent.—5. A ship with a very narrow stern. [Fr. *pinque*, D. *pink*, that is, *piked*, being casual; hence *pink-sterned.*] 6. A fish, the minnow.

PINK, *a.* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink; as a *pink* dress.

PINK, *v. t.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes.—2. To stab; to pierce. [*Trivial, and old.*]

PINK,† *v. i.* [D. *pinken.*] To wink.

PINK'ED, *pp.* Pierced with small holes; stabbed.

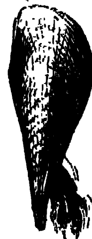
PINK'EYED, *a.* Having small eyes

PINK'-NEEDLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin.

PINK'-STERNED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern; as a ship.

PIN'-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

PIN'-MONEY, *n.* Gifts by a husband to his wife for the purchase of apparel, ornaments for her person, or for private expenditure Usually, however, a sum of money for that purpose is secured by the husband to his wife by settlement, or by articles executed before the marriage, and such a provision cannot be attached for the husband's debts.

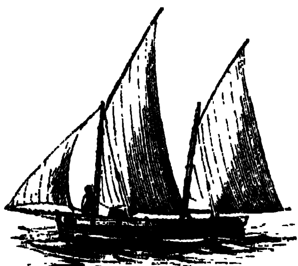


Pinna Flabellum.

PIN'NA, *n.* A remarkable genus of marine bivalves belonging to the family Mytalacea. They are commonly called wing-shells, and are remarkable for the size of the byssus by which they adhere to rocks, and which in Sicily is manufactured into stockings, gloves, &c. Some species attain very large dimensions, and measure two feet in length.

PIN'NACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza;* Fr. *pinasse;* Port. *pinaça.*] A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and

having generally two masts rigged like



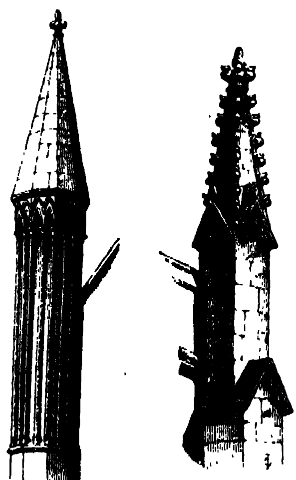
Pinnace.

those of a schooner; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

PIN'NACLE, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle;* W. *pinygyl*, from Celtic *pen*, summit, L. *pinna.*] 1. A turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.

Some metropolis
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd.
Milton.

In *medieval arch.*, a term applied to any ornament consisting of a body or shaft terminated by a pyramid or spire, used either interiorly or exteriorly. This is the modern use of the word,



Early English Pinnacle, Beverley Minster. Perpendicular Pinnacle, Trinity Church, Cambridge.

but there exists great difference of opinion as to whether the pinnacle comprehended the whole ornament, as above described, or only its crowning spire; the proper name for the whole being supposed to be *finial.*—2. A high spiring point; summit.

PIN'NACLE, *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.

PIN'NACLED, *pp.* Furnished with pinnacles.

PIN'NACLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with pinnacles.

PIN'NÆ, or **PIN'NULÆ**, *n.* [L. *pinna*, a wing.] In *bot.*, the segments of a pinnated leaf.

PIN'NAGE,† *n.* Poundage of cattle. [*See* POUND.]

PIN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, from **PIN'NATED**, } *pinna*, a feather, or fin.] In *bot.*, a *pinnate* leaf is a species of compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to



Pinnate Leaf.

each side of it. *Pinnate cirrose leaf*, one that is winged, and terminates with a tendril. *Abruptly pinnate leaf*, a winged leaf ending with an odd one. *Articulate-pinnate leaf*, a winged leaf, having the common foot-stalk jointed. *Oppositely pinnate*, having the leaflets placed opposite to each other. *Alternately pinnate*, having the leaflets placed alternately on the foot-stalk. *Interruptedly pinnate*, having smaller and greater leaflets intermixed. *Decursively pinnate*, having the leaflets running down the stem.

PIN'NATIFID, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather, and *findo*, to cleave.] In *bot.*, feather-cleft. A *pinnatifid* leaf is a species of simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong horizontal segments or jags, reaching nearly to the midrib, and dividing the leaf into irregular forms termed lobes. The groundsel affords a familiar illustration.

PIN'NATIPED, *a.* [L. *pinna* and *pes*, foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

PIN'NED, *pp.* Fastened with pins; confined.

PIN'NER, *n.* One that pins or fastens; anciently, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper.—2. A pin-maker.—3. The lappet of a head dress which flies loose.

PIN'NINERVED, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather, and nerve.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a compound leaf having pinnate nerves.

PIN'NING, *n.* Fastening with pins.—2. In *masonry*, the fastening of tiles or slates together with pins, or pieces of heart of oak in the covering of buildings. *Pinning up*, in the process of underpinning, the driving the wedges under the upper work so as to bring it fully to bear upon the work below. [*See* UNDERPINNING.]

PIN'NITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Pinna, a genus of shells.

PIN'NOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tomtit.

PINNOTHE'RES, *n.* [L. *pinna*, and Gr. θηρᾶν, to pursue.] A genus of small crabs found upon our coasts, belonging to the sub-order of brachyurous decapods. They are found during a portion of the year in different bivalve shells, especially in that of the muscle and *pinna.*

PI'NNULÆ. *See* PINNÆ.

PIN'NULATE, *a.* A *pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided.

PINT, *n.* [D. *pint;* Fr. *pinte.*] Half a quart, or four gills. In *med.*, twelve ounces. It is applied both to liquid and dry measure, but chiefly to the former. The pint, Imperial liquid measure, contains 34.659 cubic inches.

PIN'TADO, *n.* *See* NUMIDA and GUINEA-HEN.

PIN'TLE, *n.* A little pin. In *artillery*, a long iron bolt. In *ships*, an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern-post. [*See* GOOGINGS.]

PIN'ULES, *n. plur.* In *astr.*, the sights of an astrolabe.

PIN'US, *n.* A genus of gymnospermous exogens belonging to the nat. order Coniferæ, and consisting for the most part of timber trees, commonly called pine trees. [*See* PINE.]

PI'NY, *a.* Abounding with pines.

PIONEER, *v. t.* To go before and prepare a way for others.

PIONEER, *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, contracted from *piochnier*, from *pioche*, a *pickaxe*, *piocher*, to dig, that is, to *peck*, W. *pigaw*. The Italians use *guastatore*, Sp. *gastador*, from *guastare*, *gastar*, to waste, to wear away. The Germans use *schanzgräber*, D. *schansgraauver*, a trench-digger.] 1. In *the art and practice of war*, one whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works. —2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

PIONEERED, *pp.* Preceded and prepared.

PI'ONING,† *n.* The work of pioneers.

PI'ONY, } *n.* Popular names of the **PE'ONY**, } species of the genus Pæonia,—*which see.*

PIO'PHILA, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family of Muscidæ, and having for its type the cheese fly or cheese-hopper.

PI'OUS, *a.* [L. *pius;* Fr. *pieux;* Sp. It. and Port. *pio.* In Sp. and It. the word signifies not only *pious*, but mild and compassionate, and *pity* and *piety* are expressed by one and the same word. *See* PITY.] 1. Godly; reverencing and honouring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined; having due veneration and affection for the character of God, and habitually obeying his commands; religious; devoted to the service of God; *applied to persons.*—2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; *applied to things;* as, *pious* awe; *pious* services or affections; *pious* sorrow.—3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; practising the duties of respect and affection toward parents or other near relatives. —4. Practised under the pretence of religion; as, *pious* frauds.

PI'OUSLY, *adv.* In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously; with due regard to sacred things or to the duties God has enjoined. —2. With due regard to natural or civil relations and to the duties which spring from them.

PI'OUS-MINDED, *a.* Of a pious disposition.

PIP, *n.* [D. *pip;* Fr. *pépie.*] 1. A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue.—2. A spot; a spot on cards.—3. The kernel or seed of fruit.

PIP, *v. i.* [L. *pipio;* W. *pipian.*] To cry or chirp, as a chicken or bird, from pain or from the disease called the *pip;* commonly pronounced *peep.*

PIPA, *n.* A remarkable kind of toad found in Surinam. After the female has laid the eggs the male places them upon her back, and fecundates them. The female then takes to the water, and the skin of her back swells and forms cellules, in which the eggs are

hatched, and the young pass their tadpole state, for they do not leave their



Pipa Toad (P. Americana).

domicil till their legs are formed. There are preparations, showing the remarkable structure of the *P. monstrosa* (*Asterodactylus* of Wagler), in the museum, Royal College of Surgeons, London.

PIPE, *n.* [Sax. *pipe*; W. *pib*; Ir. *pib, piob*; G. *pfeife*, whence Eng. *fife*.] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal; as, a rural *pipe*. The word is not now the proper technical name of any particular instrument, but is applicable to any tubular wind instrument, and it occurs in *bagpipe*. The collection of tubes in an organ which produce the various sounds are called *pipes* or *organ pipes*.—2. A long tube or hollow body; applied to many hollow bodies, particularly such as are used for the conveyance of water, gas, and other fluids. These are of different materials; as iron, copper, lead, earth, stone. Pipes receive different names according to the purposes to which they are applied. Thus, a pipe for the conveyance of water is called a *water-pipe*, one for the conveyance of gas, a *gas-pipe*. A pipe for supplying water to a building is called a *service-pipe*; when for conveying off water, a *waste-pipe*; and when for conveying away soil, a *soil-pipe*. Pipes for such purposes must possess sufficient strength, tightness, and durability, and the materials of which they are made should be such as do not act upon the fluid conveyed, and are not acted upon in turn by it.—3. A tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end; used in smoking tobacco.—4. The organs of voice and respiration; as in *windpipe*.—5. The key or sound of the voice.—6. In *England*, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. Hence, *pipe-office*, or, more properly, the *office of the clerk of the pipe*, is a very ancient office in the court of exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe used to make out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c. There was also a comptroller of the pipe, but both these offices were abolished by the act 3 and 4 Will. IV., and the records of the pipe-office were transferred to the custody of the king's remembrancer of the exchequer.—7. A wine measure, usually containing 105 (very nearly) imperial, or 126 wine gallons Two pipes, or 210 imperial gallons, make a tun. But in practice the size of the pipe varies according to the description of wine it contains. Thus, a pipe of port contains nearly 138 wine gallons; of sherry, 130; of Madeira, 110; and, of Lisbon, 140.—8. In *mining*, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downward or in a vein.

PIPE, *v. i.* To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music.

We have *piped* to you, and ye have not danced; Matt. xi.

2 To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

PIPE, *v. t.* To play on a wind instrument; 1 Cor. xiv.

PIPE-CLAY, *n.* The purest kind of potter's clay, so called from its being manufactured into tobacco pipes. It is of a greyish, or greyish-white colour, and is abundant in Devonshire and Staffordshire, where it is employed in the manufacture of various sorts of earthenware.

PIPED, *a.* Formed with a tube; tubular.

PIPE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Syngnathus, so called from the length and slenderness of its body, which in its thickest part is only equal to a swan's quill. The snout is tubular and terminated by an ordinary mouth, but one that is cleft almost vertically on its extremity.

PIPER, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

PI'PER, *n.* [L.] Pepper, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Piperaceæ. There are several species of *piper*, of which the most remarkable is the *siriboa*, which produces the common pepper. [*See* PEPPER.]

PIPERA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of shrubby or herbaceous exogens, of which the genus Piper is the type. These plants are exclusively confined to the hottest parts of the world, and abound in tropical America and the Indian Archipelago. They are closely related to Polygonaceæ, Saururaceæ, and Urticaceæ, from all which, however, they are distinguished by obvious properties. The general properties of the order are aromatic, pungent, and stimulant, as in the peppers of the shops.

PIP'ERIDGE, *n.* A shrub, the berberis, or barberry.

PIP'ERIN, PIP'ERINE, *n.* A concretion of volcanic ashes.—2. A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper. The crystals of piperin are transparent, and they assume the tetrahedral prismatic form with oblique summits; they are colourless, tasteless, inodorous; fusible, not volatile; they are soluble in alcohol, and with oil of vitriol give a red colour. Piperin also occurs in white pepper.

PIPEWORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Eriocaulon, the *E. septangulare*, belonging to the nat. order Restiaceæ, and sub-order Eriocauloneæ. It is found in Skye, Coll, and a few of the neighbouring islands of the Hebrides. It is frequent in the north-west of Ireland. [*See* ERIOCAULONEÆ.]

PIPING, *ppr.* Playing on a pipe.—2. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly. [*Vulgar.*]—3. Very hot; boiling.—*Piping hot*, boiling hot; hissing; hot; from the sound of boiling fluids. [*Colloq.*]

PIPING, *n.* A mode of propagating used with herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks. According to this mode, slips of the plant are cut off, consisting of two joints, and inserted into a kind of hotbed prepared for the purpose; they are then covered with glasses to protect them from the external air, until they have acquired sufficient strength

PIPIS'TREL, *n.* A species of bat, the smallest of the kind.

PIP'KIN, *n.* [*dim.* of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler.

PI'POWDER COURT. *See* PIEPOUDRE.

PIP'PIN, *n.* [D. *pippeling.*] The name given to several kinds of apples; as, the golden pippin, the lemon pippin, the Kentish pippin, &c. Pippins are said to take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them. [*See* PIP.]

PI'PRA, *n.* A Linnæan genus of birds known by the name of manakins, which inhabit South America. Swainson has



Pipra Aureola.

named them Piprinæ, and made them a sub-family of the family Ampelidæ, fruit-eaters, or chatterers.

PIQUANCY, *n.* (pik'ancy.) [*Infra.*] Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

PIQUANT, *a.* (pik'ant.) [Fr. from *piquer*, to prick or sting, It. *piccare*, Sp. and Port. *picar*, from the root of *pike, peak.*] 1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue; as, rock as *piquant* to the tongue as salt.—2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe; as, *piquant* railleries.

PIQUANTLY, *adv.* (pik'antly.) With sharpness or pungency; tartly.

PIQUE, *n.* (peek.) [Fr. *See* PIQUANT.] Literally, a puncture as from something sharp; hence, also, an offence taken; usually, slight anger, irritation or displeasure at persons, rather temporary than permanent, and distinguished either in degree or temporariness from settled enmity or malevolence.

Out of personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

2. A strong passion.—3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescriptions of established laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause. *Dryden*

PIQUE, *v. t.* (peek.) [Fr. *piquer.* *See* PIQUANT.] 1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree of anger. It expresses less than *exasperate*.

The lady was *piqued* for her indifference. *Female Quixote.*

2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion.

Piqued by Protogenes' fame,
From Cos to Rhodes Apelles came. *Prior.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value one's self.

Men *pique themselves* on their skill in the learned languages. *Locke.*

PIQUE, *v. i.* To cause irritation.

PIQUED, *pp.* (pee'ked.) Irritated; nettled; offended; excited.

PIQUEER. *See* PICKEER.

PIQUEERER, *n.* A plunderer; a freebooter. [*See* PICKEERER.]

PIQ'UET, *n.* [Fr.] A corps of troops detached from the main body of an army, when in position or in cantonments, and disposed about it in parties, so as to form a chain of outposts for its security. Also written *Picket*.

PIQUET, *n.* (pick'et.) [Fr.] A game

at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being set aside; the *as du pique*, or ace of spades, being the highest card.

PIQUING, *ppr.* (pee'king.) Irritating; offending; priding.

PI'RACY, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie*; L. *piratica*, from Gr. πειρατεια, from πειραω, to attempt, to dare, to enterprize, whence L. *periculum*, *experior*. The primary sense of the root is to run, rush, or drive forward; allied to Sax. *faran*, Eng. to *fare*.] 1. The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority, on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land.—2. Literary theft; any infringement on the law of copyright. Generally it is held that one writer may borrow the ideas, or theories of another; but that he must dress them up and explain them in a different way, and in his own language; otherwise, he is held guilty of literary piracy.

PI'RATE, *n.* [It. *pirato*; L. and Sp. *pirata*; Gr. πειρατης, from πειραω. *See* PIRACY. Formerly this word signified a ship or sea soldier, answering to the marine of the present day.] 1. A robber on the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In strictness, the word *pirate* is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas.—2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas.—3. A bookseller who infringes the copyright law, who appropriates the works of an author without compensation or permission.

PI'RATE, *v. i.* To rob on the high seas.

PI'RATE, *v. t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PI'RATED, *pp.* Taken by theft or without right.

PIRAT'ICAL, *a.* [L. *piraticus*.] 1. Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as, a *piratical* commander or ship.—2. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing; as, a *piratical* trade or occupation.—3. Practising literary theft.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers. *Pope.*

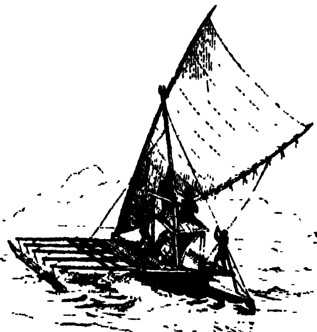
PIRAT'ICALLY, *adv.* By piracy.

PI'RATING, *ppr.* Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing.—2. *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy; as, a *pirating* expedition.

PIRE'NA, *n.* A genus of fluviatile, testaceous operculated molluscs, breathing water only. It belongs to the order Tracheliopoda, and to Lamarck's family of Melanians.

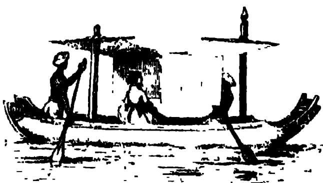
PIRIME'LA, *n.* The name given by Dr. Leach to a genus of crabs, placed by M Milne Edwards among the Cancerieus Arqués. The general form of Pirimela differs but little from that of many Cancerians, but in certain points it is far separated from them. The *Pirimela denticulata* is found on the coasts of Europe, England, and France.

PIROGUE, *n.* (peero'ge.) [Sp. *piragua*.] A kind of canoe, used in the Southern and Eastern seas, made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out. Pirogues are generally small, and worked by paddles; they are, however, sometimes large, decked, rigged with sails, and furnished with out-riggers. They are



Pirogue of Lakeba.

frequently confounded with *proas*, from which they differ, in having both sides



Pirogue of Sourabaya.

alike, and in being formed from one piece of wood.—2. In *modern usage in America*, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a leeboard.

PIROUETTE, *n.* (piroet'.) [Fr.] In *dancing*, a rapid circumvolution or whirling upon one foot, which, on the stage, is repeated by the dancers many times in succession. The *pirouette* in dancing, like the *shake* in singing, is more prized than it deserves to be; for neither has much beauty or grace in itself.—2. In *riding*, the sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before.

PIROUETTE, *v. i.* [Fr.] To whirl; to turn upon one leg.

PIR'RY,† *n.* A rough gale of wind; a storm.

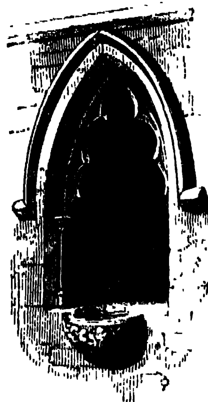
PIS'CARY, *n.* [It. *pescheria*, from *pescare*, to fish, Sp. *pescar*; Fr. *pêcherie*, from *pêcher*, to fish; L. *piscis*, a fish; *piscor*, to fish.] In our *ancient statutes*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

PISCA'TION, *n.* [L. *piscatio*. *See* PISCARY and FISH.] The act or practice of fishing.

PIS'CATORY, *a.* [L. *piscatorius*.] Relating to fishes or to fishing; as, a *piscatory* eclogue.

PIS'CES, *n. plur.* [L. *piscis*.] In *astr.*, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries. It is denoted by the character ♓, and represented by two fishes tied together by the tails. According to the Egyptian mythology the Pisces were hieroglyphic of the spring season, when the fishing commences.—2. The name of the fourth great subdivision of vertebrate animals, or the class of fishes characterized by a branchial respiration, a bilocular heart, and a covering of scales. [*See* ICHTHYOLOGY.]

PISCI'NA, *n.* [L. a fish-pond.] A niche on the south side of the altar in Roman catholic churches, containing a small basin and water-drain, through which the priest emptied the water in which



Piscina, Fiefield, Essex.

he had washed his hands; and also that in which the chalice had been rinsed.

PIS'CINAL, *a.* Belonging to a fish pond.

PIS'CINE, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.] Pertaining to fish or fishes; as, *piscine* remains.

PIS'CIS AUSTRA'LIS, *n.* [L.] The Southern Fish, one of the old constellations of the southern hemisphere, situated directly under Aquarius. It contains a remarkable star, Fomalhaut, of the first magnitude.

PIS'CIS VO'LANS, *n.* [L.] The Flying-fish, one of the Southern constellations, situated between the South Pole and Argo.

PISCIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *voro*, to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on fishes. Many species of aquatic fowls are *piscivorous*.

PISE', *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, a species of wall constructed of stiff earth or clay, rammed into moulds, which are carried up as the work is carried up. It has been used in France of late years, but it is as old as the days of Pliny.

PISH, *exclam.* [perhaps the oriental בוש, *bosh*, or בזה, *busah*.] A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*.

PISH, *v. i.* To express contempt.

PIS'IFORM, *a.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pea; having a structure resembling peas. Granular iron ore is called *pisiform* iron ore, from its containing small rounded masses of the size of a pea.

Masses of *pisiform* argillaceous iron ore. *Kirwan.*

PIS'MIRE, *n.* [The last syllable is the Sw. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, D. *mier*, an ant; Sax. *myra*, tender. The origin or meaning of the first syllable is not clear.] The insect called the ant or emmet.

PIS'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. πισον, a pea, and λιθος, a stone.] Peastone, a carbonate of lime, slightly coloured by the oxide of iron. It occurs in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus. These concretions in union sometimes compose entire beds of secondary mountains. It is sometimes called calcareous tufa.

PISOLIT'IC, *a.* In *min.*, composed of pisolite; containing pisolite; resembling pisolite.

PIS'OPHALT, *n.* Pea-mineral or mineral-pea; a soft bitumen, black, and of a

strong pungent smell. It appears to be petroleum passing to asphalt. It holds a middle place between petroleum, which is liquid, and asphalt, which is dry and brittle. [A mistaken orthography of Pissasphalt, and not at all derived from Gr. πισσ, a pea.]

PISS, *v. t.* [D. and G. *pissen; Fr. pisser;* W. *pisaw;* Pers. *pishar*, urine.] To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder. [*Vulgar.*]

PISS, *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal, and discharged through the proper channel. [*Vulgar.*]

PIS'SASPHALT, } *n.* [Gr. πισσασφαλτον: πισσα,
PISSASPHAL'TUM, } turpentine, and ασφαλτος, asphalt; Sp. *pisasfalto.*] Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell. It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt, and appears to be a combination of naphtha and asphalt. It is now considered as a mere variety of petroleum. Deprived of its naphtha, asphalt remains.

PISS'BURNT, *a.* Stained with urine. [*Vulgar.*]

PISSELÆ'UM INDICUM, *n.* Barbadoes tar,—*which see.*

PIST, } *n.* [Fr. *piste*, from Sp. and
PISTE, } Port. *pista*, from Sp. *pistar*, to beat, or *pisonar*, to ram or drive.] The track or foot-print of a horseman on the ground he goes over.

PISTA'CIA, *n.* [Fr. *pistache;* It. *pistacchio;* L. *pistachia;* Gr. πιστακια: Ar. *fostakon.*] A genus of deciduous plants belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. *P. vera* yields the pis-



Pistacia Vera.

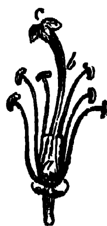
tacia nuts of the shops. It is a small tree or large bush from fifteen to twenty feet high; the fruit, which forms a considerable article of commerce, is a thin-shelled, oval, and acuminate nut, about as large as an olive, and has a very agreeable flavour. The tree is originally from Anatolia, but is now naturalized all over the south of Europe, where the fruit is in request for confectionary and for the dessert. Mastich is the produce of *P. lentiscus*, and *atlantica*. *P. terebinthus* or turpentine tree, yields the species of turpentine known by the name of Chios turpentine.

PISTA'CIA NUT, or **PISTA'CHIO NUT**, *n.* The fruit of the Pistacia tree, or *P. vera.* [*See* PISTACIA.]

PIS'TACITE, }
PIS'TAZITE, } *See* EPIDOTE.

PISTAREEN, *n.* A silver coin of the value of 9d. sterling.

PIS'TIL, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle] In *bot.*, the central organ of a female phanerogamous flower which contains the ovules, and in connection with which they become impregnated, and are matured into perfect seeds. It always consists of an ovary *a*, in which is either one or more ovules, and a stigma *c*, which receives the pollen from the anther, and often also of a style *b*,



Pistil.

which stands upon the ovary and supports the stigma. Each modified leaf which forms the pistil, is called a carpel, the two edges of which, coming into contact, cohere, and form the *placenta*. The form of the pistil must depend on that of the carpels, on their number, and on their arrangement. A simple pistil is formed of a single carpel, and a compound pistil of several carpels.

PISTILLA'CEOUS, *a.* Growing on the pistil of a flower.

PIS'TILLATE, *a.* Having a pistil.

PISTILLA'TION, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, that is, a beater or driver.] The act of pounding in a mortar. [*Lit. us.*]

PISTILLIF'EROUS, *a.* [*pistil* and L. *fero*, to bear.] Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

PIS'TOL, *n.* [Fr. *pistole, pistolet;* It. and Sp. *pistola*, a pistol. This word, like *piston* and *pestle*, signifies a driver, or a canal or spout, from the same root.] A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols are of different lengths, and borne by horsemen in cases at the saddle bow, or by a girdle. Small pistols are carried in the pocket, and are called *pocket-pistols*. *Pocket-pistol* is also a name given to small drinking flasks carried in pocket by travellers.

PIS'TOL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.

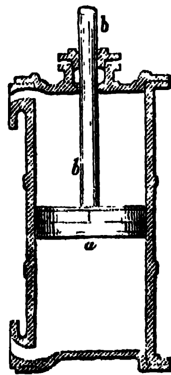
PISTOLE, *n.* [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, but current in the neighbouring countries. It is equivalent to about 8s. 6d. sterling.

PIS'TOLLED, *pp.* Shot with a pistol.

PIS'TOLLET, *n.* [Fr.] A little pistol.

PIS'TOLLING, *ppr.* Shooting with a pistol.

PIS'TON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *piston*, from



Section of Steam Cylinder and Piston.
a, Piston. *b, b*, Piston Rod.

the root of Sp. *pisar*, *pistar*, L. *pinso*, the primary sense of which is to press, send, drive, thrust, or strike, like *embolus*, from Gr. εμβαλλω, βαλλω.] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, used in pumps and other engines or machines for various purposes. It is fitted exactly to the bore of another body so as to prevent the entrance or escape of air or other fluid, and is usually applied to the purpose of forcing some fluid into or out of the canal or tube which it fills, as in pumps, fire-engines, steam-engines, and the like. Two sorts of pistons are used in pumps; one hollow, with a valve used in the sucking pump, and the other solid, which is employed in the forcing pump, and is called a *plunger*. —*Piston-rod*, the rod which connects the piston with the lever or beam that moves the piston alternately up and down in the barrel or cylinder.

PI'SUM, *n.* The pea, a genus of plants of the class and order Diadelphia decandria, Linn.; nat. order Leguminosæ. [*See* PEA.]

PIT, *n.* [Sax. *pit* or *pyt;* W. *pyd;* Ir. *pit;* L. *puteus;* Sans. *put, puttu;* W. *pydaw*, a well or spring, an oozing fluid. It is uncertain whether this word originally signified a hollow place dug in the earth, or a natural spring of water and its basin.] 1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth; the opening or entrance into a mine. [*See* SHAFT.]—2. A deep place; an abyss; profundity.

> Into what *pit* thou seest
> From what height fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave; Ps. xxviii. and xxx.—4. The area for cock-fighting; whence the phrase, to *fly the pit*.—5. The middle area of a theatre.—6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. We say, the *pit* of the stomach.—7. The cavity under the shoulder; as, the *arm-pit*.—8. A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c.—9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small pox.—10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts; hence in *Scripture*, whatever ensnares and brings into calamity or misery, from which it is difficult to escape: Ps. vii.; Prov. xxii. and xxiii.—11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual, or eternal; Is. xxxviii.; Ps. xl.—12. Hell; as, the bottomless *pit;* Rev. xx.—13. [Dutch.] The kernel of fruit, as of a cherry, &c. —*Pit and gallows*, in *feudal times*, a privilege granted by the crown to the barons, by which they were empowered to drown the women condemned for theft in a pit (*fossa*), and to hang the men on a gallows (*furca*).

PIT, *v. t.* To indent; to press into hollows.—2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as, a face *pitted* by the small pox.—3. To set in competition, as in combat.

PITAHA'YA, *n.* A shrub of California, which yields a delicious fruit, the Cactus Pitajaya of Jacquin, or Cerus Pitajaya of De Candolle.

PIT'APAT, *adv.* [probably allied to *beat.*] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as, his heart went *pitapat*.

PIT'APAT, *n.* A light quick step.

> Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot, through the dark alley. *Dryden.*

PITCH, *n.* [Sax. *pic;* G. *pech;* Ir. *pic* or *pech;* W. *pyg;* L. *pix;* Gr. πισσα or πιττα: most probably named from its thickness or inspissation, from

the root of πηγω, πηγνυω, πησσω, L. *figo*.] 1. A thick, tenacious oily substance, commonly obtained by the inspissation of tar, or by boiling it until all the volatile matters are driven off, and the residuum has acquired a proper consistence. It is extensively used in ship-building for closing up the seams, for preserving the wood from the effects of water, and for various other purposes. [*See* TAR.]—*Burgundy pitch*, the prepared resin of the *pinus abies*, and other species of pine.—*Jew's pitch*, the same as asphaltum.—*Mineral pitch*, the same as bitumen and asphaltum. White or Burgundy pitch, by mixture with lampblack, is converted into black pitch. When kept long in fusion with vinegar, it becomes dry and brown, and forms *colophony*. The smoke of pitch condensed forms lampblack.

PITCH, *n*. [from the root of *pike*, *peak*, W. *pig*. See the Verb.] 1. Literally, a point; hence, any point or degree of elevation; as, a high *pitch*; lowest *pitch*.

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shak.*

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest *pitch*. *Addison.*

2. Highest rise.—3. Size; stature.

So like in person, garb and *pitch*. *Hudibras.*

4. Degree; rate.

No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; as, the *pitch* of a hill.—6. The degree of descent or declivity.—7. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.—8. In *music*, the degree of acuteness or graveness of a note. It may be the key-note, or the note on which any air or part begins. Any sound less acute than some other sound, is said to be of a lower pitch than that other sound, and *vice versa*. *Concert pitch*, in musical performances the degree of acuteness or gravity generally adopted for some one given note, and by which every other note is governed. It is not regulated by any fixed standard. The *opera pitch* is higher than the concert pitch.—*Pitch of a roof*, in *arch.*, the inclination of the sloping sides of the roof to the horizon, or the vertical angle formed by the sloping sides. It is usually designated by the ratio of its height to its span.—*Pitch lines of a pair of wheels*, in *mech.*, are the proportional circles in which the peripheries of the wheels would revolve if they were simply cylinders without teeth. *Pitch of the teeth of a wheel*, the length of the arc of the pitch line between the centres of two contiguous teeth.

PITCH, *v. t.* [formerly *pight*; W. *piciaw*, to dart, from *pig*, a point, a pike; D. *pikken*, to *peck*, to *pick*, to pitch; G. *pichen*; Fr. *ficher*; coinciding with L. *figo*, to *fix*, and uniting *pike*, *pique* with *fix*, It *piccare*, to prick or sting.] 1. To throw or thrust, and primarily, to thrust a long or pointed object; hence, to fix; to plant; to set; as, to *pitch* a tent or pavilion, that is, to set the stakes.—2. To throw at a point; as, to *pitch* quoits.—3. To throw headlong; as, to *pitch* one in the mire or down a precipice.—4. To throw with a fork; as, to *pitch* hay or sheaves of corn.—5. To regulate or set the key-note of a tune in music.—6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as, a *pitched* battle.—7. [from *pitch*.] To smear or pay over with pitch; as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship.

PITCH, *v. i.* To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

Take a branch of the tree on which the bees *pitch*, and wipe the hive. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; to *pitch* on the head.—3. To plunge; as, to *pitch* into a river.—4. To fall; to fix choice; with *on* or *upon*.

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*

5. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.

Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilead; Gen. xxxi.

6. In *navigation*, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.—7. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river.

Over this rock the river *pitches* in one entire sheet. *B. Trumbull.*

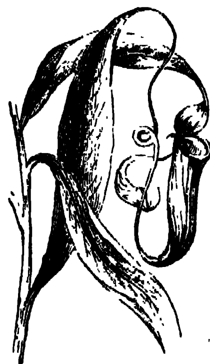
PITCH'-BLACK, *a.* Black as pitch.

PITCH'-BLENDE, or **PITCH'-ORE**, *n.* A mineral found in Saxony; it is a compound of the oxides of uranium and iron.

PITCH-COAL, *n.* A sub-species of glance-coal, according to Jameson. It is splendent, and resinous, and of a velvet black colour. It is found in the isles of Skye and Faroe; in Hesse, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Stiria. It is used for fuel, and for making vessels and snuff-boxes. It was formerly called *Jet*.

PITCH'ED, *pp.* Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCH'ER, *n.* [Arm. *picher*; Basque, *pegar*; from its spout, or from throwing.] 1. He or that which pitches.—2. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. This is its present signification It seems formerly to have signified a water-pot, jug, or jar with ears.—3. An instrument for piercing the ground.—4. In *bot.*, a modification of the petiole and leaf occurring in some plants and resembling a pitcher; the body of the pitcher being the petiole, and the lid the leaf. —*Pitcher plant*, a plant of the genus Nepenthes, the *N. distillatoria* of



Pitcher Plant (Nepenthes distillatoria.)

Linn. a native of China and the East Indies, and belonging to the nat. order Nepenthaceæ. It is an herbaceous plant, and grows in marshy situations. The leaves are sessile, oblong, and terminated at the extremities by a cylindrical hollow vessel exactly resembling a common water-pitcher; hence the name. This pitcher is furnished with a lid which opens and shuts. In its native state, the pitcher is found filled with pure water secreted from the juices of the plant.

PITCH'-FARTHING, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also chuck-farthing, from the root of *choke*.

PITCH'FORK, *n.* [W. *picforç*.] A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and waggons.

PITCH'INESS, *n.* [from *pitch*.] Blackness; darkness. [*Lit. us.*]

PITCH'ING, *ppr.* Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting; as a tune.—2. *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping; as a hill.

PITCH'ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves, or the vertical vibration which the length of the ship makes about her centre of gravity. This motion may proceed from the waves which agitate the vessel, or the wind acting upon the sails, which makes her stoop at every blast. —2. A kind of paving with small stones.

PITCH'-ORE, *n.* Pitch-blend, an ore of uranium.

PITCH PINE, *n.* The *Pinus picea* of



Pitch Pine (Pinus picea).

Linn., so called from its abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch. The same name is also given to the *Pinus rigida* of the United States, and the *Pinus palustris* of Georgia.

PITCHING PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, a piece of timber projecting horizontally from a wall, to support the rough strings in staircasing. [*See* APRON PIECE.]

PITCH'PIPE, *n.* An instrument used by choristers in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune. It is blown at one end like a common flute, and being shortened or lengthened by a graduated scale, is capable of producing, with mechanical exactness, all the semitone degrees within its compass.

PITCH'-POT, *n.* A large iron pot used on board ships for the purpose of boiling pitch.

PITCH'-STONE, *n.* A mineral subspecies of quartz, which in lustre and texture resembles pitch: whence its

name. It is sometimes called *resinite.* Its colours are, several shades of green, black with green, brown or gray; brown, tinged with red, green, or yellow; sometimes yellowish or blue. It occurs in large beds and sometimes forms whole mountains.

PITCH'Y, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch.—2. Smeared with pitch.—3. Black; dark; dismal; as, the *pitchy* mantle of night.

PIT'COAL, *n.* Fossil coal; common coal dug out of pits.

PIT'EOUS, *a.* [*See* PITY.] Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity; as, a *piteous* look.—2. Wretched; miserable; deserving compassion; as a *piteous* condition — 3. Compassionate; affected by pity.—4. Pitiful; paltry; poor; as, *piteous* amends.

PIT'EOUSLY, *adv.* In a piteous manner; with compassion. - 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

PIT'EOUSNESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness.—2. Tenderness; compassion.

PIT'FALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PIT'FALL, *v. t.* To lead into a pitfall.

PIT'-FISH, *n.* A small fish, of the Indian sea, about the size of a smelt, of a green and yellow colour. It has the power of protruding or retracting its eyes at pleasure.

PITH, *n.* [Sax. *pitha;* D. *pit,* pith, kernel.] 1. A cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue, arising at the neck of the stem of an exogenous plant, and terminating at the leaf buds, with all of which it is in direct communication. It forms the centre of a stem, and fills the medullary sheath or tube which is covered over by the wood. Its use is to act as a reservoir of nutritious matter for the young leaves when first developing. In endogens there is no pith. — 2. In *animals,* the spinal cord.—3. Strength or force.—4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigour of thought and style.—5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. The summary contains the *pith* of the original.—6. Weight; moment; importance.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

PITH, *v. t.* To sever the spinal cord.

PITH'ILY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITH'INESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force; as, the *pithiness* of a reply.

PITH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength.—2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

PIT'HOLE,† *n.* A mark made by disease.

PITH'Y, *a.* Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as, a *pithy* substance; a *pithy* stem.—2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as, a *pithy* word or expression.

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy.* *Addison.*

PIT'IABLE, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable;* from *pity.*] Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable; as, *pitiable* persons; a *pitiable* condition.

PIT'IABLENESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.

PIT'IED, *pp.* Compassionated. [*See* the verb, to *pity.*]

PIT'IER, *n.* One who pities.

PIT'IFUL, *a.* [*See* PITY.] Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed; James v; 1 Pet. iii. [*This is the proper sense of the word.*]—2. Miserable; moving compassion; as, a sight most *pitiful;* a *pitiful* condition. [This is a very improper use of *pitiful* for *pitiable.*]—3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

4. Very small; insignificant.

PIT'IFULLY, *adv.* With pity; compassionately.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts. *Com. Prayer.*

2. In a manner to excite pity.

They would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; with meanness.

PIT'IFULNESS, *n.* Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion.—2. Contemptibleness.

PIT'ILESS, *a.* Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; *applied to persons;* as, a *pitiless* master.—2. Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* state.

PIT'ILESSLY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PIT'ILESSNESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PIT'MAN, *n.* The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it.—2. The man that stands in a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above.—3. One who works in a coal-pit or other mine.

PIT'-SAW, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber, and used by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

PIT'TACAL, *n.* [Gr. πιττα, pitch, and καλλος, ornament.] A fine blue substance, obtained by the action of a solution of baryta upon the heavy oil of tar.

PIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *pitance.* The word signifies primarily, a portion of food allowed to a monk. The Spanish has *pitar,* to distribute allowances of meat, and *pitancero,* a person who distributes allowances, or a friar who lives on charity.] 1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.—2. A very small portion allowed or assigned.—3. A very small quantity.

PITU'ITARY, *a.* [L. *pituita,* phlegm, rheum; Gr. πτυω, to spit.] That secretes phlegm or mucus; as, the *pituitary* membrane which lines the nostrils and sinuses communicating with the nose. The *pituitary gland* is a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, erroneously supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils.

PIT'UITE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *pituita.*] Mucus; phlegm.

PITU'ITOUS, *a.* [L. *pituitosus.*] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

PIT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *pitié;* It. *pietà,* pity and piety; Sp. *piedad,* pity and piety; Port. *piedade,* id. The Latin, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages unite *pity* and *piety* in the same word, and the word may be from the root of *compassion;* L. *patior* to suffer.] 1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering.

He that hath *pity* on the poor lendeth to the Lord; Prov. xix.

In Scripture, however, the word *pity* usually includes compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, and not simply a fellow feeling of distress.

Pity is always painful, yet always agreeable. *Kames.*

2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

What *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country! *Addison.*

That he is old, the more is the *pity,* his white hairs do witness it. *Shak.*

In this sense the word has a plural. It is a thousand *pities* he should waste his estate in prodigality.

PIT'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *pitoyer.*] To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him; Ps. ciii.

Taught by that power who *pities* me,
I learn to *pity* them. *Goldsmith.*

PIT'Y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not *pity,* nor spare, nor have mercy; Jer. xiii.

[*But this may be considered as an elliptical phrase.*]

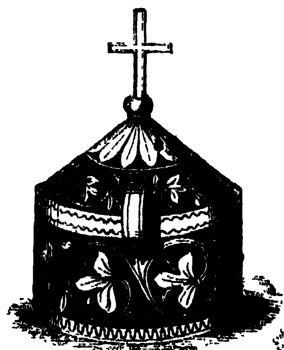
PIT'YING, *ppr.* Compassionating; sympathizing.

PITYRI'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. πιτυρον, bran.] A cutaneous disease, consisting of irregular bran-like scaly patches. The most common form of this disease is that called Pityriasis capitis, or dandriff, which affects children.

PIU, [Ital.]. In *music,* a word frequently prefixed to another, to increase the strength of its meaning; as, *più allegro,* a little quicker.

PIV'OT, *n.* [Fr. In Italian, *pivolo* or *piulo,* is a peg or pin.] A pin on which any thing turns. In *mech.,* the extremity of the axis, the short shaft or point on which a wheel or other body revolves.—2. In *military language,* that officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill, &c.

PIX, *n.* [L. *pyxis.*] 1. A covered vessel used in Roman catholic countries for



Pix.

holding the consecrated host. Pixes

are most frequently made of gold or silver, and sometimes are in form like a chalice with merely the addition of a lid.—2. A chest, or box, wherein are deposited pieces of the different gold and silver coins, selected for trial by the assay-master. Hence *the trial of the pix* is the trial of the different coins, previous to their being issued from the mint. This trial takes place by jury before the king or certain of his council in the court of Exchequer. The same term is sometimes applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate, which takes place at the different assay-offices.

PIX'ING, *n.* [*See* PIX.] In *coinage*, the process of determining the weight and fineness of the gold and silver coins before they are issued from the mint.

PIZ'ZLE, *n.* [D. *pees*, a tendon or string.] In certain quadrupeds, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine.

PLACABIL'ITY, **PLA'CABLENESS**, *n.* [from *placable*.] The quality of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

PLA'CABLE, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to pacify; probably formed on the root of *lay*. *See* PLEASE.] That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild. *Milton.*

PLACARD', *n.* [Fr. *placard*; G. and Dan. *placat*; Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on. According to the French orthography, this word is composed of *plaquer*, to lay or clap on, and *carte*, card.] Properly, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation, or manifesto issued by authority, but this sense is, I believe, seldom or never annexed to the word. A *placard* now is an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters or public measures, posted in a public place. In the case of libels or papers intended to censure public or private characters, or the measures of government, these papers are usually pasted up at night for secrecy. It is used also for any paper posted to give public notice, as an advertisement.

PLACARD', *v. t.* To post, as a writing or libel in a public place. It is sometimes used in a good sense.—2. To notify publicly.

PLACARD'ED, *pp.* Posted in a public place; notifying publicly.

PLACARD'ING, *ppr.* Posting in a public place.

PLA'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *placo*, to appease.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

PLACE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *piazza*, for *plazza*; G. *platz*. Words of this signification have for their radical sense, to *lay*.] 1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent, occupied or intended to be occupied by any person or thing, and considered as the space where a person or thing does or may rest or has rested, as distinct from space in general.

Look from the *place* where thou art, Gen. xiii.

The *place* where thou standest is holy ground; Exod. iii.

Every *place* whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours; Deut. xi.

David's *place* was empty; 1 Sam. xx.

Place is distinguished into *absolute* and *relative*, the former signifying that part of absolute and immovable space occupied by any body, and the latter, that part of space which has relation to other objects.—2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general.

Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews from another place; Esth. iv.

3. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them; Rev. xx.

4. Separate room or apartment.

His catalogue had an especial *place* for sequestered divines. *Fell.*

5. Seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall come and take away both our *place* and nation; John xi.

6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this; Acts viii.

7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as, in the first *place*; in the second *place*; in the last *place*. Hence, —8. Rank; order of priority, dignity or importance. He holds the first *place* in society, or in the affections of the people.—9. Office; employment; official station. The man has a *place* under the government.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*. *Shak.*

10. Ground; room.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it is the very same. *Hammond.*

11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. All, in their several *places*, perform their duty.—12. A city; a town; a village; Gen. xviii. 24, 26. In what *place* does he reside? He arrived at this *place* in the mail coach. —13. In *military affairs*, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as, a strong *place*; a *place* easily defended. The *place* was taken by assault.—14. A country; a kingdom. England is the *place* of his birth.—15. Space in general.

But she all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*

16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution.

And Joseph said to them, Fear not; for am I in the *place* of God? Gen. l.

17. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no *place* in you; John viii.

18. The *place* of the moon, in *astr.*, is the part of its orbit where it is found at any given time. The *place* of the sun or a star is the sign and degree of the zodiac, in which it is at any given time, or the degree of the ecliptic, reckoning from the beginning of Aries, which the star's circle of longitude cuts, and therefore coincides with the longitude of the sun or star.—*Physical place of a heavenly body*, that in which the centre of the body lies.—*Optical place*, that point on the surface of the celestial sphere where the spectator sees the centre of the star, &c.—*Eccentric place of a planet*, that place or point of its orbit, in which it would appear if seen from the sun.—*Geocentric and heliocentric place of a planet.* [*See* GEOCENTRIC and HELIOCENTRIC.] —19. In *geom*, any point in a certain bound or extent wherein a figure may serve for the solution of a problem. [*See* LOCUS.]—*To take place*, to come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; as when we say, this or that event will or will not *take place*. The perfect exemption of man from calamity can never *take place* in this state of existence.—2. To take the precedence or priority.—*To take the place*, but sometimes *to take place*, omitting the article, is to occupy the place or station of another.—*To have place*, to have a station, room, or seat. Such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart.—2. To have actual existence.—*To give place*, to make room or way. *Give place* to your superiors.—2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Neither *give place* to the devil; Eph. iv.

3. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.—*High place*, in *Scrip.*, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.

PLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *placer*.] 1. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate; as, to *place* a house by the side of a stream; to *place* a book on the shelf; to *place* a body of cavalry on each flank of an army.—2. To appoint, set, induct, or establish in an office.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands, &c.; Exod. xviii.

It is a high moral duty of sovereigns and supreme magistrates and councils, to *place* in office men of unquestionable virtue and talents. *Anon.*

3. To put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition. Some men are *placed* in a condition of rank and opulence, others are *placed* in low or narrow circumstances; but in whatever sphere men are *placed*, contentment will insure to them a large portion of happiness.—4. To set; to fix; as, to *place* one's affections on an object; to *place* confidence in a friend.—5. To put; to invest; as, to *place* money in the funds or in a bank.—6. To put out at interest; to lend; as, to *place* money in good hands or in good security.

PLACE'BO, *n.* [L. I will please.] An epithet given to any medicine adapted rather to please than to benefit the patient.

PLACE BRICKS, *n.* In *brickmaking*, those bricks which having been outermost or farthest from the fire in the clamp or kiln, have not received sufficient heat to burn them thoroughly. They are consequently soft, uneven in texture, and of a red colour. They are also termed *peckings*, and sometimes *sandel* or *samel bricks*.

PLACED, *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLACEMAN, *n.* One that has an office under Government.

PLACEN'TA, *n.* [L.; probably from the root of D. *plakken*, Fr. *plaquer*, to stick or clap together.] 1. In *anat.*, the after-birth; the substance that connects the ovum to the womb, a soft roundish mass or cake by which the principal connection is maintained between the parent and the fœtus.—2. In *bot.*, that part of a seed-vessel, on which the ovules or seeds are placed. It is always of a soft cellular texture, and is commonly found occupying the margin of a carpel. It is, however, as often confined to a single point; as in nettles, and many other plants. A *free placenta*, one in the middle of the ovary; a *parietal placenta*, one not projecting far inwards; or one essen-

tially constituted of the wall of the seed vessel.—3. A name given by Klein



Placenta.
Fig. 1, Capsule of Siphonia elastica. Fig. 2. Capsule of Cinchona lancifolia. p, p, Placentas. o, o, Ovules.

to flat fossil shells of the section Cato-cysti.

PLACEN'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta.

PLACENTA'TION, *n.* In *bot.*, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

PLACENTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *placenta* and *fero.*] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a placenta.

PLACENTU'LA, *n. pl.* The name of a genus of microscopic Foraminifera.

PLA'CER, *n.* One who places, locates, or sets.

PLAC'ID, *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placo*, to appease.] 1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; as, a *placid* motion of the spirits. — 2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind; as, a *placid* countenance or smile.— 3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy; as, a *placid* sky.—4. Calm; quiet; unruffled, as, a *placid* stream.

PLAC'IDLY, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLAC'IDNESS, PLACID'ITY, *n.* Calmness; quiet; tranquillity; unruffled state.—2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

PLA'CING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; establishing.

PLAC'IT,† *n.* [L. *placitum*, that which pleases, a decree, from *placeo*, to please.] A decree or determination.

PLAC'ITORY, *a.* Relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

PLACK, *n.* [Teut. *placke.*] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, equal to four pennies Scots, or the third part of an English penny. It is now only a nominal coin.

PLACK'ET, *n.* [from the Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on. *See* PLACARD.] A petticoat. If this is the sense of the word in Shakspeare, it is derivative. The word signifies the opening of the garment; but it is nearly or wholly obsolete.

PLACOI'DIANS, *n.* [Gr. πλαξ, a broad plate, and ειδος, form.] The first order of fossil fishes, according to the classification of Dr. Agassiz, characterized by having the skin irregularly covered with plates of enamel. In this order are comprised all the cartilaginous fishes of Cuvier, the sturgeon only excepted.

PLAFOND', or PLATFOND', *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, the ceiling of a room whether flat or arched; also the under side of the projection of the larmier of the cornice, generally any soffit.

PLA'GAL-MELODIES, *n.* [Gr. πλαγιος, oblique.] In *music*, such as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth.

PLA'GIARISM, *n.* [from *plagiary.*] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings and putting them off as one's own; literary theft.

PLA'GIARIST, *n.* One that purloins the writings of another and puts them off as his own.

PLA'GIARIZE, *v. t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

PLA'GIARIZED, *pp.* Stolen from the writings of another.

PLA'GIARIZING, *ppr.* Purloining from the writings of another.

PLA'GIARY, *n.* [L. *plagium*, a kidnapping; probably from *plagæ*, nets, toil, that which is laid or spread, from the root of Eng. *lay*. The L. *plaga*, a stroke, is the same word differently applied, a *laying* on.] 1. A thief in literature; one that purloins another's writings and offers them to the public as his own.—2.† The crime of literary theft.

PLA'GIARY,† *a.* Stealing men; kidnapping.—2. Practising literary theft.

PLA'GII CRI'MEN, *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, the crime of stealing men, women, or children, which is punishable with death.

PLAGUE, *n.* (plag.) [Sp. *plaga* or *llaga*, a wound, a plague; G. and Dan. *plage;* W. *pla*, plague; *llac*, a slap; *llaciaw*, to strike, to lick, to cudgel; Ir. *plaig;* L. *plaga*, a stroke, Gr. πληγη. *See* LICK and LAY. The primary sense is a stroke or striking. So *afflict* is from the root of *flog*, and probably of the same family as *plague.*] 1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious; but in this sense, applied to the vexations we suffer from men, and not to the unavoidable evils inflicted on us by Divine Providence. The application of the word to the latter, would now be irreverent and reproachful.—2. A pestilential disease; a typhus fever eminently contagious, and attended by excessive debility; at an uncertain period of the disease carbuncles or buboes ensue. It often prevails in Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in the large cities of Europe with frightful mortality.—3. A state of misery; Ps. xxxviii.—4. Any great natural evil or calamity; as, the ten *plagues* of Egypt.

PLAGUE, *v. t.* (plag.) [Sp. *plagar;* W. *placaw;* G. *plagen;* Sw. *plaga;* from the noun.] 1. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

> Thus were they *plagued*
> And worn with famine. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; *a very general and indefinite signification.*

> If her nature be so,
> Then she will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser.*

PLAGUEFUL, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLAGUELESS, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague.

PLAGUILY, *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [*In vulgar use.*]

PLAGUY, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting.

PLAICE, PLAISE, *n.* [Fr. *plie;* G. *plattcise;* Dan. *plat-fish*, flat-fish; from *plat*, flat.] A fish of the genus Pleuronectes, the *P. platessa*, growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut.

PLAID, *n.* [qu. W. *plaid*, a partition; diversity of colours being often named from dividing.] A striped or variegated cloth worn by the highlanders in Scotland, forming a prominent part of the national costume, and indicating by the variety of its patterns, the different Scottish clans. It is a narrow woollen stuff worn round the waist or on the shoulders, reaching to the knees, and in cold weather to the feet. It is worn by both sexes. The belted plaid consists of twelve yards of tartan, which are plaited and bound round the waist by a leathern belt, the upper part being attached to the left shoulder. The plaid is still worn by that portion of our infantry called Highland regiments. Plaids worn by the better sort of females are often of silk. [Plaid *is usually pronounced, and often printed*, plad *in England.*

PLAID'ING, *n.* [probably from *plaid.*] In *Scotland*, a coarse woollen cloth, differing from flannel in being tweeled. It is used for blankets, shepherds' plaids, and sometimes for clothing

PLAIN, *a.* [Fr. *plain;* from L. *planus;* G. and Sw. *plan;* Sw. Dan. D. and G. *plan*, a plan or scheme; W. *plan*, a plane, a plantation, a shoot or cion, a ray of light, whence *plant*, children, issue; *pleiniaw*, to radiate; *pleniy*, radiant, splendid, whence *ysplan*, clear, bright, splendid, and *ysplander*, L. *splendor*. The Gr. πλανaω, to wander, is from the same root. Here we have decisive evidence, that *plain, plan, plant*, and *splendor*, are from the same radix. *See* PLANT.] 1. Smooth; even; level; flat; without elevations and depressions; not rough; as, *plain* ground or land; a *plain* surface. In this sense, in philosophical writings, it is written *plane*.—2. Open; clear.

> Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felton.*

3. Void of ornament; simple; as, a *plain* dress.

> *Plain* without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden.*

4. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; as, men of the *plainer* sort; Gen. xxv.

> *Plain*, but pious Christians. *Hammond.*

5. Artless; simple; unaffected; unembellished; as, a *plain* tale or narration.—6. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved. I will tell you the *plain* truth.

> Give me leave to be *plain* with you. *Bacon.*

7. Mere; bare; as, a *plain* knave or fool.—8. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; as, *plain* words or language; a *plain* difference; a *plain* argument.

> It is *plain* in the history, that Esau was never subject to Jacob. *Locke.*

9. Not much varied by modulations; as, a *plain* song or tune.—10. Not high seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed; as, a *plain* diet.— 11. Not ornamented with figures; as, *plain* muslin.—12. Not dyed.—13. Not difficult; not embarrassing; as, a *plain* case in law.—14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure or difficult to be found; as, a *plain* road or path. Our course is very *plain;* Ps. xxvii. A *plain* or *plane figure*, in geometry, is a uniform surface, from every point of whose perimeter right lines may be drawn to every other point in the same; or it is a surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface.—A *plane angle*, is one contained under two lines or surfaces, in contradistinction to a solid angle.—A *horizontal plane* is parallel to the hori-

zon.—An *inclined plain* is any plain inclined to the horizon, at whatever angle. [*See* PLANE.]

PLAIN, *adv.* Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood.—2. Distinctly; articulately; as, to speak *plain;* Mark vii.—3. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.

PLAIN, *n.* [Ir. *cluain;* W. *llan;* Fr. *plaine.* See the adjective.] 1. Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, all the *plain* of Jordan; Gen. xiii.—*Plains*, in *geography*, is the general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called mountainous, and which compose by far the greatest part of the earth's surface. Plains have different physical appearances according to their geographical position, and the peculiar characteristics of each have procured for them different names; as, the *steppes* of Asia, the *deserts* of Africa, the *pampas* of South America, and the *prairies* or *savannahs* of North America.—2. Field of battle.

PLAIN, *v. t.* To level; to make plain or even on the surface. [*See* PLANE.]

PLAIN,† *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre;* L. *plango.*] To lament or wail. [*See* COMPLAIN.]

PLAIN DEALING, *a.* [*plain* and *deal.*] Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art; as, a *plain-dealing* man.

PLAIN-DEALING, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity.

PLAIN-HEARTED, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition.

PLAIN-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity.

PLAINING,† *n.* Complaint.

PLAINLY, *adv.* With a level surface. [*Lit. us.*] 2. Without cunning or disguise.—3. Without ornament or artificial embellishment; as, to be *plainly* clad.—4. Frankly; honestly; sincerely; as, deal *plainly* with me.—5. In earnest; fairly.—6. In a manner to be easily seen or comprehended.

> Thou shalt write on the stones all the words of this law very *plainly;* Deut. xxvii.

7. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. The doctrines of grace are *plainly* taught in the Scriptures.

PLAINNESS, *n.* Levelness; evenness of surface.—2. Want of ornament; want of artificial show.

> So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough, blunt or unrefined frankness.

> Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shak.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity; candour; as, unthinking *plainness.*—5. Clearness; openness; sincerity.

> Seeing then we have such hope, we use great *plainness* of speech; 2 Cor. iii.

PLAIN-SAILING. *See under* PLANE.

PLAIN-SONG, or **PLAIN-CHANT**, *n.* A term in ancient ecclesiastical music signifying the plain, unvaried chant of churches; so called in contradistinction from the prick-song, or variegated music sung by note. It is an extremely simple melody and admits but one measure, the duple, and only notes of equal value. It is rarely allowed to extend beyond the compass of an octave. It is still used in the Romish church.

PLAIN-SPOKEN, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

PLAINT, *n.* [Fr. *plainte*, from *plaindre*, to lament, from L. *plango*, to strike, to beat, to lament, whence *complaint;* Gr. πλησσω, πληττω, to strike, from the root πληγω, *disused*, whence πληγη, a stroke, L. *plaga*, Eng. *plague;* Goth. *flekan*, to lament; Sp. *planir*, from the Latin. The primary sense is to strike, that is, to drive, or thrust, applied to the hand or to the voice; or the sense of complaint and lamentation is from beating the breast, as in violent grief; Sw. *plagga*, to beat.] 1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow.

> From inward grief
> His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.

> There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaints;* two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. In *law*, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action.—4. In the *United States*, a complaint; a formal accusation exhibited by a private person against an offender for a breach of law or a public offence.

PLAINTFUL, *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; as, my *plaintful* tongue.

PLAINTIFF, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, mournful, making complaint.] In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim; opposed to *defendant.* [Prior uses this word as an adjective, in the French sense, for *plaintive*, but the use is not authorized.]

PLAIN TILES, or **PLANE TILES**, *n.* Those tiles whose surfaces are planes.

PLAINTIVE, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif.*] 1. Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow; as, a *plaintive* sound or song.—2. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief; repining.

> To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*

PLAINTIVELY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of grief.

PLAINTIVENESS, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.

PLAINTLESS, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

PLAIN-WORK, *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, *n.* [W. *pleth*, i. e. plait or fold; *plethu*, to plait or braid, from *lleth;* Dan. *fletter*, to plait, braid, twist, Fr. *plisser*, with a dialectical change of *t* to *s*. Qu. Gr. πλεκω, to twist.] 1. A fold; a doubling; as of cloth.

> It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery. *Addison.*

2. A braid of hair; a tress.

PLAIT, *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow streaks; as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve.—2. To braid; to interweave strands; as, to *plait* the hair.—3. To entangle; to involve. [*See* PLAT.]

PLAITED, *pp.* Folded; braided; interwoven.—2. In *bot.*, a term applied to a leaf having its limb acutely folded in opposite directions, as in *malva.*—*Plaited æstivation*, when a monopetalous corol is longitudinally folded upon itself.

PLAITER, *n.* One that plaits or braids.

PLAITING, *ppr.* Folding; doubling; braiding.

PLAN, *n.* [Fr. G. D. Dan. Sw. and Russ. *plan.* The Italian has *pianta*, a *plant*, and a *plan;* and in Welsh, *plan* is a shoot, cion, plantation, or planting, and a *plane.* Hence *plan*, *plain*, *plane* and *plant*, are from one root. The primary sense of the verb is to extend.] 1. A draught or form; properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a *plane*, as a map or chart, which is a representation of some portion of land or water. But the word is usually applied to the horizontal geometrical section of a building, such as it appears or is intended to appear on the ground, showing the extent, division, and distribution of its area or ground plot into apartments, rooms, passages, &c. The *raised plan* of a building is the same with what is otherwise called an *elevation* or *orthography.* A *geometrical plan*, is that wherein the solid or vacant parts are represented in their natural proportions. A *perspective plan* is that exhibited by degradations or diminutions, according to the rules of that science. The term plan may be applied to the draught or representation of any projected work on paper or on a plain surface; as, the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbour or fort. The form of a machine in miniature is called a *model.*—2. A scheme devised; a project; the form of something to be done existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words or committed to writing; as, the *plan* of a constitution of government; the *plan* of a treaty; the *plan* of an expedition.

PLAN, *v. t.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work.—2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design; as, to *plan* the conquest of a country; to *plan* a reduction of taxes or of the national debt.

PLA'NARY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLAN'CEER. *See* PLANCHER.

PLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *planche*, a plank. *See* PLANK.] To plank; to cover with planks or boards.

PLANCH'ED, *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.

PLANCH'ER, or **PLAN'CEER**, *n.* [Fr. *planchir.*] In *arch.*, the soffit or ceiling of a cornice; the word also signifies a floor.

PLANCH'ER, *v. i.* To make a floor of wood.

PLANCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planchette.* *See* PLANK.] A flat piece of metal or coin.

PLANCH'ING, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also a floor of boards or planks.

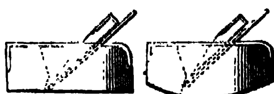
PLANE, *n.* [from L. *planus.* *See* PLAIN.] 1. In *geom.*, an even or level surface, a surface without curvature; or it is a surface such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface. The term *plane* is frequently employed to express an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies, or other surfaces, in various directions. *Planes*, as to their situation, are either *vertical*, or at right angles to the horizon; *horizontal*, or parallel to the horizon; or *inclined;* that is, inclined to the horizon, or making any angle with it less than a right angle.—*Plane figure.* [*See* PLAIN.]—*Plane geometry*, the geometry of plane figures in contradistinction to

solid geometry, or the geometry of solids. —*Plane trigonometry*. [*See* TRIGONOMETRY.]—*Plane problem*, in *geom.*, a problem which can be solved by the intersections of right lines and circles, without the aid of conic sections, or any of the higher curves. A *plane angle*, one contained under two lines or surfaces, in contradistinction to a solid angle. [*See* ANGLE.]—*Planes* in *mech.*, are either horizontal, or inclined to the horizon. [*See* INCLINED PLANE.]—*Perspective plane*, in *perspective* a vertical plane supposed to be transparent. —*Horizontal plane*, a plane supposed to pass through the spectator's eye parallel to the horizon.—*Objective plane*, any plane, side, or face of an original object to be delineated on the perspective plane.—*Geometrical plane*, a plane likewise parallel to the horizon, wherein the object to be represented is supposed to be placed.—*Plane of projection*, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, is that on which the projection is made, corresponding to the perspective plane.—*Plane sailing*, in *navigation*, the art of determining the ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane, instead of being spherical. This supposition may be adopted for short distances without leading to great errors; and it affords great facilities in calculation, for the place of the ship is found by the solution of a right-angled plane triangle. In plane sailing the principal terms made use of are, the course, distance, departure, and difference of latitude, any two of which being given, the others can be found.—2. In *astr.*, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere; as the *plane* of the ecliptic; the *plane* of a planet's orbit; the *plane* of a great circle.—3. In *joinery* and *cabinet work*, an instrument consisting of a smooth piece of wood, with an aperture, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind; or for producing thereon a flat even surface. There are various sorts of planes; as, the *jackplane* (about 17 in.



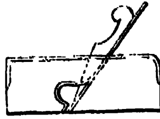
Jack Plane.

long), used for taking off the roughest and most prominent parts of the stuff; the *trying plane*, which is used after the jack-plane; the *long plane* (26 in. long), used when a piece of stuff is to be planed very straight; the *jointer*, still longer than the former, which is used for obtaining very straight edges; the *smoothing plane* (7½ in. long), and *block-plane* (12 in. long), chiefly used for cleaning off finished work, and



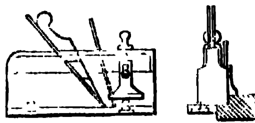
Smoothing. Compass.

giving the utmost degree of smoothness to the surface of the wood; the *compass plane*, which is similar to the smoothing plane, but has its under surface convex, its use being to form a concave cylindrical surface. The foregoing are technically called *bench planes*. There is also a species of planes called *rebate planes*, the first of



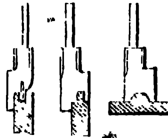
Rebate.

which is simply called the *rebate plane*, being chiefly used for making rebates. Of the sinking rebating planes there are two sorts, the *moving fillister* and the *sash fillister*, the first for sinking



Fillister, side and end.

the edge of the stuff next the workman, and the second for sinking the opposite edge. The *plough* is a plane for sinking a channel or groove, in a surface not close to the edge of it. *Moulding planes* are for forming



Plough Moulding.

mouldings, and must vary according to the design. The *bead plane* is used for mouldings whose section is semicircular. Planes are also used for smoothing metal, and are wrought by machinery. [*See* PLANING MACHINE.]

PLANE, *v. t.* To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane.—2. To free from inequalities of surface.

PLANE CHART. *See* CHART.

PLĀNED, *pp.* Made smooth with a plane; levelled.

PLĀN'ER, *n* One who smooths with a plane.

PLAN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planète;* L. *planeta;* W. *planed;* Gr. πλανήτης, wandering, from πλανάω, to wander, allied to L. *planus*, Fr. *loin.* *See* PLANT.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun or other centre, or a body revolving about another planet as its centre. The planets which revolve about the sun as their centre, are called *primary* planets; those which revolve about other planets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun, are called *secondary* planets, satellites, or moons. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, discovered 1846. Four smaller planets, denominated by some, *asteroids*, namely, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, have since been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and recently the planet Astræa. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes called the *superior* planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called *inferior* planets. The planets are opaque bodies which receive their light from the sun. They are so named from their *motion* or *revolution* in distinction from the *fixed stars*, and are distinguished from the latter by their not twinkling. [*See* STAR.]

PLĀNE-TABLE, *n.* An instrument employed in land-surveying, by means of which a plan is made on the spot without any protraction or measurement of angles. It consists of a plane rectangular board, about sixteen inches square, which may be fixed on a three-legged stand, or staff head. It has a compass box with a magnetic needle screwed on one side to indicate the bearings.

PLANETA'RIUM, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets, agreeable to the Copernican system. [*See* ORRERY.]

PLAN'ETARY, *a.* [Fr. *planétaire.*] 1. Pertaining to the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants; *planetary* motions.—2. Consisting of planets; as, a *planetary* system.—3. Under the dominion or influence of a planet; as, a *planetary* hour. [*Astrology.*]—4. Produced by planets; as, *planetary* plague or influence.—5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving.—*Planetary days*, the days of the week as shared among the planets, each having its day, as we name the days of the week after the planets.—*Planetary years*, the periods of time in which the several planets make their revolutions round the sun or earth.

PLAN'ETED, *a.* Belonging to planets.

PLANET'ICAL,† *a.* Pertaining to planets.

PLĀNE-TREE, *n.* [L. *platanus;* Fr. *plane, platane.*] A tree of the genus Platanus. The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia; it rises with a straight smooth branching stem to a great height, with palmated leaves and long pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into



Plane-tree (Platanus occidentalis).

round, rough, hard balls. It is the handsomest of all the hardy deciduous trees in cultivation, and is perfectly suited to the climate of England. Its

timber is fine-grained, hard, and well suited to such kinds of joiner's work as do not require strength, for which its brittleness renders it unsuitable. The occidental plane-tree, which grows to a great height, is a native of North America; it is called also *button-wood* and *button-tree*. This is the species usually planted in England, to the climate of which it is, however, ill suited. Both species have the singular property of throwing off their old bark, in hard plates of irregular size and form. [*See* PLATANACEÆ.]

PLAN'ET-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.

PLAN'ETULE, *n.* A little planet.

PLANIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [L. *planus*, plain; and *folium*, a leaf.] An epithet applied by some botanists to a flower made up of plain leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre. The word *planipetalous* is also used in the same sense.

PLANIMET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
PLANIMET'RICAL, } the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIM'ETRY, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and Gr. *μετρεω*, to measure.] The mensuration of plain surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plain figures, without considering their height or depth.

PLANING MACHINE, *n.* In *mech.*, a tool or instrument wrought by steam power, by which engineers are enabled materially to abridge manual labour in producing a perfectly plane surface upon a piece of metal. This is usually accomplished by such an arrangement of mechanism, as will cause the object which is to be operated upon to traverse backwards and forwards upon a perfectly smooth and level bed, while the cutting tool is fixed to a cross slide above it, and slightly penetrates the surface as it is carried along. The tool is acted upon by screws, so as to enable the attendant to adjust the depth of the cut, and to move it with unerring precision over every part of the surface which it is required to plane.

PLAN'ISH, *v. t.* [from *plane*.] To make smooth or plain; to polish; *used by manufacturers*.

PLAN'ISHED, *pp.* Made smooth.

PLAN'ISHING, *ppr.* Making smooth; polishing.

PLANIPEN'NES, or **PLANIPEN'NATES**, *n.* [L. *planus*, flat, and *penna*, a feather.] A tribe of neuropterous insects, comprehending those which have flat wings, of which the inferior pair almost equal the superior ones, and are simply folded underneath at their anterior margin. The ant-lions and termites are examples of this tribe.

PLAN'ISPHERE, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; in which sense, maps, in which are exhibited the meridians and other circles, are *planispheres*; but the word is not now used in this sense. It has, however, been retained to signify any contrivance in which plane surfaces, moving on one another, fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

PLANK, *n.* [Fr. *planche*; W. *planc*; G. and Dan. *planke*; Russ. *placha*, a board or plank. Probably *n* is casual.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. Broad pieces of sawed timber which are not more than an inch, or an inch and a quarter thick, are called *boards*; like pieces, from an inch and a half to three or four inches thick, are called *planks*. Sometimes pieces more than four inches thick are called *planks*.

PLANK, *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.

PLANK'ED, *pp.* Covered with planks.

PLANK'ING, *ppr.* Laying with planks.

PLAN'LESS, *a.* Having no plan.

PLAN'NED, *pp.* Devised; schemed.

PLAN'NER, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

PLAN'NING, *ppr.* Scheming; devising; making a plan.

PLANO. A prefix from the Latin *planus*, signifying flat, plain, level.

PLANO-CON'CAVE, *a.* Plane on one side, and concave on the other; as, a *plano*-concave lens. [*See* LENS.]

Plano-Concave.

PLANO-CON'ICAL, *a.* [*plain* and *conical*.] Plain or level on one side, and conical on the other.

PLANO-CON'VEX, *a.* [*plain* and *convex*.] Plain or flat on one side, and convex on the other; as, a *plano-convex* lens.

PLANO-HORIZON'TAL, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position.

PLANOR'BIS, *n.* [L. *planus* and *orbis*.] A genus of fresh-water shells of a discoidal form, resembling the ammonite, but not chambered. This genus belongs to the family Pulmonea in Cuvier's arrangement, and to Linnacea in that of Lamarck and Blainville. Many species are common in Britain.

Plano-Convex.

PLANO-SUB'ULATE, *a.* [*See* SUBULATE.] Smooth and awl-shaped.

PLANT, *n.* [Fr. *plante*; L. Sp. Port. and Sw. *planta*; Ir. *plannda*; G. *pflanze*; W. *plant*, issue, offspring, children, from *plan*, a ray, a shoot, a plantation or planting, a plane; *planed*, a shooting body, a *planet*; *pleiniaw*, to radiate; *plenig*, radiant, *splendid*; *plent*, that is rayed; *plentyn*, a child; *planta*, to beget or to bear children. In It. Sp. and Port. *planta* signifies a *plant* and a *plan*. Here we find *plan*, *plane*, *plant*, *planet*, all from one stock, and the Welsh *pleiniaw*, to radiate, shows that the L. *splendeo*, *splendor*, are of the same family. The Celtic *clan* is probably the Welsh *plan*, *plant*, with a different prefix. The radical sense is obvious, to shoot, to extend.]—1. A vegetable; an organized living body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, adhering to another body in such a manner as to draw from it its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds; "whose seed is in itself;" Gen. i. This definition may not be perfectly correct, as it respects all plants, for some aquatic plants grow without being attached to any fixed body. Some plants also seem so nearly allied to some animals, that it is difficult to say where the series of vegetables ends, and that of animals commences. The parts of which a plant is composed are called its *organs*, as the root, the stem, the leaves, and the petals. These organs are composed of elementary parts, so minute as generally to be distinctly visible only with the aid of the microscope: they are named *elementary organs*, *organic tissue*, or *vegetable tissue*. The organs properly so called are physiologically divided into two kinds, namely, *nutritive* or *conservative organs*, and *reproductive organs*. The first kind consisting of the root, stem, branches, leaves, and some other parts, are subservient to the development and preservation of the individual, or they are those organs by which the function of nutrition is performed. The reproductive organs, or those destined for the continuation of the species, are the various parts forming the flower and fruit. By the absorption of fluid by the roots of plants, a mass of nutritious matter is gradually accumulated in the stem and branches. This fluid passing into the leaves is there subjected to a process by which part of the water is discharged, the remaining part subjected to the action of the atmosphere; carbonic acid is generated, and then decomposed by the action of light; carbon is fixed in the form of a nutritive material, which is carried into the system; a farther elaboration of this material takes place, after which it is applied to the development of all the organs; while, by certain changes, it is also converted into various matters, which are either retained or ejected. The stems and branches, with the leaves and stipules, are gradually developed; the flowers make their appearance, and unfold their parts; the anthers shed their pollen, the application of which to the stigma is followed by the development of the ovules; the fruit is at length matured, and drops to the ground, where the seeds, under favourable circumstances, become developed into new individuals. [*See* NUTRITION.] The woody or dicotyledonous plants, or exogens, consist of three parts; the bark or exterior coat, which covers the wood; the wood, which is hard and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or centre of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants, or endogens, the ligneous or fibrous parts, and the pithy or parenchymatous, are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in acotyledonous plants, as funguses, sea-weed, &c., the substance is altogether parenchymatous. By means of proper vessels, the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. In its most general sense, *plant* comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c. In *popular language*, the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables.—2. A sapling.—3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country; Ps. cxliv; Jer. xlviii.—4. The sole of the foot. [*Lit. us.*]—5. The fixtures, tools, apparatus, &c., necessary to carry on any trade, or mechanical business. The locomotive carriages, vans, trucks, &c., constitute the *plant* of a railway.—*Sea-plant*, a plant that grows on the sea or in salt water; sea-weed.

PLANT, *v. t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.—2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.—3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase.

> It engenders choler, *planteth* anger. *Shak.*

4. To set; to fix.

> His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers. *Dryden.*

5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish; as, to *plant* a colony.—6. To furnish with plants; to

fill and adorn with something planted; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.—7 To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.—8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase; 1 Cor. iii.

9. To unite to Christ and fix in a state of fellowship with him; Ps. xcii.

PLANT, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.

PLANT'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being planted.

PLANT'AGE,† *n.* [L. *plantago*] An herb, or herbs in general.

PLANTAGINA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of plants belonging to the monopetalous exogenous series. It consists of herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, of which the common rib-grass, or *plantago lanceolata*, may be taken as the type. The herbage is slightly bitter and astringent, and the seeds are covered with mucus, which is occasionally used in the stiffening of linen by the manufacturers.

PLANTA'GO, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* PLANTAIN.]

PLANT'AIN, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *plantago*; It. *piantaggine*.] Plantago, a genus of plants of the class Tetrandria and order Monogynia, Linn., nat. order Plantaginaceæ. Several species are found in Britain, of which the most common is *P. lanceolata*, or rib-grass. The leaves of the greater plantain, and hoary plantain (*P. major* and *media*), are by the common people frequently applied to fresh wounds. The *water plantain* is of the genus Alisma.

PLANT'AIN, } *n.* [Sp. *pla-*
PLANT'AIN-TREE, } *tano.*] A name



Plantain-Tree.

frequently applied to a tree of the genus Musa, the *M. paradisiaca*, now



Plant in Fruit

cultivated in all tropical climates. The stem is soft, herbaceous, fifteen or twenty feet high, with leaves often more than six feet long, and nearly two broad. The fruit is about an inch in diameter, and eight or nine inches long. When ripe it is filled with a pulp of a luscious sweet taste. It is one of the most useful fruits in the vegetable kingdom, and forms the entire sustenance of many of the inhabitants of tropical climates.

PLANT'AL,† *a.* Belonging to plants.

PLANTA'TION, *n.* [L. *plantatio*, from *planto*, to plant.] 1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth. —2. The place planted; applied to a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs, for the purpose of producing timber, or coppice wood.—3. In *the United States* and *the West Indies*, a cultivated estate; a farm. In *the United States*, this word is applied to an estate, a tract of land occupied and cultivated, in those states only where the labour is performed by slaves, and where the land is more or less appropriated to the culture of tobacco, rice, indigo, and cotton, that is, from Maryland to Georgia inclusive, on the Atlantic, and in the western states where the land is appropriated to the same articles, or to the culture of the sugar cane. From Maryland, northward and eastward, estates in land are called *farms*.—4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted.

While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut. *B. Trumbull.*

5. A colony.—6. A first planting; introduction; establishment; as, the *plantation* of Christianity in England.

PLANT'-CANE, *n* In *the West Indies*, the original plants of the sugar cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the ratoons, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut.

PLANT'ED, *pp.* Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established.—2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth; as, a *planted* field.—3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled; as, territory *planted* with colonists.—4. Filled or furnished with what is new.

A man in all the world's new fashion *planted*. [See Def. 3.] *Shak.*

PLANT'ER, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; as, a *planter* of maize; a *planter* of vines; the *planters* of a colony.—2. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; as, the first *planters* in Virginia.—3. One who owns a plantation; used in the West Indies and southern States of America. —4. One that introduces and establishes.

The Apostles were the first *planters* of Christianity. *Nelson. Addison.*

PLANT'ERSHIP, *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the West Indies.

PLANT'ICLE, *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo.

PLANT'IGRADE, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear.

PLANT'IGRADE, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

PLANT'IGRADES, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to march.] The name of a tribe of carnivorous mammals, comprehending those which apply the whole or a great part of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion, such as the bear, racoon, &c.

PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.

PLANT'ING, *n.* The art of forming plantations of trees. Also the art of inserting plants in the soil by the spade, dibble, trowel, or by other means in use in agriculture and gardening.—2. Something planted; a plantation. —3. In *arch.*, the laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

PLANT'LET, *n* A little plant.

PLANT'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine fretter; the puceron.

PLANT'ULE, *n.* The embryo of a plant.

PLANX'TY, *n.* An Irish dance.

PLASH, *n.* [D. *plas*, a puddle; G. *plätschern*, to plash, to dabble; Dan. *plasker*, to plash; Gr. πλαδος, superabundant moisture. Qu. παλασσω.] 1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pond.—2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, bent down, and bound to other branches.

PLASH, *v. i.* To dabble in water; usually *splash*.

PLASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser*. *See* PLAIT. But perhaps originally *pleach*, from L. *plico*, to fold.] To bend down and interweave branches; as, to *plash* a hedge or quicksets.

PLASH'ED, *pp.* Bent down and interwoven, as branches.

PLASH'ING, *ppr.* Bending down, cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.

PLASH'ING, *n.* A mode of repairing or modifying a hedge, by bending down a portion of the shoots; cutting them half through near the ground, to render them more pliable, and twisting them among the upright stems, so as to render the whole effective as a fence, and at the same time preserve all the branches alive. This mode of treating a hedge is of great importance, when from neglect, or from any other cause, the hedge has become of irregular growth.

PLASH'Y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

PLASM, *n.* [Gr. πλασμα, from πλασσω, to form.] A mould or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*Lit. us.*]

PLAS'MA, *n.* A silicious mineral of a colour between grass-green and leek-green, occurring in angular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Rome.

PLASMAT'IC, } *a.* Giving shape;
PLASMAT'ICAL, } having the power of giving form.

PLASTER, *n.* [G. *pflaster*; Dan. *plaster*; Fr. *plâtre*; W. *plastyr*; Ir. *plastar*, *plastrail*; Sp. *emplasto*; L. *emplastrum*; Gr. εμπλαστρον, from εμπλασσω, to daub or smear, properly to lay or spread on; πλασσω, to daub or to fashion, mould, or shape.] 1. A composition of lime, water, and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste, and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. This composition when dry becomes hard, but still retains the name of plaster. Plaster is sometimes made of different materials, as chalk, gypsum, &c., and is sometimes used to parget the whole surface of a building. Plaster is also the material of which ornaments are cast in *arch.*, and also

that with which the fine stuff or gauge for mouldings and other parts is mixed when quick setting is required.—2. In *phar.*, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread according to different circumstances, either on linen or leather. Plasters are composed of unctuous substances, united either to powders or metallic oxides, &c. They owe their consistence either to metallic oxides, especially those of lead, or to wax, resin, &c.—*Pláster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum dug at Montmartre, near Paris, in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues. In *popular language*, this name is applied to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum. The plaster-stone is found in many parts of England, and is calcined into the plaster used by the modeller, plasterer, &c. When diluted with water into a thin paste, plaster of Paris sets rapidly, and, at the instant of setting, expands or increases in bulk; hence this material becomes valuable for filling cavities, &c., when other earths would shrink. [*See* GYPSUM.]

PLĂSTER, *v. t.* To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c. —2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound. —3. In *popular language*, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.

PLĂSTERED, *pp.* Overlaid with plaster.

PLĂSTERER, *n.* One that overlays with plaster.—2. One that makes figures in plaster. *Plasterer's work* consists in laying the ceilings of buildings, and in giving, by means of plaster, a smooth coat to the walls, so as to hide the irregularities left by the bricklayer and mason, and render them sightly and agreeable. In the better sort of buildings, the plasterer also furnishes plain and decorated mouldings for the cornices and ceilings, and in the external parts, where stone is expensive or not to be procured, covers the exterior walls with stucco or other composition, imitative of stone.

PLĂSTERING, *ppr.* Covering with or laying on plaster.

PLĂSTERING, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster.—2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

PLĂSTER-STONE, *n* Gypsum,—*which see.* This, when pulverized, is extensively used as a manure.

PLAS'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. πλαστικος, from
PLAS'TICAL, } πλασσω, to form.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as, the *plastic* hand of the Creator; the *plastic* virtue of nature.—*Plastic nature*, a certain power by which, as an instrument, many philosophers, both ancient and modern, supposed that the great motions in the corporeal world, and the various processes of generation and corruption were perpetually carried on.—2. In *sculp.*, capable of being modelled or moulded into various forms, as plaster, clay, &c. In the arts, the term has been largely, but erroneously, applied to signify those materials and circumstances which are susceptible of being formed and fashioned to the purpose wanted.—*Plastic art*, the art of forming figures of men and animals in plaster, clay, &c. *Plastical* is less used

PLAS'TIC CLAY, *n.* In *geol.*, a name given to one of the beds of the eocene period, from its being used in the manufacture of pottery. It is a marine deposit, and is found in the lower part of the tertiary series of England and France.

PLASTIC'ITY, *n.* The quality of giving form or shape to matter.

PLASTOG'RAPHY, *n.* The act of forming figures in plaster.

PLAS'TRON, *n.* [*See* PLASTER.] A piece of leather stuffed, or other substance, forming a texture for the breast; used by fencers to defend the body against pushes.

PLAT, *v. t.* [from *plait*, or *plot*, flat.] To weave; to form by texture; Mat. xxvii. [*See* PLAIT.]

PLAT, } *n.* Work done by plat-
PLAT'TING, } ting or interweaving. —2. In *ships*, a sort of braided cordage, formed of the strands of old rope-yarn twisted into foxes. It is used to wind about that part of the cable which lies in the *hawse-hole*, to protect it from the effects of friction.—3 Slips of bast, cane, straw, &c. woven or plaited for making into hats. [*See* PLAIT.]

PLAT, *n.* [Dan. and D. *plat*, flat; Fr. *id.*; G. *platt*; W. *plad*, *plâs*; Gr. πλατυς, broad, L. *latus*; or from the root of *place*, G. *platz*. *See* PLOT, the same word differently written But probably these are all of one family. The sense is *laid, spread.*] A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat, even ground, otherwise called a *plot*; as, a flowery *plat*; a *plat* of willows.—2. A name given in Scotland to a large flat stone used as the landing-place of a stair.

PLAT, PLATTE, or **PLOT**, *n.* A word used by old authors for *plan.*

PLAT,† *a.* Plain; flat; level.

PLAT,† *adv.* Plainly; flatly; downright. —2.† Smoothly; evenly.

PLATANA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of exogenous plants formerly comprehended in the order called Amentaceæ, and particularly known by its round heads of flowers, its one-celled ovary, containing one or two pendulous ovules, and its embryo lying in fleshy albumen. This order consists of the single genus *Platanus* [*see* PLANE TREE] containing noble timber trees, natives of Barbary, the Levant, and North America. The two principal species are *P. orientalis*, and *occidentalis*, the Oriental plane, and the Occidental plane

PLA'TANE, *n* [L. *platanus.*] The plane tree,—*which see.*

PLAT'ANUS, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* PLANE TREE and PLATANACEÆ.]

PLAT'BAND, *n.* A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre.—2. Any flat rectangular moulding, the projection of which is much less than its width. A fascia—3. A lintel formed with voussoirs in the manner of an arch, but with the intrados horizontal.—4. The fillets between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pillars.

PLATE, *n.* [D. *plaat*, G. *platte*, plate; G. *platt*, flat; It. *piatto*, flat, and *piastra*; W. *plâd*, a plate; probably allied to Gr. πλατυς, L. *latus*, with the radical sense of *laid, spread*] 1. A piece of metal, flat or extended in breadth.—2. Armour of plate, composed of broad pieces, and thus distinguished from *mail.*—3. The name usually given to gold and silver wrought into vessels and other articles of household furniture; any vessel or wrought ornament in silver. Gold plate is subject to a duty of 15s. an ounce, and silver plate to a duty of 1s. 6d. Articles of plate are not allowed to be sold until they have passed the assay-office, and been marked; but watch-cases, chains, collars, tippings, mountings, and some other articles, are exempted from duty. —4. A small shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table. A wooden plate is called a *trencher.*—5. The prize given for the best horse in a race—6. In *arch*, a general name for all timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers. The plate for roof timbers, and also for joists, is called a wall plate. [*See* PLATFORM.] —7. For *copperplate*, a printed representation or impression from an engraved plate.—8. A page of stereotype, or fixed metallic types, for printing.—9. In *her.*, a round flat piece of silver without any impression on it, but made, as it were, fit to receive an impression.

PLATE, *v. t.* To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver; as, *plated* vessels.—2 To arm with plate or metal for defence; as, to *plate* sin with gold.

Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shak.*

3. To adorn with plate; as, a *plated* harness.—4. To beat into thin flat pieces or laminæ.

PLATEAU, *n.* (platto'.) [Fr. a platter.] 1. A plain; a flat surface.—2. A tray. —3. A tea-board—4. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

PLĀTED, *pp.* Covered or adorned with plates; as, *plated* vessels; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

PLĀTE GLĂSS, *n.* Glass cast in plates, and polished. [*See* GLASS.]

PLĀTE RACK, *n.* A fixture in a scullery for the reception of dinner plates and dishes after washing.

PLAT'EN, *n.* [from its flatness.] Among *printers*, the flat part of a press, by which the impression is made.

PLĀTEY, *a.* Like a plate; flat.

PLAT'FORM, *n.* [*plat*, flat, and *form.*] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.—2. A place laid out after any model.—3. In *the milit. art*, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy.—4. In *arch.*, a flat covering or roof of a building suited for walking on, a terrace or open walk on the top of a building; as in the oriental houses. —5. In *ships*, the orlop. [*See* ORLOP.] —6. A level scaffold formed of boards or other material, raised above the ground for an exhibition or any other temporary purpose.—7†. A plan; a scheme; ground-work.—8. The place set apart for the leaders and orators at a public meeting.

The easiest means of gaining a public character in Britain, is that presented by the *platform.* *Times.*

9. In *some of the New England states*, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches; as the Cambridge or Saybrook *platform.*

PLATIC ASPECT, in *astrol.*, a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly but within the orbit of its own light.

PLAT'INA, PLATI'NA, or **PLATI'NUM**, *n.* [Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver.] A metal discovered in 1741, in the mines of Choco in Peru. It was first called Platinum by Linnæus, and that name has been adopted by

nearly all the chemists since his time. It occurs only in the metallic state, associated or combined with various other metals, such as copper, iron, lead, titanium, chromium, gold, silver, palladium, rhodium, osmium, and iridium. It is usually in the form of rounded or flattened grains of a metallic lustre and white colour, mixed with sand and other alluvial depositions. Pure platinum has a white colour very much like silver, but of inferior lustre. It is the heaviest of known metals; its specific gravity, after forging, being about 21.25, and 21.5 in the state of wire. It is exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious, and difficult of fusion. It undergoes no change from the combined agency of air and moisture; and it may be exposed to the strongest heat of a smith's forge without suffering oxidation or fusion. It may, however, be melted by voltaic electricity, or by the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. It is a soft metal, and like iron admits of being welded at a high temperature. It is not acted upon by any of the pure acids; it is dissolved by chlorine and nitro-muriatic acid, and is oxidized at high temperatures, by pure potassa and lithia. It is capable of being hammered into plates of extreme thinness, and Dr. Wollaston succeeded in drawing out a wire of this metal to the fineness of $\frac{1}{3000}$th of an inch. Platina is much used for crucibles, evaporating dishes, and even alembics. It unites with most metals.

PLAT'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin laminæ.

PLAT'ING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver. It is effected in various ways; sometimes the silver is attached to and rolled out with the other metal by pressure; sometimes the one metal is precipitated from its solution upon the other; and of late electro-chemical decomposition has been employed for this purpose. [*See* ELECTRO-GILDING, ELECTROTYPE.]

PLATINIF'EROUS, *a.* [*platinum,* and L. *fero,* to produce.] Producing platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand.

PLAT'INO CHLORIDE, *n.* A substance formed by the union of platinum with a chloride.

PLAT'INUM. *See* PLATINA.

PLAT'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Flatness; dulness; insipidity.

PLATON'IC, } **PLATON'ICAL,** } *a.* Pertaining to Plato, to the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school or his opinions.—*Platonic love,* is a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences; a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate.—*Platonic year,* the *great year,* or a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 25,000 years.—*Platonic bodies,* the five regular geometrical solids, so called because they were treated of or described by Plato. [*See* BODY.]

PLATON'ICALLY *adv.* After the manner of Plato.

PLA'TONISM, *n.* The philosophy of Plato, consisting of three branches, *theology, physics,* and *mathematics.* Under theology is included moral philosophy. The foundation of Plato's theology is the opinion that there are two eternal, primary, independent, and incorruptible principles or causes of all things, which are *God,* the maker of all things, and *matter,* from which all things are made. It was a fundamental maxim with him that from nothing, nothing can proceed. While therefore he held God to be the maker of the universe, he held matter, the substance of which the universe was made, to be eternal.

PLA'TONIST, } **PLA'TONIZER,** } *n.* One that adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

PLA'TONIZE, *v. i.* To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

PLA'TONIZE, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.

PLA'TONIZED, *pp.* Accommodated to the philosophy of Plato.

PLA'TONIZING, *ppr.* Adopting the principles of Plato; accommodating to the principles of the Platonic school.

PLATOON', *n.* [Fr. *peloton,* a ball of thread, a knot of men, from *pelote,* a ball; Sp. *peloton. See* BALL.] A small square body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles; or a small body acting together, but separate from the main body; as, to fire by *platoons.*

PLAT'TER, *n.* [from *plate.*] A large shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table.—2. One that plats or forms by weaving. [*See* PLAT.]

PLAT'TER-FACED, *a.* Having a broad face.

PLAT'TING, *ppr.* Weaving; forming by texture.

PLAT'YPUS, *n.* Two quadrupeds of



Platypus (O Paradoxus).

Australia, now called Ornithorhynchus paradoxus and O. fuscus. They are monotrematous edentate mammals, the body covered with hair, a bill like a duck, teeth planted in a kind of gums, webbed feet with a venomous spur on the hinder leg, connected with a reservoir of poison in the soles of the feet, which is supplied by glands situated by the side of the spine, above the pelvis.

PLAUD'IT, *n.* [L. *plaudo,* to praise, said to be taken from *plaudite,* a demand of applause by players when they left the stage.] Applause; praise bestowed.

PLAUD'ITORY, *a.* Applauding, commending.

PLAUSIBIL'ITY, *n.* (*s* as *z*) [*See* PLAUSIBLE.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

PLAUS'IBLE, *a* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *plausibilis,* from *plaudo,* to clap hands in token of approbation; W. *bloez,* an outcry; *bloeziaw,* to shout; *bloezest,* applause, acclamation; Ir. *bladh, blaodh;* from the root of Gr. κλυω, L. *laus, laudo,* Eng. *loud.*] 1. That may be applauded; that may gain favour or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular; as, a *plausible* argument; a *plausible* pretext; a *plausible* doctrine.—2. Using specious arguments or discourse; as, a *plausible* man.

PLAUS'IBLENESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety; as, the *plausibleness* of Arminianism.

PLAUS'IBLY, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favour or approbation.

> They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier.*

PLAUS'IVE, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.—2. Plausible.

PLAY, *v. i* [Sax. *plegan, plegian,* to play, to joke, to perform on an instrument of music, to move or vibrate, to clap or applaud, to deride or make sport of; *pleggan,* to ply or bend to, or to lean or lie on: *geplægan,* to play, and to dance or leap. The Sw. *leka,* Dan. *leger,* to play, are the same words without a prefix, and in the northern counties of England *leka* is used as it is in Sweden. This word seems to be formed on the same root as *lay*] 1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; as, to *play* at cricket.

> The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play;* Exod. xxxii.

Hence, to act or operate with ease, or, as the easy effect of nature, skill, or contrivance.—2. To sport; to frolic; to frisk.

> The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
> Had he thy reason, would he skip and *play?*
> *Pope.*

3. To toy; to act with levity.—4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

> Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to; as, to *play* upon words.—6. To make sport, or practise sarcastic merriment.

> I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despise, than trifle with those I love. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practise illusion.

> Art thou alive,
> Or is it fancy *plays* upon our sight?
> *Shak.*

8. To contend in a game; as, to *play* at cards or dice; to *play* for diversion; to *play* for money.—9. To practise a trick or deception.

> His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

10. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a flute, a violin or a harpsichord.

> *Play,* my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction.

> The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play.* *Cheyne.*

12. To operate; to act. The engines

play against a fire.—13. To move irregularly; to wanton.

Ev'n as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets. *Addison.*

All fame is foreign, but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart. *Pope.*

14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

15. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theatres where some men *play*. *Donne.*

16. To act in any particular character; as, to *play* the fool; to *play* the woman; to *play* the man.—17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another; as any part of a machine.

PLAY, *v. t.* To put in action or motion; as, to *play* cannon or a fire-engine.—2. To use an instrument of music; as, to *play* the flute or the organ. [*Elliptical.*]—3. To act a sportive part or character.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To act or perform by representing a character; as, to *play* a comedy; to *play* the part of King Lear.—5. To act; to perform; as, to *play* our parts well on the stage of life.—6. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* a game at whist.—*To play off*, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to *play off* tricks.—*To play on* or *upon*, to deceive; to mock or to trifle with.—2. To give a fanciful turn to.

PLAY, *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as at cricket or quoit, or at blind man's buff.—2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols; jest; not earnest.

Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*

3. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards.—4. Practice in any contest; as, sword-*play*.

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotson*

John naturally loved rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Action; use; employment; office.

But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

6. Practice; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; as, fair *play*; foul *play*.—7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, to be at the *play*. He attends every *play*.—9. Performance on an instrument of music.—10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the *play* of a wheel or piston. 11. State of agitation or discussion.

Many have been saved, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

12. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Moxon.*

13. Liberty of acting; room for action or display; scope; swing; as, to give full *play* to mirth. Let the genius have free *play*.

PLAYBILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

PLAYBOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

PLAY-DAY, } *n.* A day given to
PLAYING-DAY, } play or diversion; a day exempt from work.

PLAYDEBT, *n.* A debt contracted by gaming.

PLAYED, *pp.* Acted; performed; put in motion.

PLAYER, *n.* One who plays in any game or sport.—2. An idler.—3. An actor of dramatic scenes; one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage.—4. A mimic.—5. One who performs on an instrument of music.—6. A gamester.—7. One that acts a part in a certain manner.

PLAYFELLOW, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

PLAYFERE,† *n.* [*play* and *fere*. *See* FERE.] A playfellow.

PLAYFUL, *a.* Sportive; given to levity; as, a *playful* child.—2. Indulging a sportive fancy; as, a *playful* genius.

PLAYFULLY, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

PLAYFULNESS, *n.* Sportiveness.

PLAYGAME, *n.* Play of children.

PLAYGOER, *n.* One who frequents plays.

PLAYGOING, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.

PLAYHOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre.

PLAYING, *ppr.* Acting; performing; sporting.

PLAYMATE, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions.

PLAYPLEASURE,† *n.* Idle amusement.

PLAYSE'MOUTH, *n.* A wry mouth [*Trivial and obsolete.*]

PLAYSOME, *a.* Playful; wanton.

PLAYSOMENESS, *n.* Playfulness; wantonness.

PLAYTHING, *n.* A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

PLAYWRIGHT, *n.* A maker of plays, *in contempt.*

PLAY-WRITER, *n.* One who writes plays; a dramatist.

PLEA, *n.* [Norm. *plait, plet, plaid, ple; plur. pliz, pleytz;* Fr. *plaider*, to plead; *plaidoyer*, a plea; It. *piato*, a plea; *piatire*, to plead; Sp. *pleyto*, dispute; *pleytear*, to plead; *pleyteador*, a pleader; Port. *pleito, pleiteur;* D. *pleit, pleiten.* The Spanish word *pleyto* signifies a dispute, contest, debate, lawsuit, and a covenant, contract, or bargain, and *pleyta* is a *plaited* strand of brass. The Portuguese verb *pleitear* signifies to plead, to go to law, to strive or vie.] 1. In *law*, that which is alleged by a party in support of his demand; but in a more limited and technical sense, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's *plea*. Pleas are usually divided into those of the crown and common pleas. Pleas of the crown are all suits in the king's name, or in the name of the attorney-general in behalf of the king, for offences committed against his crown and dignity, and against his peace; as treason, murder, felony, &c. Common pleas are such suits as are carried on between common persons in civil cases: these pleas are of two sorts; *dilatory pleas*, and *pleas to the action. Dilatory* pleas are to the jurisdiction of the court, to the disability of the plaintiff, or in abatement. Pleas *to the action* are an answer to the merits of the complaint, which confesses or denies it. Pleas that deny the plaintiff's complaint or demand, are the general issue, which denies the whole declaration; or special pleas in bar, which state something which precludes the plaintiff's right of recovery.—*Foreign plea*, that whereby matter is produced in one court which may be tried in another. In *Scots law*, a plea is a short and concise note drawn and signed by counsel, of the grounds on which the action or defence is to be maintained, and in such note the matter of law so stated, is set forth in distinct and separate propositions, without argument, but accompanied by a reference to the authorities relied on. In the *court of session*, the pleadings to which pleas in law are subjoined, are defences, revised condescendences, revised answers to condescendences, reasons of suspension, reasons of advocation, condescendences, and claims in multiplepoindings, and the analogous pleadings in the less ordinary processes. A panel's plea, must either be *guilty*, or *not guilty*, but the panel may plead guilty to certain charges and deny the rest, or he may admit the crime and deny the aggravations: thus, to a charge of murder, he may plead *not guilty*, and yet admit the homicide.—2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process; as, the *pleas* of the crown; the court of common *pleas*.—3. That which is alleged in defence or justification; an excuse; an apology; as, the tyrant's *plea*.

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

PLEACH,† *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser*, or from the root of L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω.] To bend; to interweave.

PLEAD, *v. i.* [*See* PLEA.] In *a general sense*, to argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another.—2. In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff declares or alleges; the defendant *pleads* to his declaration. The crown or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* not guilty, or confesses the charge.—3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* in his favour; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour! Job xvi.

4. To supplicate with earnestness.—5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me. *Dryden.*

PLEAD, *v. t.* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining,

as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury. In this sense, *argue* is more generally used by lawyers.—2. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication. The law of nations may be *pleaded* in favour of the rights of ambassadors.—3. To offer in excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in law; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* a statute of limitations.—5. In *Scripture*, to plead the cause of the righteous, as God is to avenge or vindicate them against enemies, or to redress their grievances; Is. li.

PLEADABLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defence, or vindication; as, a right or privilege *pleadable* at law.

PLEADED, *pp.* Offered or urged in defence; alleged in proof or support.

PLEADER, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur.*] 1. One who argues in a court of justice.—2. One that forms pleas or pleadings; as, a special *pleader.*—3. One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEADING, *ppr.* Offering in defence; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.

PLEADING, *n.* The act of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade. In *law*, the term *pleading*, in *a large sense*, comprehends all the proceedings in a trial or action, from the declaration until the issue is joined [*see* ISSUE]; but in *its immediate or direct sense*, it is taken for the defendant's answer to the declaration. [*See* PLEADINGS.]

PLEADINGS, *n.* In *law*, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count, or narration of the plaintiff, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintiff's sur-rejoinder, the defendant's rebutter, the plaintiff's sur-rebutter, &c. till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point. When, in the course of these special pleadings, the plaintiff and defendant have agreed upon a point, they are said to be at *issue*, which is often done at the replication or sur-rejoinder, and not so frequently carried through the whole course of pleading.

PLEASANCE,† *n.* (plez'ance.) [Fr. *plaisance. See* PLEASE.] Gayety; pleasantry; merriment.

PLEASANT, *a.* (plez'ant.) [Fr. *plaisant. See* PLEASE.] 1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as, a *pleasant* ride; a *pleasant* voyage; a *pleasant* view. Light is *pleasant* to the eye; an orange is *pleasant* to the taste; harmony is *pleasant* to the ear; a rose is *pleasant* to the smell.

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! Ps. cxxxiii.

2. Cheerful; enlivening; as, *pleasant* society or company.—3. Gay; lively; humorous; sportive; as, a *pleasant* companion.—4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.—5. Giving pleasure; gratifying. This word expresses less than *delightful*, to the mind, and *delicious*, to the taste.

PLEASANTLY, *adv.* (plez'antly.) In such a manner as to please or gratify.—2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour.—3. Lightly; ludicrously.

PLEASANTNESS, *n.* (plez'antness.) State of being pleasant or agreeable; as, the *pleasantness* of a situation.—2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; as, the *pleasantness* of youth.

PLEASANTRY, *n.* (plez'antry.) [Fr. *plaisanterie.*] 1. Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*. *Addison.*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humour.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

PLEAS'ANT-TONGUED, *a.* Having pleasing speech.

PLEASE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *plaire, plaisant*, from L. *placere, placeo;* Corn. *plezia;* formed perhaps on the root of *like.*] 1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; as, to *please* the taste; to *please* the mind.

Their words *pleased* Hamor, and Shechem, Hamor's son; Gen. xxiv.

Leave such to trifle with more grace than ease.
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please*. *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.

Many of our most skilful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me. *Dryden.*

To be pleased in, to have complacency in; to take pleasure in; Matt. iii.—*To be pleased with*, to approve.—*To please God*, is to love his character and law and perform his will, so as to become the object of his approbation.

They that are in the flesh cannot *please God;* Rom. viii.

PLEASE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) 1. To give pleasure; to gain approbation.—2. To like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*. *Pope.*

3. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased; a word of ceremony.

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shak.*

The first words that I learnt were to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

Please expresses less gratification than *delight*.

PLEASED, *pp* Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

PLEASEDLY, *adv.* In a way to be delighted.

PLEASEMAN, *n.* An officious person who courts favour servilely; a pickthank.

PLEASER, *n.* One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favour by humouring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience; as, *men-pleasers;* Eph. vi.; Col. iii.

PLEASING, *ppr.* Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in the mind.

PLEASING, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners.—2. Gaining approbation; 1 John iii.

PLEASING, *n.* The act of gratifying.

PLEASINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give pleasure.

PLEASINGNESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEASURABLE, *a.* (plezh'urable.) [from *pleasure.*] Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Planting of orchards is very profitable as well as *pleasurable*. *Bacon.*

PLEAS'URABLENESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEAS'URABLY, *adv.* With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

PLEASURE, *n.* (plezh'ur.) [Fr. *plaisir. See* PLEASE.] 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; some enjoyment or delight lasting for a time and then ceasing; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; opposed to *pain*. We receive *pleasure* from the indulgence of appetite; from the view of a beautiful landscape; from the harmony of sounds; from agreeable society; from the expectation of seeing an absent friend; from the prospect of gain or success of any kind. *Pleasure*, bodily and mental, carnal and spiritual, constitutes the whole of positive happiness, as *pain* constitutes the whole of misery. *Pleasure* is properly positive excitement of the passions or the mind; but we give the name also to the absence of excitement, when that excitement is painful; as when we cease to labour, or repose after fatigue, or when the mind is tranquillized after anxiety or agitation. *Pleasure* is susceptible of increase to any degree; but the word, when unqualified, expresses less excitement or happiness than *delight* or *joy*.—2. Sensual or sexual gratification.—3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in his people; Ps. cxlvii. and cxlix.

4. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command; as, use your *pleasure*.

Cyrus, he is my shepherd and shall perform all my *pleasure;* Is. xlvi.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasure;* Is. xlvi.

5. A favour; that which pleases.

Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure*, answered Paul; Acts xxv.

6. Arbitrary will or choice. He can vary his scheme at *pleasure*.

PLEASURE, *v. t.* (plezh'ur.) To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. [*A word authorized by some good writers, but not much used.*]

PLEAS'URE-BOAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.

PLEAS'URE-CARRIAGE, *n.* A carriage for pleasure.

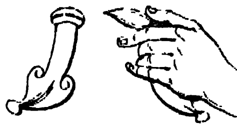
PLEAS'UREFUL, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable. [*Little used.*]

PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* Ground adjoining a dwelling in the country, laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement. It is generally laid out in winding walks, and in forms borrowed direct from nature. A portion of lawn, or smooth grassy surface, may be considered as essential to pleasure-ground.

PLEAS'URIST, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [*Little used.*]

PLEBEIAN, *a.* [It. *plebeio;* L. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, the common people.] 1. Per-

taining to the common people; popular; vulgar; low; common; as, *plebeian* minds; *plebeian* sports; *plebeian* customs; *plebeian* vices.—2. Consisting of common people; as, a *plebeian* throng.
PLEBEIAN, *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men. [Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome, or those free citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians or clients.]
PLEBEIANCE,† *n.* The common people.
PLEBEIANISM,† *n.* The conduct of plebeians.
PLECTOGNATHES, *n.* [Gr. πλεκω, to connect, and γναθος, a jaw.] The name of an order of fishes, including those which have the maxillary bones anchylosed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws.
PLECTRUM, *n.* [Gr. πληκτρον: from πλησσω, to strike.] The small ivory in-



Plectrum.

strument with which the ancients struck the lyre.—2. In *anat.*, the styloid process of the temporal bone; also, the uvula.
PLEDGE, *n* [Fr. *pleige;* Norm. *plegg.* This is evidently the Celtic form of the Teutonic *plight*, Sax. *pliht, plihtan.* *See* PLIGHT. It coincides with L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, to fold, properly to *lay to*, to put or throw to or on. A *pledge* is that which is laid or deposited.] 1. Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn. A. borrows ten pounds of B., and deposits his watch as a *pledge* that the money shall be repaid; and by the repayment of the money, A. redeems the *pledge.* —2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. Thus a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfilment. The mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant. Mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties.—3. A surety; a hostage.—4. In *law*, a gage or security, real or personal, given for the repayment of money. It is of two kinds; *vadium vivum*, a *living pledge*, as when a man borrows money and grants an estate to be held by the pledgee, till the rents and profits shall refund the money, in which case the land or pledge is said to be *living;* or it is *vadium mortuum*, a *dead pledge*, called a *mortgage.* [*See* MORTGAGE.] In *Scots law*, a movable subject put into the hand of a creditor by his debtor, in security of a debt, or of an advance of money, which subject the creditor is to re-deliver on receiving payment.—5. In *law*, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. The distress itself is also called a *pledge*, and the glove formerly thrown down by a champion in trial by battle, was a *pledge* by which the champion stipulated to encounter his antagonist in that trial.—6. A warrant to secure a person from injury in drinking.—*To put in pledge*, to pawn. —*To hold in pledge*, to keep as security.
PLEDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pleiger.* *See* PLIGHT.] 1. To deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person something which is to secure the repayment of money borrowed, or the performance of some act. [This word is applied chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property. When real estate is given as security, we usually apply the word *mortgage.*]—2. To give as a warrant or security; as, to *pledge* one's word or honour; to *pledge* one's veracity.—3. To secure by a pledge.

> I accepted her.
> And here to *pledge* my vow I give my hand.
> [*Unusual*] *Shak.*

4. To invite to drink by accepting the cup or health after another. Or to warrant or be surety for a person that he shall receive no harm while drinking, or from the draught; a practice which originated among our ancestors in their rude state, and which was intended to secure the person from being stabbed while drinking, or from being poisoned by the liquor. In the first case, a by-stander *pledges* the person drinking; in the latter, the person drinking *pledges* his guest by drinking first, and then handing the cup to his guest. Notwithstanding the reason has long since ceased, the custom still continues; a remarkable instance of the power of habit. According to *present usage*, the *pledge* given in drinking implies hearty good will, or good wishes, towards the person pledged.—5. To engage by promise or declaration.
PLEDGED, *pp.* Deposited as security; given in warrant.
PLEDGEE', *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged.
PLEDGER, *n.* One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. [*Pledgor*, in Blackstone, is not to be countenanced.]—2. One that accepts the invitation to drink after another, or that secures another by drinking.
PLEDGERY,† *n.* A pledging; suretyship.
PLEDGET, *n.* [from *folding* or *laying.*] In *sur.*, a compress or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean.
PLEDGING, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn or as security; giving warrant for security or safety.
PLEIADS, } *n.* (ple'yads.) [L. *Pleiades;* Gr. πλειαδες, supposed to be formed from πλεω, to sail,
PLEIADES, } as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] In *astron.*, a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus, but only six of them are visible to the naked eye. The Latins called them *Vergiliæ*, from *ver*, spring, because of their rising about the vernal equinox.
PLEIOCENE. *See* PLIOCENE.
PLE'NAL,† *a.* [*See* PLENARY.] Full.
PLE'NARE,† *n.* Decisive procedure.
PLE'NARILY, *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely.
PLE'NARINESS, *n.* Fulness; completeness.
PLEN'ARTY, *n.* [from L. *plenus.*] Literally, fulness; applied to benefices, where a church is filled or possessed by an incumbent, in opposition to *vacation.*
PLE'NARY, *a.* [L. *plenus;* Fr. *plein;* It. *plenario, pieno;* W. *llawn;* Ir. *lain, lan.* The Russ. has *polnei* and *polon*, full, and with a prefix, *napolniayu*, to fill. Qu. the radical letters, and the identity of the Russ. with the others.] Full; entire; complete; as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence. The *plenary* indulgence of the pope is an entire remission of penalties due to all sins.
PLENILU'NAR, *a.* Pertaining to the full moon.
PLENILU'NARY, *a.* Relating to the full moon.
PLEN'ILUNE,† *n.* [L. *plenilunium;* *plenus*, full, and *luna*, moon.] The full moon.
PLENIP'OTENCE, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.] Fulness or completeness of power.
PLENIP'OTENT, *a.* [L. *plenipotens*, supra.] Possessing full power.
PLENIPOTEN'TIARY, *n.* [Fr. *plenipotentiare.* *See* PLENIPOTENCE.] A person invested with full power to transact any business; usually, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.
PLENIPOTEN'TIARY, *a.* Containing full power; as, *plenipotentiary* license or authority.
PLEN'ISH, *v. t.* To furnish; to provide furniture for a house; to stock a farm. [*Scotch.*]
PLEN'ISH,† for *Replenish.*
PLEN'ISHING, *n.* Household furniture. [*Scotch.*]
PLE'NIST, *n.* [L. *plenus.*] One who maintains that all space is full of matter.
PLEN'ITUDE, *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] 1. Fulness; as, the *plenitude* of space.—2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humours in the animal bodies.—3. Fulness; complete competence; as, the *plenitude* of the pope's power.—4. Completeness; as, the *plenitude* of a man's fame.
PLEN'TEOUS, *a.* [from *plenty.*] Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions; a *plenteous* crop. —2. Yielding abundance; as, a *plenteous* fountain.

> The seven *plenteous* years; Gen. xli.

3. Having an abundance.

> The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods; Deut. xxviii.

4. Possessing in abundance, and ready to bestow liberally; Ps. lxxxvi. [This word is less used than *Plentiful.*]
PLEN'TEOUSLY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully.
PLEN'TEOUSNESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty; as, the seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt.
PLEN'TIFUL, *a.* [from *plenty.*] Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as, a *plentiful* crop of grain; a *plentiful* harvest; a *plentiful* supply of water; a *plentiful* fortune.—2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful; as, a *plentiful* year.
PLEN'TIFULLY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.
PLEN'TIFULNESS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.—2. The quality of affording full supply.
PLEN'TY, *n.* [from L. *plenus.*] 1. Abundance; fulness; copiousness;

full or adequate supply; as, we have *plenty* of corn for bread; the garrison has *plenty* of provisions. Its application in such phrases as, *plenty* of buyers or sellers, is inelegant. — 2. Fruitfulness; exuberance; a state of sufficiency.

> The teeming clouds
> Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

PLEN'TY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

> Where water is *plenty*. *Tusser.*
> If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Shak.*
> In every country where liquors are *plenty*. *Hist. Collections.*
> The common sorts of fowls and the several gallinaceous species are *plenty*. *Tooke, Russ. Emp.*
> A variety of other herbs and roots which are *plenty*. *Adair.*
> They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce. *Goldsmith.*
> When labourers are *plenty*, their wages will be low. *Franklin.*
> In the country, where wood is more *plenty*, they make their beams stronger. *Encyc.*

[The use of this word as an adjective for *plentiful*, is inelegant, but it is very often used colloquially.]

PLE'NUM, *n.* [L.] Fulness of matter in space, that state of things, according to the Cartesians, in which every part of space is full of matter, in opposition to a *vacuum*, or a space supposed to be devoid of all matter.

PLE'ONASM, *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*; Gr. πλεονασμος, from the root of πλεος, full, πλειον, more, L. *pleo*, in *impleo*, to *fill*.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas, than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force, as "I saw it with my *own* eyes," "I heard it with my *own* ears."

PLE'ONASTE, *n* [Gr. πλεοναστος, abundant; from its four facets, sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.] A mineral, commonly considered as a variety of the spinelle ruby. [*See* Ceylonite.]

PLEONAS'TIC, PLEONAS'TICAL, *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm; partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

PLEONAS'TICALLY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLEROPH'ORY, *n.* [Gr. πληροφορια: πληρης, full, and φερω, to bear.] Full persuasion or confidence. [*Lit. us.*]

PLESH,† for *Plash.*

PLESIOMOR'PHISM, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος, near, and μορφη, form.] A term applied to crystallized substances, the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical. The rhombohedrons of carbonate of lime, and carbonate of iron, bear a close resemblance to each other. These substances therefore are *plesiomorphous.*

PLE'SIOSAUR, PLESIOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος, near, and σαυρος, a lizard.] The name of a genus of extinct amphibious saurians, chiefly remarkable for their length of neck. They occur in the formations from the Muschel kalk to the chalk inclusive; but are most common in the lias and Kimmeridge clay beds. They are nearly allied to *Ichthyosaurians*, and seem to merit the name of monster above all other animals. To the head of a lizard, the plesiosaurus united the teeth of a crocodile, a neck of enormous length resembling the body of a serpent, a trunk and tail having the proportions of an ordinary quadruped, the ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale. There are five or six species.

PLETH'ORA, *n.* [Gr. πληθωρα, from πληθος, fulness.] 1. Literally, fulness.—2. In *med*, fulness of blood; a redundant fulness of the blood-vessels; that condition of the body in which the quantity of blood and its nutritive qualities exceed that standard which is compatible with present or the prospect of continued health. It is divided into *sanguine plethora*, to which the robust and athletic are most subject, and *serous plethora*, which attacks debilitated constitutions.

PLETHORET'IC. The same as *plethoric.*

PLETH'ORIC, *a* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids.

PLETH'ORY. *See* Plethora.

PLETH'RON, PLETH'RUM, *n.* [Gr. πλεθρον.] A square measure used in Greece, but the contents are not certainly known. Some authors suppose it to correspond with the Roman juger, or 240 feet; others allege it to be double the Egyptian aroura, which was the square of a hundred cubits.

PLEU'RA, *n.* [Gr. the side.] In *anat.*, a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs. It forms a great process, the *mediastinum*, which divides the thorax into two cavities. Its use is to render the surface of the thorax moist by the vapour it exhales.

PLEU'RISY, or **PLEURI'TIS,** *n.* [Gr. πλευριτις, from πλευρα, the side; Fr. *pleurésie.*] An inflammation of the pleura or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration and cough. It assumes an *acute* and *chronic* form.

PLEURIT'IC, PLEURIT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy; as, *pleuritic* symptoms or affections.—2. Diseased with pleurisy.

PLEURONEC'TIDÆ, *n.* [Gr. πλευρα, a side, and νηκτης, a swimmer.] The family of the Flounders, popularly called Flat-fish, readily distinguished by the form of the body, and having both the eyes on one side. They belong to the order Malacopterygii, and section Subbranchiales.

PLEUROP'TERA, *n.* A tribe of quadrupeds generally known as flying lemurs, flying cats, and flying foxes of voyagers. They have the bones of the arm and leg, but not those of the digits, excessively elongated, and supporting extensive lateral folds of skin, serviceable as a parachute, but not as organs of flight. The species are restricted to the great islands of the Indian archipelago. [*See* Galeopithecus.]

PLEV'IN,† *n.* [Old Fr.] A warrant of assurance.

PLEX'IFORM, *a.* [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *form.*] In the form of net-work; complicated.

PLEX'US, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, a term applied to blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves, when many are near together, the branches crossing and intertwining like net-work.

PLIABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *pliable.*] The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness.

PLI'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *plier*, to bend, to fold; L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, to fold; *pieghevole*, pliable.] 1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a *pliable* plant. —2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to moral influence; arguments, persuasion or discipline; as, a *pliable* youth.

PLI'ABLENESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as, the *pliableness* of a plant or of the disposition.

PLI'ANCY, *n.* [from *pliant.*] Easiness to be bent; in a physical sense; as, the *pliancy* of a rod, of cordage, or of limbs.—2. Readiness to yield to moral influence; as, *pliancy* of temper.

PLI'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; as, a *pliant* thread. 2. That may be easily formed or moulded to a different shape; as, *pliant* wax. — 3. Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded; ductile.

> The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South*

PLI'ANTNESS, *n.* Flexibility.

PLI'CA, *n.* [L. a fold.] *Trichosis plica* is a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries. In this disease, the hair of the head is vascularly thickened, matted or clotted by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root. It sometimes, but rarely, affects the beard, the hair of the pudenda, and of the rest of the surface of the body. It seems to prevail in Poland as an endemic disease. It is also termed *Plica Polonica.*

PLI'CATE, PLI'CATED, *a.* [L. *plicatus*, *plico*, to fold.] Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf.

PLICA'TION, *n.* [from L. *plico.*] A folding or fold.

Plicate.

PLIC'ATURE, *n.* [L. *plicatura*; *plico*, to fold.] A fold; a doubling.

PLICIPEN'NES, *n.* The third section into which neuropterous insects are divided, according to Latreille. The insects belonging to this section are well known to anglers by the name of *Caddice-fly*, and in the larva state they are called *caddice-worm*, *cade-worm*, or *cadew-worm.*

PLI'ED, *pp.* Applied too closely; employed diligently; urged. [*See* Ply.]

PLI'ERS, *n. plur.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. *See* Ply.] An instrument by which any small thing is seized and bent.

PLI'FORM, *a.* [Fr. *pli*, a fold, and *form.*] In the form of a fold or doubling.

PLIGHT, *v. t.* (plite.) [Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, and to expose to danger or rather perhaps to perplexity; Sw. *beplichta*, to bind; D. *pligt*, duty, mortgage; G. *pflicht*, duty, pledge; Dan. *pligt*, duty, obligation; *pligtig*, bound, obliged; Sw. *plicht*. This seems to be the Teutonic form of the Celtic *pledge*, Fr. *pleige*, *pleiger*, L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, Fr. *plier*, Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, to fold; Sp. *pleyto*, a covenant or contract; and the G. *flechten*, to braid, coinciding with the L. *flecto*, to bend, appears also to be of the same family.] 1. To pledge; to give as a security for

the performance of some act: *but never applied to property or goods.* We say he *plighted* his hand, his faith, his vows, his honour, his truth or troth.—*Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honour, &c. To *plight* faith is, as it were, to *deposit it in pledge* for the performance of an act, on the non-performance of which the pledge is forfeited.—2. To weave; to braid; to plait. [This is the primary sense of the word, L. *plico*, but now obsolete.]

PLIGHT, *n.* (plite.) Literally, a state of being involved, [L. *plicatus, implicatus, implicitus;*] hence, perplexity, distress, or a distressed state or condition; as, a miserable *plight.* But the word by itself does not ordinarily imply distress. Hence,—2. Condition; state; and sometimes good case; as, to keep cattle in *plight* In most cases, this word is now accompanied with an adjective which determines its signification; as. *bad plight; miserable* or *wretched plight; good plight.*—3. Pledge; gage.

The Lord, whose hand must take my *plight* *Shak.*

4. A fold; [L. *plico;*] a double; a plait.

All in a silken Camus, lily white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight.*† *Spenser.*

5.† A garment.

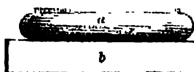
PLIGHTED, *pp.* (pli'ted.) Pledged.

PLIGHTER, *n.* (pli'ter.) One that pledges; that which plights.

PLIGHTING, *ppr.* (plit'ing.) Pledging.

PLIM,† *v. i.* To swell.

PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. πλινθος, a brick or tile: L. *plinthus.*] In *arch.*, a flat, square member, in form of a brick, which



a, Torus. *b*, Plinth.

serves as the foundation of a column; being the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order.—*Plinth of a statue*, is a base, flat, round, or square. —*Plinth of a wall*, two or three rows of bricks advanced from the wall, in form of a flatband; and, in general, any flat, high moulding, that serves in a front wall to mark the floors, to sustain the eaves of a wall, or the larmier of a chimney.

PLI'OCENE, *a.* [Gr. πλειων, more, and καινος, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch. The tertiary series, Mr. Lyell divided into four principal groups, namely, the *Eocene*, the *Miocene*, the *Older Pliocene*, and the *Newer Pliocene*, each characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil *recent* species, [*See* MIOCENE, EOCENE.] The newer pliocene, the latest of the four, contains from 90 to 95 per cent. of *recent* fossils; the older pliocene contains from 35 to 50 per cent. of *recent* fossils. The newer pliocene period is that which immediately preceded the recent era; the older pliocene period is that which intervened between the miocene and the newer pliocene. The newer pliocene formations occur in Sicily and Tuscany; the older pliocene at Nice, Perpignan, Norfolk, Suffolk, and near Sienna.

PLOD, *v. i.* [D. *plots*, dull, heavy. Qu.] 1. To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *L'Estrange.*

Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight. *Young.*

2. To study heavily with steady diligence.—3. To toil; to drudge.

PLOD'DER, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.

PLOD'DING, *ppr.* Travelling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily. 2. *a.* Industrious; diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.

PLOD'DING, *n.* Slow movement or study, with steadiness or persevering industry.

PLOMB'GOMME, *n.* [Fr. *plomb*, lead, and *gomme*, gum] Hydrated aluminate of lead. It is found in the French department of Côtes du Nord, and possesses the appearance of gum-arabic.

PLOT, *n.* [a different orthography of *Plat.*] 1. A plat or small extent of ground; as, a garden *plot.*

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land *Spenser.*

When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot.* *Shak.*

2 A plantation laid out.—3. A plan or scheme; the site of a work. [Qu. the next word.] 4. In *surveying*, a plan or draught of a field, farm, or manor, surveyed and delineated on paper.

PLOT, *v. t.* To make a plan of; to delineate.—2. To draw or lay down on paper the work of a survey, consisting of the several observed angles and lines with their measured dimensions.

PLOT, *n.* [The French retain this word in the compounds *complot, comploter.* It may be from the root of *plait*, to weave, Russ, *pletu*, whence *opletayu*, to plait, to twist, to deceive; *oplot*, a hedge. *See* PLAIT.] 1. Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one. A *plot* may be formed by a single person or by numbers. In the latter case, it is a conspiracy or an intrigue. The latter word more generally denotes a scheme directed against individuals; the former against the government. But this distinction is not always observed.

O think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods! *Addison.*

2. In *dramatic writings*, the knot or intrigue; the story of a play, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot.

A man of much *plot.* *Denham.*

PLOT, *v. i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government, or those who administer it. A traitor *plots* against his king.

The wicked *plotteth* against the just; Ps. xxxvii.

2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone. *Wotton.*

PLOT, *v. t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive; as, to *plot* an unprofitable crime.

PLOT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plots.

PLOT'TED, *pp.* Contrived; planned.

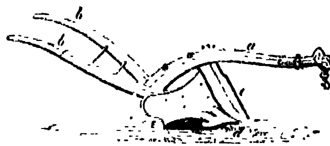
PLOT'TER, *n.* One that plots or contrives; a contriver.—2. A conspirator.

PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning; forming an evil design.

PLOT'TING, *n.* In *surveying*, the describing or laying down upon paper the several angles and lines of a tract of land which has been surveyed and measured. It is usually performed by means of a *protractor;* sometimes by the *plotting scale*,—*which see.*

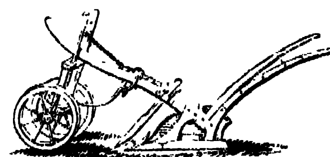
PLOT'TING-SCALE, *n.* A scale of equal parts, with its divisions along its edge, so that measurements may be made by application.

PLOUGH, *n.* [Norm. *ploge;* Sax. *ploge;* G. *pflug;* Dan. *plong, plov;* Ice. *plog;* Russ. *plug;* Polish, *plug;* Scot. *pleuch, pleugh.* It corresponds in elements with *plug*, and both perhaps from thrusting.] 1. In *agriculture*, an implement drawn by horses, or oxen, and guided by a driver (ploughman), by which the surface of the soil is cut into longitudinal slices, and successively raised up and turned over. The object of the operation is to expose a new surface to the action of the air, and to render it fit for receiving the seed or harrowing, or for other operations of agriculture. Ploughs are of two kinds; those without wheels, commonly called *swing ploughs*, and those with one or more wheels, called *wheel ploughs.*



Swing Plough.

The essential parts of both kinds of plough are, the beam *a*, by which it is drawn; the stilts, or handles *b b*, by which the ploughman guides it; the coulter *c*, fixed into the beam by which the furrow slice is cut; the share *d*, by which the bottom of the furrow is cut and raised up, and finally, the mould-board *e*, by which the furrow is turned over. The *wheel plough* is just the



Wheel Plough.

swing plough with a wheel or pair of wheels attached to the beam for keeping the share at a uniform distance beneath the surface. Besides these two kinds, there are *subsoil ploughs, drill ploughs, draining ploughs,* &c.

The emperor lays hold of the *plough* and turns up several furrows. *Grosier. Trans.*

Where fern succeeds, ungrateful to the *plough.* *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, tillage; culture of the

earth; agriculture.—3. A joiner's instrument for grooving. [*See* PLANK.] 4. *Bookbinders' plough*, an instrument used for cutting and smoothing the edges of books preparatory to binding or gilding.—5. *Ice plough*, an instrument used in the U. S. of America for cutting ice into portions suitable for storing and for sale.

PLOUGH, *v. t.* To trench and turn up with a plough; as, to *plough* the ground for wheat; to *plough* it into ridges.—2. To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing.

With speed we *plough* the watery wave. *Pope.*

3. To tear; to furrow.—4. To cut or groove with a joiner's instrument.—5. In *Scripture*, to labour in any calling.

He that *plougheth* should *plough* in hope; 1 Cor. ix.

To plough on the back, to scourge; to mangle, or to persecute and torment; Ps. cxxix.—*To plough with one's heifer*, to deal with the wife to obtain something from the husband; Judges xiv.—*To plough iniquity* or *wickedness, and reap it*, to devise and practise it, and at last suffer the punishment of it; Job xiv.; Hos. x.—*To plough in*, to cover by ploughing; as, to *plough in* wheat.—*To plough up* or *out*, to turn out of the ground by ploughing.—*To put one's hand to the plough and look back*, is to enter on the service of Christ and afterwards abandon it; Luke ix.

PLOUGH, *v. i.* To be employed in turning up the soil with a plough; as the husbandman *ploughs* in spring.

PLOUGH'ABLE, *a.* That may be ploughed; arable.

PLOUGH'-ALMS, *n.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

PLOUGH'-BOTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

PLOUGH'BOY, *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy; an ignorant country fellow.

PLOUGH'ED, *pp.* Turned up with a plough; furrowed.

PLOUGH'ER, *n.* One that ploughs land, a cultivator.

PLOUGH'-GANG, PLOUGH'-GATE, *n.* As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough; which, according to some, is 13 acres Scotch, but it is variously estimated. A plough-gate of land is the property qualification to hunt, under the game laws. [*Scotch.*]

PLOUGH'ING, *ppr.* Turning up with a plough; furrowing.

PLOUGH'ING, *n.* The operation of turning up ground with a plough; as, the first and second *ploughings*; three *ploughings*.

PLOUGH'-LAND, *n.* Land that is ploughed, or suitable for tillage; tillage ground.—2. A hide of land; a carucate.

PLOUGH'MAN, *n.* One that ploughs or holds a plough.

At last the robber binds the *ploughman* and carries him off with the oxen. *Spelman.*

2. A cultivator of grain; a husbandman.—3. A rustic; a countryman; a hardy labourer.

PLOUGH'MAN'S SPIKENARD, *n.* A British plant of the genus Conyza, the *C. squarrosa*. It is a soft and downy plant, with dull yellow flowers, and grows in mountains, meadows, and pastures. [*See* CONYZA.]

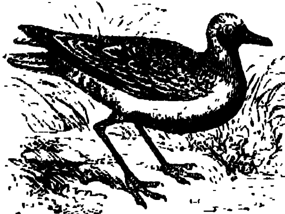
PLOUGH'-MONDAY, *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labours of the plough usually began in former times. On this Monday ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg plough money to drink.

PLOUGH'SHARE, *n.* [*See* SHEAR.] The part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.

PLOUGH'-STAFF, *n.* A kind of paddle, to clear the coulter and share of a plough, when choked up with earth or weeds; called in Scotland a *pettle*.

PLOUGH'-TAIL, *n.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.—2. Rustic life.

PLOV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *pluvier*, the water bird, from L. *pluvialis*, rainy; *pluo*, to rain.] The common name of several



Golden Plover Charadrius pluvialis.

species of birds belonging to the genus Charadrius. They inhabit all parts of the world, traversing temperate climates in the spring and autumn. They are gregarious, and are generally seen in meadows, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea shore. The most common is the *golden plover*, very abundant in the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland. The *Dotterel plover*, is common in various parts of Great Britain. The lapwing or peewit belongs to this genus. Plovers are classed by Cuvier among the *Pressirostres*.

PLOW, *n.* An agricultural implement. [This orthography is now only used in the Scriptures.] [*See* PLOUGH.]

PLUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pluccian*, which seems to be the same word, with a prefix, as *lyccan* or *alucan*, *aluccan*, to pull off or out; G. *pflücken*; Fr. *eplucher*; W. *pliciaw*, to pluck, to peel; *plig*, a peel.] 1. To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch. Thus we say, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to *pluck* hair or wool from a skin; to *pluck* grapes or other fruit.

They *pluck* the fatherless from the breast; Job xxiv.

2. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

They that pass by do *pluck* her; Ps. lxxx.

The sense of this verb is modified by particles.—*To pluck away*, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.

He shall *pluck* away his crop with his feathers; Lev. i.

To pluck down, to pull down; to demolish; or to reduce to a lower state.—*To pluck off*, is to pull or tear off; as, to *pluck off* the skin; Mic. iii.—*To pluck on*,† to pull or draw on.—*To pluck up*, to tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to *pluck up* a plant; to *pluck up* a nation; Jer. xii.—*To pluck out*, to draw out suddenly, or to tear out; as, to *pluck out* the eyes; to *pluck out* the hand from the bosom; Ps. lxxiv.—*To pluck up a heart or spirit*, to assume or resume courage.

PLUCK, *n.* The heart, liver and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butchers' market.—2. In *low figurative language*, courage, spirit.

PLUCK'ED, *pp.* Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair.

PLUCK'ER, *n.* One that plucks.

PLUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off; stripping.

PLUG, *n.* [D. *plug*; G. *pflock*; W. *ploc*, a block; *plociaw*, to block, to *plug*. It seems to be the same word radically as *block*, W. *lloc.*] A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg. In *arch.*, a piece of wood driven horizontally into a wall, its end being then sawn away flush with the wall, to afford a hold for the nailing up of dressings, &c.—*Hawse-plug*, in marine affairs, a plug to stop a hawse-hole.—*Shot-plug*, a plug to stop a breach made by a cannon-ball in the side of a ship.

PLUG, *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLUG and FEATHER, or KEY and FEATHER. A mode of dividing hard-stones by means of a long tapering wedge called the *key*, and wedge-shaped pieces of iron, called *feathers*, which are driven into holes previously drilled into the rock for the purpose, and thus forcibly split it.

PLUM, *n.* [Sax. *plume*; G. *pflaume*; Ir. *pluma.*] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Prunus, and the nat. order *Rosaceæ*. About a dozen species are known, all inhabiting the north temperate regions of the globe. They are small trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and white flowers, either solitary, or arranged in fascicles in the axils of the ancient leaves. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures and inclosing a kernel. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known, and the species which is generally considered to have given rise to these is the *Prunus domestica*.—2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.—3. In *City cant language*, the sum of £100,000 sterling, also the person possessing such a sum. [*Obsolescent.*] 4. A kind of play. [Dr. Johnson remarks that this word is often written improperly *plumb*. This is true, not only of this word, but of all words in which *b* follows *m*, as in *thumb*, *dumb*, &c.]

PLU'MAGE, *n.* [Fr. from *plume.*] The feathers that cover a fowl.

Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. *Pope.*

PLUMB, *n.* (plum.) [Fr. *plomb*; W. *plwm*; L. *plumbum*, lead; probably a *clump* or *lump*.] A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like, a plummet. But the word as a noun is seldom used, except in composition. [*See* PLUMB-LINE, PLUMMET.]

PLUMB, *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. The post of the house or the wall is *plumb*. [*This is the common language of our mechanics.*]

PLUMB, *adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. The wall stands *plumb.*

Plumb down he falls. *Milton.*

2. Directly; suddenly; at once; as a falling mass; usually pronounced *plump.* He fell *plumb* into the water.

PLUMB, *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall. —2. [W. *plymiaw.*] To sound with a plummet,as the depth of water. [*Lit.us.*]

PLUMBAGINA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of monopetalous exogens, distinguished from all other monopetalous orders by their plaited calyx and solitary ovule, suspended from the apex of a cord which arises from the base of a one-celled ovary, with several stigmas. Some of the plants of this order are tonic and astringent, and part acrid and caustic in the highest degree. The root of *Statice caroliniana* is one of the most powerful astringents in the vegetable materia medica, and the bruised fresh bark of the roots of the *Plumbago Zeylanica* acts as a vesicatory. As garden plants, nearly the whole of the order is much prized for beauty, particularly the *Statices.*

PLUMBA'GINE, *n.* A crystallizable substance found in the root of the plant *Plumbago Europæa.*

PLUMBAG'INOUS, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

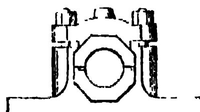
PLUMBA'GO, *n.* *Graphite,* or *Black-lead,* used for pencils, as a substitute for unctuous substances in diminishing friction in machinery, and other purposes. This useful substance is a compound of carbon, silica, alumina, and iron. The finest plumbago is from Borrowdale in Cumberland. [*See* GRAPHITE.] 2. A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Plumbaginaceæ,—*which see.* The roots of several species are extremely caustic.—*P. europœa* is employed by beggars to raise ulcers upon their bodies to excite pity. Its root yields the substance called *Plumbagine,* and also contains a peculiar fat which gives to the skin a lead-grey colour, whence the plant has been called *lead-wort.*—*P scandens* is remarkably acrid, and on this account is called *herbe du diable,* or the devil's herb, in St. Domingo.

PLUM'BEAN, } *a.* Consisting of lead;
PLUM'BEOUS, } resembling lead.—2. Dull; heavy; stupid.

PLUMBED, *pp.* (plum'med.) Adjusted by a plumb-line.

PLUMBER, *n.* (plum'mer.) One who works in lead.

PLUMB'ER-BLOCK, } *n.* In machin-
PIL'LOW-BLOCK, } ery, a cast iron



Pillow-Block.

standard for supporting the end of a shaft. It is adapted for being bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is usually furnished with brass bearings for diminishing the friction of the shaft, and a movable cover secured by bolts for tightening the bearings as they wear.

PLUMBERY, *n.* (plum'mery.) Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought.—2. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.

PLUMBIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *plumbum,* lead, and *fero,* to produce.] Producing lead.

PLUMB'ING, *n.* (plum'ming.) The art of casting and working in lead, and applying it to various purposes connected with buildings, as in roofs, windows, pipes, &c.

PLUMB-LINE, *n.* (plum'-line.) A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the centre of gravity in the earth. [*See* PLUMMET, PLUMB RULE.]

PLUMB-RULE, *n.* (plum'-rule.) A simple instrument for the same purpose as the plumb-line or plummet, used by masons, bricklayers, and carpenters. It consists of a board with parallel edges; a line is drawn down the middle of the board, and to the upper end of this line the end of a string is attached, carrying a piece of lead at its lower end. When the edge of the board is applied to a wall or other upright object, the exact coincidence of the plumb-line with the line marked on the board indicates that the wall or other object is vertical, while the deviation of the plumb-line from that on the board, shows how far the object is from the perpendicular. Sometimes another board is fixed across the lower end of the plumb-rule, having its lower edge at right angles to the line drawn on the other. In this case it becomes a level.

PLUM'BUM, *n.* [L.] Lead,—*which see.*

PLUM'-CAKE, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

PLUME, *n.* [Fr. *plume;* L. and Sp. *pluma;* W. *plu, pluv.*] 1. The feather of a fowl, particularly a large feather. —2 A feather worn as an ornament, particularly an ostrich's feather.

And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; towering mien.—4. Token of honour; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume.* *Milton.*

PLUME, *n.* In *bot.,* the ascending scaly part of the corculum or heart of a seed. [*See* PLUMULE.]

PLUME, *v. t.* To pick and adjust plumes or feathers.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer*

2. To strip of feathers. Carnivorous animals will not take pains to *plume* the birds they devour.—3. To strip; to peel.—4. To set as a plume; to set erect.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest Sat honour *plumed.* *Milton.*

5. To adorn with feathers or plumes. —6. To pride; to value; to boast. He *plumes* himself on his skill or his prowess.

PLUME-AL'UM, *n.* A kind of asbestus.

PLUMELESS, *a.* Without feathers or plumes.

PLUMELET, *n.* A small plume.—2. A little plumule.

PLUMIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pluma,* a feather, and *gero,* to wear.] Feathered; having feathers.

PLU'MING, *ppr.* In *her.,* a term applicable to birds when borne in the position of pluming their feathers, as an eagle *pluming* his right wing, or *pluming* his train.

PLU'MIPED, *a.* [infra.] Having feet covered with feathers.

PLU'MIPED, *n.* [L. *pluma* feather, and *pes* foot.] A fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLUM'MET, *n.* [Sp. *plomada. See* PLUMB.] 1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.—2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c., in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line. The terms *plummet, plumb-line,* and *plumb-rule,* are often used synonymously. [*See* PLUMB-LINE.] 3. Any weight.—4. A piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

PLUMMET'TY, *a.* In *her.,* a term applied when the field is divided into fusils filled with the ends of feathers, depicted in metal and colour alternately. Such field is then said to be *plumetty.*

PLUM'MING, *n.* Among miners, the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

PLU'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *plumosus.*] 1.
PLU'MOUS, } Feathery; resembling feathers.—2. In *bot.,* a *plumose bristle* is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. A *plumose pappus* is composed of feathery hairs.

PLUMOS'ITY, *n.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMP, *a.* [Dan. *plomp,* plump, blunt, unhandy, clownish, rude; Sw. *plump;* G. *plump.* The primary sense seems to be thick, as if allied to *lump* and *clump.* See the noun.] 1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round; as, a *plump* boy; a *plump* habit of body.

The famish'd crow grows *plump* and round. *Swift.*

2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified; downright; as, a *plump* lie.

PLUMP, *n.* A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together; as, a *plump* of trees; a *plump* of fowls; a *plump* of horsemen. [This word is not now used in this sense, but the use of it formerly is good evidence that *plump* is *clump,* with a different prefix, and both are radically one word with *lump.*—*Plumb,* L. *plumbum,* is the same word, a *lump* or mass.]

PLUMP, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To swell; to extend to fulness; to dilate; to fatten.

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder. *Boyle.*

A wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. *Colloq.* *L'Estrange.*

To plump a vote. [*See* PLUMPER.]

PLUMP, *v. i.* [from the noun; G. *plumpen,* Dan. *plomper,* to plunge.] 1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once.—2. To enlarge to fulness; to be swelled.

PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden heavy fall.

PLUMP'ED, *pp.* Swelled; extended in fulness.

PLUMP'ER, *n.* Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else.—2. In *parliamentary elections,* a vote given to one candidate when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number

to be elected. Thus, if there be more seats vacant than one for the same county or town, and a voter chooses to vote for only one of the candidates, he can give him but a single vote, which is then called a *plumper*, and the person so voting is said to *plump his vote*, and to him also is applied the term *plumper* or one who *plumps*.—3. A full unqualified lie. [*In vulgar use.*]

PLUM'-PIE, *n.* A pie containing plums.

PLUMP'LY, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing *plumply; a word in common popular use.*

PLUMP'NESS, *n.* Fulness of skin; distension to roundness; as, the *plumpness* of a boy; *plumpness* of the eye or cheek.

PLUM-POR'RIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums.

PLUM-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

PLUMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly. [*Not elegant.*]

PLUM-TREE, *n.* [Sax. *plum-treow.*] A tree that produces plums.

PLU'MULE, *n.* [L. *plumula.*] In *bot*, the growing point of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle, and at the base of the cotyledons, by which it is protected when young. It is the rudiment of the future stem of a plant. In plants generally it is scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, and in many it does not appear till the seed begins to germinate.

PLŪMY, *a.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers.—2. Adorned with plumes; as, a *plumy* crest.

PLUN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *plundern;* D. *plunderen;* Qu. the root of *eloign.*] 1. To pillage; to spoil; to strip; to take the goods of an enemy by open force. Nebuchadnezzar *plundered* the temple of the Jews.—2. To take by pillage or open force. The enemy *plundered* all the goods they found. We say, he *plundered* the tent, or he *plundered* the goods of the tent. The first is the proper use of the word.—3. To rob, as a thief; to take from; to strip; as, the thief *plundered* the house; the robber *plundered* a man of his money and watch; pirates *plunder* ships and men.

PLUN'DER, *n.* That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil.—2. That which is taken by theft, robbery or fraud.

PLUN'DERED, *pp.* Pillaged; robbed.

PLUN'DERER, *n.* A hostile pillager; a spoiler.—2. A thief; a robber.

PLUN'DERING, *ppr.* Pillaging; robbing.

PLUNĠE, *v. t.* [Fr. *plonger;* Arm. *plungea* or *plugein;* W. *plwng,* a plunge, from the same root as *llwnc* or *llwng,* the gullet, a gulp or swallow; probably connected with *luncheon.*] 1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire or earth, &c.; as, to *plunge* the body in water; to *plunge* the arm into fire or flame; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast.—2. To thrust or drive into any state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* one's self into difficulties or distress; to *plunge* a nation into war.—3. To baptize by immersion.

PLUNĠE, *v. i.* To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in. He *plunged* into the river. The troops *plunged* into the stream.

> His courser *plunged,*
> And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him. *Dryden.*

2. To fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into a gulf; to *plunge* into debt or embarrassments; to *plunge* into war; a body of cavalry *plunged* into the midst of the enemy.—3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong.—4. To throw the body forward, and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse.

PLUNĠE, *n.* The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance.—2. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties.

> People when put to a *plunge,* cry out to heaven for help. *L'Estrange.*
>
> And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm, To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow? *Addison.*

[*In this sense, the word is now little used.*]

PLUNĠ'ED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUN'ĠEON, *n.* A sea fowl.

PLUNĠ'ER, *n* One that plunges; a diver.—2. A cylinder sometimes used in force-pumps, instead of the ordinary pistons or buckets. [*See* PUMP.]

PLUNĠ'ING, *ppr.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong; rising and falling, as an unruly horse.

PLUNĠ'ING, *n.* The act of putting under water; the act of rushing suddenly into any distress or hazard; the act of an unruly horse endeavouring to throw the rider.

PLUNĠ'Y,† *a.* Wet.

PLUNK'ET, *n* A kind of blue colour.

PLUPER'FECT TENSE, *n.* [L. *plus quam perfectum,* more than perfect.] In *gram.*, the tense which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers.

PLU'RAL, *a.* [L. *pluralis,* from *plus, pluris,* more.] 1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; as, a *plural* word.—2. In *gram.*, the *plural* number is that which designates more than one, that is, any number except one. Thus in most languages, a word in the *plural* number expresses two or more. But the Greek has a *dual* number to express *two;* and the *plural* expresses more than two.

PLU'RALIST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

PLURAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *pluralité,* from L. *pluralis.*] 1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a *plurality* of gods; a *plurality* of worlds.—2. A state of being or having a greater number.—3. In elections, a *plurality of votes* is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but *less than half* of the whole number of votes given. It is thus distinguished from a *majority,* which is *more than half* of the whole number.—4. *Plurality of benefices* is where the same clerk is possessed of more benefices than one, with cure of souls. In this case, each benefice thus held is called a *plurality.*

PLU'RALIZE, *v. t.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

PLU'RALLY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLURILIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *plus* and *litera,* letter.] Containing more letters than three.

PLURILIT'ERAL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

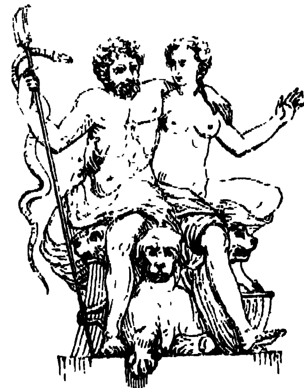
PLU'RISY,† *n.* [L. *plus, pluris.*] Superabundance.

PLUS. [L. more.] In *algebra,* a character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition, and which being placed between two quantities, signifies that they are to be added together. Thus, $a + b$ signifies that b is to be added to a.

PLUSH, *n.* [G. *plüsch,* shag; D. *pluis,* flock, nap, plush; *pluizen,* to fray, pick, carp, *fleece.* Qu. Fr. *peluche.* The Italian *peluzzo* signifies a little hair or down, from *pelo,* hair, L. *pilus.*] Shag; a species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap on one side, composed regularly of a woof of a single thread and a double warp; the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other of goat's or camel's hair. But some plushes are made wholly of worsted; others wholly of hair.

PLU'TEUS, *n.* [L.] The wall sometimes made use of to close the intervals between the columns of a building; it was either of stone or some less durable material when it occurred in the interior of a building. The pluteus was also a kind of podium interposed between two orders of columns, where one was placed above the other.—2. A movable gallery on wheels, shaped like an arched sort of waggon, used by besiegers for the protection of their archers, who were stationed on it to clear the walls with their arrows.

PLU'TO, *n.* [Gr. Πλουτων.] In *Greek and Roman mythology,* the brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and lord of the infernal regions. He is represented as an old man with a dignified but severe aspect, holding in his hand a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks Hades (Ἀιδης), and by the Romans *Orcus* and *Dis.* His wife was Proserpine, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, whom Pluto seized in the island of Sicily while she was plucking flowers, and carried to the lower world.



Pluto and Proserpine.

PLUTO'NIAN, *a.* Plutonic, — *which see.*

PLUTO'NIAN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c. to be from

fire. The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian.*

PLUTON'IC, *a.* [from *Pluto*, in mythology, the king of the infernal regions.] Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; as, the *Plutonic* theory.—*Plutonic rocks*, unstratified crystalline rocks formed at great depths beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion. The term is opposed to *volcanic* rocks, also formed by fire, but having cooled near the surface.

PLU'TONISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Plutonists.

PLU'TONIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

PLU'VIAL, } *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, from
PLU'VIOUS, } *pluvia*, rain; Fr. and It. *pluviale;* Sp. *pluvial.*] Rainy; humid; relating to rain.

PLU'VIAL, *n.* [Fr. *pluvial.*] A priest's cope.

PLUVIAM'ETER, *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] A rain-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in a particular climate or place.

PLUVIAMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviameter; made or ascertained by a pluviameter.

PLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *plier*, to bend or fold, formerly written *ployer*, whence *employ;* Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, to fold; Sax. *pleggan*, to play and to lie on; D. *pleegen*, to use, to exercise; Dan. *plejer*, to exercise, to perform an office, to tend, to nurse; G. *pflegen*, id. That these words are from the root of *lie, lay*, is obvious, for in G. *liegen*, to *lie*, signifies also to *ply*, to *apply*. The prefix *p* may be used for the Teutonic *be; be-liegen*, to lie close, to bend to. *See* Lay and Lie.] 1. To *lay on*, to put to or on with force and repetition; to *apply* to closely, with continuation of efforts or urgency.

And *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones. *Dryden.*

We retain the precise sense in the phrase to *lay on*, to put it on him.—2. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy.

Her gentle wit she *plies*. *Spenser.*
The wearied Trojans *ply* their shattered oars. *Dryden.*

3. To practise or perform with diligence.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. *Shak.*

5. To urge; to press; to strain; to force.—*To ply a journey*, to persevere in a journey; to press onwards without intermission till the journey is completed.

PLY, *v. i.* To bend; to yield.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the dust. *L'Estrange.*

2. To work steadily.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets. *Spectator.*

3. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

4. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed.—5. To endeavour to make way against the wind.

PLY, *n.* A fold; a plait.—2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*. *Bacon.*

PLY'ER, *n.* He or that which plies. In fortification, *plyers* denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross.

PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on with steadiness or repetition; applying closely; employing; performing; urging; pressing or attempting to make way against the wind.

PLY'ING, *n.* Urgent solicitation.—2. Effort to make way against the wind; the act of making, or endeavouring to make progress against the direction of the wind. Hence a ship that advances well in her course in this manner of sailing is said to be a good *plyer.*

PNEUMAT'IC, } *a.* (newmat'ic.)
PNEUMAT'ICAL, } [Gr. πνευματικος, from πνευμα, breath, spirit; πνεω, to breath or blow.] 1. Consisting of air, as a thin compressible substance; opposed to *dense* or *solid* substances.

The *pneumatic* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to air, or to the philosophy of its properties; as, *pneumatic* experiments; a *pneumatic* engine.—3. Moved or played by means of air; as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music.—*Pneumatic trough*, an instrument by means of which gases may be collected, retained, and properly managed. The instruments employed for this purpose are also called *hydro-pneumatic apparatus.* and *pneumato-chemical* apparatus. They are constructed in various ways. 4. Relating to spirit; consisting of spirit.

PNEUMAT'ICS, *n.* In *natural philosophy*, that branch which treats of the *mechanical* properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air. The *chemical* properties of elastic fluids (air and gases), belong to chemistry. Pneumatics treats of the weight, pressure, equilibrium, elasticity, density, condensation, rarefaction, resistance, motion, [*See* Aero dynamics], &c. of air; it treats also of air considered as the medium of sound (*acoustics*), and as the vehicle of heat, moisture, &c. [*See* Meteorology.] It also comprehends the description of those machines which depend chiefly for their action on the pressure and elasticity of air, as the various kinds of pumps, artificial fountains, &c.—2. In *the schools*, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEU'MATOCELE, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, air, and κηλη, a tumour.] In *sur.*, a distension of the scrotum by air.

PNEUMATOLOĠ'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology, or to pneumatics

PNEUMATOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOL'OĠY, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, air, and λογος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances.—2. A treatise on elastic fluids, or on spiritual substances.

PNEUMO'NIA, } *n.* [Gr. πνευμων, the
PNEU'MONY, } lungs, from πνεω, to breathe.] In *med.*, an inflammation of the lungs.

PNEUMON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

PNEUMON'IC, *n* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

PNEUMONIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

PNEUMONI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. This is the most correct and appropriate term for this disease.

PO'A, *n.* A genus of useful agricultural plants belonging to the nat. order Gramineæ. They have a panicled inflorescence, many-flowered spikelets, hermaphrodite normal flowers, a pair of glumes, and paleæ membranous at the point, without being inflated or provided with any kind of armature. They are chiefly natives of the northern hemisphere, and are abundant. The British species are known by the name of meadow-grass. [*See* Meadow-grass.]

PŌACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher.* In Fr. *poche* is a pocket, a bag or purse net; *pocheter des fruits*, to mellow fruit in the pocket; Ir. *boucquaat* is to soften; Sax. *pocca*, a pouch.] 1. To boil slightly.—2. To dress by boiling slightly and mixing in a soft mass.—3. To begin and not complete.—4. To make mellow or soft.—5. To steal; to plunder by stealth.

They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. *Garth.*

PŌACH, *v. i.* Literally to put into a pocket; to steal or pocket game, or carry it away privately, as in a bag; to kill or destroy game, contrary to law.

PŌACH, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia*, to thrust; perhaps Fr. *pocher.* It seems to be allied to Eng. *poke, poker*, Norm *pouchon*, a puncheon. If so, it is from the root of L. *pungo*, Eng. to *punch;* G. *pochen*, to knock.] To stab; to pierce; to spear; as, to *poach* fish.

PŌACH, *v. i.* To be penetrated with deep tracks, as soft marshy ground; to be damp; to be swampy.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

PŌACHARD, } *n.* [from *poach.*] A
PŌCHARD, } fresh-water duck of an excellent taste, weighing a pound and twelve ounces. It is the red-headed duck of Lawson; found in America and in the north of Europe.

PŌACHED, *pp.* Slightly boiled or softened; stolen.

PŌACHER, *n.* One that steals game; one who kills game unlawfully.

PŌACHINESS, *n.* Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts; *applied to land.*

PŌACH'ING, *n.* The act or practice of stealing game; the act of destroying game unlawfully.

PŌACHY, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth; *applied to land or ground of any kind.*

POCK, *n.* [Sax. *poc* or *pocc;* G. *pocke;* W. *pwg*, that swells out; Ir. *bocam*, to swell, coinciding with G. *bauch*, D. *buik*, Dan. bug, the belly, Eng. *big*, &c.; probably all of one family.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases, named, from the pustules, *small pox.*

POCK'ARRED,† } *a.* Pitted with the
POCK'FRETTEN, } small pox.

POCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pochette*, from *poche*,

pocket, *pouch;* Sax. *pocca.*] 1. A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles.—2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards —3. A certain quantity; as, a *pocket* of hops, as in other cases we use *sack.* —*A pocket of wool,* the quantity of half a sack.

POCK'ET, *v. t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to *pocket* a penknife. —2. To take clandestinely.—*To pocket an insult* or *affront,* to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress. [*In popular use.*]

POCK'ET-BOOK, *n.* A small book of paper covered with leather; used for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCK'ETED, *pp.* Put or concealed in the pocket.

POCK'ET-GLASS, *n.* A portable looking-glass.

POCK'ET-HOLE, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

POCK'ETING, *ppr.* Putting in the pocket.

POCK'ET-LID, *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole.

POCK'ET-MONEY, *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.

POCK'-HOLE, *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

POCK'INESS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

POCK'MARK, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small pox.

POCK'-PITTED, *a.* The same as *pock-fretten.*

POCK'WOOD, *n.* Guaiacum officinale or lignum vitæ, a very hard wood.

POCK'Y, *a.* [from *pock.*] Having pocks or pustules; infected with an eruptive distemper, but particularly with the venereal disease.—2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [*In vulgar use.*]

PO'CO, [Ital.] In *music,* a word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification; as *poco largo,* a little slow.

POC'ULENT,† *a.* [L. *poculentus,* from *poculum,* a cup.] Fit for drink.

POD, *n.* [In W. *podi* signifies to take in or comprehend; but it is uncertain from what source we have this word.] A vague term applied to a considerable number of different specific pericarps or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the silique, the silicle, the follicle, the conceptacle, and even the capsule, &c.

POD, *v. i.* To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

POD'AGRA, *n.* [Gr. ποῦς, the foot, and αγρα, a taking or seizure.] The gout, —*which see.*

PODAG'RIC, PODAG'RICAL, *a.* [L. *podagra;* Gr. ποδαγρα: πους, the foot, and αγρα, a seizure.] 1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout.—2. Afflicted with the gout.

POD'-AUGER, *n.* A name given in some localities to an auger formed with a straight channel or groove. [*See* AUGER.]

POD'DED, *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

POD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of pods.

PODE'TIA, *n.* [Gr. πους, a foot.] In *bot.,* the stalk-like elongations of the thallus, which in certain lichens support the fructification; as in cenomyce.

PODGE, *n.* A puddle; a plash.

PO'DICEPS, *n.* A genus of birds commonly called grebes.

PO'DIUM, *n.* In *arch.,* a continuous pedestal; a stylobate; also a projection which surrounded the arena of the ancient amphitheatre, where sat persons of distinction.

PO'DOGYN, or **PODOGYN'IUM,** *n.* [Gr. πους, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.,* a columnar receptacle elevating the fruit.

PODOGYN'IUM, *n.* The same as basigynium.

PODOPHYLL'EÆ, *n.* A sub-order of Ranunculaceous plants. The only species referred to it are Jeffersonia and Podophyllum, two North American plants with succulent acrid rootstocks, deeply lobed leaves, and white flowers hidden among them.—*Podophyllum peltatum,* or May apple, is not uncommon in our gardens, whither it has been introduced from the United States. It is one of the safest and most active cathartics known.—*Jeffersonia* is also purgative.

PODRI'DA, *n.* [Sp.] *Olla podrida,* a miscellaneous dish of meats.

PO'DOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. πους and σπερμα.] In *bot.,* the umbilical cord of an ovule: a little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta.

PŒ'CILOPODS, or **PŒCILOP'ODA,** *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος, varied, and πους, a foot.] An order of Entomostraceous crustaceans, including those which have the fore feet terminated by one or two hooks or by claws, fit either for walking or for seizing; the hind feet being destined for swimming, and either composed of or accompanied by respiratory laminæ, or membranous and digitated.

PO'EM, *n.* [L. *poema;* Gr. ποιημα, from ποιεω, to make, to compose songs. In Russ. *peyu* signifies to sing. The radical sense is the same, to strain.] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton; opposed to *prose.*—2. This term is also applied to some compositions in which the language is that of excited imagination; as, the *poems* of Ossian.

PO'ESY, *n.* [Fr. *poesie;* L. *poesis;* Gr. ποιησις, from ποιεω, to make.] 1. The art or skill of composing poems; as, the heavenly gift of *poesy.*—2. Poetry; metrical composition.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you. *Shak.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. [*See* POSY.]

PO'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poëte;* L. Sp. and It *poeta;* Gr. ποιητης. *See* POEM.] 1. The author of a poem; the inventor or maker of a metrical composition.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents. Many write verses who cannot be called *poets.*

PO'ETASTER, *n.* A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses.

PO'ETESS, *n.* A female poet.

POET'IC, POET'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. ποιητικος: L. *poeticus;* Fr. *poëtique.*] 1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; as, a *poetical* genius; *poetic* turn or talent; *poetic* license. —2. Expressed in poetry or measure; as, a *poetical* composition —3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime; as, a composition or passage highly *poetical.*—*Poetical justice,* a term used in speaking of dramatic writings or other works of fiction or imagination, to denote a distribution of rewards and punishments to the several characters at the catastrophe or close of a piece.

POET'ICALLY, *adv.* With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction.

POET'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of poetry; that branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

PO'ETIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *poetiser.*] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

PO'ETIZING, *ppr.* Making poetry.

PO'ET-LAU'REATE, *n.* A poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince or other special occasion. [*See* LAUREATE.]

POET-MUSI'CIAN, *n.* An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music.

PO'ETRESS, *n.* A female poet. [*Bad.*]

PO'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. ποιητρια.] 1. Metrical composition; verse; as, heroic *poetry;* dramatic *poetry;* lyric or Pindaric *poetry.*—2. The art or practice of composing in verse. He excels in *poetry.*—3. Poems; poetical composition. We take pleasure in reading *poetry.*—4. This term is also applied to the language of excited imagination and feeling. To produce a complete and satisfactory definition of poetry has been, hitherto, unsuccessfully attempted by writers on taste, and by poets themselves A popular definition sufficiently adapted to general notions is furnished by Lord Jeffrey: —"The end of poetry is to please; and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we derive pleasure, without any laborious exercise of the understanding. But it has been truly observed, that verse is the limit by which poetry is bounded; it is the adjunct of poetry, but not its living principle."—"Poetry," says Coleridge, "is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. Poetry is opposed to science, and prose to metre. The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement and communication of truth; the proper and immediate object of poetry, is the communication of immediate pleasure. Lord Jeffrey's definition would clearly include burlesque composition; but the excitement of the ridiculous is altogether of a different nature from that produced by poetry in the modern sense of the word, which is necessarily elevating, imaginative, or tender. Poetry communicates to the reader that pleasurable emotion, that peculiar state and degree of excitement, which arises in the poet himself in the act of composition. The end of poetry then appears to be, to produce intellectual pleasure by exciting emotions either of the elevated or pathetic order. Poetry is essentially a creative art, its operation is *making* not transcribing. *Imitation* it is, as Aristotle has defined it; not because it copies, but because it has its model in nature, and can never depart far from it without losing its character. The pleasure arising from poetry Lord Jeffrey analyses into three parts: that which we receive from the excitement of passion or emotion; that which is derived from the play of imagination, or the easy exercise of reason; and that which de-

pends on the character and qualities of the diction.

PO'ETSHIP, *n.* The state of a poet.

POH, (po.) *Interj.*, exclamation of contempt.

POIGNANCY, *n.* (poin'ancy.) [*See* POIGNANT.] Sharpness; the power of stimulating the organs of taste.—2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity; as, the *poignancy* of wit or sarcasm.—3. Severity; acuteness.

POIGNANT, *a.* (poin'ant.) [Fr. *poignant*, participle of *poindre*, from L. *pungere*, *pungo*, to prick.] 1. Sharp; stimulating the organs of taste; as, *poignant* sauce.—2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; as, *poignant* wit.—3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute, as, *poignant* pain or grief.

POIGNANTLY, *adv.* (poin'antly.) In a stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

POIKILI'TIC FORMATION, *n.* [Gr. ποικιλος, variegated.] In *geol.*, a term applied to the new red-sandstone formation, in consequence of the varieties of colours which it exhibits.

POINCIA'NA ACULEA'TA, *n.* The botanic name of Barbadoes Flower-Fence, a tropical leguminous bush. It has acquired its name from having been used, on account of its prickly branches, as a material for hedges in the West Indies. It is among the most beautiful of plants, and is cultivated in the West Indies, to which it was introduced from the East Indies, where it flowers and seeds all the year round. The leaves when bruised have a smell of savin, and are said to bring on abortion. They are well known to be purgative, and to have been used as a substitute for senna.

POIND'ING, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan*, to shut up.] In *Scots law*, a species of diligence whereby the property of the debtor's movables is transferred to the creditor. Poindings are either real or personal; the former affecting the debtor's movables on the lands to which the debt attaches, the other his movables generally. The effect of real poinding is to give the user of it right to the rents.

POINT, *n.* [Fr. from *poinct*; W. *pwnc*; from L. *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick, properly to thrust, pret. *pepugi*, showing that *n* is not radical. Hence it accords with Norm. *pouchon*, a *puncheon*, Fr. *poinçon*, Eng. to *punch*, and with *poke*, *poker*, Gr. πυγμη, &c.] 1. The sharp end of any instrument or body; as, the *point* of a knife, of a sword, or of a thorn.—2. A string with a tag; as, a silken *point*.—3. A small cape, headland or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake or river, beyond the line of the shore, and becoming narrow at the end; as, *point* Lagen in the island of Isla; *point* Palmyras in the bay of Bengal. It is smaller than a cape.—4. The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise.

> With periods, *points* and tropes he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

5. An indivisible part of time or space. We say, a *point* of time, a *point* of space.—6. A small space; as, a small *point* of land.—7. Punctilio; nicety; exactness of ceremony; as, *points* of precedence.—8. Place near, next, or continuous to; verge; eve. He is on the *point* of departure, or at the *point* of death.—9. Exact place. He left off at the *point* where he began.—10. Degree; state of elevation, depression, or extension; as, he has reached an extraordinary *point* of excellence. He has fallen to the lowest *point* of degradation.—11. A character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking; as the comma, semicolon, colon, and period. The period is called a *full* stop, as it marks the close of a sentence.—12. A dot or spot; a part of a surface divided by dots, spots, or lines; as, the ace or sise *point*.—13. In *geom.*, that which has neither parts nor magnitude.

> A *point* is that which has position but not magnitude. *Playfair.*
>
> A *point* is a limit terminating a line. *Legendre.*

14. In *music*, a mark or note anciently used to distinguish tones or sounds. Hence, *simple counterpoint* is when a note of the lower part answers exactly to that of the upper; and *figurative counterpoint* is when a note is syncopated, and one of the parts makes several notes or inflections of the voice, while the other holds on one.—15. In *modern music*, a dot placed by a note to raise its value or prolong its time by one half, so as to make a semibreve equal to three minims; a minim equal to three quavers, &c.—16. In *astron.*, a division of the great circles of the horizon, and of the mariner's compass. The four *cardinal points*, are the east, west, north and south. On the space between two of these points, making a quadrant or quarter of a circle, the compass is marked with subordinate divisions, the whole number being thirty-two points.—17. In *astron.* a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and nadir are called *vertical points*; the nodes are the *points* where the orbits of the planets intersect the plane of the ecliptic; the places where the equator and ecliptic intersect are called *equinoctial points*; the points of the ecliptic at which the departure of the sun from the equator, north and south, is terminated, are called *solstitial points*.—18. In *persp.*, a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane.—*Vanishing point*, that to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation. By the old writers on perspective, it was termed the *Accidental point*.—*Point of distance*, the distance of the picture, transferred upon the vanishing line from the centre, or from the point where the principal ray meets it; whence it is generally understood to be on the vanishing line of the horizon.—*Objective point*, a point on a geometrical plane, whose representation is required on the perspective plane.—*Point of sight*, the place of the eye whence the picture is viewed. According to old writers on the science, the centre of the picture.—*Point of view*, the point of sight.—19. In *manufactures*, a lace or work wrought by the needle; as, *point de Venise*, *point de Genoa*, &c. Sometimes the word is used for lace woven with bobbins.—*Point devise* is used for needle work, or for nice work. 20. The place to which any thing is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye. We say, in this *point* of view an object appears to advantage. In this or that *point* of view the evidence is important.—21. Particular; single thing or subject. In what *point* do we differ? All *points* of controversy between the parties are adjusted. We say, in *point* of antiquity, in *point* of fact, in *point* of excellence. The letter in every *point* is admirable. The treaty is executed in every *point*.—22. Aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished; as, to gain one's *point*.—23. The act of aiming or striking.

> What a *point* your falcon made! *Shak.*

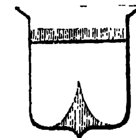
24. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole. These arguments are not sufficient to prove the *point*.

> Strange *point* and new!
> Doctrine which we would know whence learned. *Milton.*

25. A note or tune.

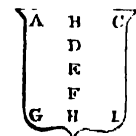
> Turning your tongue divine
> To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shak.*

26. In *her.*, an ordinary somewhat resembling the pile, but issuing from the base of the escutcheon, instead of the chief. It is seldom used in English, but frequently in foreign armories.—



Point in point.

Points of the escutcheon, the several parts denoting the local positions of any figure or charges. There are nine principal points, marked by letters in the shield represented in the figure. They are denominated as follows:—A, dexter chief; B, middle chief; C, sinister chief; D, honour point; E, centre or fesse point; F, navel or nombril point; G, dexter base; H, middle base; and I, sinister base.—



Points of the Shield

27. In *electricity*, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body.—28. In *gunnery*, point-blank denotes the shot of a gun levelled horizontally. The *point blank range*, is the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. In shooting point-blank, the ball is supposed to move directly to the object, without a curve. Hence adverbially, the word is equivalent to *directly*.—29. In *marine lan.*, points are flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle toward each end; used in reefing the courses and top-sails of square rigged vessels.—30. A steel instrument used by engravers for tracing the work on a copper plate.—*Physical point*, the smallest or least sensible object of sight.—*Points of support*, in *arch.*, the collected areas on the plane of the piers, walls, columns, &c., upon which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported.—*Point of contrary flexure*, a point at which a curve changes its curvature with respect to any given external point, being concave on one side, and convex on the other.—*Point of contact*, in *geom.*, the point in which a straight line touches a circle or curve, or the point in which two circles or curves touch each other.—31. In *optics*, a term applied in various cases to the rays of light; as, the

point of dispersion, that point from which the rays begin to diverge, commonly called the virtual focus.—*Point of incidence*, that point upon the surface of a medium upon which a ray of light falls.—*Point of reflection*, the point from which a ray is reflected.—*Point of refraction*, that point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.—*Point de vise.* [Fr.] Exactly in the point of view.—*Vowel-points*, in the Hebrew and other Eastern languages, are certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels, which precede or follow the articulations.—*Points of a horse*, among *dealers in horses*, those properties in regard to shape, symmetry, appearance, &c., upon which the excellence of a horse depends. These differ according to the use for which the animal is intended. Thus, the *points* of a race-horse are different from those of a draught horse. The same term is applied in a similar way to cattle.—*The point*, the subject; the main question; the precise thing to be considered; determined or accomplished. This argument may be true, but it is not to *the point*.

POINT, *v. t.* To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end; as, to *point* a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope.—2. To direct toward an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it; as, to *point* the finger at an object; to *point* the finger of scorn at one.—3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope*

4. To aim; to direct toward an object: as, to *point* a musket at a wolf; to *point* a cannon at a gate.—5. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating the pauses; as, to *point* a written composition.—6. To mark with vowel-points.—7.† To appoint.—8. To fill the joints of, with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; as, to *point* a wall.—*To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means.—*To point a sail*, to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.

POINT, *v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it; with *at*.

Now must the world *point* at poor Catherine. *Shak.*

Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

2. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.

He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

3. To show distinctly by any means.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

4. To give a meaning or indicate application; as,

To *point* a moral, or adorn a tale. *Johnson.*

5. To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.—6. In *the rigging of a ship*, to taper the end of a rope or splice, and work over the reduced part a small close netting, with an even number of knittles twisted from the same.—*To point at*, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to.

POINT'AL, *n.* In *bot.*, the pistil of a plant.—2. In *arch.*, a king-post.—3. A pavement formed of materials of a lozenge-shape, or of squares set diagonally. Also written *pointel.*

POINT'ED, *pp.* Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed.—2. Aimed at a particular person or transaction.—3. *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point; as, a *pointed* rock.—4. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns; as, *pointed* wit.—*Pointed style*, in *arch.*, a name applied to several styles usually called Gothic.—*Pointed arch*, a lancet-shaped arch. [*See* GOTHIC, ARCH.]

POINT'EDLY, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often wrote too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

2. With direct assertion; with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness; as, he declared *pointedly* he would accede to the proposition.

POINT'EDNESS, *n.* Sharpness; pickedness with asperity.—2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.

In this you excel Horace, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

POINT'EL, *n.* Something on a point.

These poises or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Denham.*

2. A kind of pencil or style. [*See* POINTAL.]

POINT'ER, *n.* Any thing that points.—2. The hand of a time-piece.—3. A variety of the dog used in shooting,



Pointer Dog.

and trained to stop and point where the game lies. This variety is the *canis familiaris avicularis* of Linn.

POINT'ERS, *n. plur.* The two hindermost stars of the northern constellation, *Ursa Major*, familiarly termed, Charles' Wain, or the Plough. These two stars are called the *pointers*, because they guide the eye of the observer to the pole-star in Ursa Minor.

POINT'ING, *ppr.* Directing the finger; showing; directing.—2. Marking with points; as a writing.—3. Filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.

POINT'ING, *n.* The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation.—2. The state of being pointed with marks or points.—3. In *artillery*, the placing a gun so as to give the shot a particular direction. This is usually done by the help of the gunner's quadrant or level.—4. In *arch.*, the raking out the mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing the same with new mortar.

POINT'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn.

POINT'LESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse; as, a *pointless* sword.—2. Having no smartness or keenness.

POINTS, *n.* Ties much used in the 16th and 17th centuries instead of buttons, for fastening different parts of the dress. They were decorated with little metal tags called aiglets, more properly *aiguillettes*, little needles or points, whence the name.

Points in Costume.

His *points* being loosened, down fell his hose. *Shak.*

POISE, *n.* (poiz.) [W. *pwys*, weight; Fr. *poids*. *See* the Verb.] 1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or tend to the centre.—2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed.—3. Balance; equilibrium; a state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise. The mind may rest in a *poise* between two opinions.

The particles forming the earth, must convene from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a *poise*. *Bentley.*

4. A regulating power; that which balances.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

POISE, *v. t.* (poiz.) [W. *pwysaw*, to throw down, to press, to lean or incline, to weigh; It. *pesare*; Fr. *peser*.] 1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.—2. To hold or place equilibrium or equiponderance.

Our nation with united interest blest,
Not now content to *poise*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

3. To load with weight for balancing.

Where could they find another form so fit,
To *poise* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

He cannot consider the strength, *poise* the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress; to weigh down.

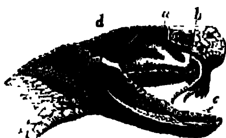
Lest leaden slumber *poise* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount on wings of victory. *Shak.*

POIS'ED, *pp.* Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium.

POIS'ING, *ppr.* Balancing.

POISON, *n.* (poiz'n.) [Fr. *poison*; Arm. *empoesoun*, *pouison*. Qu. its alliance to L. *pus*.] 1. Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or dangerous effect upon any thing endowed with life. All medicines possessing sufficient activity to be of much value, are always poisons in inordinate or excessive quantities; and every thing poisonous is capable of proving medicinal in suitably reduced quantities. The ancient Greeks employed the same word, both for a medicine and a poison. There are as many different modes in which poisons operate as there are different and distinct medicinal powers of any material activity. According to the popular notion, those articles only are poisonous, which are capable of producing morbid, noxious, or dangerous effects, in comparatively small quanti-

ties; but there is no just foundation for such a distinction. Poisons are divided, with respect to the kingdom to which they belong, into animal, vegetable, mineral, and halituous or aërial: with respect to their effects they have been divided into four classes, namely, *irritant, narcotic, narcotico-acrid*, and *septic*, or putrifiant. The most active poisons, in small doses frequently form most valuable medicines. There are certain poisons, however, which are lethal in the smallest quantity. Some substances are innocent when taken into the stomach, but are deleterious when taken into the lungs, or applied to the abraded surface of the skin; several substances act as poisons when applied either externally or internally, as arsenic.—*Poison fangs*, the superior maxillary teeth of certain species of serpents, as the viper and naia. These teeth, besides the cavity for the pulp, appear to be perforated by a second



Poison Fangs of Serpent.

a, Dexter poison bag; *b*, Duct from the poison bag to the fang; *c*, One of the poison fangs; *d*, Ligament connecting the fibres of the temporal muscle which compress the poison bag; *e*, Salival glands.

longitudinal canal, which is open at both ends, and receives at that end next the base of the fang the termination of the duct of the poison-gland, which secretes an acrid or venomous liquor. The fang ordinarily lies recumbent, but when the serpent designs to bite, it is erected and the poison-gland is at the same time compressed, and emptied of its secretion, which is injected through the hollow fang into the wound.—2. Any thing infectious or malignant; as, the *poison* of pestilential diseases.—3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the *poison* of evil example; the *poison* of sin.

POIS'ON, *v. t.* To infect with any thing fatal to life; as, to *poison* an arrow.—2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison.

He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died; 2 Macc.

3. To taint; to mar; to impair; as discontent *poisons* the happiness of life.

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

4. To corrupt. Our youth are *poisoned* with false notions of honour, or with pernicious maxims of government.

To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated, is to *poison* the fountains of morality. *Rambler.*

POIS'ONABLE, *a.* Capable of poisoning; venomous; that can be poisoned.

POIS'ONED, *pp.* Infected or destroyed by poison.

POIS'ONER, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

POIS'ONFUL, *a.* Replete with poison.

POIS'ONING, *ppr.* Infecting with poison; corrupting.

POIS'ON OAK. *See* Poison Tree.

POIS'ONOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

POIS'ONOUSLY, *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects.

POIS'ONOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness.

POIS'ON TREE, *n.* A tree that poisons. This name is given to Rhus venenata or Swamp-sumac, Rhus toxicodendron or Climbing-sumac, and Rhus pumila or Dwarf-sumac of the United States; to Rhus vernicifera or the Varnish-sumac, and Rhus succedanea of Japan; to Rhus perniciosa, Rhus juglandifolia, and Hippomane mancinella or Manchioneel tree of South America; to Strychnois tieuté and Antiaris toxicaria, the two Bohun Upas of Java, &c. All of these are valuable medicines. The active principle of the most active of the poison trees of Java has long been kept in the shops, and is extensively used by physicians.

POI'TREL, POI'TRAL, POI'TRINAL, *n.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from L. *pectorale*, from *pectus*, the breast.] 1. Armour for the breast of a horse.—2 A graving tool. [Qu. *pointel.*]

POIZE, a common spelling for *poise*. [*See* Poise.]

POKE, *n.* [Sax. *pocca, poha*; Fr. *poche*, a pouch or bag.] A pocket; a small bag; as, a pig in a *poke*.

POKE, POKE-WEED, *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Phytolacca decandra, otherwise called *pocan, cocum*, and *garget*, of North America. As a medicine, it has emetic, cathartic, narcotic, and even more important qualities, and it has had some reputation as a remedy for rheumatism.

POKE, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia*, to thrust or push. In Armoric, *pochan* is one that dives or plunges.] 1. Properly, to put or thrust forward, as the hand or a stick, or the horns of an animal; hence to feel or search for, as in the dark, or in a hole; to thrust a stick or the horns against.—*To poke a fire*, to stir it.

PŌKER, *n.* [from *poke.*] An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.—2. An iron instrument used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at the one end, and a round knob at the other.

PŌKER, *n.* [Dan. *pokker*, the duse; W. *pwca*, a hobgoblin; *bwg*, id; *bwgan*, a bugbear; *bw*, terror, fright] Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; *a word used in America.*

PŌKING, *ppr.* Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns.

PŌKING, *a.* Drudging; servile. [*Colloquial.*]

PŌKING, *n.* Act of poking.

PŌKING-STICK, *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs then worn.

POLA'CRE, or **POLAC'CA**, *n.* [Sp. *id.*; Fr. *polacre, polaque.*] A vessel



Polacre.

with three masts used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards.

PO'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *polaire*; Sp. *polar*. *See* Pole.] 1. Pertaining to the poles of the earth, north and south, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles; as, *polar* regions; *polar* seas; *polar* ice or climates.—*Polar circles*, two small circles of the earth parallel to the equator, the one north, and the other south. The north polar circle is called the *arctic circle*, and the south polar circle the *antarctic circle*. The distance of each from its own pole is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the spaces within the two circles are called the *frigid zones*.—2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles; as, *polar* winds.—3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

PO'LARCHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and αρχη.] Government by a number of persons.

POLAR'ISCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument for experimenting on the polarization of light. The most beautiful and brilliant colours are brought to the eye by this apparatus, and also means afforded for viewing, under great advantages, the delicate structure of many microscopic objects. The important details of the instrument are the polarizing and analysing plates or prisms, and these are formed either of natural crystalline structures, or of a series of reflecting surfaces artificially joined together.

POLAR'ITY, *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. Thus we speak of the polarity of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose *pole* is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly; and the deviation of the needle from a north and south line is called its variation. A mineral is said to possess *polarity*, when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other. The particles of light are said to be endowed with *polarity*; which merely signifies that the opposite sides of a particle have different physical properties. [*See* Polarization.]

POLARIZA'TION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having *polarity*, or poles possessing different properties. This property of light was first discovered by Huygens in his investigation of the cause of double refraction, as seen in the Iceland crystal. The attention of opticians was more particularly directed toward it by the discoveries of Malus, 1810, and since that time the subject has been greatly extended by Brewster, Biot, Fresnel, Young, Sir J. Herschel, and others. The polarization of light may be effected in various ways, but chiefly in the following:—1. By reflection at a proper angle from the surfaces of transparent media, as glass, water, &c. 2. By transmission through crystals possessing the property of double refraction. 3. By transmission through a sufficient number of transparent uncrystallized plates

placed at proper angles. 4. By transmission through a number of other bodies imperfectly crystallized, as agate, mother of pearl, &c. The knowledge of this singular property of light has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics.

PO'LARIZE, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

PO'LARIZED, *pp.* Having polarity communicated to.

PO'LARIZING, *ppr.* Giving polarity to.

PO'LARY, *a.* [*See* POLAR.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole.

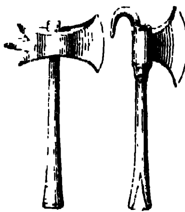
POLE, *n.* [Sax. *pol, pal;* G. *pfahl;* W. *pawl;* L. *palus. See* PALE.] 1. A long round pale or stake; a staff; a tall piece of timber erected. Thus seamen use *poles* for setting or driving boats in shallow water; the stems of small trees are used for hoops and called *hoop-poles;* the stems of small, but tall straight trees, are used as *poles* for supporting the scaffolding in building.—2. A rod; a perch; a measure of length containing 16½ feet, or 5½ yards; it is the same as *rod.* Sometimes the term is used as a superficial measure; a square pole denoting 5½ × 5½ yards, or 30¼ square yards — 3. An instrument for measuring.— 4. A long rod, intended for a sign to many barbers' or hair-dressers' shops in Britain. It is usually painted red, with a white band running spirally round it; the colour, it is said, being imitative of blood, and the band a fillet used to tie the arm in bleeding: all indicative, it is asserted, of other times, when the calling of barber-surgeons supplied the place of the general practitioner in surgery.—5. A rod set up in a hop-garden, more commonly called a *hop-pole,* to support that slender-stemmed climbing plant.—*Bare poles,* a ship is under *bare poles* when her sails are all furled.

POLE, *n.* [Fr. *pole;* G. Dan. and Sw. *pol;* L. *polus;* Gr. πολος, from πολεω, to turn.] 1. In *astron*, one of the extremities of the axis of the world, the fixed point about which the stars appear to revolve. These two extremities, or fixed points, are called the *poles* of the world, or the *celestial poles;* the northern one is called the *arctic pole,* and the southern the *antarctic pole.*—2. In *spherics,* a point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the centre, called the axis. Thus the zenith and nadir are the *poles* of the horizon.—3. In *geography,* the extremity of the earth's axis, or one of the points on the surface of our globe through which the axis passes. The northern one is called the *North Pole,* and the southern the *South Pole.* Each of these poles is 90° distant from every part of the equator.—4. The star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; the *pole*-star.—*Poles of the ecliptic,* are two points on the surface of the sphere, whose distance from the poles of the world is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or they are 90° distant from every part of the ecliptic.—*Magnetic poles,* two points in a loadstone corresponding to the poles of the world; the one pointing to the north, the other to the south.—*Poles of a voltaic pile or battery,* the ends of the wires that connect the opposite ends of the pile or battery. The end of the wire which emits the fluid is called the *positive pole,* and that of the other wire which receives the fluid is called the *negative pole.* Faraday calls these poles *electrodes;* the positive pole he distinguishes by the name of *anelectrode,* and the negative by the name of *catelectrode.* [*See* GALVANISM, and under VOLTAIC.]—*Elevation of the pole,* the same as the altitude of the pole, or its height above the horizon of any place. This height is always equal to the latitude of the place.

POLE, *n.* [from *Poland.*] A native of Poland. [Our early writers use for this term, *Polander;* and some, as Shakspeare, *Polack.*]

POLE, *v. t.* To furnish with poles for support; as, to *pole* beans.—2. To bear or convey on poles.—3. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

PŌLE-AXE, *n.* An axe fixed to a pole or handle; or rather a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head. It is principally used in actions at sea, to cut away the rigging of the enemy attempting to board; sometimes it is thrust into the side of a ship to assist in mounting the enemy's ship; it is also called a *boarding-axe.*—2. In *antiquities,* a weapon of the fifteenth century. It was usually about four feet long, and combined a hatchet, pike, and toothed hammer.



Boarding Pole-axes.

PŌLECAT, *n.* [Fr. *poule,* a hen, and *chat,* a cat, *i. e.,* hen-cat, because it feeds on poultry, eggs, &c.] The popular name of two digitigrade carnivorous mammals, the Putorius vulgaris and the Putorius alpinus. These are small quadrupeds of Europe, nearly allied to the weasel. They have glands secreting a fetid liquor, somewhat like that of the American skunk. The fitchew or fitchet. [*See* FOUMART.]

PŌLE-DAVY, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. Also written *Poledavis* and *Pouldavis.*

PO'LEMARCH, *n.* [Gr. πολεμαρχος: πολεμος, war, and αρχη, rule, or αρχος, chief.] 1. Anciently, a magistrate of Athens and Thebes, who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.—2. A military officer in Lacedæmon.

PŌLE-MĂST, *n.* A mast composed of one single piece or tree, in contradistinction to one composed of several pieces.

POLEM'IC, } POLEM'ICAL, } *a* [Gr. πολεμικος, from πολεμος, war.] 1. Controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as, a *polemic* treatise, discourse, essay, or book; *polemic* divinity.—2. Engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy; as, a *polemic* writer.

POLEMIC, *n.* A disputant; a controvertist; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another.

POLEM'ICS, *n.* Controversial writings, particularly those on matters of divinity.

POLEMONIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogens with a trifid stigma, three-celled fruit, and seeds attached to an axile placenta, the embryo lying in the midst of albumen. They consist for the most part of gay-flowered herbaceous plants, natives chiefly of North and South America. The genera *Collomia, Phlox, Leptosiphon, Gilia,* and *Polemonium,* are cultivated for their beauty.

POLEMO'NIUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Polemoniaceæ. *P. cæruleum,* Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder, is a British perennial growing in bushy places in the north of England, and south of Scotland; but it is also cultivated in gardens on account of its beauty.

POLEM'OSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολεμος, war, and σκοπεω, to view.] An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. It consists of a concave glass placed near a plane mirror in the end of a short round tube, and a convex glass in a hole in the hole of the tube. It is called *opera-glass,* or *diagonal opera-glass.*

PŌLE-PLATE, *n.* In *carpentry,* a sort of smaller wall-plate laid on the top of the wall, and on the ends of the tie-beams of a roof to receive the rafters.

PŌLE-STAR, *n.* A star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of Ursa Minor. It is the nearest star to the north celestial pole, round which it describes a small circle; it is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere.—2. That which serves as a guide or director.

PO'LEY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Lythrum.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium.

POLIAN'THES, *n.* [Gr. πολις, a city, and ανθος, a flower, *i. e.,* city-flower, because it is much cultivated in cities.] The name of a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ. They are natives of India, and in this country require the aid of artificial heat, under shelter of frames and glasses, to bring them to flower in perfection. The *P. tuberosa,* or *tuberose,* is well known for its delicious fragrance. It emits its scent most strongly after sunset, and has been observed in a sultry evening, when the atmosphere was highly charged with electric fluid, to dart small sparks or scintillations of lucid flame, in great abundance, from such of its flowers as were fading.

POLĪCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *politia;* Gr. πολιτεια, from πολις, city.] 1. A term employed to designate those regulations which have for their object to secure the maintenance of peace, good order, cleanliness, health, &c. in cities, towns, and country districts. In its most popular acceptation, the *police* signifies the administration of the municipal laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough; as the *police* of London, of Glasgow, &c. The primary object of the police system is the prevention of crime, and the pursuit of offenders; but it is also subservient to other purposes, such as the suppression of mendicancy, the preservation of order in great thoroughfares, the removal of obstructions and nuisances, and the enforcing of those local and general laws which relate to

the public health, order, safety, and comfort.—2. The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state. —3. The body of men, or civil force, by which the municipal laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town, or borough, or rural district, are enforced. A police force may be either open or secret. By an open police is meant officers dressed in their accustomed uniform, and known to every body; while by a secret police is meant officers whom it may be difficult or impossible to distinguish from certain classes of citizens, whose dress and manners they may think it expedient to assume, in order that they may the more easily detect crimes, or prevent the commission of such as require any previous combination or arrangement.

POL'ICED, } *a.* Regulated by laws;
POL'ICIED, } furnished with a regular system of laws and administration.

POLICE'MAN, *n.* One of the ordinary police.

POLICE-OF'FICER, *n.* An officer intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city.

POL'ICY, *n.* [Fr. *police;* L. *politia;* Gr. πολιτεια, from πολις, city, Sans. *palya.*] 1. *Policy,* in its primary signification, is the same as *polity,* comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom. But by usage, *policy* is now more generally used to denote what is included under *legislation* and *administration,* and may be defined, the art or manner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as the best adapted to the interests of the nation. Thus we speak of *domestic policy,* or the system of internal regulations in a nation; *foreign policy,* or the measures which respect foreign nations; *commercial policy,* or the measures which respect commerce.—2. Art, prudence, wisdom, or dexterity in the management of public affairs; *applied to persons governing.* It has been the *policy* of France to exclude females from the throne. The *policy* of Great Britain is to prevent war and promote commerce.

> The *policy* of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wordings of last wills and testaments. *Blackstone.*

> All violent *policy* defeats itself. *Hamilton.*

3. In *common usage,* the art, prudence, or wisdom of individuals in the management of their private or social concerns. —4. Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management.—5. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. [It. *polizza.*]—6. [Sp. *poliza.*] *Policy,* in *com.,* the writing or instruction by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured: or the instrument containing the terms or conditions on which a person or company undertakes to indemnify another person or company against losses of property exposed to peculiar hazards, as houses or goods exposed to fire, or ships and goods exposed to destruction on the high seas. The terms *policy of insurance* or *assurance,* are also used for the contract between the insurer and the insured. *Policies* are *valued* or *open; valued,* when the property or goods insured are valued at prime cost; *open,* when the goods are not valued, but if lost, their value must be proved.—*Wagering policies,* which insure sums of money, interest, or no interest, are illegal.

> All insurances, interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the *policy* itself, are null and void. *Blackstone.*

The word *policy* is used also for the writing which insures against other events, as well as against loss of property. [*See* INSURANCE.] In *Scotland,* the pleasure grounds about a nobleman's or landed proprietor's mansion.

POL'IGARS, *n.* In *the south of India,* small tributary landholders, who were never thoroughly subdued by the Mahomedans.

PŌLING, *n.* In *gardening,* the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. This destroys the worm-casts and is beneficial to the walks.—2. Act of using poles for any purpose.

PŌLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with poles for support.—2. Bearing on poles.—3. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.

PŌLINGS, *n.* Boards used to line the inside of a tunnel during its construction, to prevent the falling of the earth or other loose material.

PŌ'LISH, *a.* [from Slav. *pole,* a plain, whence *Poland. See* the Verb.] Pertaining to Poland, a level country on the south of Russia and the Baltic.

POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir, polissant;* L. *polio;* W. *caboli,* with a prefix; Ar. *chafala,* to polish. Qu. its alliance to *file.*] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, and the like.—2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness; to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish* life or manners.

> The Greeks were *polished* by the Asiatics and Egyptians. *S. S. Smith.*

POL'ISH, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.

> Steel will *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

POL'ISH, *n.* A smooth glossy surface produced by friction; also the operation of giving a smoothness and gloss to any surface.

> Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton.*

2. Refinement; elegance of manners.

> What are these wondrous civilizing arts,
> This Roman *polish?* *Addison.*

POL'ISHABLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POL'ISHED, *pp.* Made smooth and glossy; refined.

POL'ISHEDNESS, *n.* State of being polished, or of being refined and elegant.

POL'ISHER, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes.—2. An instrument employed by gilders, cutlers, opticians, &c., for producing a smooth and glossy surface. It is also called a *burnisher,* —*which see.*

POL'ISHING, *ppr.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.

POL'ISHING, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness; refinement.—2. The operation of giving a smoothness, gloss, or lustre to any surface, as of metals, glass, marble, &c.

POL'ISHMENT, *n.* Refinement.

POLITE, *a.* [L. *politus,* polished, from *polio,* supra.] 1. Literally, smooth, glossy; *and used in this sense till within a century.*

> Rays of light falling on a *polite* surface. *Newton.*

[This application of the word is entirely obsolete.]—2. Being polished or elegant in manners; refined in behaviour; well bred.

> He marries, bows at court, and grows
> *polite.* *Pope.*

3. Courteous; complaisant; obliging.

> His manners were warm without insincerity, and *polite* without pomp.

POLITELY, *adv.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.

POLITENESS, *n.* Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners, united with a desire to please others and a careful attention to their wants and wishes.—2. Courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

POLITESSE', *n.* [Fr.] Politeness; an affected word, or used to intimate overacted politeness.

POL'ITIC, *a.* [L. *politicus;* Gr. πολιτικος, πολιτεια, from πολις, a city. This word in its origin is the same as *political,* and was formerly used as synonymous with it. It is so still in the phrase *body politic.* Burke used *politic* distinction for *political* distinction, but present usage does not warrant this application.] 1. Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; *applied to persons;* as, a *politic* prince.—2. Well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; *applied to things.*

> This land was famously enriched
> With *politic* grave counsel. *Shak.*

3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil.

> I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth
> with my enemy. *Pope. Shak.*

4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.

POLIT'ICAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. *Political* measures or affairs are measures that respect the government of a nation or state. So we say, *political* power or authority; *political* wisdom; a *political* scheme; *political* opinions. A good prince is the *political* father of his people. The founders of a state and wise senators are also called *political* fathers.—2. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal;* as in the phrase, *political* and *civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation or any member of it.

> Speaking of the *political* state of Europe, we are accustomed to say of Sweden, she lost her liberty by the revolution. *Paley.*

3. Public; derived from office or connection with government; as, *political* character.—4. Artful; skilful. [*See* POLITIC.]—5. Treating of politics or government; as, a *political* writer.—*Political arithmetic,* the art of reasoning by figures, or of making arithmetical calculations on matters relating to a nation, its revenues, value of lands and effects, produce of lands or manufactures, population, &c. [*See* STATISTICS.]—*Political economy,* the science

of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve. It must be observed, however, that the limits of this department of knowledge are not yet accurately defined; hence much discussion has arisen among different writers as to its extent, object, and the various subjects to be comprehended under it. It is, in general, said of political economy, that its object is to ascertain the circumstances most favourable for the production of wealth, and the laws which determine its distribution, among the different ranks and orders into which society is divided; and this definition seems quite unexceptionable, provided it be clearly understood, that by *wealth*, in this science, is meant only those articles or products which require some portion of human industry for their production, acquisition, or preservation, and which, consequently, possess exchangeable value. The principal topics discussed by political economists are:—1. The definition of wealth; 2. of productive and unproductive labour; 3. on the nature and measures of value; 4. on the rent of land; 5. the wages of labour; 6. the profits of capital; 7. the results of machinery; 8. the circulating medium, or currency, 9. the nature and conditions of commerce, or exchange of commodities. Continental writers on political economy not only treat of the principles which govern the production and accumulation of wealth, and its distribution and consumption, but also introduce into their systems inquiries into the principles according to which the governments of states may be organized, so as to promote in the best manner the well-being of those subjected to their authority; but this last subject belongs properly to general politics.

POLIT'ICALLY, *adv.* With relation to the government of a nation or state.—2.† Artfully; with address.

POLIT'ICASTER, *n.* A petty politician; a pretender to politics.

POLITI''CIAN,† *a.* Cunning; using artifice.

POLITI''CIAN, *n.* 1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics.—2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance. [*Not much used.*]

POL'ITICLY, *adv.* Artfully.

POL'ITICS, *n.* [Fr. *politique;* Gr. πολιτικη. *See* POLICY.] The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; comprehending the defence of its independence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. *Politics,* in its widest extent, is both the science and the art of government, or the science whose subject is the regulation of man, in all his relations as the member of a state, and the application of this science. In other words, it is the theory and practice of obtaining the ends of civil society as perfectly as possible. The subjects which political science comprises have been arranged under the following heads:—1. Natural law; 2. abstract politics, that is, the object of a state, and the relations between it and individual citizens; 3. political economy; 4. the science of police, or municipal regulation; 5. practical politics, or the conduct of the immediate public affairs of a state; 6. history of politics; 7. history of the European system of states, being the only system in which the modern art of politics has received a practical development; 8. statistics; 9. positive law relating to state affairs, commonly called constitutional law; 10. practical law of nations; 11. diplomacy; 12. the technical science of politics, an acquaintance with the forms and style of public business in different countries. In common parlance we understand by the *politics* of a country the course of its government, more particularly as respects its relations with foreign nations.

POL'ITIZE,† *v. t.* To play the politician.

POL'ITURE,† *n.* [*See* POLISH.] Polish; the gloss given by polishing.

POL'ITY, *n.* [Gr. πολιτεια.] 1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; and in free states, the frame or fundamental system by which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties of each designated and defined.

> Every branch of our civil *polity* supports and is supported, regulates and is regulated by the rest. *Blackstone.*
>
> With respect to their interior *polity,* our colonies are properly of three sorts; provincial establishments, proprietary governments, and charter governments. *Blackstone.*

The word seems also to embrace legislation and administration of government.—2. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.

> Were the whole Christian world to revert back to the original model, how far more simple, uniform and beautiful would the church appear, and how far more agreeable to the ecclesiastical *polity* instituted by the holy apostles. *President Stiles.*

PÖLKÄ, *n.* A species of dance of Polish origin; also the air played to the dance.

PÖLL, *n.* [D. *bol,* a ball, bowl, crown, poll, pate, bulb.] 1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head; and in *composition,* applied to the head of a beast, as in *poll-evil.* 2. A register of heads, that is, of persons.—*Deed poll.* [*See under* DEED.]—3. The entry of the names of electors, individually, who vote at elections for members of parliament, or civic rulers. Hence,—4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election. We say, at the opening or close of the *poll,* that is, at the beginning of the register of voters and reception of votes, or the close of the same. We say also, we are going to the *poll;* many voters appeared at the *poll.*—5. A fish called a chub or chevin. [*See* POLLARD.]

PÖLL, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees.—2. To clip; to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. The phrases, to *poll the hair,* and to *poll the head,* have been used. The latter is used in 2 Sam. xiv. 26. To *poll a deed,* is a phrase still used in law language—3.† To mow; to crop.—4.† To peel; to strip; to plunder.—5. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list.—6. To enter down the names of those persons who give their votes at an election.—7. To vote at an election.

POLL'AMS, *n.* In *India,* Zemindaries; fiefs; districts held by poligars; also valleys between ghauts.

POL'LARD, *n.* [from *poll.*] A tree with the head cut off at the height of ten or twelve feet from the ground for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches all round the section where amputation has taken place.—2.† A clipped coin.—3.† The chub fish.—4.† A stag that has cast his horns.—5. A mixture of bran and meal.

POL'LARD,† *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll.

POL'LARDED, *pp.* Lopped.

PÖLLED, *pp.* Lopped, as tops of trees. [*See* POLL.]

POLLED, *a.* Hornless; destitute of horns; as, a *polled* ox.

POL'LEN, *n.* [L. *pollen, pollis,* fine flour; Russ. *pil, piel,* dust, L. *pulvis.*] 1. The fecundating dust of plants, or the organic matter by which impregnation is effected in the vegetable kingdom. To the naked eye it appears to be a very fine powder, and is usually enclosed in the cells of the anther, but when examined with the microscope, it is found to consist of hollow cases, usually spheroidal, filled with a fluid in which are suspended drops of oil from the 20,000th to the 30,000th of an inch in diameter, and grains of starch five or six times as large. The fluid is eventually discharged by the grains of pollen, and is supposed to be the spermatic fluid of a plant.—2. Fine bran.

POLLENA'RIOUS, *a.* Consisting of meal.

POL'LENGER,† *n.* Brushwood.

POL'LENIN, *n.* [from *pollen.*] A substance obtained from the pollen of plants. Pollenin is various as obtained from different plants, and does not appear, in any case, to be a distinct proximate principle, and therefore is not entitled to an appellation appropriated to such proximate principles.

POL'LEN TUBES, *n.* The tubular processes emitted by the pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which are supposed to conduct the impregnating matter down the style into the ovules through the foramen.

PÖLLER, *n.* [from *poll.*] One that shaves persons; a barber. [*Not used.*]—2. One that lops or polls trees.—3.† A pillager; a plunderer; one that fleeces by exaction.—4. One that registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.

PÖLL-EVIL, *n.* [*poll* and *evil.*] A swelling or apostem on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears.

POLLICITA'TION, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio.*] A promise; a voluntary engagement or a paper containing it.

POLLINC'TOR, *n.* [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker.

PÖLLING, *ppr.* Lopping; as the tops of trees.—2. Registering one's name as a voter. [*See* POLL.]

POLLINIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pollen* and *fero,* to produce.] Producing pollen.

POL'LOCK, POL'LACK, *n.* A fish, a species of Gadus or cod, in *Scotland* called Lythe. It is an inhabitant

of all the seas round our shores. It



Pollack (Gadus pollachius).

bites keenly either at bait or fly, is very frolicsome, and affords good eating.

POLL'-TAX, or **POLL'-MONEY**, *n.* A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual. This species of tax was formerly levied in England, and is still levied in many of the continental states.

POLLUTE, *v. t.* [L. *polluo;* Fr. *polluer.* Qu. Gr. μολυνω.] 1. To defile; to make foul or unclean; in a general sense. But appropriately, among the Jews, to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense, so as to disqualify a person for sacred services, or to render things unfit for sacred uses; Num. xviii.; Exod. xx.; 2 Kings xxiii.; 2 Chron. xxxvi.—2. To taint with guilt.

Ye *pollute* yourselves with all your idols; Ezek. xx.

3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes.

My sabbaths they greatly *polluted;* Ezek. xx.

4. To corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

POLLUTE, *a.* Polluted; defiled.

POLLUTED, *pp.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.

POLLUTEDNESS, *n* The state of being polluted; defilement.

POLLUTER, *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes.

POLLUTING, *ppr.* Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning.—2. *a.* Adapted or tending to defile or infect.

POLLU'TION, *n.* [L. *pollutio;* Fr. *pollution.*] 1. The act of polluting.—2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.—3. In *the Jewish economy*, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use.—4. In *a religious sense*, guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry, &c.

POL'LUX, *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini or the twins.—2. One of the twins forming the constellation Gemini. [*See* GEMINI, CASTOR.]

POLLYX'ENUS, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of myriapoda, or many-feet insects, found beneath the bark of trees.

POLOCHI'RIUM, *n.* In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects, the type of which is *P. repandum.* They are found in Italy chiefly.

POLONAISE, **POLONESE**, *n.* A robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies.

POLONESE, *n.* The Polish language.

POL'ONOISE, *n.* In *music*, a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cesura on the last.

POLT, *n.* [Sw. *bulta*, to beat.] A blow, stroke, or striking.

POLT-FOOT,† *n.* A distorted foot.

POLT-FOOT, **POLT-FOOTED**, *a.*† Having distorted feet.

POLTROON', *n.* [Fr. *poltron;* It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, a coward; *poltrire*, to sleep, to be idle, to loiter; Sp. *poltron*, idle, lazy, easy, commodious; Port *poltram*, an idler; *poltram*, *poltrona*, lazy, cowardly; Arm. *poultroun;* certainly not from *pollice truncato.* The primary sense is idle, at ease, whence lazy; perhaps from the root of *fail*, W. *pallu.*] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.

POLTROON'ERY, **POLTROON'RY**, *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

POL'VERIN, **POL'VERINE**, *n.* [L. *pulvis*, dust; It. *polverino.*] The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made with it is perfectly white.

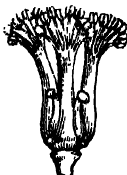
PO'LY, **PO'LEY**, *n.* [L. *polium;* Gr. πολιον, from πολιος, white.] A plant. The *poley grass* is of the genus Lythrum.

POLY, in compound words, is from the Greek πολυς, and signifies *many*; multiplication, plurality, and the like.

POLYACANTH'US, *n.* In *ich.*, a genus of animals belonging to the family Pharyngei labyrinthiformes, order acanthopterygii, class Pisces. Three species are known, and have been described by Cuvier; namely, *P. hasselti*, *P. cupanus*, and *P. chinensis.*

POLYACOUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ακουω, to hear.] That multiplies or magnifies sound; as, a noun, an instrument to multiply sounds.

POL'YADELPH, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and αδελφος, brother.] In *bot.*, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments. *Polyadelphia* is the name given by Linnæus to the eighteenth class of his sexual system, in allusion to the stamens being collected into several parcels. In consequence, however, of the difficulty of ascertaining this point of structure in many cases, the class has been suppressed by some Linnæan botanists.



Polyadelph

POLYADELPH'IAN, or **POLYADELPH'OUS**, *a.* Having its stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels; as in *Hypericum.*

POLYAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and



Polyander (Helleborus niger).

ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle. *Polyandria* is the name given by Linnæus to the fourteenth class of his sexual system. Although the name means, literally, many stamens or males, yet it is applied in a restricted sense to those plants only which have many stamens arising immediately from below the ovary.

POLYAN'DRIAN, or **POLYAN'DROUS**, *a.* Having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

POLYAN'DRY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

POL'YANTH, **POLYANTH'US**, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ανθος, a flower.] A garden variety of the oxlip primrose (*Primula elatior*), whose flowers are in umbels, on a scape or flower-stalk, from three to six inches or more. It is one of those plants which have from time immemorial been favourites in gardens. Florists require that a good variety of this flower should possess a strong scape, a well-filled truss, a corolla with a short tube, a bright yellow eye, and a deep rich brown crimson limb, bordered with a well-defined yellow edging. [*See* PRIMROSE.]—*Polyanthus narcissus*, a species of Narcissus, the *N. tazzetta.*

POLYAN'THES, *n.* A plant. [*See* POLIANTHES.]

POL'YARCHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and αρχω, to govern.] The government of many, whether a privileged class (aristocracy) or the people at large (democracy). It is opposed to *monarchy.*

POLYAUTOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, αυτος, he himself, and γραφω, to write.] The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own hand-writing or of manuscripts, by printing from stone; a species of lithography.

POLYCAR'PON, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Triandria, order trigynia, Linn.; nat. order Illecebraceæ. There is but a single species, *P. tetraphyllum*, or four-leaved all-seed, a British plant, growing on the southern coasts of England.

POL'YCHORD, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and *chord.*] Having many chords or strings.

POL'YCHORD, *n.* A bow instrument with ten strings, resembling the double bass, but smaller.

POL'YCHREST,† *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρηστος, useful.] In *phar.*, a medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases.

POLYCHRO'ITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρωζω, to colour.] The colouring matter of saffron, so named in consequence of the variety of colours which it exhibits when acted upon by various re-agents.

POLYCHROMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρωμα, colour.] In *min.*, exhibiting a play of colours.

POL'YCHROME, *n.* In *chem.*, a substance in some respects analogous to the colouring matters. It is found in several plants; as, for example, in the bark of the horse-chestnut and in quassia wood. A solution of polychrome appears colourless by transmitted light, but blue by reflected light, and exhibits a curious play of colours. Acids destroy this play of colours; alkalies increase it.

POLYCHRO'MIC ACID, *n.* The arti-

ficial bitter principle of aloes. It forms a yellow or brown powder, of a bitter astringent taste, easily soluble in hot water. The boiling solution gives to silk a deep purple colour, and if different mordants be applied to the silk previously, it is dyed of all shades of brown, blue, violet, green, and yellow, according to the mordant.

POLYCHRO'MY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρωμα, colour.] A modern term used to express the ancient practice of colouring statues, and the exteriors and interiors of buildings. This practice dates from the highest antiquity, but probably reached its greatest perfection in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

POLYCOTYLE'DON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and κοτυληδων, a cavity.] In *bot.*, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed. Instances of this occur in plants of the Brassicaceous order; in Lepidium and Schizopetalum; in the Boraginaceous order, in the genus Amsinckia, and especially in coniferous plants.

POLYCOTYLED'ONOUS, *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

POLYC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and κρατεω, to govern.] Government by many rulers.

POLYED'RIC, } *See* POLYHEDRON
POLYED'ROUS, } and POLYHEDRAL.

POLY'GALA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Diadelphia octandria, Linn.; nat. order Polygalaceæ, to which it gives the title. The species abound in milky juice, and are found in most parts of the world. The root of *P. senega*, or Virginian snake-root, is



Polygala Senega.

stimulant, diuretic, sialagogue, expectorant, purgative, emetic, sudorific, and also emenagogue. It has been used with great success in croup; and in America, as a cure against the bite of venomous reptiles. *P. vulgaris*, or milk-wort, is a British plant, common in dry pastures.

POLYGALA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous plants, remarkable for the union of their stamens into a single body, for their one-celled anthers, opening with a pore, and for their irregular petals, one of which is often keel-shaped and beautifully bearded. The order consists of herbaceous plants or shrubs, the leaves of which are usually bitter, and the root milky. Many of them are cultivated for their beauty. [*See* POLYGALA.]

POLYG'ALINE, *n.* A non-azotized vegetable principle obtained from the root of Polygala senega. It is in the form of a white powder, and is very bitter.

POL'YGAM, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many,
POLYGAM'IAN, } and γαμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, a plant which bears hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant, or on two or three distinct individuals, in different flowers. *Polygamia* is the name given by Linnæus to his twenty-third class of plants, including those which are characterized as above. It contains three orders, *monœcia*, *diœcia*, and *triœcia*.

POLYGAM'IAN, } *a.* Producing her-
POLYG'AMOUS, } maphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both. Polygamous plants are those which have male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or female, male, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same or different individuals. The term is also applied to grasses when one of the two flowerets of which a spikelet consists is uni-sexual, the other hermaphrodite, as in *spodiopogon*.

POLYG'AMIST, *n.* [*See* POLYGAMY.] A person who maintains the lawfulness of polygamy.

POLYG'AMOUS, *a.* Consisting of polygamy.—2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

POLYG'AMY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαμος, marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of such plurality. When a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, the offender is punishable for *polygamy*. Such is the law in Christian countries. But *polygamy* is allowed in some countries, as in Turkey.

POL'YGAR, *n.* *See* POLIGAR.

POL'YGARCHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and αρχη, government.] Government by many.

POLYGAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαστηρ, stomach.] Having many stomachs.

POLYGAS'TRIC, *n.* An animal having many stomachs, as some of the infusorics.

POLYGAS'TRICA, *n.* According to Ehrenberg, one of the two great divisions of Infusorial animalculæ, characterized as being devoid of spinal marrow and of vascular and respiratory organs, having many stomachs, of an indefinite form, and androgynous, with spurious locomotive organs of various nature. Polygastrica are supposed to exist in every drop of water. To this division of Infusoria Cuvier gave the name of *Homogenea*.

POLYG'ENOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γενος, kind.] Consisting of many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of stone.

POL'YGLOT, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γλωττα, tongue.] Having or containing many languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.

POL'YGLOT, or **POL'YGLOTT**, *n.* A book containing many languages, particularly the Bible, containing the Scriptures in several languages; as the Complutensian Polyglot, Walton's English Polyglot, &c.—2.† One who understands many languages.

POL'YGON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γωνια, an angle.] In *geom.*, a figure of many angles and sides, and whose perimeter consists at least of more than four sides. A polygon of five sides is termed a *pentagon*; one of six sides, a *hexagon*; one of seven sides, a *heptagon*, and so on. *Similar polygons* are those which have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about their equal angles proportionals. All similar polygons are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides. If the sides, and, consequently, the angles, are all equal, the polygon is said to be regular; otherwise, it is irregular. Every regular polygon can be circumscribed by a circle, or have a circle inscribed in it. *Polygon*, in *fort.*, is either *exterior* or *interior*. The former is the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastions with one another all round the work; the latter, by lines connecting the centres of the bastions all round. *Polygon of forces*, in *mech.*, the name given to a theorem which is as follows:—If any number of forces act on a point, and a polygon be taken, one of the sides of which is formed by the line representing one of the forces, and the following sides in succession by lines representing the other forces in magnitude, and parallel to their directions, then the line which completes the polygon will represent the resultant of all the forces.

POLYGONA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of apetalous plants with trigonal fruit, and usually with stipules united into a tube, or ocrea, through which the stem passes. The order consists chiefly of herbaceous plants, many of which are mere weeds; as, for example, our docks and wild polygonums. Some, however, are handsome flowers; as, *Polygonum orientale* and *amplexicaule*. Others are valuable for cooking and for their tonic qualities; as, *rhubarb*. Some are astringent; as, *Coccoloba uvifera*.

POLYG'ONAL, } *a.* Having many
POLYG'ONOUS, } angles and sides.—*Polygonal numbers*, in *arith.*, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression. When the common difference of the series is 1, the sums of the terms give the *triangular* numbers; when the common difference is 2, the sums give the *square* numbers; when it is 3, the sums give the *pentagonal* numbers, and so on. [*See* FIGURATE NUMBERS.] These numbers are called in general *polygonal* numbers, from possessing this property, that the same number of points may be arranged in the form of that polygonal figure to which it belongs. For example, the pentagonal numbers 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, &c., may be severally arranged in a pentagonal form.

POLYGONO'METRY, *n.* [*polygon*, and Gr. μετρον, a measure.] An extension of trigonometry; or the doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is the doctrine of triangles.

POLYG'ONUM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γονυ, knee or knot.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the class Octandria, and order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Polygonaceæ. They are found in Europe, Africa, North America, and Asia. Various species are found in Britain. *P. bistorta*, great bistort or snake-weed, is a perennial plant growing in woods and meadows; its root was formerly used in medicine. *P. aviculare* is our common knot-grass. *P. fagopyrum*, or buck-wheat, is cultivated for the sake of its green fodder; the seeds also furnish a nutritious meal which, in some parts of England, is made into thin cakes called crumpets.

Several British species are known by the name of Persicarias, but the garden Persicaria is the *P. orientale*.

POL'YGRAM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γραμμα, a writing.] A figure consisting of many lines.

POL'YGRAPH, *n.* [*See* POLYGRAPHY.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

POLYGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining **POLYGRAPH'ICAL,** } to polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument.—2. Done with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing.

POLYG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γραφη, a writing; γραφω, to write.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

POL'YGYN, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having many styles. *Polygynia* is the name given to one of the orders in the fifth, sixth, twelfth, and thirteenth classes of the Linnæan system; comprehending those plants which have flowers with many pistils, or in which the pistils or styles are more than twelve in number.

POLYGYN'IAN, } *a.* Having many **POLYGYN'OUS,** } styles.

POLYG'YNY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γυνη, a female.] The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

POLYHAL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ἁλς, salt.] A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick red colour, being tinged with iron. It contains sulphate of lime, of magnesia, of potash, and of soda. It is found at Ischel in Austria, and also at Salzburg.

POLYHE'DRAL, } *a.* [*See* POLYHE-**POLYHE'DROUS,** } DRON.] Having many sides; as a solid body. Sometimes written *polyedral, polyedrous*.

POLYHED'RICAL, *a.* Having many sides. [*Little used.*]

POLYHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ἑδρα, side.] 1. In *geom.*, a body or solid bounded by many faces or planes. When all the faces are regular polygons similar and equal to each other the solid becomes a regular body. Only five regular solids can exist; namely, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. It is sometimes written *polyedron*.—2. In *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form, through each of which an object is seen. [*See* POLYSCOPE.]

POLYHYM'NIA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ὑμνος, a hymn.] Among *the Greeks* and *Romans*, the muse that presided over lyric poetry, to whom is attributed the invention of mimes, and pantomimes. By the Grecian artists she is represented covered with a veil, and in a meditating posture. Her attributes are the lyre and the plectrum. She places the fore-finger of her right hand upon her mouth, or holds a scroll.


Polyhymnia.

POLYL'OGY,† *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and λογος, discourse.] A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity.

POLYMATH'IC, *a.* [*See* POLYMATHY.] Pertaining to polymathy.

POLYM'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and μαθησις, learning; μανθανω, to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning or with various subjects.

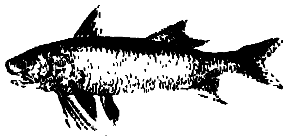
POLYMIG'NITE, *n.* [πολυς, and μιγνυμι, to mix.] A mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a metallic lustre. It is found in Norway, and has received its name from the variety of its constituent parts.

POL'YMNITE, *n.* [stone of many marshes.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds.

POL'YMORPH, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and μορφη, form.] A name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular, and singular in form, and which cannot be referred to any known genus.

POLYMORPH'OUS, *a.* [supra.] Having many forms.

POL'YNEME, *n.* A fish having a scaly compressed head, with a blunt prominent nose, and filiform appendages to the pectoral fins. The genus *Polyneme* or *Polynemus* belongs to the perch tribe. The species are distinguished by the ventral fins being inserted farther back than the pectorals. They are found on the coast of Africa, in the West Indies, in the Eastern seas, and in the Bay of Bengal. One of the species, *P. sele*, of Hamilton, found plentifully in the latter locality, yields a considerable quantity of isinglass, which is procured from the bladder.


Four rayed Polyneme (Polynemus quadrifilis).

POLYNE'SIA, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Gr. πολυς, many, and νησος, isle.] A term in *geography*, used to designate a great number of isles in the Pacific ocean, as the Pelew isles, the Ladrones, the Carolines, the Sandwich isles, the Marquesas, the Society isles, and the Friendly isles.

POLYNE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.

POL'YNOME, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, **POLYNO'MIAL,** } and ονομα, name.] In *alge.*, a quantity or expression which consists of several terms. It is the general term, under which are included binomials, trinomials, quadrinomials, &c., or expressions of two, three, four, &c. terms.—*Polynomial theorem*, a theorem by which a polynomial expression may be raised to its several powers.

POLYNO'MIAL, *a.* Containing many names or terms.

POLYODON'TA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ὀδους, a tooth.] A name applied by Lamarck and Blainville to the ark-shells, &c. of collectors, comprehending the genus Arca of Linn.

POLYON'OMOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ονομα, name.] Having many names or titles; many-titled.

POLYON'OMY, *n.* [supra.] Variety of different names.

POLYOP'TRUM, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, **POLYOP'TRON,** } and οπτομαι, to see.] A glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished. It consists of a lens, one side of which is plane; but in the other are ground several spherical concavities, each of which becomes a plano-concave lens, through which an object appears diminished.

POLYORA'MA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and ὁραμα.] A view of many objects.

POLYPA'RIA, *n.* Corals, the work of polypes.

POL'YPE, } *n. plur. Pol'ypes, Pol'ypi.* **POL'YPUS,** } [Gr. πολυπους: πολυς, many, and πους, foot.] 1. Something that has many feet or roots.—2. In *zool.*, a class of invertebrate radiated animals, one of the largest and most remarkable of the animal kingdom. The animals which it comprehends are gelatinous, with an elongated contractile body, usually of a cylindrical or conical form, commonly fixed by one extremity, and with the mouth situated at the opposite end, and surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles, which are used to capture the necessary prey, while the opposite end serves the purpose of a sucker to fix the creature in its site, or being prolonged like a thread down the hollow sheath, to connect it with its fellow polypes of the same polypier, which by this means become compound animals, the whole of whose parts are animated by one common principle of life and growth. The polype has no proper organs of sense, no limbs appropriate to locomotion, no circulating vessels, no nerves, no lungs nor gills, no chylopoietic viscera, no intestines, and even no generative organs. The individuals of the species of the genus Hydra are capable of being multiplied in a very singular way; for, if one is minced into many pieces, each piece continues alive and grows into a perfect animal, capable of being again divided in the same manner. Lamarck arranges the polypi under five orders, viz. 1. *Polypi natantes*, including those polypi provided with tentacula united in a common fleshy mass, placed on an axis, free, and floating in the water. 2. *Polypi tubiferi*, tentaculated polypi united in a common fleshy body, without any solid axis, and covered with tubiform cylinders. 3. *Polypi vaginati*, polypi with tentacula, always fixed in an inorganic covering, and forming in general compound animals. 4. *Polypi denudati*, tentaculated polypi, not forming a common envelope, fixed either constantly or spontaneously. 5. *Polypi ciliati*, polypi without any tentacula, but instead of them, vibratile ciliæ, at or near the mouth. From an idea which long prevailed that these animals were allied to marine plants, they obtained the name of zoophytes. The greater number of polypes inhabit the ocean. The polypes are the animals which form the coral rocks in the sea.—3. A concretion of blood in the heart and blood-vessels.—4. A tumour with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the nose, uterus, &c.

POLYPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and πεταλον, a petal.] In *bot.*, having many petals; as, a *polypetalous* corol.

POLYPH'AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and

φαγω.] Eating or subsisting on many things, or kinds of food.

POLYPHAR'MACY, *n.* Medicines of many ingredients.

POLYPHON'IC, *a.* [infra.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds.

POL'YPHONISM, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, **POL'YPHONY,** } and φωνη, sound.] Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

POL'YPHORE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, and φορεω, to carry.] In *bot.*, a fleshy receptacle with numerous ovaries.

POLYPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and φυλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, many-leafed; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

POLYPIA'RIA, *n.* In Blainville's system of classification, the name given to one of several related classes procured by dismemberment of Lamarck's polypi. Polypiaria is divided into four important sub-classes, solida, membranacea, dubia, and nuda.

POL'YPIER, *n.* The name given to the habitations of polypes, or to the common part of those compound animals called polypes.

POLYPIF'EROUS, *a.* [*polype* and *fero*.] Producing polypes.

POL'YPITE, *n.* Fossil polype.

POLYPLEC'TRON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and πληκτρον, an instrument used for striking the strings of a lyre.] A musical instrument played upon in the manner of a piano-forte.

POL'YPODE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and πους.] An animal having many feet; the milliped or wood-louse.

POLYPODIA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of ferns, which may be taken as the type of the whole. They constitute the highest order of acrogenous or cryptogamic vegetation, and are regarded as approaching more nearly to cycadaceous gymnosperms than to any other part of the vegetable kingdom. They are usually herbaceous plants with a permanent stem, which either remains buried or rooted beneath the soil, or creeps over the stems of trees, or forms a scarcely movable point of growth, round which new leaves are annually produced in a circle, or it rises into the air in the form of a simple stem, bearing a tuft of leaves at its apex (as Cyathea arborea), and sometimes attaining the height of forty feet, as in the tree-ferns. There are many genera comprehended under this order.

POLYP'ODY, } *n.* [L. *polypodium*, **POLYPO'DIUM,** } from the Greek. *See* POLYPE.] A genus of cryptogamic plants, or ferns, belonging to the nat. order Polypodiaceæ. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frons or leaf. There are numerous species, of which four are enumerated by British botanists.

POLYPO'GON, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Gramineæ. There are two British species, known by the name of Beard-grass.

POLYPOR'US, *n.* A genus of parasitical fungi. The *P. destructor* is one of the pests of wooden constructions, producing what is termed *dry rot.*

POL'YPOUS, *a.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; as, a *polypous* concretion.

POLYPRAGMAT'ICAL, *a.* Overbusy; forward; officious.

POLYPRISMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and *prismatic.*] In *mineralogy*, having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

POL'YPUS. *See* POLYPE.

POL'YSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and σκοπεω, to view.] In *optics*, a lens plane on one side, and convex on the other; but of which the convex side is formed of several plane surfaces or *facettes*, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

POLYSEP'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, and *sepal.*] In *bot.*, a term applied to a calyx which has its sepals, separate from each other.

POL'YSPAST, *n.* [Sp. *polispastos;* Gr. πολυς, many, and σπαω, to draw.] A machine consisting of many pulleys for raising heavy weights. A term used by some of the old writers on mechanics.

POL'YSPERM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and σπερμα, seed.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

POLYSPERM'OUS, *a.* Containing many seeds; as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry.

POL'YSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and στυλος, a column.] In *arch.*, an edifice in which there are many columns.

POLYSYLLAB'IC, } *a.* [from *po-* **POLYSYLLAB'ICAL,** } *lysyllable.*] Pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

POL'YSYLLABLE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and συλλαβη, a syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of a less number than four are called monosyllables, dissyllables and trisyllables.

POLYSYN'DETON, *n.* [Gr. πολυσυνδετος: πολυς, many, and συνδετος, connecting.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated; as, "we have ships and men and money and stores."

POLYTECH'NIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and τεχνη, art.] Denoting or comprehending many arts; as, a *polytechnic* school.

POLYTECH'NICS, *n.* A term used on the Continent, particularly in Germany, for the science of all mechanical arts and skill, aided or unaided by machinery.

POLYTHAL'AMOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and θαλαμος, a chamber.] Having many cells or chambers; as *polythalamous* shells; multilocular; camerated.



Polythalamous Shell.

POL'YTHEISM, *n.* [Fr. *polythéisme;* Gr. πολυς, many, and θεος, god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world.

POL'YTHEIST, *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POLYTHEIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining **POLYTHEIS'TICAL,** } to polytheism; as, *polytheistic* belief or worship. —2. Holding a plurality of gods; as, a *polytheistic* writer.

POLYTHEIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of polytheism.

POLYZO'NAL, *a.* [πολυς, and ζωνη, a zone or belt.] Literally, composed of many zones or belts; a term applied, by Sir D. Brewster, to burning lenses composed of pieces united in rings, which are therefore called *polyzonal lenses.* Lenses constructed on this principle have been introduced into the principal French, and into several of the British light-houses.

POM'ACE, *n.* [from L. *pomum*, an apple, Fr. *pomme.*] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. [*See* POMP and POMMEL.]

POMA'CEÆ, or **PO'MEÆ,** *n.* [from *pomum*, an apple.] That division of the nat. order *Rosaceæ*, to which the apple, pear, quince, and medlar belong. It differs from *Rosaceæ* proper, in having an inferior ovary.

POMA'CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of apples; as, *pomaceous* harvests.—2. Like pomace.

POMADE, *n.* [Fr. *pommade;* It. *pomata;* Sp. *pomada*, either from *pomo*, fruit, or from perfuming; *poma* signifying, in Spanish, a perfume-box.] Perfumed ointment. [*Little used.*]

PO'MANDER, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre.*] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

POMA'TUM, *n.* [Fr. *pommade;* It. *pomata.* *See* POMADE.] A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair. It is also used in medicine.

POMA'TUM, *v. t.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

POME, *n.* [L. *pomum.*] In *bot.*, a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c.

POME,† *v. i.* [Fr. *pommer.*] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing.

POMECIT'RON, *n.* A citron apple.

POMEGRAN'ATE, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained. *See* GRAIN and GRANATE.] 1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Punica, the *P. granatum.* This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. The pulp is of a reddish colour and a pleasant sub-acid taste, and the rind highly astringent. The dried flowers, which are also astringent, were formerly used in medicine under the name of Balaustine flowers.—2. The tree that produces pomegranates. —3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.



Pomegranate.

POMEGRAN'ATE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates; the *Punica granatum.* It grows to the

height of fifteen or twenty feet, with numerous slender branches, some of which are armed with sharp thorns. It is supposed to be a native of Persia, whence it has been conveyed on the one side to Southern Europe, and on the other to the tropical parts of Asia, and eventually to the New World. The bark has been used in dyeing, and it is this which gives the colour to yellow Morocco leather. [*See* PUNICA.]

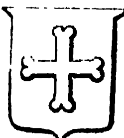
POME'ROY, POMEROY'AL, *n.* Royal apple; a particular sort of apple.

POME-WATER, *n.* A sort of apple.

POM'EY. In *her.*, the figure of an apple or a roundel, always of a green colour.

POMIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.] Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. in distinction from the bacciferous or berry-bearing plants.

POMME'E, or POMMETTE'E, *pp.* In *her.*, is said of a cross, the extremities of which terminate in buttons or knobs, like those of a pilgrim's staff; as a cross, *pommettee.*


A Cross Pommettee.

POM'MEL, *n.* [Fr. *pommeau;* It. *pomo*, an apple; *pomo della spada*, the pommel of a hilt; Sp. *pomo*, L. *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit; W. *pwmp*, a round mass or lump.] 1. A knob or ball; 2 Chron. iv.—2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, &c. In *arch.*, a knob or ball used as a finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, &c. It is also written *Pomel.*

POM'MEL, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise. [The French *se pommeler*, to grow dapple, to curdle, is from the same source; but the sense is to make knobs or lumps, and hence to variegate, or make spots like knobs. The Welsh have from the same root, or *pwmp*, a mass, *pwmpiaw*, to form a round mass, and to thump, to bang, Eng. to *bump.*]

POM'MELLED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised. —2. In *her.*, having pommels; as, a sword or dagger.

POM'MELLING, *ppr.* Beating.

POMMELION, *n.* [from *pommel.*] The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon.

POMOLO'GICAL, *a.* Pertaining to Pomology.

POMOL'OGY, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A word much in use in France and Germany, for that branch of gardening which embraces the cultivation of fruit-trees, shrubs, &c., and of course the cultivation of the fruits themselves.

POMP, *n.* [L. *pompa;* Fr. *pompe;* D. *pomp*, a pump, and *pompoen*, a gourd, a pumpkin; G. *pomp*, show, and *pumpe*, a pump. These words appear to be all of one family, coinciding with L. *bombus*, Eng. *bomb*, *bombast.* The radical sense is to swell or dilate; Gr. πομπη, πομπευω, πομπευω.] 1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendour; as, the *pomp* of a Roman triumph.—2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendour.

> Hearts form'd for love, but doom'd in vain to glow
> In prison'd pomp, and weep in splendid woe.
> *D. Humphreys.*

POMPAT'IC,† *a.* [Low L. *pompaticus*, *pompatus.*] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious.

POMP'ET, *n.* An old name for a printer's ball.

POM'PHOLYX, *n.* [L. from Gr. πομφολυξ: πομφος, a tumour; πομφιξ, a blast, a puff, a bubble, a pustule. *See* POMP.] An alchemical term for the white oxide which sublimes during the combustion of zinc; called flowers of zinc. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of the crucibles. —2. In *med.*, a vesicular eruption upon the skin.

POMP'ION, [D. *pompoen*, a pumpkin, a gourd; Sw. *pumpa.* *See* POMP and POMACE.] A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit of the genus Cucurbita.

POM'PIRE, *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple, and *pyrus*, pear.] A sort of pearmain.

POMPOS'ITY, *n.* [It. *pomposità.*] Pompousness; ostentation; boasting.

POM'POSO. In *music*, grand and dignified.

POMP'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux.*] 1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession; a *pompous* triumph.—2. Ostentatious; boastful; as, a *pompous* account of private adventures.

POMP'OUSLY, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously.

POMP'OUSNESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendour; great display of show; ostentatiousness.

PO'MUM ADA'MI. [L.] In *anat.* Adam's apple,—*which see.*

POM'-WATER, *n.* The name of a large apple.

POND, *n.* [Sp. Port. and It. *pantano*, a pool of stagnant water, also in Sp. hinderance, obstacle, difficulty. The name imports standing water, from setting or confining. It may be allied to L. *pono;* Sax. *pyndan*, to pound, to pen, to restrain, and L. *pontus*, the sea, may be of the same family.] 1. An artificial excavation in the soil, or a natural hollow dammed up for the purpose of detaining water, generally made in fields in order to supply drink to pasturing animals. The essential difference between a pond and a lake is that the former is formed by art, the water being often ponded or impounded by a bank of earth thrown across a natural gutter, hollow, or bourne containing a stream. A pond in a garden, when of a round form, is termed a basin, and when of some length with parallel sides, a canal. In the United States this name is given to collections of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. These ponds are often a mile or two or even more in length, and the current issuing from them is used to drive the wheels of mills and furnaces.—2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam, for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels. These artificial ponds are called *mill-ponds.*—*Ponds for fish.* [*See* FISH-POND.] *Ice-pond*, a small artificial lake, formed for the purpose of obtaining pure ice.

POND, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

POND,† *v. t.* To ponder.

PON'DER, *v. t.* [L. *pondero*, from *pondo*, *pondus*, a pound; *pendeo*, *pendo*, to weigh; and Pers. *pindashatan*, and *bandazidan*, to think, to consider.] 1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event, or the importance of the reasons for or against a decision.

> Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart; Luke ii.

2. To view with deliberation; to examine.

> *Ponder* the path of thy feet, Prov. iv.
> The Lord *pondereth* the hearts; Prov. xxi.

PON'DER, *v. i.* To think, to muse with *on.*

PONDERABIL'ITY, *n.* That property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight. Bodies capable of being weighed are termed *ponderable*, or they possess ponderability; and bodies which cannot be weighed, as heat, light, and electricity, are termed *imponderable*, or they possess the property of imponderability.

PON'DERABLE, *a.* That may be weighed; capable of being weighed.

PON'DERAL, *a.* [from *pondus*, weight.] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral;* as, a *ponderal* drachma.

PON'DERANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity.

PON'DERATE,† *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider.

PONDERA'TION, *n.* The act of weighing.

PON'DERED, *pp.* Weighed in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.

PON'DERER, *n.* One that weighs in his mind.

PON'DERING, *ppr.* Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.

PON'DERINGLY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

PONDEROS'ITY, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness.

PON'DEROUS, *a.* [L. *ponderosus;* It. Sp. and Port. *ponderoso.*] 1. Very heavy; weighty; as, a *ponderous* shield; a *ponderous* load.—2. Important; momentous; as, a *ponderous* project. [*This application of the word is unusual.*] 3. Forcible; strongly impulsive; as, a motion vehement or *ponderous;* a *ponderous* blow.—*Ponderous spar*, heavy spar, or baryte.

PON'DEROUSLY, *adv.* With great weight.

PON'DEROUSNESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity.

POND'-WEED, *n.* [*pond* and *weed.*] The common name of various British species of plants of the genus *Potamogeton.* The *Horned-pondweed*, is of the genus Zannichellia, the *Z. palustris.* [*See* POTAMOGETON, ZANNICHELLIA.]

PO'NE, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ which lies to remove actions of debt, detinue, writs of right, nuisances, &c., out of the county or other inferior court into the common pleas, and sometimes into the king's (queen's) bench.

PO'NENT, *a.* [It. *ponente*, the west; L. *ponens*, from *pono*, to set.] Western; as, the *ponent* winds. [*Little used.*]

PON'GO, *n.* A name for the orang outang. The name *pongo* was applied by Buffon to a large species of orang outang, which is now ascertained to have been an imaginary animal. It is applied by Cuvier to the largest species

of ape known, which inhabits Borneo, and resembles the true orang outang in its general form and erect position, but has the cheek pouches and lengthened muzzle of the baboon. It has also been applied to the *Simia troglodytes* or chimpanzee of Cuvier, a native of Western Africa.

PONIARD, *n.* (pon'yard.) [Fr. *poignard.* There is an appearance of the formation of this word from the name of the fist, Fr. *poing,* Sp. *puno,* It. *pugno,* L. *pugnus;* but this is not obvious.] A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand or at the girdle, or in the pocket.

PONIARD, *v. t.* (pon'yard.) To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

PON'IARDED, *pp.* Pierced with a poniard; stabbed.

PONK,† *n.* [qu. W. *pwca, bwg,* a hobgoblin; Ice. *puke.*] A nocturnal spirit; a hag.

PONTAC', *n.* A species of claret wine.

PONT'AGE, *n.* [L. *pons, pontis,* a bridge, W. *pont.*] A duty paid for building bridges, and keeping them in repair.

PONTEE', *n.* In *glass-works,* an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom, for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it.

PON'TIC, *a.* [L. *Pontus,* the Euxine Sea, Gr. πόντος.] Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

PON'TIFEX, *n. plur. pontifices.* [L.] The name by which the Romans designated the members of the most illustrious of their great colleges of priests. The chief of these was termed *Pontifex Maximus.*

PONT'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *pontife;* L. *pontifex;* said to be from *pons,* a bridge, and *facio,* to make. The second *f* is improperly added to this word. It is properly rejected in the derivatives.] A high priest. The Romans had a college of *pontiffs;* the Jews had their *pontiffs;* and in modern times, the pope is called *pontiff* or sovereign *pontiff.*

PONTIF'IC, *a.* Relating to priests; popish.

PONTIF'ICAL, *a.* [L. *pontificalis.*] 1. Belonging to a high priest; as, *pontifical* authority; hence, belonging to the pope; popish.—2. Splendid; magnificent.—3.† Bridge-building.

PONTIF'ICAL, *n.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

PONTIFICAL'ITY,† *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy.

PONTIF'ICALLY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

PONTIF'ICALS, *n.* The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop.

PONTIF'ICATE, *n.* [L. *pontificatus.*] 1. The state or dignity of a high priest; particularly, the office or dignity of the pope.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate.* *Addison.*

2. The reign of a pope.

Painting, sculpture, and architecture may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate.* *Addison.*

PONT'IFICE, *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [*Little used.*]

PONTIFI''CIAL, *a.* Popish.

PONTIFI''CIAN, *a.* Popish; papistical.

PONTIFI''CIAN, *n.* One that adheres to the pope; a papist.

PON'TINE, } *a.* [L. *portina,* a lake.]
POMP'TINE, } Designating extensive marshes between Rome and Naples.

PONT'LEVIS, *n.* In *horsemanship,* a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over.—2. A drawbridge which is worked by levers.

PONTOON', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *ponton,* from Fr. *pont,* L. *pons,* a bridge, probably from the root of *pono,* to lay.] 1. A flat-bottomed boat, whose frame of wood is covered and lined with tin, or covered with copper; used in forming bridges over rivers for armies. A new kind of pontoons invented by Colonel Blanchard, have been introduced into the service. They consist of hollow cylinders of tin with hemispherical ends, twenty-two feet in length, and two and a half in diameter. They possess the advantages of great lightness and buoyancy. Commanders of armies, instead of using pontoons in passing rivers, often have recourse to bridges supported on rafts of timber, or on empty casks.—2. A lighter; a low flat vessel resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery; used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean.—*Pontoon-bridge,* is a bridge formed with pontoons, anchored or made fast in two lines, about five feet asunder. —*Pontoon-carriage,* is made with two wheels only, and two long side pieces, whose fore ends are supported by timbers.

PONT-VOLANT,' *n.* [Fr.] In *milit. affairs,* a flying bridge, a kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a port or outwork that has but narrow moats. It is composed of two small bridges laid one above the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pullies, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

PO'NY, *n.* A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds.

POO'DLE, *n.* A kind of water-dog, *Canis aquaticus,* remarkable for sagacity, and for the unerring accuracy with which he can be taught to search for, and bring back to his master, articles which have either been lost, or purposely left for the exercise of his powers.

POOL, *n.* [Sax. *pol, pul;* G. *pfuhl;* W. *pwll,* a pool or pit; L. *palus;* Gr. πηλος: probably from setting, standing, like L. *stagnum,* or from issuing, as a spring.] A small collection of water in a hollow place; and in general differs from a pond, in having an outlet and inlet. It is used by writers with more latitude, and sometimes signifies a body of stagnant water.—2. [Fr. *poule,* a hen.] The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards; also, the stakes made up. In these senses the word should be written *poule.*

POOL'ING. A word used in engineering to signify the hollowing out of any place, by the action of a fall of water. [It is formed from the noun Pool, but there being no verb to *Pool,* this word is not legitimate although convenient.]

POOP, *n.* [Fr. *poupe;* L. *puppis;* probably a projection.] The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck, or a partial deck extending close aft, above the complete deck of the vessel.

POOP, *v. t.* To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea.—2. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern.

POOP'ING, *n.* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern.

POOR, *a.* [L. *pauper;* Arm. *paour;* Norm. *pour, power.*] 1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy. It is often synonymous with *indigent,* and with *necessitous,* denoting extreme want; it is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but are not rich; as, a *poor* man or woman; *poor* people.—2. In *law,* so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.—3. Destitute of strength, beauty or dignity; barren; mean; jejune; as, a *poor* composition; a *poor* essay; a *poor* discourse.—4. Destitute of value, worth, or importance; of little use; trifling.

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy.*

5. Paltry; mean; of little value; as, a *poor* coat; a *poor* house.—6. Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as, *poor* land. The ground is become *poor.* —7. Of little worth; unimportant; as, in my *poor* opinion.—8. Unhappy; pitiable.

Vex'd sailors curse the rain
For which *poor* shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which was otherwise brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon*

10. Lean; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse. The ox is *poor.*—11. Small, or of a bad quality; as, a *poor* crop; a *poor* harvest.—12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. The patient has had a *poor* night. —13. Destitute of saving grace; Rev. iii.—14. In general, wanting good qualities, or the qualities which render a thing valuable, excellent, proper, or sufficient for its purpose; as, a *poor* pen; a *poor* ship; a *poor* carriage; *poor* fruit; *poor* bread; *poor* wine, &c. —15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear.

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing. *Prior.*

16. A word of slight contempt; wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker.*

17. *The poor,* collectively, used as a noun; those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy.—In *political economy,* those persons, or that portion of the population of any country, who being destitute of wealth, are through misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, want of employment, or other cause, unable to support themselves, and have to depend for support on the contributions of others.

I have observed the more public provisions are made for the *poor,* the less they provide for themselves. *Franklin*

Poor in spirit, in a Scriptural sense humble; contrite; abased in one's own sight by a sense of guilt; Matth. v.

POOR'JOHN, *n.* A sort of fish; the torsk, the Gadus Callarias.

POOR LAWS, *n.* Those laws established by act of parliament for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor, and for applying those funds in the best manner, so as to afford the necessary relief to the proper objects.

POOR'LY, *adv.* Without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live *poorly*. —2. With little or no success; with little growth, profit, or advantage; as, wheat grows *poorly* on light soils; these men have succeeded *poorly* in business.—3. Meanly; without spirit.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire.
Dryden.

4. Without excellence or dignity. He performs *poorly* in elevated characters.

POOR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; *a common use of the word.*

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been *poorly* in health.
Th. Scott.

POOR'NESS, *n.* Destitute of property; indigence; poverty; want; as, the *poorness* of the exchequer.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poorness* can force an untruth to tell.
Chapman.

[In this sense, we generally use *poverty*.] 2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity; as, the *poorness* of language.—3. Want of spirit; as, *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit.—4. Barrenness; sterility; as, the *poorness* of land or soil.—5. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance; as, the *poorness* of ore.—6. Smallness or bad quality; as, the *poorness* of crops or of grain.—7. Want of value or importance; as, the *poorness* of a plea.—8. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind; as, the *poorness* of a ship or of cloth.—9. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity.—*Poorness of spirit*, in a theological sense, true humility or contrition of heart on account of sin.

POOR RATES, *n.* The name given to the taxes raised for the aid or support of those who cannot support themselves. In Scotland, previous to the passing of the poor law amendment act in 1845, the funds for the maintenance of the poor, except in the larger towns, were derived from collections made in the parish churches, from legacies and private donations, and were managed by the heritors and kirk-sessions.

POOR'S ROLL, *n.* In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*. This privilege is conferred by the court on being satisfied of the poverty of the applicant, and that he has a probable cause of litigation; and the advantage of being admitted to the benefit of the poor's roll is, that the party has his cause thereafter conducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor; and he is relieved from the fee fund and enrolment fees, and from all other court fees and charges. No person is entitled to the benefit of the poor's roll, unless he produce a certificate, under the hands of the minister and two elders of the parish where he resides, setting forth his circumstances according to a formula annexed to the acts. A similar privilege exists in the law of England. [*See* FORMA PAUPERIS.]

POOR-SPIR'ITED, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base.

POOR-SPIR'ITEDNESS, *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice.

POP, *n.* [D. *poep*. The primary sense is to drive or thrust.] A small smart quick sound or report.

POP, *v. i.* To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion.

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly.
Addison.

2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly.—*To pop off*, to disappear, or go suddenly.

POP, *v. t.* To thrust forward, or offer suddenly; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.

He *popp'd* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

Didst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

To pop off, to thrust away; to shift off.—*To pop the question*, in the language of courtship, is to make an offer of marriage to a lady.

POP, *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

POPE, *n.* [Gr. παπα, παππας, παππος: Low L. *papa*; Sp. It. and Port. *papa*; Fr. *pape*. The word denotes father, and is among the first words articulated by children.] 1. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman church. The appellation of *pope* was anciently given to all Christian bishops; but about the latter end of the 11th century in the pontificate of Gregory VII., it was usurped by the bishop of Rome, whose peculiar title it has ever since continued to be.—2. A small fish, called also a ruff; the *Acerina vulgaris* of Cuvier; it is closely allied to the perch.

PŌPEDOM, *n.* The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity.—2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

PŌPE-JOAN, *n.* A game of cards.

PŌPELING, *n.* An adherent of the pope.

PŌPERY, *n.* The religion of the church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practice.

PŌPE'S EYE, *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep. It is much prized for its delicacy.

POP'GUN, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise.

POP'INJAY, *n.* [Sp. *papagayo*; *papa* and *gayo*.] 1. A parrot.—2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head. The green woodpecker, with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe.—3. A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb. *Popinjay* or *papinjay*, is the name given in Scotland to the mark at which archers shoot, when this is erected on a steeple or any elevated place; hence it is applied to the amusement itself. The mark is a bird made of wood, and the archer who shoots down the mark is honoured with the title of the *captain of the popinjay*. [*This sport has nearly fallen into disuse.*]

PŌPISH, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or the church of Rome; as, *popish* tenets or ceremonies.

PŌPISHLY, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined.

POP'LAR, *n.* [L. *populus*; Fr. *peuplier*; G. *pappel*, poplar and mallows; Sw. *poppel-trad*; Ir. *pobhlar*.] Populus, a genus of well-known plants of the class Diœcia, and order Octandria, Linn.; nat. order Salicaceæ. There are several species; as, the abele, or white poplar (*P. alba*); grey poplar (*P. canescens*); trembling poplar, or aspen (*P. tremula*); the black poplar (*P. nigra*). These are all found in Britain. The poplars are generally tall straight trees, found in Europe, in Northern



Poplar Tree (Populus alba).

Asia, and North America. The timber is soft and light, and the bark usually astringent, tonic, and stomachic.

POP'LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted.

POPLIT'EAL, } **POPLIT'IC**, } *a.* [from L. *poples*, the ham.] Pertaining to the ham or knee joint.

POP'PED, *pp.* Darted in or out suddenly.

POP'PET. *See* PUPPET.

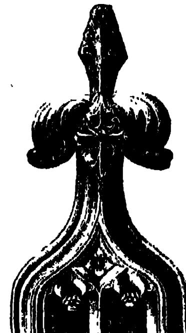
POP'PING, *ppr.* Entering or issuing forth, with a quick, sudden motion.

POP'PY, *n.* [Sax. *popeg*; W. *pabi*; Fr. *pavot*; L. *papaver*; It. *papavero*.] A plant of the genus Papaver, of several species, from one of which, the *P. somniferum*, or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half grown, or of any other part of the plant, which exudes from incisions in the cortical part, is scraped off, and worked in the sun's heat, till it is of a consistence to form cakes. [*See* PAPAVER, OPIUM.]



Poppy.

POP'PY HEAD, *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament carved on the raised ends



Poppy Head, Minster Church.

of seats, benches, and pews in old churches.

POP'ULACE, *n.* [Fr. from the It. *popolaccio*, Lat. *populus*. See PEOPLE.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, profession, or erudition.

POP'ULACY,† *n.* The populace or common people.

POP'ULAR, *a.* [Fr. *populaire*; L. *popularis*. See PEOPLE.] 1. Pertaining to the common people; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* elections.

So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to people in general; as, a *popular* governor; a *popular* preacher; a *popular* ministry; a *popular* discourse; a *popular* administration; a *popular* war or peace. Suspect the man who endeavours to make that *popular* which is wrong.—4. Ambitious; studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is in truth no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

[*This sense is not usual. It is more customary to apply this epithet to a person who has already gained the favour of the people.*]—5. Vulgar; plebeian.—6. In *law*, a *popular* action is one which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

POPULAR'ITY, *n.* [L. *popularitas.*] 1. Favour of the people; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general; as, the *popularity* of the ministry; the *popularity* of a public officer or of a preacher. It is applied also to things; as, the *popularity* of a law or public measure; the *popularity* of a book or poem. The most valuable trait in a patriot's character is to forbear all improper compliances for gaining *popularity*.

I have long since learned the little value which is to be placed in *popularity*, acquired by any other way than virtue; I have also learned that it is often obtained by other means. *P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.*

The man whose ruling principle is duty, is never perplexed with anxious corroding calculations of interest and *popularity*. *J. Hawes.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favour of the people. [*In this sense little used.*]

POP'ULARIZE, *v. t.* To make popular or common; to spread among the people; as, to *popularize* philosophy or physics; to *popularize* a knowledge of chemical principles.

POP'ULARIZED, *pp.* Made popular, or widely spread among the people.

POP'ULARIZING, *ppr.* Making popular, or introducing among the people.

POP'ULARLY, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd. *Dryden.*

2. According to the conceptions of the common people.

POP'ULATE, *v. i.* [It. *popolare*; from L. *populus*.] To breed people; to propagate.

When there be great shoals of people which go on to *populate*. *Bacon.*

POP'ULATE, *v. t.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization.

POP'ULATE, for *Populous*, is not now in use.

POP'ULATED, *pp.* Furnished with inhabitants; peopled.

POP'ULATING, *ppr.* Peopling.

POPULA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants.—2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country.

A country may have a great *population*, and yet not be populous. *Tooke.*

3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its numbers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods, and productions and earnings.

Neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

Law or *principle of population*, in political economy, means the law according to which the population of any country would, under favourable circumstances, go on doubling itself every twenty-five years.

POP'ULIN, or POP'ULINE, *n.* A crystallizable substance found in the bark and leaves of the *populus tremula*, or aspen, along with salicine. It forms delicate white needles, which have a sweet taste like that of liquorice.

POPULOS'ITY,† *n.* Populousness.

POP'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country. A territory containing fifteen, or even twenty inhabitants to a square mile, is not a *populous* country. The Netherlands, and some parts of Italy, containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants to a square mile, are deemed *populous*.

POP'ULOUSLY, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POP'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By *populousness*, in contradistinction to *population*, is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on. *Tooke.*

POP'ULUS, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* POPLAR.]

PORA'NA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of the class Pentandria, order Monogynia, Linn. One species, *P. volubilis*, is a native of the East Indies.

POR'BEAGLE, PRO'BEAGLE, *n.* A species of shark; the Lamna cornubica.

POR'CATED, POR'CATE, *a.* [L. *porca*, a ridge.] Ridged; formed in ridges.—2. In *entom.*, a term applied to a surface that has several parallel, elevated, longitudinal ridges.

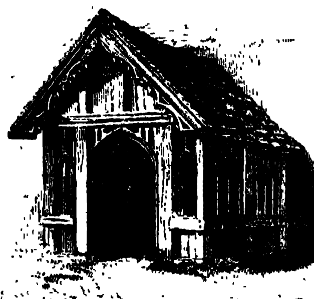
PORCELAIN, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *porcelana*; It. *porcellana*, signifying *porcelain* and *purslain*, a plant; Fr. *porcelaine*, porcelain, the sea-snail, the purple fish, and purslain; Arm. *pourcelinnen*. Our *purslain* is doubtless from the Latin *portulaca*, as Pliny writes it, or *porculata*, as others write it.]—1. The finest species of earthen ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several European countries. All earthen wares which are white and semi-transparent, are called porcelains, but they differ much in their fineness and beauty. The porcelain of China is said to be made of two species of earth, the petuntse, which is fusible, and the kaolin, which is not fusible, or not with the degree of heat which fuses the petuntse, and that in porcelain the substances are only semi-vitrified, or one substance only is vitrified, the other not. Hence it is concluded that porcelain is an intermediate substance between earth and glass. Hence the second degree of fusibility, of which *emollescence* is the first, is called by Kirwan the *porcelain state*. The manufacture of British porcelain has been brought to a state of great perfection, owing chiefly to the genius and enterprise of Wedgwood. This manufacture is principally carried on at the potteries in Staffordshire, and at Worcester, Derby, Colebrook Dale, and other places.—2. The plant called purslain,—*which see.*

PORCE'LIA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of the class Polyandria, order Polygynia, Linn., nat. order Anonaceæ. Five species are natives of North and South America.

PORCELLANA'CEOUS, PORCELLA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *porcelain.*] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain. —*Porcellaneous shells* are those which have a compact texture, an enamelled surface, and are generally beautifully variegated.

POR'CELLANITE, *n.* A silicious mineral, a species of jasper, of various colours. It seems to be formed accidentally in coal mines which have indurated and semi-vitrified beds of coal-shale or slate-clay. It is sometimes marked with vegetable impressions of a brick red colour.

PORCH, *n.* [Fr. *porche*, from L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance, or passage, or from *portus*, a shelter.] 1. In *arch.*, an exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway. The porches



Porch, Margaretting, Essex.

in some of the older churches are of two stories, having an upper apartment, to which the name parvise is sometimes applied.—2. By way of distinction, *the porch* was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called στοά, the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters, with which it was adorned. Hence, *the Porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*.

POR'CINE, *a.* [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus*. See PORK.] Pertaining to swine; as, the *porcine* species of animals.

POR'CUPINE, *n.* [It. *porco-spinoso*, the spinous hog or spine-hog; L. *porcus*, W. *pore*, a pig, and L. *spina*, a spine or thorn. So in French *porc-épic*, the *spike-hog*; D. *yzervarken*, iron-hog; G. *stachelschwein*, thorn-swine; Sw. *pinsvin*, Dan. *pindsvin*, pin-swine.] In *zool.*, Hystrix, a singular genus of quadrupeds belonging to the order Glires. The crested or common porcupine (*H. cristatus*), which inhabits Italy and Africa, has a body about two feet in length, four toes on each of the fore feet, and five on each



Porcupine.

of the hind feet, a crested head, a short tail, and the upper lip divided like that of the hare. The body is covered with prickles which are very sharp, and some of them nine or ten inches long; these the animal can erect at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. This species is a native of Africa and Asia.

POR'CUPINE-FISH, *n.* A fish which is covered with spines or prickles. It is the Diodon hystrix, and about fourteen inches in length.

PORE, *n.* [Fr. *pore*; Sp. and It. *poro*; Gr. πορος, from the root of πορευομαι, to go, to pass; Sax. *faran*, Eng. to fare. *See* FARE. The word then signifies a *passage*.] 1. In *anatomy*, a minute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted.—2. A small spiracle, or interstice, opening, or passage in other substances; as, the *pores* of plants or of stones. [*See* PORES.]

PORE, *v. i.* [Qu. G. ὁραω, ὁραομαι, to inspect. In Sp. *porrear* is to dwell long on, to persist importunately; *porro*, dull; W. *para*, to continue, to persevere.] To look with steady continued attention or application. To *pore on*, is to read or examine with steady perseverance, to dwell on; and the word seems to be limited in its application to the slow patient reading or examination of books, or something written or engraved.

Painfully to *pore* upon a book. *Shak.*
With sharpened sight pale antiquaries *pore*. *Pope.*

PORE-BLIND, } *a.* [Qu. Gr. πωρος.]
PUR'BLIND, } Near-sighted; short-sighted.

PORER, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently.

PORES, *n.* In *nat. philosophy*, the small interstices between the particles or molecules of matter which compose bodies. There are many considerations which prove that all bodies, even the densest, are porous, or are composed of molecules not in absolute contact, but separated from each other by intervals, which, though so small as to be inappreciable by the senses, have nevertheless a magnitude considerable in respect of the molecules themselves. It has been inferred that gold has more pores than solid parts; whence water, or any substance of the same specific gravity, must have many times more pores than solid parts. It has been computed from microscopic observations, that the skin of a middle-sized person contains no fewer than 2,304,000 pores.

POR'GEE, *n.* A coarse kind of India silk.

POR'GY, *n.* A fish of the gilt-head kind.

PORIFORM, *a.* [*pore* and *form*.] Resembling a pore; applied to a nectary when of that appearance, as that of the hyacinth, which has three similar pores in the germen.

POR'IME, *n.* [L. *porima*.] In *geom.*, a sort of lemma or theorem, so obvious or self-evident, as to differ but little from an axiom or self-evident proposition.

PORINESS, *n.* [from *pory*.] The state of being pory or having numerous pores.

PO'RISM, *n.* [Gr. πορισμος acquisition, from ποριζω, to gain, from πορος, a passing; πορευομαι, to pass.] In *geom.*, a name given by ancient geometers to two classes of propositions. Euclid gave this name to propositions involved in others which he was investigating, and obtained without a direct view to their discovery. These he called *acquisitions*, but such propositions are now called *corollaries*. A porism is defined, "a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions." It is not a theorem, nor a problem, or rather it includes both. It asserts that a certain problem may become indeterminate, and so far it partakes of the nature of a theorem, and in seeking to discover the conditions by which this may be effected, it partakes of the nature of a problem.

PORIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a
PORIS'TICAL, } porism; seeking to determine by what means and in how many ways a problem may be solved.

PO'RITE, *n. plur. Porites.* A petrified madrepore.

PORK, *n.* [L. *porcus*, a hog or pig; Fr. *porc*; W. *porç*; Qu. from the shape of his back, L. *porca*, a ridge; or from his snout and footing. In Sax. *berga* is a barrow.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PORK-EATER, *n.* One that feeds on swine's flesh.

PORKER, *n.* A hog; a pig.

PORKET, *n.* A young hog.

PORKLING, *n.* A pig.

POROS'ITY, *n.* [from *porous*.] The quality or state of having pores or interstices.—2. In *nat. philosophy*, a property of matter, in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but separated by intervals or pores. The quantity of matter in a body is inversely as its porosity; whence the ratio of the porosity of one body to another, may be determined from their relative weight.

PO'ROUS, *a.* [from *pore*.] Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; as, a *porous* skin; *porous* wood; *porous* earth.—2. In *nat. philosophy*, having small interstices between the particles which compose a body. All bodies are *porous*.

PO'ROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of having pores; porosity; as, the *porousness* of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils.—2. The porous parts. [*Not authorized.*]

POR'PHYRA, *n.* A genus of Algæ or sea-weeds.—*P. laciniata*, and vulgaris, are stewed and served up at table as a luxury, under the name of Laver.

POR'PHYRE, *n.* Porphyry.

PORPHYRIT'IC, } *a.* [*See* POR-
PORPHYRA'CEOUS, } PHYRY.] Resembling porphyry; containing porphyry; composed of a compact homogeneous rock in which distinct crystals or grains of felspar or some other minerals are imbedded; as, *Porphyritic granite*, *porphyritic* green-stone.

POR'PHYRIZE, *v. t.* To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition.

POR'PHYRIZED, *pp.* Caused to resemble porphyry.

PORPHYROX'INE, *n.* A non-azotized vegetable principle, discovered by Merck in Bengal opium. It forms small brilliant crystals, which, when dissolved in diluted mineral acids and heated, yield a red colour.

POR'PHYRY, *n.* [Gr. πορφυρα, purple; L. *porphyrites*; Fr. *porphyre*; It. and Sp. *porfido*.] A very hard stone, partaking of the nature of granite, and susceptible of a fine polish. It consists of a homogeneous ground with crystals of some other mineral imbedded, giving to the mass a speckled complexion. It is of a red, or rather of a purple and white colour, more or less variegated, its purple being of all gradations, from violet to a claret colour. Egypt and the East furnish very plentiful strata of this material. It also abounds in Minorca, where it is of a red lead colour, variegated with black, white, and green. Pale and red porphyry, variegated with black, white, and green, is found in separate nodules in Germany, England, and Ireland. The art of cutting porphyry as practised by the ancients appears to be now quite lost.—2. In *geol.*, any unstratified or igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a base of other mineral composition. Porphyry and basalt often cover the primary mountains in the Andes; resembling immense castles lifted into the sky.

POR'PHYRY-SHELL, *n.* An animal or shell of the genus Murex. It is of the snail kind, the shell consisting of one spiral valve. From one species of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple.

POR'PITE, } *n.* The hair-button-
POR'PITES, } stone, a small species of fossil coral, of a roundish figure, flattened and striated from the centre to the circumference; found immersed in stone.

POR'POISE, *n.* [It. *porco*, a hog, and *pesce*, fish; hog-fish, called by other nations sea-hog, G. *meerschwein*, Fr. *marsouin*, Dan. and Sw. Norwegian, *marsvin*, Sw. *hafsvin*. In W. *morhwc*, sea-hog, is the name of the dolphin and grampus, from the resemblance of these animals to the hog, probably from the roundness of the back, as they appear in the water.] In *zool.*, cetaceous mammals of the genus Delphinus of Linn., but of the genus Phocæna of more recent naturalists, of which about five species are known. There is one species whose back is usually blackish or brown, whence it is called in Dutch,

bruinvisch, brown fish; the body is thick toward the head, but more slender toward the tail, which is semilunar. This mammal preys on fish,



Porpoise (Phocæna communis).

and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it.

PORRA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *porraceus*, from *porrum*, a leek or onion.] Greenish; resembling the leek in colour.

PORRECT', *a.* [L. *porrigo*, to extend.] In *zool.*, a term applied to a part which extends forth horizontally, as if to meet something.

PORREC'TION,† *n.* [L. *porrectio*. *porrigo; per* or *por*, Eng. *for*, *fore*, and *rego*, Eng. to *reach*.] The act of stretching forth.

POR'RET, *n.* [L. *porrum;* It. *porro*, *porretta*, a leek.] A scallion; a leek or small onion.

POR'RIDGE, *n.* [Qu. *pottage*, by corruption, or L. *farrago*, or from *porrum*, a leek.] A kind of food made by boiling meat in water; broth. This mixture is usually called in Scotland and America broth or soup, but not *porridge*. In both these countries *porridge* is the name given to a mixture of oatmeal or flour and water boiled together.

POR'RIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which flesh, or flesh and vegetables are boiled for food.

PORRI'GO, *n.* [L.] Ringworm or scald-head, a pustular and contagious disease of the scalp.

POR'RINGER, *n.* [Qu. *porridge*, or Fr. *potager;* Corn. *podzher*.] 1. A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk, or used in the nursery for warming liquors.—2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer; in contempt.

PŌRT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *portus;* W. *porth;* from L. *porto*, to carry, Gr. φερω, L. *fero*, Eng. to *bear*. The Welsh *porth* unites the significations of L. *porta* and *portus*, and the Gr. φερω and πορευομαι are probably of one family. The primary sense of L. *portus*, Eng. *port*, is probably an entrance, place of entrance or passage.] 1. A harbour; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. Ports may be *natural* or *artificial;* and sometimes works of art, as piers and moles, are added to the natural shores of a place to render a harbour more safe. The word *port* is generally applied to spacious harbours much resorted to by ships, as, the *port* of London, and not to small bays or coves which are entered occasionally, or in stress of weather only. *Harbour* includes all places of safety for shipping.—*Free port*, a port open and free for merchants of all nations to load or unload their vessels in, without paying any duty or customs. *Free port* is also used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.—*Close port*, one within the body of a city; as the ports of Rhodes, Venice, Amsterdam, &c.—*Bar of a port*, a rock or sand-bank lying before the mouth of a port or harbour, and which prevents ships from entering therein except with the tide.—2. A gate, an entrance. [L. *porta*.]

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issued. *Milton.*

3. An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole. The ports of the lower deck are defended when at sea by strong covers hanging from hinges; the ropes by which they are held up or open are called *port lanyards*, and consist of a pendant passing through a leaden hole in the side with a tackle.—*Gun-room ports*, the ports which are in the ship's counter, used for stern chases, and also for passing out a small cable or hawser.—*Half-ports*, a kind of shutters with circular holes in their centre, large enough to go over the muzzles of the guns, by which the water is prevented from entering in at the ports, although the guns remain run out.—*Lower-deck ports*, those situated on the lower gun-deck.—*Main-deck ports*, those on the middle gun-deck of three-decked ships. —4. The lid which shuts a port-hole in a ship.—5. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; external appearance; as, a proud *port;* the *port* of a gentleman.

Their *port* was more than human. *Milton.*
With more terrific *port*
Thou walkest. *Philips.*

6. In *seamen's language*, the larboard or left side of a ship; as in the phrase, "the ship heels to *port*." "*Port* the helm," is an order to put the helm to the larboard side.—7. A kind of wine made in Portugal: so called from *Oporto*.—*Port of the voice*, in music, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists.

PŌRT, *v. t.* To carry in form; as, *ported* spears.—2. To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship. See the noun, No. 6. It is used in the imperative.

PŌRTABIL'ITY, *n.* Fitness to be carried.

PŌRTABLE, *a.* [It. *portabile*, from L. *porto*, to carry.] 1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a travelling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's travelling baggage; as, a *portable* bureau or secretary.—2. That may be carried from place to place.—3. That may be borne along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure. *South.*

4.† Sufferable; supportable.

PŌRTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being portable.

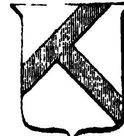
PŌRTAGE, *n.* [Fr. *See* PORT.] The act of carrying.—2. The price of carriage.—3. A port-hole. [*Unusual.*]

PŌRTAL, *n.* [It. *portella;* Fr *portail*.] 1. In *arch.*, the lesser gate when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance of a building.—2. A term formerly applied to a little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room.—3. A kind of arch over a door or gate, or the framework of the gate.—4. A gate; an opening for entrance; as, the *portals* of heaven.

PŌRTANCE,† *n.* [from Fr. *porter*, to carry.] Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanour.

PŌRTASS, PŌRTHOSE, † *n.* A breviary; a prayer book.

POR'TĀTE, or POR'TANT. In *her.*, an epithet for a cross that is not erect but placed athwart the escutcheon, as if it were carried on a man's shoulder.



Portate.

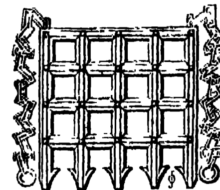
PŌR'TATIVE,† *a.* [Fr. *portatif*.] Portable.

PŌRT-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.

PŌRT-CHARGES, *n. plur.* In commerce, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbour, as wharfage, &c.

PŌRT-CRAYON, *n.* An instrument used by artists for holding their chalks or crayons whilst sketching.

PŌRTCUL'LIS, *n.* [*coulisse*, in French, is from *couler*, to flow or slip down. It signifies a groove or gutter. It can scarcely be from L. *clausus*.] In *fort.*,



Portcullis.

a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault. The vertical bars, when of wood, were pointed with iron at the bottom, for the purpose of striking into the ground when the grating was dropped, or of injuring whatever it might fall upon. In general there were a succession of portcullises in the same gateway. It is sometimes called a *portcluse*.

PŌRTCUL'LIS, *v. t.* To shut; to bar; to obstruct.

PŌRTCUL'LISED, *a.* Having a portcullis. In *her.*, barred upright, and across, after the form of a portcullis: termed also *latticed*,—*which see.*

PŌRTE, *n.* The Ottoman court: so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace, where justice was once administered; as, the Sublime *Porte*.

PŌRTED,† *a.* Having gates.—2. Borne in a certain or irregular order.

PORTEND', *v. t.* [L. *portendo; por*, Eng. *fore*, and *tendo*, to stretch.] To foreshow ominously; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

A moist and a cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon.*

PORTEND'ED, *pp* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs

PORTEND'ING, *ppr.* Foreshowing.

PORTEN'SION,† *n.* The act of foreshowing.

PORTENT', *n.* [L. *portentum.*] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

PORTENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] 1. Ominous; foreshowing ill. Ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be *portentous.*—2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; *in an ill sense.*

No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercynian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

PORT'EOUS ROLL, *n.* In *Scots law*, a roll of the names of offenders, which, by the old practice of the Justiciary court, was prepared by the Justice Clerk from the informations of crimes furnished to him or his deputies, by the local authorities, in the different districts comprehended within the circuits.

PORTER, *n.* [It. *portiere;* Fr. *portier;* from L. *porta*, a gate.] 1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper.—2. One that waits at the door to receive messages.—3. [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, L. *porto.*] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, or messages for hire.—4. A malt liquor which differs from ale and pale beer, in being made with high dried malt. It was so called from its having been the favourite beverage of the *porters* and work-people of the metropolis and other large towns of the British empire. —5. In *ships*, an iron bar confined to the end of an anchor shank, which admits of cross bars at one end that act as levers in turning the shank.

PORTERAGE, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.—2. The business of a porter or door-keeper.

PORTERLY, *a.* Coarse; vulgar; like a porter. [*Little used.*]

PORTESSE. *See* PORTASS.

PORT-FIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, &c. frequently used in preference to a match. It is wet or dry. The wet is composed of saltpetre four parts, of sulphur one, and of mealed powder four; mixed and sifted, moistened with a little linseed oil, and well rubbed. The dry is composed of saltpetre four parts, sulphur one, mealed powder two, and antimony one. These compositions are packed into small papers for use.

PORTFO'LIO, *n.* [Fr. *porte-feuille; porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium.*] A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.—*To have* or *hold the portfolio*, is to hold an office in the ministry. This expression is used chiefly in reference to the French ministry; as he holds the *portfolio* of education; he has received the *port-folio* of the home department.

PORTGLAVE, or **PORT GLAIVE**,† *n.* [Fr. *porter*, to carry, and W. *glaiv*, a crooked sword; *llaiv*, a shave, Celtic.] A sword-bearer.

PORTGRAVE, **PORTGREVE**, **PORTREEVE**, *n.* [L. *portus*, a port, and G. *graf*, Sax. *gerefa*, a count, an earl.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. This officer is now called mayor or bailiff.

PORT-HOLE, *n.* [*port* and *hole.*] The embrasure of a ship of war. [*See* PORT.]

PORT-HOOKS, *n.* Hooks driven through the side of a ship and clinched, for the purpose of hooking the hinges that are fastened to the port-lids.

PORTICO, *n.* [It. *portico;* L. *porticus*, from *porta* or *portus.*] In *arch.*, an open space before the entrance of a building, fronted with columns. Porticoes are distinguished as prostyle or in antis, as they project before or recede within the building. They are further distinguished by the number of their columns; as a tetrastyle, hexastyle, and octastyle portico. Cotgrave thus defines the word: "An open porch, portal, or walking-place, covered overhead with a roof borne up with pillars."

On sumptuous baths the rich their wealth bestow,
Or some expensive airy *portico.*
Dryden's Juvenal.

[*See* AMPHIPROSTYLE and ANTÆ.]

PORTION, *n.* [L. *portio*, from *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, part. *See* PART.] 1. In *general*, a part of any thing separated from it. Hence, — 2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him; Job xxvi.

3. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

How small
A *portion* to your share would fall. *Waller.*

The priests had a *portion* assigned them by Pharaoh; Gen. xlvii.

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.—5. A wife's fortune.—*Portio*, or *Portion*, a term anatomically applied to two branches of the seventh pair of nerves; the *portio dura*, or hard portion, and the *portio mollis*, or soft portion; the former is the facial nerve, the latter the auditory or acoustic nerve.

PORTION, *v. t.* To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares.

And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprenticed orphans blest. *Pope.*

PORTIONED, *pp.* Divided into shares or parts.—2. Endowed; furnished with a portion.

PORTIONER, *n.* One who divides or assigns in shares.—2. In *Scots law*, the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land.

PORTIONING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PORTIONIST, *n.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. —2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

PORTIONLESS, *a.* Having no portion.

PORTLAND-BEDS. A marine formation occurring in the isle of Portland, and in Wiltshire. These beds consist of coarse shelly limestone, fine grained white limestone, and compact limestone, and beds of chert. They constitute the uppermost members of the oolite group, and abound in ammonites, trigoniæ, &c.

PORTLAND-STONE, or **PORTLAND LIMESTONE**, *n.* A compact sandstone from the isle of Portland in Dorsetshire, which forms a calcareous cement. It is one of the members of the Portland beds, and belongs to the upper part of the oolite formation; it is used in building, is soft when quarried, but hardens on exposure to the atmosphere.

PORTLAND VASE, *n.* A celebrated



Portland Vase.

cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus. The basis is of a deep blue glass, and the figures in the mythological scene represented upon it, are of the same material but whiter It is now in the British Museum.

PORTLAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship.

PORTLAST, **PORTOISE**, *n.* The gunwale of a ship. — *To lower the yards a portlast*, is to lower them to the gunwale.—*To ride a portoise*, is to have the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down, when at anchor in a gale of wind.

PORTLID, *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole.

PORTLINESS, *n.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanour.

PORTLY, *a.* [from *port.*] Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage.—2. Bulky; corpulent.

PORT-MAN, *n.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque port.

PORTMAN'TEAU, *n.* [Fr. *porte manteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, L. *mantele*, It. *mantello.*] A bag usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.

PORT-MOTE, *n.* [*port* and Sax. *mot*, a meeting.] Anciently, a court held in a port town.

PORTOISE. *See* PORTLAST.

PORTRAIT, *n.* [Fr. *portrait*, from *portraire*, to draw, Eng. to *portray; pour*, Eng. *for, fore*, and *traire*, L. *trahere*, Eng. to *draw*. The Italian is *ritratto*, Sp. and Port. *retrato*, from L. *re* and *tracto.*] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life; also frequently applied to the pictures of animals.

In *portraits*, the grace, and we may add, the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

Portraits are of full length, half length, &c., and are executed in oil or water-colours, crayons, &c.—2. *Figuratively*, a description or delineation in words.

PORTRAIT,† *v. t.* To portray; to draw.

PŌRTRAITURE, *n.* [Fr.] A portrait; painted resemblance.

PŌRTRAY′, *v. t.* [Fr. *portraire.* *See* PORTRAIT.] 1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colours; as, to *portray* a king on horseback; to *portray* a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk.—2. To describe in words. It belongs to the historian to *portray* the character of Alexander of Russia. Homer *portrays* the character and achievements of his heroes in glowing colours.—3. To adorn with pictures; as, shields *portrayed.*

PŌRTRAY′ED, *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life; described.

PŌRTRAY′ER, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life or describes.

PŌRTRAY′ING, *ppr.* Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing.

PŌR′TRESS, } *n.* [from *porter.*] A
PŌR′TERESS, } female guardian of a gate.

PŌRTREVE, *n.* [The modern orthography of *portgreve*,—which *see.*] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PŌRT-ROPĒ, *n.* A rope to draw up a portlid.

PORTUN′IDÆ, *n.* A family of Brachyurous crustaceans, the species of which are known by the name of *paddlers*, or *paddling crabs.*

POR′WIGLE,† *n.* A tadpole; a young frog.

PŌRY, *a.* [from *pore.*] Full of pores or small interstices.

POSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* the Verb.] In *her.*, a lion, horse, or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground.

POSE,† *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *gepose.*] A stuffing of the head; catarrh.

POSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [W. *posiaw*, to pose, to make an increment, to gather knowledge, to investigate, to interrogate; *pos*, a heap, increment, growth, increase; *posel*, curdled milk, *posset;* Sax. *gepose*, heaviness, stuffing of the head. The primary sense is to set or fix, from thrusting or pressing, L. *posui*, Fr. *poser;* hence the sense of collecting into a lump or fixed mass, Ch. and Syr. חבץ, *chabatz*, to press, compress, collect, coagulate.] 1. To puzzle, [a word of the same origin;] to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel.

> Learning was *posed*, philosophy was set. *Herbert.*

> I design not to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism. *Glanville.*

2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny.

PŌSED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

PŌSER, *n.* One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.—2. Something that puzzles, as a difficult question.

PŌSING, *ppr.* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

POS′ITED, *a.* [L. *positus*, from *pono*, to put; perhaps, however, *pono* is a different root, and *positus* from the root of *pose.*] Put; set; placed.

POSI″TION, *n.* [L. *positio*, from *positus. See* POSE and POSITED.] 1. State of being placed; situation; often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object.

> We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke.*

2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude; as, an inclining *position.*—3. Principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved.

> Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which precede. *Watts.*

4. The advancement of any principle.—5. State; condition.

> Great Britain, at the peace of 1763, stood in a *position* to prescribe her own terms. *Ames.*

6. In *gram.*, the state of a vowel placed between two consonants, as in *pompous*, or before a double consonant, as in *axle.* In *prosody*, vowels are said to be long or short by *position.*—7. A rule in arithmetic, called also the rule of supposition or *rule of false.* It consists in assuming a number, and performing upon it the operation described in the question, and then comparing the result with that given in the question, in order to discover the error in the assumption. Writers on arithmetic divide the rule into two parts, *single position* and *double position;* the former comprehending those questions in which the results are proportional to the suppositions, and where, consequently, only one assumption is required; the latter those in which the results are not proportional to the suppositions, and where two suppositions are necessary in order to deduce the true answer. Questions of this sort, however, are generally more easily performed by means of algebraic equations. Position is also called the *rule of trial* and *error*, and is sometimes employed with good effect in approximating to the roots of numerical equations.—8. In *painting*, the placing of the model in the manner best calculated for the end in view by the artist.—*Centre of position*, in *bodies*, the same as the centre of gravity, and centre of inertia; but when a body is viewed as composed of physical points, and the centre of gravity is considered in relation to their positions, geometers designate that point the *centre of position.*—*Position*, in *astr.*, relates to the sphere. The position of the sphere is either *right*, *parallel*, or *oblique.* [*See* SPHERE.] *Circles of position*, six circles, passing through the common intersections of the horizon and meridian and through any degree of the ecliptic or the centre of any star, or other point in the heavens, used for finding out the position or situation of any star. These circles cut the equator into twelve equal parts.—*Angle of position of a heavenly body*, in *astr.*, the angle contained by two great circles passing through the body; the one a secondary to the equator, and the other a secondary to the ecliptic.—*Angle of position*, in *mathematical geography.* The angle contained at any place by its meridian, and the great circle passing through that place and any other place, is called the *angle of position* of that place.—*Position*, in *geom.*, a term sometimes used in contradistinction to magnitude: thus, a line is said to be *given in position*, when its situation, bearing, or direction, with regard to some other line, is given; on the contrary, a line is *given in magnitude*, when its length is given, but not its situation.—*Geometry of position*, a species of geometry the object of which is to investigate and determine the relation that exists between the position of the different parts of a geometrical figure with regard to each other, or with regard to some determinate line or figure first fixed upon as a term of comparison.—9. In *arch.*, the situation of a building with respect to the four cardinal points.

POSI″TIONAL,† *a.* Respecting position.

POS′ITIVE, *a.* [It. *positivo;* Fr. *positif;* Low L. *positivus.*] 1. Properly, set; laid down; expressed; direct; explicit; opposed to *implied;* as, he told us in *positive* words; we have his *positive* declaration to the fact; the testimony is *positive.*—2. Absolute; express; not admitting any condition or discretion. The commands of the admiral are *positive.*—3. Absolute; real; existing in fact; opposed to *negative*, as *positive* good, which exists by itself, whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil; or opposed to *relative* or *arbitrary*, as beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different tastes of people.—4. Direct; express; opposed to *circumstantial;* as, *positive* proof.—5. Confident; fully assured; *applied to persons.* The witness is very *positive* that he is correct in his testimony.—6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

> Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
> That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Pope.*

7. Settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to *natural* or *inbred.*

> In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. *Hooker.*

> Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are *positive.* *Ibid.*

8. Having power to act directly; as, a *positive* voice in legislation.—*Positive degree*, in *gram.*, is the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise*, *noble.*—*Positive electricity*, according to Dr. Franklin, consists in a superabundance of the fluid in a substance. Others suppose it to consist in a tendency of the fluid outward. It is not certain in what consists the difference between *positive* and *negative* electricity. [*See* ELECTRICITY.] *Positive* electricity being produced by rubbing glass, is called the *vitreous;* *negative* electricity, produced by rubbing amber or resin, is called the *resinous.*—*Positive and negative poles of a voltaic pile or battery.* [*See* POLE.] —*Positive quantity*, in *alge.*, an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus), prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positive sign.* The term is used in contradistinction to *negative.* [*See* NEGATIVE.]

POS′ITIVE, *n.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality.—2. That which settles by absolute appointment.—3. In *gram.*, a word that affirms or asserts existence.

POS′ITIVELY, *adv.* Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively.

> Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. A thing is *positively* good, when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation. It is *negatively* good, when it prevents an evil, or does not produce

it.—3. Certainly; indubitably. This is *positively* your handwriting.—4. Directly; explicitly; expressly. The witness testified *positively* to the fact.—5. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

The divine law *positively* requires humility, and meekness. *Sprat.*

6. With full confidence or assurance. I cannot speak *positively* in regard to the fact.—*Positively* electrified, in *the science of electricity*. A body is said to be *positively* electrified or charged with electric matter, when it contains a superabundance of the fluid, and *negatively* electrified or charged, when some part of the fluid which it naturally contains, has been taken from it. According to other theorists, when the electric fluid is directed outward from a body, the substance is electrified *positively*; but when it is entering or has a tendency to enter another substance, the body is supposed to be *negatively* electrified. The two species of electricity attract each other, and each repels its own kind.

POS'ITIVENESS, *n.* Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

2. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness; as, the man related the facts with *positiveness*. In matters of opinion, *positiveness* is not an indication of prudence.

POSITIV'ITY,† *n.* Peremptoriness.

POS'ITURE, for *Posture*, is not in use. [*See* POSTURE.]

POS'NET, *n.* [W. *posned*, from *posiaw*. *See* POSE.] A little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan

POSOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

POSOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ποσος, how much, and λογος, discourse] In *med*, the science or doctrine of doses.

POS'POLITE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, who in case of invasion, are summoned to arms for the defence of the country.

Pos'se comita'tus. [L.] Literally, the power of a county. In *law*, the power which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, possession kept on forcible entry, rescue, or other force made in opposition to the king's writ, or execution of justice. It is said to include all knights and other men above the age of fifteen, able to travel within the county. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. Justices of the peace may raise the posse in order to remove a force in making entry into or detaining lands.—2. In *low lan.*, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

POSS, *v. t.* To dash in water. [*Local.*]

POSS, *n.* A waterfall [*Local.*]

POSSESS', *v. t.* [L. *possessus*, *possideo*, a compound of *po*, a Russian preposition, perhaps *by*, and *sedeo*, to sit; to *sit in* or *on*. We have this word from the Latin, but the same compound is in our mother tongue, Sax. *besittan*, to possess; *be*, *by*, and *sittan*, to sit; *gesittan*, *besettan*, *gesettan*, are also used; G. *besitzen*; Fr. *posseder*.] 1. To have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. A man may *possess* the farm which he cultivates, or he may *possess* an estate in a foreign country, not in his own occupation. He may *possess* many farms which are occupied by tenants. In this as in other cases, the original sense of the word is enlarged, the holding or tenure being applied to the *title* or *right*, as well as to the thing itself.—2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership.

I raise up the Chaldeans to *possess* the dwelling-places that are not theirs; Hab. i.

Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he *possessed* was his own; Acts iv.

3. To have; to occupy. The love of the world usually *possesses* the heart.—4. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of.

The English marched toward the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske. *Hayward.*

5. To have the power over; as an invisible agent or spirit; Luke viii.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;
For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possess'd*.
Roscommon.

6. To affect by some power.

Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Swift.*

To possess of, or *with*, more properly to *possess of*, is to give possession, command, or occupancy.

Of fortune's favour long *possess'd*. *Dryden.*

This *possesses* us *of* the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship.
Gov. of the Tongue.

To possess one's self of, to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.

We *possessed ourselves of* the kingdom of Naples. *Addison.*

To possess with, to furnish or fill with something permanent; or to be retained.

It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds *with* an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

If they are *possessed with* honest minds. *Addison.*

POSSESS'ED, *pp.* Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents.

POSSESS'ING, *ppr.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

POSSES'SION, *n.* The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizing or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the *possession* of a thing, and another may have the right of *possession* or property.

If the *possession* is severed from the property; if A. has the right of property, and B by unlawful means has gained *possession*, this is an injury to A. This is a bare or naked *possession*. *Blackstone.*

In *English law*, a personal chattel is held by possession, a real estate by title. In *Scots law*, the title to heritable property must be instructed *scripto*, or drawn up in writing, and regularly by charter and sasine, but the *possession* or occupancy of movables creates property. *Natural possession* is where the proprietor himself is actually in possession. *Civil possession* is possession not by the owner, but by another in his name or for his behoof. In *bailment*, the bailee who receives goods to convey, or to keep for a time, has the *possession* of the goods, and a temporary right over them, but not the property. *Property in possession* includes both the right and the occupation. Long undisturbed *possession* is presumptive proof of right or property in the possessor.—2. The thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; as, foreign *possessions*.

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions*; Obad. 17.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great *possessions*; Matt. xix.

3. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. Christian peace of mind is the best *possession* of life.—4. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy; as, demoniacal *possession*.—*Writ of possession*, a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment.—*To take possession*, to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.—*To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy.

POSSES'SION,† *v. t.* To invest with property.

POSSES'SIONER, *n.* One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [*Little used.*]

POSSES'SIVE, *a.* [L. *possessivus*.] Pertaining to possession; having possession.—*Possessive case*, in *English gram.*, is the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns, which expresses, 1st, possession, ownership, as *John's* book; or 2ndly, some relation of one thing to another, as *Homer's* admirers

POSSESS'OR, *n.* An occupant; one that has possession; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property, real or personal. The owner or proprietor of property is the permanent *possessor* by legal right; the lessee of land and the bailee of goods are temporary *possessors* by right; the disseizor of land and the thief are wrongful *possessors*.—2. One that has, holds, or enjoys any good or other thing.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, *possessors* of eternal glory. *Law.*

POSSESS'ORY, *a.* Having possession; as, a *possessory* lord.—*Possessory action*, in *law*, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested.—*Possessory judgment*, in *Scots law*, a judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided in due course of law.

POS'SET, *n.* [W. *posel*, from the root of *pose*, W. *posiaw*, to gather. The L. *posca* may have the same origin.] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

POS'SET, *v. t.* To curdle; to turn.

POS'SETED, *pp.* Curdled; turned.

POS'SETING, *ppr.* Curdling, as milk.

POSSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *possible*; Fr. *possibilité*.] The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty. There is a *possibility* that a new star may appear this night. There is a *possibility* of a hard frost in July in our latitude. It is not expedient to hazard much on the bare *possibility* of success. It is prudent to reduce contracts to writing, and to render them so explicit as to preclude the *possibility* of mistake or controversy.

POS'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *possibile*; from L. *possibilis*, from *posse*. *See*

POWER.] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things. It is *possible* that the Greeks and Turks may now be engaged in battle. It is *possible* the peace of Europe may continue a century. It is not physically *possible* that a stream should ascend a mountain, but it is *possible* that the Supreme Being may suspend a law of nature, that is, his usual course of proceeding. It is not *possible* that 2 and 3 should be 7, or that the same action should be morally right and morally wrong. This word, when pronounced with a certain emphasis, implies improbability. A thing is *possible*, but very improbable.

POS'SIBLY, *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing. Learn all that can *possibly* be known.

Can we *possibly* his love desert? *Milton.*

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POS SUM. [*See* OPOSSUM.] In *the U. States*, to *play possum*, to *act possum*, is a play in which a person, if caught, feigns himself dead.

POST,† *a.* [from Fr. *aposter.*] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

POST, *n.* [W. *pôst;* G. *pfoste, posten,* and *post;* Fr. *poste;* L. *postis*, from *positus*, the given participle of *pono*, to place, but coinciding with Sp. *posar*, It. *posare*, to put or set.] 1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else; as, the *posts* of a house; the *posts* of a door; the *posts* of a gate; the *posts* of a fence. It also, in *constructive arch.*, denotes any vertical piece of timber, whose office is to support or sustain in a vertical direction; as, a *king-post, queen-post, truss-post, door-post,* &c. [*See* POSTS.]—*Post and paling*, a close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground and pales nailed between them.—*Post and railing*, a kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges, consisting of posts and rails, &c. These terms are sometimes confounded.—2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. The sentinel must not desert his *post*. The troops are ordered to defend the *post*. Hence, —3. The troops stationed at a particular place, or the ground they occupy.—4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place or station.

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
The *post* of honour is a private station.
Addison.

5. A messenger or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or despatches. This sense also denotes fixedness, either from the practice of using relays of horses stationed at particular places, or of stationing men for carrying despatches, or from the fixed stages where they were to be supplied with refreshments [*See* STAGE.] Xenophon informs us that Cyrus, king of Persia, established such stations or houses.—6. A seat or situation.—7. A sort of writing paper, such as is used for letters; letter paper.—8. An old game at cards; called also *post and pair*.—9. In *arch.* and *sculp.*, certain ornaments shaped after the manner of rolls or wreathings. —*To ride post*, to be employed to carry despatches and papers; and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition. *Post* is used also adverbially, for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly.

Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton.*

Hence, to *travel post*, is to travel expeditiously by the use of fresh horses taken at certain stations.—*Knight of the post*, a fellow suborned or hired to do a bad action. *Post* is also frequently used elliptically for *Post-office.*

POST, *v. i.* [Fr. *poster.*] To travel with post-horses; to travel rapidly with any horses; to travel with speed.

And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest.
Milton.

POST, *v. t.* To fix to a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.—2. To expose to public reproach; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; as, to *post* a coward. —3. To set; to place; to station; as, to *post* troops on a hill, or in front or on the flank of an army.—4. In *book-keeping*, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.—*To post off*, to put off; to delay.†

POST, a Latin preposition, signifying *after, behind, subsequent, since,* &c. It is used in this sense in composition in many English words.

POST-ABDO'MEN, *n.* [L.] The name applied by Latreille to the five posterior segments of the abdomen of hexapod insects; and to the tail of crustaceans, which consists of analogous but more numerous segments.

POST AND PANE, POST AND PETRAIL, } Names given to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick, or lath and plaster.

POSTABLE,† *a.* That may be carried.

POSTAGE, *n.* The duty or rate of charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post.—2.† A portage.

POSTBILL, *n.* Bank postbills are bills granted by the bank of England to individuals, and transferable after indorsation. In *the U. States*, a bill of letters posted by a postmaster.

POSTBOY, *n.* A boy that carries letters; a boy that drives a post-chaise.

POST-CHAISE, *n.* [*See* CHAISE.] A chaise or carriage for conveying travellers from one station to another, and let for hire.

POSTDATE, *v. t.* [L. *post*, after, and *date*, L. *datum.*] To date after the real time; as, to *postdate* a contract, that is, to date it after the true time of making the contract.

POSTDATED *pp.* Dated after the real time.

POSTDATING, *ppr.* Dating after the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAL, POSTDILU'VIAN, } *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *diluvium*, the deluge.] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.

POSTDILU'VIAN, *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.

POST-DISSEIZIN, *n.* A subsequent disseizin. A writ of *post-disseizin* is intended to put in possession a person who has been disseized after a judgment to recover the same lands of the same person, under the statute of Merton.

POST-DISSEIZOR, *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

POSTEA, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the return of the judge's associate, indorsed on the record of the pleadings taken down to the assizes, or to the sittings in London or Middlesex, stating the verdict, or nonsuit, as the case may be, commencing "afterwards, on such a day," &c. When the proceedings were in Latin, the word *postea* was the initial word, whence this return has its name.

POSTED, *pp.* Placed; stationed.—2. Exposed on a post or by public notice.—3. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.

POST-EN'TRY, *n.* In *com.*, an additional entry of goods made by a merchant at the custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.

POSTER, *n.* One who posts; also a courier; one that travels expeditiously. —2. A large bill posted for advertising.

POSTERIOR, *a.* [from L. *posterus*, from *post*, after; Fr. *posterieur.*] 1. Later or subsequent in time.

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after. [*Unfrequent*] —*A posteriori*, a Latin phrase signifying *from what follows*, or *from the effect*, and is applied to an argument used to infer a cause or antecedent, from an effect, or consequent; as when we infer the existence of a designing First Cause from the various marks of design exhibited in the works of creation. All induction rests on arguments *à posteriori.* [*See* A PRIORI, INDUCTION.]

POSTERIOR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *postériorité.*] The state of being later or subsequent; as, *posteriority* of time or of an event; opposed to *priority.*

POSTE'RIORS, *n. plur.* The hinder parts of an animal body.

POSTER'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *postérité;* L. *posteritas*, from *posterus*, from *post*, after.] 1. Descendants; children, children's children, &c. indefinitely; that proceeds from a progenitor. The whole human race are the *posterity* of Adam.—2. In *a general sense*, succeeding generations; opposed to *ancestors* or *ancestry.*

To the unhappy that unjustly bleed,
Heav'n gives *posterity* t' avenge the deed.
Pope.

POSTERN, *n.* [Fr *pôterne*, for *posterne*, from L. *post*, behind] 1. Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.—2. In *fort.*, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain or near the orillon, descending into the ditch

POSTERN, *a.* Back; being behind; private.

POST-EXIST'ENCE, *n.* Subsequent or future existence.

POST-FACT, *a.* [L. *post factum.*] Relating to a fact that occurs after another; or as a noun, a fact that occurs after another.

POST-FINE, *n.* In *English law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a licentia concordandi given in a fine of lands and tenements; called also the king's silver.

POST-FIX, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *fix.*] In *gram.*, a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of another word; an affix.

POSTFIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word.

POSTFIX'ED, *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

PŌSTFIX′ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

PŌST-HACK′NEY, *n.* [*post* and *hackney.*] A hired post-horse.

PŌST-HĀSTE, *n.* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier.

PŌST-HĀSTE, *adv.* With speed or expedition. He travelled *post-haste,* that is, by an ellipsis, *with post-haste.*

PŌST-HORN, *n.* [*post* and *horn.*] A horn or trumpet carried and blown by a carrier of the public mail or by a coachman.

PŌST-HORSE, *n.* A horse for conveying travellers rapidly from one station to another, and let for hire.

PŌST-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and despatching letters by public mails; a post-office. [*The latter word is now in general use.*]—2. In many parts of the Continent, a house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.

POST′HUME,† *a.* Posthumous.

POST′HUMOUS, *a.* [L. *post,* after, and *humus,* earth; *humatus,* buried.] 1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; as, a *posthumous* son or daughter.—2. Published after the death of the author; as, *posthumous* works.—3. Being after one's decease; as, a *posthumous* character.

POST′HUMOUSLY, *adv.* After one's decease.

PŌSTIC,† *a.* [L. *posticus.*] Backward.

POST′ICUM. [L.] The part of an ancient temple which was in the rear of the cell; the part in front of the cell being called the *pronaos.*

POS′TIL, *n.* [It. *postilla;* Sp. *postila;* from L. *post.*] A marginal note; originally, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text.

POS′TIL, *v. i.* To comment; to make illustrations.

POS′TIL, *v. t.* [It. *postillare.*] To write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

PŌSTILION, *n.* (postil′yon.) [Fr. *postillon,* a postboy, from *poste.*] The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage; also one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

POS′TILLATE, *v. i.* or *t.* Formerly, to preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in regular order.

POSTILLA′TION, *n.* Exposition of Scripture in preaching.

POS′TILLATOR, *n.* One who expounds Scripture, verse by verse.

POS′TILLED, *pp.* Illustrated with marginal notes.

POS′TILLER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.

POS′TILLING, *ppr.* Writing in marginal notes.

PŌSTING, *ppr.* Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement.—2. Placing; stationing.—3. Travelling expeditiously by the aid of post-horses.—4. Transferring accounts to a ledger.

PŌSTING, *n.* Act of travelling post; trade of furnishing post-horses.

PŌSTING-HOUSE, *n.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

PŌSTLIMIN′IAR, } *a.* [*See* POSTLIMINIUM.] Con-
PŌSTLIMIN′IOUS, } trived, done, or existing subsequently; as, a *postliminious* application.

PŌSTLIMIN′IUM, } *n.* [L. *post,* after,
PŌSTLIM′INY, } and *limen,* end, limit.] Postliminium, among the Romans, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished or taken by an enemy. In the modern law of nations, the right of *postliminy* is that by virtue of which, persons and things taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. The sovereign of a country is bound to protect the person and the property of his subjects; and a subject who has suffered the loss of his property by the violence of war, on being restored to his country, can claim to be re-established in all his rights, and to recover his property. But this right does not extend, in all cases, to personal effects or movables, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining their identity.

PŌSTMAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.

PŌSTMĀRK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

PŌSTMĀSTER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.—*Postmaster-general,* is the chief officer of the post-office department.

PŌSTMERID′IAN, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus. See* MERIDIAN.] Being or belonging to the afternoon; as, *postmeridian* sleep.

PŌST-MORTEM. After death. A *post-mortem* examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient.

PŌST-NATE, *a.* [L. *post,* after, and *natus,* born.] Subsequently. [*Little used.*]

PŌST-NOTE, *n.* [*post* and *note.*] In *commerce,* a cash note intended to be transmitted by post, and made payable to *order.* In this it differs from a common bank note, which is payable to the *bearer.*

PŌST-NUP′TIAL, *n.* [*post* and *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage; as, a *post-nuptial* settlement on a wife.

PŌST-OB′IT, or **PŌST-OB′IT BOND,** *n.* [L. *post-obitum,* after death.] A bond given for the purpose of securing a sum of money on the death of some specified individual.—2. *Post-obit* is used by physicians precisely like post-mortem.

PŌST-OFFICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, or to be transmitted to other places in the public mails; a post-house.—*General post-office,* the principal post-office in the United Kingdom, situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand, London. It is the head quarters of all post-office business.—*Post-office offences,* violations of the laws relative to post-offices; such as sending unexempted letters otherwise than by post, or collecting exempted letters to send otherwise than by post; the opening or delaying of letters by any post-office official, unless by express warrant from one of the principal Secretaries of State; stealing money from a letter, or stealing a post-bag, or letter from a post-bag, &c. Some of these offences subject the offender to a penalty varying from £5 to £200, according to the offence; others are punishable with fine and imprisonment, and some with transportation for life.

PŌST-PAID, *a.* Having the postage prepaid; as, a letter.

PŌSTPŌNE′, *v. t.* [L. *postpono: post,* after, and *pono,* to put.] 1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay; as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day.—2. To set below something else in value or importance.

> All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this. *Locke.*

PŌSTPŌNE′D, *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.

PŌSTPŌNE′MENT, *n* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

PŌSTPŌ′NENCE,† *n.* Dislike.

PŌSTPŌ′NER, *n.* One who delays or puts off.

PŌSTPŌN′ING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.

PŌST-POSI′′TION, *n.* [*post* and *position.*] The state of being put back or out of the regular place.—In *music,* retardations of the harmony, effected by placing discords upon the accented parts of a bar not prepared and resolved according to the rules for discords.

PŌST-REMŌTE, *a.* [*post* and *remote.*] More remote in subsequent time or order.

PŌSTS, *n.* [*See* POST.] In *arch.,* pieces of timber placed upright. In a truss, or frame of timber, the corner posts are called the *principal* or *fencing posts;* the middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, is called the *king-post* or *crown-post;* when there is no crown-post in a truss, but one or more pairs of side-posts, the pair next to the middle are called *queen-posts.* [*See* ROOF.]

PŌSTSCEN′IUM, *n.* [L. *post,* behind, and *scena,* a scene.] In *arch.,* the back part of the theatre behind the scenes, furnished with conveniences for robing the actor, and depositing the machinery.

PŌSTSCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post,* after, and *scriptum,* written.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer.

PŌST-TOWN, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established by law.—2 A town in which post-horses are kept.

PŌS′TULANT, *n.* One who demands; one who postulates. A term used in dialectics and mathematics. [*See* POSTULATE.]

POSTULATE, *n.* [L. *postulatum,* from *postulo,* to demand, from the root of *posco,* to ask or demand. The sense is to urge or push.] A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration.—2. In *geom.,* something to be assumed or taken for granted; a demand or petition, or a supposition so easy and self-evident that it needs no explanation or illustration, differing from an axiom only in the manner in which it is put, viz., as a request instead of an assertion. Euclid has constructed his *elements* on the three following postulates:—1. Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. 2. That

a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. 3. That a circle may be described from any centre, at any distance from that centre.—3. In *logic* and *philosophy*, a proposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning. In this sense, a postulate may be agreed upon between two reasoners, and admitted by both, but not as a proposition, which it would be impossible to deny.

POS'TULATE, *v. t.* [supra.] To beg or assume without proof. [*Lit. us.*] 2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty.—3. To assume; to take without positive consent.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated*, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *Tooke.*

POS'TULATED, *pp.* Assumed without proof; invited.

POS'TULATING, *ppr.* Assuming; inviting; soliciting.

POSTULA'TION, *n.* [L. *postulatio.*] 1. The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.—2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause.

POS'TULATORY, *a.* Assuming without proof.—2. Assumed without proof.

POSTULA'TUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate,—*which see.*

POS'TURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *positura*; *pono, positus.*] 1. In *painting* and *sculpture*, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. *Postures* should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the *posture* of each member to its office. *Postures* are natural or artificial. *Natural* postures are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit; *artificial* postures are such as are assumed or learnt for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, &c.—2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as, the *posture* of public affairs before or after a war.—3. Situation of the body; as an abject *posture.* —4. State; condition. The fort is in a *posture* of defence.—5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose.

He casts
His eyes against the moon in most strange *postures.* *Shak.*

The *posture* of a poetic figure is a description of the heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

6. Disposition; frame; as, the *posture* of the soul.

POS'TURE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook.*

POS'TURED, *pp.* Placed in a particular manner.

POS'TURE-MASTER, *n.* One that teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

POS'TURING, *ppr.* Disposing the parts of the body for a particular purpose.

PO'SY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Qu. *poesy*; or a collection, a cluster, from the W. *posiaw*, to collect. *See* POSE.] 1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c.—2. A bunch of flowers.

POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Ir. *pota*; W. *pot*, a pot, and *potel*, a bottle; *poten*, a pudding, the paunch, something bulging; D. *pot*, a pot, a stake, a hoard; *potten*, to hoard.] 1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron, or other metal, used for several domestic purposes; as, an iron *pot* for boiling meat or vegetables; a *pot* for holding liquors; a cup, as, a *pot* of ale; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower-pot*, &c.—2. The quantity contained in a pot; definitely a quart; as, a *pot* of porter.—3. A sort of paper of small sized sheets.—4. In *armoury*, a kind of headpiece, or hat, made of steel.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed, ruined, wasted, or expended. [*A low phrase.*]

POT, *n.* In *Scotland*, a pit; a dungeon; a pond full of water; a pool or deep place in a river.

POT, *v. t.* To preserve seasoned in pots; as, *potted* fowl and fish.—2. To enclose or cover in pots of earth.—3. To put in casks for draining; as, to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf.

PO'TABLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis*; from L. *poto*, to drink; *potus*, drink, Gr. ποτος, from πινω, πιομαι, to drink.] Drinkable; that may be drunk; as, water fresh and *potable.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton.*

PO'TABLE, *n.* Something that may be drunk.

PO'TABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POTAG'RO, POTAR'GO, *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the West Indies.

POT'ALE, *n.* [*pot* and *ale.*] A name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

POTAMOGE'TON, *n.* A genus of aquatic perennials of the class Tetrandria, and order Tetragynia, Linn., nat. order Naiadaceæ. Several species are indigenous to Britain, where they are known by the name of *pond-weed.*

POTAMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ποταμος, a river, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on rivers.

PO'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *potence*, a gibbet.] With *watchmakers*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed.

POT'ASH, *n.* [*pot* and *ashes*; G. *pottasche*; Fr *potasse.*] The popular name of vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burnt off or dissipated. Refined potash is called *pearlash*, and is in that state an impure carbonate of potash. The plants which yield the greatest quantity of potash are wormwood and fumitory. The production of potash is carried on upon a large scale in Russia and America, where wood is abundant, and of little value. With the acids, potash forms a variety of useful salts. It is largely employed in the manufacture of flint glass and soap, the rectification of spirits, bleaching, making alum, scouring wool, &c. It is also extensively used in medicine. By the discoveries of Sir H. Davy, it appears that the essential part of potash is a metallic oxide; the metal is called *potassium*, and the alkali, in books of science, is called *potassa.*

POTAS'SA, *n.* The scientific name of pure fixed vegetable alkali or protoxide of potassium.

POTAS'SIUM, *n.* A name given to the metallic basis of pure fixed vegetable alkali. According to Sir H. Davy, 100 parts of potassa consist of 86.1 parts of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen. It is the lightest metallic substance known, its specific gravity being 0.865 at the temperature of 60°. At 32° it is hard and brittle, with a crystalline texture; at 50° it becomes malleable, and in lustre resembles polished silver; at 150° it is perfectly liquid. Potassium has the most powerful affinity for oxygen of all substances known; it takes it from every other compound, and hence is a most important agent in chemical analysis.

POTA'TION, *n.* [L. *potatio.* *See* POTABLE.] 1. A drinking bout.—2. A draught.—3. A species of drink.

POTA'TO, *n.* [Ind. *batatas.*] A plant, and the esculent part of the root of the Solanum tuberosum, a native of South America. The tuberous part of the root of this plant, which is usually called *potato*, constitutes one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It is supposed to have been introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the 16th century; but it came slowly into use, and even yet is not much cultivated in some countries of Europe. There are a great many varieties of the potato, arising from soil, culture, and other circumstances; these differ in the time of ripening, in their form, size, colour, and quality; and in general every district has its peculiar or favourite varieties, the names being quite arbitrary or local. Some degenerate, and others improve, by removal to another district. New varieties may be readily procured by sowing the seeds, which, with care, will produce tubers the third year, and a full crop the fourth. The farina of the potato, properly granulated and dried, is sold in the shops as a substitute for tapioca, or arrow-root.

POT'-BELLIED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POT'-BELLY, *n.* A protuberant belly.

POT'BOY, *n.* A menial in a public-house.

POTCH,† *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*, Eng. to *poke.*] 1. To thrust; to push.—2.† To poach; to boil slightly.

POT-COMPAN'ION, *n.* An associate or companion in drinking; *applied generally to habitual hard drinkers.*

POT'ELOT, *n.* [Qu. G. *pottloth*, D. *potlood*, black lead.] The sulphuret of molybdenum.

PO'TENCE, *n.* In *her.*, a cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

PO'TENCY, *n.* [L. *potentia*, from *potens*; *possum*, *posse.* *See* POWER.] 1. Power; physical power, energy, or efficacy; strength.—2. Moral power; influence; authority.

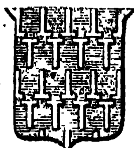
Now arriving
At place of *potency* and sway o' th' state. *Shak.*

PO'TENT, *a.* [L. *potens.*] 1. Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious; as, a *potent* medicine.

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Powerful, in a moral sense; having great influence; as, *potent* interest; a *potent* argument.—3. Having great authority, control, or dominion; as, a *potent* prince.

PO'TENT,† *n.* A prince; a potentate.—2.† A walking staff or crutch.—In *her.*, the potent resembles the head of a crutch; as, a chief *potent.*—*Potent counter-potent, Potency counter-potency*, or *Potency in point*, one of the furs used in heraldry.—*Cross potent.* [*See* POTENCE.]



Potent counter-potent.

PO'TENTACY,† *n.* Sovereignty.

PO'TENTATE, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*; It. *potentato*.] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

PO'TENTED, or POTENTÉE. In *her.*, an epithet applied to an ordinary when the outer edges are formed into *potents*, differing from what is termed *potent counter-potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur.



Potented.

POTEN'TIAL, *a.* [L. *potentialis*.] 1. Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing; as, *potential* heat or cold.—2. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form. *Raleigh.*

3.† Efficacious; powerful.—*Potential cautery*, in *surgery*, is the destruction of vitality, and the production of an eschar in any part of the body by an alkaline or metallic salt, &c., instead of a red hot iron, the use of which is called *actual cautery*.—*Potential mood*, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being; as, I *may go*; he *can write*. This, in English, is not strictly a distinct mode, but the indicative or declarative mode, affirming the *power* to act, instead of the act itself. I *may go* or *can go*, are equivalent to, I *have power to go*.—*Potential qualities*, in *scholastic philosophy*, such as are supposed to exist in a body *in potentia* only: that is, to be capable in some measure of affecting and impressing on us the ideas of such qualities, though not actually inherent in themselves. In this sense, we say, *potential* heat, *potential* cold, &c.

POTEN'TIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible.

POTENTIAL'ITY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality.

POTEN'TIALLY, *adv.* In possibility; not in act; not positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy, not in actuality; as, *potentially* cold.

POTENTIL'LA, *n.* An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, found everywhere over the whole mountainous surface of Europe. Class and order Icosandria polygynia, Linn., nat. order Rosaceæ. They may be considered as ornamental weeds, having for the most part yellow or white flowers. Eleven species are enumerated by British botanists, and are known by the common name of cinquefoil, with the exception of *P. anserina*, which is called silver-weed, goose-grass, or wild tansy; and *P. fragariastrum*, called barren strawberry. The roots of *P. anserina* are eaten in the Hebrides, either raw or boiled; this plant has also been used by tanners. The roots of *P. reptans*, or common creeping cinquefoil, have been used in medicine as an astringent in diarrhœa, and other fluxes.

PO'TENTLY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.

You are *potently* opposed. *Shak.*

PO'TENTNESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [*Little used.*]

POTER'IUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Monœcia, and order polyandria, Linn.; nat. order Rosaceæ, and sub-order Sanguisorbeæ. There is one British species, *P. Sanguisorba*, or salad-burnet, which grows on dry, and most frequently chalky, pastures. It is valuable for fodder; the leaves taste and smell like cucumber, and are used in salad.

PO'TESTATIVE,† *a.* [from L. *potestas*.] Authoritative.—*Potestative or potential condition*, in *Scots law.* [*See under* CONDITION.]

POT'GUN,† for POPGUN.

POT'-HANGER, *n.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] A pot-hook.

POTH'ECARY, contracted from *Apothecary*, and very vulgar. [*See* the latter.]

POTH'ER, *n* [This word is colloquially pronounced *bother*. Its origin and affinities are not ascertained.] 1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter. [*Colloq.*] 2. A suffocating cloud.

POTH'ER, *v. i.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort; to make a stir.

POTH'ER, *v. t.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle; to tease.

POTH'ERED, *pp.* Harassed and perplexed; teased.

POT'-HERB, *n.* An herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant.

POTH'ERING, *ppr.* Perplexing; puzzling.

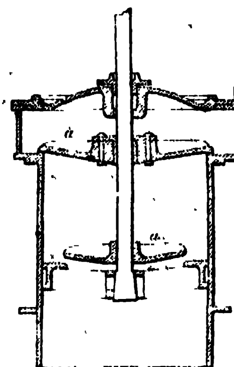
POT'-HOOK, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.—2. A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter.—*Pot-hooks and hangers*, elementary forms of written characters learned by children at school.

POT'-HOUSE, *n.* An ale-house.

PO'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *potio*; *poto*, to drink.] A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose.

POT'LID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.

POT'LID VALVE, *n.* A kind of bucket valve, consisting of a circular plate having an eye bored in its centre, through which the piston rod passes freely. The plate has a narrow ring on its circumference, which is faced and fitted to a similar ring on the circumference of the bucket, so as to be water-tight. It acts thus: on pressing down the piston, the resistance of the water prevents the plate descending with it, and on the raising of the piston, the plate falls by its own gravity to its



Pot Lid Valve.
Air Pump of Steam Engine, with Pot Lid Valves, a, a.

place on the bucket, and prevents the return of the water.

POT'-MAN,† *n.* A pot-companion—2. A servant at a public house.

POT'-METAL, *n.* An alloy of lead and copper used for making pots.

POT'SHARE, } *n.* [*pot* and Sax. *sceard*,
POT'SHERD, } a fragment, from *sceran*, to *shear*; D. *potscherf*; G. *scherbe*.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot; Job ii.

POT'STONE, *n.* A tough variety of steatite, of a greenish grey colour. It has a curved and undulatingly lamellar structure, passing into slaty. It is sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels. It is the *lapis ollaris* of Pliny.

POT'TAGE, *n.* [from *pot*; Fr. *potage*; It. *pottaggio*; W. *potes*; Arm. *podaich*.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables.—2. In *Scotland*, oatmeal or barleymeal mixed in boiling water, and stirred on the fire till it be considerably thickened. [*See* PORRIDGE.]

POT'TAGER, *n.* [from *potage*.] A porringer.

POT'TED, *pp.* Preserved or inclosed in a pot; drained in a cask.

POT'TER, *n.* [from *pot*.] 1. One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

POT'TERN-ORE, *n.* A species of ore, which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potter's ware, the miners call by this name.

POT'TER'S CLAY, *n.* A variety of clay of a reddish or grey colour, which becomes red when heated. That used in our potteries for making coarse red ware comes chiefly from Devonshire.

POT'TERY, *n.* [Fr. *poterie*; from *pot*.] 1. The ware or vessels made by potters; earthen ware, glazed and baked.—*Pottery ware*, or Staffordshire ware, consists of clay and flint-earth intimately blended together, moulded into the required form, and then baked and glazed. Cream-coloured *pottery* was invented by Wedgwood, about 1766.—2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

POT'TING, *n.* [from *pot*.] Drinking; tippling.—2. In the West Indies, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining.

POT'TING, *ppr.* Preserving in a pot or jar; draining, as above; drinking.

POT'TLE, *n.* [W. *potel*, a bottle; from

pot.] 1. A liquid measure of four pints.—2. A pot or tankard.—3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

POT-VAL′IANT, *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Courageous over drink; heated to valour by strong drink.

POT′WALLOPERS, or **POT′WALLERS**, *n.* [*pot* and *wallop*, to boil.] A name given to the parliamentary voters in some English boroughs before the passing of the Reform Bill. It included, theoretically, all inhabitants procuring their own diet (*i. e.* "pot-boilers"). In practice, every male inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who had resided six months in the borough, and had not been chargeable to any township as a pauper for twelve months, was entitled to vote.

POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poche*, a pocket or *bag*, a purse-net, the paunch; Ir. *pucan*; G. *bauch*; Dan. *bug*, the belly, from bulging and extending.] 1. A small bag; a pocket.—2. A protuberant belly.—3. The bag or sac of a fowl, as that of the pelican; also the bag or sac of a marsupial animal.—4. In *bot.*, a little sac or bag at the base of some petals and sepals.—*Pouches*, small bulk-heads or partitions in a ship's hold.

POUCH, *v. t.* To pocket; to save.—2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called in French *poche*.—3.† To pout.

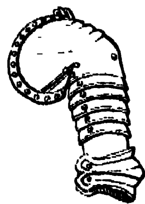
POUCH′ED, *pp.* Pocketed; swallowed.

POUCH′ING, *ppr.* Pocketing; saving; swallowing.

POUCH′-MOUTHED,† *a.* Blubber-lipped.

POUL′-DAVIS,† *n.* A sort of sail-cloth. [*See* POLE-DAVY.]

POUL′DRON, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder.] That part of a suit of



Pouldron.

armour which covers the shoulder.

POULE. *See* POOL.

POULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*. *See* POULTRY.] A young chicken. [*Little used.*]

POUL′TER,† *n.* A poulterer.

POUL′TERER, *n.* [Norm. *poltaire*. *See* POULTRY.] 1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.—2. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household, who had the charge of the poultry.

POUL′TICE, *n.* [It. *polta*, pap, L. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. πόλτος.] A cataplasm; a soft composition of meal, bread, or the like substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.

POUL′TICE, *v. t.* To cover with a cataplasm; to apply a poultice to.

POUL′TICED, *pp.* Covered with a cataplasm or poultice.

POUL′TICING, *ppr.* Covering with a poultice.

POUL′TIVE, for *Poultice*, is not used.

POUL′TRY, *n.* [from Fr. *poule*, a hen, dim. *poulet*; It. *pollo*, a chicken; *pollame*, poultry; L. *pullus*, a chicken, or other young animal; allied to Eng. *foal*; W. *ebawl*, *eboles*, a filly or colt; It. *pollare*, to sprout, L. *pullulo.*] Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

POUL′TRY-HOUSE, *n.* A building for the shelter and rearing of poultry.

POUL′TRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.

POUL′VERAIN, *n.* [Fr. *poulverin.*] A powder flask which hung below the bandoleers, used by musketeers in the 16th and 17th centuries.

POUNCE, *n.* (pouns.) [Fr. *pierreponce*, pumice-stone; *poncer*, to rub with pumice stone; Arm. *maen-puncz*, pumice-stone; as the pumice, or *pounce*, in the state of powder, was used for smoothing or polishing bodies, the word pounce came to be applied to other powders.] 1. Sandarach pulverized, or the powdered bone of the cuttle-fish; a fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper.—2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing.—3. Cloth worked in eyelet holes.

POUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

POUNCE, *n.* [This word seems to be connected with the It. *punzone*, a bodkin, a punch, a push, which is from the L. *pungo*, whence Sp. *punzar.*] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

POUNCE, *v. t.* To seize with talons; to pierce; to penetrate; to make holes; to work in eyelet holes.

POUNCE, *v. i.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws or talons; as, a rapacious fowl *pounces* on a chicken.

POUNCE-BOX, } *n.* A small box **POUN′CET-BOX**, } with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper.

POUN′CED, *pp.* Furnished with claws or talons.—2. Sprinkled with pounce.

POUN′CING, *ppr.* Furnishing with claws.—2. Falling suddenly on, and seizing with the claws.—3. Sprinkling with pounce.

POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pund*; G. *pfund*; L. *pondo*, *pondus*, weight, a pound; *pendo*, to weigh, to *bend.*] 1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy, or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. The troy and the avoirdupois pound are not, however, the same. The pound avoirdupois weighs 7000 grains troy, and the pound troy, 5760 grains.—2. A money of account consisting of twenty shillings, or 240 pence, the value of which is different in different countries. Anciently, 240 pence were equivalent to a *pound* of silver; hence the origin of the term. It is usually discriminated from the pound *weight* by the epithet *sterling*.

POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan*, *pindan*, to confine.] In *England*, an inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pin-fold. Common pounds are termed pounds *overt*; that is, open pounds: and any places where cattle or goods are kept, being part of a dwelling-house, or outhouse, barn, or stable, are called pounds *covert*; that is, close pounds. A common pound is kept in every township, lordship, or village.

POUND, *v. t.* To shut up as in a pound; to confine in a public penfold. [*See* To IMPOUND.]

POUND, *v. t.* [Sax. *punian*; W. *pwniaw*, to beat and to load.] 1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.

With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to *pound* spice or salt.

Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabric rend. *Garth.*

POUND′AGE, *n.* [from *pound.*] A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound.—2. A particular kind of subsidy, or impost, once levied in England, upon persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of four shillings in the pound for lands, and two shillings and sixpence in the pound on goods; and for those of aliens in a double proportion. The existing land-tax grew out of the subsidy scheme. [*See* SUBSIDY.] 3. An impost once collected on merchandise imported into, or exported from England, once conjoined with a levy on vessels, of so much per ton; hence the term "tonnage and *poundage*;" the resisting the collection of which, by John Hampden, precipitated the civil war between Charles the First and his parliaments. "Tonnage and *poundage*" was first levied in the reign of Edward the Third, A.D. 1371.—4.† Confinement of cattle in a pound.—5. A mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded, sometimes for their care and keep, but more usually as a fine for trespass.

POUND′BREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it.

POUND′ED, *pp.* Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding.—2. Confined in a pound; impounded.

POUND′ER, *n.* A pestle; the instrument of pounding.—2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.—In *artillery*, it is used to express the weight of a shot or ball, or how many pounds weight the proper ball is for any cannon; as, a thirty-two-*pounder*, a twenty-four-*pounder*, eighteen-*pounder*, twelve-*pounder*, &c. It is also applied to the pieces of ordnance that carry those balls. The lowest grade of parliamentary electors in cities and boroughs, or those who pay ten pounds of yearly rent, are frequently called ten-*pounders*.—3. A large pear.—4. A pinner; one that keeps a pound for cattle.—*Pound foolish.* The phrase, *penny wise and pound foolish*, signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.

POUND′ING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.

POUND′-KEEPER, *n.* One who has the care of a pound.

POU′PETON, *n.* [Fr. *poupée.*] A puppet or little baby.

POU′PIES, *n.* In *cookery*, a mess of victuals made of veal, steaks, and slices of bacon.

POUR, *v. t.* [W. *bwrw*, to cast, send, throw, thrust.] 1. To throw, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water *from* a pail, or *out of* a pail; to *pour* wine *into* a decanter. *Pour* is appropriately, but

not exclusively, applied to fluids, and signifies merely to cast or throw, and in this sense is modified by *out, from, into, against, on, upon, under,* &c. It is applied not only to liquors, but to other fluids, and to substances consisting of fine particles; as, to *pour* a stream of gas or air upon a fire; to *pour* out sand. It expresses particularly the bestowing or sending forth in copious abundance.

I will *pour out* my Spirit upon all flesh; Joel ii.

To *pour out* dust; Lev. xiv.

2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession.

London *doth pour* out her citizens. *Shak.*

3. To send forth; as, to *pour out* words, prayers, or sighs; to *pour out* the heart or soul; Ps. lxii.—4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

I will shortly *pour out* my fury on thee; Ezek. vii.

PŌUR, *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. The torrent *pours* down from the mountain, or along the steep descent. —2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

A ghastly band of giants,
All *pouring* down the mountain, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

PŌURED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown; as a fluid.

PŌURER, *n.* One that pours.

PŌURING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.

POUR′LIEU. *See* PURLIEU.

POURPAR′TY, *n.* [Fr. *pourparter,* division.] In *law,* a division of lands among partners, which were before held in common.

POURPRES′TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour,* for, and *pris,* taken.] In *law,* a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property.

POURSŪIVANT. *See* PURSUIVANT.

POURVEYANCE. *See* PURVEYANCE.

POUSSE, corrupted from *Pulse,* peas.

POUT, *n.* [A corruption of *poult.*] A fish of the cod kind; the whiting pout. —2. A bird found on many parts of our coasts. Its flesh is excellent.—3. A fit of sullenness. [*Colloq.*]

POUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouder;* allied probably to *bud, pudding,* Gr. βυτανη, W. *poten;* from the sense of bulging or pushing out.] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.—2. To shoot out; to be prominent; as, *pouting* lips.

POUT′ING, *ppr.* Shooting out, as the lips.—2. Looking sullen.

POUT′ING, *n.* A fit of sullenness. [*colloq.*]

POV′ERTY, *n* [Norm. *poverti;* Fr. *pauvreté;* L. *paupertas. See* POOR.] 1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. The consequence of *poverty* is dependence.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty;* Prov. xxiii.

2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; as, the *poverty* of a composition.—3. Want; defect of words; as, the *poverty* of language.

POW′DER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre,* contracted from *pouldre;* It. *polvere;* L. *pulvis.* The G. has *puder,* and the D. *poeder,* but whether from the same source is doubtful. *Pulvis* is probably from *pulso, pulto,* to beat.] 1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles, whether natural or artificial; more generally, a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles. Thus dust is the *powder* of earth; flour is the *powder* of grain. But the word is particularly applied to substances reduced to fine particles for medicinal purposes.—2. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder. [*See* GUNPOWDER.] 3. Hair-powder; pulverized starch.

POW′DER, *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles.—2. To sprinkle with powder; as, to *powder* the hair.—3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.

POW′DER,† *v. i.* To come violently.

POW′DER-BOX, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.

POW′DER-CART, *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POW′DER-CHEST, *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c., fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

POW′DERED, *pp.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted. —2. A term used in *her.* when the field, crest, or supporter is promiscuously strewed all over with minor charges, such as mallets, crescents, fleurs-de-lis, &c.

POW′DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POW′DER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen.

POW′DERING, *ppr.* Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POW′DERINGS, *n.* A name given to any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved works.

POW′DERING-TUB, *n.* A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted. —2. The place where an infected lecher is cured.

POW′DER-MAGAZINE, *n.* A bombproof arched building for holding powder in fortified places, &c.

POW′DER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

POW′DER-MINE, *n.* A cavern in which powder is to be placed so as to be fired at a proper time.

POW′DER-MONKEY, *n.* In *seamen's language,* a boy in former times employed for bringing powder from the magazine to the gun.

POW′DER-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.

POW′DERY, *a.* Friable; easily crumbling to pieces; as a *powdery* stem.— 2. Dusty; sprinkled with powder.— 3. Resembling powder.

POW′DIKE, *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [*Local.*]

POW′ER, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir;* Norm. *povare;* from the root of Sp. and Port. *poder;* or rather the same word varied in orthography. The Latin has *posse, possum, potes, potentia.* The primary sense of the verb is to strain, or exert force.] 1. In *a philosophical sense,* the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength. A man raises his hand by his own *power,* or by *power* moves another body. The exertion of *power* proceeds from the will; and in strictness, no being destitute of will, or intelligence, can exert *power.* Power in man is *active* or *speculative. Active power* is that which moves the body; *speculative power* is that by which we see, judge, remember, or in general, by which we *think.* Power may exist without exertion. We have *power* to speak when we are silent. Power has been distinguished also into *active* and *passive,* the power of *doing* or *moving,* and the power of *receiving* impressions or of *suffering.* In strictness, *passive* power is an absurdity in terms. To say that gold has a *power* to be melted, is improper language, yet for want of a more appropriate word, *power* is often used in a passive sense, and is considered as two-fold; viz. as able to *make* or able to *receive* any change.— 2. Force; animal strength; as, the *power* of the arm, exerted in lifting, throwing, or holding.—3. Force; strength; energy; as, the *power* of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. He has not *powers* of genius adequate to the work.—4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as, the *power* of thinking, comparing, and judging; the reasoning *powers.*—5. Ability, natural or moral. We say, a man has the *power* of doing good; his property gives him the *power* of relieving the distressed; or, he has the *power* to persuade others to do good; or, it is not in his *power* to pay his debts. The moral *power* of man is also his *power* of judging or discerning in moral subjects.—6. In *mech.,* that which produces motion or force, or which may be applied to produce it; as one of the six simple machines, viz., the lever, wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw. These are termed *mechanical powers,* as they may be applied to produce force or motion, or mechanical effect. [*See* MECHANICAL.] 7. In *machines,* the moving force applied to overcome some resistance, raise some weight, or produce the required effect. Thus the pressure of a weight, the elastic force of a spring, the muscular force of men and animals, wind, water, steam, are employed as powers in machinery. [*See* MACHINE.] Power may be exerted for the purpose of producing or preventing motion; in the former case it is called a *moving power* or *force,* and in the latter, a *sustaining power* or *force.*—8. Mechanical advantage or effect. Thus the power or mechanical advantage of the lever increases as the distance of the moving force (also termed the power) from the fulcrum increases, and diminishes as the distance of the weight or resistance from the same point increases. —9. Force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine. The great *power* of Bramah's press is of extensive use in compression. The *power* of the steam-engine is immense. 10. That quality in any natural body which produces a change or makes an impression on another body; as, the *power* of medicine; the *power* of heat; the *power* of sound.—11. Force; strength; momentum; as, the *power* of the wind, which propels a ship or overturns a building.—12. Influence; that which may move the mind; as, the power of arguments or of persuasion.—13. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. A large portion of Asia is under the *power* of the Russian emperor. The *power* of

the British monarch is limited by law. The *powers* of government are legislative, executive, judicial, and ministerial.

> *Power* is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

Under this sense may be comprehended civil, political, ecclesiastical, and military *power*.—14. A sovereign, whether emperor, king, or governing prince, or the legislature of a state; as the great *powers;* the smaller *powers*. In this sense, the state or nation governed seems to be included in the word *power*. Great Britain is a great naval *power*.—15. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate; Rom. xiii.—16. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; as, celestial *powers;* the *powers* of darkness.—17. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force.

> Never such a *power*—
> Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*

18. Legal authority; warrant; as an agent invested with ample *power*. The envoy has full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.—19. In *arith.* and *alge.*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; as, a cube is the third *power:* the biquadrate is the fourth *power*.—20. In Scripture, right; privilege; John i.; 1 Cor. ix.—21. Angels, good or bad; Col. i.; Eph. vi.—22. Violence; force; compulsion; Ezek. iv.—23. Christ is called the *power of God*, as through him and his gospel, God displays his power and authority in ransoming and saving sinners; 1 Cor. i.—24. The *powers of heaven* may denote the celestial luminaries; Matth. xxiv.—25. Satan is said to have the *power of death*, as he introduced sin, the cause of death, temporal and eternal, and torments men with the fear of death and future misery.—26. In *vulgar language*, especially in America, a large quantity; a great number; as, a *power* of good things.—27. In *law*, a term commonly employed to designate a reservation made in a conveyance either for the party conveying, or for some other party, to enable him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed.—*Power of attorney*, authority given to a person to act for another.—*Power of sale* in *Scots law*, a clause inserted in heritable securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the heritable subject of the security, in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand of payment. — *Animal* or *Animate power*, the power of men, or animals. —*Inanimate power*, that of air, fire, water, steam, or other inanimate bodies.—*Power*, in *optics*, expresses the effect producible by lenses, or other optical instruments; as *magnifying power*, *heating power*, *&c.* — *Horse power; see under* HORSE. — *Power looms*, looms wrought by water or steam.—*Great powers of Europe*, a term in modern diplomacy by which is meant Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

POW'ERFUL, *a.* Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty; as, a *powerful* army or navy; a *powerful* engine.—2. Having great moral power; forcible to persuade or convince the mind; as, a *powerful* reason or argument.—3. Possessing great political and military power; strong in extent of dominion or national resources; potent: as a *powerful* monarch or prince; a *powerful* nation.—4. Efficacious; possessing or exerting great force or producing great effects; as, a *powerful* medicine. —5. In *general*, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy; as, *powerful* eloquence.

> The word of God is quick and *powerful;* Heb. iv.

6. Strong; intense; as, a *powerful* heat or light.

POW'ERFULLY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly; either in a physical or moral sense. Certain medicines operate *powerfully* on the stomach; the practice of virtue is *powerfully* recommended by its utility.

POW'ERFULNESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might.

POW'ERLESS, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect.

POW'ERLESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of power.

POW'ER-LOOM, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

POW'TER, POU'TER, *n.* A variety of the common domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.



Powter Pigeon
(Columba var. Gutturosa subrubiounda).

POW'WOW, or **PAW'WAW**, *n.* An Indian dance; also a priest.

POX, *n.* [a corruption of *pocks*, Sax. *poc*, or *poce*, D. *pok*, that is, a *push*, eruption or pustule. It is properly a plural word, but by usage is singular.] Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine and the venereal diseases. *Pox*, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, *lues venerea.*

POY, *n.* [Sp. *apoyo*, a prop or stay, Fr. *appui.* The verb signifies to bear or lean upon, from the root of *poize.*] A rope dancer's pole.

POYND'ING, *n.* In *Scots law.* [*See* POINDING.]

POZE, for *Pose*, to puzzle. [*See* POSE.]

POZZUOLA'NA, *n.* Volcanic ashes used in the manufacture of a mortar which hardens under water. They are exported from Pozzuoli, a town in the bay of Naples.

PRA'AM, *n.* A sort of lighter used in Holland. [*See* PRAM.]

PRAC'TIC, for *Practical*, is not in use. It was formerly used for *practical;* and Spenser uses it in the sense of *artful.*

PRACTICABIL'ITY, PRAC'TICABLENESS, *n.* [from *practicable.*] The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

PRAC'TICABLE, *a.* [Fr. *praticable. See* PRACTICE.] 1. That may be done, effected, or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied. It is sometimes synonymous with *possible*, but the words differ in this; *possible* is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable.* —2. That may be practised; as, a *practicable* virtue.—3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or travelled; as, a *practicable* road. In *military affairs*, a *practicable* breach is one that can be entered by troops.

> Where the passage over the Euphrates is most *practicable.* *Murphy.*

PRAC'TICABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed.

PRAC'TICAL, *a.* [L. *practicus;* Fr. *pratique. See* PRACTICE.] 1. Pertaining to practice or action.—2. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to *speculative;* as, a *practical* understanding.—3. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use; as, *practical* knowledge.—4. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use; as, a *practical* man.—5. Derived from practice or experience; as, *practical* skill or knowledge.

PRAC'TICALLY, *adv.* In relation to practice.—2. By means of practice or use; by experiment; as, *practically* wise or skilful.—3. In practice or use; as, a medicine *practically* safe; theoretically wrong, but *practically* right.

PRAC'TICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being practical.

PRAC'TICE, *n.* [Sp. *practica;* Fr. *pratique;* Gr. πρακτικη, from the root of πρασσω, πραττω, to act, to do, to make. The root of this verb is πραγ or πρακ, as appears by the derivatives πραγμα, πρακτικη: and from the same root, in other languages, are formed G. *brauchen*, to use, *brauch*, use, practice; D. *gebruiken*, to use, employ, enjoy; *bruiker*, a tenant, one that occupies a farm; Sax. *brucan*, to use, to enjoy, to eat, whence Eng. to *brook*, and *broker;* Dan. *bruger*, to use or employ; *brug*, use, practice; Sw. *bruka*; L. *fruor*, for *frugor* or *frucor*, whence *fructus*, contracted into *fruit;* It. *freacair*, use, *practice, frequency*, L. *frequens.* The W. *praith*, practice, *preithiaw*, to practise, may be the same word, with the loss of the palatal letter *c* or *g.*] 1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment; as, the *practice* of rising early or of dining late; the *practice* of reading a portion of Scripture morning and evening; the *practice* of making regular entries of accounts; the *practice* of virtue or vice. *Habit* is the effect of *practice.*—2. Use; customary use.

> Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or significant than those in *practice.* *Dryden.*

3. Dexterity acquired by use. [*Unusual.*] 4. Actual performance; distinguished from *theory.*

> There are two functions of the soul, con-

templation and *practice*, according to the general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others employ our actions. *South.*
5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. Two physicians may differ widely in their *practice.*—6. Exercise of any profession; as the *practice* of law or of medicine; the *practice* of arms.—7. Frequent use; exercise for instruction or discipline. The troops are daily called out for *practice.*—8. Skilful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; usually in a bad sense.

He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sidney.*

[This use of the word is genuine; Sp. *practico*, skilful, It. *pratico;* like *expert*, from L. *experior*. It is not a mistake as Johnson supposes. See the verb.] 9. A rule in arithmetic for expeditiously solving questions in proportion; or rather, for abridging the operation of multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations; as, when it is required to find the value of a number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each. —10. The form and manner of conducting and carrying on suits at law, or in equity, or in criminal procedure, according to the principles of law, and the rules of the courts.

PRAC'TICKS, *n.* The name given in ancient times to the reported decisions of the Court of Session in Scotland, on account of their authority in fixing and proving the practice, and consuetudinary rules of law. They are now termed *Decisions.*

PRAC'TISANT,† *n.* An agent.

PRAC'TISE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily or habitually; to perform by a succession of acts; as, to *practise* gaming; to *practise* fraud or deception; to *practise* the virtues of charity and beneficence; to *practise* hypocrisy; Is. xxxii.

Many praise virtue who do not *practise* it. *Anon.*

2. To use or exercise any profession or art; as, to *practise* law or medicine; to *practise* gunnery or surveying.—3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline or dexterity. [*In this sense, the verb is usually intransitive.*] 4. To commit; to perpetrate; as, the horrors *practised* at Wyoming.—5. To use; as, a *practised* road. [*Unusual.*]

PRAC'TISE, *v. i.* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit or amusement; as, to *practise* with the broad-sword; to *practise* with the rifle.—2. To form a habit of acting in any manner.

They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Milton.*

3. To transact or negotiate secretly.

I have *practised* with him,
And found means to let the victor know
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison.*

4. To try artifices.

Others, by guilty artifice and arts
Of promised kindness, *practised* on our hearts. *Granville.*

5. To use evil arts or stratagems.

If you there
Did *practise* on my state ..

6. To use medical methods or experiments.

I am little inclined to *practise* on others, and as little that others should *practise* on me. *Temple.*

7. To exercise any employment or profession. A physician has *practised* many years with success.

PRAC'TISED, *pp.* Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used.

PRAC'TISER, *n.* One that practises; one that customarily performs certain acts.—2. One who exercises a profession. In this sense *Practitioner* is generally used.

PRAC'TISING, *ppr.* Performed or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.

PRAC'TISING, *a.* Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession; as, a *practising* physician or attorney.

PRACTI"TIONER, *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.—2. One who does any thing customarily or habitually.—3. One that practises sly or dangerous arts.

PRÆ. A Latin prefix signifying before. [*See* PRE.]

PRÆ'CIPE, *n.* In *law*, a writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it.

PRÆCOG'NITA, *n. plur.* [L. before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science and skill.

PRÆCOR'DIA, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart.] The fore part of the chest.

PRÆCUNCTIO'NES, *n.* The passages between the rows of seats in the Roman theatre. They were also called *baltei* or belts.

PRÆFLORA'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *flora*, a flower.] In *bot.*, the manner in which the parts of a flower are arranged previous to expansion.

PRÆMUNI'RE, *n.* [a corruption of the L. *præmonere*, to pre-admonish.] 1. In *law*, a name given to a species of writ, and also to the offence for which it is granted. The name is derived from the words "*præmoneri*" or "*præmuniri facias*," which are used in the beginning of the writ preparatory to the prosecution of the offence: "Cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us," &c. Whenever it is said that a person by any act incurs a *præmunire*, it is meant to express that he thereby incurs the penalty of being out of the king's protection; and his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, are forfeited to the king, and that his body shall remain in prison during the king's pleasure. This penalty attached in former times upon the offences of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, and denying the king's supremacy. By later statutes, acts of a very miscellaneous nature have been rendered liable to the penalties of præmunire, as refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.—2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute.

PRÆMU'NITORY, *a.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred.

PRÆNOMEN. *See* PRENOMEN.

PRÆPOSITU'RA, *n.* [L. from *præpono.*] In *Scots law*, a power of management.

PRÆTEX'TA, *n.* [L.] A white robe worn by a Roman youth before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until he was seventeen years of age.

PRÆTOR, **PRÆTORIAL**, **PRÆTORIAN**, **PRÆTORSHIP**, } *See* under PRE.

PRÆTO'RIUM, *n.* [from *prætor.*] A hall of justice in Rome, also a patrician's seat or manor house.

PRAGMAT'IC, **PRAGMAT'ICAL**, } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus;* Gr. πραγματικος, from πραγμα, business; πρασσω, to do. *See* PRACTICE.] Forward to intermeddle; meddling; assuming airs of business; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.—*Pragmatic sanction*, a term of variable signification. It was first applied to certain decisions of the Roman emperors, regulating the interests of their subject provinces and towns; then to a system of limitations set to the spiritual power of the pope in continental countries; as, for instance, the French *pragmatic sanction* of 1268, and that of 1438. Lastly, it became the name for an arrangement or family compact, made by different potentates, of the succession to the sovereignty of certain states: for example, the act of the year 1713, of Charles VI. making the German empire hereditary in the house of Austria.—2.† In *civil law*, a sovereign's rescript, regulating the affairs of a college, corporation, &c.

PRAGMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a meddling manner; impertinently.

PRAGMAT'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.

PRAG'MATIST, *n.* One who is impertinently busy or meddling.

PRAHU, *n. See* PROA.

PRAIRIE, **PRAIRY**, } *n.* [Fr. *prairie.*] An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. These *prairies* are numerous in the United States, west of the Alleghany mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi, and the great lakes.

PRAISABLE,† *a.* That may be praised.

PRAISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [D. *prys*, praise and price; G. *preis*, praise, price, prize, value; W. *pris*, price, value; Fr. *prix;* W. *prid;* L. *pretium;* Scot. *prys*, praise and prize. *See* the verb.] 1. Commendation bestowed on a person for his personal virtues or worthy actions, on meritorious actions themselves, or on any thing valuable; approbation expressed in words or song. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from *fame*, *renown*, and *celebrity*, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. When *praise* is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with *renown*, or nearly so. A man may deserve the *praise* of an individual, or of a nation.

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the practice. *Rambler.*

2. The expression of gratitude for personal favours conferred; a glorifying or extolling.

He hath put a new song into my mouth, even *praise* to our God; Ps. xl.

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise.

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God; Deut. x.

PRAISE, *v. t.* [D. *pryzen*, to praise; *pryzeeren*, to estimate or value; G. *preisen*, to praise; Dan. *priser*, to praise,

extol, or lift up; Sw. *prisa;* W. *prisiaw;* Fr. *priser,* to *prize,* to value; It. *prezzare;* Sp. *preciar;* Port. *prezar,* to estimate; *prezarse,* to boast or glory. It appears that *praise, price, prize,* are all from one root, the primary sense of which is to lift, to raise, or rather to strain. So from L. *tollo, extollo,* we have *extol.* Now in Dan. *roser,* Sw. *rosa,* signifies to praise; and it may be questioned whether this is *praise* without a prefix. The Latin *pretium,* W. *prid,* is probably from the same root, denoting that which is *taken* for a thing sold, or the *rising* or amount, as we use *high;* a *high* value or price; corn is *high.* In Pers. *afaraz,* is high, lofty; *afrazidan,* to extol. Qu. Fr. *prôner,* for *prosner.*] 1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions.

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden*

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works.

Praise him, all his angels; *praise* ye him, all his hosts. Ps. cxlviii.

3. To express gratitude for personal favours; Ps. cxxxviii.—4. To do honour to; to display the excellence of.

All thy works shall *praise* thee, O Lord; Ps. cxlv.

PRAISED, *pp.* Commended; extolled.

PRAISEFUL,† *a.* Laudable; commendable.

PRAISER, *n.* One who praises, commends, or extols: an applauder; a commender.

PRAISELESS, *a.* Without praise or commendation.

PRAISEWORTHILY, *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation.

PRAISEWORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation.

PRAISEWORTHY, *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; as, a *praiseworthy* action.

PRAISING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling in words or song.

PRAM, PRA'AM, *n.* [D. *praam.*] 1. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter; used in Holland for conveying goods to or from a ship in loading or unloading.—2. In *milit. affairs,* a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon; used in covering the disembarkation of troops.

PRANCE, *v. i.* (prâns.) [W. *pranciaw,* to frolic, to play a prank, from *rhanc,* a reaching or craving, the same as *rank;* Ir. *rincim,* to dance; Port. *brincar,* to sport; Sp. *brincar,* to leap. It is allied to *prank,*—*which see.*] 1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

Now rule thy *prancing* steed. *Gay.*

2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously.

Th' insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field. *Addison.*

3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade

PRANCING, *ppr.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.—2. In *her.,* a term applicable to the horse when rearing.

PRANCING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high-spirited horse; Judg. v.

PRAN'GOS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. The only species known is the *P. pabularis,* or prangos hay-plant, which grows in Tartary. Its leaves afford a nourishing and abundant fodder for cattle. It is supposed to have been the Silphium of the ancients.

PRANK, *v. t.* [If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with G. *pracht,* D. and Dan. *pragt,* pomp, magnificence; also with G. *prangen,* to shine, to make a show; D. *pronken,* to shine or make a show, to be adorned, to strut; Dan. *pranger,* to prance, to make a show, to sell by retail; the latter sense perhaps from *breaking;* Sw. *prunka.* So in Port. *brincar,* to sport; Sp. *id.* to leap. These are evidently the Ar. *baraka,* to adorn; to lighten. *Prink* is probably from the same root.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank.* *Milton.*

It is often followed by *up.*

And me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prankt up.* *Shak.*

PRANK, *n.* [W. *pranc.*] 1. Properly, a sudden start or sally. [*See* PRANCE.] Hence, a wild flight; a capering; a gambol.—2. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury. Children often play their *pranks* on each other.

In came the harpies and played their accustomed *pranks.* *Ralegh.*

PRANK, *a.* Frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks.

PRANK'ED, PRANKT, *pp.* Adorned in a showy manner.

PRANK'ER, *n.* One that dresses ostentatiously.

PRANK'ING, *ppr.* Setting off or adorning for display.

PRANK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress.

PRANK'ISH, *a.* Full of pranks.

PRASE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A silicious mineral; a subspecies of quartz of a leek green colour.

PRA'SINOUS, or PRAS'INE, *a.* [L. *prasinus,* leek green.] Of a light green colour, inclining to yellow.

PRASON, *n.* (pra'sn.) [Gr. πρασον.] A leek; also, a seaweed green as a leek.

PRATE, *v. i.* [D. *praaten,* to prate; Sw. *prata,* to tattle; Gr. φραζω. Qu. allied perhaps to Sax. *ræd,* speech.] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; as the vulgar express it, to *run on.*

To *prate* and talk for life and honour. *Shak.*

And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

PRATE, *v. t.* To utter foolishly.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate,*
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate? *Dryden.*

PRATE, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.

PRATER, *n.* One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects.

PRATIQUE, *n.* [It. *pratica;* Fr. *pratique.* *See* PRACTICE.] In *com.,* primarily, converse; intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives. Hence, a licence or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the South of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases are subjected to quarantine.

PRATING, *ppr.* Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly.

PRAT'ING, *n.* Chatter; idle talk.

PRATINGLY, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

PRAT'TLE, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *prate.*] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects. This word is particularly applied to the talk of children.

PRAT'TLE, *n.* Puerile, or trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

Mere *prattle* without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*

PRAT'TLEMENT, *n.* Prattle.

PRAT'TLER, *n.* A puerile or trifling talker.

PRAT'TLING, *ppr.* Talking much on trivial affairs.

PRAV'ITY, *n.* [L. *pravitas,* from *pravus,* crooked, evil.] Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state; as, the *pravity* of human nature; the *pravity* of the will.

PRAWN, *n.* A small crustaceous animal of the Linnæan genus Cancer, with



Prawn (Palæmon Serratus).

a serrated snout bending upward. It belongs to the macrourous decapod tribe and to the family Palæmonidæ, and its scientific name is *Palæmon serratus.* It is frequent in several shores among loose stones, and sometimes found at sea. It is highly prized as a delicate shell-fish.

PRAX'IS, *n.* [L. from the Gr. *See* PRACTICE.] Use; practice.—2. An example or form to teach practice.

PRAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *prier;* L. *precor;* allied perhaps to the Sax. *frægnan,* G. *fragen,* to ask, L. *proco.* This word belongs to the same family as *preach* and *reproach,* Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. and Ar. ברך, *barah,* to bless, to *reproach;* rendered in Job ii. 9, to curse; properly, to reproach, to rail at or upbraid, W. *rhegu.* The primary sense is to throw, to pour forth sounds or words; for the same word in Arabic, *baraka,* signifies to pour out water, as in violent rain, Gr. βρεχω. *See* RAIN. As the oriental word signifies to bless, and to reproach or curse, so in Latin the same word *precor* signifies to supplicate good or evil, and *precis* signifies a prayer and a curse. *See* IMPRECATE.] 1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favour, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate.

Pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you; Matt. v.

2. To petition; to ask, as for a favour; as in application to a legislative body.—3. In *worship,* to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received.

When thou *prayest,* enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret, will reward thee openly; Matt. vi.

4. I *pray,* that is, I *pray you tell me,* or *let me know,* is a common mode of introducing a question.

PRAY, *v. t.* To supplicate; to entreat; to urge.

We *pray* you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God; 2 Cor. v.

2. In *worship*, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility.

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and *pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee; Acts viii.

3. To petition. The plaintiff *prays* judgment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

4. To ask or entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him. *B. Jonson.*

[In most instances, this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To *pray God*, is used for to *pray to God*; to *pray a prohibition*, is to *pray for a prohibition*, &c.]—*To pray in aid*, in *law*, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.

PRAYED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Pray*.

PRAY'ER, *n.* In *a general sense*, the act of asking for a favour and particularly with earnestness; also, the person so asking.—2. In *worship*, a solemn address to the Supreme Being, consisting of *adoration*, or an expression of our sense of God's glorious perfections, *confession* of our sins, *supplication* for mercy and forgiveness, *intercession* for blessings on others, and *thanksgiving*, or an expression of gratitude to God for his mercies and benefits. A *prayer* however may consist of a single petition, and it may be extemporaneous, written, or printed.—3. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private.—4. Practice of supplication.

As he is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shak.*

5. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant. We say, the *prayer* of the petition is that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.

PRAY'ER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.

PRAY'ERFUL, *a.* Devotional; given to prayer; as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.—2. Using much prayer.

PRAY'ERFULLY, *adv.* With much prayer.

PRAY'ERFULNESS, *n.* The use of much prayer.

PRAY'ERLESS, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as, a *prayerless* family.

The next time you go *prayerless* to bed. *Baxter.*

PRAY'ERLESSNESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer.

PRAYING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.

PRAYINGLY, *adv.* With supplication to God.

PRE, an English prefix, is the L. *præ*, before, probably a contracted word; Russ. *pred.* It expresses priority of time, place, or rank. It may be radically the same as the Italian *proda*, the *prow* of a ship; *prode*, profit, also valiant, whence *prowess*, from some root signifying to *advance*. It sometimes signifies *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*, as in *prepotent*.

PREACCUSA'TION, *n.* Previous accusation.

PREACH, *v. i.* [D. *preeken*; Fr. *prêcher*, for *prescher*; Arm. *pregnein* or *prezecq*; W. *preg*, a greeting; *pregeth*, a sermon; *pregethu*, to preach, derived from the noun, and the noun from *rheg*, a sending out, utterance, a gift, a curse, imprecation; *rhegu*, to send out to give or consign, to curse; Heb. Ch. and Ar. ברך, *baraka*, L. *præco*, a crier, Sax. *fricca* or *fryccea*, a crier. This is from the same root as *pray*, L. *precor*, and with *s* prefixed, gives the G. *sprechen*, D. *spreeken*, Sw. *spraka*, to speak; Dan. *sprog*, speech.] 1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. The word is usually applied to such discourses as are formed from a text of Scripture. This is the modern sense of *preach*.—2. To discourse on the Gospel way of salvation and exhort to repentance; to discourse on evangelical truths and exhort to a belief of them and acceptance of the terms of salvation. This was the extemporaneous manner of preaching pursued by Christ and his apostles; Matt. iv. x.; Acts x. xiv.

PREACH, *v. t.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that *preach* ye on the house-tops; Matt. x.

The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings to the meek; Is. lxi.

2. To inculcate in public discourses.

I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation; Ps. xl.

He oft to them *preach'd*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.—*To preach Christ* or *Christ crucified*, to announce Christ as the only Saviour, and his atonement as the only ground of acceptance with God; 1 Cor. i.—*To preach up*, to discourse in favour of.

Can they *preach up* equality of birth? *Dryden.*

PREACH,† *n.* A religious discourse.

PREACHED, *pp.* Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.

PREACHER, *n.* One who discourses publicly on religious subjects.—2. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.

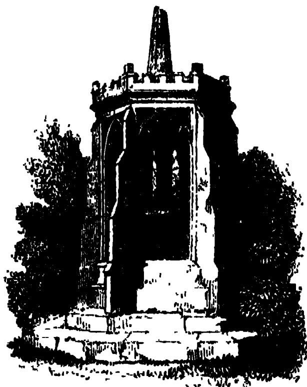
No *preacher* is listened to but time. *Swift.*

PREACHERSHIP,† *n.* The office of a preacher.

PREACHING, *ppr.* Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.

PREACHING, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse.

PREACHING CROSS, *n.* A cross



Preaching Cross, Blackfriars, Hereford.

erected in the highway, at which the monks and others were wont to preach to the public. [*See* Cross.]

PREACHMAN, *n.* A preacher: *in contempt.*

PREACHMENT, *n.* A discourse or sermon; a discourse affectedly solemn: *in contempt.*

PREACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge.

PREACQUAINTED, *a.* Previously acquainted.

PREADAM'IC, *a.* Prior to Adam.

PREAD'AMITE, *n.* [*pre*, before, and *Adam.*] *Preadamites* are those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some writers to have lived before the time of Adam. In support of this theory a work was published in 1655 by Isaac de la Pyreri, who maintained that the Jews were descended from Adam and Eve, and the Gentiles from the Preadamites.

PREADAMIT'IC, *a.* Designating what existed before Adam; a term applied by geologists to those remains which are supposed to belong to periods of time antecedent to the creation of Adam; applied also to the periods themselves.

PREADMINISTRA'TION, *n.* Previous administration.

PREADMON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

PREADMONI''TION, *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PRE'AMBLE, *n.* [It. *preambolo*; Sp. *preambulo*; Fr. *préambule*; L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to go.] 1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing.—2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

PREAM'BLE, *v. t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.

PREAM'BLE, *v. i.* To go before; to precede.

PREAM'BLED, *pp.* Introduced with previous remarks.

PREAM'BULARY, } *a.*† Previous; introductory.
PREAM'BULOUS, }

PREAM'BULATE, *v. i.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to walk.] To walk or go before.

PREAMBULA'TION,† *n.* A preamble.—2. A walking or going before.

PREAM'BULATORY, *a.* Going before; preceding.

PREANTEPENUL'TIMATE, *n.* The fourth syllable from the last.

PREAPPOINT', *v. t.* To appoint previously.

PREAPPOINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment.

PREAPPREHEN'SION, *n.* [*See* Apprehend.] An opinion formed before examination.

PREASE,† *n.* Press; crowd. [*See* Press.]

PREASING,† *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding.

PREASSURANCE, *n.* Previous assurance.

PREAU'DIENCE, *n.* [*See* Audience.] Precedence or rank at the bar among serjeants and barristers; right of previous audience. The first in order is the king's advocate general, next follow in order the attorney general, the lord advocate of Scotland, the solicitor general, the king's premier serjeant, the king's ancient serjeant, the king's serjeants, the king's counsel, &c., &c.

PREB'END, *n.* [It. *prebenda*, prebend, provision; Fr. *prebende*, from L. *præbeo*, to afford, to allow.] 1. The stipend or maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

Prebends are *simple* or *dignitary*; *simple*, when they are restricted to the revenue only; and *dignitary*, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them. Prebendaries, as such, have no cure of souls, and therefore a prebend and a parochial benefice are not incompatible promotions.—2.† A prebendary.

PREB'ENDAL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.—*Prebendal stall*, the seat of the prebendary in the church, into which he is inducted by the dean and chapter.

PREB'ENDARY, *n.* [Fr. *prebendier.*] An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral church. A prebendary differs from a canon in this; the prebendary receives his prebend in consideration of his officiating in the church; the canon merely in consequence of his being received into the cathedral or college.

PREB'ENDARYSHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

PRECA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *precarius*, from *precor*, to pray or entreat; primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another.] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. A privilege depending on another's will is *precarious*, or held by a *precarious* tenure.—2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events. Temporal prosperity is *precarious*; personal advantages, health, strength, and beauty, are all *precarious*, depending on a thousand accidents. We say also, the weather is *precarious*; a phrase in which we depart not more from the primary sense of the word, than we do in a large part of all the words in the language.

PRECA'RIOUSLY, *adv* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he subsists *precariously*.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or unknown events; as, the *precariousness* of life or health.

PRECA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, a loan of a thing revocable at the discretion of the lender.

PRE'CATIVE, } *a.* [L. *precor*, to **PRE'CATORY**, } pray.] Suppliant; beseeching.

PRECAU'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *præcautus*, *præcaveo*; *præ*, before, and *caveo*, to take care.] Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession.

PRECAU'TION, *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief or securing good.

PRECAU'TIONAL, *a.* Preventive of mischief.

PRECAU'TIONARY, *n.* Containing previous caution; as, *precautionary* advice or admonition.—2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as, *precautionary* measures.

PRECAU'TIOUS, *a.* Taking precautions or preventive measures.

PRECEDA'NEOUS,† *a.* [from *precede*, L. *præcedo.*] Preceding; antecedent; anterior.

PRECEDE, *v. t.* [L. *præcedo*; *præ*, before, and *cedo*, to move.] 1. To go before in the order of time. The corruption of morals *precedes* the ruin of a state.—2. To go before in rank or importance.—3. To cause something to go before; to make to take place in prior time.

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. [*Unusual.*] *Kent.*

PRECEDED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRECEDENCE, } *n.* The act or state **PRECEDENCY**, } of going before; priority in time; as, the *precedence* of one event to another.—2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honour; the right to a more honourable place in public processions, in seats, or in the civilities of life. *Precedence* depends on the order of nature or rank established by God himself, as that due to age; or on courtesy, custom, or political distinction, as that due to a governor or senator, who, though younger in years, takes rank of a subordinate officer, though older; or it is settled by authority, as in Great Britain. In the latter case, a violation of the right of *precedence* is actionable.

Precedence went in truck,
And he was competent whose purse was so. *Cowper.*

No fewer than seventy-three degrees of precedency are recognized in England, commencing with the sovereign, and ending with gentlemen entitled to bear arms. The members of the college of arms, who are the council of the earl-marshal of England, are usually referred to in questions of precedency, and to them is assigned the arrangement of public processions, as at royal marriages, funerals, coronations, and the like, when it is that questions of this kind come to be considered.—3. The foremost in ceremony.—4. Superiority: superior importance or influence.

Which of the different desires has *precedency* in determining the will to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as, *precedent* services; a *precedent* fault of the will.

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale.*

A precedent condition, in *law*, is a condition which must happen or be performed before an estate or some right can vest, and on failure of which the estate or right is defeated.

PREC'EDENT, *n.* Something done or said, that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; or any proceeding or course of proceedings which may serve for a rule in subsequent cases of a like nature. The precedents of a court have the force of laws, and no court will reverse a judgment contrary to many precedents. *Precedent* also frequently denotes an original authentic instrument or writing, which serves as a form to draw others by.

PREC'EDENTED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRECE'DENTLY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

PRECEDING, *ppr.* Going before in time, rank, or importance.

PRECEL'LENCE,† *n.* Excellence.

PRECEN'TOR, *n.* [Low L. *præcentor*; Fr. *precenteur*; It. *precentore*; L. *præ*, before, and *canto*, to sing.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral; called also the chanter or master of the choir.—2. In *the presbyterian church*, the person whose duty it is to lead the congregation in the singing of psalms. He is in the ordinary case appointed by the kirk-session, but this rule may be altered by circumstances, conferring the patronage on an individual or a corporation, or it may be otherwise provided by the decree of the erection of the parish. Precentors are removable at pleasure. In country parishes the same individual is sometimes precentor, schoolmaster, and session-clerk, but there is no necessary connection between these offices.

PRE'CEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte*; L. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to command; *præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.] 1. In *a general sense*, any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action, or as a direction; but applied particularly to commands respecting moral conduct. The ten commandments are so many *precepts* for the regulation of our moral conduct.

No arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, a command or mandate in writing sent by a justice of the peace, &c., for bringing a person, record, or other matter before him.—*Precept of arrestment*, in *Scots law*, a warrant issued by the judge of an inferior court, authorizing the officers of court to arrest for the amount of the debt contained in the decree to which the precept refers, in the hand of any person residing within the jurisdiction of the judge.—*Precept of sasine*, the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. [*See* SASINE.]

PRECEP'TIAL,† *a.* Consisting of precepts.

PRECEP'TION,† *n.* A precept.

PRECEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *præceptivus.*] 1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts; as, the *preceptive* parts of the Scriptures.—2. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us. *L'Estrange.*

Preceptive poetry. *Encyc.*

PRECEP'TOR, *n.* [L. *præceptor.* *See* PRECEPT.] 1. In *a general sense*, a teacher; an instructor; a tutor.—2. In *a restricted sense*, the teacher of a school; sometimes, the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.

PRECEPTO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

PRECEP'TORIES, or **PRÆCEP'TORIES**, *n.* [L. *præceptor.*] In *the middle ages*, a kind of benefices possessed by the more eminent knights templars, whom the grand master created and styled *præceptores templi*; whence the name.

PRECEP'TORY, *a.* Giving precepts.

PRECEP'TORY, *n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given. Preceptories were the subordinate establishments of the knights templars or hospitallers, governed by a preceptor or commander. They were also termed commanderies. [*See* PRECEPTORIES.]

PRECEP'TRESS, *n.* A female teacher or preceptor.

PRECES'SION, *n.* [Fr. *precession*; from the L. *præcessus*, *præcedo*, to go

before.] 1. Literally, the act of going before.—2. In *astron.*, the *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow retrograde motion of the equinoctial points, viz., from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs. The equinoctial points do not retain the same position in the heavens, but have a slow retrograde motion at the rate of about 50¼″ in a year, or about a degree in 71.642 years; the equator moving on the ecliptic while the ecliptic remains nearly coincident with the same fixed stars. This phenomenon is called the precession of the equinoxes, because it makes the equinoxes succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the longitudes and right ascensions of the heavenly bodies are continually increasing, and owing to the motion of the equator, which occasions that precession, their declinations also are altered. The precession of the equinoxes was discovered by Hipparchus, a century and a half before the Christian era, though it is alleged that the astronomers of India had discovered it long before. At that time, the point of the autumnal equinox was about six degrees to the eastward of the star called *spica virginis*. In 1750, that is, about nineteen hundred years after, this point was observed to be about 26° 21′ westward of that star. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,745 years.

PRE′CINCT, *n.* [L. *præcinctus*, *præcingo*, to encompass; *præ* and *cingo*, to surround or gird.] 1. The limit, bound, or exterior line encompassing a place; as, the *precincts* of light.—2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority.

Take the body of A. B., if to be found within your *precincts*. *Technical Laws.*

3. A territorial district or division. It is to be observed that this word is generally used in the plural, except in the third sense.

In case of non-acceptance [of the collector] the parish or *precinct* shall proceed to a new choice. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

PRECIOS′ITY,† for *Preciousness* or value.

PRE″CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *précieux*; L. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price. *See* PRAISE.] 1. One of great price; costly; as, a *precious* stone.—2. Of great value or worth; very valuable.

She is more *precious* than rubies; Prov. iii.

3. Highly valued; much esteemed.

The word of the Lord was *precious* in those days; there was no open vision; 1 Sam. iii.

4. Worthless; in irony and contempt. —*Precious metals*, gold and silver: so called on account of their value.

PRE″CIOUSLY, *adv.* Valuably; to a great price.—2. Contemptibly; in irony.

PRE″CIOUSNESS, *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price.

PREC′IPE, *n.* (pres′ipy.) [L. *præcipio*. *See* PRECEPT.] In *law*, a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice to redress the injury or to stand the suit.

PREC′IPICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, headlong; *præ*, forward, and *ceps*, for *caput*, head. *See* CHIEF.] 1. Strictly, a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so.

Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

2. A steep descent in general.

In the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes. *Dryden.*

PRECIP′IENT, *a.* [L. *præcipiens*. *See* PRECEPT.] Commanding; directing.

PRECIPITABIL′ITY, *n.* [from *precipitable*.] The quality or state of being precipitable.

PRECIP′ITABLE, *a.* [from L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.] That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRECIP′ITANCE, PRECIP′ITANCY, *n.* [from *precipitant*.] Headlong hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation.

Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth. *Swift.*

Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment. *Watts.*

2. Hurry; great haste in going.

PRECIP′ITANT, *a.* [L. *præcipitans*, *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.] 1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity.

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried or hasty; as, *precipitant* rebellion.—4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

PRECIP′ITANT, *n.* In *chem.*, a substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

PRECIP′ITANTLY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash unadvised haste, with tumultuous hurry.

PRECIP′ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. *See* PRECIPICE.] 1. To throw headlong; as, he *precipitated* himself from a rock.—2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence; as, to *precipitate* a flight.—3. To hasten.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel; as a substance in solution.

All metals may be *precipitated* by alkaline salts. *Encyc.*

PRECIP′ITATE, *v. i.* To fall headlong.—2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment, or any substance in solution.—3. To hasten without preparation.

PRECIP′ITATE, *a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing with deep descent.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; over hasty; rashly hasty; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.—3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; as, a *precipitate* measure.—4. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death; as, a *precipitate* case of disease.

PRECIP′ITATE, *n.* In *chem.*, any matter or substance, which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance, capable of producing a decomposition of the compound. The term is generally applied when the separation takes place in a flocculent or pulverulent form, in opposition to crystallization, which implies a like separation in an angular form. But chemists call a mass of crystals a *precipitate*, when they subside so suddenly that their proper crystalline shape cannot be distinguished by the naked eye.

PRECIP′ITATE PER SE, RED PRECIP′ITATE, The red oxide or peroxide of mercury.

PRECIP′ITATED, *pp.* Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong.

PRECIP′ITATELY, *adv.* Headlong; with steep descent.—2. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution. Neither praise nor censure *precipitately*.

PRECIP′ITATING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRECIPITA′TION, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio*.] 1. The act of throwing headlong. —2. A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity.

The hurry, *precipitation* and rapid motion of the water. *Woodward.*

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement.

The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame. *Rambler.*

4. In *chem.*, the separation of a solid from a liquid; the process of decomposition by which any substance is made to separate from another, or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom.—*Precipitation* is often effected by a double elective attraction.

PRECIP′ITATOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness.

PRECIP′ITOUS, *a.* [L. *præceps*.] 1. Very steep; as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain.—2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending; as, a *precipitous* fall.—3. Hasty; rash; heady.

Advice unsafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECIP′ITOUSLY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRECIP′ITOUSNESS, *n.* Steepness of descent.—2. Rash haste.

PRECISE, *a.* [L. *præcisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off; *præ* and *cædo*; literally, cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.] 1. Exact; nice; definite; having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncertain or equivocal; as, *precise* rules of morality; *precise* directions for life and conduct.

The law in this point is *precise*. *Bacon.*

For the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton.*

2. Formal; superstitiously exact; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony.

PRECISELY, *adv.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. The ideas are *precisely* expressed. The time of an eclipse may be *precisely* determined by calculation.

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton.*

2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behaviour or ceremony.

PRECISENESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety; as, the *preciseness* of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave in handling them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness*. *Bacon.*

2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.

PRECI′′SIAN, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) One that limits or restrains.—2. One who is rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules.

PRECI′′SIANISM, *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigour. [These two words are very little used, or not at all.]

PRECI′SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from *præcisio*.] Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. *Precision* in the use of words is a prime excellence in discourse; it is indispensable in controversy, in legal instruments and in mathematical calculations. Neither perspicuity nor *precision* should be sacrificed to ornament.

PRECI′SIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose; as, *precisive* abstraction.

PRECLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *præcludo*; *præ*, before, and *cludo*, *claudo*, to shut.] 1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession, or enjoyment. Sin, by its very nature, *precludes* the sinner from heaven; it *precludes* the enjoyment of God's favour; or it *precludes* the favour of God.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins. *Darwin.*

2. To prevent from happening or taking place.

PRECLUDED, *pp.* Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.

PRECLUDING, *ppr.* Shutting out; preventing from access or possession or from having place.

PRECLU′SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*) The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession or enjoyment.

PRECLU′SIVE, *a.* Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.

PRECLU′SIVELY, *adv.* With hinderance by anticipation.

PRECO′CIOUS, *a.* [L. *præcox*; *præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook or prepare.] 1. Ripe before the proper or natural time; as, *precocious* trees.—2. Premature; ripe in understanding at an early period; as, a *precocious* youth.

PRECO′CIOUSLY, *adv.* With premature ripeness or forwardness.

PRECO′CIOUSNESS, } *n.* Rapid growth and ripeness before the usual time; prematureness; early development of the mental powers.
PRECOC′ITY, }

I cannot learn that he gave, in his youth, any evidence of that *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. *Wirt's Life of P. Henry.*

PRECOG′ITATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcogito*; *præ* and *cogito*.] To consider or contrive beforehand. [*Little used.*]

PRECOGITA′TION, *n.* Previous thought or consideration.

PRECOG′NITA. *See* PRÆCOGNITA.

PRECOGNI′′TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge.] 1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.—2. In *Scots law*, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace or sheriff, before the prosecution of the offender, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable the prosecutor to set forth the facts in the libel. Precognitions are also taken in civil causes, preparatory to a proof in a jury trial.

PRECOGNOS′CE, *v. t.* In *Scots law*, to examine witnesses beforehand, in order to ascertain the facts, and whether there is ground for prosecution, and also to enable the public prosecutor to prepare the libel, and carry on the prosecution.

PRE-COLLEC′TION, *n.* A collection previously made.

PRECOMPOSE, *v. t.* [*See* COMPOSE.] To compose beforehand.

PRECONCEIT, *n.* [*See* PRECONCEIVE.] An opinion or notion previously formed.

PRECONCEIVE, *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *concipio*, to conceive.] To form a conception or opinion beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea.

In a dead plain, the way seems the longer, because the eye has *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

PRECONCEIVED, *pp.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed; as, *preconceived* opinions; *preconceived* ends or purposes.

PRECONCEIVING, *ppr.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.

PRECONCEP′TION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed.

PRECONCERT′, *v. t.* [*pre* and *concert*.] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

PRECONCERT′ED, *pp.* Previously concerted or settled.

PRECONCERT′EDLY, *adv.* By preconcert.

PRECONCERT′ING, *ppr.* Contriving and settling beforehand.

PRECONCER′TION, *n.* Act of concerting beforehand.

PRECONDEMNA′TION, *n.* Condemnation previous to exertion or by predestination.

PRECONIZA′TION,† *n.* [L. *præconium*, from *præco*, a crier.] A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation.

PRECONSIGN, *v. t.* [*pre* and *consign*.] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

PRECONSOL′IDATED, *a.* Consolidated beforehand.

PRECON′STITUTE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *constitute*.] To constitute or establish beforehand.

PRECON′STITUTED, *pp.* Previously established.

PRECON′STITUTING, *ppr.* Constituting beforehand.

PRECON′TRACT, *n.* [*pre* and *contract*.] A contract previous to another.

PRECONTRACT′, *v. t.* To contract or stipulate previously.

PRECONTRACT′, *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

PRECONTRACT′ED, *pp.* Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract; as, a woman *precontracted* to another man.

PRECORD′IAL, *a.* Pertaining to the precordia, or parts before the heart.

PRECURSE,† *n.* (precurs′.) [L. *præcursus*, *præcurro*; *præ* and *curro*, to run.] A forerunning.

PRECURS′OR, *n.* [L. *præcursor*, supra.] A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach; as, Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* of thunder. A hazy atmosphere in the west, at sunset, is often the *precursor* of a cloudy or of a rainy day.

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

PRECURS′ORY, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever.

PRECURS′ORY,† *n.* An introduction.

PREDA′CEAN, *n.* A carnivorous animal.

PREDA′CEOUS, *a.* [L. *prædaceus*, from *præda*, prey, spoil.] Living by prey.

PRE′DAL, *a.* [L. *præda*, prey.] 1. Pertaining to prey.—2. Practising plunder.

PRED′ATORY, *a.* [L. *prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey.] 1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practising rapine; as, a *predatory* war: a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party.—2. Hungry; ravenous; as, *predatory* spirits or appetite. [*Hardly allowable.*]

PREDECEASE, *v. i.* [*pre* and *decease*] To die before.

PREDECEASED, *a.* Dead before.

PREDECES′SOR, *n.* [Fr. *prédécesseur*; L. *præ* and *decedo*, to depart.] A person who has preceded another in the same office. The king, the president, the judge, or the magistrate, follows the steps of his *predecessor*, or he does not imitate the example of his *predecessors*. It is distinguished from *ancestor*, who is of the same blood; but it may perhaps be sometimes used for it.

PREDECLARED, *a.* Declared beforehand.

PREDELINEA′TION, *n.* Previous delineation.

PREDESIGN, *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

PREDESTINA′RIAN, *a.* Of or belonging to predestination.

PREDESTINA′RIAN, *n.* [*See* PREDESTINATE.] One that believes in the doctrine of predestination.

PREDES′TINATE, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained.

PREDES′TINATE, *v. t.* [It. *predestinare*; Fr. *prédestiner*; L. *prædestino*; *præ* and *destino*, to appoint.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son; Rom. viii.

Having *predestinated* us to the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself; Eph. i.

PREDES′TINATED, *pp.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

PREDES′TINATING, *ppr.* Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.—2. Holding predestination.

And pricks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA′TION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; the decree of God by which he hath, from eternity, unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass. It is used particularly, in theology, to denote the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery.—*Predestination* is a part of the unchange-

able plan of the divine government; or in other words, the unchangeable purpose of an unchangeable God.

PREDES'TINATOR, *n.* Properly, one that foreordains.—2. One that holds to predestination.

PREDES'TINE, *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

And bid *predestined* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDES'TINED, *pp.* Decreed beforehand.

PREDES'TINING, *ppr.* Foreordaining.

PREDETERM'INATE, *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

PREDETERMINA'TION, *n.* [*See* PREDETERMINE.] Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. —2. Premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions.

PREDETERM'INE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *determine.*] To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them. *Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree

PREDETERM'INED, *pp.* Previously determined.

PREDETERM'INING, *ppr* Determining beforehand.

PRE'DIAL, or **PRÆ'DIAL**, *a* [Sp. *predial*, from L. *prædium*, a farm or estate.] 1. Consisting of land or farms; real estate.- 2. Attached to land or farms; as, *predial* slaves.— 3. Growing or issuing from land; as, *predial* tithes; in contradistinction to tithes arising from animals.—*Predial servitudes*, in *Scots law*, real servitudes affecting heritage.

PREDICABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *predicable.*] The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to something.

PRED'ICABLE, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis*, from *prædico*, to affirm; *præ* and *dico*, to say.] That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to. Animal is *predicable* of man. Intelligence is not *predicable* of plants. More or less is not *predicable* of a circle or of a square. Whiteness is not *predicable* of time.

PRED'ICABLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. Genus, species, difference, property, and accident are the five *predicables.*

PREDIC'AMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *prædicamentum*, from *prædico*, to affirm.] 1. In *logic*, a category; a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under any genus. The school philosophers distribute all the objects of our thoughts and ideas into genera or classes, which the Greeks call *categories*, and the Latins *predicaments.* Aristotle made ten categories, viz. substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. It is evident that all these may be arranged under two grand heads—substance and attribute. —2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state. We say, the country is in a singular *predicament.*

PREDICAMENT'AL, *a* Pertaining to a predicament.

PRED'ICANT, *n.* [L. *prædicans*, *prædico.*] One that affirms any thing.

PRED'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *dico*, to say.] To affirm one thing of another; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow. Reason may be *predicated* of man.

PRED'ICATE, *v. i.* To affirm something of another thing; to comprise an affirmation.

PRED'ICATE, *n.* In *logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, "*paper is white,*" "*ink is not white,*" whiteness is the *predicate* affirmed of paper, and denied of ink.

PRED'ICATE, *a.* Predicated.

PRED'ICATED, *pp.* Affirmed of another thing

PRED'ICATING, *ppr.* Affirming of another thing.

PREDICA'TION, *n.* [L *prædicatio*] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another.

PRED'ICATORY, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

PREDICT', *v t.* [L. *prædictus*, *prædico*; *præ*, before, and *dico*, to tell.] To foretel; to tell beforehand something that is to happen. Moses *predicted* the dispersion of the Israelites Christ *predicted* the destruction of Jerusalem.

PREDICT'ED, *pp.* Foretold; told before the event.

PREDICT'ING, *ppr* Foretelling.

PREDIC'TION, *n* [L *prædictio*] A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy. The fulfilment of the *predictions* of the prophets is considered to be a strong argument in favour of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

PREDICT'IVE, *a.* Foretelling, prophetic.

PREDICT'OR, *n.* A foreteller, one who prophesies.

PREDIGES'TION, *n* [*pre* and *digestion*] Too hasty digestion.

Predigestion fills the body with crudities *Bacon.*

PREDILEC'TION, *n.* [Fr ; It *predilezione*; L. *præ*, before, and *dilectus*, *diligo*, to love] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

PREDISPO'NENT, *n* That which predisposes.

PREDISPOSE, *v t* (*s* as *z.*) [*pre* and *dispose*] To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; as, to *predispose* the mind or temper to friendship.- 2. To fit or adapt previously; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

PREDISPOSED, *pp* Previously inclined or adapted.

PREDISPOSING, *ppr.* Inclining or adapting beforehand.—2. *a.* Tending or able to give predisposition or liableness; as, the *predisposing* causes of disease.

PREDISPOSI'TION, *n.* Previous inclination or propensity to any thing; *applied to the mind* - 2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; *applied to matter*; as, the *predisposition* of the body to disease; the *predisposition* of the seasons to generate diseases.

PREDOM'INANCE, **PREDOM'INANCY**, *n.* [*See* PREDOMINANT.] Prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendency; as, the *predominance* of a red colour in a body of various colours; the *predominance* of love or anger among the passions; the *predominance* of self-interest over all other considerations; the *predominance* of imperial authority in the confederacy. —2. In *astrol.*, the superior influence of a planet.

PREDOM'INANT, *a.* [Fr *predominant*; It. *predominante*; L. *præ* and *dominans*, *dominor*, to rule.] Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling; as, a *predominant* colour; *predominant* beauty or excellence; a *predominant* passion.

Those helps...were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*
Foul subornation is *predominant.* *Shak.*

PREDOM'INANTLY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

PREDOM'INATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *predominer*; L. *præ*, before, and *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord.] To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence. In some persons, the love of money *predominates* over all other passions; in others, ambition or the love of fame *predominates*; in most men, self-interest *predominates* over patriotism and philanthropy.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The rays reflected least obliquely may *predominate* over the rest. *Newton.*

PREDOM'INATE, *v. t.* To rule over.

PREDOM'INATED, *pp* Prevailed or ruled over.

PREDOM'INATING, *ppr.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.

PREDOMINA'TION, *n.* Superior strength or influence

PREDOOM'ED, *a* Antecedently doomed.

PRE-ELECT', *v t* [*pre* and *elect.*] To choose or elect beforehand.

PRE-ELECT'ED, *pp.* Elected beforehand.

PRE-ELEC'TION, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will.

PRE-EM'INENCE, *n* [Fr.; It *preeminenza*; *pre* and *eminence.*] 1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable; as, *pre-eminence* in honour or virtue; *pre-eminence* in eloquence, in legal attainments, or in medical skill.

The *pre-eminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity.

That in all things he might have the *pre-eminence*; Col i.

Painful *pre-eminence!* yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too. *Pope.*

3. Superiority of power or influence — 4. Sometimes in a bad sense; as, *pre-eminence* in guilt or crime.

PRE-EM'INENT, *a.* [Fr.; *pre* and *eminent*; L. *præ*, before, and *eminens*, *emineo.* *See* MENACE.] 1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honourable.

In goodness and in power *pre-eminent.* *Milton.*

2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities; as, *pre-eminent* in crime or guilt.

PRE-EM'INENTLY, *adv.* In a preeminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; as, *pre-emi-*

nently wise or good.—2. In a bad sense; as, *pre-eminently* guilty.

PRE-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying; *emo*, to buy.] 1. The act of purchasing before others.—2. The right of purchasing before others. Prior discovery of unoccupied land gives the discoverer the prior right of occupancy. Prior discovery of land inhabited by savages is held to give the discoverer the *pre-emption*, or right of purchase before others.—3. Formerly, in *England*, the privilege or prerogative enjoyed by the king, of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19 Charles II.—*Clause of pre-emption*, in *Scots law*, a clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, stipulating that if the vassal shall be inclined to sell the lands, he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the clause.

PREEN, *n.* [Scot. *prein*, *preen*, *prin*, a pin; Dan. *preen*, the point of a graving tool, a bodkin; D. *priem*, a pin, a spike; G. *pfrieme*, a punch. These are probably the same word, a little varied.] A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

PREEN, *v. t.* [Scot. *proyne*, *prunyie*; Chaucer, *proine*. This word is probably the same as the foregoing, denoting the use of the beak in cleaning and composing the feathers. So *pikith*, in Chaucer, is from *pike*, *pick*. He kembith him; he *proinith* him and pikith. If not, the word may be contracted from the Fr. *provigner*, to propagate vines by laying cuttings in the ground.] To clean, compose, and dress the feathers, as fowls, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water. For this purpose they are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers.

PRE-ENGAGE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *engage*.] To engage by previous contract.

> To Cipseus by his friends his suit he moved,
> But he was *pre-engaged* by former ties. *Dryden.*

2. To engage or attach by previous influence.

> The world has the unhappy advantage of *pre-engaging* our passions. *Rogers.*

3. To engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGED, *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *n.* Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. A. would accept my invitation, but for his *pre-engagement* to B.—2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

> My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

PRE-ENGAGING, *ppr.* Previously engaging.

PREEN'ING, *ppr.* Cleaning and composing the feathers, as fowls.

PRE-ESTAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*pre* and *establish*.] To establish or settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTAB'LISHED, *pp.* Previously established.

PRE-ESTAB'LISHMENT, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PRE-EXAMINA'TION, *n.* Previous examination.

PRE-EXAM'INE, *v. t.* To examine beforehand.

PRE-EXIST', *v. i.* [*pre* and *exist*.] To exist beforehand or before something else. It has been believed by many philosophers that the souls of men *pre-exist*, that is, exist before the formation of the body.

PRE-EXIST'ENCE, *n.* Existence previous to something else.

> Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed. It was the doctrine of the Pythagorean school, and connected with their peculiar tenet of the metempsychosis. It was also the doctrine of Plato.

PRE-EXIST'ENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

> What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state? *Pope.*

PRE-EXISTIMA'TION,† *n.* Previous esteem.

PRE-EXIST'ING, *ppr.* Previously existing.

PRE-EXPECTA'TION, *n.* Previous expectation.

PREF'ACE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *præfatio*; *præ*, before, and *for*, *fari*, *fatus*, to speak.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book, or essay; a proem; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks.

PREF'ACE, *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to *preface* a book or discourse. The advocate *prefaced* his arguments with a history of the case.—2. To face; to cover; *a ludicrous sense*.

> Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

PREF'ACE, *v. i.* To say something introductory.

PREF'ACED, *pp.* Introduced with preliminary observations.

PREF'ACER, *n.* The writer of a preface.

PREF'ACING, *ppr.* Introducing with preliminary remarks.

PREF'ATORILY, *adv.* By way of preface.

PREF'ATORY, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book essay, or discourse.

PRE'FECT, *n.* [L. *præfectus*; *præ*, before, and *factus*, made; but directly from *præficior*, *præfectus*.] 1. In *ancient Rome*, a chief magistrate who governed a city or province in the absence of the king, consuls, or emperor.—2. A governor, commander, chief magistrate, or superintendent.—In *modern France*, an important political functionary. Prefects are in some respects analogous to our sheriffs, but with far greater powers. They preside over the departments, within which they have the actual direction of the police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation.

PRE'FECTSHIP, } *n.* The office of a
PRE'FECTURE, } chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy.—2. Jurisdiction of a prefect.

PREFER', *v. t.* [L. *præfero*; *præ*, before, and *fero*, to bear or carry; Fr. *préférer*.] 1. Literally, to bear or carry in advance in the mind, affections, or choice; hence, to regard more than another; to honour or esteem above another. It is sometimes followed by *above*, *before*, or *to*.

> If I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy; Ps. cxxxvii.
>
> He that cometh after me is *preferred before* me; John i.

2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; as, to *prefer* one to a bishopric; to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general.—3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; usually with solemnity, or to a public body. It is our privilege to enjoy the right of *preferring* petitions to rulers for redress of wrongs.

> My vows and prayers to thee *preferred*. *Sandys.*
>
> *Prefer* a bill against all kings and parliaments since the Conquest. *Collier.*

4. To offer or present ceremoniously, or in ordinary familiar language.

> He spake, and to her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

[*This is allowable, at least in poetry, though not usual.*]

PREF'ERABLE, *a.* [Fr.] Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. Virtue is far *preferable* to vice, even for its pleasures in this life.—2. More excellent; of better quality; as, Madeira wine is *preferable* to claret.

PREF'ERABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.

PREF'ERABLY, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

> How comes he to choose Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

PREF'ERENCE, *n.* The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.

> Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

It has *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over*, before the thing postponed. All men give the *preference to* Homer as an epic poet.—*A fraudulent preference*, in *Eng. law*, is a transfer of money or other subject of value to a creditor, with the intention, in the mind of the debtor, of preventing the law of bankruptcy operating in the distribution of his effects for the equal benefit of all his creditors.

PREFEREN'TIAL, *a.* Having the quality of preference; possessing a right which may involve the postponement or exclusion of rival claims; as, the *preferential* shares or stock of a railway, or *preferential* bonds upon indebted property.

PREFER'MENT, *n.* [It. *preferimento*.] 1. Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station. Change of manners and even of character often follows *preferment*. A profligate life should be considered a disqualification for *preferment*, no less than want of ability.—2. Superior place or office. All *preferments* should be given to competent men.—3.† Preference.

PREFER'RED, *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated in station.

PREFER'RER, *n.* One who prefers.

PREFER'RING, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.

PREFI'DENCE, *n.* A previous trusting.

PREFI'DENT, *a.* Trusting previously.

PREFIG'URATE, *v. t.* [*See* PREFIGURE.] To show by antecedent representation. [*Little used.*]

PREFIGURA'TION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.

A variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

PREFIG'URATIVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude. The sacrifice of the paschal lamb was *prefigurative* of the death of Christ.

PREFIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *figuro*, to fashion.] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

In the Old Testament, things are *prefigured*, which are performed in the New. *Hooker.*

PREFIG'URED, *pp.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types, or similitude.

PREFIG'URING, *ppr.* Showing antecedently by similitude.

PREFINE, *v. t.* [L. *præfinio ; præ*, before, and *finio*, to limit; *finis*, limit.] To limit beforehand. [*Little used.*]

PREFINI''TION, *n.* Previous limitation. [*Little used.*]

PREFIX', *v. t.* [L. *præfigo ; præ*, before, and *figo*, to fix.] 1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing; as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word; to *prefix* an advertisement to a book; or an epithet to a title.—2. To set or appoint beforehand; as, to *prefix* the hour of meeting.

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last. *Sandys.*

3. To settle; to establish.

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between the old statutes and the new. *Hale.*

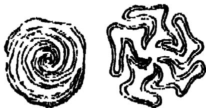
PRE'FIX, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A *prefix* is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as, *pre*, in *prefix ; con* in *conjure ; with* in *withstand. Prefixes* are sometimes called particles, or inseparable prepositions.

PREFIX'ED, *pp.* Set before; appointed beforehand; settled.

PREFIX'ING, *ppr.* Putting before; previously appointing; establishing.

PREFIX'ION, *n.* The act of prefixing.

PREFLORA'TION, *n.* In *bot.*, the



Prefloration.

manner in which the floral envelopes are arranged in a flower before they expand; estivation.

PREFORM', *v. t.* [*pre* and *form.*] To form beforehand.

PREFORM'ATIVE, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *formative.*] A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

PREFUL'GENCY, *n.* [L. *præfulgens ; præ*, before, and *fulgeo*, to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

PREG'NABLE, *a.* [Fr. *prenable.*] That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [*Little used.*]

PREG'NANCY, *n.* [*See* PREGNANT.] The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child.—*Concealment of pregnancy.* By stat. 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, if a woman shall conceal her being with child during the whole period of her pregnancy, and shall not call for or make use of help, or assistance in the birth, and if the child shall be found dead or be missing, she shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years.—*Plea of pregnancy.* When a pregnant woman is capitally convicted under the British laws, the execution of her sentence is delayed until after the birth of the child.—2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; as, the *pregnancy* of wit or invention. *Pregnance*, in a like sense, is not used.

PREG'NANT, *a.* [L. *prægnans ;* supposed to be compounded of *præ*, before, and *geno*, Gr. γινάω, to beget.] 1. Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming.—2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating; as, *pregnant* streams.—3. Full of consequences; as, a *pregnant* instance of infatuation.

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

4. Easy to admit or receive.

I am *pregnant* to good pity. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt [*Not proper.*]—6.† Plain; clear; evident; full.

PREG'NANTLY, *adv.* Fruitfully.—2.† Fully; plainly; clearly.

PRE'GRAVATE,† *v. t.* [L. *prægravo.*] To bear down; to depress.

PREGRAV'ITATE, *v. i.* To descend by gravity.

PREGUST'ANT, *a.* [L. *prægustans.*] Tasting beforehand.

PREGUSTA'TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *gusto*, to taste.] The act of tasting before another.

PREHEN'SIBLE, *a.* That may be seized.

PREHEN'SILE, } *a.* [L. *prehendo*, to
PREHEN'SORY, } take or seize; *prehensus*] Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp. An epithet given by naturalists to certain animals which are capable of grasping with their tails



Prehensile (Coaita or Spider Monkey).

as with a claw. The tails of some monkeys are *prehensile.*

PREHEN'SION, *n* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb.

PREHN'ITE, *n.* [from *Prehn*, the name of the person who first brought this stone from the Cape of Good Hope.] A mineral of the siliceous kind, of an apple green or greenish gray colour. It has been called shorl, emerald, chrysoprase, felspath, chrysolite, and zeolite. It has some resemblance to zeolite, but differs from it in several particulars, and is therefore considered to be a particular species. Prehnite is near to stilbite, and is classed by the French with the family of zeolites. It is massive or crystallized, but the form of its crystals cannot be determined in consequence of their aggregation.

PREINSTRUCT', *v. t.* [*pre* and *instruct.*] To instruct previously.

PREINTIMA'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *intimation.*] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

PREJUDGE, *v. t.* (prejudg'.) [Fr. *préjuger ;* L. *præ* and *judico*, to judge.] 1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known.

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence, sometimes, to condemn beforehand or unheard.

PREJUDG'ED, *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unheard.

PREJUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging or determining without a hearing, or before the case is fully understood.

PREJUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination.

PREJU'DICACY,† *n.* Préjudice; prepossession.

PREJU'DICATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge.] To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business. *Shak.*

PREJU'DICATE, *v. i.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case.

PREJU'DICATE, *a.* Formed before due examination.—2. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely; as, a *prejudicate* reader. [*Little used.*]

PREJU'DICATED, *pp.* Prejudged.

PREJU'DICATING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

PREJUDICA'TION, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.—2. In *Roman oratory*, prejudications were of three kinds; first, precedents or adjudged cases, involving the same points of law; second, previous decisions on the same question between other parties; third, decisions of the same cause and between the same parties, before tribunals of inferior jurisdiction.

PREJU'DICATIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination.

PREJ'UDICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *præjudicium ; præ* and *judico.*] 1. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. It is used in a good or bad sense. Innumerable are the *prejudices* of education; we are accustomed to believe what we are taught, and to receive opinions from others without examining the grounds by which they can be supported. A man has strong *prejudices* in favour of his country or his party, or the church in which he has been educated; and often our *prejudices* are unreasonable. A judge should disabuse himself of *prejudice* in favour of either party in a suit.

My comfort is that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

2. A previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession.

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds *Addison.*

3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury.

Violent factions are a *prejudice* to the authority of the sovereign

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures. *Locke.*

[*This is a sense of the word too well established to be condemned.*]

PREJ'UDICE, *v. t.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of the facts and circumstances attending the question; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause.

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair; in a very general sense. The advocate who attempts to prove too much, may *prejudice* his cause.

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

PREJ'UDICED, *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PREJUDI''CIAL, *a.* Biased or blinded by prejudices; as, a *prejudicial* eye.†—2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair. A high rate of interest is *prejudicial* to trade and manufactures. Intemperance is *prejudicial* to health.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads while the others are at work, so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

PREJ'UDICING, *ppr.* Prepossessing, biasing.

PREKNOWLEDGE, *n.* (prenol'lege.) Prior knowledge.

PRE'LACY, *n.* [from *prelate.*] The office or dignity of a prelate.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices. *Ayliffe.*

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

How many are there that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift.*

3. Bishops collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy.* *Hooker.*

PRE'LATE, *n.* [Fr. *prélat;* It. *prelato;* from L. *prælatus, præfero.*] An ecclesiastic of the higher order, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

PRE'LATESHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate.

PRELAT'IC, } **PRELAT'ICAL,** } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy; as, *prelatical* authority.

PRELAT'ICALLY, *adv.* With reference to prelates.

PRELA'TION, *n.* [L. *prælatio, præfero.*] Preference; the setting of one above another. [*Little used.*]

PRE'LATISM, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

PRE'LATIST, *n.* [from *prelate.*] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a high churchman.

I am an episcopalian, but not a *prelatist.* *T. Scott.*

PRE'LATURE, } **PRE'LATURESHIP,** } *n.* [Fr. *prélature.*] The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRE'LATY,† *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy.

PRELECT', *v. t.* [L. *prælectus, prælego; præ,* before, and *lego,* to read.] To read a lecture or public discourse.

PRELEC'TION, *n.* [L. *prælectio.*] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.

PRELEC'TOR, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

PRELIBA'TION, *n.* [from L. *prælibo; præ,* before, and *libo,* to taste] 1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation. The joy that proceeds from a belief of pardon is a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss.—2. An effusion previous to tasting.

PRELIM'INARY, *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire;* L. *præ,* before, and *limen,* threshold or limit.] Introductory; previous; proemial; that precedes the main discourse or business; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.—*Preliminary defences,* in *Scots law.* In the case of actions of reduction when the defender is to object to the title of the pursuer, or to plead on an exclusive title, or to state any other objection against satisfying the production, he must return defences confined to these points. These are called *preliminary defences.*

PRELIM'INARY, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something previous or preparatory; something to be examined and determined before an affair can be treated of on its own merits; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or treaty; the *preliminaries* to a combat. The parties met to settle the *preliminaries.*

PRE'LUDE, *n.* [Fr. *prélude;* Low L. *præludium,* from *præludo; præ,* before, and *ludo,* to play.] 1. A short flight of music; the preface or introduction to a movement, and usually consisting of a few bars of harmony in the same key as the movement which it precedes; being, in fact, a preparation to the ear for what is to follow.—2. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow; something preceding which bears some relation or resemblance to that which is to follow

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the Æneis. *Addison.*

3. A forerunner; something which indicates a future event.

PRELŪDE, or **PRE'LUDE,** *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air.—2. To precede, as an introductory piece; as, a lively air *preludes* the concert.

PRELŪDE, *v. i.* To serve as an introduction to; to act or play in such a manner as to prepare for some main business to follow.

PRELŪDED, *pp.* Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.

PRE'LUDER, *n.* One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.

PRELŪDING, *ppr.* Playing an introductory air; preceding.

PRELU'DIOUS, *a.* Previous; introductory.

PRELU'DIUM, *n.* [Low L.] A prelude.

PRELU'SIVE, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow; as, *prelusive* drops.

PRELU'SORY, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive.

PREMATŪRE, *a.* [Fr. *prématuré,* from L. *præmaturus; præ,* before, and *maturus,* ripe.] 1. Ripe before the natural or proper time; as, the *premature* fruits of a hot-bed.—2 Existing; happening, arriving, performed or adopted before the proper time; as, a *premature* fall of snow in autumn; a *premature* birth; a *premature* opinion; a *premature* measure.—3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as, *premature* report, news, or intelligence.

PREMATŪRELY, *adv.* Too soon; too early; before the proper time; as, fruits *prematurely* ripened; opinions *prematurely* formed; measures *prematurely* taken.—2. Without due evidence or authentication; as, intelligence *prematurely* received.

PREMATŪRENESS, } **PREMATU'RITY,** } *n.* Ripeness before the natural or proper time.—2. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

PREMED'ITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *préméditer;* It. *premeditare;* L. *præmeditor; præ,* before, and *meditor,* to meditate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

PREMED'ITATE, *v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to have formed in the mind by previous thought or meditation.

PREMED'ITATE, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation.

PREMED'ITATED, *pp.* Previously considered or meditated.—2. Previously contrived, designed, or intended; deliberate; wilful; as, *premeditated* murder.

PREMED'ITATELY, *adv.* With previous meditation.

PREMED'ITATING, *ppr.* Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION, *n.* [L. *præmeditatio.*] 1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation.

A sudden thought may be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation.* *Dryden.*

2. Previous contrivance or design formed; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

PREMER'IT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *merit.*] To merit or deserve beforehand. [*Lit. us.*]

PREM'ICES,† *n.* [Fr. from L. *primitiæ, primus.*] First fruits.

PREM'IER, *a.* [Fr. from L. *primus,* first.] First; chief; principal; as, the *premier* place; *premier* minister.

PREM'IER, *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

PREM'IERSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PREMILLEN'NIAL, *a.* Previous to the millennium.

PREMISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *præmissus, præmitto,* to send before.] 1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2.† To send before the time.—3. To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings.—4. To use or apply previously.

If venesection and a cathartic be *premised.* *Darwin.*

PREMISE, *v. i.* To state antecedent propositions.

PREM'ISE, *n.* (prem'is.) A first or antecedent proposition. [*See* PREMISES.]

PREMISED, *pp.* Spoken or written

before, as introductory to the main subject.

PREM'ISES, *n.* [Fr. *premisses*; L. *præmissa.*] 1. In *logic*, the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; as, All sinners deserve punishment; A. B. is a sinner. These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A. B. deserves punishment.—2. Things premised generally; propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Piety*

3. In *law*, that part or beginning of a deed the office of which is to express the grantor and grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed.—In *Scots law*, the term *premises* is applied generally to the subject-matter of the deed, and sometimes it is used to signify the lands or houses which are the subject of the right or conveyance. Sometimes it is used colloquially to signify houses or lands.

PREMISING, *ppr.* Speaking or writing before; laying down the premises.

PREM'ISS, *n.* A premise or antecedent proposition.

PRE'MIUM, *n.* [L. *præmium.*] Properly, a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production. The prizes given by agricultural and other societies, are *premiums*. — 2. The recompense or prize offered by government, or by some society or public board for a specific discovery or for success in an enterprise; as for the discovery of the longitude, or of a North-west passage to the Pacific Ocean. — 3. A bonus; something offered or given for the loan of money, usually, a sum beyond the interest.—4. The recompense to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind, called the *premium* of insurance. [*See* INSURANCE.] 5. In *stock broking*, The excess in the value of shares in railway or other stock above what has been originally paid.—6. It is sometimes synonymous with interest; but generally in obtaining loans, it is a sum per cent. distinct from the interest. The Bank lends money to Government at a *premium* of so much per cent — 7. A bounty.

The law that obliges parishes to support the poor, offers a *premium* for the encouragement of idleness. *Franklin.*

PREM'NA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Verbenaceæ. The species consist of shrubs and small trees, natives of Asia and New Holland, and the majority of them are remarkable for the fetid odour of their leaves. The leaves of *P. integrifolia* applied to the head are said to cure headach *P. latifolia* has a wood of a white colour and firm texture, employed for various economical purposes.

PREMON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *præmoneo*; *præ* and *moneo*, to warn.] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

PREMON'ISHED, *pp.* Forewarned.

PREMON'ISHMENT, *n.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.

PREMONI'TION, *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information. Christ gave to his disciples *premonitions* of their sufferings. *Premonition*, in Scots law, is the first step in the order of redemption against a wadsetter, or heritable creditor. The premonition is an act of the law whereby the reverser or his procurator gives notice to the wadsetter under form of instrument to appear at the time and place pointed out by the clause of redemption, and then and there to receive payment of the debt.

PREMON'ITORY, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

PREMON'STRANTS, *n.* [L. *præmonstrans.*] A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre, in the Isle of France; instituted by Norbert, in 1120. They are called also white canons. These monks were poor at first, but within thirty years they had more than one hundred abbeys in France and Germany, and in time they were established in all parts of Christendom

PREMON'STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *præmonstro*; *præ*, before, and *monstro*, to show.] To show beforehand. [*Little used.*]

PREMONSTRA'TION, *n.* A showing beforehand. [*Little used.*]

PREMORSE, *a.* (premors') [L. *præmordeo*, *præmorsus*; *præ* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.] Bitten off. —*Premorse roots*, in *bot.*, are such as are not tapering, but blunt at the end, as if bitten off short.—*Premorse leaves*, are such as end very obtusely with unequal notches.

PREMO'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *motion.*] Previous motion or excitement to action.

PREMUNI'RE, *n.* [*See* PRÆMUNIRE. If really anglicized, *premunire* is the regular orthography. But this is not yet settled.] 1. In *law*, the offence of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offence. — 2. The penalty incurred by the offence above described.

Wolsey incurred a *premunire*, and forfeited his honour, estate, and life *South.*

PREMUNI'TION, *n.* [L. *præmunitio*, from *præmunio.*] An anticipation of objections.

PRENAN'THES, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia Æqualis, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. The species are chiefly perennials, natives of Europe. — *P. muralis*, or ivy-leaved wall lettuce, is a British plant, with bright yellow flowers, growing on old walls and rocks.

PRENO'MEN, *n.* [L. *prænomen.*] Among the Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our Christian name; as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, &c.

PRENOM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *nomino*, to name.] To forename.

PRENOM'INATE, *a.* Forenamed.

PRENOM'INATED, *pp.* Forenamed.

PRENOMINA'TION, *n.* The privilege of being named first.

PRENO'TION, *n.* [L. *prænotio*; *præ* and *nosco*, to know.] A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

PRENSA'TION, *n.* [L. *prensatio*, from *prenso*, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. [*Little used.*]

PREN'TICE, a colloquial contraction of *Apprentice—which see.*

PREN'TICESHIP, a contraction of *Apprenticeship—which see.*

PRENUNCIA'TION,† *n.* [L. *prænuncio*; *præ* and *nuncio*, to tell.] The act of telling before.

PREOBTAIN, *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.

PREOC'CUPANCY, *n.* [L. *præoccupans.*] 1. The act of taking possession before another. The property of unoccupied land is vested by *preoccupancy*.—2. The right of taking possession before others. The first discoverer of unoccupied land has the *preoccupancy* of it, by the law of nature and nations.

PREOC'CUPATE, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo*; *præ* and *occupo*, to seize.] 1. To anticipate; to take before. — 2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. [Instead of this, *preoccupy* is used.]

PREOCCUPA'TION, *n.* A taking possession before another; prior occupation.—2. Anticipation.—3. Prepossession.—4. Anticipation of objections.

PREOC'CUPIED, *pp.* Taking possession of beforehand; prepossessed.

PREOC'CUPY, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo*; *præ*, before, and *occupo*, to seize.] 1. To take possession before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country or land not before occupied.—2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

PREOC'CUPYING, *ppr* Taking possession of beforehand; occupying by anticipation.

PREOM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *ominor*, to prognosticate.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPIN'ION, *n* [*pre* and *opinion.*] Opinion previously formed; prepossession.

PREOP'TION, *n* [*pre* and *option.*] The right of first choice.

PREORDAIN, *v. t.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine. All things are supposed to be *preordained* by God.

PREORDAINED, *pp.* Antecedently ordained or determined.

PREORDAINING, *ppr* Ordaining beforehand.

PREOR'DINANCE, *n.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree or determination.

PREOR'DINATE, *a* Foreordained. [*Little used.*]

PREORDINA'TION, *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination.

PREPARABLE, *a.* [*See* PREPARE.] That may be prepared.

PREPARATION, *n.* [L. *Præparatio. See* PREPARE.] 1. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; as, the *preparation* of land for a crop of wheat; the *preparation* of troops for a campaign; the *preparation* of a nation for war; the *preparation* of men for future happiness. *Preparation* is intended to prevent evil or secure good.—2. Previous measures of adaptation.

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution. *Burnet.*

3 Ceremonious introduction. [*Unusual.*] 4. That which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose.

I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations.* *Brown.*

5. The state of being prepared or in readiness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for attack or defence.—6.† Accomplishment; qualification.—7. In *phar.*, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient.—8. In *anat.*, the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses.—*Preparation of dissonances*, in music, is their disposition in harmony in such a manner that by something congenial in what precedes, they may be rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation.—*Preparation of medicines*, the process of fitting any substance for use in the art of healing.

PREPAR'ATIVE, *a.* [It. *preparativo;* Fr. *préparatif.*] Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting for any thing; preparatory.

He spent much time in quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

PREPAR'ATIVE, *n.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares.

Resolvedness in sin can with no reason be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good.

The miseries we suffer may be *preparatives* of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

3. Preparation; as, to make the necessary *preparatives* for a voyage.

PREPAR'ATIVELY, *adv.* By way of preparation.

PREPAR'ATORY, *a.* [It. and Sp. *preparatoria;* Fr. *préparatoire.*] 1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. The practice of virtue and piety is *preparatory* to the happiness of heaven.—2. Introductory; previous; antecedent and adapted to what follows.

PREPARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *préparer;* from L. *præparo; præ* and *paro;* W. *parodi.* The L. *paro* is probably the Shemitic ברא, *bara*, to create or bring forth, coinciding with English *bear;* and from the L. are derived Fr. *parer*, Sp. and Port. *parar*, It. *parare.* The sense of *prepare* is derived from many kinds of actions.] In *a general sense*, to fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service, or state, by any means whatever. We *prepare* ground for seed by tillage; we *prepare* cloth for use by dressing; we *prepare* medicines by pulverization, mixture, &c.; we *prepare* young men for college by previous instruction; men are *prepared* for professions by suitable study; holiness of heart is necessary to *prepare* men for the enjoyment of happiness with holy beings. —2. To make ready; as, to *prepare* the table for entertaining company.—3. To provide; to procure as suitable; as, to *prepare* arms, ammunition, and provisions for troops; to *prepare* ships for defence.

Absalom *prepared* him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him; 2 Sam. xv.

4. To set; to establish.

The Lord hath *prepared* his throne in the heavens; Ps. ciii.

5. To appoint.

It shall be given to them for whom it is *prepared;* Matth. xx.

6. To guide, direct, or establish; 1 Chron. xxix.

PREPARE, *v. i.* To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order; as, *prepare* for dinner.—2. To take the necessary previous measures.

Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peacham.*

3. To make one's self ready.

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel; Amos iv.

PREPARE,† *n.* Preparation.

PREPARED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PREPAREDLY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures.

PREPAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness.

PREPARER, *n.* One that prepares, fits, or makes ready.—2. One that provides. —3. That which fits or makes suitable; as, certain manures are *preparers* of land for particular crops.

PREPARING, *ppr.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PRE-PAY, *v. t.* To pay before obtaining possession of the article purchased, or to pay in advance; to pay before the payment falls due; as to *prepay* calls upon bank or railway shares, &c.; to *prepay* letters sent by post.

PREPENSE, *a.* (prepens'.) [L. *præpensus, præpendeo; præ* and *pendeo*, to incline or hang down.] Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.

Malice *prepense* is necessary to constitute murder. *Blackstone.*

PREPENSE,† *v. t.* (prepens'.) [supra.] To weigh or consider beforehand.

PREPENSE,† *v. i.* (prepens'.) To deliberate beforehand.

PREPENS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [*Little used.*] [*See* PREPENSE.]

PREPOL'LENCE, PREPOL'LENCY, *n.* [L. *præpollens, præpolleo; præ* and *polleo.*] Prevalence; superiority of power.

PREPOL'LENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing; predominating.

PREPOND'ER,† *v. t.* [*See* PREPONDERATE.] To outweigh.

PREPOND'ERANCE, PREPOND'ERANCY, *n.* [*See* PREPONDERATE.] 1. An outweighing; superiority of weight. The least *preponderance* of weight on one side of a ship or boat will make it incline or heel.—2. Superiority of power, force, or weight; in a figurative sense; as, a *preponderance* of evidence.

PREPOND'ERANT, *a.* Outweighing.

PREPOND'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *præpondero; præ*, before, and *pondero*, to weigh.] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

PREPOND'ERATE, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not *preponderate.* *Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates.* *Watts.*

PREPOND'ERATED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight.

PREPOND'ERATING, *ppr.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PREPONDERA'TION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side.

PREPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *préposer; pre* and *poser*, to put.] To put before. [*Not much used.*]

PREPOSI''TION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *præpositio; præpono, præpositus; præ* and *pono*, to put.] In *gram.*, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified; as, medicines salutary *to* health; music agreeable *to* the ear; virtue is valued *for* its excellence; a man is riding *to* Oxford *from* London. Prepositions govern cases of nouns, and in English are sometimes placed *after* the word governed; as, *which person* do you speak *to?* for, *to which person* do you speak? This separation of the preposition from the governed word is sometimes allowable in colloquial use, but is generally inelegant. According to Horne Tooke, every preposition was originally a verb or a noun. The number of prepositions differs in different languages. In Greek there are eighteen; in Latin, about fifty; and in English about forty-seven.—*Inseparable prepositions*, certain particles never found singly, or uncompounded; as in English, *be-*, *for-*, *fore-*, *mis-*, &c., which occur in such words as *be-stir*, *for-sake*, *fore-see*, *mis-take*, &c.

PREPOSI''TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a preposition; or to preceding position.

PREPOS'ITIVE, *a.* Put before; as, a *prepositive* particle.

PREPOS'ITIVE, *n.* [supra.] A word or particle put before another word.

PREPOS'ITOR, *n.* [L. *præpositor.*] A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars; a monitor.

PREPOS'ITURE, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PREPOSSESS', *v. t.* [*pre* and *possess.*] To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of.—2. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. A mind *prepossessed* with opinions favourable to a person or cause, will not readily admit unfavourable opinions to take possession, nor yield to reasons that disturb the possessors. When a lady has *prepossessed* the heart or affections of a man, he does not readily listen to suggestions that tend to remove the prepossession. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice.*

PREPOSSESS'ED, *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favour or disfavour.

PREPOSSESS'ING, *ppr.* Taking previous possession.—2. *a.* Tending to invite favour; having power to secure the possession of favour, esteem, or love. The countenance, address, and manners of a person are sometimes *prepossessing* on a first acquaintance.

PREPOSSES'SION, *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession. — 2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favour or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to *prejudice*, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice;* as, the *prepossessions* of education.

PREPOSSES'SOR, *n.* One that prepossesses.

PREPOS'TEROUS, *a.* [L. *præposterus*; *præ*, before, and *posterus*, latter.] 1. Literally, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Perverted; wrong; absurd; contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; as, a republican government in the hands of females is *preposterous*. To draw general conclusions from particular facts, is *preposterous* reasoning.—3. Foolish; absurd; *applied to persons.*

PREPOS'TEROUSLY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly.

PREPOS'TEROUSNESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.

PREPO'TENCY, *n.* [L. *præpotentia*; *præ* and *potentia*, power.] Superior power; predominance. [*Little used.*]

PREPO'TENT, *a.* [L. *præpotens.*] Very powerful. [*Little used.*]

PRE'PUCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *præputium.*] The foreskin; a prolongation of the cutis of the penis, covering the glans.

PREREMOTE, *a.* [*pre* and *remote.*] More remote in previous time or prior order.

In some cases two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the *preremote* cause, the other the postremote effect. *Darwin.*

PREREQUIRE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *require.*] To require previously.

PREREQ'UISITE, *a.* (*s* and *z.*) [*pre* and *requisite.*] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent; as, certain attainments are *prerequisite* to an admission to orders.

PREREQ'UISITE, *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed. An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is a *prerequisite* to the admission of a young man into a college.

PRERESOLVE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [*pre* and *resolve.*] To resolve previously.

PREROG'ATIVE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *prærogativa*, precedence in voting; *præ*, before, and *rogo*, to ask or demand.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege. A *royal prerogative*, is that special pre-eminence which a king has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity, and as being supreme magistrate intrusted with the execution of the laws. *Prerogatives* are said to be of two kinds, *direct* and *incidental*; the first, such as belong to the king essentially by virtue of his high political character, such as the inviolability of his person, the appointment to offices and places of trust, the command of the army, the power of making war and peace, his legislative power, &c.; and the latter, such exceptions as are made in his favour from the ordinary rules of law in private matters; as, with respect to debts, the power to levy first execution before other creditors, and of levying by the prerogative writ of extent; exemption from all customs, general and special, as to descent of lands in a case where any such custom would have the effect of preventing lands, held *jure coronæ*, from passing to the successor; the abstract dominion of all lands, and hereditaments by the fiction of universal occupancy, the dominion of seas, navigable rivers, &c. The right of governing created beings is the *prerogative* of the Creator. It is the *prerogative* of the house of peers in Great Britain, to decide legal questions in the last resort. It is the *prerogative* of the house of commons to determine the validity of all elections of their own members. It is the *prerogative* of a father to govern his children. It is the *prerogative* of the understanding to judge and compare.

PREROG'ATIVE-COURT, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses. In this case, the probate of the will belongs to the metropolitan or archbishop of the province, and the court where such will is proved is called the *prerogative-court*, as it is held by virtue of the special prerogative of the archbishop who appoints the judge. The two *prerogative-courts*, are those of the archbishops of Canterbury and York.

PREROG'ATIVED, *a.* Having prerogative. [*Little used.*]

PREROG'ATIVE-OFFICE, *n.* The office in which the wills proved in the prerogative-court are registered.

PRES'AGE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. and It. *presagio*; from L. *præsagium*; *præ*, before, and *sagio*, to perceive or foretell.] Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a foreboding; a present fact indicating something to come.

Joy and shout, *presage* of victory. *Milton.*

PRESAGE, *v. t.* To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. A fog rising from a river in an autumnal morning *presages* a pleasant day. A physical phenomenon cannot be considered as *presaging* an event, unless it has some connection with it in cause. Hence the error of vulgar superstition, which *presages* good or evil from facts which can have no relation to the future event.—2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

Wish'd freedom I *presage* you soon will find. *Dryden.*

PRESAGE, *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; with *of.* [*Used by Dryden.*]

Lands he could measure...terms and tides *presage*... *Goldsmith.*

PRESA'GED, *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRESAGEFUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages.

PRESAGEMENT, *n.* A foreboding; foretoken.—2. A foretelling; prediction.

PRESA'GER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower.

PRESA'GING, *ppr.* Foreshowing, foretelling.

PRESBYO'PIA, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυς, old, and ωψ, the eye.] An imperfection of vision commonly attendant upon the more advanced periods of life, in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance. It is usually caused by flattening of the cornea, and hence, convex spectacles are required.

PRES'BYTÆ, *n. plur.* [Gr. πρεσβυτης, an elderly person.] Persons whose eyes are too flat to refract the rays sufficiently, so that unless the object is at some distance, the rays coming from it will pass through the retina before their union; consequently, vision is confused. [*See* Presbyopia.]

PRES'BYTER, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτερος, from πρεσβυς, old, older.] 1. In *the primitive Christian church*, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church, and whose duty was to feed the flock over which the Holy Spirit had made him overseer.—2. A pastor; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church or congregation.—3. A priest, called in the Saxon laws, *mass-priest.*—4. A presbyterian.

PRESBYT'ERATE, *n.* Presbytery.

PRESBYTE'RIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to
PRESBYTE'RIAN, } a presbytery, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters.—2. Consisting of presbyters; as, *presbyterian* government. The government of the church of Scotland is *presbyterian*.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, *n.* One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.—2. One that belongs to a church governed by presbyters. *Presbyterians* maintain that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament was by presbyteries; that is, by associations of presbyters or elders all possessed of equal powers, without any superiority among them, either in office or in order. They believe that the words presbyter and bishop, which occur in the New Testament, are synonymous and interchangeable terms; that all ministers of the gospel, being ambassadors of Christ, are inherently equal; and that the sole duty of deacons is to take charge of the poor and of ecclesiastical goods or property. The most noted presbyterian churches are those of Scotland. The doctrines of these churches are Calvinistic, the Westminster Confession of Faith being the standard which all ministers are required to subscribe. There are four ecclesiastical judicatories, viz., the kirk-session, composed of the minister of a single congregation and a number of elders; the presbytery [*see* Presbytery]; the synod, consisting of the ministers and elders of a certain number of presbyteries; and the general assembly, composed of representatives of the presbyteries, consisting of ministers and elders.

PRESBYTE'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrines, principles, and discipline or government of presbyterians.

PRES'BYTERY, *n.* A body of elders in the Christian church.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*; 1 Tim. iv.

2. In *eccles. government*, a judicatory, consisting of the pastors of all the churches of any particular presbyterian denomination within a given district, along with their ruling (*i. e.* governing) elders; there being one ruling elder from each kirk-session, commissioned to represent the congregation in conjunction with the minister. The functions of the presbytery are to grant licences to preach the gospel, and to judge of the qualifications of such as apply for them; to ordain ministers to vacant charges; to judge in cases of reference for advice; and in complaints and appeals which come from the kirk-sessions within the bounds of the presbytery; and generally to superintend whatever relates to the spiritual interests of the several congregations under its charge, both in respect of doctrine and discipline. Appeals may

be taken from the presbytery to the provincial synod, and thence to the general assembly.—3. The presbyterian religion.—4. In *arch.*, the intermediate part between the choir and the lady-chapel in a cathedral or large church; it is frequently wanting, and in such cases this term is used for the choir and other parts of the church appropriated for the officiating priests.

PRESCIENCE, *n.* (presi'ence or pre'-shens.) [Low L. *præscientia; præ*, before, and *scientia*, knowledge; Fr. *prescience*. The common pronunciation of this word *pre'shens*, obscures the sense.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute *prescience* belongs to God only.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

PRESCIENT, *a.* (presi'ent or pre'shent.) Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

PRESCIND', *v. t.* [L. *præscindo; præ* and *scindo*, to cut.] To cut off; to abstract. [*Little used.*]

PRESCIND'ENT, *a.* Cutting off; abstracting.

PRE'SCIOUS, *a.* [L. *præscius; præ* and *scio*, to know.] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; as, *prescious* of ills.

PRESCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *præscribo*, to write before.] 1. In *med.*, to direct, as a remedy to be used or applied to a diseased patient. Be not offended with the physician who *prescribes* harsh remedies.—2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; as, to *prescribe* laws or rules.

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*. *Dryden.*

3. To direct.

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

PRESCRIBE, *v. i.* To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever.—2. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to the opinions of others. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment with *for*. A man may be allowed to *prescribe for* a right of way, of common, or the like; a man cannot *prescribe for* a castle; he can *prescribe* only *for* incorporeal hereditaments.—4.† To influence by long use.

PRESCRIBED, *pp.* Directed; ordered.

PRESCRIBER, *n.* One that prescribes.

PRESCRIBING, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment.

PRE'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *præscriptus.*] Directed; prescribed.

PRE'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *præscriptum.*] A direction; a medical order. But *prescription* is chiefly used,—*which see.*—2. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

PRESCRIPT'IBLE, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *præscriptio*. See PRESCRIBE.] 1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; particularly, a medical direction of remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a recipe.—*Prescriptions*, with us, are usually written in what is called Latin, a mistaken reading of which sometimes occasions hurtful, and even fatal results. In France, medical men must, by law, write them in French.—2. In *law*, a prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use, such as a right of way, or of common, or the like. All prescription is either personal, as when it is in a man and his ancestors, or it is in right of a particular estate. After uninterrupted enjoyment for thirty, and in many cases for twenty years, a *prima facie* title arises by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and unless such enjoyment have continued under some consent or agreement, the title becomes, in sixty years, absolute and indefeasible. The most known and frequent subjects of prescription are the following rights annexed to land, styled *incorporeal hereditaments*, viz., right of common or other profit out of land, and those rights without profit, which are called *easements*, viz., right of way, water-courses, pews, and lights, being conveniences possessed by one man to be enjoyed in the land of another. The time of prescription in most of the ordinary instances, to which it applies, is now regulated by 2nd and 3rd W. 4, c. 71. *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage. The use and enjoyment of navigation and fishery in the sea, for any length of time, does not create a title by *prescription*. The common right of nations to the use and enjoyment of the sea is *imprescriptible;* it cannot be lost by a particular nation for want of use.—3. In *Scots law*, the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or forty years. This is *positive* prescription. *Negative* prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. This term is also used for *limitation*, in the recovery of money due by bond, &c. Obligations are lost by *prescription*, or neglect of prosecution for the time designated by law. Besides the *positive* and *negative* prescriptions, there are what are termed *lesser* or *shorter* prescriptions, the object of which is, generally speaking, to protect parties against the consequences of negligence in the preservation of vouchers; and after the expiration of the period of the prescription to change the *onus probandi*, and to restrict the mode of proof. The lesser prescriptions are the *biennial, decennial, septennial, sexennial, quinquennial*, and *prescription of crimes*.

PRESCRIPT'IVE, *a.* Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; as, a *prescriptive* right or title. 2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

PRES'EANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

PRES'ENCE, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from L. *præsentia; præ*, before, and *esse*, to be.] 1. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place; opposed to *absence*. This event happened during the king's *presence* at the theatre. In examining the patient, the *presence* of fever was not observed. The *presence* of God is not limited to any place.—2. A being in company near or before the face of another. We were gratified with the *presence* of a person so much respected.—3. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage.

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

4. State of being in view; sight. An accident happened in the *presence* of the court.—5. *By way of distinction*, state of being in view of a superior.

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shak.*

6. A number assembled before a great person.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

7. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

8. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shak.*

9. The person of a superior.—*Presence of mind*, readiness of invention; quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions; a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties ready at command; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties.

Errors, not to be recalled, do find
Their best redress from *presence of the mind*. *Waller.*

PRES'ENCE-CHAMBER, } *n.* The
PRES'ENCE-ROOM, } room in which a great personage receives company.

PRESENSA'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *sensation*.] Previous notion or idea.

PRESEN'SION, *n.* [L. *præsensio, præsentio; præ*, and *sentio* to perceive.] Previous perception.

PRES'ENT, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *présent;* L. *præsens; præ* and *sum, esse*, to be.] 1. Being in a certain place; opposed to *absent*.—2. Being before the face or near; being in company. Inquire of some of the gentlemen *present*.

These things have I spoken to you, being yet *present* with you; John xiv.

3. Being now in view or under consideration. In the *present* instance, facts will not warrant the conclusion. The *present* question must be decided on different principles.—4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* session of parliament. The court is in session at the *present* time. We say, a *present* good, the *present* year or age.—5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency; as, *present* wit.

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be *present* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

6. Favourably attentive; not heedless; propitious.

Nor could I hope in any place but there
To find a god so *present* to my prayer. *Dryden.*

7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.—*The present*, an elliptical expression for *the present time*.—*At present*, elliptically, for, *at the present time*.—*Present tense*, in *gram.*, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing;* or something that exists

at all times, as virtue *is* always to be preferred to vice; or it expresses habits or general truths, as plants *spring* from the earth; fishes *swim;* reptiles *creep;* birds *fly;* some animals *subsist* on herbage, others *are* carnivorous.

PRES'ENT, *n.* [Fr. *id. See* the Verb.] That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously; *a word of general application;* Gen. xxxii. *Presents,* in *the plural,* is used in law for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents,*" that is, by the writing itself, *per presentes.* In this sense, it is rarely used in the singular.

PRESENT', *v. t.* [Low L. *præsento;* Fr. *présenter;* L. *præsens; præ,* before, and *sum, esse,* to be.] 1. To set, place, or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior, as to *present* an envoy to the king; and with the reciprocal pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present themselves* before the Lord; Job i.

2. To exhibit to view or notice. The hill of Moncrieff, in the neighbourhood of Perth, *presents* one of the finest prospects in Scotland —3. To offer to exhibit.

O hear what to my mind first thoughts *present* — *Milton.*

He is ever ready to *present* to us the thoughts or observations of others. *Watts.*

4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception.—5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with a gift; as, we *present* a man *with* a suit of clothes. Formerly, the phrase was, to *present a person.*

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

[*This use is obsolete.*]—7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution. [*See* PRESENTATION.]

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone.*

8. To offer.

He...*presented* battle to the French navy, which was refused. *Hayward.*

9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c.; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment.—10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offence. It is the duty of grand juries to *present* all breaches of law within their knowledge.—11. To point a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms; as, to *present* a musket to the breast of another; in manual exercise, to *present* arms.

PRESENT'ABLE, *a.* That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented.—2. That may be offered to a church living; as, a *presentable* clerk.—3. That admits of the presentation of a clerk; as, a church *presentable.* [*Unusual.*]

PRESENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *præsentaneus.*] Ready; quick; immediate; as, *presentaneous* poison.

PRESENTA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibition; representation; display; as, the *presentation* of fighting on the stage.—3 In *eccles. law,* the act of offering a clerk to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. An advowson is the right of *presentation.*

If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation,* the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him *Blackstone.*

In *Scotland,* the nomination by a patron, of a minister to a vacant parish; or it is the act by which the patron of a church appoints the minister, and presents him to the presbytery for induction The patron must present within six months from the vacancy, otherwise the presbytery, in virtue of the *jus devolutum,* supply the vacancy by presenting to the charge. After the presbytery have received the presentation, they proceed to take the presentee on trials, and if they are satisfied with his qualifications, character, and fitness for the ministry, and no valid objections are brought against him by the congregation, they ordain him to the charge.—4. The right of presenting a clerk. The patron has the *presentation* of the benefice. In *Scotland* the right of presenting a parochial minister to a vacant charge. —*Bond of presentation,* in *Scots law,* an obligation granted for behoof of a person in custody on a legal warrant, in order to obtain his temporary liberation. The obligant in such a bond, becomes bound to *present* the person so liberated to the officer holding the warrant, at a particular day and place.

PRESENT'ATIVE, *a.* In *eccles. affairs,* that has the right of presentation, or offering a clerk to the bishop for institution. Advowsons are *presentative,* collative, or donative.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary. *Blackstone.*

2. That admits the presentation of a clerk; as, a *presentative* parsonage.

PRESENT'ED, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused.

PRES'ENTEE, *n.* One presented to a benefice.

PRESENT'ER, *n.* One that presents.

PRESEN'TIAL, *a.* Supposing actual presence. [*Little used.*]

PRESENTIAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being present. [*Little used.*]

PRESENTIALLY, *adv.* With the notion of presence.

PRESEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make present. [*Little used.*]

PRESEN'TIENT, *a.* Perceiving beforehand.

PRESENTIFIC, } † *a.* Making
PRESENTIF'ICAL, } present.

PRESENTIF'ICLY, † *adv.* In such a manner as to make present.

PRESENT'IMENT, *n.* [*pre* and *sentiment,* or Fr. *pressentiment.*] Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.

PRES'ENTLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) At present; at this time.

The towns and forts you *presently* have.† *Sidney.*

2. In a short time after; soon after.

Him therefore I hope to send *presently,* so soon as I shall see how it will go with me, Phil. ii.

3. Immediately.

And *presently* the fig-tree withered away; Matth. xxi.

PRESENT'MENT, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of presenting.—2. Appearance to the view; representation.—3. In *law,* a presentment, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterward frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it.—4. In *a more general sense,* presentment comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. In the United States, a *presentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. The grand jury are charged to inquire and due *presentment* make of all crimes, &c. The use of the word is limited to accusations by grand jurors.—5. The official notice in court which the jury or homage gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate.

PRES'ENTNESS,† *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Presence; as, *presentness* of mind.

PRESERV'ABLE, *a.* [*See* PRESERVE.] That may be preserved.

PRESERVA'TION, *n.* [from *preserve;* It. *preservazione;* Sp. *preservacion.*] The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction, or decay; as, the *preservation* of life or health; the *preservation* of buildings from fire or decay; the *preservation* of grain from insects; the *preservation* of fruit or plants.—2. The state of being preserved. When a thing is kept entirely from decay, or nearly in its original state, we say it is in a high state of *preservation.*

PRESERV'ATIVE, *a.* [It. *preservativo;* Fr. *préservatif.*] Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve.

PRESERV'ATIVE, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent it from incurring injury, destruction, decay, or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay. Persons formerly wore tablets of arsenic, as *preservatives* against the plague. Clothing is a *preservative* against cold. Temperance and exercise are the best *preservatives* of health. Habitual reverence of the Supreme Being is an excellent *preservative* against sin and the influence of evil examples.

PRESERV'ATORY, *a.* That tends to preserve.

PRESERV'ATORY, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative.

PRESERVE, *v. t.* (prezerv') [Fr. *préserver;* Low L. *præservo; præ,* and *servo,* to keep.] 1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil.

God did send me before you to *preserve* life; Gen. xlv.

O Lord, *preserve* me from the violent man; Ps. cxl.

2. To uphold; to sustain.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast; Ps. xxxvi.

3. To save from decay; to keep in a

sound state; as, to *preserve* fruit in winter. Salt is used to *preserve* meat. —4. To pickle; to season with sugar or other substances for preservation; as, to *preserve* plums, quinces, or other fruit.—5. To keep or defend from corruption; as, to *preserve* youth from vice.

PRESERVE, *n.* (prezerv'.) Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup.—2. An inclosed place in gentlemen's grounds, where game is preserved.

PRESERV'ED, *pp.* Saved from injury, destruction, or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.

PRESERV'ER, *n.* The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil.

What shall I do to thee, O thou *preserver* of men? Job vii.

2. One that makes preserves of fruits.

PRESERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; defending from evil.

PRE'SES, *n.* [L. *præses*.] A president; the chairman of a meeting. [*Scotch.*]

PRESIDE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *præsideo*; *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit; Fr. *présider*.] 1. To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control, and govern, as the chief officer. A man may *preside* over a nation or province; or he may *preside* over a society, or a meeting of citizens. The word is used chiefly in the latter sense. We say, a man *presides* over a society with dignity. Hence it usually denotes temporary superintendence and government.—2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside*. *Dryden.*

PRES'IDENCY, *n.* Superintendence; inspection and care.—2. The office of president. Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors.—3. The term during which a president holds his office. President J. Adams died during the *presidency* of his son. —4. The jurisdiction of a president; as in the British dominions in the East Indies.—5. In the *U. S.*, the family or suite of a president.

A worthy clergyman belonging to the *presidency* of Fort St. George. *Buchanan*, 251.

PRES'IDENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *præsidens*.] 1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company, or assembly of men, to keep order, manage their concerns, or govern their proceedings; as, the *president* of a banking company; the *president* of a society, &c.—2. One who presides; a governor. The supreme executive officer of the United States of America is styled President.—3. The chief officer of a college or university.—4. A tutelar power.

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

Vice-president, one who is second in authority to the president. — *Lord President of the Council*, the fourth great officer of state in England. His office is to attend upon the king, to propose business to the council, and to report to the king the several matters transacted there.—*Lord President* in Scotland, the presiding judge of the court of session. The Lord President, with three Ordinary Lords, forms the first division of the court. The presiding judge in the second division is simply styled President.

PRESIDEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president.—2. Presiding over.

PRES'IDENTSHIP, *n.* The office and place of president.—2. The term for which a president holds his office.

PRESID'IAL, } *a.* [L *præsidium*, a
PRESID'IARY, } garrison; *præ* and *sedeo*.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

PRESIDING, *ppr.* Directing; controlling; exercising superintendence.

PRESIGNIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *presignify*.] The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

PRESIG'NIFIED, *pp.* Signified beforehand.

PRESIG'NIFY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *signify*.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.

PRESIG'NIFYING, *ppr.* Intimating beforehand.

PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *presser*; It. *pressare*; to press, crowd, urge, hurry; D. and G. *pressen*; W. *brysiaw*, to hurry, formed from *rhys*, extreme ardency, a *rushing*. Here we have proof that *press* is formed from the root of *rush*, with a prefix. The Spanish has *apretar*, *prensar* and *aprensar*. The L. *pressus* is from the same root.] 1. To urge with force or weight; to act upon with weight; to compress; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. We *press* the ground with the feet when we walk; we *press* the couch on which we repose; we *press* substances with the hands, fingers, or arms; the smith *presses* iron with his vice; we are *pressed* with the weight of arguments or of cares, troubles, and business.—2. To squeeze; to crush; as, to *press* grapes; Gen. xl.—3. To drive with violence; to hurry; as, to *press* a horse in motion, or in a race. —4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness, as, to *press* divine truth on an audience.—5. To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoe shook,
And *press'd* Palemon closer in her arms.
Pope.

6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress.—7. To straiten; to distress; as, to be *pressed* with want or with difficulties.—8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity.

The posts that rode on mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment; Esth. viii.

9. To urge; to impose by importunity.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. He *pressed* me to accept of his offer.—11. To urge; to constrain; to affect strongly.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ; Acts xviii.

Wickedness, *pressed* with conscience, forecasteth grievous things. *Wisdom.*

12. To squeeze for making smooth; as cloth or paper. *Press* differs from *drive* and *strike*, in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas, *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.

PRESS, *v. i.* To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force; to go forward to any object with violence, or energetic efforts.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus; Phil. iii.
Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more.
Dryden.

2. To bear on with force; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours.
Pope.

3. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass.
Dryden.

4. To approach unseasonably or importunately.

Nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

5. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in to him; Gen. xix.

6. To urge by influence or moral force.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

7. To push with force; as, to *press* against the door. *To press upon*, to urge with force; to act upon.

PRESS, *n.* [It. *pressa*, haste, hurry, a crowd; Fr. *presse*, *pressoir*; Dan. and G. *presse*.] 1. An instrument or machine of iron or wood by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form; as, a *wine-press*, *cider-press*, or *cheese-press*. Any of the mechanical powers may be used for this purpose, and also the hydrostatic pressure of water. In the ordinary presses, the screw is employed as the power. [*See* SCREW.] *Hydrostatic press*, [*See* BRAMAH'S PRESS.] 2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. Great improvements have been lately made in the construction of *presses*. [*See* PRINTING PRESS.] 3. The art or business of printing and publishing. *Press* is metaphorically applied either to the whole literature of a country, or to that part of it more immediately connected with newspapers, or other periodical publications. A free *press* is a great blessing to a free people; a licentious *press* is a curse to society.—4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together.

And when they could not come nigh to him for the *press*; Mark ii.

5. The act of urging or pushing forward.

Which in their throng and *press* to the last hold,
Confound themselves. *Shak.*

6. A wine-vat or cistern; Hag. ii.—7. A case, frame, or closet, in which clothes or other articles are kept.—8. Urgency; violent tendency; urgent demands of affairs; as, a *press* of business.—9. A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy; for *impress*.—*Press of sail*, in navigation, is as much sail as the state of the wind will permit.—*Liberty of the press*, in civil policy, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers without previous restraint; or the unrestrained right which every citizen enjoys of publishing his thoughts and opinions, subject only to punishment for publishing what is pernicious to morals or to the peace of the state.

PRESS'-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESS'ED, *pp.* Urged by force or weight; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced; made smooth and glossy by pressure, as cloth.

PRESS'ER, *n.* One that presses, one that works at any kind of press.

PRESS'-GANG, *n.* [*press* and *gang.*] A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service. [*See* IMPRESS-GANG.]

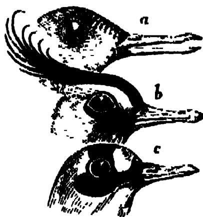
PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press.—2. *a.* Urgent; distressing.

PRESS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force to bodies. The *pressing* of cloth is performed by means of the screw, or by a calender.

PRESS'INGLY, *adv.* With force or urgency; closely.

PRES'SION, *n.* [It. *pressione.*] 1. The act of pressing. But *pressure* is more generally used.—2. In *the Cartesian philosophy*, an endeavour to move.

PRESSIROS'TRES, *n.* [L. *pressus*, flattened, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A tribe of wading birds, in Cuvier's arrangement, the second family of the Grallæ, including those which have a flattened or compressed beak, as the bustard, plover, and lapwing.



Pressirostres.
a Plover, *b* Lapwing, *c* Ring Dottrel.

PRESS'ITANT,† *a.* Gravitating; heavy.

PRESS'MAN, *n.* In *printing*, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets.—2. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the navy.

PRESS'-MONEY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [*See* PREST-MONEY.]

PRESS'URE, *n.* [It. and L. *pressura.*] 1. The act of pressing or urging with force.—2. The act of squeezing or crushing. Wine is obtained by the *pressure* of grapes.—3. The state of being squeezed or crushed.—4. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power. *Pressure* is occasioned by weight or gravity, by the motion of bodies, by the expansion of fluids, by elasticity, &c. *Mutual pressure* may be caused by the meeting of moving bodies, or by the motion of one body against another at rest, and the resistance or elastic force of the latter. The degree of *pressure* is in proportion to the weight of the pressing body, or to the power applied, or to the elastic force of resisting bodies. The screw is a most powerful instrument of *pressure*. The *pressure* of wind on the sails of a ship is in proportion to its velocity. The pressure of a solid body is exerted in the direction of the resultant of all the forces by which the body is acted upon. In the interior of liquid and aeriform bodies, the pressure is equal in all directions. *Centre of pressure*, in *hydrostatics*, is that point of a plane or side of a vessel containing a liquid, to which if a force were applied equal to the total pressure and in the opposite direction, it would exactly balance the effort of the total pressure.—5. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties; as, the *pressure* of motives on the mind, or of fear on the conscience.—6. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity, or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. We speak of the *pressure* of poverty or want, the *pressure* of debts, the *pressure* of taxes, the *pressure* of afflictions or sorrow.

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous. *K. Charles.*

To this consideration he retreats with comfort in all his *pressures*. *Atterbury.*

We observe that *pressure* is used both for trouble or calamity, and for the distress it produces.—7. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business.—8. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past. *Shak.*

PRESS'-WORK, *n.* In *printing*, the operation of taking impressions from types, &c., by means of the press; being distinct from *composing*, which is arranging the types to prepare them for the press.

PREST, sometimes used for *Pressed*. [*See* PRESS.]

PREST, *a.* [Old Fr. *prest* or *preste*, now *prêt*, or *prête;* Sp. and It. *presto*, from L. *præsto*, to stand before or forward; *præ* and *sto.*] 1.† Ready; prompt; prepared.—*Prest-men*,† men ready or prepared for service, not forced or *pressed* into it.—2.† Neat; tight.

PREST, *n* [Fr. *prêt*, supra.] 1.† Ready money, or a loan of money; hence, a loan.—2. Formerly, a duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. 2 & 3 Edw. 6.

PREST'-MONEY, *n.* Money paid to men impressed into the service.

PRESTA'TION, *n.* [L. *præstatio.*] Formerly, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance.

PRESTA'TION-MONEY, *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, *pro exteriore jurisdictione.*

PRES'TER, *n.* [Gr. πρηστηρ, from πρηθω, to kindle or inflame.] 1. A meteor thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire.—2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

PRESTER-JOHN, *n.* Presbyter or Priest John, the name long given to a supposed Christian sovereign, who was said to live somewhere in the interior of Asia.

PRES'TIGES, *n.* [L. *præstigiæ.*] Juggling tricks; impostures.

PRESTIGIA'TION, *n.* [L. *præstigiæ*, tricks.] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling.

PRESTIGIA'TOR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat.

PRESTIG'IATORY, *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRESTIG'IOUS, *a.* Practising tricks; juggling.

PRES'TIMONY, *n.* [Port. and Sp. *prestimonio;* L. *præsto*, to supply; *præ* and *sto.*] In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator. But in a Spanish Dictionary the term is thus defined: "a probend for the maintenance of poor clergymen, on condition of their saying prayers at certain stated times."

PRES'TISSIMO, in *music*, very quick.

PRES'TO, *adv.* [Sp. and It. *presto*, quick or quickly; L. *præsto.*] 1. In *music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance.—2. Quickly; immediately; in haste.

PRESTRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *præstringo*, *præstrictus.*] Dimness.

PRESU'MABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [from *presume.*] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

PRESU'MABLY, *adv.* By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof.

PRESU'ME, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *présumer;* from L. *præsumo; præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take.] To take for granted; to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability. We *presume* that a man is honest, who has not been known to cheat or deceive; but in this we are sometimes mistaken. In many cases, the law *presumes* full payment where positive evidence of it cannot be produced.

We not only *presume* it may be so, but we actually find it so. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

In cases of implied contracts, the law *presumes* that a man has covenanted or contracted to do what reason and justice dictate. *Blackstone.*

PRESU'ME, *v. i.* To venture without positive permission; as, we may *presume* too far.—2. To suppose or believe previously; to form confident or arrogant opinions; with *on* or *upon*, before the cause of confidence.

This man *presumes upon* his parts. *Locke.*

I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself. *Dryden.*

3. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself. *Hooker.*

4. It has *on* or *upon* sometimes before the thing supposed.

Luther *presumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

It is sometimes followed by *of*, but improperly.

PRESU'MED, *pp.* Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.—*Presumed payment.* In *Scots law*, the payment of a debt is presumed to have been made wherever the voucher is found in the hands of the proper debtor, or of a cautioner.

PRESU'MER, *n.* One that presumes; also, an arrogant person.

PRESU'MING, *ppr.* Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence.—2. *a.* Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant; unreasonably bold.

PRESUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr. *présomption;* L. *præsumptio.*] 1. Act of presuming; the thing presumed; supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it

to belief. Presumption in law is of three sorts, *violent* or *strong*, *probable* and *light*.

Next to positive proof, circumstantial evidence or the doctrine of *presumptions* must take place; for when the fact cannot be demonstratively evinced, that which comes nearest to the proof of the fact is the proof of such circumstances as either necessarily or usually attend such facts. These are called *presumptions*. Violent *presumption* is many times equal to full proof. *Blackstone.*

Presumptions are also divided into, 1. Legal presumptions made by the law itself, or presumptions of mere law. 2. Legal presumptions to be made by a jury, or presumptions of law and fact. 3. Mere natural presumptions, or presumptions of mere fact. In *Scots law*, presumptions are divided into, 1. Presumptions *juris et de jure*. 2. Presumptions *juris* only. 3. Presumptions *hominis vel judicis*. The presumption *juris et de jure*, is that where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. The presumption *juris* is one established in law until the contrary be proved. The presumption *hominis vel judicis*, is that conviction which arises from the circumstances of a case, and is sometimes of sufficient force to overcome the presumption *juris*.—2. Strong probability; as in the common phrase, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place, or will take place.—3. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probability of safety; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath. *Shak.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

4. Arrogance. He had the *presumption* to attempt to dictate to the council.—5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favour.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*. *Rogers.*

PRESUMP'TIVE, *a.* Taken by previous supposition; supposed, as distinguished from *apparent*; grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly.—2. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant.—*Presumptive evidence*, in *law*, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof. [*See* PRESUMPTION.]

Presumptive evidence of felony should be cautiously admitted. *Blackstone.*

Presumptive heir, one who would inherit sovereignty, a title, or an estate, if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor. Thus the *presumptive* succession of a brother or nephew may be destroyed by the birth of a child. *Presumptive heir* is distinguished from *heir apparent*, the latter being one whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlive the ancestor.

PRESUMP'TIVELY, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability.

PRESUMP'TUOUS, *a.* [Fr. *présomptueux*; It. and Sp. *presuntuoso*.] 1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash; *applied to persons*; as, a *presumptuous* commander.

There is a class of *presumptuous* men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster.*

2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence; *applied to things*; as, *presumptuous* hope.—3. Arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* priest.

Presumptuous pride. *Dryden.*

4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things.—5. Wilful; done with bold design, rash confidence, or violation of known duty; as, a *presumptuous* sin.

PRESUMP'TUOUSLY, *adv.* with rash confidence.—2. Arrogantly; insolently.—3. Wilfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty; as, to sin *presumptuously*; Num. xv.—4. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favour.

PRESUMP'TUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRESUPPO'SAL, *n.* (presuppo'zal.) [*pre* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed; presupposition.

PRESUPPOSE, *v. t.* (presuppo'ze.) [Fr. *présupposer*; Eng. *pre* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. The existence of created things *presupposes* the existence of a Creator.

Each kind of knowledge *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSED, *pp.* Supposed to be antecedent.

PRESUPPOSING, *ppr.* Supposing to be previous.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, *n.* Supposition previously formed.—2. Supposition of something antecedent.

PRESURMISE, *n.* [*pre* and *surmise*.] A surmise previously formed.

PRETENCE, *n.* (pretens'.) [L. *prætensus*, *prætendo*.] 1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive. Under *pretence* of giving liberty to nations, the prince conquered and enslaved them. Under *pretence* of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes.

Let not Trojans, with a feigned *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

It is sometimes preceded by *on*; as, *on pretence* of revenging Cæsar's death.—2. Assumption; claim to notice.

Never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingeniously imparted. *Evelyn.*

3. Claim, true or false.

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose; as, a *pretence* of danger.—*Escutcheon of pretence*, in *her.*, the shield on which a man carries the coat of his wife if she is an heiress, and he has issue by her.

PRETEND', *v. t.* [L. *prætendo*; *præ*, before, and *tendo*, to reach or stretch; Fr. *prétendre*.] 1. Literally, to reach or stretch forward; used by Dryden, but this use is not well authorized.—2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to stimulate, in words or actions.

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing, he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton.*

3. To show hypocritically; as, to *pretend* great zeal when the heart is not engaged; to *pretend* patriotism for the sake of gaining popular applause or obtaining an office.—4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden.

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them.† *Milton.*

5. To claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend*. *Dryden.*

In this sense, we generally use *pretend to*.—6.† To intend; to design.

PRETEND', *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing. A man may *pretend* to be a physician, and *pretend* to perform great cures. Bad men often *pretend* to be patriots.

PRETEND'ED, *pp.* Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated.—2. *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical; as, a *pretended* reason or motive; *pretended* zeal.

PRETEND'EDLY, *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

PRETEND'ER, *n.* One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing.—2. In *English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law.

PRETEND'ERSHIP, *n.* The right or claim of the pretender.

PRETEND'ING, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance; laying claim to, or attempting to make others believe one is what in truth he is not, or that he has or does something which he has or does not; making hypocritical professions.

PRETEND'INGLY, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRETENS'ED, *a.* Pretended; feigned; as, a *pretensed* right to land [*Lit. us.*]

PRETEN'SION, *n.* [It. *pretensione*; Fr. *prétention*.] 1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. A man may make *pretensions* to rights which he cannot maintain; he may make *pretensions* to skill which he does not possess; and he may make *pretensions* to skill or acquirements which he really possesses, but which he is not known to possess. Hence we speak of ill founded *pretensions*, and well founded *pretensions*.—2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favour their *pretensions*. *L'Estrange.*

3 Fictitious appearance; *a Latin phrase, not now used.*

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

PRETEN'TATIVE, *a.* [L. *præ* and *tento*, to try.] That may be previously tried or attempted. [*Little used.*]

PRE'TER, a Latin preposition, [*præter*,] is used in some English words as a

prefix. It signifies *beyond, beside, by, more, beyond* in time.

PRETER-IMPER'FECT, *a.* [beyond or beside unfinished, imperfectly past.] In *gram.*, designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past; *an awkward epithet very ill applied.*

PRE'TERIT, *a.* [L. *præteritus, prætereo; præter*, beyond, and *eo*, to go.] Past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time. It is called also the *perfect* tense; as, *scripsi*, I *have written*. We say, "I *have written* a letter to my correspondent;" in which sentence, the time is supposed to be not distant and not specified. But when the time is mentioned, we use the imperfect tense so called; as, "I *wrote* to my correspondent yesterday."

PRE'TERIT, *n.* In *gram.*, the tense which signifies past time; or which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished.

PRETERI''TION, *n.* [Fr from L. *prætereo*, to pass by.] 1. The act of going past; the state of being past.—2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, we make a summary mention of it; as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just," &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of *preterition*.

PRE'TERITNESS, *n.* [from *preterit*.] The state of being past. [*Little used.*]

PRETERLAPS'ED, *a.* [L. *præterlapsus, præterlabor; præter* and *labor*, to glide.] Past; gone by; as, *preterlapsed* ages

PRETERLE'GAL, *a.* [L. *præter* and *legal*.] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [*Little used.*]

PRETERMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *prætermissio*, from *prætermitto*.] 1. A passing by; omission.—2. In *rhetoric*, the same as *preterition*.

PRETERMIT', *v. t.* [L. *prætermitto; præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, to send.] To pass by; omitted.

PRETERMIT'TED, *pp.* Passed by; omitted.

PRETERNAT'URAL, *a.* [L. *præter* and *natural*.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world *preternatural*, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be *beyond* or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous; in distinction from events which are *supernatural*, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as, a *preternatural* swelling; a *preternatural* pulse; a *preternatural* excitement or temper.

PRETERNATURAL'ITY, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*Little used.*]

PRETERNAT'URALLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature; as, vessels of the body *preternaturally* distended.

PRETERNAT'URALNESS, *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERPER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter* and *perfectus*.] Literally, *more than complete* or *finished*; an epithet equivalent to *preterit*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past. [*Grammar.*]

PRETER-PLUPER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] Literally, *beyond more than perfect*; an epithet designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time; better denominated the *prior past* tense, that is, past prior to another event.

PRETEX',† *v. t.* [L. *prætexo; præ* and *texo*, or *tego, texui*.] To cloak; to conceal.

PRETEXT', *n.* [L. *prætextus;* Fr. *pretexte;* It. *pretesto;* Sp. *pretexto*.] Pretence; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive. He gave plausible reasons for his conduct, but these were only a *pretext* to conceal his real motives.

> He made *pretext* that I should only go
> And help convey his freight; but thought not so. *Chapman.*

> They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

PRE'TIUM AFFECTIONIS. [L.] In *Scots law*, the imaginary value put upon a subject by the fancy of the owner; or by the regard in which he held it.

PRE'TOR, or **PRÆ'TOR,** *n.* [L. *prætor*, from the root of *præ*, before.] Among *the ancient Romans*, a judge, an officer answering to the modern chief justice or chancellor, or to both In later times, subordinate judges appointed to distribute justice in the provinces, were created and called *pretors* or *provincial pretors*. These assisted the consuls in the government of the provinces. In modern times, the word is sometimes used for a mayor or magistrate.

PRETO'RIAL, or **PRÆTO'RIAL,** *a* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.

PRETO'RIAN, or **PRÆTO'RIAN,** *a* Belonging to a pretor or judge: judicial; exercised by the pretor; as, *pretorian* power or authority.—*Pretorian bands* or *guards*, in Roman history, were the emperor's guards. Their number was ultimately increased to ten thousand men.

PRETO'RIUM, or **PRÆTO'RIUM,** *n* [L. *prætorium*.] That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood, and where he took the auspices. It was raised a few feet above the level of the rest of the camp.

PRE'TORSHIP, or **PRÆ'TORSHIP,** *n.* The office of pretor.

PRETTILY, *adv.* (prit'tily.) [from *pretty*.] In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendour; as, a woman *prettily* dressed; a parterre *prettily* ornamented with flowers.—2. With decency, good manners and decorum without dignity.

> Children kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*. *Locke.*

PRETTINESS, *n.* (prit'tiness.) [from *pretty*.] Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without stateliness or dignity; as, the *prettiness* of the face; the *prettiness* of a bird or other small animal; the *prettiness* of dress.—2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects; as, the *prettiness* of a flower-bed.—3 Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation; as, the *prettiness* of a child's behaviour.

PRETTY, *a.* (prit'ty.) [Sax. *præte*, adorned; *prætig*, sly, crafty; Dan. *prydet*, adorned; W. *pryd*, comeliness, beauty, also that is present, stated time, hour, or season, visage, aspect; *prydain*, exhibiting presence or an open countenance, beautiful; *prydiaw*, to represent an object, to record an event, to render seasonable, to set apart a time, to become seasonable. This word seems to be connected with *priawd*, appropriate, proper, fitting, whence *priodi*, to render appropriate, to espouse or marry, and *priodverç*, a *bride*. Hence it is evident, the radical sense is set, or as we say, *set off*, implying enlargement.] 1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* person; a *pretty* flower.

> The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*

> That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendour; as, a *pretty* dress.—3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented; as, a *pretty* flower-bed.—4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur; as, a *pretty* tale or story; a *pretty* song or composition.—5. Sly; crafty; as, he has played his friend a *pretty* trick. This seems to be the sense of the word in this phrase, according with the Saxon *prætig*.—6. Small; diminutive; in contempt He will make a *pretty* figure in a triumph.—7. Not very small; moderately large; as, a *pretty* way off.

> Cut off the stalks of cucumbers immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time.† *Bacon.*

Pretty is used with a sort of irony to express slight contempt; as, a *pretty* fellow, a *pretty* affair! a *pretty* fuss! A *pretty man*, in *the Scots Highlands*, once signified a strong and spirited person, ready to do battle for himself or others.

PRETTY, *adv.* (prit'ty.) In some degree; tolerably; moderately; as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; the colours became *pretty* vivid; I am *pretty* sure of the fact; the wind is *pretty* fair. The English halfpenny is *pretty* near the value of the American cent. In these and similar phrases, *pretty* expresses less than *very*.

> The writer *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

Pretty has an adverbial signification in such colloquial phrases as a *pretty* height; a *pretty* while; that is, a *pretty good* height; a *pretty good* while.

PRET'TY SPOKEN, *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

PRETYP'IFIED, *pp.* [from *pretypify*.] Antecedently represented by type; prefigured.

PRETYP'IFY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *typify*.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

PRETYP'IFYING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.

PREVAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *prévaloir;* L. *prævaleo; præ*, before, and *valeo*, to be strong or well. *Valeo* seems to be from the same root as the Eng. *well*. The primary sense is to stretch or strain forward, to advance.] 1. To

overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage.

When Moses held up his hand, Israel *prevailed*; when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed*; Exod. xvii.

With *over* or *against*.

David *prevailed over* the Philistine with a sling and with a stone; 1 Sam. xvii.

This kingdom could never *prevail against* the united power of England. *Swift.*

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the warier sceptics, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. The fever *prevailed* in a great part of the city.—4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. Those reasons, arguments, or motives ought to *prevail* with all candid men. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.—5. To persuade or induce; with *on* or *upon*. They *prevailed on* the emperor to ratify the treaty. It is also followed by *with*. They could not *prevail with* the king to pardon the offender. But *on* is more common in modern practice.—6. To succeed. The general attempted to take the fort by assault, but did not *prevail*. The most powerful arguments were employed, but they did not *prevail*.

PREVAILED, *pp.* Gained advantage; persuaded; succeeded.

PREVAILING, *ppr.* Gaining advantage, superiority or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding.—2. *a.* Predominant; having more influence; prevalent; superior in power. The love of money, and the love of power are the *prevailing* passions of men.—3. Efficacious.

Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Rowe.*

4. Predominant; most general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion. Intemperance is the *prevailing* vice of many countries.

PREVAILINGLY, *adv.* So as to prevail or have success.

PREVAILMENT, *n.* Prevalence. [*Little used.*]

PREV'ALENCE, } *n.* Superior strength
PREV'ALENCY, } influence or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

2. Predominance; most general reception or practice; as, the *prevalence* of vice, or of corrupt maxims; the *prevalence* of opinion or fashion.—3. Most general existence or extension; as, the *prevalence* of a disease.—4. Success; as, the *prevalence* of prayer.

PREV'ALENT, *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

2. Powerful; efficacious; successful; as, *prevalent* supplications.—3. Predominant; most generally received or current; as, a *prevalent* opinion.—4. Predominant; most general; extensively existing; as, a *prevalent* disease.

PREV'ALENTLY, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

The evening star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

PREVAR'ICATE, *v. i.* [It. *prevaricare*; Fr. *prévariquer*; L. *prævaricor*; *præ* and *varico*, *varicor*, to straddle.] 1. To shuffle; to cavil; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to use foul play.

I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In *the civil law*, to collude; as where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.—3. In *English law*, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

PREVAR'ICATE, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble. [*But in a transitive sense, this word is seldom or never used.*]

PREVAR'ICATED, *pp.* Evaded by a quibble.

PREVAR'ICATING, *ppr.* Quibbling to evade the truth.

PREVARICA'TION, *n.* A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honourable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing.—2. In *the civil law*, the collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution.—3. In *common law*, a seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it.—4. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.—*Prevarication upon oath*, in Scots law, is the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth, by giving evasive and equivocating evidence.

PREVAR'ICATOR, *n.* One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.—2. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution.—3. One who abuses his trust.—4. At Cambridge a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the University.

PREVENE,† *v. t.* [L. *prævenio*; *præ*, before, and *venio*, to come.] Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder.

PREVENIENT, *a.* [L. *præveniens.*] Going before; preceding; hence, preventive; as, *prevenient* grace.

PREVENT', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio*, *præ*, before, and *venio*, to come.] 1. To hinder; to stop or intercept the approach, access, or performance, of a thing. Foresight and care will *prevent* many ills and misfortunes in human life. Religion supplies consolation under afflictions which cannot be *prevented*. It is often easier to *prevent* evils, than to remedy them. [*The following significations of the word, formerly used, are obsolete.*] 2. To go before; to precede; Ps. cxix. 148.—3. To take hold on; to seize; Job xxx. 16.—4. To succour; Ps. lix. 10, and *Common prayer*.—5. To anticipate.

Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands. *Pope.*

6. To pre-occupy; to pre-engage.

Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love. *K. Charles.*

PREVENT',† *v. i.* To come before the usual time.

PREVENT'ABLE, *a.* That may be prevented or hindered.

PREVENT'ED, *pp.* Hindered from happening or taking effect.

PREVENT'ER,† *n.* One that goes before.—2. One that hinders; a hinderer; that which hinders; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease.—3. In *ships*, an additional rope employed to support any other when the latter suffers an unusual strain.

PREVENT'ING,† *ppr.* Going before.—2. Hindering; obviating.

PREVENT'INGLY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder.

PREVEN'TION,† *n.* [Fr.] The act of going before.—2. Preoccupation; anticipation. [*Little used.*] 3. The act of hindering; hinderance; obstruction of access or approach.

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession; *a French sense, but not in use in English.*—*Right of prevention*, (*jus præventionis*), the preferable right of jurisdiction acquired by a court in any cause to which other courts are equally competent, by having exercised the first act of jurisdiction.

PREVEN'TIONAL, *a* Tending to prevent.

PREVENT'IVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of; as, a medicine *preventive* of disease.—*Preventive service*, an appellation for the duty performed by the armed police officers engaged to watch the coasts, for the purpose of preventing smuggling, and other illegal acts. The men thus employed are sometimes termed the *coast blockade force*.

PREVENT'IVE, *n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. Temperance and exercise are excellent *preventives* of debility and languor.—2. An antidote previously taken. A medicine may be taken as a *preventive* of disease.

PREVENT'IVELY, *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

PRE'VIOUS, *a.* [L. *prævius*; *præ*, before, and *via*, way, that is, a going, Sax. *wæg*] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, a *previous* intimation of a design; a *previous* notion; a *previous* event.

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PRE'VIOUSLY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan *previously* formed.

PRE'VIOUSNESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

PREVI''SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *prævisus*, *prævideo*; *præ*, before, and *video*, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

PREWARN, *v. t.* [*See* WARN.] To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of.

PREY, *n.* [L. *præda*; Fr. *proie*; Arm. *preyz* or *preih*. In Welsh, *praiz*, Ir. *preit*, signifies booty or spoil of cattle taken in war, also a flock or herd; *preiziaw*, to herd, to collect a herd, to drive off or make booty of cattle.] 1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war.

And they brought the captives and the *prey* and the spoil to Moses and Eleazar the priest; Num. xxxi.

In this passage, the captives are distinguished from *prey*. But sometimes *persons* are included.

They [Judah] shall become a *prey* and a spoil to all their enemies; 2 Kings xxi.

2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured;

ravin. The eagle and the hawk dart upon their *prey*.

She sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*

The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*; Job iv.

3. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

Animal or *beast of prey*, is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. The word is applied to the larger animals, as lions, tigers, hawks, vultures, &c. rather than to insects; yet an insect feeding on other insects may be called an *animal of prey*.

PREY, *v. i.* To *prey on* or *upon*, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage.—2. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. The wolf *preys* on sheep; the hawk *preys* on chickens.—3. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. Grief *preys on* the body and spirits; envy and jealousy *prey on* the health.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PREYER, *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

PREYING, *ppr.* Plundering; corroding: wasting gradually. In *her.*, a term used for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

PRI'APISM, *n.* [from *Priapus*.] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, without concupiscence.

PRIA'PUS, *n.* [Gr. Πριαπος.] In *Grecian mythology*, the god of fruitfulness By the Romans he was looked upon particularly as the guardian of gardens, in which indecent wooden statues of him were usually set up.

PRICE, *n.* [Fr. *prix*; G. *preis*; W. *pris* or *prid*; *prisiaw*, to value, to apprize; *pridiaw*, to give a price, value, or equivalent, to pawn, to ransom; L. *pretium*. *See* PRAISE.] 1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. A man often sets a *price* on goods which he cannot obtain, and often takes less than the *price* set.—2. The sum or equivalent given for an article sold; as, the *price* paid for a house, an ox, or a watch.—3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods; as the market *price* of wheat.—4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her *price* is far above rubies; Prov. xxxi.

5. Reward; recompense.

That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

The price of redemption, is the atonement of Jesus Christ; 1 Cor. vi.—*A price in the hands of a fool*, the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects; Prov. xvii.

PRICE-CUR'RENT, *n.* In commerce, a weekly account of the current value of all commodities which are articles of commerce, with the duties (if any) payable thereon when imported or exported, and also the draw-backs occasionally allowed upon their exportation.

PRICE,† *v. t.* To pay for.—2. To set a price on. [*See* PRIZE.]

PRI'CED, *a.* Set at a value; used in composition; as, high-*priced*, low-*priced*.

PRICELESS, *a.* Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price.—2. Without value; worthless or unsaleable.

PRI'CING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; valuing.

PRICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *priccian*; Ir. *priocam*.] 1. To pierce with a sharp pointed instrument or substance; as, to *prick* one with a pin, a needle, a thorn, or the like.—2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an acuminated point; applied chiefly to the ears, and primarily to the pointed ears of an animal. The horse *pricks* his ears, or *pricks up* his ears.—3. To fix by the point; as, to *prick* a knife into a board.—4. To hang on a point.

The cooks *prick* a slice on a prong of iron. *Sandys.*

5. To designate by a puncture or mark.

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to incite; sometimes with *on* or *off*.

My duty *pricks* me *on* to utter that
Which no worldly good should draw from me. *Shak.*

But how if honour *prick* me *off*. *Ibid.*

7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.

When they heard this they were *pricked* in their hearts; Acts ii.; Ps. lxxiii.

8. To make acid or pungent to the taste; as, wine is *pricked*.—9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.—10. In *seamen's lan.*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.—*To prick a chart*, is to trace a ship's course on a chart.

PRICK, *v. i.* To become acid; as, cider *pricks* in the rays of the sun.—2. To dress one's self for show.—3. To come upon the spur; to shoot along.

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

4. To aim at a point, mark, or place.

PRICK, *n.* [Sax. *pricca*; Sw. *prick* or *preka*; *tand-preka*, a tooth-pick; Ir. *prioca*.] 1. A slender pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur; a thorn.

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*; Acts ix.

2. Sharp stinging pain; remorse.—3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.—4. A point; a fixed place.—5. A puncture or place entered by a point.—6. The print of a hare on the ground.—7. In *seamen's lan.*, a small roll; as, a *prick* of spun yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.

PRICK'ED, *pp.* Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked or designated.

PRICK'ER, *n* A sharp pointed instrument.—2. In *colloq. sense*, a prickle.—3.† A light horseman.

PRICK'ET, *n.* A buck in his second year.

PRICK'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.

PRICK'ING, *n.* A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

PRICK'ING UP, *n.* In *arch.*, the first coating of plaster in work of three coats upon lath.

PRICK'LE, *n.* In *bot.*, a small pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the *bark* only, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the *wood* of a plant. Thus the rose, the bramble, the gooseberry, and the barberry are armed with *prickles*.—2. A sharp pointed process of an animal.—3. Any small sharp point.

PRICK'LE-BACK, *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back.

PRICK'LINESS, *n.* [from *prickly*.] The state of having many prickles.

PRICK'LOUSE, *n.* A low word in contempt for a tailor.

PRICK'LY, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub.

PRICK'LY-PEAR, *n.* The *Cactus opuntia*, or Indian fig, a fleshy and succulent plant destitute of leaves, covered with *fasciculi* of spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. The fruit is purplish, and edible. It is very common in Jamaica. [*See* CACTUS.]



Prickly-pear (Cactus opuntia).

PRICK'LY-SAMPHIRE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Echinophora, the *E. spinosa*; it is called also sea-parsnep. [*See* ECHINOPHORA.]

PRICK'MADAM, *n.* A species of house-leek.

PRICK'-POST, *n.* In *arch.*, a post in wooden buildings framed intermediately between two principal posts. It is the same as *queen-post*.

PRICK'PUNCH, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron.

PRICK'SONG, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a plain song.

PRICK'WOOD, *n.* A tree of the genus Euonymus, the *E. europæus*. It grows in Britain in hedges and thickets. [*See* EUONYMUS.]

PRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *pryt*, *pryde*; D. *prat*, proud.] 1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank, or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Martial *pride* looks down on industry. *T. Dawes.*

Pride goeth before destruction; Prov. xvi.

Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt. *Franklin.*

All *pride* is abject and mean. *Johnson.*

Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase; Dan. iv.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.

That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Shak.*

3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

4. Elevation; loftiness.

A falcon tow'ring in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*

5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed.

Whose lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*. *Spenser.*

Be his this sword
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

6. Splendid show; ostentation.

In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*.
Dryden.

7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting.

I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines; Zech. ix.; Zeph. iii.

8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast.—9. Proud persons; Ps. xxxvi.—10. In *her.*, a term applicable to the peacock, turkey-cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form, and drop their wings; as, a peacock in his *pride*.

PRIDE, *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to *pride one's self*, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem. They *pride themselves* in their wealth, dress, or equipage. He *prides himself* in his achievements.

PRIDEFUL, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

PRIDELESS, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride.

PRIDING, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride in; valuing one's self.

PRIDINGLY, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart.

PRIE, supposed to be so written for *Privet*.

PRIE, for *Pry*. In *Scotch*, *prie*, *pree*, or *prief*, signifies, to prove, to try; and also, to taste.

PRIEF,† for *Proof*.

PRI'ER, *n.* [from *pry*.] One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.

PRIEST, *n.* [Sax. *preost*; D and G. *priester*; Fr. *prêtre*; from L. *præstes*, a chief, one that presides; *præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand, or *sisto*, or Gr. ἵστημι: or contracted from *presbyter*. In Persic, *parastush* is worship; *parastidan*, to worship, to adore.] 1. A man who officiates in sacred offices. Among *pagans*, priests were persons whose appropriate business was to offer sacrifices and perform other sacred rites of religion. In *primitive age.*, the fathers of families, princes, and kings were priests. Thus, Cain and Abel, Noah, Abraham, Melchizedek, Job, Isaac, and Jacob offered their own sacrifices. In *the days of Moses*, the office of priest was restricted to the tribe of Levi, and the priesthood consisted of three orders, the high priest, the priests, and the Levites, and the office was made hereditary in the family of Aaron.

Every *priest* taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins; Heb. v.

2. In *the modern church*, a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a man in orders or licensed to preach the gospel; a presbyter. In *its most general sense*, the word includes archbishops, bishops, patriarchs, and all subordinate orders of the clergy, duly approved and licensed according to the forms and rules of each respective denomination of Christians; as all these orders "are ordained for men in things pertaining to God." But in *Great Britain*, in *the Episcopal church*, the word is understood to denote the subordinate order of the clergy, above a deacon and below a bishop. In *the church of Scotland*, and among *other protestant denominations of Great Britain*, the word *priest* is not used. In *the United States*, the word denotes any licensed minister of the Gospel.

PRIESTCRAFT, *n.* [*priest* and *craft*.] The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

PRIESTESS, *n.* A female among pagans, who officiated in sacred things.

PRIESTHOOD, *n.* The office or character of a priest.—2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests.

PRIESTLIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests.

PRIESTLINESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; as, the *priestly* office.—2. Becoming a priest; as, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life.

PRIESTRIDDEN, *a.* [*priest* and *ridden*. *See* RIDE.] Managed or governed by priests.

PRIEVE, for *Prove*.

PRIG, *n.* [G. *frech*, bold, saucy, impudent.] 1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow.—2. A thief.

PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity. [*Scotch*.]

PRIG, *v. t.* To filch or steal.

PRIG'GISH, *a.* Conceited; coxcombical; affected. [*A colloquial term.*]

PRIG'GISM, *n* The manners of a prig.

PRILL, *n.* A birt or turbot.

PRIL'LON, *n.* In *Cornwall*, a name for tin extracted from the slag.

PRIM, *a.* [Russ. *primo*, or *priamo*, in a right line, directly; *priamei*, straight, direct, true, just. *See* PRIME.] Properly, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice.

PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.

PRIM, *n.* A plant, Privet, Ligustrum vulgare, a native of Europe, but naturalized in the United States; a shrub six or eight feet high.

PRIMA DONNA. [It.] The first female singer in an opera.

PRIMA FACIE. [L.] At first view or appearance.

PRI'MACY, *n.* [It. *primazia*; Fr. *primatie*; from L. *primatus*, from *primus*, first. *See* PRIME.] 1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop.—2. Excellency; supremacy.

Pri'mæ viæ, *n. plur.* [L. the first passages.] A term applied by medical men to the stomach and bowels.

PRI'MAGE, *n.* In *com.*, a small duty payable to the master and mariners of a ship by the shipper or consigner of goods, for loading the same. It is regulated by custom.

PRI'MAL,† *a.* [*See* PRIME.] First.

PRIMAL'ITY, *n.* State of being primal.

PRI'MARILY, *adv.* [from *primary*.] In the first place; originally; in the first intention. The word emperor *primarily* signifies a general or military commander in chief. In *diseases*, the physician is to attend to the part *primarily* affected.

PRI'MARINESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention.

PRI'MARY, *a.* [L. *primarius*. *See* PRIME.] 1. First in order of time; original; as, the church of Christ in its *primary* institution.

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body. *Locke*.

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. Our ancestors considered the education of youth of *primary* importance.—3. Elementary; intended to teach youth the first rudiments; as, *primary* schools.—4. Radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*Primary planets* are those which revolve about the sun, in distinction from the *secondary planets*, which revolve about the primary.—*Primary qualities of bodies* are such as are original and inseparable from them.—*Primary colours*, the colours into which a ray of white light may be decomposed or separated: they are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, according to Newton, but Mayer assumes red, yellow, and blue, as the primary colours, the other colours being compounded from them.—*Primary rocks*, in *geol.*, rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency. They are older than the most ancient European group (greywacke), and no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered in them. Primary rocks are divisible into two groups, the stratified and unstratified. The stratified group consists of the rocks called gneiss, mica schist, argillaceous schist, hornblende schist, primary limestone, and some others. The unstratified group is composed in a great measure of granite, and rocks closely allied to granite. The term *primary* was applied to those rocks, because it was supposed, from the absence of fossil remains, that they were formed before animals and vegetables, as well as that they were the first rocks formed, but it has been discovered that some primary formations are newer than many secondary groups. [*See* HYPOGENE.] They were originally termed *primitive rocks*, but this appellation is now generally abandoned by modern geologists.—*Primary quills*, in *ornithology*, the largest feathers of the wings.

PRI'MATE, *n.* [It. *primato*; Fr. *primat*; Low L. *primas*. *See* PRIME.] The chief ecclesiastic in the church; an archbishop. In *England*, the archbishop of York is entitled primate of England; the archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England.

PRIMA'TES, *n.* The name given by Linnæus to his first order of *mammalia*, including four genera, viz., Homo, Simia, the ape, monkey, &c., Lemur, the lemurs, and Vespertilio, the bat. The genus Homo, Linnæus divides into two species, viz., *Homo sapiens* (man), and *Homo troglodytes*, orang outang.

PRI'MATESHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRIMA'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

PRIMAT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

PRIME, *a.* [L. *primus*; Sax. *frum*, Goth. *frum*, beginning, origin; Goth. *frumist*, first; Dan. *frem*, forward, straight on; *fremmer*, to forward or promote; W. *priv*, first; *priviaw*, to grow up, to increase, to prosper; Ir. *priomh*, first, and *reamain*, beginning.] 1. First in order of time; original; as, *prime* fathers; *prime* creation. In this sense, the use of the word is nearly superseded by *primitive*, except in the phrase, *prime* cost.—2. First in rank, degree, or dignity; as, *prime* minister.—3. First in excellence; as, *prime* wheat; cloth of a *prime* quality. Humility and resignation are *prime* virtues.—4. Early; blooming.

His starry helm unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton*.

5. First in value or importance.—*Prime number*, in *arith.*, a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself, except unity; such are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, &c.—*Prime mover*, in *machinery*, the initial force which puts the machine in motion.—*Prime and ultimate ratios*, a method of calculation invented by Newton, and employed in the Principia, being an extension and simplification of the ancient method of exhaustions.—*Prime figure*, in *geom.*, a figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

PRIME, *n.* The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*
The sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

3. The spring of the year.

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*. *Waller.*

4. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty.

That crop the golden *prime* of this sweet prince. *Shak.*
The *prime* of youth. *Dryden.*

5. The best part.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

6. The utmost perfection.

The plants...would have been all in *prime*. *Woodward.*

7. In *the Romish church*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—8. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards.—9. In *chem.*, primes are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes duly arranged in a table, constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of the weights of atoms, according to the atomic theory.—*Prime of the moon*, the new moon, when it first appears after the change.—*Prime vertical*, the vertical circle which passes through the poles of the meridian, or the east and west points of the horizon. Dials projected on the plane of this circle, are called prime vertical or north and south dials.

PRIME, *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge.—2. To lay on the first colour in painting.

PRIME, *v. i.* To serve for the charge of a gun.

PRIMED, *pp.* Having powder in the pan; having the first colour in painting.

PRIMELY, *adv.* At first; originally; primarily; in the first place.—2. Most excellently.

PRIME MINISTER, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the first minister of state; the premier.

PRIMENESS, *n.* The state of being first.—2. Supreme excellence. [*Little used in either sense.*]

PRI'MER,† *a.* First; original.

PRIM'ER, *n.* A small prayer-book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary.—2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read.—3. A printing type, of which there are two kinds, *great-primer*, which is a large-sized letter, and *long-primer*, a smaller size.

PRIMER-FINE, *n.* In *England*, a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine.

PRIME'RO, *n.* A game at cards. [Sp.]

PRIMER-SEIZIN, *n.* [*prime* and *seizin.*] In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. II.

PRIME'VAL, *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age; *primævus.*] Original; primitive; as, the *primeval* innocence of man; *primeval* day.

PRIME'VOUS, *a.* Primeval.

PRIMIGE'NIAL, **PRIMIGE'NIOUS**, *a.* [L. *primigenius*; *primus*, first, and *genus*, kind, or *gignor*, to beget.] First born; original; primary; primogenial.

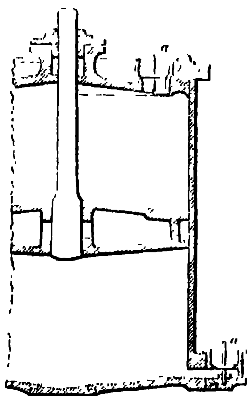
PRIMIG'ENOUS, *a.* [supra.] First formed or generated; original, as, semi-*primigenous* strata.

PRIM'INE, *n.* [L. *primus.*] In *bot.*, the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secondine*.

PRIMING, *ppr.* Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm.—2. Laying on the first colour.

PRIMING, *n.* The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.—2. Among *painters*, the first colour laid on canvas or on a building, &c.

PRIMING VALVES, *n.* Small valves situated in the steam ports of the piston cylinder of a steam engine, and intended for the discharge of any water carried into the cylinder with the steam. The valves are kept closed by springs acting against them externally with a force sufficient for the ordinary pressure of the steam, but should water lodge in the passages, its non-elastic qualities causes it to be ejected by the compression of the piston.



Cylinder of Marine Steam Engine, *a a* Priming Valves.

PRIMING-WIRE, or **PRIM'ER**, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge or for piercing the cartridge.

PRIMIP'ILAR, *a.* [L. *primipilus*, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard.

PRIMI'TIÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] The first fruits of any production of the earth.

PRIMI''TIAL, *a.* Being of the first production.

PRIM'ITIVE, *a.* [It. *primitivo*; Fr. *primitif*; L. *primitivus*; from *primus*, first.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; as, the *primitive* state of Adam; *primitive* innocence; *primitive* ages; the *primitive* church; the *primitive* Christian church or institutions; the *primitive* fathers.—2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.—3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.—*Primitive rocks*, in *geol*, rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement, and containing no organic remains; as, granite, gneiss, &c. [*See* PRIMARY.]—*Primitive colours*, in *painting*, red, yellow, and blue, from the mixtures whereof all other colours may be obtained.—*Primitive circle*, in *the stereographic projection of the sphere*, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made.

PRIM'ITIVE, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.—2. In *the stereographic projection of the sphere*, that circle upon the plane of which the projection is made.

PRIM'ITIVELY, *adv.* Originally; at first.—2. Primarily; not derivatively.—3. According to the original rule or ancient practice.

PRIM'ITIVENESS, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIM'ITY,† *n.* The state of being original.

PRIM'LY, *adv.* With primness.

PRIM'MED, *pp.* Decked with great nicety.

PRIM'NESS, *n.* [from *prim.*] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

PRIMO, in *music*, the first or leading part.

PRIMOGE'NIAL, *a.* [L. *primigenius*. *See* PRIMIGENIAL.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental; as, *primogenial* light; *primogenial* bodies.

PRIMOGEN'ITOR, *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, father.] The first father or forefather.

PRIMOGEN'ITURE, *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *genitus*, begotten.] 1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.—2. In *law*, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter. Thus, in *Great Britain*, the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family, the eldest son of the sovereign is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture*. Among the females, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only and her issue. Lands in *gavelkind*, and *borough English*, are an exception to the general rule of law as to the descent of lands.

PRIMOGEN'ITURESHIP, *n.* The right of eldership.

PRIMOR'DIAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *primordialis*, *primordium*; *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning.

PRIMOR'DIAL, *n.* Origin; first principle or element.—*Primordial leaves* in *bot.*, those which come first after the cotyledons.

PRIMOR'DIAN, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRIMOR'DIATE, *a.* [*See* PRIMORDIAL.] Original; existing from the first.

PRIMP, *v. t.* To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.—*Primpit*, stiffly dressed; also, ridiculously stiff in demeanour. [*Scotch.*]

PRIMP, *v. i.* To be formal or affected. [*Scotch.*]

PRIM'ROSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *primula*

veris; primus, first, and *rosa*, a rose, literally, the first, or an early rose in spring.] Primula, a genus of low, fibrous-rooted, herbaceous, flowery perennials; class and order Pentandria monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Primulaceæ. Several of the species grow wild in Britain, forming the most pleasing ornaments of our woods and valleys; as, *P. vulgaris*, the common primrose or polyanthus; the cowslip, or paigle (*P. veris*); the oxlip (*P. elatior*). The auricula (*P. auricula*) is a native of the Swiss mountains. Shakspeare uses the word for gay or flowery; as, the *primrose* way.

PRIM'ROSE-PEERLESS, *n.* A plant of the genus Narcissus, the *N. biflorus* or pale Narcissus. [*See* NARCISSUS.]

PRI'MULA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* PRIMROSE.]

PRIMULA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogenous plants, peculiarly distinguished by the stamens being opposite to the lobes of the corolla, and a superior capsule with a free central placenta. It consists of herbaceous plants inhabiting the temperate parts of the world, and growing in marshes, hedges, and groves, by fountains and rivulets, and even among the snow of cloud-capped mountains. Primula, Anagallis, Soldanella, Cyclamen, and Lysimachia are the gayest genera. The cowslip is slightly narcotic; but the order is of little known utility.

PRIMUM MOBILE. [L.] First cause of motion. [*See* MOBILE.]

PRIM'URIES, *n.* [*primores*, Linn.] In *ornithology*, the primary quills. [*See* under PRIMARY.]

PRIMUS INTER PARES, [L.] Chief among equals.

PRI'MUS, *a.* [L.] First; chief; principal. As a noun, the title given to the first in dignity among the bishops of the Scotch Episcopal church.

PRI'MY,† *a.* Blooming; early.

PRINCE, *n.* (prins.) [Fr. *id.; L. princeps;* G. *prinz.*] 1. In a *general* sense, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Thus, when we speak of the *princes* of Europe, we include emperors and kings. Hence, a chief in general; as, a *prince* of the celestial host.—2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services; as, the *princes* of the German states.—3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood, especially the eldest son of a king or emperor. In *England*, the eldest son of the sovereign is created *prince* of Wales.—4. The chief of any body of men.—5. A chief or ruler of either sex. Queen Elizabeth is called by Camden *prince*, but this application is unusual and harsh.—*Prince of the senate*, in *ancient Rome*, was the person first called in the roll of senators. He was always of consular and censorian dignity. In *Scripture*, this name *prince* is given to God, Dan. viii.; to Christ, who is called the *Prince* of peace, Is. ix. and the *Prince* of life, Acts iii.; to the chief of the priests, the *prince* of the sanctuary, Is. xliii.; to the Roman emperor, Dan. ix.; to men of superior worth and excellence, Eccles. x.; to nobles, counsellors, and officers of a kingdom, Is. x.; to the chief men of families or tribes, Num. xvii.; to Satan, who is called the *prince* of this world, John xii. and *prince* of the power of the air, Eph. ii.

PRINCE, *v. i.* To play the prince; to take state.

PRINCE'AGE, *n.* The body of princes.

PRINCEDOM,† *n.* (prins'dom.) The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

PRINCELIKE, *a* (prins'like.) Becoming a prince.

PRINCELINESS, *n* (prins'liness.) [from *princely*.] The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRIN'CELING, *n.* A petty prince.

PRINCELY, *a.* (prins'ly.) Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; as, a *princely* gentleman; a *princely* youth.—2. Having the rank of princes; as, a man of *princely* birth; a *princely* dame.—3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; as, a *princely* gift; *princely* virtues.—4. Very large; as, a *princely* fortune.—5. Magnificent; rich; as, a *princely* entertainment.

PRINCELY, *adv.* (prins'ly.) In a princelike manner.

PRIN'CESS'-FEATHER, *n.* A plant of the genus Amaranthus, the *A. hypochondriacus*, Linn.

PRINCE'S METAL, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold, said to be invented by Prince Rupert.

PRIN'CESS, *n.* A female sovereign, as an empress or queen.—2. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen.—3 The daughter of a king.—4. The consort of a prince; as, the *princess* of Wales.

PRIN'CESS-LIKE, } *a.* In the manner
PRIN'CESSLY, } of a princess.

PRIN'CE'S WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus Cordia, *C. gerascanthus*, Linn.

PRIN'CIPAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *principalis*, from *princeps*.] 1. Chief; highest in rank, character, or respectability; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town, or state; Acts xxv.; 1 Chron. xxiv.—2. Chief; most important or considerable; as, the *principal* topics of debate; the *principal* arguments in a case; the *principal* points of law; the *principal* beams of a building; the *principal* productions of a country.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing; Prov. iv.

3. In *law*, a *principal challenge*, is where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evidence of partiality, favour, or malice.—4. In *music*, fundamental; it also designates the more distinguished part written for an instrument, where there are several parts written in harmony, and where one of these parts is intended to be the chief and most conspicuous.—*Principal point*, in *persp.*, a point in the perspective plane upon which falls a line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the plane.—*Principal ray*, that which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture.—*Principal rafters*, the strong rafters used for trussing the beams in a roof. [*See* PRINCIPALS.]—*Principal brace*, one immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.

PRIN'CIPAL, *n.* A chief or head; one who takes the lead; as, the *principal* of a faction, an insurrection, or mutiny.—2. The president, governor, or chief in authority. This word is in Scotland applied to the head of a college or university; also the chief person in some of the inns of chancery, London, is so designated.—3. In *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A *principal* in the first degree, is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a *principal* in the second degree, is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an *accessory*. In *treason*, all persons concerned are *principals*.—*Principal and agent.* In *Scots law*, the person who employs another to act under him or for him is termed *principal*, and the person so employed is termed *agent*. The relation expressed by these terms subsists between master and servant, attorney and client, merchant and factor.—4. In *com.*, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction from *interest* or *profits*.—5. One primarily engaged; a chief party; in distinction from an *auxiliary*.—6. In *music*, the name of a stop or row of metal pipes in an organ tuned an octave higher than the diapason, an octave lower than the fifteenth, and serving to blend the two as well as to augment the volume of sound.—7. In *arch.*, a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry.—8. In the *fine arts*, the chief circumstance in a work of art to which the rest are to be subordinate.

PRINCIPAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *principauté.*] 1. Sovereignty; supreme power.—2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty; Tit. iii.—3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.—4. Superiority; predominance. [*Little used.*]—5. In *Scripture*, royal state or attire; Jer. xiii.

PRIN'CIPALLY, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.

PRIN'CIPALNESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRIN'CIPALS, or **PRIN'CIPAL RAFTERS**, *n pl.* Those which are larger than the common rafters, and which are framed at their lower ends into the tie beam, and at their upper ends are either united at the king-post or made to beat against the ends of the straining beams when queen-posts are used The principals support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters, and thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principals. The stents, braces, &c., used in framing with the principal rafters, are sometimes called principal stents, principal braces, &c.

PRINCIPAL POST, *n.* The corner post of a timber-framed house.

PRIN'CIPATE,† *n.* Principality; supreme rule.

PRINCIP'IA, *n. plur.* [L. *principium.*] First principles.—2. The contracted title of the *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* of Newton.

PRINCIP'IAL,† *a.* Initiatory; elementary.

PRINCIP'IANT,† *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings.

PRINCIPIA'TION,† *n.* [from L. *principium.*] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

PRIN'CIPLE, *n.* [It. *principio;* Fr. *principe;* L. *principium*, beginning.] 1. In a *general sense*, the cause, source, or origin of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds; as, the *principle* of motion; the *principles* of action.—2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*. *Tillotson.*

4. In *science*, a truth admitted either

without proof, or considered as having been before proved In the former sense, it is synonymous with *axiom*; in the latter, with the phrase, *established principle*.--5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. On what *principle* can this be affirmed or denied? He justifies his proceedings on the *principle* of expediency or necessity. He reasons on sound *principles*. —6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; as, the *principles* of morality, of law, of government, &c.—7. Tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; as, the *principles* of the Stoics, or of the Epicureans.—8. A *principle of human nature*, is a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species. Thus, it is a *principle of human nature* to resent injuries and repel insults.—9. In *chem.*, a term sometimes applied to certain proximate components of organic bodies, such as *bitter principle*, *febrifuge principle*, *narcotic principle*, &c. This term, however, is now almost disused, as it is found that each bitter febrifuge, narcotic, or other substance, generally contains a principle peculiar to itself upon which its powers depend, and that there is no such common or universal principle as was formerly supposed. For the same reason the term *principle of inflammability*, or *phlogiston*, is rejected, as applied in common with *nervous principle*, &c., to an imaginary existence.—*Principles*, in *the fine arts*, those general and fundamental truths, from which the rules and maxims of art are deduced. To each art particular principles are attached on which its theory is founded.

PRIN'CIPLE, *v. t.* To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; *chiefly used participially*. —2. To establish firmly in the mind.

PRIN'CIPLED, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.

PRIN'CIPLING, *ppr.* Establishing firmly in the mind.

PRIN'COCK, PRIN'COX, *n.* [Qu. *prink* or *prim* and *cock*.] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; a ludicrous word. [*Little used.*]

PRINIA, *n.* In *zool.*, a genus of birds of Java, described by Dr. Horsfield; of which *P. familiaris*, or the *familiar creeper* of Latham, is the example.

PRINK, *v. i.* [D *pronken*, to shine, to make a show, to strut; G. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show; *prunken*, id.; Dan. *prunker*, to make a show, to strut; Sw. *prunka*, to make a figure.] 1. To prank; to dress for show.—2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

PRINK'ING, *n.* Dressing for show.

PRI'NOS, *n.* A genus of North American evergreen shrubs, belonging to the nat. order Aquifoliaceæ. These plants are commonly called winter-berry. The bark and berries of *P. verticillatus* possess, in an eminent degree, the properties of vegetable, astringent, and tonic medicines, along with antiseptic powers. *P. glaber* is used as tea.

PRINSE'PIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Chrysobalanaceæ. The genus consists of a single species, *P. utilis*, which is found in India. It is remarkable for its thorny appearance. The seeds yield by expression a useful oil.

PRINT, *v. t.* [W. *printiaw*, to print; Fr. *imprimer*, *empreinte*; from L. *emprimo*; *in* and *premo*, to press; It. *improntara*, to print, to importune, and this from *prontare*, to importune, (that is, to press,) from *pronto*, ready, bold, L. *promptus*, that is, pressed or pressing forward. In W. *print* is said by Owen to be from *print*, a groove or notch, and if this is the original word, *print* must be a different word from the Fr. *imprimer*. The Italian unites the L. *premo* and *promo*.] 1. In *general*, to take or form letters, characters, or figures, on paper, cloth, or other material by impression. Thus, letters are taken on paper by impressing it on types covered with ink. Figures are *printed* on cloth by means of blocks or cylinders. The rolling press is employed to take prints or impressions from copper-plates. Thus, we say, to *print* books, to *print* calico, to *print* tunes, music, likenesses, &c.—2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

> On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
> That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form.

> Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay. *Roscommon.*

4. To form by impression.

> Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, nor *print* any marks upon you; Lev. xix.

PRINT, *v. i.* To use or practise the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like.—2. To publish a book. [*Elliptical.*]

> From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more of truth. *Pope.*

PRINT, *n.* A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; as, the *print* of the tooth or of the nails in flesh; the *print* of the foot in sand or snow; the *print* of a wheel; the *print* of types on paper. Hence,—2. The letters of a printed book; the impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c.; as, a small *print*; a large *print*; a fair *print*.—3. That which impresses its form on any thing; as, a butter *print*; a wooden *print*.—4. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression; as, the *print* of the face; the *print* of a temple; *prints* of antiquities.—5. The state of being printed and published. Diffidence sometimes prevents a man from suffering his works to appear in *print*.

> I love a ballad in *print*. *Shak.*

6. A printed book; also, a single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper.

> The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

7.† Formal method.—8. *Prints*, in *the plur.*, engravings, also printed calicoes. —*Out of print*, a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

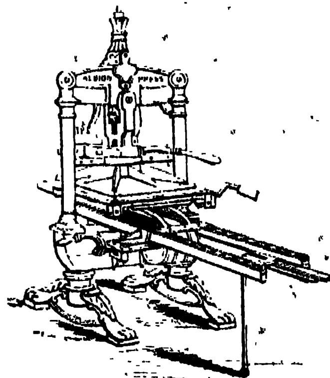
PRINT'ED, *pp.* Impressed: indented.

PRINT'ER, *n.* One that prints books, pamphlets, or papers. —2. One that stains or prints cloths with figures, as calico.—3. One that impresses letters or figures with metal plates, stones, &c.

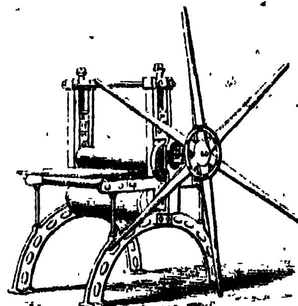
PRINT'ERY, *n.* An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; print works. [*Not well authorized.*]

PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing letters, characters, or figures on any thing; making marks or indentations.

PRINT'ING, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. Or, more particularly, *printing* is the art of taking one or more impressions from the same surface, whereby characters and signs, cast, engraven, drawn, or otherwise represented thereon, are caused to present their reverse images upon paper, vellum, parchment, linen, and other substances, in pigments of various hues, or by means of chemical combinations, of which the components are contained on or within the surface from which the impression is taken, or in the fabric of the thing impressed, in both. The most important branch of printing is what is called *letter-press* printing, or the method of taking impressions from *letters* and other *characters* cast or cut in relief upon separate pieces of metal, and therefore capable of indefinite combination. The impressions are taken either by superficial or surface pressure, as in the hand printing press, [*see* FRISKET, for figure of *Columbian press*,] or by lineal, or cylindrical pressure, as in the printing machine; or by the action of a roller, as in the copperplate press, or roller press. The pigments or inks, of whatever colour, are always laid upon the surface of the types. Wood-cuts, and other engravings in relief, are also printed in this manner. In copper and steel plate printing, the characters are engraven in intaglio, and the inks contained within the lines of the engravings, and not upon the surface of the plate. Cotton or calico printing is from surfaces engraven either in relief or in intaglio. [*See* LITHOGRAPHY,



Albion Printing Press.



Copperplate Printing Press.

STEREOTYPE.] The art of *letter-press* printing was invented by Gutenberg at Mentz. About the year 1440 he invented movable wooden types, and about the year 1450-53 Peter Schöffer invented cast metallic types. Printing was first introduced into England by William Caxton about 1474.

PRINT'ING-INK, *n.* Ink used by printers of books. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed oil boiled to a varnish, with colouring matter added to it.

PRINTING-MACHINE, *n.* An iron mechanical construction for taking letter-press impressions, of which a much greater number are yielded in a given time by it than the hand-press of printers.—*Printing-machines* include a self-inking apparatus; and they are moved either by hand or steam power. In most cases the impression taken from the "forms" worked by them is effected by a cylinder, or several cylinders; in others, by a flat pression, like the press platen. The first self-acting printing machine dates from a patent of W. Nicholson, in 1790; the next practical attempt was made in 1804, at the expense of the late Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, by T. Martyn. But the first working machine was constructed ten years afterwards by two ingenious Germans, Messrs. Koenig and Bauer. On this machine the *Times* of Nov. 29, 1814, was printed by steam, at the rate of 1,100 impressions per hour. Since then, successive improvements have raised the amount on that journal to 6,000 per hour, and that number may yet be doubled. The *printing machine* is now in use, almost everywhere, for nearly all kinds of printing, whenever speed and economy are desirable.

PRINT'ING-PAPER, *n.* Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c.; as distinguished from writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper, &c.

PRINT'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c. The printing-press is a machine on which the matter to be printed from is laid on an even surface horizontally placed, usually of iron; and the pressure upon the types is produced by a parallel surface, likewise usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw, lever, or both combined.

PRINT'LESS, *a.* That leaves no print or impression; as, *printless* feet.

PRIO'NIDÆ, *n.* The name given by Leach to a family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Tetramera, and subsection *Longicornes*, distinguished by having the upper lip obsolete, the body generally of large size and depressed. The insects of this family chiefly frequent the great forests of tropical climates, in which the trees are old and of a large size. The family comprises the genera Spondylus and Prionus. One species, *Prionus coriarius*, is found in England.

PRI'OR, *a.* [L. comp. Probably the first syllable is contracted from *pris*, *prid*, or some other word, for the Latin has *prisce*, *pristinus*.] Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; as, a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation. The discovery of the continent of America by Cabot was six or seven weeks *prior* to the discovery of it by Columbus. The discovery of the Labrador coast by Cabot was on the 11th of June, 1499; that of the continent by Columbus, was on the 1st of August of the same year.—*A priori.* [*See* the term under A.]

PRI'OR, *n.* [Fr. *prieur*; L. *prior.*] 1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. Priors are *claustral* or *conventical*. The *conventical* are the same as abbots. A *claustral* prior is one that governs the *religieux* of an abbey or priory *in commendam*, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot.—2. In *some churches*, one who presides over others in the same churches.

PRI'ORATE, *n.* Government by a prior.

PRI'ORESS, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIOR'ITY, *n.* The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, *priority* of birth. The *priority* of Homer or Hesiod has been a subject of dispute.—2. Precedence in place or rank.—*Priority of debts*, is a superior claim to payment, or to payment before others.

PRI'ORLY,† *adv.* Antecedently.

PRI'ORSHIP, *n.* The state or office of a prior.

PRI'ORY, *n.* A convent of which a prior is the superior; in dignity below an abbey.—2. *Priories* are the churches of priors *in titulum*, or by way of title.

PRI'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *priser*, to prize or value.] A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more; one before and one behind the mast. This by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called butlerage, because paid to the king's butler.—2. The share which belongs to the king or admiral, of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea; usually one-tenth.

PRISCIL'LIANIST, *n.* In church history, one of a sect so denominated from Priscillian, a Spaniard, bishop of Avila, who practised magic, maintained the errors of the Manichees, and held it to be lawful to make false oaths in the support of one's cause and interest.

PRISM, *n.* [Fr. *prisme*; Low L. Sp. and It. *prisma*; Gr. πρισμα, from πριω, to cut with a saw, to press or strain, Russ. *pru.*] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. Prisms are called triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the figures of their ends are triangles, squares, pentagons, &c. A triangular prism of glass is one bounded by two equal and parallel triangular ends and three plane and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of the one end to the three angles of the other end. The prism is the instrument by means of which most of the remarkable phenomena of light and colours are exhibited.


Triangular prism.

PRISMAT'IC, PRISMAT'ICAL, *a.* Resembling a prism; as, a *prismatic* form.—2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* colours.—*Prismatic spectrum*, [*See* SPECTRUM,] the various-coloured appearance which a ray of the sun's light exhibits, when separated, or decomposed by refraction through a glass prism. [*See* PRIMARY.] *Prismatic compass*, a surveying instrument much used on account of its convenient size and form, where great accuracy is not needed.—3. Pertaining to a prism.

PRISMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism.

PRISMATOID'AL, *a.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. ειδος.] Having a prism-like form.

PRIS'MOID, *n.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. ειδος, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism; a solid having for its two ends any dissimilar parallel plane figures of the same number of sides, and its sides trapezoids.

PRISM'Y, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism.

PRISON, *n.* (priz'n.) [Fr. from *pris*, taken, from *prendre*, to take, L. *prendo.*] 1. In *a general sense*, any place of confinement, or involuntary restraint; but appropriately, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law; a jail. Prisons, in most civilized countries, are used for three purposes; for safe custody of persons charged with offences, for the detention of debtors, and for punishment; under which latter head, the reformation of prisoners must be comprehended as being, properly, only an adjunct to punishment.—2. Any place of confinement or restraint.

> The tyrant Æolus,
> With power imperial curbs the struggling winds,
> And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*

3. In *Scripture*, a low, obscure, afflicted condition; Eccles. iv.—4. The cave where David was confined; Ps. cxlii.—5. A state of spiritual bondage; Is. xlii.

PRIS'ON, *v. t.* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.—2. To confine in any manner.—3. To captivate; to enchain. [This word is proper, but *imprison* is oftener used.]

PRIS'ON-BASE, *n.* A kind of rural sport; commonly called *prison-bars*.

PRIS'ON-DISCIPLINE, *n.* The system of rules and regulations, and the mode of treatment to which prisoners are subjected, with a view to their reformation, and the prevention of crime.

PRIS'ONED, *pp.* Imprisoned; confined; restrained.

PRIS'ONER, *n.* One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.—2. A person under arrest or in custody of the magistrate, whether in prison or not; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.—3. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.—4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

PRIS'ON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail; Judges xvi.

PRIS'ONING, *ppr.* Confining; imprisoning.

PRIS'ONMENT, *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment. [*The latter is commonly used.*]

PRIS'TINE, *a.* [L. *pristinus.* *See* PRIOR and PRÆ.] First; original; primitive; as, the *pristine* state of innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people; the *pristine* constitution of things.

PRITH'EE, a corruption of *pray thee*, as, I *prithee*; but it is generally used without the pronoun.

PRIT'TLE PRAT'TLE, *n.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. [*Colloquial.*]

PRI'VACY, *n.* [from *private.*] A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.—2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

> Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3.† Privity. [*See* PRIVITY.] 4.† Taciturnity.—5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

PRIVA'DO,† *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend.

PRI'VATE, *a.* [L. *privatus* from *privo*, to bereave, properly to strip or separate; *privus*; singular, several, peculiar to one's self, that is, separate; Fr. *priver*, to deprive. *Privo* is probably from the root of *bereave*, Sax. *bereafian* or *gereafian*, from *reafian*, to strip, to spoil, L. *rapio, diripio, eripio; privo* for *perivo* or *berivo;* W. *rhaib*, a snatching; *rhcibiaw*, to snatch. *See* RIP, REAP and STRIP.] 1. Properly, separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; as, a man's *private* opinion, business, or concerns, *private* property; the king's *private* purse; a man's *private* expenses. Charge the money to my *private* account in the company's books. —2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic; as, the *private* interest of a family, of a company or of a state; opposed to *public*, or to the general interest of nations.—3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; as, a *private* cell; a *private* room or apartment; *private* prayer.—4. Not publicly known; not open; as, a *private* negotiation.—5. Not invested with public office or employment; as, a *private* man or citizen; *private* life.

A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from *public* or *national;* as, *private* interest.—*Private way*, in law, is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person. In common language, a *private* way may be a secret way, one not known or public. A *private act* or *statute*, is one which operates on an individual or company only; opposed to a *general law*, which operates on the whole community. Under the title of *Private Bills* or *Acts of Parliament*, are comprehended those measures in their progress through parliament which relate to private and personal interests, such as naturalization, restitution of honours, change of a family name and honours, estate bills, and the like, or to private and public local interests; such as making, maintaining, or repairing roads, bridges, canals, railways, jails, harbours, and similar objects of a public, local, or municipal nature. Of the bills for these objects, those which partake in any way of a judicial character originate in the House of Lords, while those which in any way can be construed as imposing a pecuniary tax of whatever description, originate exclusively in the Commons. Those partaking of neither of these characters, originate indiscriminately in either House. A *private nuisance* or *wrong*, is one which affects an individual. In *private*, secretly; not openly or publicly.

PRI'VATE, *n.* A secret message; particular business. [*Unusual.*]—2. A common soldier.

PRIVATEER, *n.* [from *private.*] A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Such a ship must be licensed or commissioned by government, or it is a pirate.

PRIVATEER, *v. i.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRI'VATELY, *adv.* In a secret manner; not openly or publicly.—2. In a manner affecting an individual or company. He is not *privately* benefited.

PRI'VATENESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy. —2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society.—3. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.

PRIVA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *privatio*, from *privo*. *See* PRIVATE.] 1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort. He endures his *privations* with wonderful fortitude.—2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. The garrison was compelled by *privation* to surrender.

For what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*

3. Absence, in general. Darkness is a *privation* of light.—4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant.—5. The act of degrading from rank or office. [But in this sense, *deprivation* is now used. *See* DEPRIVATION.]

PRIV'ATIVE, *a.* Causing privation.—2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive.—*Privative* is in *things*, what *negative* is in *propositions;* as, *privative* blessings, safeguard, liberty, and integrity.—*Privative jurisdiction.* In Scots law, a court is said to have privative jurisdiction in a particular class of causes, when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes.

PRIV'ATIVE, *n.* That of which the essence is the absence of something. Blackness and darkness are *privatives.* —2 In *gram.*, a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as α, in Greek; αδικος, unjust; α and δικη: *un* and *in* in English, as *unwise, inhuman.* The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less* in *harmless.*

PRIV'ATELY, *adv.* By the absence of something.—2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privately.* [*Unusual.*] *Hammond.*

PRIV'ATIVENESS, *n.* Notation of the absence of something. [*Little used.*]

PRIV'ET, *n.* A plant of the genus Ligustrum, the *L vulgare*, called also *prim* or *print.* [*See* LIGUSTRUM.] The *evergreen privet* is of the genus Rhamnus. *Mock privet* is of the genus Phillyrea.

PRIV'ILEGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *privilegium; privus*, separate, private, and *lex*, law; originally a private law, some public act that regarded an individual.] 1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or society, beyond the common advantages of other individuals. A privilege may be a particular right granted by law or held by custom, or it may be an exemption from some burden to which others are subject. The nobles of Great Britain have the *privilege* of being triable by their peers only. Members of parliament have the *privilege* of exemption from arrests in certain cases. The powers of a banking company are *privileges* granted by the legislature.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of the Roman. *Kettlewell.*

The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. Thus we speak of national *privileges*, and civil and political *privileges*, which we enjoy above other nations. We have ecclesiastical and religious *privileges* secured to us by our constitutions of government.—*Personal privileges* are attached to the person; as those of ambassadors, peers, members of parliament, &c.—*Real privileges* are attached to place as, the *privileges* of the palaces royal in England.—3. Advantage; favour; benefit.

A nation despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the *privilege* of being neutral. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

Writ of privilege, is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.—*Water privilege*, in the United States, the advantage of a waterfall in streams sufficient to raise water for driving wheels. [*Privilege* is here abusively used for *advantage;* it ought not to be used in a physical sense.]

PRIV'ILEGE, *v. t.* To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest; to *privilege* the officers and students of a college from military duty. —2. To exempt from censure or danger.

This place doth *privilege* me. *Daniel.*

PRIV'ILEGED, *pp.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. The clergy in Great Britain were formerly a *privileged* body of men. No person is *privileged* from arrest for indictable crimes.—*Privileged communications*, communications, and correspondence privately and confidentially made upon the ordinary occurrences of life, which if made and continued without malice or injury to another, are protected from being taken advantage of by third parties.—*Privileged debts*, in *Scots law*, those which humanity has rendered preferable on the funds of a deceased person, and which an executor may pay without decree, such as sickbed and funeral expenses, a year's rent of the house, and servant's wages since the last term.—*Privileged deeds*, in *Scots law*, such as are exempted from certain statutory solemnities, on the grounds of necessity and expediency. Thus, holograph deeds do not require witnesses. Testaments require only one notary and two witnesses to authenticate them where the testator himself cannot execute the deed, although in important cases two notaries and four witnesses are necessary.—*Privileged summonses*, in Scots law, a class of summonses in which from the nature of the cause of action the ordinary *induciæ* of 27 days are shortened, such as summonses of removing recent spulzies, and recent ejections, intrusions, exhibitions, &c.

PRIV'ILEGING, *ppr.* Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV'ILY, *adv.* [from *privy.*] Privately; secretly.

.. False teachers among you, who will *privily* bring in damnable heresies; 2 Pet. ii.

PRIV'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *privauté. See* PRIVATE and PRIVY.] Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange. *Swift.*

But it is usual to say, "a thing is done with his *privity* and consent;" in which phrase, *privity* signifies merely private knowledge.—3. *Privities*, in the plural, secret parts; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.—4. In *law*, a peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals connected in various ways, so that besides those who are actually parties to a transaction, others connected with these parties are said to be privy to the transaction, and are bound by its consequences. Privity of blood, of estate, and of contract, are the most common sort of privities.

PRIV'Y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*; L. *privus*. *See* PRIVATE] 1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; as, the *privy* purse; the *privy* coffer of a king. — 2. Secret; clandestine; not open or public; as, a *privy* attempt to kill one. —3 Private; appropriated to retirement; not shown; not open for the admission of company; as, a *privy* chamber; Ezek. xxi. — 4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction.

He would rather lose half of his kingdom than be *privy* to such a secret. *Swift.*
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shak.*

His wife also being *privy* to it; Acts v.

5. Admitted to secrets of state. The *privy council* of a king consists of a number of distinguished persons selected by him to advise him in the administration of the government. A *privy verdict*, is one given to the judge out of court, which is of no force unless afterward affirmed by a public verdict in court.

PRIV'Y, *n.* In *law*, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; as, a *privy* in blood. Privies are of four kinds; privies in blood, as the heir to his father; privies in representation, as, executors and administrators to the deceased; privies in estate, as he in reversion and he in remainder; donor and donee; lessor and lessee; privy in tenure; as the lord in escheat. — 2. A necessary-house. — *Privy chamber*, in Great Britain, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of the *privy chamber* are servants of British sovereigns, who are to wait and attend on them and their consorts at court, in their diversions, &c. They are forty-eight in number, under the lord chamberlain.

PRIV'Y-COUNCIL, *n.* The principal council of the sovereign, the members of which are chosen at his or her pleasure. It is from them that the ministers of state forming the cabinet are selected They continue in office six months after the demise of the crown, unless sooner dismissed by the successor. The privy council has power to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders to prison to be dealt with according to law.

PRIVY-COUN'CILLOR, *n.* A member of the privy council.

PRIV'Y-SEAL, **PRIVY-SIG'NET**, *n.* In *England*, the seal which the sovereign uses previously in grants, &c., which are to pass the great seal, or which he or she uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.—2. *Privy-seal*, is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy-seal. His proper title is Lord Privy-Seal; he is the fifth great officer of state in England; and applies the private seal to all grants, charters, pardons, &c. before they come to the great seal.

The king's sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, who makes out a writ or warrant thereon to the chancery. The sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, and the *privy-seal* is the warrant to the great seal. *Blackstone.*

PRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *pris*, taken; G. *preis*. *See* PRAISE and PRICE.] Literally, that which is taken; hence, —1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; or that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship. In common language, the term is generally applied to property taken at sea exclusively; as ships with the property found in them. A privateer takes an enemy's ship as a *prize*. They make *prize* of all the property of the enemy. The law of prize is regulated by the general law of nations; and in this country, the jurisdiction of all matters relative to prize and capture in war is now vested exclusively in the high court of admiralty. Prizes taken in war are condemned (that is, sentence is passed that the thing captured is lawful prize), by the proper judicature in the courts of the captors, called *courts of prize*.—2. That which is taken from another; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition.

Then prostrate falls, and begs, with ardent eyes,
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*. *Pope.*

3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest.

I will never wrestle for a *prize*. *Shak.*
I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*

4. The reward gained by any performance.—5. In *colloquial language*, any valuable thing gained.—6. Money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to *blank*.

PRIZE, *v. t.* To raise with a lever.

PRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser*, from *prix*, price, L. *pretium*; It. *apprezzare*; Fr. *apprécier*. English analogy requires that the compound should be conformed to the orthography of this word, and written *apprize*.] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate; as, to *prize* the goods specified in an invoice.

Life I *prize* not a straw. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem.

I *prize* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

PRIZED, *pp.* Rated; valued; esteemed.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, *n.* One that fights publicly for a reward.

PRIZE-MONEY, *n.* In the *army* and *navy*, money due to the officers and men on the capture of any ship or place. All the acts relating to army prize-money have been repealed by the 2nd and 3rd W. IV. c. 53; which also enacts that all captures made by the army, shall be divided according to such general rule of distribution as the crown shall direct.

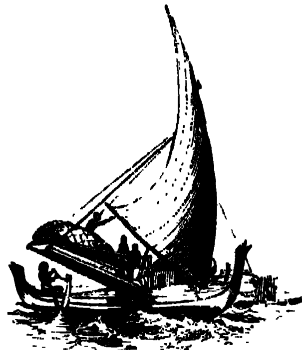
PRIZER, *n.* One that estimates or sets the value of a thing.

PRIZING, *ppr.* Rating; valuing; esteeming.

PRO, a Latin and Greek preposition, signifying *for*, *before*, *in front*, *forward*, *forth*, is probably contracted from *prod*, coinciding with It. *proda*, a prow, *prode*, brave; having the primary sense of moving forward. [*See* PRODIGAL.] In the phrase, *pro* and *con*. that is, *pro* and *contra*, it answers to the English *for*; *for* and *against*. In composition, *pro* denotes *fore*, *forth*, *forward*.

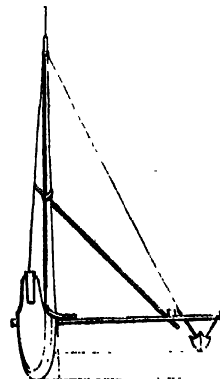
PRO AND CON. [L.] An abbreviation of *pro* and *contra*, for and against.

PRO'A, PRAHU, *n.* A kind of Malay vessel remarkable for swiftness, frequently called *flying-proa*, and much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago. Proas are found chiefly



Proa of Satawal, Archipelago of the Carolines.

within the region of the trade winds, for which by their construction they are peculiarly adapted; for, being formed with stem and stern alike, both pointed, they never require to be turned round in order to change their course, but sail equally well in either direction. They are formed of two pieces of wood join lengthways, and



Proa of Tinian, End Elevation.

sewed together with bark. The leeward side of the proa is rounded like in other vessels, but the windward side is flat. This shape, with their small breadth, would render them very liable to heel over, were it not for the outrigger, adjusted sometimes to the leeward side and sometimes to both sides.

PROBAB'ILIS CAUSA, *n.* [L.] A probable cause.—*Probabilis causa litigandi*, plausible ground of action or defence: a *Scots law* term.

PRO'BABILISM, *n.* A theory professed chiefly by the Jesuits, according

to which it is lawful to follow a *probable* opinion in doubtful points, although other opinions may seem to the mind of the inquirer more probable. Those who hold this doctrine are called *probabilists*.

PROBABI'LITIES, *n.* The same as *Chances*. [*See* CHANCE, PROBABILITY.]

PROBABIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*; L. *probabilitas*. *See* PROBABLE.] 1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called *opinion*.

> *Probability* is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

> Demonstration produces science or certain knowledge; proof produces belief, and *probability* opinion. *Encyc.*

2. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.

> The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities*. *Buckminster.*

Probability, in the doctrine of chances, is the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail. The theory of probabilities, a very extensive and important application of analysis, has for its object the determination of the number of ways in which a future or uncertain event may happen or fail in order that we may be enabled to judge whether the chances of its happening or failing are the greater, and in what proportion. [*See* CHANCE.] *Probability of life*,—*see* EXPECTATION.

PROB'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove. *See* PROVE.] 1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt.

> That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

> I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Wilkins.*

2. That renders something probable; as, *probable* evidence, or *probable* presumption.—*Probable evidence*, is distinguished from demonstrative evidence by this, that it admits of degrees, and of all variety of them from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption. [*See* ANALOGY, EVIDENCE.] 3.† That may be proved.—*Probable error*. In astronomy and physics, when the value of any quantity or element has been determined by means of a number of independent observations, each liable to a small amount of error, the determination will also be liable to some uncertainty, and the *probable error* is the quantity which is such that there is the same probability of the difference between the determination and the true absolute value of the thing to be determined, exceeding or falling short of it.—*Probable cause*, in Scots law, a plausible ground of action or defence.

PROB'ABLY, *adv.* Likely; in all likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; as, the story is *probably* true; the account is *probably* correct.

> Distinguish between what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'BANG, *n.* [*See* PROBE.] In *sur.*, an instrument of whalebone and sponge, for removing obstructions in the throat or œsophagus. A flexible piece of whalebone, with sponge fixed to the end.

PRO'BATE, *n.* [L. *probatus*, *probo*, to prove.] 1. The *probate* of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity, or the exhibition of the will to the proper officer, with the witnesses if necessary, and the process of determining its validity, and the registry of it, and such other proceedings as the laws prescribe, as preliminary to the execution of it by the executor.—2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. In England, the spiritual court has the *probate* of wills.—3.† Proof.

PROBA'TION, *n.* [L. *probatio*.] 1. The act of proving; proof.—2. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; in universities, the examination of a student, as to his qualifications for a degree.—3. In *a monastic sense*, trial or the year of noviciate, which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule.—4. Moral trial: the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state.

> *Probation* will end with the present life. *Nelson.*

5. In *America*, the trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement. The Americans say, a man is preaching on *probation*.—6. In *general*, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.

PROBA'TIONAL, *a.* Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONARY, *a.* Serving for trial.

> All the *probationary* work of man is ended when death arrives. *Dwight.*

PROBA'TIONER, *n.* One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

> While yet a young *probationer*,
> And candidate for heaven. *Dryden.*

2. A novice.—3. In *Scotland*, a student in divinity, who producing certificates, from the theological professors in a university, of his good morals and qualifications, and shewing also that he has gone through the prescribed course of theological study, is admitted to several trials, and on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach.

PROBA'TIONERSHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer, noviciate. [*Little used.*]

PROBA'TIONSHIP, *n.* A state of probation; noviciate; probation. [*Little used, and unnecessary.*]

PRO'BATIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.

PROBA'TOR, *n.* [L.] An examiner; an approver.—2. In *law*, an accuser.

PRO'BATORY, *a.* Serving for trial.—2. Serving for proof.—3. Relating to proof.

PRO'BATUM EST, [L. it is proved.] An expression subjoined to a recipe for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.

PROBE, *n.* [from L. *probo*; Fr. *éprouvette*, a probe; G. *probe*, proof; Russ. *probivayu*, to pierce. The primary sense is to thrust, to drive, from straining, exertion of force.] A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like.

PROBE, *v. t.* To examine a wound, ulcer or some cavity, of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part.—2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

PRŌBED, *pp.* Searched by a probe, as a wound, ulcer, &c.

PRŌBE-SCISSORS, *n.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

PRŌBING, *ppr.* Examining a wound, ulcer, cavity in the body, &c. with a probe; scrutinizing.

PROB'ITY, *n* [L. *probitas*, from *probo*, to prove; Fr. *probité*.] Primarily, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but in general, strict honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice.—*Probity* of mind or principle is best evinced by *probity* of conduct in social dealings, particularly in adhering to strict integrity in the observance and performance of rights called *imperfect*, which public laws do not reach and cannot enforce.

PROB'LEM, *n.* [Fr. *problème*; L. It. and Sp. *problema*; Gr. προβλημα, from προβαλλω, to throw forward; προ and βαλλω, to throw, L. *pello*.] A question proposed.—1. In *logic*, a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.—2. In *geom.*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to divide a line or an angle, to let fall a perpendicular, &c. In *alge.*, a problem requires some unknown truth to be investigated, or discovered and demonstrated.—*Problem of the three bodies*, the term by which is denoted the celebrated problem of finding the inequalities of the lunar orbit. The *three bodies* are the sun, earth, and moon. [*See* PROPOSITION, THEOREM.] 3. In *general*, any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and requiring some operation, experiment, or further evidence for its solution.

> The *problem* is, whether a strong and constant belief that a thing will be, helps any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

4 In the *English universities*, questions proposed for examination, when they are left entirely to the student to solve, not being to be found in the elementary treatises which he is supposed to have read, are termed *problems*.

PROBLEMAT'ICAL, *a* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

> Diligent inquiries into *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

PROB'LEMATIST, *n.* One who proposes problems.

PROB'LEMATIZE, *v. t.* To propose problems. [*Ill formed and not used.*]

PRO BONO PUBLICO. [L.] For the public good.

PROBOSCID'IANS, or **PROBOSCID'IA**, *n.* [L. *proboscis*, a trunk.] A family of Pachydermatous Mammals, including those which have the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk which possesses great flexibility, and terminates in a finger-like appendage; as the elephant and mastodon.

PROBOS'CIS, *n.* [L. from the Gr. προβοσκις: προ, before, and βοσκω, to feed or graze.] The snout or trunk of an elephant and of other analogous animals, and particularly of insects. The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible muscular pipe or canal of about eight feet in length, and is properly the extension of the nose. This is the instrument with which he takes food and carries it to his mouth. The proboscis of insects is used to suck blood from animals, or juice from plants. In *malacology*, the term *proboscis* is applied to the tongue of certain Gastropods, such as shell snails, when it is so long as to be capable of being protruded for some distance from the mouth, in which case it is used for boring the shells of other testacea, and of destroying by suction the soft parts of the inhabitant.

PROCA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *procax*; *pro*, forward, and perhaps the root of It. *cacciare*, Sp. *cazar*, to chase, that is, to push forward.] Pert; petulant; saucy. [*Little used.*]

PROCAC'ITY, *n.* [L. *procacitas.*] Impudence; petulance. [*Little used.*]

PROCATARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικος: προ, κατα and αρχω, to begin.] In *med.*, that cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there existed a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the exciting cause. Procatarctic or exciting causes are common to numerous diseases, and do not affect their nature and character. Procatarctic or exciting causes do not produce disease, unless there is a previously existing predisposition. Excesses, deficiencies, and irregularities of the non-naturals, comprehend all the procatarctic or exciting causes of disease.

PROCATARX'IS, *n.* [Gr. supra.] The kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists; the procatarctic cause itself of a disease.

PROCEDEN'DI, or **PROCEDEN'DO IN LOQUELA.** In *law*, a writ which lies where an action which was before removed from an inferior to a superior jurisdiction, is released and sent down again to be tried in the same court where the action was first begun.—*Procedendo ad judicium*, a remedial writ which issues out of the court of chancery, commanding inferior courts to proceed to judgment where it has been unjustly delayed.

PROCÉDURE, *n.* [Fr. *See* PROCEED.] The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions; as, the *procedure* of the soul in certain actions. But it is more generally applied to persons; as, this is a strange *procedure* in a public body. The motions of physical causes are more generally denominated *operations*. — 2. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. — 3.† That which proceeds from something; produce.

PROCÉED, *v. i.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *proceder*; It. *procedere*; from L. *procedo*; *pro*, forward, and *cedo*, to move.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward from one place to another; *applied to persons or things*. A man *proceeds* on his journey; a ship *proceeds* on her voyage. This word thus used implies that the motion, journey, or voyage had been previously commenced, and to *proceed* is then to *renew* or *continue* the motion or progress. — 2. To pass from one point, stage, or topic to another. The preacher *proceeds* from one division of his subject, and the advocate from one argument to another.—3. To issue or come, as from a source or fountain. Light *proceeds* from the sun; vice *proceeds* from a depraved heart; virtuous affections *proceed* from God.—4. To come from a person or place. Christ says, "I *proceeded* forth and came from God;" John viii.—5. To prosecute any design.

> He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

6. To be transacted or carried on.

> He will, after his sour fashion, tell you,
> What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day.† *Shak.*

7. To make progress; to advance.— 8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. The attorney was at a loss in what manner to *proceed* against the offender. In this sense the word is often followed by *against*. —9. To transact; to act; to carry on methodically.

> From them I will not hide
> My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*. *Milton.*

10. To have a course.

> This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

11. To issue; to be produced or propagated.

> From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

12. To be produced by an effectual cause. All created things *proceed* from God.

PROCÉEDER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress.

PROCÉEDING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.

PROCÉEDING, *n.* Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the plural, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. We speak of a legal or an illegal *proceeding*, a cautious *proceeding*, a violent *proceeding*. In *the plural*, the *proceedings* of the legislature have been wise and salutary. It is our duty to acquiesce cheerfully in all God's *proceedings* toward us.— 2. In *law*, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of action is denominated *proceedings*. [*See* PROCESS.]

PROCÉEDS, *n. plur.* Issue; rent; produce; as, the *proceeds* of an estate.— 2. In *com.*, the sum, amount, or value of goods sold or converted into money. The consignee was directed to sell the cargo and vest the *proceeds* in coffee. The *proceeds* of the goods sold amounted to little more than the prime cost and charges.

PROCELEUSMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προκελευσματικος: προ, and κελευσμα, mandate, incitement.] Inciting; animating; encouraging. This epithet is given to a metrical foot in poetry, consisting of four short syllables.

PROCELLA'RIA, *n.* [L. *procella*, a storm.] A Linnæan genus of web-footed birds known by the name of *petrels*. This genus is now the type of a family of the Longipennate Palmipedes in the system of Cuvier. [*See* PETREL.]

PROCEL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy.

PROCEP'TION,† *n* Preoccupation.

PRO'CERE.† Tall.

PROCER'ITY, *n.* [L. *proceritas*, from *procerus*, tall.] Tallness; height of stature.

PROCESS, *n.* [Fr. *procès*; L. *processus*, from *proceed. See* PROCEED.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency; as, the *process* of man's desire.—2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course; as, the *process* of a war.—3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments; as, a chemical *process*.— 4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c. in physical bodies; as, the *process* of vegetation or of mineralization; the *process* of decomposition.—5. Course; continual flux or passage; as, the *process* of time.— 6. Methodical management; series of measures or proceedings.

> The *process* of the great day...is described by our Saviour. *Nelson.*

7. In *law*, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. In a more limited sense *process* denotes the means whereby the defendant in an action is compelled to appear in court; or it is applied to the writs which issue out of any court for the purpose of compelling the parties to a suit, and other persons whose co-operation is required, to do some act connected with the progress of the suit. In this sense also process is either civil or criminal. Civil process was formerly, and until lately practically divided into *original*, *mesne* (*intermediate*), and *final*. *Original process*, more commonly known as original writs, was the means employed for commencing a suit, beginning with notice, writ of attachment, &c. *Mesne*, or intermediate process, was, properly speaking, such process as issued pending the writ, on some collateral or interlocutory matter; as, to summon juries or witnesses. But in popular language it was taken to signify the whole process from the commencement of the suit before the final process which ended it. The term *mesne process* is now commonly applied to the writ of summons, which is the instrument now in use for commencing personal actions, the use of original writs in personal actions having been abolished. *Final process*, is the writ of execution used to carry the judgment into effect. In *Scots law*, the term process is used in the first of the two significations here given.— *Process verbal*, [Fr. *procès verbal.*] In the language of French jurisprudence an authentic written minute, or report of an official act or proceeding. The term is also used to signify minutes drawn up by a secretary or other officer, of the proceedings of an assembly.—8. In *anat.*, any protuberance, eminence or projecting part of a bone; a production of any part; as, the mastoid *process*; the ciliary *process*, &c.

PROCES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *processio. See* PROCEED.] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing forth.—2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity; as, a *procession* of clergymen and people in the Romish church; a triumphal *procession*; a funeral *procession*.

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton.*

PROCES'SIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.

PROCES'SIONAL, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Romish church.

PROCES'SIONARY, *a.* Consisting in procession; as, *processionary* service.

PROCHEIN, *a.* (pro'shen.) [Fr. *prochain*; L. *proximus*.] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase, *prochein amy*, or *ami*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his or her rights.

PRO'CHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. προχρονιω, to precede in time; προ, before, and χρονος, time.] An antedating; the dating of an event before the time when it happened; hence, an error in chronology.

PRO'CIDENCE, *n.* [L. *procidentia*; *procido*, to fall down.] A falling down; a prolapsus; as of the intestinum rectum.

PROCID'UOUS, *a.* That falls from its place.

PROCINCT', *n.* [L. *procinctus*; *procingo*, to prepare, that is, to gird.] Complete preparation for action. [*Little used.*]

PROCLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *proclamo*; *pro* and *clamo*, to cry out. *See* CLAIM.] 1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish; as, to *proclaim* a fast; to *proclaim* a feast; Lev. xxiii.; 1 Kings xxi.

He hath sent me to *proclaim* liberty to the captives; Is. lxi.

2. To denounce; to give official notice of. Heralds were formerly employed to *proclaim* war.—3. To declare with honour; as, to *proclaim* the name of the Lord, that is, to declare his perfections; Exod. xxxiii.—4. To utter openly; to make public. Some profligate wretches openly *proclaim* their atheism.

Most men will *proclaim* every one his own goodness; Prov. xx.

5. To outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Shak.*

PROCLAIMED, *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PROCLAIMER, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known.

PROCLAIMING, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.

PROCLAMA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *proclamatio*, from *proclamo*.] 1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah; 1 Kings xv.

2. A declaration of the king's will openly published. *Proclamations* are a branch of the king's prerogative, and are binding on the subject, in so far as they are grounded on, and enforce the laws of the realm. They may be said to be of two sorts; the one enforcing an actual existing law, by giving it a particular application of time, place, and circumstance; the other exercising an extraordinary power vested in the king, which, until so exercised, is dormant, as a proclamation to prohibit any subject from leaving the realm during a certain time. Proclamations are used for solemn declarations of war or peace, and for the act of notifying the accession of a prince to the throne; also for the public declaration used at the calling of a court, and for various other objects. All proclamations must pass under the great seal.

PROCLIVE,† *a.* Proclivous.

PROCLIV'ITY, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, *proclivis*; *pro* and *clivus*, a cliff.] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal but not a necessity to steal. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity*, that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS, *a.* [L. *proclivus*, *proclivis*, supra.] Inclined; tending by nature.

PRO CONFES'SO, [L.] In *law*, a term applied to a defendant in chancery who appears, and is afterwards in contempt for not answering, in which case the matter contained in the bill is taken *pro confesso*; that is, as though it had been confessed. In *Scots law*, where a party in a cause is cited to appear and give his oath on the reference of his adversary, or where the judge *ex officio* has required his oath, it is under certification that, if he fail to appear and depone, he will be held *pro confesso*, that is, held as confessed; and decree pronounced as if he had admitted the fact referred to his oath.

PROCON'SUL, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and *consul*.] A Roman magistrate sent to govern a province with consular authority. The proconsuls were appointed from the body of the senate, and their authority expired at the end of a year from their appointment.

PROCON'SULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.—2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a *proconsular* province.

PROCON'SULATE, PROCON'SULSHIP, } *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

PROCRAS'TINATE, *v. t.* [L. *procrastinor*; *pro* and *crastinus*; *cras*, tomorrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to *procrastinate* repentance.

PROCRAS'TINATE, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

PROCRAS'TINATED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

PROCRAS'TINATING, *ppr.* Delaying; putting off to a future time.

PROCRASTINA'TION, *n.* [L. *procrastinatio*.] A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

PROCRAS'TINATOR, *n.* One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

PRO'CREANT, *a.* [L. *procreans*. *See* PROCREATE.] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful.

PRO'CREANT, *n.* He or that which procreates or generates.

PRO'CREATE, *v. t.* [L. *procreo*; *pro* and *creo*, to create.] 1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; *used properly of animals*.—2. To produce; *used of plants, but hardly allowable*.

PRO'CREATED, *pp.* Begotten; generated.

PRO'CREATING, *ppr.* Begetting; generating; as young.

PROCREA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *procreatio*.] The act of begetting; generation and production of young.

PRO'CREATIVE, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget.

PRO'CREATIVENESS, *n.* The power of generating.

PRO'CREATOR, *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.

PROCRUS'TES, *n.* In *myth.*, a famous robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on an iron bed, and stretching or mutilating them so as to make them suit its dimensions; whence the well-known metaphorical expression, the *bed of Procrustes*.

PROC'TOR, *n.* [contracted from L. *procurator*, from *procuro*; *pro* and *curo*.] 1. In a *general sense*, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another.—2. *Appropriately*, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty, or in a spiritual court.—3. The magistrate of a university. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the proctors are two officers chosen from among the masters of arts, to superintend the scholastic exercises, to enforce the statutes, and to preserve the public peace. They are the chief police magistrates for the time being in each university.

PROC'TOR, *v. i.* To manage; *a cant word*.

PROC'TORAGE, *n.* Management; in contempt.

PROCTOR'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.

PROC'TORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

PROCUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *procumbens*, *procumbo*; *pro* and *cubo*, to lie down.] 1. Lying down or on the face; prone.—2. In *bot.*, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as, a *procumbent* stem.

PROCURABLE, *a.* [from *procure*.] That may be procured; obtainable.

PRO'CURACY,† *n.* [from L. *procuro*.] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION, *n.* [L. *procuratio*. *See* PROCURE.] 1 The act of procuring. [*Procurement* is generally used.]—2. The management of another's affairs.—3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.—In *Scotland*, procuration may be constituted by a written mandate, and in England by a verbal mandate.—4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations; called also *proxy*.

PROCURA'TOR, *n.* The manager of another's affairs. *Procurator* is a general term for a person who acts for or instead of another, and under his authority. In *civil law*, one who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place, by virtue of a power of procuration from him.—*Procurator-Fiscal*, in *Scotland*, the officer appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judge are carried on. [*See* PROCTOR.]

PROCURATO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor.

PROCURA'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a procurator.

PRO'CURATORY, *a.* Tending to procuration.

PROCU'RATORY, *n.* The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints his procurator to represent him in any court or cause. —*Procuratory of resignation,* in *Scots law,* a written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorises his feu to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior's giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

PROCURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *procurer;* L. *procuro; pro* and *curo,* to take care. But the French only has the sense of the English word. In the sense of *manage,* it is never used.] 1. To get; to gain; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labour, or purchase. We *procure* favours by request; we *procure* money by borrowing; we *procure* food by cultivating the earth; offices are *procured* by solicitation or favour; we *procure* titles to estates by purchase. It is used of things of temporary possession more generally than *acquire.* We do not say, we *acquired* favour, we *acquired* money by borrowing, but we *procured.*—2. To persuade; to prevail on.

What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

4. To cause to come on; to bring on.

We no other pains endure
Than those that we ourselves *procure.* *Dryden.*

5. To draw to; to attract; to gain. Modesty *procures* love and respect.

PROCURE, *v. i.* To pimp.

PROCURED, *pp.* Obtained; caused to be done; effected; brought on.

PROCUREMENT, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.—2. A causing to be effected.

They think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden.*

PROCURER, *n.* One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.—2. A pimp; a pander.

PROCURESS, *n.* A female pimp; a bawd.

PROCURING, *ppr.* Getting; gaining; obtaining.—2. Causing to come or to be done.—3. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on. Sin is the *procuring* cause of all our woes.

PRO'CYON, *n.* [Gr. πρo, before, and κυων, dog.] A fixed star of the second magnitude in the constellation *Canis minor.*

PROD, *n.* A goad; an awl, or a pin in pattens. [*Local.*]

PRODD, *n.* In *antiq.,* a kind of light cross-bow for killing deer, and in the use of which Queen Elizabeth is said to have been very dextrous.

PROD'IGAL, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue;* from L. *prodigus,* from *prodigo,* to drive forth, to lavish. The last component part of the word is *ago,* to drive; the first is supposed to be *prod,* the original word, afterward contracted to *pro.* *See* PRO. The Welsh *bradyn,* a prodigal, if from the Latin, is doubtless of the same origin; but Owen deduces this from *brad,* a breaking, treachery, treason, and this coincides with Dan. *bryder,* to break. *See* BRITTLE.] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son. A man may be *prodigal* of his strength, of his health, of his life or blood, as well as of his money.—2. Profuse; lavish; expended to excess or without necessity; as, *prodigal* expenses.—3. Very liberal; profuse. Nature is *prodigal* of her bounties.

PROD'IGAL, *n.* One that expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift.

PRODIGAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *prodigalité.*] 1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. It is opposed to *frugality, economy,* and *parsimony.*

By the Roman law a man of notorious *prodigality* was treated as non compos. *Encyc.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden*

2. Profuse liberality.

PROD'IGALIZE,† *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditure.

PROD'IGALLY, *adv.* With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.—2. With liberal abundance; profusely.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows;
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

PRODIG'IOUS, *a.* [Sp. and It. *prodigioso;* Fr. *prodigieux;* L. *prodigiosus.* *See* PRODIGY.] 1. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; as, a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude; a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent. Hence, 2. Wonderful; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*

Prodigious to relate. *Dryden.*

PRODIG'IOUSLY, *adv.* Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, a number *prodigiously* great.—2. Very much; extremely; *in familiar language.* He was *prodigiously* pleased.

PRODIG'IOUSNESS, *n.* Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.

PROD'IGY, *n.* [L. *prodigium,* from *prodigo,* to shoot out, drive out: properly to spread to a great extent.] 1. Any thing out of the ordinary process of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; as, a *prodigy* of learning.—2. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. Thus eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies.*—3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.

PRODI''TION, *n.* [L. *proditio,* from *prodo,* to betray; supposed to be compounded of *pro* and *do,* to give. But in W. *bradu* is to betray.] Treachery; treason.

PROD'ITOR,† *n.* [L.] A traitor.

PRODITO'RIOUS,† *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous.—2.† Apt to make discoveries or disclosures.

PROD'ITORY, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.

PRO'DROME,† *n.* [Gr. προδρομος: πρo and τρεχω, to run.] A forerunner.

PRODUCE, *v. t.* [L. *produco; pro* and *duco,* to lead or draw; Sax. *teogan, teon,* to tug; Fr. *produire.*] 1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court.

Produce your cause; Is. xli.

2. To exhibit to the public.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*

3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. Trees *produce* fruit; the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.—4. To bear; to generate and bring forth; as young. The seas *produce* fish in abundance.

They ..
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. Small causes sometimes *produce* great effects. The clouds *produce* rain. The painter *produces* a picture or a landscape. The sculptor *produces* a statue. Vice *produces* misery.—6. To raise; to bring into being. The farmer *produces* grain enough for his family.—7. To make; to bring into being or form. The manufacturer *produces* excellent wares. —8. To yield or furnish. Money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit. The commerce of the country *produces* a revenue to government.—9. In *general* to bring into existence or into view.—10. To draw out in length; to extend;

A B C

as, a line *produced* from A to B, or from B to C.

PROD'UCE, *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; amount; profit; gain. In an enlarged sense, that which any country yields from labour and national growth, which may serve either for the use of the inhabitants, or be exported to foreign countries. In a more limited sense, we speak of the *produce* of a farm; the *produce* of trees; the *produce* of a manufacture; the *produce* of a tax; the *produce* of a mine; the *produce* of money. But when we speak of something formed by an individual artisan or genius, we call it a *production.*

PRODUCED, *pp.* Brought into life, being, or view; yielded; extended.

PRODUCEMENT,† *n.* Production.

PRODU'CENT, *n.* One that exhibits or offers to view or notice. [*Not much used.*]

PRODU'CER, *n.* One that generates; one that produces.

PRODUCIBIL'ITY,† *n.* The power of producing.

PRODU'CIBLE, *a.* [It. *producibile, produtibile.*] 1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made; as, *producible* salts.—2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited.

PRODU'CIBLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being producible; as, the *producibleness* of salts.

PRODUCING, *ppr.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice; extending.

PROD'UCT, *n.* [L. *productus,* from *produco;* Fr *produit.*] 1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; as, the *product* of land; the

products of the season.—2. That which is formed or produced by labour or by mental application; as, the *products* of manufactures, of commerce, or of art; the *products* of great and wise men. In the latter sense, *production* is now generally used. In general, *products* comprehend whatever is produced or made; as when we speak of the *products* of a country exported.

The *product* of the impost and excise. *Belknap, N. Hamp.*

3. Effect; result; something consequential.

These are the *product*
Of those ill mated marriages. *Milton.*

4. In *arithmetic and algebra*, the result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities together. Thus $8 \times 9 = 72$, the product required; or $3\ a \times 4\ b\ c^2 \times d^3 = 12\ a\ b\ c^2\ d^3$, the product. The quantities multiplied together are usually termed *factors*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*.

PRODUC'TILE, *a.* That may be extended in length.

PRODUC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *productio*.] 1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view.—2. That which is produced or made; as, the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculptures, &c.; the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.—*Productions*, in *Scots law*, in judicial proceedings the name given to written documents produced in process *in modum probationis*, or in support of the action, or defence. So also in an action of reduction, the writ, or deed, or decree called for, in order to its being judicially set aside or reduced, is called *the production*.

PRODUC'TIVE, *a.* [It. *produttivo*; Sp. *productivo*.] 1. Having the power of producing; as, *productive* labour is that which increases the number or amount of products; opposed to *unproductive* labour. The labour of the farmer and mechanic is *productive*; the labour of officers and professional men is *unproductive* to the state. A tree which bears fruit, and the land which bears grass or grain, is *productive*.—2. Fertile; producing good crops. We often denote by this word that land or plants yield large *products*.—3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator.*

And kindle with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

PRODUC'TIVELY, *adv.* By production; with abundant produce.

PRODUC'TIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being productive; as, the *productiveness* of land or labour.

PROEGU'MINAL, *a.* [Gr. προηγοῦμαι, to go before.] Predisposing. That cause without which a disease cannot exist, which determines its nature and character, but which only produces a predisposition, and always requires the aid of a procatarctic cause to kindle it into action. Only a limited number of diseases require the influence of a proeguminal and a procatarctic cause for their production.

PRO'EM, *n.* [Fr. *proëme*; L. *proœmium*; Gr. προοίμιον: πρό, before, and οἶμη, οἶμος, way.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

PRO'EM,† *v. t.* To preface.

PROE'MIAL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

PROEMPTO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. from προεμπίπτω, to fall before.] In *chronology*, the lunar equation or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon. To effect this a day must be added every 330 years, and another every 2400 years. The opposite term is *metemptosis*,—*which see*.

PRO'FACE, *a.* An old exclamation of welcome.

PROFANA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profanazione*; from L. *profano*. *See* PROFANE.] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; as, the *profanation* of the sabbath by sports, amusements, or unnecessary labour; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God by swearing, jesting, &c.—2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

PROFANE, *a.* [L. *profanus*; *pro* and *fanum*, a temple; Fr. *profane*.] 1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; *applied to persons*. A man is *profane* when he takes the name of God in vain, or treats sacred things with abuse and irreverence. -2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it; as, *profane* words or language; *profane* swearing.—3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as, *profane* history.—4. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use; as, a *profane* place; Ezek. xlii. and xliii.—6. Obscene; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion; as, *profane* fables; 1 Tim. iv. *Profane* is used chiefly in Scripture in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceremonially for sacred services. In *heathen myth.*, it was applied to uninitiated persons, who were not allowed to be present at the sacred services, particularly those of Ceres and Bacchus, but were obliged to remain outside of the temple, or *pro fano*.

PROFANE, *v. t.* To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the sabbath; to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God.—2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common; Ezek. xxiv.—3. To violate; Mal. ii.—4. To pollute; to debase; Lev. xxi.—5. To put to a wrong use.

PROFANED, *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.

PROFANELY, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names.

The character of God *profanely* impeached. *Dwight.*

2. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.

That proud scholar...speaks of Homer too *profanely*. *Broome.*

PROFANENESS, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain.

Profaneness in men is vulgar and odious; in females, is shocking and detestable.

PROFANER, *n.* One who by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language.—2. A polluter; a defiler; as, a *profaner* of the temple.

PROFANING, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.

PROFAN'ITY, *n.* Profaneness,—*which see*.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster.*

PROFEC'TION,† *n.* [L. *profectio*.] A going forward; advance; progression.

PRO'FERT, *n.* [L. 3rd person of *profero*.] In *English law*, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

PROFESS', *v. t.* [It. *professare*; Fr. *professer*; L. *professus*, *profiteor*; *pro* and *fateor*.] 1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge.

Let no man who *professes* himself a Christian, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God be daily worshipped in it. *Decay of Piety.*

They *profess* that they know God, but in works they deny him; Tit. i.

2. To declare in strong terms.

Then will I *profess* to them, I never knew you; Matth. vii.

3. To exhibit the appearance of; to make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.

To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shak.*

4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting employment; as, to *profess* one's self a physician; he *professes* surgery.

PROFESS', *v. i.* 1. To declare openly.—2. To enter into a state by public declaration.—3.† To declare friendship.

PROFESS'ED, } *pp.* Openly declared;
PROFEST', } avowed, or acknowledged; as, a *professed* foe; a *professed* tyrant; a *professed* Christian; a *professed* atheist.

PROFESS'EDLY, *adv.* By profession; avowedly; undeniably; by open declaration or avowal.

I could not grant too much to men...*professedly* my subjects. *K. Charles.*

England I travelled over, *professedly* searching all places as I passed along. *Woodward.*

PROFESS'ING, *ppr.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging.

PROFES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *professio*.] 1. Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; as, *professions* of friendship or sincerity; a *profession* of faith or religion.

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security. *Lesley.*

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct, and their confidence or distrust follows of course. *J. Morse.*

2. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; as, the learned *professions*. We speak of the *professions* of a clergyman, of a lawyer, and of a physician or surgeon; the *profession* of lecturer on chemistry

or mineralogy. But the word is not applied to an occupation merely mechanical.—3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling. We speak of practices honourable or disgraceful to a *profession*.—4. Among the Romanists, the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God by a vow of inviolable obedience, chastity, and poverty.

PROFES'SIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as, *professional* studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; *professional* character or skill.

PROFES'SIONALLY, *adv.* By profession or declaration. He is *professionally* a friend to religion.—2. By calling; as, one employed *professionally*.

PROFESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; particularly, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. —2. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; particularly, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology or mathematics. In Oxford and Cambridge, the professors, and the instruction which they convey by lectures, are only auxiliaries instead of principals, the necessary business of instruction being carried on by the functionaries of the several colleges. In the universities of Scotland and Germany, on the other hand, the professors are at once the governing body, and the sole recognised functionaries for the purposes of education.—3. In some writers, one who is visibly religious.

PROFESSO'RIAL, *a.* [L. *professorius*.] Pertaining to a professor; as, the *professorial* chair.

PROFESS'ORSHIP, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences, or any branch of learning.

PROFESS'ORY, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PROF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *profero; pro* and *fero*, to bear; Fr. *proférer*.] 1. To propose; to offer for acceptance; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.—2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.

> None
> So hardy as to *proffer* or accept
> Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

PROF'FER, *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

> He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt.

PROF'FERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

PROF'FERER, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.

PROF'FERING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

PROFI''CIENCE, PROFI''CIENCY, } *n.* [from L. *proficiens*, from *proficio*, to advance forward; *pro* and *facio*, to make.] Advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge. Students are examined that they may manifest their *proficiency* in their studies or in knowledge.

PROFI''CIENT, *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation; a *proficient* in mathematics, in anatomy, in music, &c.

PROFI''CIENTLY, *adv.* By proficiency.

PROFIC'UOUS, *a.* [L. *proficuus*, *proficio*, supra.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [*Little used.*]

PROFILE, *n.* (pro'fil, or profeel'.) [Fr. *profil; pro* and *fil;* L. *filum*, a thread or line.] 1. Primarily, an outline or contour; hence, in *sculp.* and *painting*, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face; as, to draw or appear in *profile;* the *profile* of Pope or Addison.—2. In *arch.*, the outline or contour of any-thing, such as a building, a figure, a moulding, &c.

PRO'FILE, or **PROFILE',** *v. t.* [Fr. *profiler*.] To draw the contour of anything; to draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile; as, a building.

PRO'FILED, or **PROFIL'ED,** *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.

PRO'FILING, or **PROFIL'ING,** *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline.

PRO'FILIST, *n.* One who takes profiles.

PROF'IT, *n.* [Fr. *profit:* from L. *profectus*, *proficio*, to profit, literally to proceed forward, to advance; *pro* and *facio*. The primary sense of *facio* is to urge or drive.] 1. In *com.*, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. In *political economy*, profit may be defined, the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in industrious undertakings. It is the premium, as it were, on accumulation. The *rate of profit* is the proportion which the amount of profit derived from an undertaking bears to the capital employed in it. *Net profit* is the gain made by selling goods at an advanced price, or a price beyond what they had cost the seller, and beyond all costs and charges. The *profit* of the farmer and the manufacturer is the gain made by the sale of produce or manufactures, after deducting the value of the labour, materials, rents, and all expenses, together with the interest of the capital employed, whether land, machinery, buildings, instruments, or money.

> Let no man anticipate uncertain *profits.* *Rambler.*

2. Any gain or pecuniary advantage; as, an office of *profit* or honour.—3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labour or exertion; an extensive signification, comprehending the acquisition of any thing valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual. A person may derive *profit* from exercise, amusements, reading, study, meditation, social intercourse, religious instruction, &c. Every improvement or advance in knowledge is *profit* to a wise man. *Profit and loss*, the gain or loss arising from goods bought or sold, or from any other contingency. In *book-keeping*, both gains and losses are titled *profit and loss*, but the distinction is made by placing the former on the creditor side, and the latter on the debtor side. *Profit and loss* is also the name of a rule in arithmetic, which teaches how to calculate the gains or losses on mercantile transactions.—*Violent profits*, in *Scots law*, such profits as become due on the tenant's forcible or unwarrantable detaining the possession, after he ought to have removed.

PROF'IT, *v. t.* [It. *profittare;* Fr. *profiter*.] 1. To benefit; to advantage; *applied to one's self*, to derive some pecuniary interest or some accession of good from any thing; as, to *profit one's self* by a commercial undertaking, or by reading or instruction. In this sense, the verb is generally used intransitively. *Applied to others*, to communicate good to; to advance the interest of.

> Brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I *profit you?* 1 Cor. xiv.
>
> Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit me?* Job xxx.

2. To improve; to advance.

> It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

PROF'IT, *v. i.* To gain advantage in pecuniary interest; as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.—2. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful; as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

> She has *profited* by your counsel. *Dryden.*

3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

> Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath; Prov. xi.

PROF'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr.] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business; a *profitable* study or profession.—2. Useful; advantageous.

> What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot.*

PROF'ITABLENESS, *n.* Gainfulness; as, the *profitableness* of trade.—2. Usefulness; advantageousness.

PROF'ITABLY, *adv.* With gain; gainfully. Our ships are *profitably* employed.—2. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement. Our time may be *profitably* occupied in reading.

PROF'ITED, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.

> What is a man *profited*, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Matt. xvi.

PROF'ITING, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.

PROF'ITING, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

> That thy *profiting* may appear to all; 1 Tim. iv.

PROF'ITLESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

PROF'LIGACY, *n.* [*See* PROFLIGATE.] A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice.

PROF'LIGATE, *a.* [L. *profligatus*, *profligo*, to rout, to ruin; *pro* and *fligo*, to drive or dash.] The word then signifies dashed, broken, or ruined in morals. *See* FLOG and AFFLICT.] Abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness; as, a *profligate* man or wretch.

> Next age will see
> A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*
>
> Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse.
> Debased to each obscene and impious use. *Dryden.*

PROF'LIGATE, *n.* An abandoned

man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

PROF'LIGATE,† *v. t.* To drive away; *a Latin signification.*—2.† To overcome.

PROF'LIGATELY, *adv.* Without principle or shame.—2. In a course of extreme viciousness; as, to spend life *profligately.*

PROF'LIGATENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency.—2. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.

PROF'LIGA'TION,† *n.* Defeat; rout.

PROF'LUENCE,† *n.* [L. *profluens, profluo; pro* and *fluo,* to flow.] A progress or course.

PROF'LUENT, *a.* Flowing forward; as, a *profluent* stream.

PRO FORMA. [L.] For the sake of form.

PROFOUND', *a.* [Fr. *profond;* L *profundus; pro* and *fundus,* bottom. *See* FOUND.] 1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; as, a gulf *profound.*—2. Intellectually deep; that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind; as, a *profound* investigation; *profound* reasoning; a *profound* treatise.—3. Humble; very lowly; submissive; as, a *profound* reverence for the Supreme Being.—4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning; as, a *profound* scholar; a *profound* mathematician; a *profound* historian.—5. Deep in skill or contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter; Hos. v.

6. Having hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound.*
Shak.

PROFOUND', *n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean; as, the vast *profound.*—2. The abyss.

I travel this *profound.* *Milton.*

PROFOUND',† *v. i.* To dive; to penetrate.

PROFOUND'LY, *adv.* Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly?* *Shak.*

2. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight; as, *profoundly* wise; *profoundly* skilled in music or painting.

PROFOUND'NESS, *n.* Depth of place.—2. Depth of knowledge or of science.

PROFUND'ITY, *n.* [It. *profondità;* from L. *profundus.*] Depth of place, of knowledge, or of science.

PROFŪSE, *a.* [L. *profusus, profundo,* to pour out; *pro* and *fundo.*] 1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government; a *profuse* administration. Henry the Eighth, a *profuse* king, dissipated the treasures which the parsimony of his father had amassed. A man's friends are generally too *profuse* of praise, and his enemies too sparing.—2. Extravagant; lavish; as, *profuse* expenditures.—3. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers.
Milton.

O liberty! thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss. *Addison.*

Profuse ornament in painting, architecture, or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste. *Kames.*

PROFŪSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) To pour out. [*Little used.*]—2. To squander. [*Little used.*]

PROFŪSELY, *adv.* Lavishly; prodigally; as, an income *profusely* expended.—2. With exuberance; with rich abundance. The earth is *profusely* adorned with flowers; ornaments may be too *profusely* scattered over a building.

PROFŪSENESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness.* *Atterbury.*

2. Great abundance; profusion; as, *profuseness* of ornaments.

PROFU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *profusio.*] 1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditure; as to waste an estate by *profusion.*

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire,
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles?
Rowe.

2. Lavish effusion.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion,* but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hayward.*

3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty. The table contained a *profusion* of dainties. Our country has a *profusion* of food for man and beast

The raptur'd eye
The fair *profusion,* yellow autumn, spies.
Thomson.

PROG, *v. i.* [D. *prachgen,* to beg; Sw. *pracka,* to make use of shifts; L. *proco, procor.*] 1. To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggarly tricks. [*A low word.*]

You are the lion; I have been endeavouring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

PROG, *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging or found by wandering about.—2. Victuals of any kind. [*A low word.*]

PROG, *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

PROĠEN'ERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *progenero.*] To beget.

PROĠENERA'TION,† *n.* The act of begetting; propagation.

PROĠEN'ITOR, *n.* [L. from *progigno; pro,* and *gigno* to beget, Gr. γινομαι.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. Adam was the *progenitor* of the human race.

PROĠEN'ITURE, *n.* A begetting or birth. [*Little used.*]

PROĠ'ENY, *n.* [It. *progènie;* L. *progenies,* from *progignor.*] Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; as, the *progeny* of a king; the *progeny* of Adam; the *progeny* of beasts or fowls; *a word of general application.*

PROGNO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προγνωσις, from προγινωσκω, to know before; προ and γινωσκω.] In *med.,* the art of foretelling the course and event of a disease; the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

PROGNOS'TIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

PROGNOS'TIC, *n.* In *med.,* the judgment formed concerning the course and event of a disease by means of the symptoms.—2. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold. In *med.,* a sign or symptom indicating the course and event of a disease. The appearance of the tongue is of considerable importance as a *prognostic.*—3. A foretelling; prediction.

PROGNOS'TICABLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold.

PROGNOS'TICATE, *v. t.* [from *prognostic;* It. *prognosticare.*] 1. To foreshow; to indicate a future course and event by present signs. A clear sky at sunset *prognosticates* a fair day.—2. To foretel by means of present signs; to predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate.
Dryden.

PROGNOS'TICATED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROGNOS'TICATING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, *n.* The act of foreshowing a future course and event by present signs.—2. The act of foretelling a course and event by present signs.—3. A foretoken; previous sign.

PROGNOS'TICATOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future course and event by present signs.

PROGRAM'MA, **PRO'GRAM,** **PROGRAM'ME,** *n.* [Gr. from προγραφω, to write previously; προ and γραφω, to write.] 1. Anciently, a letter sealed with the king's seal.—2. An old university term signifying an outline of the speeches or orations to be delivered on a particular occasion.—3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place.—4. That which is written before something else; a preface.—5. An outline or detailed advertisement of any entertainment or public ceremony.

PROG'RESS, *n.* [Fr. *progrès;* L. *progressus, progredior; pro* and *gradior,* to step or go. *See* GRADE and DEGREE.] 1. Advancement; a moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. A man makes a slow *progress* or a rapid *progress* on a journey; a ship makes slow *progress* against the tide. He watched the *progress* of the army on its march, or the *progress* of a star or comet.—2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as, the *progress* of a plant or animal.—3. Advance in business of any kind; as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of arts.—4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. The student is commended for his *progress* in learning; the Christian for his *progress* in virtue and piety.—5. Removal; passage from place to place.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece. *Denham.*

6. A journey of state; a circuit.—*Progress of titles,* in *Scots law,* denotes, in its most ordinary signification, such a series of the title deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

PROGRESS', *v. i.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silvery doth *progress* on thy cheeks.
Shak.

.. Although the popular blast
Hath rear'd thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.
Broken Heart, by Ford, vol. 1. *p.* 303,
Gifford's Ed. Lond. 1827.

[These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the

second.]—2. To proceed; to continue onward in course.

After the war had *progressed* for some time. *Marshall.*

They *progress* in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt. *Washington.*

3. To advance; to make improvement.

PROGRESS'ED, *pp.* Moved forward; proceeded.

PROGRESS'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; advancing.

PROGRES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *progressio*, *progredior.*] 1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward.—2. Intellectual advance; as, the *progression* of thought.—3. Course; passage.—4. In *math.*, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical. Continued arithmetical proportion, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus, 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. } 10. 8. 6. 4. 2. } by the difference 2, or generally, $a \pm d$, $a \pm 2d$, $a \pm 3d$, $a \pm 4d$, &c., where a denotes the first term, and d the common difference. Geometrical proportion or progression, is when the terms increase or decrease in a certain constant ratio. Thus, 2. 4. 8. 16. 32. 64. } 64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2. } by a continual multiplication or division by 2. Or, generally, a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, ar^4, &c.

Or, $a, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{a}{r^2}, \frac{a}{r^3}, \frac{a}{r^4}$, &c.,

where a is the first term, and r the common ratio in the one case, and $1 \div r$ the common ratio in the other. —*Harmonical progression*, a series of numbers in harmonical proportion, or such, that of any three consecutive terms the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third, as, for example, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}$, &c. [*See* SERIES.]—5. In *music*, a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony.

PROGRES'SIONAL, *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance.

PROGRESS'IVE, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as, *progressive* motion or course; opposed to *retrograde.*—2. Improving. The arts are in a *progressive* state.

PROGRESS'IVELY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances; by gradual steps.

PROGRESS'IVENESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement; as, the *progressiveness* of science, arts, or taste.

PRÓ HAC VICE. [L.] For this occasion.

PROHIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*; *pro* and *habeo*, to hold; Fr. *prohiber.*] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority; *applicable to persons or things, but implying authority or right.* God *prohibited* Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. The moral law *prohibits* what is wrong and commands what is right. We *prohibit* a person to do a thing, and we *prohibit* the thing to be done.—2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

PROHIB'ITED, *pp.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PROHIB'ITER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

PROHIB'ITING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PROHIBI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *prohibitio.*] 1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*; "thou shalt not do such a thing." *Tillotson.*

2. In *law*, a *writ of prohibition* is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. By ellipsis, *prohibition* is used for the writ itself. In *modern times*, the writ of prohibition is chiefly used where parties have been impleaded before the ecclesiastical courts. It issues properly out of the court of king's bench. It is the proper remedy where the court against which it is sued has exceeded its jurisdiction in taking cognizance of matters not properly belonging to it.

PROHIB'ITIVE, } *a.* Forbidding; im-
PROHIB'ITORY, } plying prohibition.

PROIN,† *v. t.* [Fr. *provigner*; *pro* and *vigne*, vine.] To lop; to trim; to prune. [*See* PRUNE.]

PROIN,† *v. i.* To be employed in pruning.

PRO INDIVI'SO. [L.] In *Scots law*, a term applied to rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed *indivisible rights*: thus, the stock of a company is held *pro indiviso* by all the partners in trust.

PROJECT', *v. t.* [L. *projicio*; *pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw; It. *progettare*; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar.*] 1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.

Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done; as, to *project* a plan for paying off the national debt; to *project* an expedition to South America; to *project* peace or war.—3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.

PROJECT', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, the cornice *projects.*

PROJ'ECT, *n.* [Fr. *projet.*] 1. A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance; as, all our *projects* of happiness are liable to be frustrated. —2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as, a man given to *projects.*

PROJECT'ED, *pp.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PROJECT'ILE, *a.* Impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.—2. Given by impulse; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion.

PROJECT'ILE, *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. Thus, a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, an arrow shot from a bow, and a bullet discharged from a cannon, are projectiles while they continue in motion. —2. *Projectiles*, in *mechanical philosophy*, is that branch which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air. The theory of the motion of projectiles is a part of the higher mechanics, and has its practical application in the science of gunnery. When a heavy body is projected from the earth it is acted upon by three forces. 1. The projectile force or that by which it was put in motion. 2. The force of gravity, by which it is at every instant pulled towards the earth in a vertical line. 3. The resistance of the air, which acting in the direction opposite to that in which the body is moving, tends at every instant to destroy its motion, or to bring it to rest. The theory, in the first place, does not take into account the resistance of the air, but considers the projectile as moving in a non-resisting medium. On this supposition it is demonstrated that every projectile not projected in a direction perpendicular to the horizon describes the curve of a parabola. The angle which the direction of the initial velocity makes with the horizon is called the *elevation*; the distance to which the projectile goes, estimated in a horizontal direction, is called the *range*, and the time during which it continues in motion is called *the time of flight*. The results which the theory gives, require considerable correction when applied to practice, particularly when the velocity of the projectile is great. This is owing chiefly to the resistance of the air.

PROJECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; shooting out; jutting; scheming; contriving.

PROJEC'TION, *n.* [L. *projectio.*] 1. The act of throwing or shooting forward. In *mech.*, the art of giving a projectile its motion.—2. A jutting out; extension beyond something else. In *arch.*, the jutting out of certain parts of a building beyond the naked wall, column, or other part.—3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed.—4. Plan; delineation; the representation of something; as, the *projection* of the sphere, which is a representation of the several points or places of the surface of the sphere, and of the circles described upon it upon a transparent plane, placed between the eye and the sphere; or such as they would appear to the eye placed at a given distance. It is a problem of much importance, in consequence of its application to the construction of maps, charts, planispheres, &c. Projections are of several kinds, according to the situations in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect of the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected. The most important are the *stereographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomonic*, in which the eye is placed in the centre of the sphere. In *persp.*, *projection* denotes the appearance or representation of an object on the perspective plane.—5. In *alchymy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, to be thereby transmuted into gold.

PROJECT'MENT, *n.* Design; contrivance. [*Little used.*]

PROJECT'OR, *n.* One who forms a scheme or design.—2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

PROJECT'URE, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else; as, the mouldings and other members beyond the naked wall, column, or other part of a building.

PROLAPSE, *n.* (prolaps'.) [L. *prolapsus, prolabor.*] A falling down or falling out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or intestines.

PROLAPSE, *v. i.* (prolaps'.) To fall down or out; to project too much.

PROLAP'SION,
PROLAP'SUS, } *See* PROLAPSE.

PROLATE,† *v. t.* [L. *prolatum, profero.*] To utter; to pronounce.

PRO'LATE, *a.* [supra.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere. A *prolate* spheroid is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its larger diameter. [*See* OBLATE.]

PROLA'TION, *n.* [L. *prolatio,* from *profero*] 1. Utterance; pronunciation. [*Little used.*]—2.† Delay; act of deferring.—3. A method in music of determining the power of semibreves and minims.—4. A series of notes, ascending or descending, which are to be sung to one syllable.

PROLEGOM'ENA, *n. plur.* of *Prolegomenon.* [Gr. προλεγομενα: προ and λεγω, to speak.] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise, and containing something necessary for the reader to be apprised of, to enable him the better to understand the book, or to enter deeper into the science.

PROLEGOM'ENARY, *a.* Preliminary; introductory; containing previous explanations.

PRO'LEGS, *n.* In *entom.,* the fleshy exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organs which assist various *larvæ* in walking and other motions, but which disappear in the perfect insect.

PROLEP'SIS,
PROLEP'SY, } *n.* [Gr. προληψις, from προλαμβανω: προ and λαμβανω, to take.] 1. Anticipation; a figure in rhetoric by which objections are anticipated or prevented.—2. An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; an anachronism.

PROLEP'TIC,
PROLEP'TICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation.—2. Previous; antecedent.—3. In *med.,* anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical disease, whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition.

PROLEP'TICALLY, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

PROLETA'NEOUS, *a.* Having a numerous offspring.

PROLETA'RIAN,† *a.* [L. *proletarius,* from *proles,* offspring.] Mean; vile; vulgar.

PRO'LETARY,† *n.* A common person.

PROLIF'EROUS, *a.* [infra.] In *bot.,* prolific. A *proliferous* plant is one which forms young plants in abundance about its roots. A *proliferous* stem is one which puts forth branches only from the centre of the top, or which shoots out new branches from the summits of the former ones; as the pine and fir. A *proliferous* umbel is a compound one which has the smaller umbels divided. A *proliferous* flower is a flower which produces another flower within itself.

PROLIF'IC,
PROLIF'ICAL, } *a.* [It. and Sp. *prolifico;* Fr. *prolifique;* L. *proles,* offspring, and *facio,* to make.] 1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive; *applied to animals and plants; as,* a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree.—2. Productive; having the quality of generating; as, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.—3. A *prolific* flower, [*prolifer,*] in *bot.,* is one which produces a second flower from its own centre, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one. But *proliferous* is commonly used.

PROLIF'ICACY, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

PROLIF'ICALLY, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.

PROLIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* PROLIFIC.] The generation of young or of plants. —2. In *bot.,* the production of a second flower from the substance of the first. This is either from the centre of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower.

PROLIF'ICNESS, *n.* The state of being prolific.

PROLIX', *a.* [L. *prolixus: pro* and *laxus,* literally drawn out.] 1. Long; extending to a great length; minute in narration or argument; *applied only to discourses, speeches, and writings;* as, a *prolix* oration; a *prolix* poem; a *prolix* sermon.—2.† Of long duration.

PROLIX'IOUS,† *a.* Dilatory.

PROLIX'ITY,
PROLIX'NESS, } *n.* Great length; minute detail; *applied only to discourses and writings. Prolixity* is not always tedious.

PROLIX'LY, *adv.* At great length.

PROLOC'UTOR, *n.* [L. *prolouor; pro* and *loquor,* to speak.] The speaker or chairman of a convocation.

PROLOC'UTORSHIP, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

PRO'LOGIZE, *v. i.* To deliver a prologue.

PROLOGUE, *n.* (pro'log.) [Fr. from L. *prologus;* Gr. προλογος: προ and λογος, discourse.] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, chiefly the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.

PROLOGUE, *v. t.* (pro'log.) [It. *prologare.*] To introduce with a formal preface.

PRO'LOGUED, *pp.* Introduced with a preface.

PRO'LOGUING, *ppr.* Introducing with a formal preface.

PROLONG', *v. t.* [Fr. *prolonger;* L. *pro* and *longus. See* LONG.] 1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. Temperate habits tend to *prolong* life.—2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue.

> Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryden.*

3. To put off to a distant time.

> For I myself am not so well provided
> As else I would be, were the day *prolong'd.* *Shak.*

4. To extend in space or length.

PROLON'GATE, *v. t.* To extend or lengthen in space; as, to *prolongate* a line.—2. To extend in time. [*Little used.*]

PROLON'GATED, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.

PROLON'GATING, *ppr.* Lengthening in space.

PROLONGA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of lengthening in time or space; as, the *prolongation* of life.

> The *prolongation* of a line. *Lavoisier, Trans.*

2. Extension of time by delay or postponement; as, the *prolongation* of days for payment.

PROLONG'ED, *pp.* Lengthened in duration or space.

PROLONG'ER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.

PROLONG'ING, *ppr.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

PROLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *prolusio, proludo; pro* and *ludo,* to play.] A prelude; entertainment; diverting performance. [*Little used.*] 2. An essay or preparatory exercise in which the writer tries his own strength, or throws out some preliminary remarks on a subject which he intends to treat more profoundly.

PROMENADE, *n.* [Fr. from *promener; pro* and *mener,* to lead.] 1. A walk for pleasure and show, or exercise.—2. A place for walking.

PROMENADE, *v. i.* To walk for pleasure and show.

PROMENADER, *n.* He or that which promenades.

PROMER'IT, *v. t.* [L. *promereo, promeritum; pro* and *mereo,* to merit.] 1. To oblige; to confer a favour on.—2. To deserve; to procure by merit. [*This word is little used or not at all.*]

PROME'THEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.

PROME'THEANS, *n.* A term applied to small glass tubes containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture which they ignite on being pressed, and thereby give instantaneous light. The term is derived from *Prometheus,* one of the fabled Titans, who is said to have taught mortals the use of fire, which he stole from heaven concealed in a pipe.

PROM'INENCE,
PROM'INENCY, } *n.* [L. *prominentia,* from *promineo; pro* and *minor,* to menace, that is, to shoot forward.] 1. A standing out from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance; as, the *prominence* of a joint; the *prominence* of a rock or cliff; the *prominence* of the nose. Small hills and knolls are *prominences* on the surface of the earth. —2. State of being prominent; conspicuousness; distinction.

PROM'INENT, *a.* [L. *prominens.*] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.—2. Full; large; as, a *prominent* eye.—3. Eminent; distinguished above others; as, a *prominent* character.—4. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous. The figure of a man or of a building holds a *prominent* place in a picture.

PROM'INENTLY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

PROMIS'CUOUS, *a.* [L. *promiscuus; pro* and *misceo,* to mix.] 1. Mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished; as, a *promiscuous* crowd or mass.

> A wild where weeds and flow'rs *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*

2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual; as, *promiscuous* love or intercourse.

PROMIS'CUOUSLY, *adv.* In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; as, men of all classes *promiscuously* assembled: particles of different earths *promiscuously* united.—2. Without distinction of kinds.

> Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

PROMIS'CUOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction.

PROM'ISE, *n.* [L. *promissum*, from *promitto*, to send before or forward; *pro* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *promettre, promis, promesse.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it, either in honour, conscience, or law, to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made, a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of the act. The promise of a visit to my neighbour, gives him a right to expect it, and I am bound in honour and civility to perform the *promise*. Of such a *promise* human laws have no cognizance; but the fulfilment of it is one of the minor moralities, which civility, kindness and strict integrity require to be observed.—2. In *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds *himself*, and as the case may be, his *legal representatives*, to do or forbear some act; and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfilment.—*Promise* and *offer*. In *Scots law*, an offer is a proposal made by the offerer to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something, either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A promise is an offer; with this addition, that the promiser, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes it for granted will be given as soon as the offer is known. An offerer is not bound till his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made.—3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit; as, the *promise* of a grant of land. A promise may be *absolute* or *conditional; lawful* or *unlawful; express* or *implied*. An *absolute promise* must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfil a *conditional promise* depends on the performance of the condition. An *unlawful promise* is not binding, because it is void; for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An *express promise*, is one expressed in words or writing. An *implied promise*, is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labour, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a *promise* on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce such *implied promise*.—4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction; as, a youth of great *promise*.

My native country was full of youthful *promise*. *Irving*.

5. That which is promised; fulfilment or grant of what is promised.

He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father; Acts i.

6. In *Scripture*, the *promise* of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people. Such assurance resting on the perfect justice, power, benevolence, and immutable veracity of God, cannot fail of performance.

The Lord is not slack concerning his *promises*; 2 Pet. iii.

PRO'MISE, *v. t.* To make a declaration to another, which binds the promiser in honour, conscience, or law, to do or forbear some act; as, to *promise* a visit to a friend; to *promise* a cessation of hostilities; to *promise* the payment of money.—2. To afford reason to expect; as, the year *promises* a good harvest.—3. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.

The proprietors *promised* large tracts of land. *Charter of Dartmouth College.*

PROM'ISE, *v. i.* To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. The man *promises* fair; let us forgive him. —2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good. The youth *promises* to be an eminent man; the wheat *promises* to be a good crop; the weather *promises* to be pleasant. —3. In *popular use*, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil. The rogue shall be punished, I *promise* you.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shak.*

In the latter example, *promise* is equivalent to *declare*; "I *declare* to you." —4. To *promise one's self*, to be assured or to have strong confidence.

I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all I have advanced. *Rambler.*

PROM'ISE-BREACH, *n.* Violation of promise.

PROM'ISE-BREAKER, *n.* A violator of promises.

PROM'ISED, *pp.* Engaged by word or writing; stipulated.

PROMISEE', *n.* The person to whom a promise is made.

PROM'ISER, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants. Fear, says Dryden, is a great *promiser*. We may say that hope is a very liberal *promiser*.

The import of a promise, when disputed, is not to be determined by the sense of the *promiser*, nor by the expectations of the *promisee*. *Paley. Encyc.*

Note. In law language, *promisor* is used, but without necessity or advantage.

PROM'ISING, *ppr.* Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring.—2. Affording just expectations of good or reasonable ground of hope; as, a *promising* youth; a *promising* prospect. [*In this sense the word may be a participle or an adjective.*]

PROM'ISSORILY, *adv.* By way of promise.

PROM'ISSORY, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.—2. In *law*, a promissory note is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser. In England, *promissory* notes and bills of exchange being negotiable for the payment of a less sum than twenty shillings, are declared to be void by Stat. 15 Geo. III. [*See* BILL OF EXCHANGE.]

PROM'ONTORY, *n.* [L. *promontorium; pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain; Fr. *promontoire.*] In *geography*, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland. It differs from a cape in denoting high land; a cape may be a similar projection of land high or low.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*. *Shak.*

If you drink tea on a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

PROMŌTE, *v. t.* [L. *promotus, promoveo*, to move forward; *pro* and *moveo*, to move; Fr. *promouvoir.*] 1. To forward; to advance; to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil; as, to *promote* learning, knowledge, virtue, or religion; to *promote* the interests of commerce or agriculture; to *promote* the arts; to *promote* civilization or refinement; to *promote* the propagation of the gospel; to *promote* vice and disorder.—2. To excite; as, to *promote* mutiny.—3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honour.

I will *promote* thee to very great honours; Num. xxii.

Exalt her, and she shall *promote* thee; Prov. iv.

PROMŌTED, *pp.* Advanced; exalted.

PROMŌTER, *n.* He or that which forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager; as, a *promoter* of charity.—2. One that excites; as, a *promoter* of sedition.—3.† An informer; a makebate.

PROMŌTING, *ppr.* Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.

PROMO'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *promote.*] 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals; the *promotion* of peace or of discord.—2. Exaltation in rank or honour; preferment.

My *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*

Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south; Ps. lxxv.

PROMO'TIVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

PROMŌVE,† *v. t.* To advance.

PROMPT, *a.* [Fr. *prompt*; L. *promptus*, from *promo.*] 1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders. *Clarendon.*

2. Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity; as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Tell him
I'm *prompt* to lay my crown at 's feet. *Shak.*

3. Quick; ready; not dilatory; *applied to things*; as, he manifested a *prompt* obedience; he yielded *prompt* assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was *prompt*. *Ames.*

4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness.

And you perhaps too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

5. Ready; present; told down; as, *prompt* payment.—6. Easy; unobstructed.

PROMPT, *v. t.* To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. Insults *prompt* anger or revenge; love *prompts* desire; benevolence *prompts* men to devote their time and services to spread the gospel. Ambition *prompted* Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.—2. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or

next in order, as, to *prompt* an actor; or to assist a learner, by suggesting something forgotten or not understood. —3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.

And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

4.† To remind.

PROMPT'ED, *pp.* Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.

PROMPT'ER, *n.* One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.—2. One that is placed behind the scenes in a play-house, whose business is to assist the speakers when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten; or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss, by suggesting the next words of his piece.

PROMPT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.

PROMPT'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *promptus;* Sp. *prontitud.*] 1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. In the sudden vicissitudes of a battle, *promptitude* in a commander is one of the most essential qualifications.—2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; as, *promptitude* in obedience or compliance.

PROMPT'LY, *adv.* Readily; quickly, expeditiously; cheerfully.

PROMPT'NESS, *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision or action. The young man answered questions with great *promptness.*—2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.—3. Activity; briskness; as, the *promptness* of animal actions.

PROMPT'UARY, *n.* [Fr. *promptuaire;* L. *promptuarium.*] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

PROMPT'URE,† *n.* Suggestion; incitement.

PROMUL'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *promulgo.*] To publish; to make known by open declaration; as, to *promulgate* the secrets of a council. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the gospel. The moral law was *promulgated* at mount Sinai. The apostles *promulgated* the gospel. Edicts, laws, and orders are *promulgated* by circular letters, or through the medium of the public prints.

PROMUL'GATED, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.

PROMUL'GATING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PROMULGA'TION, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, the *promulgation* of the law or of the gospel.

PROMUL'GATOR, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known or teaches publicly what was before unknown.

PROMULGE, *v. t.* (promulj'.) To promulgate; to publish or teach. [Less used than *promulgate.*]

PROMULG'ED, *pp.* Published.

PROMULG'ER, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown.

PROMULG'ING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PROMUS'CIS, *n.* [L. *pro* and *musca*, a fly.] The name of the organ of suction of the Hemipterous insects.

PRONA'OS, *n.* [Gr. πρό, and ναός, a temple.] In *arch.*, the space in front of the Naos or cella of a temple, sometimes used for portico. [*See* Naos.]

PRONA'TION, *n.* [from L. *pronus*, having the face downward.] 1. Among *anatomists*, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; the act of turning the palm downward; opposed to *supination.*—2. That position of the hand, when the thumb is turned toward the body, and the palm downward.

PRONA'TOR, *n.* A muscle of the fore arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; opposed to *supinator.*

PRONE, *a.* [L. *pronus.*] 1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect.—2. Lying with the face downward; contrary to *supine.*—3. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent.

Down thither *prone* in flight. *Milton.*

4. Sloping; declivous; inclined.

Since the floods demand
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land. *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed; *applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense;* as, men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, *prone* to deny the truth, *prone* to change.

PRONELY, *adv.* So as to bend downwards.

PRONENESS, *n.* The state of bending downward; as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward; opposed to the *erectness* of man.—2. The state of lying with the face downward; contrary to *supineness.*—3. Descent; declivity; as, the *proneness* of a hill.—4. Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition; as, the *proneness* of the Israelites to idolatry; *proneness* to self gratification or to self-justification; *proneness* to comply with temptation; sometimes in a good sense; as, the *proneness* of good men to commiserate want.

PRONG, *n.* [Possibly it is formed with *n* casual, from the W. *procian*, to stab, or Scot. *prog, brog*, a sharp point.] 1. A sharp pointed instrument.

Prick it on a *prong* of iron. *Sandys.*

2. The spike of a fork or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three *prongs.*

PRONG'HOE, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

PRON'ITY, for *Proneness*, is not used.

PRONOM'INAL, *a.* [L. *pronomen. See* Pronoun.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.

PRONOM'INALLY, *adv.* With the effect of a pronoun.

PRO NON SCRIPTO. [L.] In *Scots law*, held as not written.

PRO'NOUN, *n.* [Fr. *pronom;* L. *pronomen; pro*, for, and *nomen*, name.] In *gram.*, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English are *I, thou*, or *you, he, she, it, we, ye*, and *they.* The last is *used* for the name of things, as well as for that of persons.—*Possessive pronouns* are such as denote possession; as *my, thy, his, her, our, your*, and *their.*—*Relative pronouns* are such as relate to some noun going before called the antecedent, as *who, which.*—*Interrogative pronouns*, those which serve to ask a question, as *who? which? what?*—*Demonstrative pronouns*, those which point out things precisely; as *this, that.*—*Indefinite pronouns*, those that point out things indefinitely; as *some, other, any, one, all, such.* Such words when they stand for sentences, &c., phrases and adjectives, are not strictly *pronouns*, but relatives, substitutes or representatives of such sentences. Thus we say, "the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court pronounced sentence on him. *This* or *that* gave great joy to the spectators." In these sentences, *this* or *that* represents the whole preceding sentence, which is the proper antecedent. We also say, "the jury pronounced the man *guilty, this* or *that* or *which* he could not be, for he proved an alibi." In which sentence, *this* or *that* or *which* refers immediately to *guilty*, as its antecedent.

PRONOUNC'E, *v. t.* [Fr. *prononcer;* L. *pronuncio; pro* and *nuncio.*] 1. To speak; to utter articulately. The child is not able to *pronounce* words composed of difficult combinations of letters. Adults rarely learn to *pronounce* correctly a foreign language. —2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. The court *pronounced* the sentence of death on the criminal.

He *pronounced* all these words to me with his *mouth;* Jer. xxxvi.

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to *pronounce* an oration.—4. To speak; to utter, in almost any manner.—5. To declare or affirm. He *pronounced* the book to be a libel; he *pronounced* the act to be a fraud.

PRONOUNC'E, *v. i.* To speak; to speak with confidence or authority; to make declaration; to utter an opinion.

PRONOUNC'E,† *n.* Declaration.

PRONOUNC'EABLE, *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered.

PRONOUN'CED, *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly.

PRONOUN'CER, *n.* One who utters or declares.

PRONOUN'CING, *ppr.* Speaking; uttering; declaring.—2. *a.* Teaching pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

PRONUN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

PRONUNCIAMIENTO, *n.* [Sp.] A manifesto of insurrection by a military chief in the American republics. This word is now much used in the public prints, and is generally applied to the proclamations of revolt sent forth in Spain by cities, sections of the country, &c.

PRONUNCIA'TION, *n.* (prō-nun-shē-ā'shun.) [Fr. *prononciation*, from L. *pronunciatio.*] 1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation.*—2. The mode of uttering words or sentences; particularly, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called *delivery.*

PRONUN'CIATIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

PROOF, *n.* [Sax. *profian*, to prove; Sw. *prof*, proof; G. *probe;* W. *praw;* Fr. *preuve. See* Prove.] 1. Any thing that renders what was doubtful or doubted certain; argument; evidence; trial; essay; experiment; any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact. Thus the quality of spirit is ascertained by *proof;* the strength of gunpowder, of fire-arms, and of cannon is determined by *proof;* the correctness of operations in arithmetic is ascertained by *proof.*—2. In *law* and *logic*, that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. [*See* Evidence.] *Proof* is derived from personal knowledge, or from the testimony of others, or from conclusive reasoning. *Proof* differs from *demonstration*, which is appli-

cable only to those truths of which the contrary is inconceivable.

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

3. That which has been *proved;* firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies; as, a wall that is of *proof* against shot.

See arms of *proof.* *Dryden.*

4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken; as, a mind or virtue that is *proof* against the arts of seduction and the assaults of temptation.—5. The *proof of spirits* consists in little bubbles which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *bead,* and by the French, *chapelet.* Hence, 6. The degree of strength in spirit.—The *proof spirit* of commerce, and also that of the pharmacopœias, is generally stated to be of the specific gravity of 0.930 at 62°, and is considered as a mixture of equal weights of absolute alcohol, of the specific gravity of 0795, and of water. The *rectified spirit* of the pharmacopœias is directed to be of the specific gravity of 0.838 at 60°, and may be regarded as a mixture of about 82 parts absolute alcohol, and 18 of water. When a spirit has a greater proportion of alcohol than of water, it is said to be *over proof,* and when a less proportion, it is said to be *under proof.* Thus 11 *over proof,* implies that a spirit contains 61 per cent. of alcohol, and 39 per cent. of water. [*See* ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, WHISKY.]—7. In *printing* and *engraving,* a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction. *Proofs* are: first proof, which is the impression taken with all the errors of workmanship. After this is corrected, another impression is printed with more care, to send to the author; this is termed a *clean proof.* When this is corrected by the author and the types altered accordingly, another proof is taken and carefully read over. This is called the *press proof.*—In *engraving,* an impression taken from an engraving to prove the state of it during the progress of executing it; also one, of a limited number, taken before the letters to be inserted are engraven on the plate. It is called a *proof-impression,* or *proof-print,* and is considered the best, because taken before the plate is worn.—8.† Armour sufficiently firm to resist impression.—*Proof* is used elliptically for *of proof.*

I have found thee
Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*

It is sometimes followed by *to,* more generally by *against.*

PROOF′LESS, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved.

PROOF′LESSLY, *adv.* Without proof.

PROP, *v. t.* [D. and Dan. *prop,* a stopple; G. *pfropf,* id.; G. *pfropfen,* to stuff or thrust; Dan. *propper.* These are probably the same word differently applied.] 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* a fence or an old building.—2. To support by standing under or against.

Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky. *Pope.*

3. To support; to sustain; in a general sense; as, to *prop* a declining state.

I *prop* myself upon the few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a fulcrum: a support; a stay; as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old building. An affectionate child is the *prop* of declining age.

PROPÆDEU′TICS, *n.* [πρὸ and παιδεύω, to instruct.] A term used by German writers to signify the preliminary learning connected with any art or science; that in which it is necessary to be instructed in order to study with advantage the art or science itself.

PROP′AGABLE, *a.* [*See* PROPAGATE.] That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production; *applied to animals and vegetables.*—2. That may be spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

PROPAGAN′DA, *n.* [L. from *propago.*] The name given to an association, or as it is termed, the congregation *de propaganda fide,* established at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622, for diffusing a knowledge of Christianity throughout the world. It is a committee of cardinals and special agents of the pope, under whose presidency it meets every week. Its duties are the superintendence and assistance of missionaries in all parts of the globe, the maintenance of recent converts, and the publication of religious works in foreign languages. *Propaganda* is also used to signify any kind of institution for making proselytes.

PROPAGAN′DISM, *n.* [*See* PROPAGATE.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

PROPAGAND′IST, *n.* A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrim of political *propagandists.* *Walsh.*

PROP′AGATE, *v. t.* [L. *propago;* G. *pfropf,* a stopple; *pfropfen,* to thrust, also to graft. *See* PROP. The Latin noun *propago,* is the English *prop,* and the termination *ago,* as in *cartilago,* &c. The sense of the noun is that which is set or thrust in.] 1. To continue or multiply the kind by generation or successive production; *applied to animals and plants;* as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* any species of fruit tree.—2. To spread; to extend; to impel or continue forward in space; as, to *propagate* sound or light.—3. To spread from person to person; to extend; to give birth to, or originate and spread; as, to *propagate* a story or report.—4. To carry from place to place; to extend by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, to *propagate* the Christian religion.—5. To extend; to increase.

Griefs of my own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate.* *Shak.*

6. To generate; to produce.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in infancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson.*

PROP′AGATE, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. Wild horses *propagate* in the forests of South America.

PROP′AGATED, *pp.* Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended.

PROP′AGATING, *ppr.* Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing.

PROPAGA′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *propagatio.*] 1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production; as, the *propagation* of animals or plants. In the greater number of plants propagation is effected naturally by means of seeds; but many plants are also propagated by the production of runners or lateral shoots, which spread along the surface of the soil, and root at the joints or buds, from which they send up new plants. Plants are also propagated by suckers or side-shoots from the roots, and by various other natural means.—*Artificial propagation* is effected by means of seed, by runners, suckers, offsets, dividing the tubers, layers, cuttings, grafting, budding, inarching, &c.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation.* *Ray.*

2. The spreading or extension of any thing; as, the *propagation* of sound or of reports.—3. The spreading of any thing by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, the *propagation* of the Gospel among the pagans.—4. A forwarding or promotion.

PROP′AGATOR, *n.* One that continues or multiplies his own species by generation.—2. One that continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants.—3. One that spreads or causes to circulate, as a report.—4. One that plants and establishes in a country destitute; as, a *propagator* of the gospel.—5. One that plants, originates, or extends; one that promotes.

PRO′PEDS, *n.* [L. *propedes.*] The name given by Kirby to the soft, fleshy, inarticulate pediform appendages of certain larvæ, placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects.

PROPEL′, *v. t.* [L. *propello; pro,* forward, and *pello,* to drive.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force. The wind or steam *propels* ships; balls are *propelled* by the force of gunpowder; mill wheels are *propelled* by water or steam; the blood is *propelled* through the arteries and veins by the action of the heart. [*This word is commonly applied to material bodies.*]

PROPEL′LED, *pp.* Driven forward.

PROPEL′LING, *ppr.* Driving forward.

PROPEND′, *v. i.* [L. *propendeo; pro,* forward, and *pendeo,* to hang.] To lean toward; to incline; to be disposed in favour of any thing. [*Little used.*]

PROPEND′ENCY, *n.* [L. *propendens.*] 1. A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.—2. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation. [*Little used.*]

PROPEND′ENT, *a.* Inclining forward or toward.

PROPEND′ING, *ppr.* Inclining toward.

PROPENSE, *a.* (propens′.) [L. *propensus.*] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; as, women *propense* to holiness.

PROPENSE′NESS.† Natural tendency.

PROPEN′SION, } *n.* [Fr. *propension;*
PROPEN′SITY, } L. *propensio.*] 1. Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination, *in a moral sense;* disposition to any thing good or evil, particularly to evil; as, a *propensity* to sin; the corrupt *propensity* of the will.

It requires critical nicety to find out the genius or *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

2. Natural tendency; as, the *propension* of bodies to a particular place. [In a moral sense, *propensity* is now chiefly used.]

PROP'ER, *a.* [Fr. *propre*; L. *proprius*, supposed to be allied to *prope*, near; W. *priawd*, proper, appropriate.] 1. Peculiar, not belonging to more; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. That is not *proper*, which is common to many. Every animal has his *proper* instincts and inclinations, appetites and habits. Every muscle and vessel of the body has its *proper* office. Every art has its *proper* rules. Creation is the *proper* work of an Almighty Being.—2. Natural; original; particularly suited to. Every animal lives in his *proper* element.—3. One's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun; as, *our proper* son.

Our proper conceptions. *Glanville.*
Now learn the difference at *your proper* cost. *Dryden.*

Note. *Own* is often used in such phrases; "at *your own proper* cost." This is really tautological, but sanctioned by usage, and expressive of emphasis.—4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as, a *proper* name. *Dublin* is the *proper* name of a city.—5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. A thin dress is not *proper* for clothing in a cold climate. Stimulants are *proper* remedies for debility. Gravity of manners is very *proper* for persons of advanced age.

In Athens, all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

6. Correct; just; as, a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.—7. Not figurative.—8. Well formed; handsome.

Moses was a *proper* child; Heb. xi.

9.† Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk.—10. In *vulgar lan.*, very; as, *proper* good; *proper* sweet. [This is very improper, as well as vulgar.]—In *her.*, any object represented of its natural colour is termed *proper.*—*Proper jurisdiction*, in *Scots law*, that which belongs to the judge or magistrate himself in virtue of his office.—*Proper receptacle*, in *bot.*, that which supports only a single flower or fructification; *proper perianth* or *involucre*, that which incloses only a single flower; *proper flower* or *corol*, one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower; *proper nectary*, separate from the petals and other parts of the flower.

PROP'ERLY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.—2. In a strict sense.

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*

PROP'ERNESS, *n.* The quality of being proper. [*Little used.*] 2.† Tallness.—3. Perfect form; handsomeness.

PROP'ERTY, *n.* [This seems to be formed directly from *proper*; if not, it is contracted. The Latin is *proprietas*, Fr. *propriété*, from which we have *propriety.*] 1. A peculiar quality of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it. Property is defined by logicians to be a predicable, which denotes something essentially conjoined to the essence of the species. There are enumerated in the books of logic four kinds of property, which are termed "universal but not peculiar;" "peculiar but not universal;" "universal and peculiar;" "universal and peculiar, but not at every time."—*General properties of bodies or of matter*, in natural philosophy, those properties which belong to all bodies which come within our observation, such as *extension, impenetrability, divisibility, figure, porosity, compressibility, dilatability, inertia*, and *gravity*. The first four of these are considered to be *essential* properties of matter.—*Peculiar or specific properties of bodies*, those which belong to particular substances, or to matter in particular states, or which exist in different degrees in different bodies, such as *elasticity, fluidity, hardness, softness, brittleness, tenacity, malleability, ductility*, &c.—2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. The poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence.—3. Quality; disposition.

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South.*

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership. In the beginning of the world, the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing. This is the foundation of man's *property* in the earth and in all its productions. Prior occupancy of land and of wild animals gives to the possessor the *property* of them. The labour of inventing, making, or producing any thing constitutes one of the highest and most indefeasible titles to *property*. *Property* is also acquired by inheritance, by gift, or by purchase. *Property* is sometimes held in common, yet each man's right to his share in common land or stock is exclusively his own. One man may have the *property* of the soil, and another the right of use, by prescription or by purchase.—In *English law*, property is divided into *real* and *personal*, and in *Scots law*, into *heritable* and *movable*. [*See* these terms.] 5. Possession held in one's own right.—6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. It is one of the greatest blessings of civil society that the *property* of citizens is well secured.—7. An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; as, a man of large *property* or small *property*.—8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. In this sense, which is common in the United States and in the West Indies, the word has a plural.

The still-houses on the sugar plantations vary in size, according to the fancy of the proprietor or the magnitude of the *property*. *Edwards, W. Indies.*
I shall confine myself to such *properties* as fall within the reach of daily observation. *Ib.*

9. Nearness of right.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak*

10. Something useful; an appendage; *a theatrical term*.

I will draw a bill of *properties*. *Shak.*
High pomp and state are useful *properties*. *Dryden.*

11.† Propriety.—*Literary property*, the exclusive right of printing, publishing, and making profit by one's own writings; the right which authors have to profit by the sale of their works. [*See* COPYRIGHT.] To render copyright valid, a copy of each new work or every new edition with alterations, is registered at Stationers'-hall, London; and *five* copies in all are demanded, as a privilege, for the libraries of the British museum, Oxford and Cambridge universities, the Advocates' library, Edinburgh, and Trinity college, Dublin.

PROP'ERTY,† *v. t.* To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate.

PROP'ERTY TAX, *n.* A direct tax imposed on the property of individuals, amounting to a certain *per centage* on the estimated value of their property.

PROPHANE. *See* PROFANE.

PROPH'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. πρόφασις, from πρόφημι, to foretell.] In *med.*, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPH'ECY, *n.* [Gr. προφητεία, from προφημι, to foretell; προ, before, and φημι, to tell. This ought to be written *prophesy.*] 1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come. As God only knows future events with certainty, no being but God or some person informed by him, can utter a real *prophecy*. The *prophecies* recorded in Scripture, when fulfilled, afford most convincing evidence of the divine original of the Scriptures, as those who uttered the *prophecies* could not have foreknown the events predicted without supernatural instruction; 2 Pet. i.—2. In *Scripture*, a book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah; 2 Chron. ix.—3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction; Prov. xxxi.

PROPH'ESIED, *pp.* Foretold; predicted.

PROPH'ESIER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPH'ESY, *v. t.* To foretell future events; to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good concerning me, but evil; 1 Kings xxii.

2. To foreshow. [*Little used.*]

PROPH'ESY, *v. i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come; Jer. xi.—2. In *Scripture*, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort; 1 Cor. xiii.; Ezek. xxxvii.

PROPH'ESYING, *ppr.* Foretelling events.

PROPH'ESYING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPH'ET, *n.* [Gr. προφητης: L. *propheta*; Fr. *prophète.*] 1. One that foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.—2. In *Scripture*, a person illuminated, inspired, or instructed by God to announce future events; as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, &c.—3. An interpreter; one that explains or communicates sentiments; Exod. vii.—4. One who pretends to foretell; an impostor; as, a false *prophet*; Acts xiii.—*School of the prophets*, among *the Israelites*, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called *sons of the prophets*.

PROPH'ETESS, *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Deborah, Anna, &c.; Exod. xv.; Judg. iv.; Luke ii.

PROPHET'IC, } *a.* Containing pro-
PROPHET'ICAL, } phecy; foretelling future events; as, *prophetic* writings.—2. Unfolding future events; as, *pro-*

phetic dreams. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

> And fears are oft *prophetic of* th' event. — *Dryden.*

PROPHET'ICALLY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

PROPH'ETIZE,† *v. i.* To give prediction.

PROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Like a prophet.

PROPHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. προφορικος.] Enunciative.

PROPHYLAC'TIC, PROPHYLAC'TICAL, *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικος, from προφυλασσω, to prevent, to guard against; προ and φυλασσω, to preserve.] In *med.*, preventive; defending from disease.

PROPHYLAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.

PROPINA'TION, *n.* [L. *propinatio; propino;* Gr. προ and πινω, to drink.] The act of pledging, or drinking first and then offering the cup to another.

PROPINE,† *v. t.* [L. *propino,* supra.] 1. To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another.—2.† To expose.

PROPIN'QUATE,† *v. i.* [L. *propinquo,* to approach.] To approach; to be near.

PROPIN'QUITY, *n.* [L. *propinquitas,* from *propinquus,* near.] 1. Nearness in place; neighbourhood.—2. Nearness in time.—3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

PROPITHE'CUS, *n.* Mr. Bennett's name for a genus of quadrupeds allied to the Lemurs, and which are found in Madagascar.

PROPI''TIABLE, *a.* [*See* PROPITIATE.] That may be induced to favour, or that may be made propitious.

PROPI''TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *propitio.* Qu. *pro* and the root of L. *pio,* Eng. *pity.*] To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favourable; to make propitious.

> Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
> The god *propitiate* and the pest assuage. — *Pope.*

PROPI''TIATED, *pp.* Appeased and rendered favourable; conciliated.

PROPI''TIATING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favourable.

PROPITIATION, *n.* (propishea'shun.) [Fr.; from *propitiate.*] 1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favour of an offended person; the act of making propitious.—2. In *theol.*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners. Christ is the *propitiation* for the sins of men; Rom. iii.; 1 John ii. Among *the Jews* there were both ordinary and public sacrifices, as holocausts, &c., offered by way of thanksgiving; and extraordinary ones, offered by persons guilty of any crime, by way of *propitiation.* The Reformed churches allow of no propitiation but that one offered by Jesus Christ on the cross.

PROPITIA'TOR, *n.* One who propitiates.

PROPI''TIATORY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

PROPI''TIATORY, *n.* Among *the Jews,* the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. This was a type of Christ.

PROPI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *propitius.*] 1. Favourable; kind; *applied to men.*—2. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; *applied to God.*—3. Favourable; as, a *propitious* season.

PROPI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* Favourably; kindly.

PROPI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive.—2. Favourableness; as, the *propitiousness* of the season or climate.

PRO'PLASM, *n.* [Gr. προ and πλασμα, a device.] A mould; a matrix.

PROPLAS'TICE, *n.* [supra.] The art of making moulds for castings.

PRO'POLIS, *n.* [Gr. before the city, or the front of the city.] A thick odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, &c. Pliny represents it as the third coat; the first he calls *commosis;* the second *pissoceros;* the third, more solid than the others, he calls *propolis.* This account of the propolis may not be perfectly correct, as authors do not agree in their descriptions of it.

PROPONE, *v. t.* [L. *propono,* to propose.] In *Scots law,* to propose. *Pleas proponed and repelled* are those pleas which have been stated in a court, and repelled previous to decree being given.

PROPO'NENT, *n.* [L. *proponens; pro* and *pono,* to place.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

PROPORTION, *n.* [L. *proportio; pro* and *portio,* part or share. *See* PORTION.] 1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. Let a man's exertions be in *proportion* to his strength.—2. The identity or similitude of two ratios. *Proportion* differs from *ratio. Ratio* is the relation which determines the quantity of one thing from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus, 5 is to 10, as 8 to 16, or A is to B, as C is to D; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10, as 8 does to 16. Hence, we say, such numbers are in *proportion.* The term proportion is sometimes improperly used for ratio. The ratio between two quantities is expressed by the quotient of one divided by the other: thus, the ratio of 10 to 5 is 2, and the ratio of 16 to 8 is 2. These two equal ratios constitute a proportion, which is expressed by saying, 10 is to 5 as 16 is to 8; or more concisely, 10 : 5 : : 16 : 8. The following is Euclid's definition of proportion: If there be four magnitudes, and if any equimultiples of the first and third, and also any equimultiples of the second and fourth be taken; and if, according as the multiple of the first is greater than that of the second, equal to it, or less, the multiple of the third is also greater than that of the fourth, equal to it, or less; then the first of the magnitudes is said to have to the second, the same ratio that the third has to the fourth. The algebraic definition is: When of four quantities the quotient of the first and second is equal to the quotient of the third and fourth, the first has the same ratio to the second that the third has to the fourth, and the four quantities are called proportionals.

Thus, if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, then $a : b : : c : d$.

The first definition is applicable to magnitudes or quantities of all kinds; the second is strictly applicable only to those quantities which are commensurable. When four quantities are proportional, they are proportional also by *alternation,* by *inversion,* by *division,* by *composition,* and by *inversion.* [*See* RATIO.]—3. In *arith.*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found, which bears the same relation to the third as the second does to the first.—*Simple proportion,* in *arith.*, may be defined, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities; and *compound proportion,* the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents, and consequents of two or more ratios. When four numbers are written in the form of a proportion, if the antecedents of the two ratios are the related numbers, the proportion is said to be *direct;* but if the antecedent of the first ratio is the number connected with the consequent of the second, the proportion is *inverse:* thus, in the proportion 8 : 20 : : 12 : 30, if 8 and 12 be the related numbers the proportion is *direct.* Again, in the proportion 4 : 6 : : 10 : 15, if 4 and 15 stand as the related numbers, the proportion is *inverse.* This is also called *reciprocal proportion;* for if one of the ratios be formed of the reciprocals of the given numbers, instead of the numbers themselves, the related numbers would stand as in direct proportion; thus, $\frac{1}{3} : \frac{1}{2} : : 10 : 15$ or $6 : 4 : : \frac{1}{10} : \frac{1}{15}$. [*See* RECIPROCALS, RECIPROCAL RATIO.] It is a property of proportional numbers that the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means.—4. In *arch.* and *the fine arts,* symmetry; suitableness of one part of a thing in respect of size and dimensions, compared with another, or with the whole of that to which it appertains, as in the human body, a statue, or a building. More particularly, in *arch., proportion* may be defined "The just magnitude of each part, and of each part compared with another, so as to be suitable to the end in view." Much of the beauty of architecture depends upon proportion; or, in other words, that well balanced regulation of the different parts of a structure which affects the eye and mind agreeably, all the members seeming agreeably adjusted to the whole, and the lesser details similarly adjusted to the separate features, or larger features to which they belong.

> Harmony, with every grace,
> Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. — *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Equal or just share: as, to ascertain the *proportion* of profit to which each partner in a company is entitled.—6. Form; size. [*Little used.*]—7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures. [This more properly belongs to *ratio.*]—*Harmonical* or *musical proportion,* is when, of three numbers, the first is to the third as the difference of the first and second to the difference of the second and third. Thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. So also four numbers are harmonical, when the first is to the fourth

as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the third and fourth. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are harmonical, for 24 : 9 : : 8 : 3.—*Continual proportion* is when every two adjacent terms have the same ratio, or when the consequent of one ratio is the antecedent of the following: thus, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., are numbers in continual proportion. Such numbers form a geometrical progression.—*Rhythmical proportion*, in *music*, the proportion in relation to time or measure between the notes representing duration.—*Definite proportions*, in *chem*, [*see* DEFINITE, EQUIVALENT.]—*Arithmetical* and *geometrical proportion*. [*See* PROGRESSION, No. 4.]

PROPOR'TION, *v. t.* To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

PROPOR'TIONABLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional. This is the true sense of the word; but it is erroneously used in the sense of *proportional*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; as. infantry with a *proportionable* number of horse.

PROPOR'TIONABLENESS, *n.* State of being proportionable.

PROPOR'TIONABLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation; as, a large body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

PROPOR'TIONAL, *a.* [It. *proporzionale*; Fr. *proportionnel.*] Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional*. In *phar.*, medicines are compounded of certain *proportional* quantities of ingredients. The velocity of a moving body is *proportional* to the impelling force, when the quantity of matter is given; its momentum is *proportional* to the quantity of matter it contains, when its velocity is given.—*Proportional*, in *chem.*, a term employed in the theory of definite proportions, to denote the same as the weight of an atom or a prime. [*See* PRIME.]—*Proportionals*, in *geom.*, are quantities, either linear or numeral, which bear the same ratio or relation to each other.—*Proportional logarithms.* [*See* LOGISTIC.]—*Proportional parts*, a name given in logarithmic and other tables, to small tables which are annexed to the differences of the tabular number, and which consist merely in setting down the several tenths of the differences or the nearest whole numbers to them.—*Proportional compasses*, compasses with two pairs of opposite legs, by which distances are enlarged or diminished in any proportion.

PROPOR'TIONALS, *n.* The terms of a proportion; of these the first and last are the *extremes*, and the intermediate the means, or the *mean*, when the proportion consists of only three terms [*See* MEAN.]

PROPORTIONAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion.

PROPOR'TIONALLY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as, all parts of a building being *proportionally* large.

PROPOR'TIONATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

The connection between the end and means is *proportionate*. *Grew.*

Punishment should be *proportionate* to the transgression. *Locke.*

PROPOR'TIONATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes. [This verb is less used than *proportion*.]

PROPOR'TIONATELY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

PROPOR'TIONATENESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions.

PROPOR'TIONED, *pp.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PROPOR'TIONING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PROPOR'TIONLESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PROPO'SAL, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *propose.*] 1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage; *proposals* for subscription to a loan or to a literary work.—2. Offer to the mind; as, the *proposal* of an agreeable object.

PROPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono*, *proposui*; W. *posiaw*, to pose, that is, to set; literally to put or throw forward.] 1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolution to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.—2. To offer or present for consideration.

In learning any thing as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.*

To propose for one's self, to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

PROPOSE,† *v. i.* To lay schemes.—2.† To converse. [*Propose* is often used for *purpose*; as, I *propose* to ride to town to-morrow. *Purpose* and *propose* are different forms of the same word.]

PROPOSE,† *n.* Talk; discourse.

PROPOSED, *pp.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption.

PROPOSER, *n.* One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption.

PROPOSING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance, or adoption.

PROPOSI''TION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from L. *propositio*, from *propositus*, *propono.*] 1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms. The enemy made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.—2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject; as, "snow is white;" "water is fluid;" "vice is not commendable." Logical propositions are said to be divided, first, according to substance, into *categorical*, and *hypothetical*; secondly, according to quality, into *affirmative*, and *negative*; thirdly, according to quantity, into *universal*, and *particular*.—3. In *math.*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem*, when it is something to be proved; and a *problem*, when it is something to be done.—4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.—5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it. Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

PROPOSI''TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense.

PROPOUND', *v. t.* [L. *propono*; *pro* and *pono*, to set, put, or place.] 1. To propose; to offer for consideration; as, to *propound* a rule of action.

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of faith. *Pearson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question.—3. In *congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church. Persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are *propounded* before the church and congregation; that is, their intention is notified some days previous, for the purpose of giving opportunity to members of the church to object to their admission to such communion, if they see cause.

PROPOUND'ED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.

PROPOUND'ER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.

PROPOUND'ING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROP'PED, *pp.* [from *prop*] Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROP'PING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PROPRÆ'TOR, *n.* [L. *proprætor.*] Among *the Romans*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of prætor at home, was sent into a province to command there with his former prætorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to administer justice with the authority of prætor.

PROPRE'FECT, *n.* Among *the Romans*, a prefect's lieutenant commissioned to do a part of the duty of the prefect.

PROPRI'ETARY, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*, from *propriété.*] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right.—2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietaries*, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession.

PROPRI'ETARY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, or to a proprietary.

PROPRI'ETOR, *n.* [from L. *proprietas*, *proprius.*] An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not: as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill. By the gift of God, man is constituted the *proprietor* of the earth.

PROPRI'ETRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing.

PROPRI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *propriété;* L. *proprietas*, from *proprius.*] 1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership. [This primary sense of the word, as used by Locke, Milton, Dryden, &c. seems now to be nearly or wholly obsolete. *See* PROPERTY.]—2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness; accuracy. *Propriety* of conduct, in a moral sense, consists in its conformity to the moral law; *propriety* of behaviour, consists in conformity to the established rules of decorum; *propriety* in language, is correctness in the use of words and phrases, according to established usage, which constitutes the rule of speaking and writing.—3. Proper state.

PROPT. *See* PROPPED.

PROPUGN, *v. t.* (propu'ne.) [L. *propugno; pro* and *pugno*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [*Little used.*]

PROPUG'NACLE,† *n.* [L. *propugnaculum.*] A fortress.

PROPUGNA'TION,† *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*] Defence.

PROPUGNER, *n.* (propu'ner.) A defender; a vindicator.

PROPUGNING, *ppr.* Contending for; defending.

PROPULSA'TION, *n.* [L. *propulsatio, propulso. See* PROPEL.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

PROPULSE, *v. t.* (propuls'.) [L. *propulso; pro* and *pulso*, to strike. *See* PROPEL.] To repel; to drive off. [*Little used.*]

PROPUL'SION, *n.* [L. *propulsus, propello. See* PROPEL.] The act of driving forward.

PROPUL'SIVE, *a.* Tending or having power to propel.

PROPY'LON, **PROPYLÆ'UM**, *n.* [Gr. προπυλον, προ and πυλη, a gate; L. *propylæum.*] The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.

PRO RATA. [L.] In porportion; a term sometimes employed by merchants; as each person must reap the profit or sustain the loss *pro rata* to his interest; that is, in proportion to his stock. In *Scots law*, it is also said of cautioners, when liable each for his proportion of the obligation, and not each for the whole.

PRORE, *n.* [L. *prora.*] The prow or fore part of a ship. [*Not in use, except in poetry.*]

PRO RE NATA. [L.] According to exigencies or circumstances. A *pro re nata* meeting or proceeding is a meeting called, or a proceeding taken, on the emergence of some occurrence or circumstance requiring it; as, a *pro re nata* meeting of a presbytery of the church of Scotland.

PROREP'TION,† *n.* [from L. *prorepo*, to creep forth or along.] A creeping on.

PROROGA'TION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio. See* PROROGUE.] 1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time; as the *prorogation* of something already possessed. [*This use is uncommon.*]—2. In this country, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. This is the established language with respect to the parliament of Great Britain. In *the United States*, the word is, we believe, rarely or never used; *adjournment* being used not only in its etymological sense, but for *prorogation* also.—3. In *Scots law*, in judicial proceedings, a prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.—*Prorogation of jurisdiction*, that jurisdiction which is, by the consent of the parties, conferred on a judge otherwise incompetent.—*Prorogation of a lease*, the extension of the lease.

PROROGUE, *v. t.* (prorōg.) [Fr. *proroger;* L. *prorogo; pro* and *rogo*. The latter word signifies to ask, or to propose; but the primary sense is to *reach*, to stretch forward; and this is its import in the derivative *prorogo.*] 1. To protract; to prolong.

> He prorogued his government. *Dryden.*

2. To defer; to delay; as, to *prorogue* death. [*In the foregoing senses, the word is now rarely used.*]—3. To continue the parliament from one session to another. Parliament is *prorogued* by the king's authority, either by the lord chancellor in his majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation.

PROROGUED, *pp.* Prolonged; continued from one session to another.

PRORUP'TION, *n.* [L. *proruptus, prorumpo; pro* and *rumpo*, to burst.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out.

PROSA'IC, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose; Fr. *prosaïque.*] 1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers; *applied to writings;* as, a *prosaic* composition.—2. Dull; uninteresting.

PRO'SAISM, *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing.

PRO'SAIST, *n.* A writer of prose.

PRO'SAL,† *a.* Prosaic.

PROSCE'NIUM, *n.* [Gr. προ, before, and σκηνη, a scene.] In *arch.*, the part in a theatre, from the curtain, or drop-scene, to the orchestra. In the ancient theatre it comprised the whole of the stage.

PROSCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *proscribo: pro* and *scribo*, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.] 1. To doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head. Sylla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents.—2. To put out of the protection of the law.

> Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and *proscribed.* *Spenser.*

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

> In the year 325, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized by the council of Nice. *Waterland.*

4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of reception.—5. To interdict; as, to *proscribe* the use of ardent spirits.

PROSCRIBED, *pp.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception: condemned; banished.

PROSCRIBER, *n.* One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

PROSCRIBING, *ppr.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.

PROS'CRIPT, *n.* One proscribed.

PROSCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *proscriptio.*] 1. The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among *the Romans*, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. Such were the *proscriptions* of Sylla and Marius. Under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription.*—2. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile.—3. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.

PROSCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing.

PROSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. It. and Sp. *prosa;* Fr. *prose.*] 1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition.* [*See* POETRY.]

> Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme. *Milton.*

2. A prayer used in the Romish church on particular days.

PROSE, *v. t.* To write in prose.—2. To make a tedious relation.

PROS'ECUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prosecutus, prosequor; pro* and *sequor*, to follow, Eng. to *seek. See* ESSAY.] 1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to continue endeavours to obtain or complete; to continue efforts already begun; as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking.

> That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted.* *Wilkins.*

This word signifies either to *begin* and *carry on*, or simply to *continue* what has been begun. When I say, "I have devised a plan which I have not the courage or means to *prosecute*," the word signifies to *begin to execute.* When we say, "the nation began a war which it had not means to *prosecute*," it signifies to *continue to carry on.* The latter is the genuine sense of the word, but both are well authorized. We *prosecute* any work of the hands or of the head. We *prosecute* a purpose, an enterprise, a work, studies, inquiries, &c.—2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law.—3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot. It is applied to civil suits for damages, as well as to criminal suits, but not to suits for debt. We never say, a man *prosecutes* another on a bond or note, or in assumpsit; but he *prosecutes* his right or claim in an action of debt, detinue, trover, or assumpsit. So we say, a man *prosecutes* another for assault and battery, for a libel or for slander, or for breaking his close. In these cases, *prosecute* signifies to *begin*, and to *continue* a suit. The attorney-general *prosecutes* offenders in the name of the king or of the state, by information or indictment. *Prosecute* differs from *persecute*, as in *law* it is applied to the legal proceedings only, whereas *persecute* implies cruelty, injustice, or oppression.

PROS'ECUTE, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

PROS'ECUTED, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of

law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.

PROS'ECUTING, *ppr.* Pursuing or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.

PROSECU'TION, *n.* The act or process of endeavouring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, study, argument, or inquiry.—2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. The *prosecution* of a claim in chancery is very expensive. Malicious *prosecutions* subject the offender to punishment.—3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; as, *prosecutions* of the crown or of the state by the attorney or solicitor general. *Prosecutions* may be by presentment, information, or indictment. In *Scotland*, a criminal prosecution or trial proceeds before the court of justiciary, either on *indictment* or on *criminal letters*. [*See* these terms.]

PROS'ECUTOR, *n.* One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.—2. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender. In *England*, the attorney-general is the *prosecutor* for the king or state, and in *Scotland*, it is the lord-advocate.

PROS'ELYTE, *n.* [Fr. *proselyte;* Gr. προσηλυτος: προς and ερχομαι, to come; ηλυθον, ηλθον.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. Thus a Gentile converted to Judaism is a *proselyte;* a Pagan converted to Christianity is a *proselyte;* and we speak familiarly of *proselytes* to the theories of Brown, of Black, or of Lavoisier. The word primarily refers to converts to some religious creed.—*Proselyte of the gate*, among the Jews, one who merely renounced idolatry, and believed in, and worshipped the true God, observing the precepts of the moral law. Such proselytes were admitted within the first gate of the temple.—*Proselyte of righteousness*, one who submitted to circumcision, and conformed in every respect to the laws and customs of the Jews.

PROS'ELYTE, *v. t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system.

PROS'ELYTED, *pp.* Made a convert to some religion.

PROS'ELYTING, *ppr.* Making converts.

PROS'ELYTISM, *n.* The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

> They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

PROS'ELYTIZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.

PROSEMINA'TION,† *n.* [L. *prosemi natus; pro* and *semino*, to sow.] Propagation by seed.

PROSENNEAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. προς, εννεα and εδρα.] In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

PRO'SER, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *prose*.] A writer of prose.—2. In *cant lan.*, one who makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

PRO'SING, *ppr.* Talking or writing in a dull, uninteresting manner.

PROSO'DIAL, } *a.* [from *prosody*.]
PROSOD'ICAL, } Pertaining to prosody or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody.

PROSO'DIAN, *n.* [from *prosody*.] One skilled in prosody or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROS'ODIST, *n.* [from *prosody*.] One who understands prosody.

PROS'ODY, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie;* L. *prosodia;* Gr. προσῳδια: προς and ῳδη, an ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. It includes also the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangements of syllables in compositions for the lyre. In the Greek and Latin languages, every syllable had its determinate value or quantity, and verses were constructed by systems of recurring feet, each foot containing a definite number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. The versification of modern European languages, in general, is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

PROSONOMA'SIA, *n.* [Gr. προς and ονομαζω, to call, or name.] In *rhet.*, a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in several names or words; a kind of pun.

PROSOPOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. προσωπον, figure or person, and γραφω, to describe.] In *rhet.*, a word used by some critical writers, to signify the description of animated objects.

PROSOPOLEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. προσωπολη-ψια.] Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance.

PROSOPOPE'IA, } *n.* [Gr. προσωπο-
PROS'OPOPŒIA, } ποιια: προσωπον, person, and ποιεω, to make.] A figure in rhetoric by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification.

PROS'PECT, *n.* [L. *prospectus, prospicio*, to look forward; *pro* and *specio*, to see.] 1. View of things within the reach of the eye.

> Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton.*

2. View of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation. The good man enjoys the *prospect* of future felicity.—3. That which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen. There is a noble *prospect* from the top of Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, a *prospect* diversified with land and water, and every thing that can please the eye.—4. Object of view.

> Man to himself
> Is a large *prospect*. *Denham.*

5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape.—6. Place which affords an extended view.—7. Position of the front of a building; as, a *prospect* toward the south or north; Ezek. xl.—8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. There is a *prospect* of a good harvest. A man has a *prospect* of preferment; or he has little *prospect* of success.—9. A looking forward; a regard to something future.

> Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to or provision for the remaining part of life? [*Little used.*] *Tillotson.*

PROSPEC'TION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

PROSPECT'IVE, *a.* Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to *retrospective*.

> The supporting of Bible Societies is one of the points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no *prospective* bearing. *W. Jay.*

2. Acting with foresight.

> The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* in this affair. *Child.*

3. Pertaining to a prospect; viewing at a distance.—4. Furnishing an extensive prospect.

PROSPECT'IVELY, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PROSPECT'IVENESS, *n.* State of being prospective.

PROSPECT'US, *n.* [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.—2. In *a more extended sense*, the outline of any plan or proposal submitted for public approbation; as, the *prospectus* of a railway.

PROS'PER, *v. t.* [L. *prospero*, from *prosperus*, from the Gr. προσφερω, to carry to or toward; προς and φερω, to bear.] To favour; to render successful.

> All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

PROS'PER, *v. i.* To be successful; to succeed.

> The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand; Gen. xxxix.
> He that covereth his sins shall not *prosper;* Prov. xxviii.

2. To grow or increase; to thrive; to make gain; as, to *prosper* in business. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures now *prosper*.

PROS'PERED, *pp.* Having success; favoured.

PROS'PERING, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth, or any good.

PROSPER'ITY, *n.* [L. *prosperitas.*] Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; as, the *prosperity* of arts; agricultural or commercial *prosperity;* national *prosperity*. Our disposition to abuse the blessings of providence renders *prosperity* dangerous.

> The *prosperity* of fools shall destroy them; Prov. i.

PROS'PEROUS, *a.* [L. *prosperus.*] 1. Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* trade; a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* exhibition or undertaking; a *prosperous* man, family, or nation; a *prosperous* war.

> The seed shall be *prosperous;* the vine shall give her fruit; Zech. viii.

2. Favourable; favouring success; as, a *prosperous* wind.

PROS'PEROUSLY, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully.

PROS'PEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being successful; prosperity.

PROSPI"CIENCE, *n.* [L. *prospiciens.*] The act of looking forward.

PROS'TATE, *a.* [from Gr. προΐστημι, to set before.] In *anatomy*, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower side of the urethra.

PROSTERNA'TION, *n.* [L. *prosterno*, to prostrate; *pro* and *sterno.*] A state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [*Little used.*]

PROSTE'THIS, *n.* [Gr. πρό, to, and στῆθος, the breast.] The fore part of the breast; a fleshy part, as of the palms; also that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

PROS'THESIS, } *n.* [Gr.] In *sur.*, the
PROTH'ESIS, } addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; as a wooden leg, &c.—2. A figure of grammar, by which one or more letters are added to the commencement of a word, as in the common English participles, *beloved*, *bereft*. It is the contrary of *aphæresis*. —3. In *med.*, an overlapping; as, the *prosthesis* of one febrile period upon another.

PROSTHET'IC, *a.* [Gr. προσθετικός.] Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROS'TITUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prostituo*; *pro* and *statuo*, to set.] 1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter. Lev. xix.

2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base; to sell to wickedness; as, to *prostitute* talents to the propagation of infidel principles; to *prostitute* the press to the publication of blasphemy.—3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

PROS'TITUTE, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PROS'TITUTE, *n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet.—2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

PROS'TITUTED, *pp.* Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes.

PROS'TITUTING, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.

PROSTITU'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *prostituo.*] 1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female.—2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or offering one's self to infamous employments; as the *prostitution* of talents or abilities.

PROS'TITUTOR, *n.* One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

PROS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, from *prosterno*, to lay flat; *pro* and *sterno.*] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.

Grovelling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

2. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.—3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.—*Prostrate stem*, in *bot.*, one lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root, as in *malva rotundifolia.*

PROS'TRATE, *v. t.* To lay flat; to throw down; as to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.—2. To throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a village; to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* law or justice; to *prostrate* the honour of a nation.—3. To *prostrate one's self*, to throw one's self down, or to fall in humility or adoration.—4. To bow in humble reverence. —5. To sink totally; to reduce; as, to *prostrate* strength.

PROS'TRATED, *pp.* Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed.

PROS'TRATING, *ppr.* Laying flat; throwing down; destroying.

PROSTRA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing down or laying flat; as, the *prostration* of the body, of trees, or of corn.—2. The act of falling down or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but it is now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.—3. Great depression; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits.—4. In *med.*, a latent, not an exhausted state of the vital energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigour; that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed. Prostration is different and distinct from exhaustion, and is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action; while exhaustion is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers. Prostration does not require the use of invigorating remedies as exhaustion does.

PRO'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πρόστυλος· πρό and στῦλος, a column.] In *arch.*, a range of columns standing detached from the building to which they belong. [*See* PORTICO.]

PRO'SY, *a.* Like prose.—2. Dull.

PROSYL'LOGISM, *n.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*] A prosyllogism is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.

PRO TANTO. [L.] For so much.

PRO'TASIS, *n.* [Gr. πρότασις, from προτείνω, to present.] 1. A proposition; a maxim. In *grammar* and *rhetoric*, every properly constructed period is said to be naturally divisible into two parts, of which the first is termed *protasis*, and the second *apodosis*. 2. In *the ancient drama*, the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on. The protasis might extend to two acts, where it ended, and the epitasis commenced.—3. The antecedent term of a proposition.

PROTAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προτατικός.] Being placed in the beginning; previous.

PRO'TEA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Proteaceæ, of which it is the type. The species are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and consist of a variety of beautiful and graceful shrubs.

PROTEA'CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of arborescent exogens, inhabiting the hotter parts of the world. They are handsome evergreen shrubs, much prized by gardeners for the neatness of their appearance, and the beauty or singularity of their flowers, but they are of no known use.

PRO'TEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. [*See* PROTEUS.]

PROTECT', *v. t.* [L. *protectus*, *protego*; *pro* and *tego*, to cover; Gr. στέγω, with a prefix; Eng. *deck*. *See* DECK.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; *a word of general import both in a literal and figurative sense.* Walls *protect* a city or garrison; clothing is designed to *protect* the body from cold; arms may *protect* one from assault; our houses *protect* us from the inclemencies of the weather; the law *protects* our persons and property; the father *protects* his children, and the guardian his ward; a shade *protects* us from extreme heat; a navy *protects* our commerce and our shores; ambassadors are *protected* from arrest.

PROTECT'ED, *pp.* Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety.

PROTECT'ING, *ppr.* Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety.

PROTECT'INGLY, *adv.* By protecting.

PROTEC'TION, *n.* The act of protecting; defence; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. We find *protection* under good laws and an upright administration. How little are men disposed to acknowledge Divine *protection!*—2. That which protects or preserves from injury.

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*; Deut. xxxii.

3. A writing that protects; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.—4. Exemption. Ambassadors at foreign courts are entitled to *protection* from arrest. Members of parliament are entitled to *protection* from legal arrests, and seizures by process from the courts of law, during their attendance in parliament, and for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next appointed meeting. Suitors and witnesses attending a court are also entitled to *protection* from arrest.—In *mercantile navigation*, a privilege granted to certain descriptions of seamen by which they are protected from impressment.—*Protection against personal diligence*, in *Scots law*, an exemption from personal diligence [*see* PERSONAL DILIGENCE,] which extends to the person of peers, and of the widows of peers; members of parliament: married women for civil debts; minors under the age of pupilarity. The palace of Holyrood House and its precincts also afford a protection to debtors. The court of session is likewise authorised, in certain circumstances, to grant a protection from personal diligence to a bankrupt, against whom mercantile sequestration has been awarded. Also decree in an action of *cessio bonorum*, may be regarded as a protection to the debtor who has made the *cessio*, until his circumstances improve.

PROTECT'IVE, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

PROTECT'OR, *n.* [Fr. *protecteur.*]

1. One that defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression; a defender; a guardian. The king or sovereign is, or ought to be, the *protector* of the nation; the husband is the *protector* of his wife, and the father of his children. —2. In *England*, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. Cromwell assumed the title of *lord Protector*.—3. In catholic countries, every nation and every religious order has a *protector* residing at Rome. He is a cardinal, and called *cardinal protector*. —4. In *Eng. law*, the person who, upon the settling or limiting of an estate entail, is actually in possession of a prior estate of freehold, or for lives: his consent is requisite, if the tenant of entail wishes to alien. *Protectors* are rather *consenting* than *conveying* parties.

PROTECT'ORATE, *n.* Government by a protector.

PROTECTO'RIAL, *a.* Relating to a protector.

PROTECT'ORLESS, *a.* Having no protector.

PROTECT'ORSHIP, *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

PROTECT'RESS, *n.* A woman or female that protects.

PRO'TEGE, *n.* [Fr.] One under the care and protection of another.

PRO'TEINE, *n.* [Gr. πρωτεύω, to take the first place.] A chemical substance obtained from animal or vegetable albumen, fibrine, or caseine, which are all considered to be modifications of it. It forms a yellowish brittle mass, insoluble in water and alcohol, and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. It combines both with acids and bases. According to Liebig, all the organic nitrogenized constituents of the body are derived from proteine. It never occurs as such in nature, but occurs in the shape of albumen, fibrine, or caseine, both in vegetables and animals, and in some other forms in the human body. Some chemists entertain doubts as to the existence of this substance.

PRO TEMPORE. [L.] For the time being; as a temporary supply or provision.

PROTEND', *v. t.* [L. *protendo*; *pro* and *tendo*, to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

> With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

PROTEND'ED, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth.

PROTEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching forth.

PROTENSE,† *n.* (protens'.) Extension.

PROTER'VITY, *n.* [L. *protervitas*, from *protervus*; *pro* and *tervus*, crabbed.] Peevishness; petulance. [*Little used.*]

PROTEST', *v. i.* [L. *protestor*; *pro* and *testor*, to affirm; Fr. *protester*.] 1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; as, I *protest* to you, I have no knowledge of the transaction.—2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; with *against*; as, he *protests against* your votes.

> The conscience has power to *protest against* the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*

3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure. It is the privilege of any lord in parliament to *protest against* a law or resolution.

PROTEST', *v. t.* To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation.

> Fiercely they opposed
> My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
> *Protesting* fate supreme. *Milton.*

2.† To prove; to show; to give evidence of.—3. In *commerce*, to *protest a bill of exchange*, is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration, under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commission, damages and interest; of which act the indorser must be notified within such time as the law or custom prescribes. In like manner, notes of hand given to a banking corporation are *protested* for non-payment.

PRO'TEST, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; appropriately, a formal and solemn declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; or a like declaration of dissent of any minority against the proceedings of a majority of a body of men. The members of the upper house of parliament, have the privilege of entering on the journals of the house a *protest*, with reasons, against any motion or resolution agreed to by a majority of the house.—2. In *com.*, a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same, protesting against the drawer and others concerned, for the exchange, charges, damages, and interest. This *protest* is written on a copy of the bill, and notice given to the indorser of the same, by which he becomes liable to pay the amount of the bill, with charges, damages, and interest; also, a like declaration against the drawer of a note of hand for non-payment to a banking corporation, and of the master of a vessel against seizure, &c. A *protest* is also a writing attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by the master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage suffered was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master.—In *Scots law*, requisitions and intimations are often made under form of notarial instrument; in which the notary protests, that the party against whom it is directed shall be liable to certain effects set forth in the instrument, and this is termed a *notarial protest*. The *protest* of a bill in *Scots law*, is the notarial evidence of a demand for payment, having been made by a notary, in presence of witnesses, at the place where the bill is payable.

PROT'ESTANT, *a.* Protesting; pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spires; pertaining to the adherents of Luther, or others of the reformed churches; as, the *protestant* religion.

PROT'ESTANT, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterward extended to the followers of Calvin, and *Protestants* is the denomination now given to all who belong to Reformed churches; or, in other words, to the anti-Romanist communions of Europe, North America, &c.

PROT'ESTANTISM, *n.* The protestant religion.

PROT'ESTANTLY, *adv.* In conformity to the protestants. [*A superfluous word.*]

PROTESTA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *protest.*] 1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution.—2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; as, the *protestation* of certain noblemen against an order of council. —3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist. The lord may allege the villenage of the plaintiff by way of *protestation*, and thus deny the demand. - In *Scots law*, when a pursuer, advocator, or suspender, after having raised an action, fails to insist in it, his opponent, by means of *protestation*, may compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall. After the lapse of the *induciæ* of a summons, if the pursuer does not proceed to call and enrol it, the defender, if he pleases, may put up *protestation*, which is done by delivering to one of the Outer House clerks a note for insertion in the minute book of the court of session specifying the names of the parties, and the date of the summons, with the names of the defender's counsel and agent. This note, which is called a *protestation*, is then inserted in the minute book by the keeper, and thus published or notified to the profession. If within nine free days after its date, a certificate is produced to the minute book keeper, from a depute-clerk of session or his assistant, that the summons, suspension, or advocation has been duly lodged with him for calling, the minute book keeper is bound to *score* the protestation, as it is expressed, and the clerk issuing the certificate is bound to call the summons, &c., regularly and immediately. If no such certificate is produced within the nine days, the protestation cannot be scored, and the action is at an end.

PROTESTA'TOR, *n.* One who protests.

PROTEST'ED, *pp.* Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PROTEST'ER, *n.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. —2. One who protests a bill of exchange.

PROTEST'ING, *ppr.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PROTEST'INGLY, *adv.* By way of protesting.

PRO'TEUS, *n* [L. from Gr. Πρωτεύς.] In *myth.*, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes. Hence we denominate one who easily changes his form or principles, a *Proteus*.—2. In *zool.*, the name given to a genus of the order Batrachia. One species only has been hitherto discovered, namely, the proteus anguinus, a saurian, which is found in subterranean lakes and caves. Also the name given to a species of *Infusoria*.

PROTHE'EITE, *n.* A new mineral found in the valley of Lillerthal, in the Tyrol. It occurs in rectangular

prisms, with faces longitudinally striated, colour chrysolite green.

PROTHON'OTARISHIP, *n.* The office of a prothonotary. [*An awkward, harsh word, and little used.*]

PROTHONO'TARY, *n.* [Low L. *protonotarius*; Gr. πρωτος, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe.] 1. Originally, the chief notary; and anciently, the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople. Hence, 2. In *England*, the title given to officers in the courts of king's bench and common pleas, before the recent changes in those courts. The *prothonotary* of the king's bench recorded all civil actions. In the common pleas, the *prothonotaries*, of which there were four, entered and enrolled all declarations, pleadings, judgments, &c., made out judicial writs and exemplifications of records, entered recognizances, &c. 3. In *the United States*, a register or clerk of a court. The word, however, is not applied to any officer, except in particular states.—*Apostolical prothonotaries*, in the court of Rome, are twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c.

PROTHO'RAX, *n.* [Gr. προ before, and θωραξ, a shield.] In *entomol.* the first segment of the thorax in insects.

PRO'TIDE, *n.* An azotised product, obtained from xanthoproteic acid by boiling it with an excess of caustic potash.

PROTO. A prefix from the Greek πρωτος, first, signifying in composition priority, first, chief. In *chemistry* it is often prefixed to the words *oxide*, chloride, sulphuret, bromide, fluoride, &c., to indicate an equivalent of each element. Thus *protoxide* of iron denotes one equivalent of iron and one of oxygen; *proto*-chloride of tin, one equivalent of tin and one of chlorine; *proto*-sulphuret of mercury, one equivalent of sulphur and one of mercury.

PRO'TOCOL, *n.* [Low L. *protocollum*; Gr. πρωτος, first, and κολλα, glue; so called perhaps from the gluing together of pieces of paper, or from the spreading of it on tablets. It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book on which the title or name was written.] 1.† The original copy of any writing.—In *diplomacy*, the original copy of any despatch, treaty, or other document.—2. A record or registry.—In *Scots law*, on the admission of a notary, he receives from the clerk-register a book marked by the clerk, which is called a *protocol*. In this book the notary is directed to insert copies of all the instruments he may have occasion to execute, to be there preserved as in a record. The protocol has now fallen into disuse.

PRO'TOCOLIST, *n.* In Russia, a register or clerk.

PRO'TOMARTYR, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and μαρτυς, martyr.] 1. The first martyr; *a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.*—2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

PRO'TOPHYTE, PRO'TOZOA, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος and φυτον, or ζωον.] These names are given to certain substances, of which doubt exists whether they are vegetable or animal. *Protophytes*, first plants; *protozoa*, first animals, or those which stand as it were on the first step of organization.

PRO'TOPLAST, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and πλαστος, formed.] The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. Thus Adam has been called our *protoplast*.

PROTOPLAS'TIC, *a.* First formed.

PRO'TOPOPE, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *pope*.] Chief pope or imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek church in Russia.

PROTOSUL'PHATE, *n.* In *chem.*, a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide.

PRO'TOTYPE, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. πρωτοτυπος: πρωτος, first, and τυπος, type, form, model.] An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype.

PROTOX'IDE, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and oxide.] A compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one equivalent of a base, and destitute of acid properties.

PROTOX'IDIZE, *v. t.* To combine in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen and one of any base, without producing any acid properties.

PROTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *protractus*, from *protraho*; *pro* and *traho*, to draw.] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument; to *protract* a discussion; to *protract* a war or a negotiation. 2. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time; as, to *protract* the decision of a question; to *protract* the final issue.

PROTRACT',† *n.* Tedious continuance.

PROTRACT'ED, *pp.* Drawn out in time; delayed.

PROTRACT'ER, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PROTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.

PROTRAC'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as, the *protraction* of a debate.

PROTRACT'IVE, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their *protractive* arts. *Dryden.*

PROTRACT'OR, *n.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper with accuracy and dispatch, and by which the use of the line of chords is superseded. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular. In *anat.*, the muscles which draw forwards a part are termed *protractors*.

PROTREP'TICAL, *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικος, from προτρεπω, προτρεπομαι, to exhort; προ and τρεπω, to turn.] Hortatory; suasory; intended or adapted to persuade. [*Little used.*]

PROTRUDE, *v. t.* [L. *protrudo*; *pro* and *trudo*, to thrust. *See* THRUST.] 1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along; as, food *protruded* from the stomach into the intestine.—2. To thrust out, as from confinement. The contents of the abdomen are *protruded* in hernia.

PROTRUDE, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

PROTRUDED, *pp.* Thrust forward or out. In *bot.*, a *protruded* style is one which projects beyond the mouth of the flowers.

PROTRUDING, *ppr.* Thrusting forward or out.

PROTRU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) The act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; a thrusting or driving; a push.

PROTRU'SIVE, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as, *protrusive* motion.

PROTU'BERANCE, *n.* [L. *protuberans*, *protubero*; *pro* and *tuber*, a puff, bunch, or knob.] A swelling or tumour on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation.—*Protuberance* differs from *projection*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface.

PROTU'BERANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye.

PROTU'BERANTLY, *adv.* In the way of protuberance.

PROTU'BERATE, *v. i.* [L. *protubero*, supra.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharp.*

PROTUBERA'TION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

PROTU'BEROUS, *a.* Protuberant.

PRO-TU'TOR, PRO-CURA'TOR, *n.* In *Scots law*, pro-tutors and procurators are those who act as tutors or curators to a minor, without having a regular title to the office.

PROUD, *a.* [Sax. *prut*; D. *preutsch*, proud, prudish, also *prat*, proud, and *pratten*, to fret. We find in the Italian, *prode* is valiant, brave; *proda*, the *prow* of a ship; *prodezza*, prowess; probably of the same family, with the radical sense of swelling, stretching, or erecting. *See* PRUDE.] 1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind. A man may be *proud of* his person, *of* his talents, *of* his accomplishments, or *of* his achievements. He may be *proud of* any thing to which he bears some relation. He may be *proud of* his country, his government, his equipage, or of whatever may, by association, gratify his esteem of himself. He may even be *proud of* his religion or *of* his church. He conceives that any thing excellent or valuable, in which he has a share, or to which he stands related, contributes to his own importance, and this conception exalts his opinion of himself.—*Proud* is followed by *of*, before the object, supra.—2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious.

A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

3. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*. Job xxvi.

4. Lofty of mien; grand of person; as, a *proud* steed.—5. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height. *Dryden.*

6. Ostentatious; grand; as, *proud* titles.—7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride; as, a *proud* day for Rome.—8. Excited by the animal appetite; *applied particularly to the female of the canine species.*—9. Fungous; as, *proud* flesh.

PROUD'LIEST, *adv.* In a most proud manner.

PROUD'LY, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner;

haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien.

Proudly he marches on and void of fear. *Pope.*

PROUT DE JURE (L.) In *Scots law*, a proof *prout de jure*, is a proof by all the legal means of probation, viz. writ, witnesses, and oath of party; although in practice the phrase is usually applied to a proof of facts and circumstances by parole in contradistinction to a proof limited to writ or oath of party.

PRŎVABLE, *a.* [*See* PROVE.] That may be proved.

PRŎVABLY, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

PRO'VANE,† *n.* Provender.

PRŎVE, *v. t.* (prōv.) [Sax. *profian;* G. *probiren;* L. *probo;* Fr. *éprouver;* Russ. *probuyu*, to prove; *probevayu*, to pierce, to penetrate, to send by force. The primary sense is to strain, to urge by force, or rather to thrust or drive. The word *brow* may be of the same family from its projection. *See* PROBE.] 1. To try; to bring to the test; to ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment, or by a test or standard. Thus we *prove* the strength of gunpowder by experiment; we *prove* the strength or solidity of cannon by experiment. We *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.—2. To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by testimony or other evidence; to make that appear certain which was doubtful before. The plaintiff in a suit must *prove* the truth of his declaration; the prosecutor must *prove* his charges against the accused.—3. To confirm by experiment, testimony, or argument.—4. To evince truth by argument, induction, or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. If it is admitted that every immoral act is dishonourable to a rational being, and that duelling is an immoral act; then it is *proved* by necessary inference, that duelling is dishonourable to a rational being.—5. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to verify; to publish before the proper authority; as, to *prove* a will. [*See* PROBATE WILL.] 6. To experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*. *Dryden.*

7. In *arith.*, to show, evince, or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result. Thus in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*. In other words, if the sum of the remainder and of the subtrahend, is equal to the minuend, the operation of subtraction is *proved* to be correct.—8. To try; to examine.

Prove your own selves; 2 Cor. xiii.

9. Men *prove God*, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial, Ps. xcv.; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct; Mal. iii.

PRŎVE, *v. i.* To make trial; to essay.

The sons prepare...
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, a plant or medicine *proves* salutary.—3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; as, the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false.

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To be found true or correct by the result.—5. To make certain; to show; to evince. This argument *proves* how erroneous is the common opinion.—6. To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not.† *Bacon.*

PRŎVED, *pp.* Tried; evinced; experienced.

PROVED'ITOR, } *n.* [It. *proveditore*,
PROVEDŎRE, } from *provedere*, to provide. *See* PROVIDE.] A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies for an army.—*Proveditor*, in Venice and other parts of Italy, is an officer who superintends matters of policy.

PRŎVEN, a word used by Scottish writers for *proved*. In *Scots law*, when the heritors in a process of augmentation do not admit the accuracy of the minister's rental, and take a commission for deponing on the actual rental of their several lands, the scheme of the rental, prepared under a judicial remit from the Lord Ordinary, according to the proof which has been led, and the certificates of rentals and decrees of valuation produced, is called the *proven* rental.—*Not proven*, a term in *Scots law*. [*See under* NOT.]

PROVEN'CIAL, *a.* [Fr. *provençal.*] Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROV'ENDER, *n.* [Fr. *provende*, provender; Norm *provender*, a prebendary; *provendre*, a prebend; D. *prove*, a *prebend;* [qu. G. D. and Sw. *proviant*, provisions:] It. *provianda*, victuals; Ir. *prountain*, provender. The Italian *provianda* is probably composed of *pro* and *vivanda*, victuals, from *vivere*, L. *vivo*, to live; and from *vivanda* the French have *viande*, Eng. *viand*. Whether the French *provende* and Norm. *provender* are from the same source, may be doubted. The German *proviant* may be formed from the L. *provideo*. Qu. L. *proventus*. It is said that *provend*, *provender*, originally signified a vessel containing a measure of corn daily given to a horse or other beast. But qu. *N* may be casual in *provender*, as in *messenger*, and the word may be from *provideo*.] 1. Dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn. In a more general sense, it may signify dry food of any kind. In this signification the word was formerly written, *Provand*, *provant*, *provend*, and *provent*.—2.† Provisions; meat; food.

PRŎVER, *n.* One that proves or tries; that which proves.

PROV'ERB, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe;* L. *proverbium; pro* and *verbum*, a word.] 1. A short pithy sentence often repeated, expressing a well known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation; a maxim of wisdom.

The *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come often, great gains now and then. *Bacon.*

A proverb presents some striking and familiar image to the mind which by the force of association makes its effect strong and permanent, and thereby often supersedes the necessity of a long discourse or explanation. No country is without its proverbs; some of them no doubt are exceptionable, but the greater part, however quaintly expressed, contain the essence of some moral truth or practical lesson. They are drawn from real life, and are generally the fruit of philosophy grafted on the stem of experience.—2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and hence, frequently, a reproach or object of contempt; Jer. xxiv.—3. In *Scrip.*, it sometimes signifies a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation; Prov. i.—4. *Proverbs*, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men. The book of Proverbs has always been ascribed to Solomon, although he was not the author of all its contents. The first twenty-four chapters are acknowledged to have proceeded from his inspired pen; the five succeeding chapters seem to have been a collection of several of his proverbs made by order of king Hezekiah; and the two last seem to belong to different authors.

PROV'ERB,† *v. t.* To speak proverbially; to mention in a proverb.—2.† To provide with a proverb.

PROV'ERB, *v. i.* To utter proverbs.

PROVERB'IAL, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; as, a *proverbial* cure or remedy.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world. *Temple.*

2. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; as, a *proverbial* saying or speech.—3. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb; as, a *proverbial* obscurity.

PROVERB'IALISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase.

PROVERB'IALIST, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.

PROVERB'IALIZE, *v. t.* To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [*Unusual.*]

PROVERB'IALLY, *adv.* In a proverb; as, it is *proverbially* said.

PROVIDE, *v. t.* [L. *provideo*, literally to see before; *pro* and *video*, to see; Fr. *pourvoir.*] 1. To procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare.

Abraham said, God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering; Gen. xxii.

Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses; Matth. x.

Provide things honest in the sight of all men; Rom. xii.

2. To furnish; to supply; followed by *with*.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot.*

Provided of is now obsolete.—3. To stipulate previously. The agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.—4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. [*See* PROVIDED.] 5.† To foresee; a *Latinism*.—6. *Provide*, in a transitive sense, is followed by *against* or *for*. We *provide* warm clothing *against* the inclemencies of the weather; we *provide* necessaries *against* a time of need; or we *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, &c.

PROVIDE, *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defence; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil. The sagacity of brutes in *providing against* the inclemencies of the weather is wonderful.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide for* human wants. *Burke.*

PROVIDED, *pp.* Procured beforehand; made ready for future use; supplied; furnished; stipulated.—2. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words; as, "*provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever." This sentence is in the nature of the case absolute, the clause or sentence independent; "*this* or *that being provided*, which follows;" "*this condition being provided*." The word *being* is understood, and the participle *provided* agrees with the whole sentence absolute. "*This condition being previously stipulated or established*." *This* and *that* here refer to the whole member of the sentence.

PROV'IDENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *providentia*.] 1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application.

> *Providence* for war is the best prevention of it. [*Now little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. Foresight; timely care; particularly, active foresight, or foresight accompanied with the procurement of what is necessary for future use, or with suitable preparation. How many of the troubles and perplexities of life proceed from want of *providence*.—3. In *theol.*, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. He that acknowledges a creation and denies a *providence*, involves himself in a palpable contradiction; for the same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence. Some persons admit a *general providence*, but deny a *particular providence*, not considering that a *general providence* consists of *particulars*. A belief in divine *providence*, is a source of great consolation to good men. By *divine providence* is often understood God himself.—4. Frugality; prudence in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.

PROV'IDENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; as, a *provident* man; a *provident* animal.

> The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
> Of future. *Milton.*
>
> Orange is what Augustus was,
> Brave, wary, *provident* and bold. *Waller.*

PROVIDEN'TIAL, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referrible to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape from danger. How much are we indebted to God's unceasing *providential* care!

PROVIDEN'TIALLY, *adv.* By means of God's providence.

> Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray.*

PROV'IDENTLY, *adv.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

PROVIDER, *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one that procures what is wanted.

PROVIDING, *ppr.* Procuring beforehand; supplying; stipulating.

PROV'INCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *provincia*; usually supposed to be formed from *pro* and *vinco*, to conquer.] 1. Among *the Romans*, a country of considerable extent, which being reduced under their dominion, was new modelled, subjected to the command of an annual governor sent from Rome, and to such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose. That part of France next to the Cottian Alps was a Roman *province*, and still bears the name *Provence*.—2. Among *the moderns*, a country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. Thus formerly, the English colonies in North America were *provinces* of Great Britain, as Nova Scotia and Canada still are. The *provinces* of the Netherlands formerly belonged to the house of Austria and to Spain.—3. In *geography*, a grand division of a kingdom or state, comprising several cities, towns, &c., all under the same government, and usually distinguished by the extent either of the civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In *England*, a division of the ecclesiastical state under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, of which there are two, the *province* of Canterbury and that of York.—4. A region of country; *in a general sense*, a tract, a large extent.

> Over many a tract
> Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide. *Milton.*
>
> They never look abroad into the *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

5. The proper office or business of a person. It is the *province* of the judge to decide causes between individuals.

> The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

PROVIN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a province or relating to it; as a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.—*Provincial word*, a word that is current among the inhabitants of some district, but not received in the literary language of the time.—2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state; as, *provincial* dominion; *provincial* territory.—3. Not polished; rude; as, *provincial* accent or manners.—4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod.

PROVIN'CIAL, *n.* A spiritual governor. In *catholic countries*, one who has the direction of the several convents of a province.—2. A person belonging to a province.

PROVIN'CIALISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis, and not received in the literary language of the time, or in the more polished circles.

PROVIN'CIALIST, *n.* One who uses provincialisms.

PROVINCIAL'ITY, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province.

PROVIN'CIATE, *v. t.* To convert into a province. [*Unusual.*]

PROVINE, *v. i.* [Fr. *provignor*; *pro* and *vigne*, a vine.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

PRÖVING, *ppr.* Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.—*Proving of the tenor*. In *Scots law*, the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved in an action peculiar to the court of session, called *an action of proving the tenor*. In this action it is necessary to prove the accident by which the deed was lost, or the *casus amissionis* as it is termed. The tenor of the deed must be proved to the court by writing, or by the oath of the granter, or by witnesses; but where parole proof is resorted to, there must be adminicles in the general case; that is, relative writings.

PROVI''SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from L. *provisio*, *provideo*. *See* PROVIDE.] 1. The act of providing or making previous preparation.—2. Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand; either for security, defence, or attack, or for the supply of wants. We make *provision* to defend ourselves from enemies; we make *provision* for war; we make *provision* for a voyage or for erecting a building; we make *provision* for the support of the poor. Government makes *provision* for its friends.—3. Stores provided; stock; as, *provision* of victuals; *provision* of materials.—4. Victuals; food; provender; all manner of eatables for man and beast; as, *provisions* for the table or for the family; *provisions* for an army.—5. Previous stipulation; special enactment in a statute; terms or agreement made, or measures taken for a future exigency.

> In the law, no *provision* was made to abolish the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Davies.*

Papal provision, a previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation.

PROVI''SION, *v. t.* To supply with victuals or food. The ship was *provisioned* for a voyage of six months. The garrison was well *provisioned*.

PROVI''SIONAL, } *a.* [Fr. *provi-*
PROVI''SIONARY, } *sionnel*.] Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as, a *provisional* government or regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

PROVI''SIONALLY, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency.

PROVI''SIONARY, *a.* Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.

PROVI''SIONED, *pp.* Supplied with food.

PROVI''SIONING, *ppr.* Furnishing with supplies of food.

PROVI'SO, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *provisus*, ablative, *proviso*, it being provided.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c. The charter of the bank contains a *proviso* that the legislature may repeal it at their pleasure.

PROVI'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *proviseur*.] 1. In *church affairs*, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. Formerly the pope usurped the right of presenting to church livings, and it was his practice to nominate persons to benefices by anticipation, or before they became vacant; the person thus nominated was called a *provisor*. In *England*, this practice was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

> More sharp and penal laws were devised against *provisors*; it being enacted that whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision. *Blackstone.*

2. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house.

PROVI'SORY, *a.* Making temporary provision; temporary.—2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

PROVOCA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *provocatio. See* PROVOKE.] 1. Any thing that excites anger; the cause of resentment; 1 Kings xxi.

Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation;* Ps. xcv.

2. The act of exciting anger.—3.† An appeal to a court or judge. [*A Latinism.*]—4.† Incitement.

PROVO'CATIVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PROVO'CATIVE, *n.* Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as, a *provocative* of hunger or of lust.

PROVO'CATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

PROVO'CATORY,† *n.* A challenge.

PROVŌKE, *v. t.* [L. *provoco*, to call forth; *pro* and *voco*, to call; Fr. *provoquer.*] 1. To call into action; to arouse; to excite; as, to *provoke* anger or wrath by offensive words or by injury; to *provoke* war.—2. To make angry; to offend; to incense; to enrage.

Ye fathers, *provoke* not your children to wrath; Eph. vi.

Often *provoked* by the insolence of some of the bishops. *Clarendon.*

3. To excite; to cause; as, to *provoke* perspiration; to *provoke* a smile.—4. To excite; to stimulate; to increase.

The taste of pleasure *provokes* the appetite, and every successive indulgence of vice which is to form a habit, is easier than the last. *Buckminster.*

5. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods, from the shore. *Dryden.*

6. To move; to incite; to stir up; to induce by motives; Rom. x.

Let us consider one another to *provoke* to love and to good works; Heb. x.

7. To incite; to rouse; as, to *provoke* one to anger; Deut. xxxii.

PROVŌKE,† *v. i.* To appeal. [*A Latinism.*]—2. To produce anger.

PROVŌKED, *pp.* Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed.

PROVŌKER, *n.* One that excites anger or other passion; one that excites war or sedition.—2. That which excites, causes, or promotes.

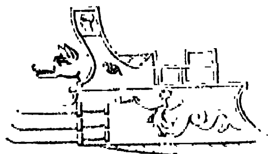
PROVŌKING, *ppr.* Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry.—2. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion; as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

PROVŌKINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

PRO'VOST, *n.* [Sax. *profost, profast;* G. *probst, propst;* Arm. *provost;* Fr. *prevôt;* from the L. *præpositus*, placed before, from *præpono; præ* and *pono*, to set or place.] In *a general sense*, a person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something. In *Scotland*, the chief magistrate of a city or royal burgh; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to *mayor* in England; the *provost* of a college, answering to *president* or *principal*. The head of king's college, Cambridge, is styled *provost*, and also the heads of several colleges in the university of Oxford. In *France*, formerly, a *provost* was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes.—*The grand provost of France*, or *of the household*, had jurisdiction in the king's house and over its officers.—*The provost marshal of an army*, is an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to hinder the soldiers from pillaging, to indict offenders, and see sentence passed on them and executed. He also regulates weights and measures. He has under him a lieutenant and a clerk, an executioner, &c.—*The provost marshal in the navy* has charge of prisoners, &c.—*The provost of the mint* is a particular judge appointed to apprehend and prosecute false coiners.—*Provost of the king's stables* is an officer who attends at court and holds the king's stirrup when he mounts his horse.

PRO'VOSTSHIP, *n.* The office of a provost.

PROW, *n.* [Fr. *proue;* It. *prua* and *proda;* Sp. *proa.* These may be from the L. *prora;* but qu. is not *proda* the original word, and *prora* a contraction of *prodera?* The primary sense is that which projects or stretches forward.] 1. The forepart of a ship.—2. In *seamen's language*, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. The upper part is usually furnished with a grating platform.



Prow of Ancient Galley.

PROW,† *a.* Valiant.

PROW'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse;* It. *prodezza*, from *prode*, brave, and as a noun, profit, benefit. The primary sense of the root is to stretch, shoot, or advance forward, and hence the sense of profit.] Bravery; valour; particularly military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.

Men of such *prowess* as not to know fear in themselves. *Sidney.*

PROW'EST,† *a.* [*superl.* of *prow.*] Bravest.

PROWL, *v. t.* [Probably from Fr. *proie* and *aller*, to go in search of prey.] To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deck'd. *Sidney.*

PROWL, *v. i.* To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast; as, a *prowling* wolf.—2. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder.

PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey; *colloquially*, something to be seized and devoured.

PROWL'ER, *n.* One that roves about for prey.

PROWL'ING, *ppr.* Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.

PROX'IMAL. *See* PROXIMATE.

PROX'IMATE, *a.* [L. superl. *proximus;* Fr. *proche; approcher*, to *approach; reprocher*, to *reproach*. The primary sense of the root is to drive or press.] Nearest; next. A *proximate* cause is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote, mediate*, or *predisposing* cause.—*Proximate principles*, distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables; such as albumen, gelatine, fat, &c., in the former, and sugar, gum, starch, resins, &c., in the latter.

PROX'IMATELY, *adv.* Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on.

PROX'IME,† *a.* Next; immediately.

PROXIM'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *proximité;* L. *proximitas.*] The state of being next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance. The succession to the throne and to estates is usually regulated by *proximity* of blood.

PROX'Y, *n.* [contracted from *procuracy*, or some word from the root of *procure, proctor.*] 1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative. None can be familiar by *proxy*. None can be virtuous or wise by *proxy*.—2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another. A wise man will not commit important business to a *proxy*, when he can transact it in person. In *parliamentary law*, every peer spiritual or temporal, can (by licence supposed to be obtained from the king) constitute another lord of parliament of the same order with himself, his proxy, to vote for him in his absence.

PROX'YSHIP, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

PRUCE,† *n.* [from *Prussia.*] Prussian leather.

PRUDE, *n.* [Fr. *prude*, wise, discreet, sober, formal, precise; D. *preutsch*, prudish, and proud; G. *spröde*, a prude, and shy, cold, reserved, coy, demure, and applied to metals, brittle, friable; Dan. *sprödig*, eager, brittle, harsh, dry, rugged; W. *pruz*, (*prudh*,) prudent, discreet, serious, sad, sorrowful; Goth. *frods*, prudent; Gr. φρόνησις, prudence; Goth. *frathi*, mind, intellect; *frathjan*, to be wise, to understand. The Goth. *frod* signifies both wise, prudent, and broken; D. *vroed*, prudent. We see that *prude, prudent*, and *proud* are from the same root. The sense of *brittle* would indicate that these words belong to the same family with the Dan. *bryder*, to break; and the radical elements are the same. The Welsh *pruz* is from tending out or reaching, hence *pryder*, anxiety, a stretching of the mind. The sense of *prude* is probably from stretching, straitness, stiffness; and the sense of *wise* is derivative. *Prudence* is from the same root, implying care, a tension of mind.] A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners and scrupulous nicety.

Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

PRU'DENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *prudentia*. *See* PRUDE.] Wisdom applied to practice. Prudence implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them. Prudence differs from wisdom in this, that prudence implies more caution and reserve than wisdom, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere caution or circumspection.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT, *a.* Cautious; circumspect; practically wise; careful of the conse-

quences of enterprises, measures, or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable.

The *prudent* man looketh well to his going; Prov. xiv.
A *prudent* man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself; Prov. xxii.

2. Dictated or directed by prudence; as, *prudent* behaviour.—3. Foreseeing by instinct; as, the *prudent* crane.—4. Frugal; economical; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure of money.—5. Wise; intelligent.

PRUDEN'TIAL, *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; as, *prudential* motives; *prudential* rules.

PRUDENTIAL'ITY,† *n.* The quality of being prudential; eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDEN'TIALLY, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

PRUDEN'TIALS, *n. plur.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

PRU'DENTLY, *adv.* With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely; as, domestic affairs *prudently* managed; laws *prudently* framed or executed.—2. With frugality; economically; as, income *prudently* expended.

PRU'DERY, *n.* [from *prude.*] Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.

PRU'DISH, *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise, or reserved; as, a *prudish* woman; *prudish* manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

PRU'DISHLY, *adv.* In a prudish manner.

PRUI'NA, *n.* [L.] Hoar frost.

PRUI'NOSE, *a.* [from L. *pruina*, hoar frost.] In *entom.*, a term applied to the clothing of insects when covered with a minute dust, scarcely discoverable by the microscope.

PRU'INOUS, *a.* Frosty.

PRUNE, *v. t.* [perhaps from Fr. *provigner*, to lay down wine stocks for propagation.] 1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance.—2. To clear from any thing superfluous; to dress; to trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*

PRUNE, *v. i.* To dress; to prink; *a ludicrous word.*

PRUNE, *n.* [Fr *prune*; L. *prunum.* In Latin, *prunus* is a plum-tree, Gr. προυνη, and *prunum*, the fruit.] A recent plum, or a dried plum. The fruits sold in the shops under the name of *prunes*, are the produce of the *Prunus domestica* or common plum. They are chiefly prepared in France from the varieties called the St. Catherine and the greengage, and in Portugal from a sort which derives its name from the village of Guimaraens where they are principally dried.

PRUNED, *pp.* Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed.—2. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.

PRUNEL'LA, *n.* A genus of perennial herbs, natives of the northern parts of America, and of Europe. Class Didynamia, and order angiospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. *P. vulgaris*, self heal or bugle, is a British plant growing in meadows and pastures. It is recommended as an astringent in hæmorrhages and fluxes.

PRUNEL'LO, *n.* A kind of woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made, and which is still used for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

PRUNEL'LO, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, from *prune.*] A species of dried plum imported from France.

PRUNER, *n.* One that prunes trees, or removes what is superfluous.

PRUNIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *prunum*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing plums.

PRUNING, *ppr.* Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous.

PRUNING, *n.* The art of cutting off branches or parts of trees and shrubs with a view to the strengthening those that remain, or of bringing the tree or plant into particular forms, calculated to increase particular products. Pruning therefore varies according to the kind of plant or tree to be pruned, and according to the object in view. By means of pruning the bulk and growth of trees and plants may be promoted, or the bulk lessened; the form may be modified, the formation of blossom buds may be promoted; the fruit enlarged, the stem and branches adjusted to the roots, decayed plants or trees renewed, and diseases removed or cured.

PRUNING-HOOK, } *n.* A pruning-
PRUNING-KNIFE, } knife is an instrument used for pruning trees; the blade, which is of no great breadth, is formed of well-tempered steel; it has a straight edge with a narrow point, in order that it may be more easily introduced among crowded branches. Formerly such knives were hooked at the point, and were termed *pruning-hooks.*

PRUNING-SHEARS, *n.* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c., in which one of the blades moves on a pivot, which works in an oblong opening instead of a circular one, by which means a draw cut is produced similar to that with a knife, instead of a crushing cut produced by common shears.

PRU'NUS, *n.* A genus of arborescent plants belonging to the nat. order Rosaceæ, and comprehending several of our domestic fruits. The cherry, bird-cherry, plum, damson, sloe, bullace, and apricot, are all comprehended in the genus, as limited by Linnæus. But in the opinion of some modern botanists the true plums should constitute the genus Prunus, while the others are to be considered as belonging to two other genera, represented by the cherry and the apricot (*Armeniaca* and *Cerasus*). The genus Prunus, thus restricted, contains the garden plum (*P. domestica*) with all its varieties [*see* PRUNE]; the bullace (*P. insititia*); the sloe (*P. spinosa*); and the *P. coccomilia* of Calabria, which has a great reputation in Italy on account of its tonic and febrifugal qualities. Several other species belong to the genus, but they are of no moment.

PRU'RIENCE, } *n.* [L. *pruriens*, *prurio*,
PRU'RIENCY, } to itch.] An itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing.

PRU'RIENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire.

PRURIG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*, from *prurigo*, an itching, from *prurio*, to itch.] Tending to prurigo.

PRURI'GO, *n.* A papular eruption of the skin, in which the papules are diffuse, nearly of the colour of the cuticle, intolerably itchy, itching increased by sudden exposure to heat, when abraded by scratching oozing a fluid that concretes into minute black scabs. An entirely different disease from the itch.

PRUSSIAN, *a.* [from *Prussia.*] Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a bi-salt composed of two equivalents of the sesquicyanide of iron, which performs the functions of an acid, with one equivalent of sesquoxide of iron, which performs the functions of a base. This salt is of a beautiful deep blue, and is much used as a pigment. It is also used in medicine.

PRUSSIATE, *n.* A name first applied to *Prussian blue*, a salt in which the sesquicyanide of iron performs the functions of an acid; but subsequently to numerous salts in which the protocyanide of iron is the acid. It has likewise been applied to various cyanide, as the cyanide of potassium, which has been called prussiate of potassa.

PRUSSIC ACID, *a.* Hydrocyanic acid. The term *prussic acid* is now applied too vaguely and variously to answer the purpose of science. It was first applied to the sesquicyanide of iron, which is the acid of Prussian blue. It was subsequently applied to the protocyanide of iron, which is the acid of the salt erroneously called prussiate of iron and potassa; to the hydrocyanic acid, which, in all probability, forms no salts at all; to the hydroguret of benzile, or the essential oil of bitter almonds, and laurel-cherry, which is not an acid, and of course forms no salts; and to cyanogen, which is not an acid, but a compound basifying and acidifying principle. Each of the above compounds is a valuable medicine. Hydrocyanic acid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative, and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough in phthysis, and to mitigate the spasmodic action of whooping-cough. It requires to be employed with much caution, as it is one of the strongest poisons known.

PRY, *v. i.* [a contracted word, the origin of which is not obvious.] To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not; as, to *pry* into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies to find the Milky Way. *Creech.*

PRY, *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.

PRY'ING, *ppr.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

PRY'INGLY, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

PRYTANE'UM, *n.* [Gr.] In *Athens*, a place where those who deserved well of their country were maintained by the public.

PRYT'ANIS, *n* [Gr. πρυτανις.] In *ancient Greece*, a president of the senate of five hundred.

[*It is to be noted that in words beginning with* Ps *and* Pt, *the letter* p *has no sound.*]

PSALM, *n.* (säm.) [L. *psalmus*; Gr. ψαλμος, from ψαλλω, to touch or beat, to sing; Fr. *psaume.*] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God. The most remarkable psalms are those com-

posed by David and other Jewish saints, a collection of one hundred and fifty of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament, called *Psalms*, or the *Book of Psalms*. The word is also applied to sacred songs composed by modern poets, being versifications of the Scriptural psalms, or of these with other parts of Scripture, composed for the use of churches; as, the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, &c.

PSÄLMIST, *n.* (sälmist.) A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the Scriptural psalms.—2. In *the church of Rome*, a clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music in the church.

PSÄLMOD'IC, **PSÄLMOD'ICAL**, *a.* Relating to psalmody.

PSÄLMODIST, *n.* One who sings sacred songs.

PSÄLMODY, *n.* (sälmodey.) The art, practice, or art of singing sacred songs. *Psalmody* has always been considered an important part of public worship. —2. Metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

PSÄLMOG'RAPHER, **PSÄLMOG'RAPHIST**, *n* [*See* PSALMOGRAPHY.] A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.

PSÄLMOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ψαλμος, psalm, and γραφω, to write.] The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

PSALTER, *n.* [L. *psalterium;* Gr. ψαλτηριον: Fr. *psautier.*] 1. The Book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed. —2. In *Romish countries*, a large chaplet or rosary, consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according with the number of the psalms.

PSAL'TERY, *n.* [Gr. ψαλτηριον.] An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum or crooked stick.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings; Ps. xxxiii.

PSAM'MITE, *n.* (sammīte.) [Gr. ψαμμος, sand.] A species of micaceous sandstone.

PSAMMIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to psammite.

PSEUDEPI'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, επι, upon, and γραφη, writing.] The ascription of false names of authors to works.

PSEUDISID'OMON, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, ισος, equal, and δομη, a building.] A mode of building in Greece, in which the height, length, and thickness of the courses differed.

PSEUDO, Gr. ψευδος, false, a prefix signifying false, counterfeit or spurious; *pron.* *sūdo.*

PSEUDO-APOS'TLE, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and *apostle.*] A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

PSEUDOBLEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and βλεψις, vision] False or imaginary vision.

PSEUDO-BULB, *n.* In *bot*, an enlarged aërial stem, resembling a tuber.

PSEUDO-CHINA, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, and Fr. *quina, kina*, or *china*, Peruvian bark.] The false China root, a plant of the genus Smilax, found in America. Also a species of Strychnos and a species of Solanum. In the spelling of this name *ch* and *c* are used indiscriminately.

PSEUDO-CLERGY, *n.* Not true clergy.

PSEUDO-DIP'TERAL, *a.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, δις, twice, and πτερον, wing] In *arch.*, falsely or imperfectly dipteral, the inner range of columns being omitted. A term denoting a building or temple wherein the distance from each side of the cella to the columns on the flanks is equal to two intercolumniations, the inner range of columns, necessary to a dipteral edifice, being omitted. As a noun, an imperfect peripteral, in which the columns at the wings were set within the walls. [*See* PERIPTERY.]

PSEUDODOX, *a.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and δοξα, opinion.] False; not true in opinion.

PSEUDO-GALE'NA, *n.* False galena or black jack.

PSEUDOGRAPH, **PSEUDOG'RAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. ψευδος, false, and γραφη, writing.] False writing.

PSEUDOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ψευδολογια: ψευδος, false, and λογος, discourse.] Falsehood of speech.

PSEUDO-METAL'LIC, *a.* *Pseudo-metallic* lustre is that which is perceptible only when held toward the light; as in minerals.

PSEUDOMORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. ψευδος, and μορφη, form.] Not having the true form. A *pseudomorphous* mineral is one which has received its form from some extraneous cause, not from natural crystallization.

PSEUDON'YMOUS, *a.* [Gr. ψευδος and ονομα, a name.] Amongst critics, a term applied to an author who publishes a book under a false or feigned name; applied also to the book itself.

PSEUDO-PERIP'TERAL, *a.* In *arch.*, a term applied to a temple having the columns on its sides attached to the walls, instead of being arranged as in a peripteral.

PSEUDO-PHILOS'OPHER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

PSEUDO-PHILOS'OPHY, *n.* False philosophy.

PSEUDOPROS'TYLE, *n.* A term suggested by Professor Hosking, to denote a portico, the projection of which from the wall is less than the width of its intercolumniation.

PSEUDO-REPUB'LICAN, *n.* Not a true republican.

PSEUDOTHY'RUM, *n.* [Gr. ψευδης, false, and θυρα, a door.] In *arch.*, a false door.

PSEUDO-TI'NEA, *n.* In *entomol.*, the name of a remarkable species of insect or larva, resembling a moth. It feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees, as it enters the hive, and sometimes compels the bees to abandon it, being covered with a coat that is impervious to their stings.



Pseudo-tinea.

PSEUDO-VOLCAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

PSEUDO-VOLCA'NO, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

PSHAW, *exclam.* (shaw.) An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

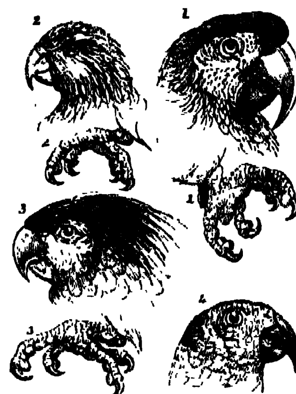
PSI'DIUM, *n.* A genus of tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. The fruits are the guavas of the colonists. [*See* GUAVA.]

PSIL'OTHON, *n.* [Gr. from ψιλοω, to strip or peel.] A depilatory; a medicine or application to take off the hair of an animal body.

PSI'THYRUS, *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects belonging to the family Apidæ. They have a very close resemblance to the humble-bees. Four or five species are found in England.

PSITTA'CEOUS, *a.* Of the parrot kind.

PSITTA'CIDÆ, *n.* The parrot tribe, a family of scansorial birds, of which the genus Psittacus (parrots) is the type. Besides the true parrots it contains the maccaws, parrakeets, cockatoos, lories, and several other species. These birds are remarkable for their beautiful colours, their powerful bill, their fleshy tongue, and their power of imitating the human voice.



Psittacidæ.

1. Head and foot of Aracanga. 2. Do. of blue-bellied Lorikeet. 3 Do. of Goliath Aratoo. 4. Head of ash-coloured Gray Parrot.

PSIT'TACUS, *n.* A genus of scansorial birds comprehending the different species of parrots. [*See* PARROT.]

PSO'AS, *n.* [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSO'PHIA, *n.* A sub-genus of storks, having a shorter bill than the rest, with the head and neck covered only with a kind of down, and the circumference of the eye naked. *P. crepitans*, or the trumpeter, is a native of South America.

PSO'RA, *n.* [Gr.] The itch. Also any cutaneous disease.

PSORA'LEA, *n.* A genus of evergreen shrubs and herbs belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are numerous, inhabiting different parts of the world, some of them ornamental, and all of easy culture. *P. esculenta* is the bread-root of North America. The roots, like the tubers of the potato are employed as food. Several species are employed medicinally.

PSORI'ASIS, *n.* A rough scaly state of the cuticle, sometimes continuous, and sometimes in patches, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures.

PSY'CHE, *n.* [Gr. ψυχη, the soul, or a butterfly.] In *myth*, the daughter of

Sol and Constancy. She was so loved as to be taken for Venus herself. This goddess becoming jealous of her rival charms, ordered Cupid to inspire her with love for some contemptible wretch. But Cupid fell in love with her him-



Cupid and Psyche.

self. Many were the trials Psyche underwent, arising partly from her own indiscretion, and partly from the hatred of Venus, with whom, however, a reconciliation was ultimately effected. Psyche, by Jupiter's command, became immortal, and was for ever united with her beloved.

PSYCH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

PSYCHOLOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
PSYCHOLOG'ICAL, } to a treatise on the soul, or to the study of the soul of man.

PSYCHOL'OGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

PSYCHOL'OGY, *n.* (sicologey.) [Gr. ψυχη, soul, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the human soul; or the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul. *Psychology*, in its larger acceptation, may be taken as synonymous with mental philosophy; but the word is more frequently used in reference to the lower faculties of the mind, and the classification of the phenomena which they present.

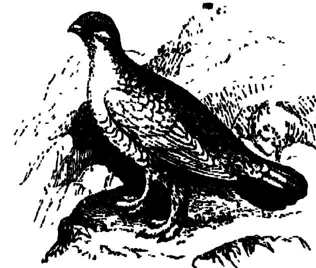
PSYCHOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. ψυχη and μαχη.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSY'CHOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ψυχη, and μαντεια, prophecy.] A species of divination, in which the dead were supposed to appear as spirits to communicate the wished for information.

PSYCHOT'RIA, *n.* A genus of tropical plants belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceæ. Several of the species are supposed to possess considerable medicinal properties, as the *P. emetica*, long celebrated as yielding the black, or Peruvian, or striated ipecacuanha, and *P. herbacea*. The roots of *P. sulphurea* and *tinctoria* are used in dyeing.

PSYCHRO'METER, *n.* [Gr. ψυχρος, cool, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

PTÄR'MIGAN, *n.* [*Tarmachan*, Gael.] A fowl of the genus Tetrao, the lagopus or white grouse. The colour of the plumage is a pale brown or ash, elegantly crossed or mottled with dusky spots and minute bars; the belly and wings are white. This fowl is seen on the summits of mountains in the highlands of Scotland.



Ptarmigan (Tetrao lagopus).

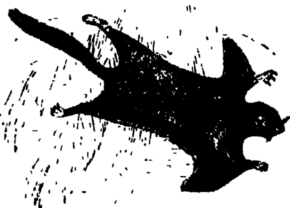
PTE'RIS, *n.* A genus of cryptogamous plants belonging to the nat. order Polypodiaceæ. *P. aquilina*, or common brake, and *P. crispa*, or curled brake, are British plants; the former, which grows on heaths, and in pastures and woods, is used in the Highlands of Scotland for thatching houses, and its ashes afford a pretty good alkali. It has also been used in the manufacture of beer, and in medicine as an anthelmintic.

PTEROCARP'US, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ, containing many plants valuable for the nature of their products, and all of which are indigenous in the tropical parts both of the Old and New world. *P. dalbergioides* yields a valuable wood, known as Andaman red wood. *P. santalinus* yields the red sandal or red sanders wood of commerce. Dragons blood is obtained from *P. draco*, and *P. erinaceus* has long been considered to be the real kino of the west coast of Africa. The bark of *P. flavus* is employed in dyeing.

PTER'ODACTYLE, *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and δακτυλος, a digit.] The name of a genus of extinct reptiles, in which the second digit of the hand is of extreme length, and is considered to have supported an aliform expansion of the skin. This genus belongs to the family Iguanidæ.

PTERO'MA, *n.* [Gr. from πτερον, a wing.] In *arch.*, the space between the wall of the cella of a temple and the columns of the peristyle; called also *ambulatio*.

PTE'ROMYS, *n.* [Gr. πτερον, a wing, and μυς, a mouse.] The winged mouse, or



Pteromys (Flying Squirrel).

flying squirrel; a genus of rodent animals, to which the skin of the flank, extending between the fore and hind legs, imparts the faculty of supporting themselves for a moment in the air, and of making very great leaps. The common flying-squirrel (*Sciurus sibericus*, Linn.) is a native of the forests in the colder parts of Europe and Asia; and the American flying squirrel (*Sciurus volucella*, Linn.) lives in troops in the prairies of North America.

PTEROPLEGIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πτερον and πλησσω.] Relating to fowling or shooting birds.

PTE'ROPODS, } *n.* [Gr. πτερον, and
PTEROP'ODA, } πους, a foot.] Cuvier's tenth class of molluscs, comprehending those which have a natatory wing-shaped expansion on each side of the head and neck.

PTEROP'ODOUS, *a.* Belonging to the class Pteropoda; wing-footed.

PTEROSPER'MUM, *n.* A small genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Byttneriaceæ, inhabiting the Indian Isles and the southern parts of India. They are handsome ornamental trees, and abound in mucilage.

PTERY'GOID, *a.* [Gr. πτερυξ, a wing, and ειδος, form.] Wing-shaped. A term applied to processes of the sphenoid bone, which complete the osseous palate behind, and form distinct bones in the oviparous vertebrate animals.

PTIN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Pentamera, and sub-section Serricornes. These insects reside in old wooden erections, upon which the larvæ feed. The genus Ptinus is the type of the family, and of it there are eight or nine British species, all of small size. The best known genus is Anobium, which comprises the insects known by the name of the *death-watch*,—*which see*.

PTISAN, *n.* (tiz'an.) [L. *ptisana*; Gr. πτισανη, from πτισσω, to pound.] A decoction of barley with other ingredients. A weak diet drink.

PTOLEMA'IC, *a.* [from *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astrologer.] Pertaining to Ptolemy. The *Ptolemaic* system, in *astron.*, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolve around it. This theory was received for ages, but has been rejected for the Copernican system. [*See* SYSTEM.]

PTO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. from πιπτω, to fall.] In *med*, a falling down of the upper eye-lid.

PTY'ALISM, *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμος, a spitting, from πτυαλιζω, to spit often.] In *med.*, salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

PTYCHO'TIS, *n.* A small genus of umbelliferous plants, of which the seeds of some of the species have formed articles of condiment and of medicine from very early times. The genus extends from the south of Europe through the Oriental region to all parts of India. The European species, *P. coptica*, and *ajowan*, are supposed to have yielded the seeds which formed the *ammi* of the ancients.

PTYS'MAGOGUE, *n.* [Gr. πτυσμα, saliva, and αγω, to drive.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.

PU'BERAL, *a.* Pertaining to puberty.

PU'BERTY, *n.* [L. *pubertas*, from *pubes*.] The age at which the period of boyhood or girlhood ends, and that of adolescence begins; the time of life at which the generative faculties begin to be developed. Puberty appears at various ages according to the climate, the constitution of the individual, and the circumstances connected with education. The usual period in this country is from the twelfth to the fourteenth year for females, and from the fourteenth to the sixteenth for males. In the northern parts of the island it is

often a year or two later in both sexes. The law fixes the ages of puberty at fourteen in the male, and twelve in the female; but in questions as to crime, the age of puberty in females, as well as males, is fixed at fourteen.

PU'BES, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, the down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence.

PUBES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *pubescens*, *pubesco*, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.] 1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty.—2. In *bot.*, the downy substance on plants.

PUBES'CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty. —2. In *bot.*, covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.

PUB'LIC, *a.* [L. *publicus*, from the root of *populus*, people; that is, *people-like;* Fr. *publique;* W. *pobyl*, people; *pob*, *pawb*, each, every, every body.] 1. Pertaining to a nation, state, or community: extending to a whole people; as, a *public* law, which binds the people of a nation or state, as opposed to a *private* statute or resolution, which respects an individual or a corporation only. Thus we say, *public* welfare, *public* good, *public* calamity, *public* service, *public* property.—2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general; as, *public* report; *public* scandal.—3. Open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction.

Joseph her husband being a just man and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. Matt. i.

4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community; as, *public* spirit; *public* mindedness; opposed to *private* or *selfish*.—5. Open for general entertainment; as, a *public* house.—6. Open to common use; as, a *public* road.—7. In general, *public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city, or town, and is opposed to *private*, which denotes what belongs to an individual, to a family, to a company or corporation. — *Public law*, is often synonymous with the *law of nations*.—*Public right*, in *Scots feudal law*, the technical name given to an heritable right granted by a vassal to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.

PUB'LIC, *n.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

The *public* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

In this passage, *public* is followed by a verb in the singular number; but being a noun of multitude, it is more generally followed by a plural verb; the *public are*.—*In public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

PUB'LICAN, *n.* [L. *publicanus*, from *publicus*.] 1. A collector of toll or tribute Among *the Romans*, a *publican* was a farmer of the taxes and public revenues, and the inferior officers of this class were deemed oppressive.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples; Matt. ix.

2. The keeper of a public house; an inn-keeper.

PUBLICA'TION, *n.* [L. *publicatio*, from *publico*, from *publicus*.] 1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes or edicts.—2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. The author consented to the *publication* of his manuscripts.—3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice: as, a new *publication;* a monthly *publication*.—*Publication of inhibition*, in *Scots law*, the intimation made to all and sundry by the messenger prohibiting them from dealing with the inhibited person.

PUB'LIC BURDENS, *n.* In *Scots law*, public burdens affecting land may be defined generally as all taxations or assessments imposed in respect of the property or possession of land, including the land tax or cess, minister's stipend, manse and glebe assessments, schoolmaster's salary, poor's rates, rogue money, road and bridge assessments, &c.

PUB'LIC-HEARTED,† *a.* Public-spirited.

PUB'LIC-HOUSE *n.* A house of entertainment.

PUB'LICIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations.

PUBLIC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUB'LICLY, *adv.* Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as, property *publicly* offered for sale; an opinion *publicly* avowed; a declaration *publicly* made. —2. In the name of the community. A reward is *publicly* offered for the discovery of the longitude, or for finding a northwestern passage to Asia.

PUB'LIC MINDED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used.*]

PUB'LIC-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [*Little used.*]

PUB'LICNESS, *n.* The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; as, the *publicness* of a sale.—2. State of belonging to the community; as, the *publicness* of property.

PUB'LIC PROPERTY, *n.* In *Scots law*, such things as belong to the state, as navigable rivers with their banks, in so far as navigation is concerned, highways, bridges, harbours,—the sea-shore in as far as it can be of service to trade and navigation.

PUBLIC-SPIR'ITED, *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as, *public-spirited* men.—2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as, a *public-spirited* project or measure.

PUBLIC-SPIR'ITEDLY, *adv.* With public spirit.

PUBLIC-SPIR'ITEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal.

PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *publier;* L. *publico*. *See* PUBLIC.] 1 To discover or make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. We *publish* a secret, by telling it to people without reserve. Laws are *published* by printing or by proclamation. Christ and his apostles *published* the glad tidings of salvation.

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display;
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.
Spectator.

2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map, or print.—3. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of matrimony.

PUB'LISHED, *pp.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUB'LISHER, *n.* One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates, or proclaims.—2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.—3. In *the U. States*, one who utters, passes, or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUB'LISHING, *ppr.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUCCI'NIA, *n.* A genus of fungi, well known to farmers under the name of mildew. The mildew of corn is the *P. graminis*, which makes its appearance on the straw and leaves in the form of dark grey or black lines and patches. Thirty-eight species are enumerated as inhabitants of this country, all growing upon the living leaves or stems of plants, and generated in their interior.

PUCCOON', *n.* An American plant of the genus Sanguinaria, the *S. canadensis*, a papaverous plant whose roots yield, when wounded, a deep orange-red fluid, which is employed by the Indians as a red pigment. This plant is also emetic and purgative in large doses; and, in smaller quantities, is stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

PUCE, *a.* [L. *piceus*, black as pitch, from *pix*, *picis*] Primarily, black with an under tinge of brown or red. Mantua-makers and tailors apply this term to a brown purple, or to a flea colour. [*See* PUKE.]

PU'CELAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. [*Little used*]

PU'CERON, *n.* [Fr. from *puce*, a flea] The French name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and leaves of plants, and live by sucking the sap; the Aphis, vine fretter, or plant louse.

PUCK, *n.* [Ice. and Sw. *puke*, a demon; Scot. *puck*.] A demon; a mischievous spirit He was the chief of the domestic tribe of fairies or *brownies*, as they are called in Scotland.

PUCK'-BALL, } *n.* [from *puck*.] A
PUCK'-FIST, } kind of mushroom full of dust.

PUCK'ER, *v. t.* [Sp. *buche*, a purse, rumple, or pucker; *bucle*, a *buckle;* *buchar*, to hide. *Buche* signifies also a crop or craw, and the breast; hence perhaps L. *pectus;* Port. *bucho*, the crop, the stomach. Qu. Ir. *fighim*, to weave; G. *fach*. In Gr. πυκα signifies closely, densely; πυκαζω, to cover. The primary sense is probably to draw, to wrinkle.] To gather into small folds

or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate.

His face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

It is usually followed by *up*; as, to *pucker up* cloth; but *up* is superfluous.

PUCK'ER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.—*To be in a pucker*, to be in a state of flutter or agitation. [*Colloq.*]

PUCK'ERED, *pp.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUCK'ERING, *ppr.* Wrinkling.

PUD'DER, *n.* [This is supposed to be the same as *Pother.*] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle. [*Vulgar.*]

PUD'DER, *v. i.* To make a tumult or bustle.

PUD'DER, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly to *bother*.

PUD'DERED, *pp.* Perplexed; bothered.

PUD'DERING, *ppr.* Perplexing; confusing.

PUD'DING, *n.* [W. *poten*, what bulges out, a paunch, a pudding; Fr. *boudin*, a pudding, from *bouder*, to *pout*; Ir. *boideal*; G. and Dan. *pudding*.] 1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins and called *plum-pudding*.—2. An intestine.—3. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c., a sausage. —4. Proverbially, food or victuals.

Eat your *pudding*, slave and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PUD'DING, PUD'DENING, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, a thick wreath or circle of cordage, tapering from the middle toward the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away.

PUD'DING-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth in which a pudding is boiled.

PUD'DING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha, the *M. pulegium*. Linn.

PUD'DING-GROSS, *n.* A plant.

PUD'DING-PIE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

PUD'DING PIPE TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cassia.

PUD'DING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown.

PUD'DING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c. united by a cement. When select specimens are cut and polished they have been thought to resemble a section of a plum-pudding, and are used for ornamental purposes, such as snuff boxes and slabs. This kind of stone is found chiefly in Essex.

PUD'DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten.—2. The nick of time; critical time.

PUD'DLE, *n.* [Ir. *boidhlia*; G. *pfütze*.] A small stand of dirty water; a muddy plash.—2. Clay or earth tempered with water and thoroughly wrought so as to be afterwards impervious to water. It is sometimes called *puddling*.—*Puddle wall*, a wall of puddle in the centre of an embankment to render it capable of resisting the action of water.—*Puddle trench*, a cavity formed along the centre of an embankment to contain puddle; when completed, the whole is called a *puddle-wall*.

PUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.—2. To make thick or close. Also, to render watertight by means of puddle.

PUD'DLED, *pp.* Made muddy or foul; made watertight.

PUD'DLER, *n.* A man who works at a puddling furnace.

PUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making muddy or dirty; making watertight.

PUD'DLING, *n.* The operation of rendering any place watertight by means of puddle; as, *puddling* the embankments of a canal.—In *iron manufacture*, the process by which the oxygen and carbon of cast iron are expelled, in order to its conversion into malleable iron. The metal after having been *refined*, or separated, to a certain extent, from these impurities, is broken up into small pieces, and placed upon the hearth of a *puddling furnace*, which is very similar to the ordinary reverberatory furnace. Then it is subjected to an intense heat which partially fuses it, and while in a pasty condition, the workman diligently stirs it about in all directions with iron tools, exposing every part of it in turn to the action of the flame, until the required degree of purity is attained. The puddler then separates the semi-fluid mass into a certain number of portions called *balls*, which are successively withdrawn from the furnace and subjected to the action of the forge hammer and rollers, and thus converted into malleable iron.

PUD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty.

PUD'DOCK, PUR'ROCK, *n.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*, park.] A small inclosure. [*Provincial in England.*]

PU'DENCY, *n.* [L. *pudens*, *pudeo*, to blush or be ashamed; Ar. *abada*, to worship, to prostrate one's self, to cast down, to subdue, to be ashamed, or Ch. בהת, *behat*, to blush. Qu. Heb. בוש, *bosh*, in a different dialect. The first is the more probable affinity.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

PUDEN'DA, *n. plur.* [L.] The parts of generation.

PU'DIC, PU'DICAL, *a.* [L. *pudicus*, modest.] Pertaining to the parts which modesty requires to be concealed; as, the *pudic* artery.

PUDIC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*; L. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity.

PUE-FELLOW. *See* PEW-FELLOW.

PU'ERILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.] Boyish; childish; trifling; as, a *puerile* amusement.

PUERIL'ITY, PU'ERILENESS, *n.* [Fr. *puérilité*; L. *puerilitas*, from *puer*, a boy.] 1. Childishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling.—2. In *discourse*, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid, or childish.

PUER'PERAL, *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in-woman; *puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

PUER'PEROUS, *a.* [L. *puerperus*, supra.] Bearing children; lying-in.

PU'ET. *See* PEWET.

PUFF, *n.* [D. *pof*; G. *puff*, a puff, a thump; *puffen*, to cuff, to thump, to *buffet*; Dan. *puff*, a puff, blast, buffet; *puffer*, to crack. W. *pwf* and *pif*. This is only a dialectical variation of *buff*, *buffet*; It. *buffo*, *buffa*, *buffetto*, *beffa*, whence *buffoon*; Sp. *bufar*, to puff. The radical sense is to drive, to thrust, hence to swell. *See* BUFFET and BUFFOON. The Dutch orthography is precisely the Pers. *pof*, a puff.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff.—2. A sudden and short blast of wind.—3. A fungous ball filled with dust, sometimes called a *puff-ball*.—4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light; as, *puff*-paste. —5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair.—6. A tumid or exaggerated statement or commendation; any trick by way of advertisement to attract notice to something.

PUFF, *v. i.* [G. *puffen*, to puff, to thump, to buffet; *verpuffen*, to detonize; W. *pifiaw*, *pwfiaw*, to puff; Fr. *bouffer*, to puff, to swell. *See* the Noun.] 1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast.—2. To swell the cheeks with air.—3. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt.

It is really to defy heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion.

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing from the chase. *L'Estrange.*

5. To do or move with hurry, agitation, and a tumid, bustling appearance.

Then came brave glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate.

PUFF, *v. t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; as, the north wind *puffs* away the clouds.—2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; as, a bladder *puffed* with air.

The sea *puffed* up with winds. *Shak.*

3. To swell; to inflate; to blow up; as, *puffed* up with pride, vanity, or conceit; to *puff* up with praise or flattery.—4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt.

I *puff* the prostitute away. *Dryden.*

5. To praise with exaggeration; as, to *puff* a pamphlet; to *puff* wares.

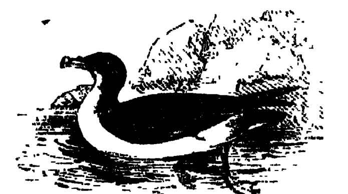
PUFF'-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust, of the genus Lycoperdon.

PUFF'ED, *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFF'ER, *n.* One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.

PUF'FER, *n.* In *Scots law*. *See* WHITE-BONNET.

PUF'FIN, *n.* A water fowl of the genus Alca or auk. [*See* AUK.] Also, the name given to several species of the genus Procellaria, or petrels, distinguished by having the end of the lower mandible curved downwards along with that of the upper one. The *P. puffinus*



Puffin (Manx shearwater).

of Gmelin is of the size of a crow, and very common in almost every sea. The *P. anglorum*, or shearwater, is not larger than a woodcock. These birds breed in immense numbers on the northern coast of Scotland and in the neighbouring islands, whose inhabitants salt them for their winter provision.—2. A kind of fish.—3. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzzball.

PUFF'IN-APPLE, *n.* A sort of apple so called.
PUFF'INESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.
PUFF'ING, *ppr.* Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; blowing up; inflating; praising pompously.
PUFF'INGLY, *adv.* Tumidly; with swell.—2. With vehement breathing or shortness of breath.
PUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as, a *puffy* tumour.—2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style.
PUG, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, Sw. *piga*, a little girl; W. *bag*, *bygan;* Sp. *poco* or *pequeno*, little; Ir. *beag*, from the root of *pig*, that is, a shoot, as we use *imp.* *See* BEAGLE.] The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, a little dog, &c.—2. A dwarf variety of the bull dog. It is timid and tolerably good tempered; useless in the field, and kept only as a pet, for which purpose, however, it is greatly inferior to most other dogs.
PUG'GERED, for *Puckered*, is not in use.
PUG'GING, *n.* In *arch.*, any composition, generally a coarse kind of mortar, laid on the sound boarding under the boards of a floor, to prevent the transmission of sound. In *Scotland*, it is termed *deafening*.
PUG'GIES, *n.* In *India*, a village tribe whose business it is to trace thieves by their footsteps.
PUGH, *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.
PU'GIL, *n.* [It. *pugillo*, a handful; Fr. *pugile;* L. *pugillum*, from the root of *pugnus*, the fist; *pugil*, a boxer.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.—2.† A boxer; a pugilist.
PU'GILISM, *n.* [L. and Sp. *pugil*, a champion or prize-fighter, from the Gr. πυκτης, *id.;* πυγμη, the fist; πυξ, with the fist; πυκνοω, to close or make fast; allied probably to *pack*, L. *pango*.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.
PU'GILIST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.
PUGILIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.
PUG MILL, *n.* A machine for mixing and tempering clay. It consists of a hollow iron cylinder, generally set upright, with a revolving shaft in the line of its axis, carrying several knives projecting from it at right angles. These are arranged in a spiral manner round the shaft, and have their edges somewhat depressed. The clay is thrown in at the top of the cylinder, and by the revolution of the shaft it is brought within the action of the knives, by which it is cut and kneaded in its downward progress, and finally forced out through a hole in the bottom of the cylinder.
PUGNA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *pugnax*, from *pugna*, a fight; from *pugnus*, the fist. *See* PUGIL.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting.
PUGNAC'ITY, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [*Little used.*]
PUGNIS ET CALCIBUS. [L.] With fists and heels, with all the might.
PUG-NOSE, *n.* A snub-nose.
PUG'PILES, *n.* Piles mortised into each other by a dovetail joint. They are also called *dove-tailed piles*.
PUG'PILING, *n.* A mode of fixing piles by mortising them into each other by a dove-tail joint. Also termed *dove-tailed piling*.

PUISNE, *a.* (pu'ny.) [Fr. *puis*, since, afterward, and *né*, born.] 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank. The four inferior judges of the court of king's bench, and the four inferior judges of the court of common pleas, are termed *puisne* judges—2.† Later in date.
PU'ISSANCE, *n.* [Fr. from *pouvoir*, to be able; L. *posse*, *possum*, *potes*, *potest*.] Power; strength; might; force.
PU'ISSANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire.
PU'ISSANTLY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.
PUKE, *v. i.* [Heb. בק, *bak*, to evacuate, to empty, L. *vacuo;* or בקע, *baka*, to burst forth; Ch. *id.*, and פקע, *faka.* Qu. W. *cyvogi*, to vomit; *cy* is a prefix. *Spew* is probably from the same source; L. *spuo*, for *spuco*, with a prefix. The radical sense is to throw or drive.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach.
PUKE, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.
PUKE, *a.* Primarily, pitch-coloured; thence of a colour between black and russet. This word is considered to be the same as *Puce*,—*which see.*
PUKED, *pp.* Vomited.
PUKER, *n.* A medicine causing vomiting.
PUKING, *ppr.* Vomiting.
PUL'CHRITUDE, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.] 1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. —2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve.
PULE, *v. i.* [Fr. *piauler.* This word belongs probably to the root of *bawl*, *bellow*, L. *pello*.] 1. To cry like a chicken.—2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

> To speak *puling* like a beggar at hallimass. *Shak.*

PU'LEX, *n.* A genus of apterous insects, consisting of the various species of fleas. *P. irritans*, the common flea, is but too well known. Other species are peculiar to quadrupeds and birds; as *P. canis*, the dog flea, *P. talpa*, the mole flea, *P. hirundinis*, that of the martins, *P. musculi*, the mouse flea, &c. [*See* FLEA.]
PULICA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, the *Inula* of Linn.,—*which see.*
PU'LICOSE, **PU'LICOUS**, *a.*† [L. *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, a flea.] Abounding with fleas.
PULING, *ppr.* Crying like a chicken; whining.
PULING, *n.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining.
PULINGLY, *adv.* With whining or complaint.
PULK'HA, *n.* A Laplander's travelling sledge. It is made somewhat in the form of a boat, and, from its lightness, is very liable to be upset when the rein-deer, by which it is drawn, is strong and fresh. The traveller, in such a case, would be immediately thrown out were he not strapped to the pulkha.



Pulkha.

PULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian;* L. *vello.* Qu. Eth. *balcach.*] 1. To draw; to draw toward one or make an effort to draw; to draw forcibly. *Pull* differs from *draw;* we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* for ever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push.*

> Then he put forth his hand and took her and *pulled* her in to him into the ark; Gen. viii.

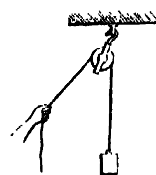
2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out; as, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* flax.—3. To tear; to rend; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase; as, to *pull in pieces;* to *pull asunder* or *apart.* To *pull in two*, is to separate or tear by violence into two parts.—*To pull down*, to demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts; as, to *pull down* a house.—2. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy.

> In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to *pull down* than to build up. *Howell.*

3. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.

> To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

To pull off, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force; as, to *pull off* a coat or hat.—*To pull on*, to draw on; as to *pull on* boots.—*To pull out*, to draw out; to extract.—*To pull up*, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.
PULL, *n.* The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing toward one.—2. A contest; a struggle.—3. Pluck; violence suffered.
PULL'BACK, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.
PULL'ED, *pp.* Drawn toward one; plucked.
PULL'EN,† *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus. See* PULLET and FOAL.] Poultry.
PULL'ER, *n.* One that pulls.
PULL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. from *poule*, a hen; It. *pollo;* L. *pullus;* Gr. πωλος: coinciding with the Eng. *foal.*] A young hen or female of the gallinaceous kind of fowls.
PULL'EY, *n. plur. Pulleys.* [Fr. *poulie;* Sp. *polea;* L. *polus;* Gr. πολος, from πολεω, to turn.] A small wheel movable about an axis, and having a groove cut in its circumference over which a cord passes. The axle is supported by a box or sheave, called the block, which may either be movable or fixed to a firm support. The pulley is one of the six simple machines or mechanical powers, and is used for raising weights. A single pulley serves merely to change the direction of motion, but several of them may be combined in various ways, by which a mechanical advantage or purchase is gained, greater or less according to their number and the mode of combination. The advan-



tage gained by any combination or system of pulleys is readily computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. As a system of pulleys has little weight, and lies in a small compass, it is easily carried about, and can be applied for raising weights in a great many cases where other engines cannot be used, and especially in ships. The friction, however, in the pulley is great, particularly when many of them are combined together. A pulley is said to be fixed when the block in which it turns is fixed, and it is said to be movable when the block is movable. In the single fixed pulley (fig. 1.) there is no mechanical advantage, the power and weight being equal. It may be considered as a lever of the first kind with equal arms. In the single movable pulley (fig. 2.) where the cords are parallel there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to 2. It may be considered as a lever of the second kind, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is double that of the weight from the fulcrum. In a system of pulleys (figs. 3, 4.) in which

Fig. 2.

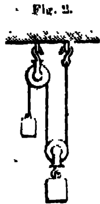


Fig 3

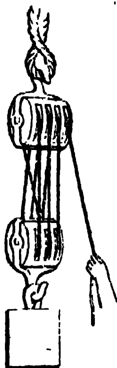
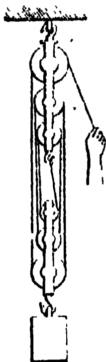


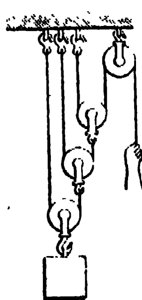
Fig. 4.





the same string passes round any number of pulleys, and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to the number of strings at the lower block. In a system in which each pulley hangs by a separate cord (fig. 5.), and the strings are parallel, there is an equilibrium when the power is to the weight as 1 to that power of 2, whose index is the number of movable pulleys. Whatever be the mechanical arrangement of the pulleys and of the ropes, the principle of all pulleys is the same, namely, the transmission of the tension of a rope without sensible diminution so as to obviate the loss of force consequent on rigidity. The word pulley is used also

Fig. 5.



in the general sense of tackle, to denote all parts of the machine for raising weights, of which the pulley forms part.

PUL'LEY MORTISE, *n.* The same as *Chase mortise*,—*which see.*

PUL'LEY STYLE, *n.* The style of a window case in which the pulleys are fixed.

PUL'LICAT, or PUL'ICAT, *n.* A kind of coloured, chequered, cotton kerchiefs.

PULL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.

PUL'LULATE, *v. i.* [L. *pullulo*, from *pullus*, a shoot.] To germinate; to bud.

PUL'LULATING, *ppr.* Germinating; budding.

PULLULA'TION, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

PULMOBRANCHIA'TA, *n* [L. *pulmo*, the lungs, and Gr. βραγχια, a gill.] The first order of the second sub-class Paracephalophora of the Malacozoa, according to Blainville's arrangement. These molluscs have their organs of respiration retiform or aërial, lining the upper part of the cavity, obliquely situated from left to right on the origin of the animal's back, and communicating with the ambient fluid by a rounded orifice pierced on the right side of the swollen border of the mouth. The greater part of them are terrestrial; some live on the banks of fresh waters, and some on the sea-banks. The genera Limnæa, Planorbis, Auricula, Helix, Limax, &c., belong to this order.

PUL'MOGRADES, } *n.* [L. *pulmo*, and PULMO'GRADA, } *gradior*, to advance.] A tribe of Acalephans, including those gelatinous species which swim by the contraction of the vascular

Fig 1 Fig. 2





Pulmograda.

Fig 1, Pelagia Labiche. Fig. 2, Dianæa.

margin of the disk-shaped body, where respiration also probably takes place. The great genus Medusa of Linn. is comprehended in this order.

PULMONA'RIA, *n.* A genus of North American and European perennial plants. [*See* LUNGWORT.]—2. An order of Arachnidans, including those which breathe by pulmonary sacs or lungs; as spiders, crab-spiders, &c.

PUL'MONARY, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, the lungs, from *pello, pulsus, pulso*, to drive or beat.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonary* disease or consumption; the *pulmonary* artery.

PULMON'IC, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from L. *pulmo*, the lungs.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonic* disease; *pulmonic* consumption.

PULMON'IC, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.—2. One affected by a disease of the lungs.

PULP, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa*. This is probably allied to L. *puls*, *pulmentum*, Gr. πολτος, from softness. Qu. from *pulsus*, beaten.] 1. A soft mass, *in general*.—2 The soft substance within a bone; marrow.—3. The soft, succulent part of fruit; as, the *pulp* of an orange.—4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry.

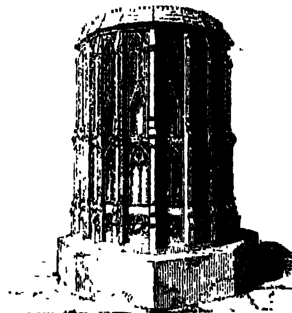
PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine, a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Edwards, West Ind.*

PULP'ED, *pp.* Deprived of the pulp.

PULP'INESS, *n.* The state of being pulpy.

PUL'PIT, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a stage, scaffold, or higher part of a stage; Fr. *pupitre*.] 1 An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called also a *desk*. Pulpits in modern churches are of wood, but in ancient times some were made of stone, others of marble, and richly carved. Pulpits were also some-



Stone Pulpit, Buckenham, Norfolk.

times erected on the outside of churches, as well as within.—2. In *the Roman theatre*, the pulpitum was the place where the players performed their parts, lower than the scena and higher than the orchestra.—3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works.

PULPIT-EL'OQUENCE, } *n.* Eloquence or PULPIT-OR'ATORY, } oratory in delivering sermons.

PULPIT'ICALLY, *adj.* Used by Chesterfield, but is not an authorized word.

PUL'PITISH, *a.* Like a pulpit, or manner in a pulpit.

PULPIT-OR'ATOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.

PULP'OUS, *a.* [from *pulp*.] Consisting of pulp or resembling it: soft like pap.

PULP'OUSNESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpous.

PULP'Y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry.

PULQUE, *n.* [Sp.] A vinous Mexican beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of the Agave. It resembles cider, but has an odour similar to putrid meat. Europeans who have been able to overcome the aversion to this fetid odour, prefer *pulque* to every other liquor.

PULS'ATE, *v. i.* [L. *pulsatus*, *pulso*, to beat, from the root of *pello*, to drive.] To beat or throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*

PULS'ATILE, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*, from *pulso*, to beat.] That is or may be struck or beaten; played on by beating; as, a *pulsatile* instrument of music, such as the drum or tabor.

PULSA'TION, *n.* [L. *pulsatio*, supra.] 1. Act of beating or striking.—2. The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilatation perceptible to the touch in certain parts of the body, as in the radial artery, &c.—3. In *law*, any touching of another's body wilfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery*.

By the Cornelian law, *pulsation* as well as verberation is prohibited. *Blackstone.*

PULS'ATIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing.

PULSA'TOR, *n.* A beater; a striker.

PULS'ATORY, *a.* Beating; throbbing; as the heart and arteries.

PULSE, *n.* (puls.) [L. *pulsus*, from *pello*, to drive; Fr. *pouls.*] 1. A beating against; a slight stroke; a throb. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries, created by the alternate dilatation and contraction of the arteries; more particularly, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, to *feel the pulse.* The *pulse* is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, &c. The *pulses* of an adult in health, are little more than one pulse to a second; in certain fevers, the number is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute.—2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.

Sir Isaac Newton demonstrates that the velocities of the *pulses* of an elastic fluid medium are in a ratio compounded of half the ratio of the elastic force directly, and half the ratio of the density inversely. *Encyc.*

To feel one's pulse, metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

PULSE, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries. [*Little used.*]

PULSE, *v. t.* [L. *pulso.*] To drive as the pulse. [*Little used.*]

PULSE, *n.* [Qu. from L. *pulsus*, beaten out, as seeds; or Heb. and Ch. פול, *fol*, a bean, from פלח, *falah*, to separate.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume, as beans, peas, &c.

PULSE'LESS, *a.* Having no pulsation.

PULSIF'IC, *a.* [*pulse* and L. *facio*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

PUL'SION, *n.* [from L. *pulsus.*] The act of driving forward; in opposition to *suction* or *traction.* [*Little used.*]

PULTA'CEOUS, *a.* [from Gr. πολτος, L. *puls.* *See* PULP.] Macerated; softened; nearly fluid.

PUL'VERABLE, *a.* [from L. *pulvis*, dust, probably from *pello*, *pulso*, or its root, that which is beaten fine, or that which is driven. *See* POWDER.] That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized.

PUL'VERATE, *v. t.* To beat or reduce to powder or dust. [But *pulverize* is generally used.]

PUL'VERIN, PUL'VERINE, *n.* Ashes of barilla.

PUL'VERIZABLE, *a.* That may be pulverized.

PULVERIZA'TION, *n.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of reducing to dust or powder.

PUL'VERIZE, *v. t.* [It. *polverizzare;* Fr. *pulveriser.*] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c. Friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating; but to *pulverize* malleable bodies, other methods must be pursued.

PUL'VERIZED, *pp.* Reduced to fine powder.

PUL'VERIZING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine powder.

PUL'VEROUS, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

PULVER'ULENCE, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

PULVER'ULENT, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.—2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

PUL'VIL, *n.* A sweet scented powder. [*Little used.*]

PUL'VIL,† *v. t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder.

PULVI'NATE, *a.* [L. *pulvinatus.*] In *bot.*, cushion-shaped.

PUL'VINATED, *a.* [L. *pulvinar*, a pillow.] In *arch.*, a term used to express a swelling in any portion of an order, such, for instance, as that of the frieze in the modern Ionic order.

PULVI'NITE, *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A fossil bivalve found in the baculite limestone of Normandy.

PULVI'NULI, or **PULVIL'LI**, *n.* [L.] Little cushions; a term used in *bot.* and *entom.*

PUL'VIS, *n.* [L.] A powder; a term used in pharmacy, to designate medicines in the form of powder. This form of medicine is either coarse or very fine, simple or compound.

PU'MA, *n.* A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, the Felis concolor of the warmer parts of America, a rapacious quadruped of the cat family.

PUM'ICATE, *v. t.* To make smooth with pumice.

PUM'ICATED, *pp.* Smoothed with pumice.

PUM'ICATING, *ppr.* Making smooth with pumice.

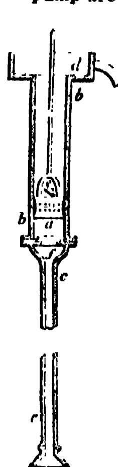
PUM'ICE, *n.* [L. *pumex*, supposed to be from the root of *spuma*, foam; G. *bimstein;* D. *puimsteen*.] A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colours, gray, white, reddish brown or black; hard, rough and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It consists of parallel fibres, and is supposed to be asbestos decomposed by the action of fire. Pumice is of three kinds, glassy, common, and porphyritic. It is used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metals, glass, &c.; as also skins and parchment.

PUM'ICE-STONE, *n.* The same as *Pumice.*

PUMI''CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice or resembling it.

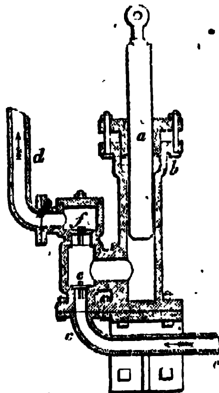
PUM'MEL. *See* POMMEL.

PUMP, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a *pump* and *pomp;* Sp. *bomba*, a *pump* and a *bomb.* We see that *pump*, *pomp* and *bomb* are the same word, differently applied by different nations. The L. *bombus* is of the same family, as is the Eng. *bombast;* Ir. *buimpis*, a *pump;* W. *pwmp*, a round mass. The primary sense of the root seems to be to swell.] 1. A machine consisting of a peculiar arrangement of a piston, cylinder and valves, employed for extracting air, or raising water. [*See* AIR PUMP.] Though the forms under which this useful engine is constructed, and the mode in which the power is applied, may be modified in a great variety of ways, there are only three which can be considered as differing from each other in principle. These are the *sucking pump*, the *lifting pump*, and the *forcing pump*. Of these the sucking or common household pump is most in use, and for ordinary purposes the most convenient. The usual form and construction of this pump are shown in the annexed engraving. A piston *a*, is fitted to work airtight within a hollow cylinder or barrel *b, b;* it is moved up and down by a handle connected with the piston rod, and is provided with a valve *c*, opening upwards. At the bottom of the barrel is another valve *f*, also opening upwards, and which covers the orifice of a tube *c, c*, called the suction tube, &c., fixed to the bottom of the barrel, and reaching to the well from which the water is to be raised. When the piston is drawn up from the bottom of the barrel the air below is rarefied, and the pressure of the external air acting on the surface of the water in the well, causes the water to rise in the suction tube until the equilibrium is restored. After a few strokes the water will get into the barrel, the air below the piston having escaped through the piston valve *c*. By continuing the strokes, the water will get above the piston, and be raised along with it to the cistern *d*, at the top of the barrel, where it is discharged by a spout. In this pump the water will rise after the piston to the height of about thirty feet above the level of the water in the well, a column of about thirty feet of water being a balance for the pressure of the atmosphere, but the water which gets above the piston may be raised to any convenient height. The *lifting pump*, properly so called, has the piston in the lower barrel, and raises the water through the whole distance by forcing it upward without the agency of the atmosphere. The *forcing pump* differs from both these in having its piston solid, or without a valve, and also in having a side pipe with a valve opening outwards, through which the water is forced to any height required, or against any pressure that may oppose it. In such pumps the *plunger* is frequently employed instead of the ordinary piston; this arrangement is represented in the accompanying engraving, which is a section of the feed pump of a steam engine. The plunger *a*, works airtight through a stuffing box *b*, at the



Sucking Pump.

top of the barrel, and on being raised produces a vacuum in the pump barrel into which the water rushes by the pipe *c*, and is discharged, on the descent of the plunger through the pipe *d*, the valves, *e* and *f*, serving to intercept the



Force Pump of Steam Engine.

return of the water at each stroke. The side pipe *d*, however, requires the addition of an air-vessel, [*See* AIR VESSEL,] to produce a constant stream. —*Chain-pump* is a chain equipped with a sufficient number of valves at proper distances, which working on two wheels, passes down through one tube and returns through another.—2. A shoe with a thin sole; as, a dancing *pump*.

PUMP, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

PUMP, *v. t.* To raise with a pump; as, to *pump* water.—2. To draw out by artful interrogatories; as, to *pump* out secrets.—3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

But *pump* not me for politics. *Otway.*

To *pump ship*, to raise bilge-water from the hold of a vessel, or to relieve a vessel of the water that has leaked into her, by labouring at the *pump* or *pumps*.

PUMP-BOLTS, *n.* Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon.

PUMP'-BRAKE, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.

PUMP'-DALE, *n.* A long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side.

PUMP'ED, *pp.* Raised with a pump.—2. Drawn out by artful interrogations.

PUMP'ER, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

PUMP'-GEAR, *n.* The materials for fitting and repairing pumps.

PUMP'-HOOD, *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

PUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising by a pump.—2. Drawing out secrets by artful questions.

PUMP'ION, *n.* [D. *pompoen*, Sw. *pomp*, a gourd.] A pumpkin.

PUMP'KIN, *n.* A tree and its fruit of the genus cucurbita, the *C. pepo*. The pumpkin is originally from India, but is at present cultivated in most parts of Europe. The fruit is red, and sometimes acquires a diameter of two feet. There are two varieties of the plant, one with roundish, the other with oblong fruit. The fruit is occasionally eaten, but always in a cooked state, and combined with other substances of higher flavour. The melon


Pumpkin (Cucurbito pepo).

pumpkin, or squash, is the *cucurbita melopepo*.

PUMP'SPEAR, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle.

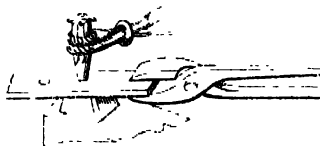
PUN, *n.* [Qu. W. *pun*, equal. *See* PUNNING.] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound but differ in meaning. An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation. Thus a man who had a tall wife named *Experience*, observed that he had, by *long experience*, proved the blessings of a married life.

A *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

PUN, *v. i.* To play on words so as to make puns; to use the same word at once in different senses.

PUN, *v. t.* To persuade by a pun.—2. To rain in puddle; to puddle.

PUNCH, or **PUNCHER**, *n.* [W. *pwnc*, a point; Arm. *poençonn*; Fr. *poinçon*; L. *punctum*, *pungo*.] An instrument


Punch.

of iron or steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, and so contrived as to cut out a piece. --2. A blow. [*Vulgar.*] 3. A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, of an English draught breed; as, a Suffolk *punch*.—4. A short fat fellow.

PUNCH, *n.* [Sp. *ponche*; G. *punsch*.] A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit.

PUNCH, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show. [*See* PUNCHINELLO.]

PUNCH, *v. t.* [Sp. *punzar*; W. *pynciaw*; L. *pungo*. In this word, *n* is probably casual, and the root is *Pg*, of the same family as *peg*, *puck* or *pike*, with the primary sense of driving or thrusting, a point.] 1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not; as, to *punch* a hole in a plate of metal.—2. In *popular usage*, to thrust against with something obtuse: as, to *punch* one with the elbow or fist.

PUNCH'AITS, or **PUNCH'AYETS**, *n.* In *India*, a jury of arbitration, usually consisting of five persons, from whose decision there is an appeal to the regularly constituted tribunals or courts of justice.

PUNCH-BOWL, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

PUNCH'ED, *pp.* Perforated with a punch.

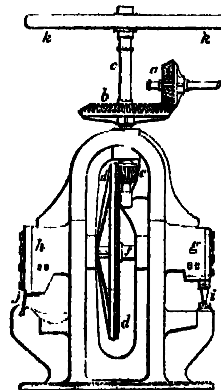
PUNCH'EON, or **PUNCH'ION**, *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a puncheon.] 1. A name common to iron instruments used in different trades for cutting, incising, or piercing a body. The same name is given to a small piece of steel, on the end of which is engraved a figure or letter, in creux or rilievo, with which impressions are stamped on metal or other substances; used in coinage, in forming the matrices of types, and in various arts.—2. In *carpentry*, puncheons are small upright timbers in partitions, now usually called studs or quarters. The term is also applied to the arbor, or principal part of a machine, on which it turns vertically; as that of a crane.—3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing usually 84 gallons. Rum or spirits is imported from the West Indies in *puncheons*, but these are often called also *hogsheads*.

PUNCH'ER, *n.* One that punches.—2. A punch or perforating instrument.

PUNCHINEL'LO, *n.* A punch; a buffoon.

PUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Perforating with a punch; driving against.

PUNCH'ING MACHINE. A machine used by boiler makers for piercing the holes by which plates of iron or copper are riveted together. The form and construction of punching machines are very various. In the accompanying engraving are shown the processes of punching and shearing, or cutting the plates. The machine is set in motion by a pair of bevel wheels *a* and *b*, communicating with the moving power of the factory. The upright shaft *c*, which is provided with a fly wheel *h*, imparts this motion, at



Punching and Shearing Machine.

a greatly reduced velocity, by means of the bevel wheel and pinion *d* and *e*, to a strong horizontal shaft *f*, working in suitable bearings in the massive cast-iron framing of the machine. At

each extremity of the horizontal shaft an eccentric is formed, which works in a dove-tail sliding frame, adapted to move up and down within the projecting parts *g* and *h*. To these slides are respectively attached the punching and shearing tools *i* and *j*, the former working into an adjustable matrix or steel die, and the latter sliding in contact with a fixed steel plate of the same form as itself. The metallic plates are held by the workmen between these fixed and moving tools, by which the required operations of piercing and clipping them are accomplished.

PUNCH'Y, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

PUNC'TATE, PUNC'TATED, *a.* [L. *punctus*, *pungo*.] 1. Pointed.—2. In *bot.*, having dots scattered over the surface.

PUNC'TIFORM, *a.* [L. *punctum*, point, and *form*.] Having the form of a point

PUNCTIL'IO, *n.* [Sp. *puntilla*; from L. *punctum*, a point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as, the *punctilios* of a public ceremony.

PUNCTIL'IOUS, *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour, ceremony, or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess.

PUNCTIL'IOUSLY, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

PUNCTIL'IOUSNESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behaviour or ceremony.

PUNC'TION, *n.* In *sur.*, a puncture

PUNC'TO, *n.* [Sp. and It. *punto*; L *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick.] 1 Nice point of form or ceremony.—2. The point in fencing.

PUNC'TUAL, *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*; from L. *punctum*, a point.] 1. Consisting in a point; as, this *punctual* spot. [*Little used.*] 2. Exact; observant of nice points; punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments, or promises. It is honourable in a man to be *punctual* to appointments, or to appointed hours; it is just to be *punctual* in paying debts.—3. Exact; as, a *punctual* correspondence between a prediction and an event.—4 Done at the exact time; as, *punctual* payment

PUNC'TUALIST, *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

PUNCTUAL'ITY, *n.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness. He served his prince with *punctuality*.—2. It is now used chiefly in regard to time. He pays his debts with *punctuality*. He is remarkable for the *punctuality* of his attendance.

PUNC'TUALLY, *adv* Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, or rules; as, to attend a meeting *punctually*; to pay debts or rent *punctually*; to observe *punctually* one's engagements.

PUNC'TUALNESS, *n.* Exactness; punctuality.

PUNC'TUATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ponctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses, or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses.

PUNC'TUATED, *pp.* Pointed; marked with points or dots.—2. Having the divisions marked with points.

PUNC'TUATING, *ppr.* Marking with points.

PUNCTUA'TION, *n.* In *gram.*, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points, the period (.) the colon (:) the semicolon (;) and the comma (,). Besides these may be enumerated the note of interrogation (?) or inquiry, of exclamation (!) expressing admiration, endearment, or any considerable emotion. The ancients were unacquainted with *punctuation*; they wrote without any distinction of members, periods, or words.

PUNC'TUIST, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

PUNC'TULATE,† *v. t* [L. *punctulum*] To mark with small spots.

PUNC'TUM, *n.* [L.] A point; also a period or full stop.

PUNCTURA'TION, *n.* In *sur.*, the incision of needles in the skin to relieve the painful diseases of its coats from tension, obstruction, &c.

PUNC'TURE, *n.* [L. *punctura*; It. *puntura*.] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle or pin.

> A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp. *Rambler.*

PUNC'TURE, *v. t.* To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument; as, to *puncture* the skin.

PUNC'TURED, *pp.* Pricked; pierced with a sharp point.

PUNC'TURING, *ppr* Piercing with a sharp point.

PUN'DIT, *n.* [In Persic, *pand*, learning.] In Hindoostan, a learned Bramin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of that country.

PUN'DLE,† *n.* A short and fat woman.

PUN'GENCY, *n* [L. *pungens*, *pungo*, to prick.] 1. The power of pricking or piercing; as, the *pungency* of a substance.—2 That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points; sharpness; acridness —3. Power to pierce the mind or excite keen reflections or remorse; as, the *pungency* of a discourse.—4. Acrimoniousness; keenness; as, the *pungency* of wit or of expressions

PUN'GENT, *a* [L. *pungens*, *pungo*] Pricking, stimulating; as, *pungent* snuff

> The *pungent* grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

2. Acrid; affecting the tongue like small sharp points; as, the sharp and *pungent* taste of acids —3. Piercing; sharp; as, *pungent* pains; *pungent* grief. —4. Acrimonious; biting.

PUN'GENTLY, *adv.* Acrimoniously.

PU'NIC, *a.* [L *punicus*, pertaining to Carthage or its inhabitants, from *Pœni*, the Carthaginians; qu. from *Phœni*, as Carthage was settled by Phenicians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful. [*See* Punica Fides.]

PU'NIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen.

PU'NICA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. It consists only of a single species, the celebrated pomegranate (*P. granatum*), with a dwarf variety, which is sometimes considered a distinct species. The pomegranate has from the earliest periods formed an object of attraction in the countries from Syria to the north of India, where it grows in perfection, as well as in the north of Africa; and this, as well from its shining dark-green foliage as from its conspicuous flowers, of which the flower cup and petals are both of a crimson colour, while its large red-coloured fruit, filled with juicy pleasant-flavoured pulp, which covers its numerous seeds, makes it an object of desire in hot countries. [*See* Pomegranate.]

PU'NICA FIDES. [L.] Punic faith, the faith of the Carthaginians; that is, (according to Roman authorities,) unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidiousness.

PU'NICE,† *n* A wall-louse; a bug.

PUNI''CEOUS, PUNI''CEAL, *a.* [L *puniceus*. *See* Punica.] Purple.

PU'NINESS, *n.* [from *puny*.] Littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

PUN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *puniçza*; Fr. *punir*, *punissant*; from L. *punio*, from the root of *pœna*, pain. The primary sense is to press or strain.] 1. To pain; to afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault; primarily, to afflict with bodily pain, as to *punish* a thief with pillory or stripes; but the word is applied also to affliction by loss of property, by transportation, banishment, seclusion from society, &c. The laws require murderers to be *punished* with death. Other offenders are to be *punished* with fines, imprisonment, hard labour, &c. God *punishes* men for their sins with calamities personal and national.—2. To chastise; as, a father *punishes* his child for disobedience.—3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender; *applied to the crime*; as, to *punish* murder or theft.

PUN'ISHABLE, *a.* Worthy of punishment.—2 Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; *applied to persons or offences*; as, a man is *punishable* for robbery or for trespass; a crime is *punishable* by law.

PUN'ISHABLENESS, *n* The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.

PUN'ISHED, *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offence; chastised.

PUN'ISHER, *n.* One that inflicts pain, loss, or other evil for a crime or offence.

PUN'ISHING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty, or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offence.

PUN'ISHMENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offence, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society. The *punishment* of the faults and offences of children by the parent, is by virtue of the right of government with which the parent is invested by God himself. This species of *punishment* is *chastisement* or *correction*. The *punishment* of crimes against the laws is inflicted by the supreme power of the state in virtue of the right of government, vested in the prince or legislature. The right of *punishment* belongs only to persons clothed with authority. Pain, loss, or evil wilfully inflicted on another for his crimes or offences by a private unauthorized person, is *revenge* rather than *punishment*. *Capital punishments* reach the life of the criminal.

Of *secondary punishments*, some consist in exile or transportation, others in loss of liberty by imprisonment; some extend to confiscation by forfeiture of lands and goods, others induce a disability of holding offices, of being heirs and the like. The real objects of punishment may be classed as follows:—1. The interests of society consisting in its security from the injury to person or property occasioned by the crime, and its moral and religious improvement. 2. The reformation of the offender. The security of society is attained by punishment in four ways. 1. By forcibly preventing the offender from repeating his offence, as by death, mutilation, or perpetual imprisonment. 2. By reforming the habits of the offender, and thereby taking away the desire. 3. By deterring the offender from repetition by the fear of fresh punishment. 4. By deterring others through example, which is the chief practical end of all legal inflictions. Divine *punishments* are doubtless designed to secure obedience to divine laws, and uphold the moral order of created intelligent beings.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show. *Locke.*

PUNI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *punitio*, from *punio*.] Punishment. [*Lit. us.*]

PU'NITIVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo*.] Awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes; as, *punitive* law or justice.

PU'NITORY, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

PUN'JUM CLOTH, *n.* In *India*, a kind of cloth which consists of a certain number of threads, that run lengthways through a piece.

PUNK, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.—2. Decayed wood.

PUN'KA, or **PUN'KAH**, *n.* In *India*, a name given to feather fans of various sizes. The most important kind of *punka* is that of a large size for cooling the atmosphere in rooms, suspended by silken cords from the ceiling. During meals, or when the rooms are otherwise occupied by company, the *punka* is kept swinging overhead, by a servant in an adjoining chamber pulling a series of regulating cords

PUN'NED, *pp.* Quibbled.

PUN'NER, *n.* A punster,—*which see.*

PUN'NING, *ppr.* [from *pun*.] Using a word at once in different senses.

PUN'NING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns; a playing on words. Punning has been defined "a low species of wit;" but surely it is both fastidious and cynical thus to define it. A pun is an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea, but it does not necessarily follow that the ideas to which it gives rise shall be *low* or *vulgar*.

PUN'STER, *n.* One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler.

PUNT, *v. i.* To play at basset and ombre.

PUNT, *n.* [Sax. *punt*, L. *pons*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat, used in caulking and repairing ships and for removing the dredgings of rivers, harbours, &c. This name is also sometimes applied to a yawl.

PUNT'ER, *n.* One that plays in basset against the banker or dealer.

PU'NY, *a.* [contracted from Fr. *puiné*, —*which see*.] 1. Properly, young or younger; but in this sense not used.—2 Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble. This word generally includes the signification of both smallness and feebleness; as, a *puny* animal; a *puny* subject; a *puny* power; a *puny* mind.

PU'NY, *n.* A young inexperienced person; a novice.

PUP, *v. i.* [This word appears to be radically the same as the L. *pupa*, Eng. *babe*, W. *pob*, the root of *populus*.] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

PUP, *n.* A puppy.

PU'PA, or **PU'PE**, *n.* [L. supra.] In *entom.*, a term applied to the third stage of existence of an insect, the egg being the first stage, and the larva or caterpillar the second. A caterpillar, from the time that it leaves the egg until it is full-grown, frequently casts its skin, and when it has thus by a series of moults attained its full size, it again casts its skin, but instead of keeping the caterpillar form, we find the animal much changed in appearance: it has, in fact, assumed the pupa state. In



Pupa and Caterpillar of Peacock Butterfly (Vanessa Io).

this pupa we can trace most of the parts of the caterpillar with an addition of other parts (in a more or less rudimentary state) which are peculiar to the perfect insect. The pupa is at first soft, and is filled with a watery fluid; but, in many instances, the skin soon becomes hardened, as in the case of the pupa or chrysalis state of the Lepidopterous insects.—2. A genus of land-snails, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

PU'PIL, *n.* [L. *pupilla*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus*. *See* Pup.] The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris and uvea of the eye, through which the rays of light pass to the crystalline humour, to be painted on the retina.—*Artificial pupil*, an artificial aperture made in the iris, which is required in a variety of cases in which the passage of light through the natural pupil to the deeper seated parts of the eye is obstructed.

PU'PIL, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*; L. *pupillus*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus*. *See* Pup.] 1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.—2. One who is spoken of with reference to his former tutor.—3. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.—4. In *the civil law*, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under 14 if a male, and under 12 if a female.

PU'PILAGE, *n.* The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline.—2. Wardship; minority.

PUPILA'RITY, *n.* In *Scots law*, the interval between the birth and the age of fourteen in males, and twelve in females.

PU'PILARY, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*; L. *pupillaris*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPIP'ARA, or **PUPIP'ARES**, *n.* [L. *pupus* and *pario*.] Animals whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become *pupes*; as the forest-fly, *Hippobosca equina*.

PUPIP'AROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the Pupipara; producing a pupa.

PUPIV'ORA, or **PUPIV'ORES**, *n.* A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larvæ live parasitically in the interior of the larvæ and pupæ of other insects; as, the Ichneumonidæ.

PUPIV'OROUS, *a.* [*pupa* and L. *voro*.] Feeding on the pupes, larvæ, and chrysalides of insects.

PUP'PET, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*; L. *pupus*. *See* Pup.] 1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.—2. A doll.—3. A word of contempt.

PUP'PETMAN, } *n.* The master of
PUP'PETMÄSTER, } a puppet-show.

PUP'PET-PLAYER, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets.

PUP'PETRY, *n.* Affectation.

PUP'PET-SHÖW, *n.* A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PUP'PY, *n.* [*See* Pup.] A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species.—2. *Applied to persons*, a name expressing extreme contempt; generally applied to such persons as are conceited, or who manifest the qualities of puppies of the canine species.

PUP'PY, *v. t.* To bring forth whelps.

PUP'PYISM, *n.* Extreme meanness.—2. Extreme affectation; conceit.

PUR, *v. i.* To utter a low murmuring continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v. t.* To signify by purring.

PUR, *n.* The low murmuring continued sound of a cat.

PURA'NA, *n.* Among *the Hindoos*, a sacred poem or book, which contains the explanation of the Shaster.

PURAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos.

PURBECK-STONE, *n.* A sort of marble, the cement of which is calcareous. It is obtained from the island of Purbeck in Dorsetshire, and is much used in London both for building and pavements.—*Purbeck beds*, in *geol.*, fresh-water deposits consisting of various kinds of lime-stones and marls. Purbeck beds, or strata, constitute the lowest deposits of the Wealden group.

PUR'BLIND, *a.* [said to be from *pore* and *blind*.] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely; as, a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole.

PUR'BLINDLY, *adv.* In a purblind manner.

PUR'BLINDNESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision

PUR'CHASABLE, *a.* [from *purchase*.] That may be bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration.

PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek, to pursue; *pour* and *chasser*, to chase. This word seems to be considered by Blackstone as formed from the L. *perquisitio*. This is an error. The word is from the root of *chase*; *pourchasser* is to pursue to the end or

object, and hence to obtain. In law Latin, *purchase*, the noun, was written *purchacium*. The legal use of the word in obtaining writs, shows best its true origin; to *purchase* a writ, is to *sue out* a writ, that is, to seek it out; for *sue*, *seek*, and L. *sequor*, are all of one origin, and synonymous with *chase*. See Blackstone, b. 3, ch. 18. Spelman *ad voc.*] 1. In *its primary and legal sense*, to gain, obtain, or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right.—2. In *common usage*, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from *barter* only in the circumstance that, in *purchasing*, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in *bartering*, the equivalent is given in goods. We *purchase* lands or goods for ready money or on credit.—3. To obtain by an expense of labour, danger, or other sacrifice; as, to *purchase* favour with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton.*

4.† To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; as, to *purchase* out abuses with tears and prayer.—5. To sue out or procure, as a writ.

PUR'CHASE, *v. i.* In *seamen's lan.*, to draw in; as, the capstern *purchases* apace, that is, it draws in the cable apace, it gains it.

PUR'CHASE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *pourchas* or *purchas.*] 1. In *law*, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement.—2. In *law*, the suing out and obtaining a writ. —3. In *common usage*, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance. *Franklin.*

4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the *purchase*. *Wheaton.*

5. That which is obtained by labour, danger, art, &c.

A beauty waning and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye. *Shak.*

6. Formerly, robbery and the thing stolen.—7. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies. Also, the mechanical advantage which is gained by the application of any power.

PUR'CHASED, *pp.* Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement. —2. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money.—3. Obtained by labour, danger, art, &c.

PUR'CHASE-MONEY, *n.* The money paid for any thing bought.

PUR'CHASER, *n.* In *law*, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense, the word is by some authors written *purchasor*.—2. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.

PUR'CHASING, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.

PURE, *a.* [L. *purus*; It. and Sp. *puro*; Fr. *pur*; W. *pûr*; Sax. *pur*; Heb. בר, *bar*. The verb ברר, *barar*, signifies to separate, free, clear; a sense taken from driving off. The word, varied in orthography, occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar.] 1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture; as, *pure* water; *pure* clay; *pure* sand; *pure* air; *pure* silver or gold. *Pure* wine is very scarce.—2. Free from moral defilement; without spot; not sullied or tarnished; incorrupt; undebased by moral turpitude; holy.

Thou art of *pure* eyes than to behold evil; Hab. i.; Prov. xx.

3. Genuine; real; true; incorrupt; unadulterated; as, *pure* religion; James i. —4. Unmixed; separate from any other subject or from every thing foreign; as, *pure* mathematics.—5. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

6. Not vitiated with improper or corrupt words or phrases; as, a *pure* style of discourse or composition.—7. Disinterested; as, *pure* benevolence.—8. Chaste; as, a *pure* virgin.—9. Free from vice or moral turpitude; Tit. i. 10. Ceremonially clean; unpolluted; Ezra vi.—11. Free from any thing improper; as, his motives are *pure*.—12. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else; as, a *pure* villain. He did that from *pure* compassion, or *pure* good nature.—*Pure obligation*, in *Scots law*, an unconditional obligation. A condition is said to be *purified* when it is fulfilled.

PURE,† *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse.

PURELY, *adv.* In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter; Is. i.—2. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases.—3. Innocently; without guilt.—4. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally. The meeting was *purely* accidental.

PURENESS, *n.* Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as, the *pureness* of water or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of marl or clay; the *pureness* of air.—2. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt.

May we evermore serve thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Com. Prayer.*

3. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and simplicity. *Ralegh.*

4. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases, or modes of speech; as, *pureness* of style.—*Pure villenage*, in *the feudal law*, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; opposed to *privileged villenage*.

PUR'FILE, or **PUR'FLE**, *n.* [F. *pourfilée*; *pour* and *file.*] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also bobbin-work. [*The thing and the name are obsolete.*]

PUR'FLE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*. *See* PROFILE.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; as, to *purfle* with blue and white, or with gold and pearl.

PUR'FLE, } *n.* A border of em-
PUR'FLEW, } broidered work.—2. In *her.*, ermines, peans, or furs which compose a bordure.

PUR'FLED, *a.* 1. Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.—2. In *her.*, trimmed or garnished; applied to the studs and rims of armour, being gold; as a leg in armour proper, *purfled*, or—3. In *arch.*, ornamented with crockets.—*Purfled work*, richly sculptured work resembling embroidery, drapery, or lace-work.

PURG'AMENT, *n.* [L. *purgamen.*] A cathartic.

PURGA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *purgatio*. *See* PURGE.] 1. The act or operation of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities or whatever is superfluous; *applied to the body*; as, the intestines are cleared by *purgation*. So also in *phar.* and in *chem.*, medicines, metals, and minerals are purified by *purgation*.—2. In *law*, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation, or suspicion of guilt. This was *canonical* or *vulgar*. *Canonical purgation*, prescribed by the canon law, was performed before the bishop or his deputy, and by a jury of twelve clerks. The party accused first made oath to his own innocence, and then the twelve clerks or compurgators swore that they believed he spoke the truth; after which, other witnesses were examined upon oath, on behalf of the prisoner only. *Vulgar purgation* was performed by the ordeal of fire or water, or by combat. [*See* ORDEAL.]

PURG'ATIVE, *a.* [It. *purgativo*; Fr. *purgatif.*] Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

PURG'ATIVE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

PURGATO'RIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to
PURGATO'RIAN, } purgatory.

PURG'ATORY, *a.* [L. *purgatorius*, from *purgo*, to purge.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

PURG'ATORY, *n.* [Fr. *purgatoire.*] Among *Romanists*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offences committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven.

PURGE, *v. t.* (purj.) [L. *purgo*; Fr. *purger*; probably a derivative from the root of *pure.*] 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign or superfluous; as, to *purge* the body by evacuation; to *purge* the Augean stable. It is followed by *away*, *of*, or *off*. We say, to *purge away* or to *purge off* filth, and to *purge* a liquor *of* its scum.—2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purge* one *of* guilt or crime; to *purge away* sin.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake; Ps. lxxix.

Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean; Ps. li.

3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.—4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities; Ezek. xx.—5. To clarify; to defecate; as liquors.

PURGE, *v. i.* To become pure by clarification.—2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines, by means of a cathartic.

PURGE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

PURG'ED, *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.

PURG'ER, *n.* A person or thing that purges or cleanses.—2. A cathartic.

PURG'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.—*Purging an irritancy*. In *Scots law*, when a penal irritancy is

incurred by the performance of a prohibited act, or by the failure to perform some act which is enjoined, an action of declarator of the irritancy must be raised, and when the action comes into court the defender may appear at the bar, and pay or perform in terms of his obligation, whereby he will avoid the irritancy. This is called *purging the irritancy*.

PURG'ING, *n.* A diarrhœa or dysentery; preternatural evacuation of the intestines; looseness of bowels. [*An inappropriate use of the word.*]

PURG'ING FLAX, *n.* A plant of the genus Linum, the *L. catharticum*, a decoction of which is an effectual and safe cathartic.

PURG'ING NUT, *n.* The seed of the *Jatropha curcas*, which affords an oil resembling castor oil, employed in some places for the same purpose. [*See* JATROPHA.]

PURIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *purificatio*. *See* PURIFY.] 1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors or of metals.—2. In *religion*, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. *Purification* by washing or by other means, was common to the Hebrews and to pagans. The Mohammedans use *purification* as a preparation for devotion; 2 Chron. xxx.; Esth. ii; Luke ii.—3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations.

PURIF'ICATIVE, } *a.* Having power
PURIF'ICATORY, } to purify; tending to cleanse.

PU'RIFIED, *pp.* Made pure and clear; freed from pollution ceremonially.

PU'RIFIER, *n.* [from *purify*.] That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner. Fire was held by the ancients to be an excellent *purifier*.

PU'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *pus*, *puris* and *form*.] Like pus; in the form of pus.

PU'RIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico*; *purus*, pure, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.—2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

Purify yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day *purify* all your raiment; Num. xxxi.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; as, to *purify* the heart.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works; Tit. ii.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language.

PU'RIFY, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear. Liquors will gradually *purify*.

PU'RIFYING, *ppr.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

PU'RIFYING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter or from pollution.

PU'RIM, *n.* Among the Jews, the feast of Lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman; Esth. ix.

PU'RISM, *n.* Practice or affectation of rigid purity.

PU'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*.] One excessively nice in the use of words; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

PU'RITAN, *n.* [from *pure*.] The name by which the dissenters from the church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth, and the first two Stuarts. The name *Puritan* was given (probably in derision) to them on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which the more rigid reformers claimed as their own; maintaining that they followed the word of God alone in opposition to all human inventions and superstitions, of which they believed the English church to retain a considerable share, notwithstanding its alleged reformation. Hume gives this name to three parties; the *political puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *puritans in discipline*, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the episcopal church; and the *doctrinal puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.

PU'RITAN, *a.* Pertaining to the puritans, or dissenters from the church of England.

PURITAN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
PURITAN'ICAL, } the puritans or their doctrines and practice; exact; rigid; as, *puritanical* notions or opinions; *puritanical* manners.

PU'RITANISM, *n.* The notions or practice of puritans.

PU'RITANIZE, *v. i.* To deliver the notions of puritans.

PU'RITY, *n.* [Fr. *pureté*; L. *puritas*, from *purus*.] 1. Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals. —2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as, the *purity* of a garment.—3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as, *purity* of heart or life.—4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection.—5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as, the *purity* of motives or designs.—6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style or language.

PURL, *n.* [supposed to be contracted from *purfle*. Qu.] 1. An embroidered puckered border.—2. A kind of edging for bone-lace.

PURL, *n.* A species of malt liquor; ale or beer medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs.

PURL, *n.* Two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v. i.* [Sw. *porla*; W. *freulaw*, to purl, to ripple; *fraul*, a rippling. It may be allied to G. *brüllen*, D. *brullen*, Dan. *broler*, to roar, and to Eng. *frill*, *trill*, and *roll*.] 1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. It is applied only to small streams. Large streams running in like manner are said to *roar*.

My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream.
Pope.

2. To flow or run with a gentle murmur; to ripple; to wave: to rise or appear in undulations; to run into eddies.

PURL, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

PURL, *n.* A gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water; an ooze; a soft flow.

PURLIEU, *n.* (pur'lu.) [Fr. *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.] A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; originally, the ground near a royal forest, which being severed from it, was made *purlieu*, that is, pure or free from the forest laws.

A party next, of glittering dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

PUR'LIN, *n.* In *carpentry*, a piece of timber laid horizontally resting on the principals of a roof to support the common rafters. Purlins are in some places called ribs.

PURL'ING, *ppr.* [from *purl*.] Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.—2. Decorating with fringe or embroidery.

PURL'ING, *a.* Flowing with a soft murmur; as, a *purling* stream.

PURL'ING, *n.* The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.

PURLOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *pour* and *loin*, far off. *See* ELOIGN.] 1. Literally, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft.

Your butler *purloins* your liquor.
Arbuthnot.

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts.

PURLOIN', *v. i.* To practise theft.

PURLOIN'ED, *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

PURLOIN'ER, *n.* A thief; a plagiary.

PURLOIN'ING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.

PURLOIN'ING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PUR'PARTY, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *partie*, part.] In *law*, a share, part, or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a co-parcener by partition. *See* POURPARTY, the proper word.

PUR'PLE, *a.* [Fr. *pourpré*; L. *purpureus*; Gr. πορφυρεος, from πορφυρα, L. *purpura*, a shell from which the colour was obtained.] Designating a colour composed of red and blue blended, much admired, and formerly the Roman emperors wore robes of this colour.—2. In *poetry*, red or livid; dyed with blood.

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood.
Dryden.

Purple copper ore, a species of sulphuret of copper, characterized by its lively and variegated colours, from which circumstance it is frequently called variegated pyritous copper. It occurs in metallic beds and veins, most commonly in primary rocks.

PUR'PLE, *n.* In *painting*, a colour produced by the mixture of red and blue, and thence partaking of the hue of each. —2. A purple colour or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a *purple* robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors; and of all the various kinds in use, the Tyrian dye was the most celebrated. This colour was produced from an animal juice found in a shell-fish called *murex* or *conchylium* by the ancients. *See* PURPURA.—*Purple of Cassius*, a compound of the oxides of tin and gold obtained by adding protochloride of tin to a solution of chloride of gold. It is used as a purple colour for porcelain painting, and also for staining glass, to which it imparts a fine ruby red.—3. A cardinalate.

PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [L. *purpuro*.] To make purple, or to dye of a red colour; as, hands *purpled* with blood.

When morn
Purples the east. *Milton.*

PUR'PLE BEECH, *n*. A variety of the beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), with foliage of a deep brown or purplish hue.
PUR'PLED, *pp*. Made purple.
PUR'PLE LOOSESTRIFE, *n*. The common name of two British species of plants of the genus Lythrum, *L. salicaria*, and *L. hyssopifolium*. [*See* LYTHRUM.]
PUR'PLES, *n plur*. Petechiæ or spots of a livid red on the body; livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple, that is, a petechial fever.
PUR'PLING, *ppr*. Dyeing of a purple colour; making purple.
PUR'PLISH, *a*. Somewhat purple.
PUR'PORT, *n*. [Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear.] 1. Design or tendency; as, the *purport* of Plato's dialogue.—2. Meaning; import; as, the *purport* of a word or phrase.
PUR'PORT, *v. t.* To intend; to intend to show.—2. To mean; to signify.
PUR'PORTED, *pp*. Designed; intended; meant.
PUR'PORTING, *ppr*. Designing; intending; importing.
PUR'POSE, *n*. [Fr. *propos*; L. *propositum*, *propono*; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to set or place.] 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion. We believe the Supreme Being created intelligent beings for some benevolent and glorious *purpose*, and if so, how glorious and benevolent must be his *purpose* in the plan of redemption! The ambition of men is generally directed to one of two *purposes*, or to both; the acquisition of wealth or of power. We build houses for the *purpose* of shelter; we labour for the *purpose* of subsistence.—2. Intention; design. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former; as, *purpose* always includes the end in view.

Every *purpose* is established by counsel; Prov. xx.

Being predestinated according to the *purpose* of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will; Eph. i.

3. End; effect; consequence, good or bad. What good *purpose* will this answer? We sometimes labour to no *purpose*. Men often employ their time, talents, and money for very evil *purposes*.

To what *purpose* is this waste? Matth. xxvi.

4.† Instance; example.—5. †Conversation.—*Of purpose, on purpose*, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object. *On purpose* is more generally used, but the true phrase is *of purpose*.—*Cross purposes*, contrary devices or designs; also a kind of enigmatical game. To *play at cross purposes*, is said colloquially of two persons or parties, who, while they wish to act in concert, yet by some accident or misunderstanding, act in such a way as to thwart each other. [*See* CROSS PURPOSE.]
PUR'POSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

I have *purposed* it, I will also do it; Is. xlvi; Eph. iii.

Paul *purposed* in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem; Acts xix.

PUR'POSE, *v. i.* To have intention.—2.† To discourse.
PUR'POSED, *pp*. Intended; designed; *applied to things*.—2. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; *applied to persons*.

I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress; Ps. xvii.

PUR'POSELESS, *a*. Having no effect, or purpose.
PUR'POSELY, *adv*. By design; intentionally; with predetermination.

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

PUR'POSING, *ppr*. Intending; designing; resolving.
PUR'PRESTURE, or POUR'PRESTURE, *n*. [from Fr. *pour* and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.] In *law*, a nuisance, consisting in an enclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public; as a house erected or enclosure made on the king's demesnes, or of a highway, &c.—2. In *Scots law*, the wrongous usurpation, taking, or occupation of another man's land. Also a feudal delinquency incurred by the vassal encroaching on the streets, highways, or commonties of the superior.
PUR'PRISE, *n*. [Fr. *purpris*, supra.] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.
PUR'PURA, *n*. A genus of molluscs in Lamarck's arrangement. The greater number of the species are littoral. The shell is an ovate univalve, its surface being rather rough with spines or tubercles. The animal resembles that of a true buccinum. Many of these molluscs secrete a fluid which is of a purplish colour, but one in particular furnished that celebrated and costly dye of antiquity, called the Tyrian purple.—2. In *med.*, an eruption of small purple specks and patches, caused by extravasation of blood under the cuticle.

Purpura Persica.

PUR'PURATE, *n*. A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base.
PUR'PURE, *n*. In *her.*, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left.
PUR'PURIC, *a*. [so called from the purple colour of its salts.] Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid. It forms deep red or *purple* compounds with most bases.
PUR'PURINE, *n*. The name of a colouring principle supposed to exist in madder.
PURR, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. [*See* PUR.]
PURR, *n*. A sea lark.
PURRE, *n*. Ciderkin or perkin; the liquor made by steeping the gross matter of pressed apples.
PUR'RING, *ppr*. Murmuring as a cat.
PURSE, *n. purs*. [Fr. *bourse*; G. *börse*; L. *byrsa*, an ox hide; Gr. *βυρσα*, id. Qu.] 1. A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket, and figuratively a sum of money; wealth. It was formerly made of leather, but is now usually of silk network.—2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse race.—3. In *Turkey*, a sum of money, about £50 sterling.—4. The public coffers; the treasury; as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*.—*Long purse*, or *heavy purse*, wealth; riches.—*Light purse*, or *empty purse*, poverty, or want of resources.—*Sword and purse*, the military power and wealth of a nation.
PURSE, *v. t.* To put in a purse.—2. To contract into folds or wrinkles.

Thou didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

PURS'ED, *pp*. Put in a purse.—2. Contracted into folds or wrinkles.
PURSENET, *n*. (purs'net.) A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse.
PURSE'-PRIDE, *n*. Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth.
PURSE'-PROUD, *a*. Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.
PURS'ER, *n*. Originally the paymaster of a ship; but at present, in *the navy*, an officer who has charge of the provisions of a ship of war, and attends to their preservation and distribution among the officers and crew.
PURS'INESS, a mistake for *Pussiness*. [*See* PUSSY.]
PURS'LANE, *n*. A plant of the genus *Portulaca*, belonging to the nat. order Portulaceæ. There are two varieties of the garden purslane, the *green* and the *golden* (*P. sativa* and *oleracea*), but these cannot be considered as distinct species, for seeds from the same individual produce occasionally both green and golden leaved plants. They are annuals, with fleshy succulent leaves, and grow wild in the south of Europe and South America. Purslane was formerly more used than at present, at least in this country, in salads, as a pot-herb, in pickles, and for garnishing. The *sea purslane* is of the genus Atriplex. The *tree sea purslane* is the *Atriplex halimus*. The *water Purslane* is of the genus Peplis.
PURSU'ABLE, *a*. [from *pursue*.] That may be pursued, followed, or prosecuted.
PURSU'ANCE, *n*. [from *pursue*.] A following; prosecution, process, or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something; as, in *pursuance* of the main design.—2. Consequence; as, in *pursuance* of an order from the commander in chief.
PURSU'ANT, *a*. [from *pursue*, or rather from Fr. *poursuivant*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable. *Pursuant* to a former resolution, the house proceeded to appoint the standing committees. This measure was adopted *pursuant* to a former order.
PURSUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *poursuivre*; *pour* and *suivre*, to follow, L. *sequor*; *prosequor*, or *persequor*. *See* SEEK.] 1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. The captain *pursued* the same course as former navigators have taken. A subsequent legislature *pursued* the course of their predecessors.—2. To take and proceed in, without following another. Captain Cook *pursued* a new and unexplored course. New circumstances often compel us to *pursue* new expedients and untried courses. What course shall we *pursue*?—3. To follow

with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* an enemy.—4. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.—5. To prosecute; to continue. A stream proceeds from a lake and *pursues* a southerly course to the ocean.

He that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death; Prov. xi.

6. To follow as an example; to imitate.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*. *Dryden.*

7. To endeavour to attain to; to strive to reach or gain.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain. *Prior.*

8. To follow with enmity; to persecute. This verb is frequently followed by *after*; Gen. xxxv.

PURSUE, *v. i.* To go on; to proceed; to continue; *a Gallicism.*

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider .. *Boyle.*

PURSU'ED, *pp.* Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued.

PURSU'ER, *n.* One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste with a view to overtake. In *Scots law*, the party who institutes and insists in an ordinary action; the plaintiff.

PURSU'ING, *ppr.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.

PURSUIT, *n.* [Fr. *poursuite.*] 1. The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy.—2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavour to attain to or gain; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge; the pursuit of happiness or pleasure; the *pursuit* of power, of honour, of distinction, of a phantom.—3. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as, mercantile *pursuits*; literary *pursuits*.—4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

PUR'SUIVANT, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant.*] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Pursuivants* are a kind of probationers in the heralds' college of England, not admitted to the full privileges of the college, but advanced by succession into its higher offices.

PUR'SINESS, *n.* [from *pursy.*] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath.

PUR'SY, *a.* [Fr. *poussif*, from *pousser*, to push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell or inflate; Ir. *baois*, lust, vanity; allied to *boast.*] Properly, inflated, swelled; hence, fat, short, and thick; and as persons of this class make labour in respiration, the word is used for short breathed.

PUR'TENANCE, *n.* [from the L. *pertinens, pertineo.* *See* APPURTENANCE.] Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal; Exod. xii.

PU'RULENCE, } *n.* [L. *purulentus*, from
PU'RULENCY, } *pus, puris*, matter.]
The generation of pus or matter; pus.

PU'RULENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus.

PURVEY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*; *pour* and *voir*, to see; L. *provideo*; It. *provedere*; Sp. *proveer.*] 1.† To provide; to provide with conveniences.—2. To procure.

PURVEY, *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to provide.

PURVEYANCE, *n.* Procurement of provisions or victuals.—2. Provisions; victuals provided.—3. In *English laws*, the royal prerogative or right of preemption, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an apprised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, &c.; a right abolished by stat. 12 Charles II., 24.

PURVEYED, *pp.* Purchased provisions.

PURVEYING, *ppr.* Providing necessaries.

PURVEYOR, *n.* One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualler.—2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household.—3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd.

PUR'VIEW, *n.* [Norm. and Fr. *pourveu, purvieu*, purvey; Fr. *pourvu*, provided, from *pourvoir.* *See* PURVEY.] 1. Primarily, a condition or proviso; *but in this sense not used.*—2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "*Be it enacted,*" as distinguished from the *preamble.*—3. In *modern usage*, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions.

PUS, *n.* [L.] The white or yellowish matter found in abscesses, and formed upon the surfaces of what are termed healthy sores. It is specifically heavier than water, and when viewed by a microscope it appears composed of translucent globules, floating in a colourless fluid.

PU'SEYISM, *n.* In *the church of England*, the name given to certain new doctrines promulgated of late years by Dr. Pusey, in conjunction with other divines of Oxford, in a series of pamphlets, entitled "Tracts for the Times." These doctrines have manifestly a strong tendency towards Romanism, and accordingly many of their advocates have already gone over to the church of Rome; they relate chiefly to the exclusive claim of episcopacy to the apostolical succession; the denial of the validity of ordination or of the administration of the sacraments by all who cannot prove their claim to unbroken apostolical descent in the episcopal line; the alleged virtue of such ordination in conferring efficacy on the sacraments in the simple *opus operatum*, or rite administered; the exclusive authority of the church, as based on tradition; the introduction into the church of England of many of the observances of Romanism; the doctrine of Reserve (*see* Tract, No. 90), and such kindred matters, believed by protestants to be contrary to scripture, and identical with the doctrines of the church of Rome; leading to the same interference between the human conscience and the direct authority of the word of God.

PU'SEYITES, *n.* In *the church of England*, those who embrace the doctrines maintained by Dr. Pusey and his coadjutors.

PUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pousser*; D. *puis*, a push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell; W. *pos*, growth, increase; *posiaw*, to increase, or *pwysaw*, to press, to weigh. The sense is to thrust, press, or urge.] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or to endeavour to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to *draw.* We *push* a thing forward by force applied behind it; we *draw* by applying force before it. We may *push* without moving the object.—2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against.

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant...he shall be stoned; Exod xxi.

3. To press or urge forward; as, to *push* an objection too far.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

4. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Spectator.*

5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.—*To push down*, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

PUSH, *v. i.* To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword.—2. To make an effort.

At length
Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *push* at him; Dan. xi.

4. To burst out.—*To push on*, to drive or urge forward; to hasten. *Push on*, brave men.

PUSH, *n.* A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing.—2. Any pressure, impulse, or force applied; as, to give the ball the first *push.*—3. An assault or attack.—4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort.—5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

When it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

6. A sudden emergence.—7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.—8. *Push* of an arch. [*See* THRUST.]

PUSHED, *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

PUSHER, *n.* One that drives forward.

PUSHING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; urging forward.—2 *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.

PUSHPIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANIM'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L. *pusillanimitas*; *pusillus*, small, weak, and *animus*, courage.] Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

PUSILLAN'IMOUS, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*; It. *pusillanimo*, supra.] 1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery, and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean spirited; cowardly; *applied to persons*; as, a *pusillanimous* prince.—2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble; as, *pusillanimous* counsels.

PUSILLAN'IMOUSLY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PUSILLAN'IMOUSNESS, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

PUSS, *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, a fur tippet, and a kiss; Ir. *pus*, a cat, and the lip; L. *pusa, pusus*, from the root of *pus-*

tule, a pushing out, issue.] 1. The fondling name of a cat.—2. The sportsman's name for a hare.

PUS'SY, *n.* Diminutive of *Puss*.

PUS'TULATE, *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus*. *See* PUSTULE.] To form into pustules or blisters.

PUS'TULATE, or **PUS'TULAR**, *a.* In *bot.*, covered with glandular excrescences like pustules.

PUS'TULATED, *pp.* Formed into pustules.

PUS'TULATING, *ppr.* Forming into pustules.

PUSTULE, *n.* (pus'tul.) [Fr. *pustule;* L. *pustula;* from the root of *push.*] In *med.*, an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. Pustules are various in their size, but the diameter of the largest seldom exceeds two lines.—*Pustules*, in *bot.*, pimples, or little blisters.

PUS'TULOUS, *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*] Full of pustules.

PUT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. put.* [D. *pooten*, to set or plant; *poot*, the foot; Dan. *poder*, to graft; *pode*, a scion; Fr. *bouter;* Gr. φυω, contracted from φυδω or φυτω, whence φυτόν, a germ, shoot, or twig. We find the same word in the L. *puto*, to prune, that is, to thrust off, also to think or consider, that is, to set in the mind, as we use *suppose*, L. *suppono*. But we see the English sense more distinctly in the compounds, *imputo*, to *impute*, that is, to *put to* or *on;* *computo*, to *compute*, to *put together*. The Welsh *pwtian*, to poke, to thrust, and *pwtiaw*, to butt, are doubtless the same word. The L. *posui*, from *pono*, may be a dialectical orthography of the same root. The primary sense is to thrust, throw, drive, or send.] 1. To set, lay, or place; *in a general sense*. Thus we say, to *put* the hand to the face; to *put* a book on the shelf; to *put* a horse in the stable; to *put* fire to the fuel; to *put* clothes on the body. God planted a garden and there he *put* Adam.—2. *Put* is applicable to *state* or *condition*, as well as to *place*. *Put* him in a condition to help himself. *Put* the fortress in a state of defence. The apostles were *put* in trust with the gospel. We are often *put* in jeopardy by our own ignorance or rashness. We do not always *put* the best men into office.—3. To repose.

How wilt thou...*put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots? 2 Kings xviii.

4 To push into action.

Thank him who *puts* me, loth, to this revenge. *Milton.*

5. To apply; to set to employment.

No man having *put* his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God; Luke ix.

6. To throw or introduce suddenly. He had no time to *put* in a word.—7. To consign to letters.

He made a proclamation...and *put* it also in writing; 2 Chron. xxxvi.

8. To oblige; to require.

We are *put* to prove things which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

9. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence. The appearance of a formidable enemy *put* the king on making vigorous preparations for defence.

This *put* me upon observing the thickness of the glass. *Newton.*

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances. *Swift.*

10. To propose; as, to *put* a question to the witness; to *put* a case in point.—11. To reach to another; Hab. ii.—12. To bring into a state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion... *Knolles.*

13. To offer; to advance.

I am ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the public. *Dryden.*

14. To cause.

The natural constitutions of men *put* a wide difference between them. *Locke.*

To put about, to turn; to change the course; to gibe ship.—*To put by*, to turn away; to divert.

The design of the evil one is to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit. *Grew.*

2. To thrust aside.

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

To put down, to baffle; to repress; to crush; as, to *put down* a party.—2. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.—3. To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey.† *Bacon.*

4. To confute; to silence.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*. *Shak.*

To put forth, to propose; to offer to notice.

Sampson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle to you; Judges xiv.

2. To extend; to reach; as, to *put forth* the hand.—3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout; as, to *put forth* leaves.—4. To exert; to bring into action; as, to *put forth* strength.—5. To publish, as a book.—*To put in*, to introduce among others; as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing.—2. To insert; as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a scion.—3. To conduct into a harbour.—*To put in fear*, to affright; to make fearful.—*To put in mind*, to remind; to call to remembrance.—*To put in practice*, to use; to exercise; as, to *put in practice* the maxims of the wise man.—*To put into another's hands*, to trust; to commit to the care of.—*To put off*, to divest; to lay aside; as, to *put off* a robe; to *put off* mortality or the mortal body; to *put off* haughty airs.—2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistocles hopes to *put* me *off* with a harangue. *Boyle.*

This is an unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer. *Bentley.*

3. To delay; to defer; to postpone. How generally do men *put off* the care of their salvation to future opportunities!—4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to *put off* upon the world some plausible reports or ingenious theory.—5. To discard.

The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak.*

6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude.—7. To vend; to sell.—8. To pass into other hands; as, to *put off* a counterfeit coin or note.—9. To push from land; as, to *put off* the boat.—*To put on* or *upon*, to impute; to charge; as, to *put* one's own crime or blame *on* another.—2. To invest with, as clothes or covering; as, to *put on* a cloak.—3. To assume; as, to *put on* a grave countenance; to *put on* a counterfeit appearance.

Mercury...*put on* the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

4. To forward; to promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace.† *Bacon.*

5. To impose; to inflict.

That which thou puttest *on* me, I will bear; 2 Kings xviii.

To be put upon, to be imposed on; to be deceived; *used chiefly in the passive form*.—*To put over*, to refer; to send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you o'er to heaven and to my mother. *Shak.*

2. To defer; to postpone. The court *put over* the cause to the next term.—*To put out*, to place at interest; to lend at use. Money *put out* at compound interest, nearly doubles in fourteen years.—2. To extinguish; as, to *put out* a candle, lamp, or fire; to *put out* the remains of affection.—3. To send; to emit; to shoot; as a bud or sprout; as, to *put out* leaves.—4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude; as, to *put out* the hand.—5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss.

When I am *put out* of the stewardship; Luke xvi.

6. To publish; to make public; as, to *put out* a pamphlet. [*Now vulgar.*] 7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, to *put* one *out* in reading or speaking.—*To put out the eyes*, to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.—*To put to*, to add; to unite; as, to *put* one sum *to* another.—2. To refer to; to expose; as, to *put* the fate of the army or nation *to* a battle; to *put* the safety of the state *to* hazard.—3. To punish by; to distress by; as, to *put* a man *to* the rack or torture.—*To put to it*, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.

O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to* 't. *Shak.*

To be put to it, in *the passive form*, to have difficulty.

I shall be hard *put to it* to bring myself off. *Addison.*

To put the hand to, to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake; as, to *put the hand to* the plough; Deut. xii. 7.—2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.

Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not *put his hand to* his neighbour's goods; Exod. xxii.

To put to the sword, to kill; to slay.—*To put to death*, to kill.—*To put to a stand*, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.—*To put to trial*, or *on trial*, to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision.—2. To bring to a test; to try.—*To put together*, to unite in a sum, mass, or compound; to add; as, to *put* two sums *together ; put together* the ingredients.—2. To unite; to connect. *Put* the two chains *together*.—3. To place in company or in one society.—*To put trust in*, to confide in; to repose confidence in.—*To put up*, to pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent; as, to *put up* injuries; to *put up* indignities.

Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

[In *modern style*, we always say, to *put up with;* we cannot *put up with* such injuries.]—2.† To send forth or shoot up, as plants; as, to *put up* mushrooms.—3. To expose; to offer publicly; as, to *put up* goods to sale at auction.—

4.† To start from a cover.—5. To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

6. To reposit for preservation; as, to *put up* apples for winter.—7. To pack; to reposit in casks with salt for preservation; as, to *put up* pork, beef, or fish.—8. To hide or lay aside. *Put up* that letter.—9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack; as, to *put up* clothing for a journey.—*Put case*, an old elliptical phrase, signifying, suppose the case to be.

PUT, *v. i.* To go or move; as, when the air first *puts* up.†—2. To steer.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

3. To shoot; to germinate.

The sap *puts* downward. *Bacon.*

To put forth, to shoot; to bud; to germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*. *Bacon.*

2. To leave a port or haven.—*To put in*, to enter a harbour; to sail into port.—2. To offer a claim. A. *puts in* for a share of profits.—*To put in for*, to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for.—*To put off*, to leave land.—*To put on*, to urge motion; to drive vehemently.—*To put over*, to sail over or across.—*To put to sea*, to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean.—*To put up*, to take lodgings; to lodge. We *put up* at the Golden Ball.—2. To offer one's self as a candidate.—*To put up to*, to advance to. [*Little used.*]—*To put up with*, to overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; as, to *put up with* an injury or affront.—2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction; as, to *put up with* bad fare. This verb, in all its uses, retains its primary sense, to *set, throw, thrust, send*, &c.; but its signification is modified in a great variety of ways, by other words standing in connection with it.

PUT, *n.* A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress; as, a forced *put*.—2. A game at cards.—*A put off*, an excuse; a shift.

PUT,† *n.* [W. *pwt*, a short thick person.] A rustic; a clown.

PUT, *n.* [Fr. *putain;* W. *putan.*] A strumpet; a prostitute.

PU'TAGE, *n.* [*See* PUT, a prostitute.] In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a female.

PUTA'MEN, *n.* [L. a shell.] In *bot.*, the inner coat or shell, or stone of a fruit; commonly called the endocarp.

PU'TANISM, *n.* [Fr. *putanisme.*] Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

PU'TATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *putatif;* from L. *puto*, to suppose.] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed; as, the *putative* father of a child.

PUT'CHUK, *n.* The name by which a fragrant root is designated in the price-currents of Calcutta and Bombay, whence it is exported to Canton, being highly esteemed by the Chinese as an incense. It is found to be the same as what is frequently called *orris* (iris) *root* by Europeans in India, and *kooth* by the natives of northern India.

PU'TID, *a.* [L. *putidus*, from *puteo*, to have an ill smell; W. *pwd.*] Mean; base; worthless.

PU'TIDNESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

PUT'LOGS, *n.* In *arch.*, short pieces of timber used in scaffolds to carry the floor. They are placed at right angles to the wall, one end resting on the ledgers of the scaffold, and the other in holes left in the wall, called *putlog-holes.* [*See* LEDGER.]

PUT-OFF, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

PUTRED'INOUS, *a.* [from L. *putredo*, from *putreo, putris.*] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell.

PUTREFAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *putrefactio; putris*, putrid, and *facio*, to make.] The spontaneous decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of fetid gases. By this process, such substances are reduced either to their original separate elements, or to much more simple compounds. The putrefaction, or putrefactive fermentation of animal substances, is usually attended by more fetid and noxious exhalations than those arising from vegetable products, arising chiefly from the more abundant presence of nitrogen in the former. The formation of ammonia, or of ammoniacal compounds, is a characteristic of most cases of animal putrefaction, while other combinations of hydrogen are also formed, especially carburetted hydrogen, together with complicated and often highly infectious vapours or gases, in which sulphur and phosphorus are frequently discerned. These putrefactive effluvia are for the most part easily decomposed or rendered innocuous by the agency of chlorine: hence the importance of that substance as a powerful and rapidly acting disinfectant. The rapidity of putrefaction and the nature of its products, are to a great extent influenced by temperature, moisture, and access of air. A temperature between 60° and 80°, a due degree of humidity and free access of air, are the circumstances under which it proceeds most rapidly. Hence the abstraction of the air, and water, or humidity, or its fixation by cold, by salt, sugar, spices, &c., will counteract the process of putrefaction. [*See* FERMENTATION, DECOMPOSITION.]

PUTREFAC'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process, or the *putrefactive* fermentation.—2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

PU'TREFIED, *pp.* Dissolved; rotten.

PU'TREFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *putrefier;* L. *putrefacio; putris*, putrid, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To cause to be decomposed; to disorganize and reduce to the simple constituent elements, or more simple compounds, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. Heat and moisture soon *putrefy* dead flesh or vegetables.—2. To corrupt; to make foul; as, to *putrefy* the air. [*Little used.*]—3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous; as, to *putrefy* an ulcer or wound.

PU'TREFY, *v. i.* To dissolve and return to the original distinct elements, or to less complex compounds, as animal and vegetable substances deprived of the living principle; to rot.

PU'TREFYING, *ppr.* Causing to be decomposed; making rotten.

PUTRES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *putrescens, putresco.*] The state of decomposing, as in an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state.

PUTRES'CENT, *a.* Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into the constituent elements, or more simple compounds.—2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell.

PUTRES'CIBLE, *a.* That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances.

PU'TRID, *a.* [Fr. *putride;* L. *putridus*, from *putris, putreo.*] 1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten; as, *putrid* flesh.—2. Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganise the substances composing the body.—3. Proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it; as, a *putrid* scent.

PU'TRIDNESS, PUTRID'ITY, *n.* The state of being putrid; corruption; rottenness.

PU'TRY,† *a.* Rotten.

PUT'TER, *n.* [from *put.*] One who puts or places.

PUT'TER-ON, *n.* An inciter or instigator.

PUT'TING, *ppr.* [from *put.*] Setting; placing; laying.

PUT'TING-STONE, *n.* In *Scotland*, a heavy stone to be thrown with the hand for trials of strength.

PUT'TOCK, *n.* A kite.

PUTTOCK-SHROUDS, probably a mistake for *Futtock-shrouds.*

PUT'TY, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *potea.*] 1. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting or soft carbonate of lime and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough. In this state it is used by glaziers for fixing in the squares of glass in window frames, &c., and also by house-painters to stop up holes and cavities in wood work before painting.—2. A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel.—3. In *arch.*, a very fine cement, used by plasterers and stone masons, made of lime only.

PUT'WARY, *n.* In *India*, a register.

PUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [from the root of *pose*,—*which see.*] 1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to gravel.

A shrewd disputant in those points, is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *More.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes and perplex'd with error. *Addison.*

PUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.

PUZ'ZLE, *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment; a kind of riddle; a toy to try ingenuity.

PUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Perplexed; intricate: put to a stand.

PUZ'ZLE-HEADED, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.

PUZ'ZLER, *n.* One that perplexes.

PUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

PUZZOLA'NA, or PUZZUOLA'NA, *n.* A loose porous volcanic substance or earth of a grey colour, deriving its name from Puzzuoli in Italy, whence it was originally brought. It is found in many other parts of Italy, and generally in the neighbourhood of volcanoes active or extinct, from whence it has been thrown out in the form of ashes. It is composed of siliceous, argillaceous and calcareous earths, and iron. When mixed with one-third of its weight of lime and water it immediately hardens, forming an admirable water cement.

PYC'NITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. πυκνος, compact.] A mineral, the schorlite of Kirwan, or schorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long irregular prisms or

cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles.

PYC'NODONTS, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος, thick, and οδους, a tooth.] A family of extinct fossil fishes, consisting of five genera. Their leading character consists in a peculiar armature of all parts of the mouth, with a pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth. Their remains, under the name of Bufonites, occur most abundantly throughout the oolite formation.

PYC'NOSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος, thick, and στυλος, column.] In *ancient arch.*, a building where the columns stand very close to each other. To this intercolumniation one diameter and a half is assigned.

PYE, *n.* [probably a contracted word, and the same as *pie*, a mass.] A confused mass; the state of printing type when the sorts are mixed.

PYE, *n.* A bird. [*See* PIE.]

PY'GARG, } *n.* [Gr. πυγαργος.] A fowl
PYGÄRGUS, } of the genus Falco, the female of the hen harrier.

PYGME'AN, *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

PYG'MY, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; L. *pygmæus*; Gr. πυγμαιος, from πυγμη, the fist; as big as the fist.] A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height. This appellation was given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes and were destroyed.

PYKES, *n.* In *India*, foot messengers and watchmen; also, the ancient militia under the Zemindars.

PYL'AGORE, *n.* [Gr. πυλαγορας.] In *ancient Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council.

PYLOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* artery.

PYLORI'DEANS, or **PYLORI'DEA**, *n.* In *conch.*, a tribe of Lamellibranchiate bivalves, comprehending those which have the shell nearly always equivalve, and gaping at the two extremities; as, the Pandora, Anatina, Mya, &c.

PYLO'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πυλωρος, from πυλη, a gate.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach.

PYR-, or **PYRO-**. A prefix from the Greek πυρ, fire. In the following words in which it occurs it retains the original signification either directly or allusively.

PYR'ACANTH, *n.* [Gr. πυρακανθα, fiery thorn.] A plant; a kind of thorn found in the south of Europe, of the genus Cratægus.

PYRAL'LOLITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, αλλος and λιθος: alluding to its changes of colour before the blowpipe.] A mineral found in Finland, massive and in crystals, friable and yielding to the knife. Its colour is greenish.

PYR'AMID, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; L. *pyramis*; Gr. πυραμις. The origin and composition of this word are not ascertained. It is supposed that the Gr. πυρ, fire, forms one of its component parts; and it may be named from being shaped like flame.] A solid body contained by a plane, triangular, square, or polygonal base, and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the vertex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the vertex are called the sides, which are necessarily all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Every pyramid is one-third of a prism, having the same base and altitude. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, &c., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, &c. —*Frustum of a pyramid*, the solid left on cutting off the upper part of a pyramid by a section parallel to its base. The purpose for which the *pyramids* of Egypt were erected, has been the subject of much discussion, from which no satisfactory conclusion has yet been drawn.

PYRAM'IDAL, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale*; It. *piramidale*.] Pyramidical—*Pyramidal numbers*, the third order of Figurate numbers. [*See* FIGURATE NUMBERS.]

PYRAMI'DAL BELL-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Campanula, the *C. pyramidalis*, a native of Istria and Savoy. It used to be a fashionable flower in the halls of the nobility, and was usually trained in a spreading fan-shape, so as to cover the fire place in summer. When properly trained in pots, it is a beautiful object with its tall pyramidal stem, on which, for at least two months, appear a succession of blue bells.

PYRAMIDEL'LA, *n.* In *conch.*, a genus of marine univalves, belonging to the family Plicaceæ. They are found on coral reefs, sand, and sandy mud.

PYRAMID'IC, *a.* Pyramidal.

PYRAMID'ICAL, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

> The particles of earth being cubical, those of fire *pyramidical* — *Enfield on Plato.*
> A *pyramidical* rock. — *Goldsmith.*

PYRAMID'ICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMID'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being pyramidical.

PYRAMID'ION, *n* In *arch.*, the small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

PYRAM'IDOID, } *n.* [*pyramid* and Gr.
PYR'AMOID, } ειδος, form.] A solid figure, formed by the rotation of a semi-parabola about its base or greatest ordinate.

PYR'AMIS, *n plur. Pyram'ides.* [L.] A pyramid.

PYRARGIL'LITE, *n.* A mineral which occurs in four-sided prisms with bevelled edges and massive. Its colour is black or blue, and it is frequently traversed by chlorite. It emits an argillaceous odour when heated. It is found in granite in Finland, and is composed chiefly of silex, alumine, oxide of iron, and water.

PYRE, *n.* [L. *pyra*.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.

PYR'ENITE, *n.* A mineral of a grayish black colour, found in the Pyrenees, and considered as a variety of garnet. It occurs in minute rhombic dodecahedrons.

PYRE'THRUM, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* FEVERFEW.]

PYR'ETICS, *n.* Medicines for the cure of fever.

PYRETOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. πυρετος, fever, from πυρ, fire, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.

PYREX'ICAL, or **PYREX'IAL**, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

PYREX'Y, or **PYREX'IA**, *n.* [Gr. πυρεξις.] Fever,—*which see.*

PYR'GOM, *n.* A mineral, called also fassaite.

PYR'IFORM, *a.* [L. *pyrum*, a pear, and *form*.] Having the form of a pear.

PYRITA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites. [*See* PYRITIC.]

PYRI'TES, *n.* [Gr. πυριτης, from πυρ, fire.] Fire-stone. The name *pyrites*, which is used both as singular and plural, is given to sulphurets of copper and iron, commonly distinguished as copper and iron pyrites. The former is the principal ore of copper, the latter is an abundant natural product of a brass yellow colour.

PYRIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to pyrites;
PYRIT'ICAL, } consisting of or re-
PYR'ITOUS, } sembling pyrites.

PYRITIF'EROUS, *a.* [*pyrite* and L. *fero*, to produce.] Containing or producing pyrites.

PYR'ITIZE, *v. t.* To convert into pyrites.

PYR'ITIZED, *pp.* Converted into pyrites.

PYRITOL'OGY, *n.* [*pyrite* and Gr. λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on pyrites.

PYROACE'TIC SPIRIT, *n.* A liquid formed during the destructive distillation of acetate of lead. When carefully purified it has a peculiar spirituous odour, is limpid and very inflammable.

PY'RO-ACIDS, *n.* Products which are obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat. The acids are thus modified and give rise to distinct classes of salts. Thus, we have the *pyrocitric, pyrogallic, pyroligneous, pyromalic, pyrophosphoric, pyrotartaric* acids, &c.

PY'ROCHLORE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, and χλωρος, green.] A name given by Werner to the octohedral ore of titanium.

PYROGAL'LATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of pyrogallic acid with a salifiable base.

PYROGAL'LIC ACID, *n.* An acid prepared by heating tannic or gallic acid.

PYROG'ENOUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and γενναω, to generate.] Produced by fire, as rocks of igneous origin.

PYR'OGOM, *n.* A variety of diopside.

PYR'OLA, *n.* A genus of British perennial plants of the class Decandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Pyrolaceæ, of which it is the type. The species are known by the common name of winter-green. *P. rotundifolia*, or round-leaved winter-green, possesses astringent properties, and was formerly used in medicine.

PYROL'ATRY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λατρεια, worship.] The worship of fire.

PYROLIG'NEOUS, } *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire,
PYROLIG'NIC, } and L. *ligneus*,
PYROLIG'NOUS, } from *lignum*, wood.] The latter term only is conformable to the principles of the nomenclature of chemistry. Generated or procured by the distillation of wood; a term applied to the acid liquor which passes over along with tar and gaseous products, when wood is subjected to destructive distillation. This acid liquor is an impure vinegar, from which acetic acid is obtained.

PYROLIG'NEOUS SPIRIT, *n.* [*See* PYROXYLIC SPIRIT.]

PYROLIG'NITE, *n.* [supra.] A salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with a base; the same as an acetate.

PYROLITH'IC, } *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and
PYRU'RIC, } λιθος, stone.] The pyrolithic acid is an acid of recent discovery. It is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions, when distilled in a retort. Now considered identical with cyanuric acid.

PYROL'OGIST, *n.* [*See* PYROLOGY.] A believer in the doctrine of heat.—2. An investigator of the laws of heat.

PYROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λογος,

discourse.] A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

PYROM'ALATE, n. [See PYROMALIC.] A compound of pyromalic acid and a salifiable base.

PYROMA'LIC, a. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *malum*, an apple.] A volatile acid obtained by heating the malic acid in close vessels. Its properties and composition have not been investigated. It has been supposed to be isomeric with malic acid.

PYR'OMANCY, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by fire.

PYROMAN'TIC, a. Pertaining to pyromancy.

PYROMAN'TIC, n. One who pretends to divine by fire.

PYROMECO'NIC ACID, n. An acid obtained by distilling komenic acid. Its composition is the same as that of pyromucic acid.

PYROM'ETER, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μετρον, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat. Various instruments of this kind have been contrived for measuring the expansion of metals, &c., by heat. The original inventor of the pyrometer was Muschenbrock, but the most perfect pyrometers are those of Ferguson, De Luc, and especially that employed by Ramsden for determining the expansion of glass rods.—2. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; as, the *pyrometer* of Wedgewood. Wedgewood's pyrometer depends for its action upon the property which clay possesses of contracting by heat, and remaining afterwards in that state of contraction. By measuring a cylindrical piece of fine porcelain clay (which may be done with great accuracy, by observing the depth to which it will sink between two scales of metal inclined to each other under a small angle), and then subjecting it to the heat of a furnace, and applying the scale again to it when cold, an indication of the degree of heat to which it has been subjected is given by the amount of its contraction. The Zero of Wedgewood's pyrometer corresponds to 1077 and a fraction on Fahrenheit's, one degree of the former equals 130 of the latter, and the range of the former includes about 31200 degrees on the latter. Other pyrometers for measuring the heat of furnaces are now in use, as the platina pyrometer of Guyton, and that of Daniell.

PYRO'METRY, n. That branch of science which treats of the expansion of bodies by heat.

PYROMOR'PHITE, n. [Gr. πυρ, and μορφη, form.] Native phosphate of lead.

PYROMORPH'OUS, a. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μορφη, form.] In *min.*, having the property of crystallization by fire.

PYROMU'CATE, n. A combination of pyromucic acid with a base.

PYROMU'CIC, a. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *mucus*.] The pyromucic acid is obtained by the action of heat upon the mucic or saccholactic acid. It is a white volatile substance.

PYR'OPE, n. Gr. πυρωπος: πυρ, fire, and ωψ, face.] A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals. Its colour is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange.

PYR'OPHANE, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and φανος, clear.] A mineral which in its natural state is opaque, but rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPH'ANOUS, a. Rendered transparent by heat.

PYROPH'OROUS, a. Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

PYROPH'ORUS, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and φερω, bearing.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light. It is an artificial production, and may be prepared in various ways, but the essential ingredient is sulphuret of potassium.

PYROPHOS'PHATE, n. A salt formed by the union of pyrophosphoric acid with a salifiable base. The pyrophosphates were discovered by Dr. Clark of Aberdeen.

PYROPHOSPHOR'IC ACID, n. An acid formed by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid to a heat of 415°. It resembles in its general characters phosphoric acid, but it is remarkable for its tendency to unite with two equivalents of a base. This acid was discovered by Dr Clark, professor of chemistry, Aberdeen.

PYROPHYL'LITE, n. [Gr. πυρ, and φυλλον, a leaf.] Radiated talc, which occurs near Beresof in the Uralian mountains, Siberia. It forms glass with borax and also with soda.

PYROPHYS'ALITE. *See* TOPAZ and PHYSALITE.

PYRORACEM'IC ACID, n. One of the products of the distillation of tartaric and racemic acids. It forms a thick syrup nearly colourless. With bases it forms salts termed *pyroracemates*.

PYROR'THITE, n A mineral little known, resembling orthite, but very different from it, for it burns in the flame of the blowpipe like charcoal; whereas orthite melts. Pyrorthite is in black plates, thin and almost parallel.

PYR'OSCOPE, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and σκοπεω, to view.] An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

PYRO'SIS, n. [Gr. πυρωσις, a burning.] In *med.*, a disease of the stomach, attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid. It is commonly called water-brash.

PYROS'MALITE, n. A mineral of a liver brown colour, or pistachio green, occurring in six-sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. It is a native submuriate of iron, and when heated it exhales the odour of chlorine.

PYR'OSOME, or PYROSO'MA, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and σωμα, a body.] A genus of phosphorescent molluscs, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They unite in great numbers, forming a large hollow cylinder, open at one end and closed at the other, which swims in the ocean by the alternate contraction and dilatation of its component individual animals.

PYROTARTAR'IC, a. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and *tartar*.] An acid obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel. It is distinct from tartaric acid.

PYROTAR'TRATE, n. A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartaric acid with a base.

PYROTECH'NIC, } a. [Gr. πυρ, fire,
PYROTECH'NICAL, } and τεχνη, art.] Pertaining to fire-works or the art of forming them.

PYROTECH'NICS, } n. [supra.] The
PYR'OTECHNY, } art of making fire-works; or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, in gunnery, rockets, &c. Fire-works are divided into three classes:—1. Those to be set off on the ground. 2. Those which are shot up into the air; and, 3. Those which act upon or under water. The three prime materials of this art are nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, along with filings of iron, steel, copper, zinc, and resin, camphor, lycopodium, &c.

PYROTECH'NIST, n. One skilled in pyrotechny.

PYROT'IC, a. [Gr. πυροω, to burn.] Caustic. [*See* CAUSTIC.]

PYROT'IC, n. A caustic medicine.

PYROXAN'THINE, n. A volatile crystalline solid, first observed by Scanlan in the crude pyroligneous spirit. The crystals are of an intense yellow colour.

PYR'OXENE, n. [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξενος, a stranger; a guest in fire, unaltered.] 1. A mineral formerly called augite.—2. A species of minerals, which has been named volcanic schorl; but it is a family which comprehends many substances of different appearances. It is almost always crystallized, but in complicated forms.

PYROX'ENIC, a. Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities.

PYROXY'LIC SPIRIT, n. [Gr. πυρ, and ξυλον, wood.] One of the products of the destructive distillation of wood, often sold under the name of naphtha. It is assumed to be the hydrate of a peculiar hydrocarbon, which chemists have designated by the term *methylene*.

PYR'RHIC, n. [L. *pyrrhichius;* Gr. πυῤῥιχιος, from πυῤῥιχη, a nimble dance.] 1. In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two short syllables.—2. An ancient Grecian warlike dance, which consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle, and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for the field of battle.

PYR'RHIN, [n. Gr. πυῤῥος.] A vegeto-animal substance, detected in rain water by M. Brandes.

PYRRHON'IC, a. Pertaining to Pyrrhonism.

PYR'RHONISM, n. [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

PYR'RHONIST, } n. A sceptic; one
PYRRHO'NIAN, } who doubts of every thing.

PY'RUS, n. A genus of ornamental and fruit trees, the latter forming the chief of our orchard fruit. Class and order Icosandria pentagynia, Linn.; nat. order Rosaceæ, pomoous section. The pear (*P. communis*), the apple or crab (*P malus*), service tree (*P. torminalis* and *domestica*), mountain-ash, or rowan tree (*P. aucuparia*), beam tree (*P. aria*), &c., all belong to this genus.

PYTHAGO'REAN, n. A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers. The Pythagoreans believed in the doctrine of *metempsychosis*, or the transmigration of souls, through different orders of animal existence.

PYTHAGO'REAN, } a. Belonging to
PYTHAGOR'IC, } the philosophy
PYTHAGOR'ICAL, } of Pythagoras.
—*Pythagorean system*, in *astron.*, the same as the Copernican system, being that adopted by all modern astronomers. It is so named because it originated with Pythagoras.

PYTHAG'ORISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PYTHAG'ORIZE, *v. i.* To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

PYTH'IAN, *a.* [from *Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.—*Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo near Delphi.

PY'THON, *n.* A genus of ophidian reptiles, which are large serpents, nearly allied to the Boa, and found in the East Indies, South Africa, and elsewhere. They sometimes attain a length of thirty feet. They are not venomous, but kill their prey, quadrupeds, fowls, &c., by compression.



Doubly striped Python (Python bivittatus).

PYTH'ONESS, *n.* [from L. *Pytho*, Gr. πυθων, a dragon or serpent.] A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.

PYTHON'IC, *a.* Pretending to foretel future events.

PYTH'ONIST, *n.* A conjurer.

PYX, } *n.* [L. *pyxis*; Gr. πυξις.] The
PYX'IS, } box in which the Romanists keep the host.—2. In *anat.*, a name for the *acetabulum* or hip-bone.—*Trial of the pyx*, a trial of the coins previous to their being issued from the Mint; so called from the box (*pyxis*) in which the pieces selected for trial were kept. Also, a trial of the purity of silver plate manufactured by silversmiths. [*See* Pix.]

PYXID'IUM, *n.* [L. *pyxis*, a small box.] In *bot.*, a capsule with a lid, as seen in henbane and in the fruit of *Lecythis ollaria*, the monkey-pot tree.



Yellow Parrot on a Pyxidium of Lecythis ollaria.

PYX'IS NAU'TICA, *n.* The Mariner's Compass, a southern constellation of Lacaille, placed in Argo.

Q

Q is the seventeenth letter of the English Alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the oriental *koph* or *qoph*, Ch. and Heb. ק, Samaritan ᑭ, Syriac ܩ, Arabic ق, *kaf.* It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of K; indeed, it may have been pronounced as we pronounce *qu*; for we observe that in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by *u*, as it is in English. This letter is not in the Greek alphabet. In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, this letter is not used; but in the place of *qu*, *cu*, or more generally, *cw* is used; as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. This letter is superfluous; for *ku* or *koo*, in English, have precisely the same sounds as *qu*. It is alleged that in expressing *q*, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips put into a canular form, for the passage of the breath; circumstances which distinguish it from *k*. This appears to be a mistake. This position of the organs is entirely owing to the following letter *u*; and *kuestion* and *question* are pronounced precisely alike, and with the same configuration of the organs. For *qu* in English, the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes and the Danes *qv*, which answer to our *kw*. The Gothic has a character which answers to *qu*. It appears then that *q* is precisely *k*, with this difference in use, that *q* is always followed by *u* in English, and *k* is not. Q never ends an English word. Its name *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail. As a numeral, Q stands for 500, and with a dash, Q̄, for 500,000. Used as an abbreviation, Q. stands for *quantity* or *quantum*; as, among *physicians*, *q. pl. quantum placet*, as much as you please; *q. s. quantum sufficit*, as much as is required, or as is sufficient. Q. V. stand for *quantum vis*, as much as you will; or *quod vide*, which see; Q. D. for *quasi dictum*, as if it were said. Among *mathematicians*, Q. E. D. stand for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done. In *the notes of the ancients*, Q. stands for *Quintus* or *Quintius*; *Quint.* for *Quintilius*; and *Quæs.* for *quæstor*. In English, Q. is an abbreviation for *question*. Qy. or Qu. for *query*.

QUAB, *n.* [G. *quappe*; D. *kwab.*] A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water.

QUACHIL'TO, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind, of a fine black colour variegated with white. Its voice resembles the crowing of a cock.

QUACK, *v. i.* [D. *kwaaken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *qvakker*, to croak.] 1. To cry like a duck or goose.—2. To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; as, pretenders to medical skill *quack* of their cures.—3. To practise arts of quackery, as a boastful pretender to medical skill.

QUACK, *v. t.* To try quack medicines on.

QUACK, *n.* [from the verb.] A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess.—2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; a tricking practitioner in physic.

QUACK, *a.* Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged to cure diseases; as, *quack* medicines.

QUACK'ERY, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACK'ISH, *a.* Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish.

QUACK'ISM, *n.* The practice of quackery.

QUACK'SALVER, *n.* [Sw. *quacksalfvare*; *quack* and *salve.*] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan.

QUAD,† *a.* [D. *kwaad.*] Evil; bad.

QUADR-. A prefix from the Latin *quatuor*, implying four; as in the following words.

QUAD'RA, *n.* [It.] In *arch.*, a square frame or border enclosing a bas-relief, but sometimes used to signify any frame or border.—2. The plinth of a podium.

QUAD'RÆ, *n.* The fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

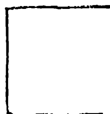
QUAD'RAGENE, *n.* [L. *quadrageni.*] A papal indulgence multiplying remissions by forties.

QUADRAGES'IMA, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, from *quatuor*, four.] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days.—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent, and about the fortieth day before Easter.

QUADRAGES'IMAL, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

QUADRAGES'IMALS, *n. plur.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday.

QUAD'RANGLE, *n.* [L. *quadratus*, square, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle.] In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure; a square; a figure consisting of four sides and four angles.—2. In *arch.*, a square surrounded by buildings, as a cloister, or the buildings of a college.



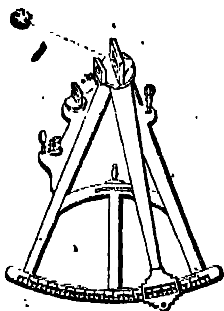
Quadrangle.

QUADRAN'GULAR, *a.* [supra.] Square; having four sides and four angles.—2. In *bot.*, having four prominent angles, as a leaf.

QUAD'RANS, *n.* [L.] A division of the Roman *as* or one fourth part of it.—2. A farthing, or fourth part of a penny. Before the time of Edward I. the smallest coin was a starling or penny, which was marked with a cross, so as to admit of being quartered; but to avoid unfair cutting, halfpence and farthings were coined in distinct round pieces during the above reign.

QUAD'RANT, *n.* [L. *quadrans*,

fourth.] 1. The fourth part; the quarter.—2. In *geom.*, the quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing ninety degrees; also the space or area included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity.—3. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars, of great use in astronomy and navigation. Quadrants are variously made, but they all consist of the quarter of a circle, whose limb is divided into ninety degrees; or, as in Hadley's reflecting



Hadley's Quadrant.

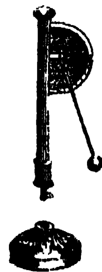
quadrant, an arc of forty-five degrees is made to serve the same purpose as an arc of ninety degrees. *Hadley's quadrant*, in its principle and application, is the same as the sextant, by which it has been superseded. [*See* SEXTANT.] For astronomical purposes the quadrant has, of late years, been entirely superseded by the *mural circle*, it having been found that the circle, on account of the symmetry of its form and the advantage which it possesses of allowing the readings to be made at different parts of the limb, is an instrument much more to be relied on.—*Quadrant*, in *gunnery*, or the *gunner's square*, an instrument used for elevating and pointing cannon, mortars, &c. It consists of two rectangular branches of wood or brass, having a quadrantal arch between them divided into ninety degrees, and furnished with a thread and plummet.—*Quadrant of altitude*, an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c.

Gunner's Quadrant.

QUADRANT'AL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to a quadrant; also included in the fourth part of a circle; as, *quadrantal* space.—*Quadrantal triangle*, in *trigonometry*, a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant or ninety degrees.

QUADRANT'AL, *n.* [supra.] A vessel used by the Romans; originally called *amphora*. It was square and contained eighty pounds of water.

QUAD'RANT ELECTROMETER, *n.* An instrument adapted to measure the intensity of the electricity contained in any electrified body, otherwise called Henley's Electrometer. It consists of a slender rod of very light wood, serving as an index, terminated by a small pith-ball, and suspended from the upper part of an upright stem of wood, the lower end of which is fitted to a hole in the upper surface of the conductor of an electric machine. An ivory semicircle or quadrant is affixed to the stem, having its centre coinciding with the axis of motion of the rod. When the instrument is electrified, by being placed on the electrified conductor, the index is made to diverge from the stem by repulsion, and the number of degrees which it passes over on the semicircle indicates the amount of electricity with which the apparatus is charged.



Quadrant Electrometer.

QUAD'RAT, *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.] 1. In *printing*, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. Quadrats are of different sizes; as, m-*quadrats*, n-*quadrats*, &c.—2. A mathematical instrument, called also a *geometrical* square, and *line of shadows*. It is furnished with sights, a plummet, and index, and is used for measuring altitudes, but it is superseded by the more perfect instruments in modern use.

QUAD'RATE, *a.* Square; having four equal and parallel sides.—2. Divisible into four equal parts.—3. Square; equal; exact.—4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent.

QUAD'RATE, *n.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.—2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; the same as *quartile*.

QUAD'RATE, *v. i.* [L. *quadro*; Fr. *quadrer*, *cadrer*.] To suit; to correspond; to agree with; to be accommodated; followed by *with*.

> Aristotle's rules for epic poetry...cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly *with* modern heroic poems. *Addison.*

QUADRAT'IC, *a.* Square; denoting a square or pertaining to it.—*Quadratic equation*, in *alge.*, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power; or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. Quadratic equations are of two kinds, *incomplete*, or *pure*, and *complete*, or *adfected*. The incomplete equation is that which contains only terms affected by the square, and not by the simple power of the unknown quantity; as, $ax^2 = b$. The complete or *adfected* quadratic equation consists of three terms containing the square of the unknown quantity in one, the simple power in another, and the known quantity in a third. Its general form is $ax^2 + bx = c$, and it is always reducible to the form $x^2 \pm ax = \pm b$. Every quadratic equation has necessarily two roots or values of the unknown quantity.

QUADRAT'IC, *n.* A quadratic equation.

QUADRA'TO, or **QUA'DRO**, *n.* [It.] A name given in music to the note B in the natural or diatonic scale, marked thus ♮, being a semitone minor higher than B mol or ♭.

QUAD'RATRIX, *n.* A square or squared figure.—2. In *geom.*, a mechanical line by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts.

QUAD'RATURE, *n.* [L. *quadratura*.] 1. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle or a triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle. The quadrature of the circle is a problem of great celebrity in the history of mathematical science. The whole circular area being equal to the rectangle under the radius, and a straight line equal to half the circumference, the quadrature would be obtained if the length of the circumference were assigned; and hence the particular object aimed at in attempting to square the circle is the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. This ratio can only be expressed by infinite series. The method of *quadratures* forms a branch of the Integral Calculus.—2. A quadrate; a square.—3. In *astron.*, the aspect of the moon when distant from the sun ninety degrees or a quarter of the circle; or when the moon is at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.—*Quadrature of curves*, in *math.*, the finding of rectilineal figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines.

QUADRA'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, a term applied to several muscles on account of their square figure; as, the *quadratus femoris*, *quadratus lumborum*.

QUAD'REL, *n.* [It. *quadrello*.] In *arch.*, a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone or brick formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form and dried in the shade for two years.

QUADREN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *quadriennium*; *quadra* or *quadrans*, from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] 1. Comprising four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.—2. Occurring once in four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

QUADREN'NIALLY, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUAD'RIBLE, *a.* [L. *quadro*, to square.] That may be squared.

QUADRICAP'SULAR, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *capsula*.] In *bot.*, having four capsules.

QUADRICORN'OUS, *a.* Having four horns.

QUAD'RICORNS, or **QUADRICOR'NIA**, *n.* [L. *quadra* or *quatuor*, and *cornu*, a horn.] A family of apterous insects, comprehending those which have four antennæ.

QUADRIDEC'IMAL, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *decem*.] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal whose prism or the middle part has four faces and two summits, containing together ten faces.

QUADRIDEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *dentatus*, toothed.] In *bot.*, having four teeth on the edge.

QUADRIEN'NIUM UTILE, *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, the four years allowed after majority, within which an action

of reduction of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.
QUAD'RIFID, *a.* [L. *quadrifidus; quadra* and *findo*, to divide.] In *bot.*, four-cleft, i. e. divided about half-way from the margin to the base; as, a *quadrifid* perianth; cut about half-way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *quadrifid* leaf.
QUADRIFOL'IATE, *a.* In *bot.*, having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.
QUADRI'GA, *n.* [L. *quadra* and *jugum*, a yoke.] In *antiquity*, a car or chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast, and not in pairs. The *quadriga* is often met with on the reverse of medals.
QUADRIGENA'RIOUS, *a.* Consisting of forty.
QUADRIGLAND'ULAR, *a.* Having four glands.
QUADRIJU'GATE, QUADRIJU'GOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as, a *quadrijugous* leaf.
QUADRILAT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, side.] Having four sides and four angles.
QUADRILAT'ERAL, *n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. It comprehends the square, parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, rhomboid, and trapezium.

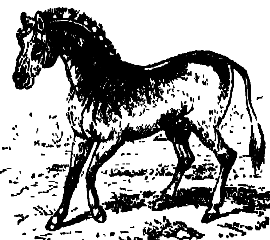

Quadrilateral.

QUADRILAT'ERALNESS, *n.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles.
QUADRILIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of four letters.
QUADRILLE, *n.* (quadril', or cadril'.) [Fr.] Literally, that which consists of four, or contains four or fours; applied originally as a name to a company of foot soldiers who exhibited in a tournament or other public show.—2. A game played by four persons with 40 cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are discarded.—3. A kind of dance made up of sets of dancers, four in each set. Pieces of music composed for this dance are also termed *quadrilles*.
QUADRIL'LION, *n.* [L. *quadra*, square, and million.] The fourth power of a million, according to English arithmeticians: but, according to the French, the square of a million or the fourth power of 1000.
QUADRILO'BATE, QUAD'RILOBED, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *lobus*, Gr. λοβος.] In *bot.*, having four lobes; as, a *quadrilobed* leaf.
QUADRILOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *loculus*, a cell.] Having four cells; four-celled; as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.
QUAD'RIN,† *n.* [L. *quadrinus*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.
QUADRINO'MIAL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *nomen*, name.] Consisting of four denominations or terms.
QUADRINOM'ICAL, *a.* Of four denominations or terms.
QUADRIP'ARTITE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided to the base into four parts, as a *quadripartite* leaf.
QUADRIP'ARTITELY, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.
QUADRIPARTI'TION, *n.* A division by four or into four parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.
QUADRIPHYL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and Gr. φυλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having four leaves; four-leaved.
QUADRIP'LICATED, QUADRIP'LICATE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *plica*, a fold.] In *conchology*, having four plaits or folds.
QUAD'RIREME, *n.* [L. *quadriremis; quatuor*, four, and *remus*, oar.] A galley with four benches of oars or rowers, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans.
QUADRISUL'CATES, or **QUADRISULCA'TA,** *n.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] A name given to those ungulate quadrupeds, in which the hoof is divided into four parts, corresponding to the four digits.
QUADRISYL'LABLE, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.
QUAD'RIVALVE, QUADRIVALV'ULAR, *a.* In *bot.*, having four valves; four-valved; as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp.
QUAD'RIVALVES, *n. plur.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *valva*, valve.] A door with four folds or leaves.
QUADRIV'IAL, *a.* [L. *quadrivium; quatuor*, four, and *via*, way.] Having four ways meeting in a point.
QUADRIV'IUM. [L.] In *the lan. of the schools*, the four lesser arts,—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.
QUADROON', QUATERON, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*.] In Spanish America, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded.
QUAD'RUMAN, *n.* [L. *quadra* and *manus*, hand.] An animal having four hands that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.
QUADRU'MANA, or **QUADRU'MANES,** *n. plur.* Animals having four hands, as monkeys. Among the quadrumana are those forms approaching the nearest — though the distance is still great — to man. The hinder extremities are terminated by more perfect hands than the fore extremities, having free thumbs, which are opposable to the other fingers. In the fore extremities the thumb is sometimes wanting, or in the case of the South American monkeys, incapable of being opposed to the other digits. They climb trees with facility, but they do not stand or walk erect except with difficulty. The liberty of their fore arms, and the complication of their hands, enable them to perform many actions and gestures similar to those of man. In Cuvier's arrangement, quadrumana constitute the second order of mammiferous animals, embracing the Simia, or Apes, Linn., including the Orangs; the Ouistitis, and the Lemurs.
QUADRU'MANOUS, *a.* Having four hands; four-handed.
QUAD'RUNE, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement.
QUAD'RUPED, *a.* [L. *quadrupes; quadra*, *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, foot.] Having four legs and feet. Formerly, all vertebrate animals with four legs were termed quadrupeds, but as there are reptiles having four legs, the term quadruped is no longer used in a strict zoological sense as indicative of a particular group of animals.
QUAD'RUPED, *n.* An animal having four legs and feet; as a horse, an ox, a lion, &c.
QUAD'RUPLE, *a.* [L. *quadruplus; quadra*, *quatuor*, and *plico*, to fold.] Fourfold; four times told; as, to make *quadruple* restitution for trespass or theft.—*Quadruple alliance*, the name given to the alliance concluded between Austria, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, March 1st, 1814; and which was so called from the number of the contracting parties. Its avowed object was to maintain the peace of Europe.
QUAD'RUPLE, *n.* Four times the sum or number: as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits.
QUAD'RUPLE, *v. t.* To make four times as much, or as many.
QUAD'RUPLED, *pp.* Made four times as much or many.
QUADRU'PLICATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated; as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion.
QUADRU'PLICATE, *v. t.* [L. *quadruplico; quatuor* and *plico*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.
QUADRU'PLICATED, *pp.* or *a.* Having four plaits or folds; made fourfold.
QUADRUPLICA'TION, *n.* The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.
QUAD'RUPLING, *ppr.* Making four times as much or many.
QUAD'RUPLY, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity; as, to be *quadruply* recompensed.
QUÆ'RE. The imperative of the Latin verb *quæro*, signifying search, inquire. When placed before a proposition it implies a doubt of its truth. [*See* QUERY.]
QUÆST'OR. *See* QUESTOR.
QUAFF, *v. t.* [Fr. *coiffer*, to cap or hood; *se coiffer*, to fuddle, or be fuddled, from *coiffe*, a hood. But qu. In the Ethiopic, *quaf* or *kwof*, is to draw, to draw out. In Arabic, *kauba* or *kwaba*, is to drink largely, or to devour, as food.] To drink; to grope for food in the water, as a duck; to swallow in large draughts.

He *quaffs* the muscadel. *Shak.*

They in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton.*

QUAFF, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously.
QUAFFED, *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.
QUAFFER, *n.* One that quaffs or drinks largely.
QUAFFER,† *v. t.* To feel out.
QUAFFING, *ppr.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.
QUAG'GA, *n.* A pachydermatous mammal, the *Equus Quagga*, nearly allied


Quagga (Equus Quagga).

to the ass on the one hand, and the

zebra on the other. It inhabits southern Africa.

QUAG'GY, *a.* [supposed to be from the root of *Quake.*] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth.

QUAG'MIRE, *n.* [that is, *quake-mire.*] Soft wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet.

QUAG'MIRE, *v. t.* To whelm as in a quagmire.

QUAHAUG, *a.* (quaw'hog.) In New England, the popular name of a large species of clams or bivalvular shells. [*This name is probably derived from the natives.*]

QUAICH, *n.* [Irish Gaelic *cuach,* a cup or bowl.] A small and shallow drinking cup or vessel, with two ears for handles; generally of wood, but sometimes of silver. [*Scotch.*]

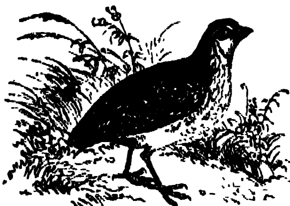
QUAID,† *a.* or *pp.* [for *Quailed.*] Crushed, subdued, or depressed.

QUAIL, *v. i.* [*Quail,* in English, signifies to sink or languish, to curdle, and to crush or quell. The Italian has *quagliare,* to curdle, and the Sax. *cwellan,* to quell, and the D. *kwaal* is disease. If these are of one family, the primary sense is to shrink, to withdraw, and transitively, to beat down. In W. *cwl* signifies a flagging or drooping; *cwla,* faint, languid.] 1. To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits.—2.† To fade; to wither.

QUAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *cailler; It. quagliare,* to curdle; W. *caul,* a calf's maw, rennet, chyle, a curd; *ceulaw,* to curdle. The sense is to contract.] To curdle; to coagulate; as milk.

QUAIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan.*] To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue.

QUAIL, *n.* [It. *quaglia;* Fr. *caille;* Arm. *coaill.*] A vague English popular name of certain gallinaceous birds. It is applied to more than twenty different species, and of more than one genus. According to the arrangement of Latham, a bird of the genus Perdix, in which he includes the partridge and



Common Quail (Coturnix vulgaris).

quail. Quails differ from partridges in being smaller, in having a more delicate beak, shorter tail, no red eyebrows, and no spur on the legs. They are migratory birds, and found in every country from the Cape of Good Hope to the North Cape. Their flesh is deemed excellent food. Quails constitute the genus Coturnix of Cuvier, and belong to the genus Tetrao, Linn.

QUAILING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing.

QUAILING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay.

QUAIL-PIPE, *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end.

QUAINT, *a.* [Old Fr. *coint,* Arm. *coent, count,* pretty. In Norman French, *coint* is familiar, affable, and *accoinet,* is very necessary or familiar. The latter word would lead us to refer *quaint* to the Latin *accinctus,* ready, but Skinner thinks it more probably from *comptus,* neat, well dressed.] 1. Nice, dainty, curious; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance; as, a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* fashion.

To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shak.*

2.† Subtle; artful.—3. Fine-spun; artfully framed; neat, pretty, exact. —4. Affected; as, *quaint* fopperies.— 5. In *common use,* odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by Chaucer.—6. Unusual; wonderful.

QUAINTLY, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness; as, hair *quaintly* curled.—2. Artfully.

Breathe his faults so *quaintly.* *Shak.*

3. Ingeniously; with dexterity.

I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

QUAINTNESS, *n* Niceness; petty neatness or elegance.—2. Oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE, *v.i.* [Sax. *cwacian;* G. *quackeln;* Eth. *hwyka,* to shake, to agitate.] 1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder. Thus we say, a person *quakes* with fear or terror, or with cold; Heb. xii.—2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling; as, the earth *quakes;* the mountains *quake;* Neh. i.—3. To shake, tremble or move, as the earth under the feet, through want of solidity or firmness; as, the *quaking* mud.

QUAKE,† *v. t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation.

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation.

QUA'KER, *n.* One that quakes; but usually applied to one of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends.* This sect had its origin in England about the middle of the seventeenth century. Its founder was George Fox, a native of Drayton in Leicestershire. He proposed but few articles of faith, insisting chiefly on moral virtue, natural charity, the love of God, and a deep attention to the inward motions and secret operations of the Spirit. The quakers reject all sacraments, and they appoint no *order* of ministers, but consider the instruction and edification of their congregations to be the province of any person of either sex, who conceives himself or herself to be called to the service. When satisfied of their being thus divinely qualified, they are acknowledged ministers; but the Quakers believe such can only exercise their gift acceptably, or profitably, by the assistance of the Holy Spirit at the time. They exhibit great sobriety of behaviour, a singular probity and uprightness in their dealings, a great frugality at their tables, and a remarkable plainness and simplicity in their dress. They refuse to take judicial oaths, but from these the law exempts them. The name, *quakers,* was given in reproach, by a persecuting Justice, because Fox admonished him to *tremble* at the word of the Lord; and on account of some of them being seen to tremble while preaching—but it was never adopted by the Society.

QUA'KERISM, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the quakers.

QUA'KERLY, *a.* Resembling quakers.

QUA'KERY,† *n.* Quakerism.

QUA'KING, *ppr.* Shaking; trembling.

QUA'KING, *n.* A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation; Dan. x.

QUA'KING BOG, *n.* Peat bog in a growing state, and so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake when pressed on by the foot, or any other body.

QUA'KING-GRASS, *n.* Various species of graminaceous plants of the genus Briza. They are so named from their spikelets being always in a state of tremulous motion, in consequence of the weakness of the footstalks by which they are supported. Two species are found in Britain.

QUAL'IFIABLE, *a.* [from *qualify.*] That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.

QUALIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* QUALIFY.] Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. Integrity and talents should be considered as indispensable *qualifications* for men intrusted with public affairs; but private interest and party-spirit will often dispense with these and all other *qualifications.*

There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

2. Any property or possession which gives one a right to exercise the elective franchise, or furnishes one with any legal power or capacity.—3. Abatement; diminution.—4. Modification; restriction; limitation. Words or expressions may be used in a general sense, without any *qualification.*

QUAL'IFIED, *pp.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; furnished with any legal power or capacity; possessed of the elective franchise; as a person duly *qualified* to vote at an election for a member of parliament.—*Qualified fee,* in *law,* a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, and which ceases with the qualification, as a grant to A. and his heirs, *tenants of the manor of Dale.*—*Qualified negative,* in American legislation, the power of negativing bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature; a power vested in the president, governor or other officer, but subject to be overruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses, passed in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.—*Qualified property* is that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed. *Qualified oath,* in *Scots law,* the oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and which therefore qualify the admission or denial.

QUAL'IFIEDNESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUAL'IFIER, *n.* He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers or restrains.

QUAL'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *qualifier;* It. *qualificare;* Sp. *calificar;* L. *qualis,* such, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To fit for any place, office, occupation, or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; as, to *qualify* a man for a judge, for a minister of state or of the gospel, for a general or admiral. Holiness alone can *qualify* men for the society of holy beings.—

2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, to *qualify* a man to kill game; to *qualify* persons for exercising the elective franchise.—3. To abate; to soften; to diminish; as, to *qualify* the rigour of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

4. To ease; to assuage.—5. To modify; to restrain; to limit by exceptions; as, to *qualify* words or expressions, or to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.—6. To modify; to regulate; to vary; as, to *qualify* sounds.

QUAL'IFY, *v. i.* To take the necessary steps for rendering one capable of holding any office, or enjoying any privilege; to establish a claim or right to exercise the elective franchise; followed by *for*; as, to *qualify* for a juror, or for a justice of the peace; to *qualify* for a parliamentary elector.

QUAL'IFYING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties, or accomplishments for a place, station, or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.

QUAL'ITATIVE, *a.* Estimable according to quality.—*Qualitative analysis*, in *chem.*, that species of analysis the object of which is to ascertain the quality of the constituent parts of any compound. [*See* QUANTITATIVE.]

QUAL'ITIED, *a.* Disposed as to qualities or passions.

QUAL'ITY, *n.* [L. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, such; Fr. *qualité*; Ir. *cail.*] 1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. Qualities are *natural* or *accidental*. Thus whiteness is a *natural quality* of snow; softness is a *natural quality* of wool and fur; hardness is a *natural quality* of metals and wood; figure and dimension are the *natural qualities* of solids; but a particular figure, as a cube, a square, or a sphere, is an *accidental* or *adventitious quality*. The fluidity of metals is an *accidental quality*. *Essential* qualities are such as are necessary to constitute a thing what it is. *Sensible* qualities are such as are perceptible to the senses, as the light of the sun, the colour of cloth, the taste of salt or sugar, &c.—*Occult qualities*. [*See* OCCULT.] Among the ten categories of Aristotle, *quality* forms the third; but in the philosophy of Kant, it forms the second (there being four in all), comprising the motions of existence or reality, non-existence or negation, and limitation.—2. Nature, relatively considered; as, the *quality* of an action, in regard to right and wrong.

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them. *Hooker.*

3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects; as, the *qualities* of plants or medicines.—4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*

5. Virtue or vice; as, good *qualities*, or bad *qualities*.—6. Acquirement; accomplishment; as, the *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing.—7. Character.

The attorney partakes of both *qualities*: that of a judge of the court, and that of attorney-general. *Bacon.*

8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; as, people of every *quality*.

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

9. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; as, persons of *quality*; ladies of *quality*.—10. Persons of high rank, collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison.*

QUÄLM, *n.* (quäm.) [D. *kwaal*, disease; *kwaalyk*, sick; G. *quälen*, to pain or vex. In G. *qualm* is steam, vapour, exhalation; D. *kwalm*, id. The Danish *qvalm* signifies vapour, steam, fume, exhalation; *qvalmer*, to ramble; *det giver qvalme*, it rises in the stomach. The latter is the English word.] 1. A rising in the stomach, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents.—2 A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea; as, *qualms* of heart-sick agony.

For who, without a *qualm*, have ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Roscommon.*

3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.

QUÄLMISH, *a.* (quämish.) [supra.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

QUÄLM'ISHLY, *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

QUÄLM'ISHNESS, *n.* Nausea.

QUAMASH', *n.* The North American name of an eatable bulb, found in the plains of the Missouri, and called *Camassia esculenta* by botanists. It is a liliaceous plant, nearly allied to the European squill.

QUAMDIU SE BENE GESSERIT. [L.] During good behaviour.

QUAM'OCLIT, *n.* A genus of climbing ornamental plants; nat. order Convolvulaceæ, chiefly found in the hot parts of America, but the species are indigenous both in India and China.

QUAN'DARY, *n.* [Fr. *Qu'en dirai-je?* what can I say to it?] Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity.

QUAN'DARY,† *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

QUANT, *n.* A small piece of board at the bottom of a jumping pole, or pole by which persons in fenny places are enabled to jump across ditches and drains. The use of the quant is to prevent the pole sinking into the mud by the weight of the jumper's body. The same name is also given to the pole itself.

QUAN'TITATIVE, *a.* [*See* QUANTITY.] Estimable according to quantity.—*Quantitative analysis*, in *chem.*, that species of analysis the object of which is to ascertain the quantity of the ingredients in any given compound.

QUAN'TITIVE, *a.* [*See* QUANTITY.] Estimable according to quantity.

QUAN'TITY, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*; from L. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how much, or as much as; Pers. *chand*, how much; *chandi*, quantity.] 1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. This definition is defective, and as applicable to many other properties as to quantity. A definition strictly philosophical cannot be given. In common usage, *quantity* is a mass or collection of matter of indeterminate dimensions or weight, but consisting of particles which cannot be distinguished, or which are not customarily distinguished, or which are considered in the aggregate. Thus we say, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of water, a *quantity* of air, of light, of heat, of iron, of wood, of timber, of corn, of paper. But we do not say, a *quantity* of men, or of horses, or of houses; for as these are considered as separate individuals or beings, we call an assemblage of them, a *number* or *multitude*. Quantity is distinguished into *continued* and *discrete*. It is continued when the parts are connected together, and is then called magnitude, which is the object of geometry. It is discrete when the parts have an unconnected and independent existence, forming multitude or number, which is the object of arithmetic.—2. An indefinite extent of space.—3. A portion or part.

If I were sawed into *quantities*.† *Shak.*

4. A large portion; as, a medicine taken in *quantities*, that is, in *large quantities*.—5. In *math.*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided, or measured. Thus mathematics is called the science of quantity. In algebra, quantities are *known* and *unknown*. *Known quantities* are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, as a, b, c, and *unknown quantities* are expressed by the last letters, x, y, z, &c. Letters thus used to represent quantities are themselves called quantities. A simple quantity is expressed by one term, as $+a$, or $-abc$; a compound is expressed by more terms than one, connected by the signs, $+$ plus, or $-$ minus, as $a+b$, or $a-b+c$. Quantities which have the sign $+$ prefixed, are called *positive* or *affirmative*; those which have the sign $-$ prefixed are called *negative*.—*Similar quantities* are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters; as abc, $-3\ abc$, $+6\ abc$, $-9\ abc$. *Unlike* or *dissimilar quantities* are those which consist of different combinations of letters; as ab, ab^2, $3\ abc$, $4\ xy$, &c.—6. In *gram.*, the measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced.—7. In *logic*, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception.—8. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable.—*Quantity of matter*, in a body, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density. Or the quantity of matter in a body is proportional to the magnitude and density of the body conjointly, and is measured by its absolute weight. [*See* MASS.] *Quantity of motion*, in a body, is used synonymously with *momentum*, to denote the product of the quantity of matter in the moving body by its velocity.

QUAN'TUM, *n* [L.] The quantity; the amount.—*Quantum meruit*. In law, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.—*Quantum sufficit*. Sufficient; as much as is needed.—*Quantum valebat*. An action to recover of the defendant for goods sold, as much as they were worth.

QUA-QUA-VER'SAL, *a.* [*quaquâ* on every side; and *versus*, inclined.] Inclined towards every side; facing all

ways.—*Quaquaversal dip*, in *geol.*, a term applied to the dip of a bed which is inclined facing all sides.

QUAR'ANTAIN, or **QUAR'ANTAINE**, *n.* The space of forty days.—*See* QUARANTINE.

QUAR'ANTINE, *n.* [It. *quarantina*, forty; Fr. *quarantaine;* from the root of L. *quartus*, fourth, Fr. *carreau*, a square, *carrer*, to square, Arm. *carrea*, to square, W. *cwar*, square, Eng. *quart.* *See* QUART and SQUARE.] 1. Properly, the space of forty days; appropriately, the term of forty days during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. Hence,—2. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term. It is customary for the proper officers to determine the period of restraint at their discretion, according to circumstances. Hence we hear of a *quarantine* of five days, of ten, of thirty, &c. as well as of forty. We say, a ship performs *quarantine*, or rides at *quarantine*. We also apply the word to persons. The passengers and crew perform *quarantine*.—3. In *law*, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land, has the privilege of remaining in the mansion house, provided it be not a castle.—4. The season of Lent, which is the forty days preceding Easter.

QUARANTINE, *v. t.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for forty days, or for other limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; applied to ships, or to persons and goods.

QUARANTINED, *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUARANTINING, *ppr.* Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUA'RE IMPEDIT. [L.] In *law*, a writ lying for one who has a right of advowson against a person who hinders or disturbs him in his right, by presenting a clerk when the church is void.

QUARRE, for *Quarry*, not in use.

QUAR'REL, *n.* [W. *cweryl;* Fr. *querelle;* L. and It. *querela;* L. *queror*, to complain, that is, to cry out with a loud voice. Hence we see the primary sense is the same as *brawl*. The L. *queror* coincides in elements with the Ir. *gairim*, to call, to bawl, to shout, and *gearan*, a complaint; Sax. *ceorian*, to complain or murmur; G. *girren* and *kirren;* D. *kirren* and *korren;* Dan. *kerrer*. The latter signifies to complain, to expostulate, and *kerrer sig efter*, to *care*, to take heed of, a sense which would unite the word with the L. *curo, cura;* and in Saxon, *cearig* signifies complaining, and careful, solicitous; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. קרא, *kara*.] 1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle; from its noise and uproar.—2. A dispute; a contest.

> On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden.*

3. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties.—4. Cause of dispute.

> The king's *quarrel* is honourable. *Shak.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

> He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.† *Holingshead.*

6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain; ground of objection or dispute.

> Herodias had a *quarrel* against him; Mark vi.

7.† Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble.

QUAR'REL, *n.* [W. *cwarel*, a dart or javelin, a kernel; *cwarelu*, to dart, to kern, to curdle; from *cwar*, a quick rise, a puff; Fr. *carreau*, a bolt. The primary sense is to shoot, throw, or drive.] 1. A dart discharged by a crossbow. Quarrels or quarreaux were so called from their heads, which were square pyramids of iron.—2. A pane of glass, or a lozenge-shaped pane of glass placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also the opening in the window in which the pane is set.—3. A small paving stone or tile of the square or lozenge form. [*See* QUARRY and SQUARE.]

Quarrel.

QUAR'REL, *v. i.* [Fr. *quereller*. *See* the Noun.] 1. To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. How odious to see husband and wife *quarrel!*—2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; used of two persons or of a small number. It is never used of armies and navies in combat. Children and servants often *quarrel* about trifles. Tavern-hunters sometimes *quarrel* over their cups.—3. To fall into variance.

> Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shak.*

4. To find fault; to cavil.

> I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*

> Men at enmity with their God, *quarrelling* with his attributes—*quarrelling* with the Being that made them, and who is constantly doing them good. *Eliph. Steele.*

5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

> Some things arise of strange and *quarr'ling* kind,
> The forepart lion, and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUAR'REL, *v. t.* To quarrel with.—2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

QUAR'RELLER, *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

QUAR'RELLING, *ppr.* Disputing with vehemence or loud angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.

QUAR'RELLING, *n.* [supra.] Contention; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a cavilling or finding fault; disagreement.

QUAR'RELLOUS, *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [*Little used.*]

QUAR'RELSOME, *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant.

QUAR'RELSOMELY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

QUAR'RELSOMENESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

QUAR'RIED, *pp.* Dug from a pit or cavern.

QUAR'RY, *n.* [Fr. *carré*, for *quarré;* Arm. *id.* *See* QUARANTINE.] 1.† A square; as, a *quarry* of glass.—2.† An arrow with a square head. [*See* QUARREL.]—3. In *falconry*, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed; hence any thing pursued for prey. [Perhaps from L. *quæro*, Fr. *querir*, to seek.]—4. Among *hunters*, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds; also, a heap of game killed.—5. A small square paving flag or brick.

QUAR'RY, *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, formerly Norm. *quarrier*. We doubt whether the original sense of this word was a pit or mine, from *digging*, or whether the sense was a place for *squaring* stone. The Fr. *carrière* signifies not only a quarry, but a *career*, *course*, race, from the L. *curro*, which cannot be from squaring. If the sense was a pit, it may be referred to the Heb. Ch. and Eth. כרה, *kerah*, to dig; Ar. *kara* or *kwara*, to dig, to run violently, to leap. If the sense is from *squaring*. *See* SQUARE.] 1. A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks. We generally apply the word *mine* to the pit from which are taken metals and coals; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

QUAR'RY, *v. i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. [*A low word and not much used.*]

QUAR'RY, *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble.

QUAR'RYING, *ppr.* Digging stones from a quarry.

QUAR'RYING, *n.* The operation of extracting from the ground or detaching from the sides of rocks, marble, stone, or other minerals, in considerable masses, for the purposes chiefly of sculpture and architecture.

QUAR'RYMAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

QUART, *n.* (quort.) [It. *quarta;* Fr. *quarte*, from *quart*, a fourth, L. *quartus;* G. *quart;* from W. *cwar*, the root of *square*, or from the root of Gr. ἀρω, to fit or suit, to square. We see in the Amharic, the ancient dialect of the Ethiopic, *art* is four, and *arten* is fourth, L. *quartus*. This with the Celtic pronunciation, as *guerre* for *war*, becomes *quart.*] 1.† The fourth part; a quarter.—2. The fourth part of an imperial gallon; two pints, equal to 69.3185 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 57.75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale, 70.5 cubic inches; and that for dry measure 67.2 cubic inches nearly.—3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.—4. A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.

QUARTAN, *a.* (quort'an.) [L. *quartanus*, the fourth.] Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as, a *quartan* ague or fever.

QUART'AN, *n.* An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours.—2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

QUARTA'TION, *n.* In *chem.* and *metallurgy*, the operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing; or it is the alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined, along with three parts of silver, so that the gold shall constitute one *quarter* of the whole, and thereby have its particles too far separated to be able to protect the silver originally associated with it from the action of the nitric or sulphuric acid

employed in the subsequent parting process.—2. The separation of silver from gold by means of nitric acid.

QUARTER, *n.* (quort'er.) [Fr. *quart, quartier;* G. *quartier;* L. *quartus*, the fourth part; from W. *cwar*, a square.] 1. The fourth part; as, the *quarter* of an hour or of a mile; one *quarter* of the expense. Living is a *quarter* dearer in the city than in the country.—2. In *avoirdupois weight*, the fourth part of a hundredweight, or of 112 pounds, that is, twenty-eight pounds; as a *quarter* of sugar.—3. As a *standard measure of capacity*, for liquid and dry goods, a *quarter* is eight bushels, equal to 17745.536 cubic inches. Four quarters make a chaldron, and ten quarters a last. In old English dry measure, the quarter contained 17203.36 cubic inches. —4. In *dry measure*, eight bushels; as, a *quarter* of wheat.—5. In *astron.*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. —6. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; primarily, one of the four cardinal points; as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but used indifferently for any region or point of the compass. From what *quarter* does the wind blow? Hence,—7. A particular region of a town, city, or country; as, all *quarters* of the city; in every *quarter* of the country or of the continent. Hence, —8. Usually in the plural, *quarters*, the place of lodging or temporary residence; appropriately, the place where officers and soldiers lodge, but applied to the lodgings of any temporary resident. The place furnished good winter *quarters* for the troops. I saw the stranger at his *quarters*.—9. Proper station.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasten then. *Milton.*

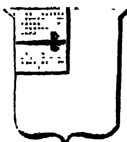
Bacon uses the word in the singular. "Make love keep *quarter*."—10. On board of ships, *quarters* signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action. Pipe all hands to *quarters*.—11. In *milit. affairs*, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself.

Begging of *quarter* originated from an agreement, anciently made between the Dutch and Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier should be the quarter of his pay. *Dr Trusler.*

12. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence.

To the young, if you give tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in idleness and ruin them. [*Rarely used.*] *Collier.*

13.† Friendship; amity; concord.—14. In *the slaughter house*, one limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; or one-fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb; as, a fore *quarter*, or hind *quarter*.—15. In *farriery*, the *quarters* of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the heel. *False quarters* are a cleft in the horn of the hoof, extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter-cast*.—16. In a siege, *quarters* are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys.—17. In *seminaries of learning*, a fourth part of the year, or three months. Tuition and board at five guineas the *quarter*. This is a moderate *quarter* bill.—18. The *quarter of a ship*, is the part of a ship's side which lies toward the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces.—19. In *her.*, one of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided cross-wise. It is an ordinary of a quadrangular form resembling a banner, and laid as a charge upon the field, of which it contains one-fourth part, as the term implies.—20. In *arch.*, a square panel enclosing a quatrefoil, or other ornament. *Quarters* are the upright posts in partitions to which the laths are nailed. They should never be more than fourteen inches apart.—*On the quarter*, in *seamen's lan.*, is a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.—*Quarter-bill*, among *seamen*, is a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each. —*Quarter-cloths*, in *ships*, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway. —*Quarter-deck*, that part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast. But in some kinds of vessels, the quarter-deck does not extend to the mainmast, but is raised above the main deck.—*Quarter-gallery*, a sort of balcony on the quarters of a ship.—*Quarter-master*, in an army, an officer whose business is to attend to the quarters for the soldiers, their provisions, fuel, forage, &c.; in the navy, an officer who assists the mates in their duties, in stowing the hold, coiling the cables, attending the steerage, and keeping time by the watch glasses.—*Quarter-master-general*, in *milit. affairs*, is an officer whose duty is to mark the marches and encampments of an army, the head-quarters, the place for the artillery, and procure supplies of provisions and forage, &c. — *Quarter-point*, in *navigation*, the fourth part of a point of the compass, or 2° 48'. —*Quarter-railing*, narrow moulded planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck.—*Quarter-round*, in *arch.*, the echinus or ovolo.—*Quarter-seal*, a seal kept by the director of the Scottish chancery. It is in shape and impression the fourth part of the great seal. Commissions of tutory and of brieves issuing from the chancery pass by the quarter seal, so do all gifts and presentations to land of bastardy, forfeiture, or *ultimus hæres*, where the lands hold o. a subject. —*Quarter-days*, the days usually regarded in England as beginning the four quarters of the year. They are, 1. Lady-day (25th March): 2. Midsummer-day (24th June); 3. Michaelmas-day (29th September); and 4. Christmas-day (25th December). — *Quarter-sessions*, in *England*, a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county, with jurisdiction to try and determine felonies and trespasses; but capital offences are seldom or never tried in this court.—*Quarter-sessions of justices of the peace*, in *Scotland*, meetings of the justices of the peace, which take place four times in the year at the county town, namely, on the first Tuesdays of May, August, and March, and the last Tuesday of October. At these quarterly courts the justices have power to review the sentences pronounced at the occasional meetings of justices called special or petty sessions, when the sentence is of a nature subject to review.—*Quarter-staff*, a long staff borne by foresters and park-keepers, as a badge of office and a weapon.—2. A staff of defence, so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other equally between the middle and end.—*Head quarters*, the tent or mansion of the commander-in-chief of an army. [*See* HEAD-QUARTERS.] —21. The part of a shoe forming the side from the heel to the vamp.



Quarter.



Playing at Quarter Staff.

QUARTER, *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts.—2. To divide; to separate into parts.—3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.—4. To station soldiers for lodging; as, to *quarter* troops in the city, or on the inhabitants. —5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.—6.† To diet.—7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. —*To quarter arms. See* QUARTERING.

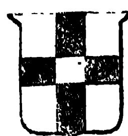
QUARTER, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence.

QUARTERAGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.

QUARTER-CLEFT ROD, *n.* A rod cleft at one end, the cleft extending to one-fourth of its length. It is also called a *brochen ligger*,—*which see.*

QUARTER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.

QUARTERED, *pp.* Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging. In *her.*, a term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre; as, a cross *quartered*.

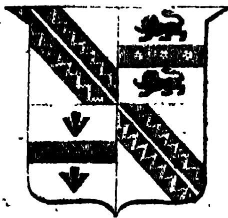


A Cross quartered.

QUART'ER GRAIN, *n.* In *arch.*, that position of splitting timber, which is cloven in the direction of the annular plates or rings. When timber is cloven in a direction transverse to the annular plates, or towards the centre, this position is termed the *felt* grain.

QUART'ERING, *ppr.* Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings. *Quartering* is said of a ship when sailing at large so that she neither goes by the wind, nor before the wind, but directly between both.

QUART'ERING, *n.* A station.—2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers.—3. In *her.*, the marshalling or disposal



Quarterings. Arms quartered.

of various coats of arms in one shield, thereby to denote the several alliances of one family, with the heiresses of others. When more than three other arms are to be *quartered* with those of the family, it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments; and still the arms are said to be *quartered.*—4. In *arch.*, forming a partition with quarters; applied also to the quarters themselves.—5. In *gunnery*, a term applied when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

QUART'ERLY, *a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part; as, *quarterly* seasons.—2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.

QUART'ERLY, *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year. The returns are made *quarterly.* In *her.*, the term used for the field when divided into four equal parts.—*Quarterly pierced*, perforated of a square form in a saltier, cross, moline, &c., through which aperture the field is seen.

QUART'ERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUART'EROONS, or **QUADROONS,** *n.* The name given in America to the descendants of a mulatto and a white; the descendants of a quarteroon and a white are called *quinteroons.*

QUART'ER PACE, *n.* In *arch.*, the name given to the foot-pace of a staircase, when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

QUART'ER PARTITION, *n.* In *arch.*, a partition consisting of quarters.

QUART'ERS, *n.* In *carpentry*, the common posts used in forming a wooden partition, and to which the laths are nailed. Also a name sometimes given to any small scantlings of timber. *Quarters* are also termed *studs*, and in Scotland, *standards.*

QUARTETT', QUARTETTO', *n.* [It.] A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments.—2. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

QUART'ILE, or **QUART'ILE ASPECT,** *n.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or when their longitudes differ by ninety degrees. [*See* ASPECT.]

QUART'INE, *n.* In *bot.*, the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments.

QUART'O, *n.* [L. *quartus.*] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves. It is abbreviated thus, *4to.*

QUART'O, *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUARTZ, *n.* [G. *quarz;* Fr. *quartz.*] The name given by mineralogists to numerous varieties of rock crystal, the native oxides of silicium, called also silicious or flint earth, and silicic acid. Quartz is most comprehensive in its varieties. It occurs both crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused throughout nature, and is especially one of the constituents of granite and the older rocks. It generally occurs in hexagonal prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It scratches glass readily, gives fire with steel, becomes positively electrical by friction, and two pieces when rubbed together become luminous in the dark. The colours are various, as white, gray, reddish, yellowish or brownish, purple, blue, green. Horn stone, amethyst, siderite, agate, avanturine, flint, opal, chalcedony, onyx, sardonyx, and jasper are varieties.

QUARTZ'OZE, QUARTZ'OSE, or **QUARTZ'OUS,** *a.* Containing quartz; composed of quartz; resembling quartz, or having the properties of quartz.

QUARTZ'Y, *a.* Pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz. [*Quartzy* is the regular adjective, and *quartzose* and *quartzous* may be dispensed with.]

QUAS, *n.* In *Russia*, a drink of common domestic use; being a liquor prepared from pollard, meal, and bread, or from meal and malt, by an acid fermentation.

QUASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwysan;* G. *quetschen;* Fr. *casser;* L. *quasso, quatio.* *See* SQUEEZE.] 1. Properly, to beat down or beat in pieces; to crush.

> The whales
> Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd.* — *Waller.*

2. To crush; to subdue; as, to *quash* a rebellion.—3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void for insufficiency, or for other cause; as, to *quash* an indictment. He prays judgment of the writ or declaration that the same may be *quashed.*

QUASH, *v. i.* To be shaken with a noise; to make the noise of water when pressed or shaken.

QUASH, *n.* A species of cucurbita; so called probably from its softness. [*See* the verb.] In *America* it is called a *squash.*

QUASH'ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; abated.

QUASH'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; abating.

QUASH'ING, *n.* In *law*, the annulling or overthrowing of any thing on account of informality or irregularity; as, the *quashing* of an indictment.

QUA'SI, as if. This Latin word is sometimes used before English words to express resemblance; as, *quasi-argument*, that which resembles or is used as an argument.

QUA'SI CONTRACT, *n.* In *law*, an implied contract; an act which has not the strict form of a contract, but yet has the force of one, as when one employs a person to do any business for him or perform any work, the law implies that the former undertook or contracted to pay as much as the labour of the latter deserves. In *Scots law, a quasi contract* is said to differ from a proper contract in this, that it is not constituted by express consent, but *ex re;* that is, by one of the parties doing deeds which import an obligation on him in favour of the other party, or *vice versa.* Thus, a person contracts a *quasi contract*, which infers an obligation to account, by entering on the office of tutory; from serving heir; from *negotiorum gestio; jactus mercium*, and the like.

QUA'SI DELICT, *n.* In *Scots law*, a term applied to that degree of culpable negligence amounting almost to crime, and inferring an obligation to repair the injury, although there may be no ground for a criminal prosecution.

QUASIMODO SUNDAY. In *the Roman catholic calendar*, the first Sunday after Easter; so called because the *Introit* for that day begins with the words "*Quasi modo, geniti infantes.*"

QUASSA'TION, *n.* [L. *quassatio.*] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

QUAS'SIA, *n.* [A name formed in remembrance of a negro named Quassy, who first made known the medicinal virtues of one of the species.] A genus of South American tropical plants, consisting of trees; nat. order Simarubaceæ. The wood of two species is known in commerce by the name of *Quassia; Q. amara*, a native of Suri-



Quassia amara.

nam; and *Q. excelsa* (*Picræna excelsa*, Lindley), a native of Jamaica. Both kinds are imported in billets, and are inodorous, but intensely bitter, especially the Jamaica Quassia. The active principle has been termed quassite, a neutral body readily soluble in alcohol. Quassia is a pure and simple bitter, possessing marked tonic properties, and hence useful in debility, particularly of the stomach and muscular system. It is generally given in the form of infusion. An infusion of quassia sweetened with sugar is useful to destroy flies. The wood of *Q. excelsa* is employed by fraudulent brewers in adulterating beer.

QUAT,† *n.* A pustule or pimple.
QUATER. A Latin adverb signifying four times, and employed as a prefix in the following words.
QUA'TER-COUSINS, *n.* (ka'ter-cuzns.) [L. *quatuor*, four, and *cousin*.] Those within the first four degrees of kindred.
QUAT'ERFOIL. *See* QUATREFOIL.
QUA'TERN, *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four, from *quatuor*, four.] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours; as, *quatern* leaves.
QUATERN'ARY, *n.* [L. *quaternarius*, from *quatuor*, four.] The number four.
QUATERN'ARY, *a.* Consisting of four. —2. In *geol.*, a term applied to the upper tertiary strata. The faluns and marls of Touraine and the Loire are *quaternary* formations.
QUATERN'ATE, *a.* Consisting of four. —*Quaternate leaf*, one that consists of four leaflets.
QUATERN'ION, *n.* [L. *quaternio*, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. The number four.—2. A file of four soldiers; Acts xii.
QUATERN'ION, *v. t.* To divide into files or companies.
QUATERN'ITY, *n.* [supra.] The number four.
QUATERON. *See* QUADROON.
QUAT'RAIN, *n.* [Fr. from *quatre*, L. *quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
QUAT'REFOIL, *n.* [Fr. *Quatre-feuille*.] In *arch.*, cross-quarter. A piercing or panel divided by cusps or foliations into four leaves, or more correctly the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps. It is an ornament representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower, frequently


Quatrefoils.

used as a decoration in a hollow moulding in the Early English and Decorated styles, but which it has been proposed to distinguish by the term *quatrelobe*.—In *her.*, four-leaved grass; a frequent bearing in coat armour.
QUAVE, for *Quaver*, is not used.
QUAVEMIRE, for *Quagmire*, is not used.
QUA'VER, *v. i.* [W. *cwibiaw*, to quaver, to trill; Sp. *quiebro*, a musical shake or trill; *quiebra*, a break; fracture, failure. It coincides in elements with *quibble*, *quiver*, *whiffle*, *wabble*. The primary sense is to move; hence to break, applied to motion and sound. *See* QUIVER and VIBRATE.] 1. To shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.—2. To tremble; to vibrate.

> The finger...moved with a *quavering* motion. *Newton.*

QUA'VER, *n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music.—2. A note and measure of time in music, equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.


Quaver.

QUA'VERED, *a.* or *pp.* Distributed into quavers.
QUA'VERER, *n.* One that quavers; a warbler.
QUA'VERING, *ppr.* Shaking the voice or the sound of an instrument.
QUA'VERING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.
QUAY, *n.* (ke.) [Fr. *quai*; Arm. *qae*; Ir. *ceigh*. If this word is radically the same as *key*, the sense is that which fastens or secures.] A bank or wharf formed towards the sea or on the side of a river, and paved, for free passage, or securing vessels and receiving goods unladen or to be shipped on board.
QUAY, *v. t.* To furnish with quays.
QUAY'AGE, *n.* Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay.
QUEACH,† *n.* A thick bushy plot.
QUEACH,† *v. i.* To stir; to move. [*See* QUICK.]
QUEACHY, *a.* [from *queach*.] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

> The *queachy* fens. *Drayton.*
> Godwin's *queachy* sands. *Ib.*

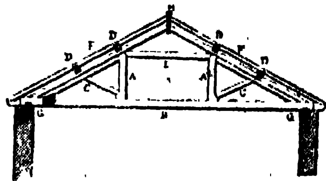
[If the word is from the root of *quich*, we recognize the application of it in *quicksand*.]—2.† Thick; bushy.
QUEAN, *n* [Sax. *cwæn*, or *cwen*, a woman. *See* QUEEN.] A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet. [*Not in common use.*] In *Scotch*, this word is often used in familiar style to signify a young woman without any intentional disrespect; as a sturdy *quean*; a thriving *quean*. When it bears a bad sense it is usually accompanied by some epithet which determines its application; as a *worthless quean*.
QUEASINESS, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *queasy*.] Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.
QUEASY, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [allied perhaps to the W. *chudy*, Corn. *huedzha*, Arm. *chueda* or *huyda*, to vomit.] 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.—2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.—3. Causing nausea; as, a *queasy* question.
QUECK,† *v. i.* [G. *quackeln*, to quake, to be unsettled; to flinch.] To shrink; to flinch.
QUEEN, *n.* [Sax. *cwæn*, or *cwen*, Goth. *quens*, *quens*, Sw. *qvinna*, a woman; Sans. *kanya*. Qu. Ir. *coinne* and Gr. *γυνη*.] 1. The consort of a king.—2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom, entitled *queen regnant*, or *queen regent*. She has, in *Great Britain*, the same power, prerogatives, &c., as a king. —*Queen consort*, the wife of a king.—*Queen dowager*, the widow of a deceased king.—*Queen mother*, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.

> A hive of bees cannot subsist without a *queen*. *Encyc.*

4. Figuratively, a female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides; as *queen* of beauty; *queen* of love.—5. A card on which a queen is depicted.—6. One of the pieces at chess. —*Queen of the meadows*, meadow-sweet, a plant of the genus Spiræa, the *S. ulmaria*, Linn.
QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.
QUEEN BEE, *n.* The sovereign of a swarm of bees, the only fully developed female insect in the hive; all the other inhabitants being either males or drones and neuters. [*See* BEE.] The queen is the parent of the hive; and her sole occupation consists in laying the eggs from which the young bees are produced. Her fertility is so great that in the height of the season she lays 200 eggs per day, and even more when the


Queen Bee.

season is particularly warm and genial and flowers are abundant.
QUEEN'S BENCH. *See* KING'S BENCH.
QUEEN-CLOSER, *n.* In *bricklaying*, a quarter brick or bat interposed near the angles, in order to break the vertical joints, and preserve the continuity of the bond in the heading course. A similar preservation of the bond may be obtained by inserting a three quarter bat at the angle in the stretching course; this is called a *king-closer*.
QUEEN-DOW'AGER, *n.* The widow of a king.
QUEEN-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue once belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.
QUEENLIKE, *a.* Resembling a queen.
QUEENLY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.
QUEEN POST, *n.* In *arch.*, the suspending posts in the framed principal of a roof, or in a trussed partition, or



A, A, Queen posts.	E, Collar beams.
B, Tie beam.	F, Common Rafters.
C, Struts or Braces.	G, G, Wall plates.
D, Purlins.	H, Ridge piece.

other truss where there are two. When there is only one post it is called a king post or crown post.
QUEEN'S YELLOW, *n.* An ancient name of Turbith mineral.
QUEENS, *n.* In *slating*, slates three feet long and two feet wide.
QUEER, *a.* [G. *quer*, cross, oblique, traverse; *querkopf*, a *queer* fellow; *querlen*, to twirl. The primary sense is probably to turn.] Odd; singular; hence, whimsical.
QUEERLY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.
QUEERNESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity: particularity. [*This, and the two foregoing words, are familiar but not elegant.*]
QUEEST, *n.* A ring dove, a species of pigeon.
QUEINT,† *pret.* and *pp.* of *Quench*.
QUELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan*, to kill; Dan. *qvæler*, to stifle, suffocate, choke, stop, quell, gall, tease, torment, vex; Sw. *qvälja*, id.; G. *quälen*. The primary sense is to stop, to press or force down, and thus cause action or motion to cease.] 1. To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease; as, to *quell* an insurrection or sedition.—2. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace; as, to *quell* the tumult of the soul.—3. To subdue; to reduce.

QUELL, *v. i.* To die; to abate.
QUELL,† *n.* Murder.
QUELL'ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; quieted.
QUELL'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.
QUELL'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.
QUELQUE-CHOSE, *n.* (keek shows.) [Fr. something.] A trifle, a kickshaw.
QUEME,† *v. t.* [Sax. *cweman*.] To please.
QUENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwencan*.] 1. To extinguish; to put out; as, to *quench* flame.—2. To still; to quiet; to repress, as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.—3. To allay or extinguish; as, to *quench* thirst.—4. To destroy.—5. To check; to stifle; as, to *quench* the Spirit; 1 Thess. v.
QUENCH, *v. i.* To cool; to become cool.
Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*? *Shak.*
QUENCH'ABLE, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished.
QUENCH'ED, *pp.* Extinguished; allayed; repressed.
QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.
QUENCH'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; quieting; stifling, repressing.
QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable; as, *quenchless* fire or fury.
QUENCH'LESSLY, *adv.* In a quenchless manner.
QUENCH'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being quenchless.
QUER'CITRON, *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrina*, lemon-coloured.] 1. The *Quercus nigra*, *black oak*, or *dyer's oak*, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. It frequently attains the height of seventy or eighty feet, and is one of the largest trees of the American forests.—2. The bark of the *Quercus nigra*, or American oak; it is a highly valuable dye-stuff, and is used in the production of some of the most durable yellows. It was first brought before the public by Dr. Bancroft. Although this oak affords a yellow colour, yet it is not the *yellow oak*, that name being commonly applied to *Quercus Castanea*.
QUER'CUS, *n.* [L.] The most important genus of trees found in the cold countries of the world, on account of its producing the various kinds of timber called oak. [*See* OAK.]
QUER'ELE, or **QUERE'LA**,† *n.* [L. *querela*; Fr. *querelle*.] A complaint to a court. [*See* AUDITA QUERELA.]
QUE'RENT,† *n.* [L. *querens*, *queror*, to complain.] The complainant, the plaintiff.
QUE'RENT, *n.* [L. *quærens*, *quæro*, to inquire.] An inquirer. [*Not much used.*]
QUERIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [L. *querimonia*, complaint, from *queror*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.
QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* With complaint; querulously.
QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.
QUE'RIST, *n.* [from L. *quæro*, to inquire.] One who inquires or asks questions.
QUERK. *See* QUIRK.
QUERK'ENED,† *a.* Choked.
QUERL, *v. t.* [G. *querlen*.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [An American term.]
QUERN, *n.* [Sax. *cwyrn*, *cweorn*; Goth. *quairn*. Qu. W. *cwyrn*, a quick motion, a whirl.] A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which



Grinding with the Quern

was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills.
QUERP'O, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, the body, L. *corpus*; Sp. *en cuerpo de camisa*, half dressed, having on a shirt only.] A waistcoat or garment close to the body.
QUER'QUEDULE, *n.* [L. *querquedula*.] An aquatic fowl, a species of teal of the genus Anas.
QUER'RY, *n.* A groom. [*See* EQUERRY.]
QUER'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *querulus*, from *queror*, to complain. *See* QUARREL.] 1. Complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people.—2. Expressing complaint; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.
QUER'ULOUSLY, *adv.* In a complaining manner.
QUER'ULOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.
QUE'RY, *n.* [from L. *quære*, imperative of *quæro*; perhaps Ch. and Heb. חקר, *chakar*, to seek, to search, to inquire, בקר, *bakar*, id., Ar. *karau*, to follow, to seek. The sense is to press on, to follow, to urge.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved. Abbreviated into *Qy.* or *Qu.*
I will conclude by proposing some *queries*. *Newton.*
QUE'RY, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions.
Three Cambridge sophs
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*
2. To express doubts.
QUE'RY, *v. t.* To seek; to inquire; as, *query* the sum or amount; *query* the motive or the fact.—2. To examine by questions.—3. To doubt of.—4. To mark with a *query*.
QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *quête*, for *queste*; L. *quæro*, *quæstus*. As the letter *r* is rarely changed into *s*, perhaps the L. *quæsivi*, *quæstus*, may be from the root of *quæso*, W. *ceisiaw*, to seek, to endeavour, *cais*, effort.] 1. The act of seeking; search; as, to rove in *quest* of game; to go in *quest* of a lost child; in *quest* of property, &c.—2.† Inquest; a jury.—3.† Searchers, collectively.—4.† Inquiry; examination.—5. Request; desire; solicitation.
Gad not abroad, at every *quest* and call
Of an untrain'd hope or passion. *Herbert.*
QUEST,† *v. i.* To go in search.
QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for.
QUEST'ANT,† *n.* [supra.] A seeker.
QUESTION, *n.* (ques'chun.) [Fr. and Sp. *question*; L. *quæstio*. *See* QUEST.] 1. The act of asking; an interrogatory; as, to examine by *question* and answer.—2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. What is the *question*?—3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.
It is to be put to *question*, whether it is lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*
4. Dispute or subject of debate.
There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews, about purifying; John iii.
5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. The story is true beyond all *question*.
This does not bring their truth in *question*. *Locke.*
6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry.
Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in *question*; Acts xxiii. xxiv.
7. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession. This species of examination has long since been abolished in this country.—8.† Endeavour; effort; act of seeking.—9. In *logic*, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.—*In question*, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point *in question*.
QUES'TION, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered.
He that *questioneth* much, shall learn much. *Bacon.*
2. To debate by interrogatories.
QUES'TION, *v. t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to *question* a witness.—2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of.
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*
3. To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful. If a man is frustrated in his designs, his prudence is *questioned*.
QUES'TIONABLE, *a.* That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputable. The deed is of *questionable* authority.
It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*
2. Suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion. His veracity is *questionable*.
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*
QUES'TIONABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable, or suspicious.
QUES'TIONARY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions; as, *questionary* epistles.
QUES'TIONED, *pp.* Interrogated; examined by questions.—2. Doubted; disputed.
QUES'TIONER, *n.* One that asks questions; an inquirer.
QUES'TIONING, *ppr.* Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.
QUES'TIONIST, *n.* A questioner; an inquirer.—2. A candidate for a bachelor's degree at Cambridge.
QUES'TIONLESS, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly.
QUEST'MAN,† *n.* In *law*, a person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially such as relate to weights and measures; specially a church-warden.
QUEST'MONGER, *n.* One who do-

lights in judicial quests; a starter of law-suits.

QUES'TOR, *n.* [L. *quæstor.* *See* QUEST and QUERY.] In *Roman antiquity,* an officer who had the management of the public treasure; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

QUES'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer.—2. The term of a questor's office.

QUES'TRIST,† *n.* A seeker; a pursuer.

QUES'TUARY, *a.* Studious of profit.

QUES'TUARY, *n.* One employed to collect profits.

QUES'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *law,* land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labour and industry.

QUEUE, *n.* [Fr. *tail.*] In *her.,* the tail of a beast.—2. The tie of a wig. [*See* CUE.]

QUEY, QUOY, QUE'OCK, QUOY'ACH, *n.* [Dan. *quie;* Suio Goth. *quiga,* a young cow which has not yet brought forth young.] A young cow or heifer; a cow of two years old. [*Scotch.*]

QUI'A EMPTO'RES, *n.* [L.] The English statute, Westm. 3, 18 Ed. I., St. 1, so named from the introductory words. Its intention was to put a stop to infeudations, by declaring that a vassal might sell his lands, provided he sold them to be held of his superior by the tenure and services due.

QUIB, *n.* [W. *cwip,* a flirt, a quirk, or *gwib,* a quick course or turn; *cwipiaw,* to move quickly, to whip; as we say, he *whipped* round the corner.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

QUIB'BLE, *n.* [It seems to be from the root of *quib,* supra, W. *cwipiaw,* to turn or move rapidly, or *gwibiaw,* to wander. *See* WABBLE.] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretence; as, to answer a sound argument by *quibbles.*

> Quirks and *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

2. A pun; a low conceit.

QUIB'BLE, *v. i.* To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, cavilling, or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse. —2. To pun.

QUIB'BLER, *n.* One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils.—2. A punster.

QUIB'BLING, *ppr.* Evading the truth by artifice or play upon words; punning.

QUICK,† *v. i.* [Sax. *cwic,* alive; *cwician,* to vivify.] To stir; to move.

QUICK, *a.* [Sax. *cwic,* living, alive; G. *quick;* Qu. W. *cig,* Arm. *qicq,* flesh. If *q* is a dialectical prefix, as supposed, this word coincides with the L. *vigeo, vegeo,* and *vig, veg,* radical, coincide with *wag.* Now the Dutch call a wagtail, *kwikstaart.*] 1. Primarily, alive; living; opposed to *dead* or *unanimated;* as, *quick* flesh; Lev. xiii.

> The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead; 2 Tim. iv.

[In this sense, the word is obsolete, except in some compounds or in particular phrases.] 2. Swift; hasty; done with celerity; as *quick* dispatch. —3. Speedy; done or occurring in a short time; as, a *quick* return of profits.

> Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; brisk; nimble; prompt; ready. He is remarkably *quick* in his motions. He is a man of *quick* parts. 5. Moving with rapidity or celerity; as, *quick* time in music.—*Quick with child,* pregnant with a living child.

QUICK, *adv.* Nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay; as, run *quick;* be *quick.*

> If we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay. Go and return *quick.*

QUICK, *n.* [Sw. *qviga,* a heifer; Dan. *qvæg,* cattle; that is, living.] 1†. A living animal.—2. The living flesh; sensible parts; as, penetrating to the *quick;* stung to the *quick;* cut to the *quick.*—3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn.

QUICK,† *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian.*] To revive; to make alive.

QUICK,† *v. i.* To become alive.

QUICK'-BEAM, QUICK'EN-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus *pyrus* or *sorbus,* the *P. aucuparia,* or *S. aucuparia,* belonging to the nat. order Rosaceæ; known also by the names of service-tree, mountain ash, or roan or rowan tree. [*See* MOUNTAIN ASH.]

QUICKEN, *v. t.* (quik'n.) [Sax. *cwiccian;* Dan. *qvæger.*] 1. Primarily, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state; Rom. iv.

> Hence flocks and herds, and men and beasts and fowls,
> With breath are *quicken'd,* and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To make alive in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to.

> You hath he *quickened,* who were dead in trespasses and sins; Eph. ii.

3. To hasten; to accelerate; as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.—4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite; as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires.—5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace; Ps. cxix.

QUICKEN, *v. i.* (quik'n.) To become alive.

> The heart is the first part that *quickens,* and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with rapidity or activity.

> And keener lightning *quickens* in her eye. *Pope.*

3. To be in that state of pregnancy in which the child acquires life.

QUICK'ENED, *pp.* Made alive; revived; vivified; reinvigorated.—2. Accelerated; hastened.—3. Stimulated; incited.

QUICK'ENER, *n.* One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life.—2. That which reinvigorates.—3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity.

QUICK'ENING, *ppr.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting.

QUICK'ENING, *a.* Giving new life and vigour; animating; as, the *quickening* influences of the Spirit.

QUICK'-EYED, *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

QUICK'-GRASS. *See* QUITCH-GRASS.

QUICK'-HEDGE, or **QUICK,** *n.* A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, as hawthorn.

QUICK'LIME, *n.* [*See* LIME.] The protoxide of calcium. Any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid, becomes quicklime; as, chalk, limestone, oyster shells, &c. These calcareous stones and shells are reduced to quicklime by being subjected for a considerable time to intense heat, which expels the carbonic acid, the aqueous, and the animal matter.

QUICK'LY, *adv.* Speedily; with haste or celerity.—2. Soon; without delay.

QUICK'-MATCH, *n.* [*See* MATCH.] A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpetre, and mealed gunpowder, used by artillerymen.

QUICK'NESS, *n.* Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity; as, the *quickness* of motion.—2. Activity; briskness; promptness; as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.—3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; as, *quickness* of sensation.—4. Sharpness; pungency.

QUICK'SAND, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water.—Unsolid ground.

QUICK'SCENTED,' *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.

QUICK'SET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge.—*Quickset hedge,* a hedge formed of sets of plants that are quick, that is, alive.

QUICK'SET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to *quickset* a ditch.

QUICK'SETTED, *pp.* Planted with living shrubs.

QUICK-SIGHTED, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

QUICK'SILVER, *n.* [that is, living silver, *argentum vivum,* so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a metal found both native and in the state of ore in mines, in various parts of the world, and so remarkably fusible as to be congealable only with the intense cold indicated by 39° or 40° below zero, on Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is the heaviest of the metals, next to platinum, gold, and tungsten. It is used in various arts and in medicine. [*See* MERCURY.]

QUICK'SILVERED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.

QUICK'-WITTED, *a.* Having ready wit.

QUICK'WITTEDNESS, *n.* Readiness of wit.

QUID. A Latin word signifying why or what.

QUID PRO QUO. [L.] In *law,* the giving of one thing of equal value for another; an equivalent. Also the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract. [*See* QUI PRO QUO.]

QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *cud;* as, a *quid* of tobacco.

QUI'DAM,† *n.* [L.] Somebody.

QUID'DANY, *n.* [G. *quitte,* a quince; L. *cydonium.*] Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

QUID'DATIVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing.

QUID'DIT,† *n.* [L. *quidlibet,* or Fr. *que dit.*] A subtilty; an equivocation.

QUID'DITY, *n.* [L. *quid,* what.] 1. A barbarous term used in school philosophy for *essence,* that unknown and undefinable something which constitutes its peculiar nature, or answers the question, *quid est?* The essence

of a thing constitutes it *tale quid*, such a thing as it is, and not another.—2. A trifling nicety, a cavil; a captious question.

QUID'DLE, *v. i.* [L. *quid*, what.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling superficial manner.

QUID'DLER, *n.* One who spends time in trifling niceties.

QUID'DLING, *ppr.* Spending time in trifling employments.

QUID'DLING, *n.* The spending of time in trifling employments.

QUID'NUNC, *n.* [L. what now.] One who is curious to know every thing that passes, and is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" one who knows or pretends to know all occurrences; a news gossiper.

QUIESCE, *v. i.* (quiess.) [L. *quiesco*.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound.

QUIES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *quiescens*, *quiesco*. See QUIET.]
QUIES'CENCY, }
1. Rest; repose; state of a thing without motion.—2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion.—3. Silence; the having no sound; as of a letter.

QUIES'CENT, *a.* [L. *quiescens*.] 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still, not moving; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.—2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; as the mind.—3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound; as, a *quiescent* letter. Sow, mow, have *w* *quiescent*; say, day, have *y* *quiescent*.

QUIES'CENT, *n.* A silent letter.

QUI'ET, *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, It. *quieto*, quiet; *quietare*, to pacify, and *quetare*, to quiet, and to acquit, to quit; Sp. *quieto*, quiet; *quitar*, to appease; *quedo*, quiet, and *quedar*, to stop, to leave, to quit: Port. *quieto*, quiet; *queda*, a fall, declivity; *quedo*, quiet. *Quiet* and *quit* seem to belong to one root.] 1. Still; being in a state of rest; not moving; Judges xvi.—2. Still; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; as, a *quiet* life

> In his days the land was *quiet* ten years, 2 Chron. xiv.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offence; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble; mild; meek; contented.

> The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit; 1 Peter iii; 1 Thess. iv.

4. Calm; not agitated by wind; as, a *quiet* sea or atmosphere.—5. Smooth; unruffled.—6. Undisturbed; unmolested; as, the *quiet* possession or enjoyment of an estate.—7. Not crying; not restless; as, a *quiet* child.

QUI'ET, *n.* [L. *quies*.] 1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion.—2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. Our country enjoys *quiet*.—3. Peace; security; Judg. xviii.

QUI'ET, *v. t.* To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest; as, to *quiet* corporeal motion.—2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquillize; as, to *quiet* the soul when agitated; to *quiet* the passions; to *quiet* the clamours of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city or town.—3. To allay; to suppress; as, to *quiet* pain or grief.

QUI'ETED, *pp.* Made still; calmed; pacified.

QUI'ETER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETING, *ppr.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquillizing.

QUI'ETISM, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction. In history, *quietism* is the system of the quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind; employed in the continual contemplation and love of God, and submission to his will.

QUI'ETIST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of quietism.

QUI'ETISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a quietist, or to quietism.

QUI'ETLY, *adv.* In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit *quietly*.—2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably; as, to live *quietly*.—3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently. Submit *quietly* to unavoidable evils.

QUI'ETNESS, *n.* A state of rest; stillness.—2. Calm; tranquillity; as, the *quietness* of the ocean or atmosphere.—3. Freedom from agitation or emotion, calmness; coolness; as, the *quietness* of the mind.—4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder, or commotion; peace; tranquillity; as, the *quietness* of a city or state.

QUI'ETSOME,† *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed.

QUI'ETUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

QUIE'TUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance, that which silences claims.

QUILL, *n.* [Ir. *cuille*, a reed or quill; Corn. *cuilan*; L. *calamus*; W. *calav*; probably a shoot.] 1. Quills are the large strong feathers of the wings of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c.; used much for writing pens. Hence,—2. The instrument of writing; as, the proper subject of his *quill*.—3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine.—4. A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth.—5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments.—*To carry a good quill*, to write well.—*Quill driver*, a trivial name for a lawyer's or merchant's clerk.

QUILL, *v. t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds; as, a woollen stuff *quilled*. [This word is generally, if not universally, pronounced *twilled*.]

QUIL'LET,† *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you please.] Subtlety; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

QUILT, *n.* [It. *coltre*; L. *culcita*; Ir. *cuilt*, a bed-tick, a bed; Port and Sp. *colcha*, Sp. *colchar*, *acolchar*, to quilt; perhaps from uniting, gathering, or holding.] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths and sewing them together; as, beds covered with magnificent *quilts*.

QUILT, *v. t.* To stitch together two pieces of cloth with some soft and warm substance between them; as, a *quilted* bed-cover; a *quilted* coat.—2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.

QUILT'ED, *pp.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths with some soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *n.* The act or operation of forming a quilt; the method of sewing two pieces of silk, linen, or stuff, on each other, with wool or cotton between them, by working them all over in the form of chequer or diamond work, or in flowers. The same name is also given to the stuff so worked.—2. In *New England*, the act of quilting by a collection of females who bestow their labour gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment.—3. Among seamen, the operation of weaving a sort of coating formed of the strands of rope, about the outside of any vessel to contain water, as a jar, bottle, &c., also the coating so woven.

QUI'NARY, *a.* [L. *quinarius*, from *quinque*, five.] Consisting of five; as, a *quinary* number.

QUI'NATE, *a.* [from L. *quinque*.] In *bot.*, a *quinate* leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole.

QUINCE, *n.* (quins.) [Fr. *coin* or *coing*; Arm. *aval-couign*, the cornered apple or wedge-apple; G. *quitte* or *quitten-apfel*, which seems to be a different word, and rather allied to the L. *cydonius*.] The fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, nat. order Rosaceæ, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. The quince tree is now cultivated through-



Quince (Cydonia vulgaris).

out Europe, and in many parts of the United States, for its fruit, which, though hard and austere when plucked from the tree, becomes excellent when boiled and eaten with sugar, or preserved in syrup, or made into marmalade. Quinces, when mixed with other fruit, in cookery, communicate a very pleasant flavour.

QUINCH,† *v. i.* [probably a vulgar pronunciation of *wince* or *winch*.] To stir, wince, or flounce.

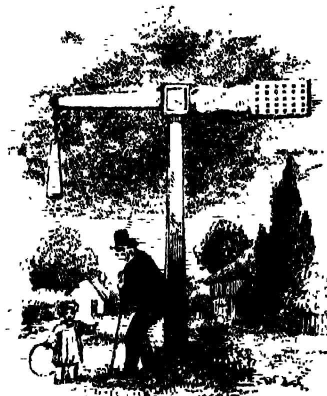
QUINCUN'CIAL, *a.* [from L. *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.—*Quincuncial æstivation*, a term applied in *bot.* when there are five petals; two outer, two inner, and one covering the latter by one of its sides.

QUIN'CUNX, *n.* [L. composed of *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce.] In *gardening*, the *quincunx* order is a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, thus ⁙ This order, repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove or wood, which viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys. In ancient times troops were frequently drawn up in this order.

QUINDEC'AGON, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, Gr. δεκα, and γωνια, angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

QUINDECEM'VIR, *n.* plur. *Quinde-*

cem'viri. [L. *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.] In *Roman history*, one of a collection or body of fifteen magistrates, whose business was to preside over the sacrifices.
QUINDECEM'VIRATE, *n.* The body of fifteen magistrates, or their office.
QUI'NINA, QUIN'IA, or QUI'NINE, *n.* A most important vegetable alkali, contained in the three well known varieties of Cinchona or Peruvian bark, but principally in the yellow bark. [*See* CINCHONA.] It was discovered in 1820 by Pelletier and Caventon, along with Cinchonine. It is colourless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, so extensively used in medicine. It is difficultly soluble in water and intensely bitter. It is administered as a tonic and febrifuge in doses of from one to five or six grains.
QUINQUAGES'IMA, *n.* [L. fifty.] *Quinquagesima Sunday*, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.
QUINQUAN'GULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners; as, a *quinquangular* leaf.
QUINQUARTIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, article.] Consisting of five articles. [*Little used.*]
QUINQUECAPSULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.] In *bot.*, having five capsules.
QUINQUEDEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *dentatus*, toothed; *dens*, tooth.] In *bot.* five-toothed.
QUINQUEFA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and probably Sax. *faran*, to go, Eng. to *fare*, or from the root of *vary*.] In *bot.*, opening into five parts.
QUIN'QUEFID, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *findo*, to split.] In *bot.*, five-cleft; cut about half way from the margin to the base into five segments with linear sinuses and straight margins; as a leaf.
QUINQUEFO'LIATED, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves.
QUINQUELIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of five letters.
QUIN'QUELOBATE, } *a.* [L. *quinque*,
QUIN'QUELOBED, } five, and *lobus*, lobe.] Five-lobed; divided nearly to the middle, into five distinct parts with convex margins.
QUINQUELOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a cell.] Five-celled; having five cells; as a pericarp.
QUINQUEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis*, *quinquennis*; *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.
QUINQUEPAR'TITE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided.] 1. Divided into five parts almost to the base.—2. Consisting of five parts.
QUIN'QUEREME, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar.] A galley having five seats or rows of oars, used by the Romans.
QUIN'QUEVALVE, } *a.* [L. *quin-*
QUINQUEVALV'ULAR, } *que*, five, and *valvæ*, valves.] Having five valves, as a pericarp.
QUIN'QUEVIR, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *vir*, man.] One of an order of five priests in Rome.
QUIN'QUINA, *n.* Peruvian bark. The bark of various species of cinchona.
QUIN'SY, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [corrupted from Fr. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*; L. *cynanche*; Gr. κυνάγχη, an inflammation of the throat.] 1. An inflammation of the tonsils.—2. Any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent.
QUINT, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth, Fr. *quinte*.] A set or sequence of five; as in piquet.
QUINT'AIN, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*.] An ancient tilting block. It consisted of an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; on one end of this a sand bag was



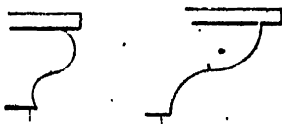
Ancient Quintain at Offham, Kent.

placed, on the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and avoid being struck by the sand bag, which was thus driven round to the assailant's back.
QUINT'AL, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*; from the root of L. *centum*, a hundred.] An old denomination of foreign weight. The French ordinary *quintal* was about fifty kilogrammes; the metrical quintal (*quintal métrique*) twice that amount. As the cwt. avoirdupois is equivalent to 50.78 kilogrammes of France, it follows that the ordinary *quintal* may usually stand for our hundredweight, or thereabouts, viz., 112 lbs.
QUINTES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] 1. In *alchymy*, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. Hence,—2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.—3. Among *the older chemists*, a term applied to alcoholic tinctures or essences made by digestion at common temperatures, or in the sun's heat.—4. The pure essential part of a thing.
QUINTESSEN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.
QUINTETT', } *n.* [It.] In *music*, a
QUINTET'TO, } vocal or instrumental composition in five parts, in which each part is obbligato, and performed by a single voice or instrument.
QUINT'ILE, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other, the fifth part of the zodiac, or seventy-two degrees.
QUINTIL'LION, *n.* A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power.
QUINT'IN. *See* QUINTAIN.
QUINT'INE, *n.* [L. *quintus*.] A name given, in *bot.*, to the fifth, or innermost envelope of the vegetable ovulum, the most external being the first or primine.
QUINT'UPLE, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, five-fold; *quintus* and *plico*.] Fivefold; containing five times the amount.—2. In *music*, designating a species of time, now seldom used, containing five crotchets in a bar.
QUINT'UPLE, *v. t.* To make five fold.
QUINT'UPLED, *pp.* Made five times as many.
QUIN'ZAINE, *n.* [Fr.] In *chronol.*, the fourteenth day after a feast day, or the fifteenth, if the day of the feast be included.—2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.
QUIP, *n.* [W. *cwip*, a quick flirt or turn; *cwipiaw*, to move briskly, to *whip*; as we say, to *whip* round a corner in running.] A smart sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort.
QUIP, *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort.
QUIP, *v. i.* To scoff.
QUI PRO QUO, or QUID PRO QUO. [L. one for another.] A phrase borrowed from the French, who use it to indicate an error committed by mistaking one thing or person for another; and still oftener for a verbal ambiguity. In this country, however, the more general meaning attached to the phrase is giving an equivalent for something received.—2. In *med.*, a succedaneum, one medicine substituted for another. [*See* QUID.]
QUIRE, *n.* [Fr. *chœur*; L. *chorus*; Gr. χορός.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus. [*See* CHORUS and CHOIR.]—2. The part of a church where the service is sung.
QUIRE, *n.* [Qu. from the root of *chorus*, or from Fr. *cahier*, a sheet of paper, or rather a book of loose sheets.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.
QUIRE, *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus.
QUIRINAL'IA, *n. plur.* [L.] Feasts observed at Rome in honour of Romulus, who was called *Quirinus*.
QUIRI'NUS, *n.* An Italian warlike divinity, supposed to be the same as Mars. Also the name given by the Romans to Romulus, after he was deified.
QUIR'ISTER, *n.* One that sings in concert; more generally, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister. The word used is *chorister*.
QUIRITA'TION,† *n.* [L. *quiritatio*, from *quirito*, from *queror*.] A crying for help.
QUIRI'TES, *n. plur.* [L.] A name given to the populace of Rome, as distinguished from the soldiery.
QUIRK, *n.* (quurk.) [from the root of W. *cwired*, a sudden start or turn, craft, deceit; *cwyrn*, a *whirl*.] 1. Literally, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger.—2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; as, a *quirk* of joy or grief.—3. A smart taunt or retort.

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*

4. A slight conceit or quibble.—5.† A flight of fancy.—6. An irregular air; as, light *quirks* of music.—7. In *building*, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, &c.; thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a *quirk*.—8. In *arch.*, a turn or twist; a deep indentation; the hollow under the abacus.
QUIRK'ISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions.—2. Resembling a quirk.

QUIRK MOULDINGS, *n.* Mouldings whose apparent projection is increased by the addition of a quicker curve.



QUIRP'ELE, *n.* The Indian ferret, an animal of the weasel kind.

QUIS'QUALIS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Combretaceæ, which is indigenous in Amboyna, Java, and the Malayan peninsula, and extends into India. The species are shrubs with climbing branches. *Q. indica* is the most common; its fruit is reckoned a vermifuge.

QUIT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. quit* or *quitted.* [Fr. *quitter;* It. *quitare* and *chitare;* G. *quittiren;* W. *gadu* and *gadaw*, to quit; Ir. *cead*, leave; *cuitighim*, to requite. This is the L. *cedo*. The sense of *quit* is to leave, to withdraw from; but the primary sense of the root must have been to move or to send; for to *requite* is to send back.] 1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or for ever. It does not necessarily include the idea of *abandoning*, without a qualifying word. A man *quits* his house for an hour, or for a month. He *quits* his native country on a voyage, or he *quits* it for ever; he *quits* an employment with the intention of resuming it. —2. To free; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from.

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. [*Newly obsolete.*] *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To *quit one's self*, reciprocally, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton.*

In this sense, *acquit* is generally used. —5. To repay; to requite.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shak.*

In this sense, *quit* is now rarely used. We use *requite.*—6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from.

Dangers of law,
Actions, degrees, judgments against us *quitted.* *B. Jonson.*

7. To pay; to discharge; hence, to free from; as, to *quit* the debt of gratitude. —8. To set free; to release; to absolve; to acquit.

Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*

In this sense, *acquit* is now used.—9. To leave; to give up; to resign; to relinquish; as, to *quit* an office.—10. To pay.

Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire.† *Fairfax.*

11. To forsake; to abandon.

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*

To quit cost, to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always *quit cost.*—*To quit scores*, to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given. We will *quit scores* [marks of charges] before we part.

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in her noble fruits? *South.*

QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from; absolved.

The owner of the ox shall be *quit;* Exod. xxi.

2. To be on even terms, or released from obligation.

To John I owed great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation—
Now I and John are fairly *quit.* *Prior.*

QUI TAM. [L.] In *law*, a penal action in which half the penalty is given to the crown, and the rest to the informer. In *England* the plaintiff in a penal action describes himself as one, *qui tam pro domino rege quam pro seipso*, &c., who sues, *as well* for himself *as for the king*, for any penalty, half of which is given to the crown, and half to the informer. Hence such actions are called *qui tam.*

QUITCH'-GRASS, *n.* Couch grass,—*which see.*

QUIT'CLAIM, *v. t.* [*quit* and *claim.*] To release a claim by deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title, and interest in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. The words used in the instrument are, "A. hath remised, released, and for ever *quitclaimed* all his right, title, and interest to a certain estate."

QUIT'CLAIM, *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied.

QUIT'CLAIMED, *pp.* Released by deed.

QUIT'CLAIMING, *ppr.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUITE, *adv.* [from *quit;* that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly. The work is not *quite* done; the object is *quite* accomplished.

He hath sold us and *quite* devoured also our money; Gen. xxxi.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator.*

QUIT'-RENT, *n.* [L. *quietus reditus.*] A small rent or acknowledgement payable by the tenants of most manors, in token of subjection.

QUITS, *adv.* [from *quit.*] An exclamation used when mutual demands are adjusted and the parties are even, each quit of the other.

QUIT'TABLE, *a.* That may be quitted or vacated.

QUIT'TAL, *n.* Return; repayment.

QUIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. [*See* ACQUITTANCE, which is chiefly used.]—2. Recompense; return; repayment.

QUIT'TANCE,† *v. t.* To repay.

QUIT'TED, *pp.* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUIT'TER, *n.* One who quits.—2.† A deliverer.—3. Scoria of tin.

QUIT'TER-BONE, or **QUIT'TER**, *n.* In *farriery*, a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, usually on the inside of the foot.

QUIV'ER, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *couvrir*, to cover.] A case or sheath for arrows.

Take thy *quiver* and thy bow; Gen. xxvii.

QUIV'ER,† *a.* Nimble; active.

QUIV'ER, *v. i.* [D. *huiveren*, to shiver. This word seems to belong to the family of *quaver*, W. *cwibiaw*, to trill; to quiver, *cwiv*, a whirl or turn, *cwiviaw*, to fly about, to wander, *cwipiaw*, to move briskly, *cwyvaw*, to stir, move, agitate.] 1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. This word expresses that tremulous motion of the body which proceeds from loss of heat or vigour. Thus persons *quiver* with fear or with cold.

And left the limbs still *quiv'ring* on the ground. *Addison.*

2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shak.*

The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

QUIV'ERED, *a.* [from the noun *quiver.*] Furnished with a quiver; as, the *quivered* nymph.—2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear. *Pope.*

QUIV'ERING, *ppr.* Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.

QUIV'ERING, *n.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation; as, to be seized with a *quivering.*

QUIV'ERINGLY, *adv.* With quivering.

QUI VIVE. [Fr.] Literally, "*who lives?*" The challenge of the French sentries to those who approach their posts; equivalent to the English "Who goes there?" Hence, *to be on the qui vive*, is to be on the alert; to be all activity.

QUIXOT'IC, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIX'OTISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes.

QUIX'OTRY, *n.* Quixotism; visionary scheme.

QUIZ, *n.* An obscure question; something to puzzle.—2. One whom an observer cannot make out; an odd fellow. The more general use of the word, however, is to signify one addicted to mockery and jesting in simulated gravity; and also the act itself. This word and its derivatives are used only in colloquial or vulgar language. It is said to have originated in a joke. Daly, the manager of a Dublin play-house, wagered that he would make a word of no meaning to be the common talk and puzzle of the city in twenty-four hours; in the course of that time the letters *q, u, i, z* were chalked or pasted on all the walls of Dublin, with such an effect that the wager was won.

QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle; to examine narrowly with an air of mockery; to jest with simulated gravity.—2. To look at a person through a quizzing-glass.

QUIZ'ZICAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.

QUIZ'ZING, *n.* The act of mocking by a narrow examination, or by pretended seriousness of discourse. *Quizzing* is frequently accomplished by administering seeming-serious flattery, which being accepted by the individual flattered, exhibits him in a ridiculous light.

QUIZ'ZING, *a.* Fitted for quizzing; a *quizzing-glass*, an eye-glass.

QUO ANIMO. [L.] With what intent; purpose.

QUOAD HOC. [L.] As to this; as it regards this particular thing named.

QUOB, *v. i.* [W. *gwapiaw*, to strike.] To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [*Local, vulgar, and little used.*]

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM. [L.] Which was the point to be proved.

QUOD'LIBET, *n.* [L. what you please.] A nice point; a subtlety. *Quodlibets*, things thrown together without order or connection.

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUODLIBET'ICAL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUODLIBET'ICALLY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

QUOIF, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe.*] A cap or hood. [*See* COIF.]

QUOIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif. [*See* COIF.] [*This word may be discarded with advantage.*]

QUOIF'FURE, *n.* [Fr. *coiffure.*] A head dress.

QUOIL. *See* COIL, the better word.

QUOIN, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner; Sp. *cuna.* *See* COIN.] 1. A corner.—2. An instrument to raise anything; a wedge employed to raise cannon to a proper level, and for other purposes.—3. In *printing*, *quoins* are small wedges of wood used in locking up forms.—4. In *arch.*, the external angle of a building. The term is generally applied to the stones of which the angle is formed, and when these project beyond the general surface of the wall, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins.*

QUOIT, *n.* [D. *coite.*] 1. A flat ring of iron, or kind of horse-shoe, to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play.—2. In *the plural*, the game itself. It is a game resembling that of the ancient discus.

QUOIT, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

QUOIT,† *v. t.* To throw.

QUO JURE. [L.] In *law*, a writ that lies for a person who has lands wherein another claims common of pasture, time out of mind; and is brought in order to compel the person to show by what title (*quo jure*) he challenges it.

QUOLL, *n.* An animal of New Holland, resembling the polecat.

QUON'DAM, *used adjectively.* [L.] Having been formerly; former; as, a *quondam* king or friend. [*Used colloquially.*]

QUOOK,† *pret.* of *Quake.*

QUO'RUM, *n.* [L. *gen. plur.* of *qui*, who.] 1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.—2. A special commission of justices. A justice of the peace is of the *quorum*, when his commission expresses that he is one of those whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench, as at quarter-sessions. The term *quorum* is derived from the words used in the Latin form of the commission issued to justices of the peace; in which the expression occurred, "*quorum unum A. B. esse volumus*," "of whom we will that A. B. be one;" thus rendering it necessary that certain individuals (said to be of the quorum) should be present at the transaction of business. Hence when in an assembly, committees, &c., it is necessary that a certain number should be present to give validity to its acts, that number is generally said to constitute a quorum.

QUORUM PARS FUI. [L.] Of which or whom I was a part; or in which I took or had a part.

QUO'TA, *n.* [L. *quotus;* It. and Sp. *quota;* Ir. *cod, cota*, a part.] Share or proportion assigned to each. The part which each member of a society has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

QUO'TABLE, *a.* That may be quoted or cited.

QUOTA'TION, *n.* [from *quote.*] The act of quoting or citing.—2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.—3. In *mercantile law*, the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, &c.—4.† Quota; share.

QUOTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *quoter*, now *coter;* connected with *quoth.*] 1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* the words of Peter, or a passage of Paul's writings; to *quote* chapter and verse.—2. In *com.*, to name, as the price of an article.—3. To note.

QUOTE,† *n.* A note upon an author.

QUOTE, *n.* The result of dividing one number by another; a quotient.

QUOTED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.

QUOTELESS, *a.* That cannot be quoted.

QUOTER, *n.* One that cites the words of an author or speaker.

QUOTH, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwythan*, *cythan*, Goth. *quithan*, to say, to tell; W. *gwed, gwedyd;* Ir. *ceadach.* Qu. L. *inquio*, contracted.] To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses; as, *quoth I*, *quoth he*, and the nominative always follows the verb. It is used only in ludicrous language, and has no variation for person, number, or tense.

QUOTID'IAN, *a.* [L. *quotidianus; quotus* and *dies.*] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as, a *quotidian* fever.

QUOTID'IAN, *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day.—2. Any thing returning daily.

QUO'TIENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *quoties*, how often.] In *arith.*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater. Thus 3)12(4. Here 4 is the *quotient*, showing that 3 is contained 4 times in 12. Or *quotient* is an expression denoting a certain part of a unit; as ⅞. [*See* DIVISION.]

QUOTING, *ppr.* Citing; adducing; naming.

QUO WAR'RANTO, in Law Latin, a writ that lies against any person or corporation that has usurped, or unjustly claims any public office or other franchise or liberty; or, that having originally had a grant of one, has forfeited it by abuse or neglect. Proceedings under it are prosecuted before the judges of the court of king's (queen's) bench, and the defendant is called upon to show by what warrant (*quo warranto*) he exercises the office, liberty, or franchise in question. The writ itself is fallen into disuse, but the same end is attained by the attorney-general filing an information in the nature of a *quo warranto.*

R

R IS the eighteenth letter of the English Alphabet, and an articulation *sui generis*, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with *l*, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as *l* is also changed into *r*. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the canine letter. It is uttered with a guttural extrusion of the breath, and in some words, particularly at the end or after a labial and a dental letter, with a sort of quivering motion or slight jar of the tongue. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of *rod, room, rose, bar, bare, barren, disturb, catarrh, free, brad, pride, drip, drag, drown.* In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r*, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks. It is the same in the Welsh language. But as the letter is not aspirated in English, *h* is entirely superfluous; *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric* being pronounced *rapsody, reum, retoric.* As an abbreviation, R. in English, stands for *rex*, king, as George R., or for *regina*, queen; as Victoria R., also for *royal;* as R. N., Royal Navy; R. A., Royal Academy or Academician; R. M., Royal Marines. R. M. also stand for Ready Money. In the notes of the ancients, R. or RO. stands for *Roma;* R. C. for *Romana civitas;* R. G. C. for *rei gerendæ causa;* R. F. E. D. for *recte factum et dictum;* R. G. F. for *regius filius;* R. P. *respublica*, or *Romani principes.* As a numeral, R, in Roman authors stands for 80, and with a dash over it, R̄, for 80,000. But in Greek, ρ, with a small mark over it, thus ρ́, signifies 100, and with the same mark under it, it denoted 1000 × 100, or 100,000. In Hebrew, ר denoted 200, and with two horizontal points

over it, $\div$, 1000 $\times$ 200, or 200,000. Among physicians, R, or ℞ stands for *recipe*, take.

RA, as an inseparable prefix or preposition, is the Latin *re*, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying *again, repetition* [*See* RE.]

RABATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rabattre;* It. *rabbattere; ra* and *battre, battere*, to beat. *See* BEAT and ABATE.] In *falconry*, to bring down or recover a hawk to the fist.

RABA'TO,† *n.* [Fr. *rabat.*] A neck-band or ruff.

RAB'BET, RAB'BETED, RAB'BETING, *v. t. See* REBATE, REBATING, &c.

RAB'BI, RAB'BIN, *n.* [Ch. רבא, *rabba*, lord, master.] A title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying master or lord. This title is not conferred by authority, but assumed or allowed by courtesy to learned men.

RABBIN'IC, RABBIN'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinical* has been given to all the Jewish writings composed after the Christian era.

RABBIN'IC, *n.* The language or dialect of the Rabbins; the later Hebrew.

RAB'BINISM, *n.* A Rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the Rabbins.

RAB'BINIST, *n.* Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the Rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

RAB'BINITE, *n.* The same as *Rabbinist.*

RAB'BIT, *n.* [said to be from the Belgic *robbe, robbeken.*] A rodent mammal, and a small quadruped, the Lepus cuniculus, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth. The rabbit is said to be less sagacious than the hare: it is also of smaller size, and has shorter ears and hinder legs. In its wild state the fur is of a brown colour; but when domesticated, the colours vary much, being white, pied, ash-coloured, black, &c. Rabbits are reared in warrens or in hutches. They are extremely prolific, producing young seven times a year, the litter usually being eight. Their fur is used in the manufacture of hats, and their flesh is more juicy than that of the hare.—*Welsh rabbit*, a familiar name given to bread and cheese, when toasted together.

RAB'BIT. [Fr. *rabot.*] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar.

RAB'BLE, *n.* [L. *rabula*, a brawler, from *rabo*, to *rave;* Dan. *raaber;* D. *rabbelen.*] 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a confused disorderly crowd.—2. The lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people.

> Countrymen will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
> Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths. *Shak.*

RAB'BLE, *n.* A rhapsody, idle incoherent discourse.—*To rabble*, to talk incoherently; to utter nonsense. [*Scotch.*]

RAB'BLE-CHARMING, *a.* Charming or delighting the rabble.

RAB'BLEMENT,† *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people.

> The *rabblement* shouted, clapp'd their chopt-hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath. *Shak.*

RABDOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδος, a rod, and λογος, discourse.] The method of computing or numbering by rods; particularly according to the contrivance called *Napier's bones* or *rods*,—which see.

RAB'ID, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabio, rabo*, to rage; W. *rhaib.*] Furious; raging; mad; as, a *rabid* dog or wolf. It is particularly applied to animals of the canine genus affected with the distemper called *rabies*, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia.

RAB'IDNESS, *n.* Furiousness; madness.

RA'BIES, *n.* [L.] Madness; generally applied to the disease in dogs otherwise called *hydrophobia.*

RAB'INET,† *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance.

RACA, *n.* A Syriac word signifying empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt; Matt. v.

RACCOON', *n.* An American quadruped, the *Procyon lotor*, a carnivorous mammal. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is deemed valuable, next to that of the beaver, being principally used in the manufacture of hats. This animal lodges in a hollow tree, feeds occasionally on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits North America, from Canada to the tropics.



Raccoon (Procyon lotor).

RACE, *n.* [Fr. *race*, from the It. *razza;* Sp. *raza*, a race, a ray, and *raiz*, a root, L. *radix;* Russ. *rod*, a generation, race; *rojn*, to beget. The primary sense of the root is to thrust or shoot; the L. *radix* and *radius* having the same original. This word coincides in origin with *rod, ray, radiate*, &c.] 1. The lineage of a family, or continued series of descendants from a parent, who is called the stock. A race is the series of descendants indefinitely. Thus all mankind are called the *race* of Adam; the Israelites are of the *race* of Abraham and Jacob. Thus we speak of a *race* of kings, the *race* of Clovis or Charlemagne; a *race* of nobles, &c.

> Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden*

2. A generation; a family of descendants.

> A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts. *Shak.*

3. A particular breed; as, a *race* of mules; a *race* of horses; a *race* of sheep.

> Of such a *race*, no matter who is king. *Murphy.*

4. A root; as, a *race* of ginger; hence *race*-ginger is ginger in the root or not pulverized.—5. A small artificial canal or water course, leading from the dam of a stream, to the machinery which it drives.—6. A particular strength or taste indicating the root, stock, or soil of some natural production; as, the *race* of wine, which implies a distinguishing flavour by which its sort is known. Hence,—7. A strong flavour, as of wine, with a degree of tartness.

RACE, *n.* [D. *ras;* Sw. *resa*, to go; Dan. *rejse*, a going or course; L. *gradior, gressus*, with the prefix *g;* Ir. *ratha*, running; *reathum*, to run; W. *graz*, a step, from *rhaz*, a going; allied to W. *rhêd*, a race; *rhedu*, to run, to race; allied to Eng. *ride.*] 1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback, or in a carriage, &c.; particularly, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize.

> The *race* was one of the exercises of the Grecian games. *Encyc.*
> I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race*. *Pope*

2. Any running with speed.

> The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beast. *Bacon.*

3. A progress; a course; a movement or progression of any kind.

> My *race* of glory run. *Pope.*
> Let us run with patience the *race* that is set before us; Heb. xii.

4.† Course; train; process; as, the prosecution and *race* of the war.—5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; as, a mill-*race;* also a name given to a strong rippling tide or current caused by the projection of the land, and the unevenness of the ground over which the tide flows; as, Portland *Race.*—6. *By way of distinction*, a contest in the running of horses; generally in the plural. The *races* commence in October. [*See* RACES.]

RACE, *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running. The animals *raced* over the ground.

RACE-GIN'GER, *n.* Ginger in the root or not pulverized.

RACE-HORSE, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition, called also a *blood-horse* and a *thorough-bred horse.* The English race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is, perhaps, the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on the common race grounds in this country. This animal is of foreign extraction, improved and perfected by the influence of the climate, and by careful crossing.

RACEMA'TION, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster.] 1. A cluster, as of grapes.—2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes

RA'CEME, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch of berries.] In *bot.*, a species of inflorescence, consisting of a common peduncle with short and equal lateral pedicels, as in the hyacinth. It is simple or compound, naked or leafy, &c.



Raceme

RA'CEMED, *a.* Having a raceme.

RACE'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid found, together with the tartaric acid, in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is also called *paratartaric acid.*

RACEMIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing racemes, as the currant.

RAC'EMOUS, RAC'EMOSE, *a.* Growing in racemes.

RA'CER, *n.* [from *race.*] A runner; one that contends in a race.

> And bade the nimbler *racer* seize the prize. *Pope.*

2. A race-horse.

RA'CES, *n. plur.* [*See* RACE.] In the usual acceptation, public trials of the speed of horses. The usual trial of speed in English *races* is a single mile; of continuance or bottom, four miles. There are also ass-*races*, foot-*races* by men, boys, and even women, sometimes in sacks. In *Rome*, there are *races* of horses without riders.

RACH, *n.* [Sax. *ræcc; D. brak;* Fr. *braque.*] A setting dog.

RACHIL'LA, *n.* [Gr. ῥάχις, a spine.] In *bot.*, a branch of inflorescence; the zigzag centre upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

RA'CHIS, *n.* [Gr. ῥάχις, a spine.] In *bot.*, a branch which proceeds nearly in a straight line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence of a plant. It is also applied to the petioles of the leaves of ferns.—2. In *zool.*, a term sometimes applied to the vertebral column of mammals and birds.

RACHIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.

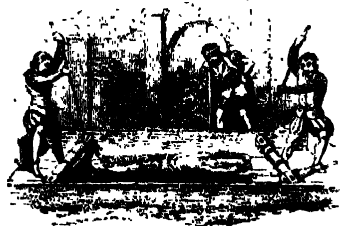
RACHI'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] This term implies inflammation of the spine, but it is applied to the disease called *Rickets*, which is a mere corruption of *rachitis.*

RA'CINESS, *n.* [*See* RACY.] The quality of being racy.

RA'CING, *ppr.* Running swiftly; running or contending in a race.

RA'CING, *n.* The riding for a plate or other premium, at the public contests in the running of horses.

RACK, *n.* [D. *rek*, rack, stretch; *rekker*, to stretch; Sax. *racan, ræcan*, Eng. to *reach;* G. *recken*, to stretch; *reckbank*, a rack. *See* REACH and BREAK.] In a *general sense*, something used for stretching; something stretched; something in which things are spread out for use. Particularly,—1. An engine furnished with pulleys, cords, and other means of torture, used for extorting



Tortured on the Rack.

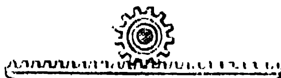
confessions from criminals or suspected persons. It was formerly much used by civil authorities in cases of traitors and conspirators; and by the members of the Inquisition, for extorting a recantation from imputed heretical opinions. —2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish.

> A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

3. Insupportable irksomeness of position. [*Said ironically.*]

> Set on the *rack* of a too easy chair. *Pope.*

4. Any instrument for stretching, extending, or bending any thing; as, a *rack* for bending a bow.—5. A grating on which bacon is laid; also a framework for storing bottles, earthenware, &c., as a *bottle rack.*—6. A framework placed above a manger in which hay or fodder is placed for horses or cattle.—7. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. We say, a *rack* of bones.—8. A frame of timber on a ship's bowsprit, containing several sheaves to direct the sailors to the respective ropes passing through it.—9. In *mech.*, a straight metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the



Rack and Pinion.

teeth of a wheel or pinion, for the purpose of converting a circular into a rectilinear motion, or *vice versa.* The *rack* may be considered as a toothed wheel whose radius is infinite.—10.† The distaff on which the wool or flax is placed, which is to be spun. [*See* ROCK, the modern word.]—11. In the *manege*, a pace in which a horse neither trots nor ambles. [*See* RACKING PACE.]

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *hracca*, the neck; Gr. ῥάχις, the spine; W. *rhac; G. kragen*, Sw. and Dan. *krage*, a collar; Old Eng. *crag.*] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton. [*The two foregoing words are doubtless from one original.*]

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*, steam; *recan*, to exhale; D. *rook, rooken;* G. *rauch, rauchen. See* REEK.] Properly, vapour; hence, thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky.

> The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*... *Bacon.*
>
> The great globe itself,
> Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
> And, like this unsubstantial pageant, faded,
> Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shak.*

[It is disputed, however, whether *rack* in this passage should not be *wreck.*]

RACK, *n.* [for *arrack. See* ARRACK.] Among the Tartars, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk which has become sour and then is distilled, generally called *koumiss.*

RACK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan. See* the Noun.] 1. Properly, to steam; to rise, as vapour. [*See* REEK, which is the word used.] 2. To fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

RACK, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To torture; to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel; as, to *rack* a criminal or suspected person, to extort a confession of his guilt, or compel him to betray his accomplices.—2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; as, *racked* with deep despair.—3. To harass by exaction.

> The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*

4. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest; as, to *rack* and stretch Scripture; to *rack* invention.

> The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits. *Tillotson.*

5. To stretch; to extend.—*To rack a tackle*, to fasten the two opposite parts of it together with a seizing, so that any weighty body suspended thereby shall not fall down, though the rope which forms the tackle should be loosened by accident or neglect.

RACK, *v. t.* [Ar. *rauka*, to clear, to strain.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor.

RACK'ED, *pp.* Tortured; tormented; strained to the utmost.—2. Drawn off, as liquor.

RACK'ER, *n.* One that tortures or torments; one that racks.

RACK'ET, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *crack*, Fr. *craquer. See* ROCKET.] 1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than *uproar;* applied to the confused sounds of animal voices, or such voices mixed with other sound. We say, the children make a *racket;* the *racket* of a flock of fowls. 2. Clamour; noisy talk. [*Colloq.*]

RACK'ET, *n.* A snow-shoe.

RACK'ET, *n* [Fr. *raquette;* G. *racket.*] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball; a bat, usually consisting of a net-work of catgut strained very tight in a circle of wood, with a handle.—2. The game of tennis. —*Racket-court*, the area in which rackets is played.

RACK'ET, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamour; to frolic; to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure.

RACK'ET, *v. t.* To strike as with a racket.

RACK'ETED, *pp.* Struck with a racket.

RACK'ETING, *ppr.* Striking with a racket.

RACK'ETY, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RACK'ING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; straining; drawing off.—2. *a.* Tormenting; excruciating; as, a *racking* pain.

RACK'ING, *n.* Torture; a stretching on the rack.—2. Torment of the mind; anguish; as, the *rackings* of conscience. —3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying.—4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

RACK'ING, *ppr.* Flying as vapour or broken clouds.

> And drive the *racking* clouds along the liquid space. *Dryden.*

RACK'ING-PACE, *n.* The racking-pace of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

RACKOON. *See* RACCOON.

RACK'-RENT, *n.* An annual rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it.

RACK'-RENTED, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

RACK'-RENTER, *n.* One that is subjected to pay rack-rent.

RACO'DIUM, *n.* A genus of fungi, some of the species of which are found in old wine-cellars. One is called *Racodium cellare.*

RACOON. *See* RACCOON.

RA'CY, *a.* [This word, if the sense of it is strong, vigorous, would seem to belong to the family of Sax. *hræs*, force; *ræsan*, to *rush.* But the application of it by Cowley in the passage below, seems to indicate its connection with the Sp. and Port. *raiz*, root, L. *radix.*] Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* cider; *racy* wine.— 2. Having a strong radical or distinctive character of thought or language; as, a *racy* style.

> Rich *racy* verses, in which we
> The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

RAD, the *old pret.* of *Read.*

RAD, RED, ROD, an initial or terminating syllable in names, is the D. *raad*, G. *rath*, counsel; as, in *Conrad*, powerful in counsel; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.

RAD'DLE, *v. t.* [probably from Sax. *wræd, wrad*, or *wræth*, a band or

wreath, or from the same root.] To interweave; to twist; to wind together.

RAD'DLE, *n.* [supra.] A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. In *New England*, an instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, which is employed by domestic weavers, to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled, when it is wound upon the beam of the loom.

RAD'DOCK, RUD'DOCK, *n.* [from *red, ruddy*,—*which see*.] A bird, the red-breast of Europe.

RĀ'DIAL, *a.* [from L. *radius*, a ray, a rod, a spoke. *See* RADIUS and RAY.] 1. Having the quality or appearance of a rod, a ray, or a radius; shooting out as from a centre.—2. Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore arm of the human body; as, the *radial* artery or nerve. The *radial muscles* are two muscles of the fore arm, one of which bends the wrist, the other extends it.—*Radial curves*, in *geom.*, curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many semidiameters.

RĀ'DIANCE, RĀ'DIANCY, *n.* [L. *radians*, *radio*, to beam or shoot rays. *See* RADIUS and RAY.] Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

RĀ'DIANT, *a.* Shooting or darting rays of light as from a centre; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendour, as, the *radiant* sun.

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads. *Milton.*

Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride. *Milton.*

Radiant heat. When a hot body is suspended in the air, a quantity of heat is emitted in all directions by its surface, passing off in right lines like the radii of a circle. The heat so emitted is termed *radiant heat*, and its quantity is greatly dependent upon the nature of the heated surface. It is smallest from polished metallic surfaces, and greatest from rough and unmetallic surfaces.—*Radiant point*, in *optics*, the point from which rays proceed; also called the *radiating point*.—*Radiant flower*, in *bot* [*See* RADIATE.]—*Radiant*, in *her.*, is an epithet for a charge when it is represented with rays or beams about it.



A Chief Radiant.

RĀ'DIANT, *n.* In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.—2. In *geom.*, a straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

RĀ'DIANTLY, *adv.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendour.

RĀDIA'TA, RA'DIARIES, *n.* [L. *radius*.] The name given by Cuvier to the fourth great division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. This division comprehends the echinodermata, the entozoa, the acalepha, the polypi or polypodes, and the infusoria.

RĀ'DIATE, *v. i.* [L. *radio*. *See* RAY.] 1. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

2. To send out in rays as from a centre.

RĀ'DIATE, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually *irradiate*.]

RĀ'DIATE, *a.* In *bot.*, a *rayed* or *radiate* flower, is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular, and of a ray, in which the florets are ligulate or strap-shaped, as the daisy, marigold, &c. Or a flower with several semiflosculous florets, set round a disk in form of a radiant star.

RĀ'DIATED, *pp.* Adorned with rays of light.—2. Having rays, or lines proceeding as from a centre.—3. In *min.*, having crystals or fibres diverging as from a centre.—4. In *zool.*, belonging to the division *Radiata*.

RĀ'DIATED IRON PYRITES. A variety of sulphuret of iron of a pale bronze yellow. It occurs, regularly crystallized, in radiated, granular, and lamellar concretions. But more frequently its form is globular, botryoidal, reniform, tuberose, &c.

RĀ'DIATING, *ppr.* Darting rays of light; enlightening.—*Radiating point*, in *optics*, any point from which rays of light proceed.

RĀDIA'TION, *n.* [L. *radiatio*.] 1. The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness.—2. The shooting of any thing from a centre, like the diverging rays of light.—3. In *physics* and *meteorology*, the emission of rays of light and heat from a luminous or heated body. The theory of the radiation and conduction of heat has been reduced by the successive labours of Prevost, Leslie, Fourier, Biot, Laplace, Poisson, Forbes, and others, to a purely mathematical form, and thereby placed in the same rank with physical optics The intensity of radiation varies with the nature of the radiating body, and the state of its surface with regard to polish, colour, source of heat, &c. Its intensity in a vacuum is inversely as the square of the distance from the radiating point.—*Solar radiation*, the heat which the earth receives from the sun.—*Terrestrial radiation*, the heat which escapes from the earth into the regions of space.

RĂD'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *radicalis*, from *radix*, root. *See* RACE and RAY.] 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as, a *radical* truth or error; a *radical* evil; a *radical* difference of opinions or systems —2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional; as, the *radical* moisture of a body.—3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded; as, a *radical* word.—4. Serving to origination.—5. In *bot.*, proceeding immediately from the root; as, a *radical* leaf or peduncle.—*Radical leaves*, are those which spring from the neck of the root; as in the cowslip and dandelion.—*Radical peduncle*, one that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf; as in the primrose and cowslip.—*Radical bass*, in *music*, the same as fundamental bass. —*Radical reformers* or *radicals*, in *politics*, that political party in this country holding opinions ultra liberal, and occasionally bordering on republicanism.

RĂD'ICAL, *n.* In *philology*, a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple underived uncompounded word.—2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.—3. In *modern politics*, a person who advocates a *radical* reform, or extreme measures in reformation.—4. In *chem.*, the original principle of a compound, or that which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid or a base, by its union with oxygen, or other acidifying and basifying principles. The known radicals of acids are certain compounds of carbon and oxygen, cyanogen, mellone, benzule, cinnamule, salicule, acetule, and formule. The radicals forming bases are amide, ethule, methule, cetule, amule, and glycerule.—*Compound radicals*, a certain class of compound bodies possessing the property of uniting with the elements, and of forming with them combinations which are analogous in their properties to the combinations of two simple bodies; combinations, therefore, in which the elementary body may be removed, and its place occupied by the equivalent quantities of other simple bodies. The compound radicals are capable of uniting with each other; they form, with oxygen and sulphur, acids, and bases; many of them unite with hydrogen producing hydracids.—*Radical quantities*, in *alge.*, quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.—*Radical sign*, the sign $\sqrt{}$ placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\sqrt{a}$ or $\sqrt{a+b}$. To distinguish the particular root to be extracted a number is prefixed to the sign: thus $\sqrt[2]{}$, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, &c., denote, respectively, the square root, cube root, fourth root, &c. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign $\sqrt{}$ written. Fractional exponents are frequently used instead of the radical sign, in which case the index of the quantity forms the numerator, and the root to be extracted the denominator: thus, $x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is equivalent to $\sqrt[3]{x^2}$.

RĂD'ICALISM, *n.* The doctrine or principle of making radical reform in government, by overturning the present state of things, and changing it for one supposed to be better.

RĂDICAL'ITY, *n.* Origination.—2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root.

RĂD'ICALLY, *adv.* Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.—2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation.

These great orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior.*

RĂD'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being radical or fundamental.

RĂD'ICANT, *a.* [L. *radicans*.] In *bot.*, rooting; shooting forth roots; as, a *radicant* stem or leaf.

RĂD'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *radicatus*, *radicor*, from radix, root.] To root; to

plant deeply and firmly; as, *radicated* opinions; *radicated* knowledge.

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds. *Hammond.*

RĂD'ICATE, } *pp.* or *a.* Deeply
RĂD'ICATED, } planted

Prejudices of a whole race of people *radicated* by a succession of ages. *Burke.*

2. In *bot.*, rooted, or having taken root; as, a *radicated* stem.—*Radicated shell*, in *conchol.*, a shell fixed by the base, or by a byssus to some other body.

RĂD'ICATING, *ppr.* or *a.* In *bot.*, taking root from some part above ground, as the joint of a stem, the extremity of a leaf, &c.

RĂDICA'TION, *n.* [from *radicate.*] The process of taking root deeply; as, the *radication* of habits.—2. In *bot.*, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

RAD'ICLE, *n.* [L. *radicula*, from *radix*.] 1. In *bot.*, the conical body which forms one extremity of the embryo, and which, when germination takes place, becomes the descending axis or root of the plant. —2. *Radicles*, the fibrous parts of a root which are renewed every year, and which are the parts that absorb the nutriment from the earth.



Germination of a dicotyledonous seed.
s Envelope of the seed. *r* Radicle of the embryo. *s* Stem.

RĂD'ICULE, *n.* In *bot.*, the same as radicle.

RĂDIC'ULAR, *n.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the radicle.

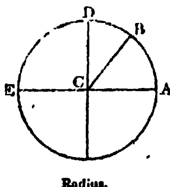
RĂDI'OLA, *n.* A genus of plants of the class and order Tetrandria tetragynia, Linn.; nat. order Linaceæ. The *R millegrana*, or thyme-leaved flax-seed, or all-seed, is a British plant, very minute, and growing on moist, gravelly, and boggy soils.

RĂD'IOLITES, *n.* A genus of fossil shells, obtained from that part of the Pyrenees which is named Les Corbières. They are striated externally; the inferior valve is in the form of a reversed cone; the superior convex.

RĂDIOM'ETER, *n.* [L. *radius*, rod, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] The fore-staff, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies. It is superseded by the sextant.

RĂD'ISH, *n.* [Sax. *rædic;* G. *radiess;* Ir. *raidis;* W. *rhuzygyl*, from *rhuzyg*, red. *See* RUDDY.] The popular name of plants of the genus Raphanus, the roots of which are eaten raw. [*See* RAPHANUS.] *Horse-radish* is of the genus Cochlearia. *Water-radish* is of the genus Sisymbrium.

RĀ'DIUS, *n.* [L. *id.* a *ray*, a *rod*, a beam, a spoke, that is, a shoot; *radio*, to shine, that is, to dart beams. *See* RAY.] 1. In *geom.*, a right line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference, or from the centre of a sphere to its surface, and hence the semi-diameter of the circle or sphere. All the radii of the same circle are equal to one another. In *trigonometry*, the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90°.—2. In *anat.*, the exterior bone of the fore arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.—3. In *bot.*, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower.—4. The spoke of a wheel.—*Radius of curvature*, in *the higher geom.*, the radius of curvature at any point of a curve line, is the radius of the circle, which osculates the curve at the given point [*see* OSCULATION], or has the same curvature as the curve at that point.—*Radius vector*, in *astron.*, the straight line drawn from the centre of force (in any curve on which a body is supposed to move by centripetal force) to the point of the orbit where the body is supposed to be. It is a general radius to the curve, and has the addition of *vector* [Lat. a carrier], because it is imagined to carry forward the body to which it is attached. The earth, for example, moves in an elliptic orbit, of which the sun (the centre of force) is in one of the foci; and of consequence the radius vector is continually increasing in length during her course from the perihelion to the aphelion, and decreasing in the same proportion in the progress of her return. It is a law of the planetary motions that the radius vector passes over equal areas of the orbit in equal times. —*Radius bars*, the guide bars of the parallel motion of a steam engine.



Radius.

RĀ'DIX, *n.* [L. a root.] In *etym.*, a primitive word from which spring other words.—2. Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration; also in Briggs's, or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively.—3. In *alge.*, radix sometimes denotes the root of a finite expression, from which a series is derived.

RĂFF, *v. t.*† [G. *raffen*, to sweep, to seize, or snatch. It seems to be from the root of Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio;* Ch. Syr. and Heb. גרף, *garaph*, Ar. *jarafa*, to sweep away; Pers. *roftan*, id.] To sweep; to snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

RĂFF, *n.* The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob, [*colluvies*.] This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff*. [Pers. *roftah*, L. *quisquiliæ*, sweepings.]—2 A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

RĂF'FLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *rafler*, to sweep away; D. *ryffelen;* Sp. *rifar*, to *raffle*, and to *strive*, to quarrel, to dispute, and to *rive*, to split a sail; Port. *rifa*, a set of cards of the same colour, and a raffle or raffling, also a craggy or steep place; *rifar*, to neigh, as a mettlesome horse; probably from *riving*, opening with a burst of sound, or as we say, to *rip out* (an oath). The Sp. *rifar*, to strive, is precisely the Heb. ריב, *rub*, to strive; Syr. to make a tumult or clamour; all from driving or violence. Pers. *roftan*, to sweep, to clean the teeth. *See* RAFF.] To try the chance of a raffle; to cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake, or hazards a part of the value; as, to *raffle* for a watch.

RĂF'FLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it by casting dice or otherwise. The successful person takes or sweeps the whole.

RĂF'FLER, *n.* One who raffles.

RĂFFLE'SIA, *n.* A genus of parasitical plants with scales in room of leaves, and exhibiting in some degree the structure both of flowering and flowerless plants. It is made the type of the nat. order Rafflesiaceæ. *R. arnoldii* is found in the hot damp jungle of Sumatra, growing parasitically on a kind of vine. It consists of a flower only, having neither leaves, branches, nor roots This flower, however, is of gigantic size, measuring three feet in diameter. It is used in Java as a powerful astringent for certain purposes.

RĂF'FLING, *ppr.* Throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RĂFT, *n.* [In Dan. *raft* is a rack for hay; in Sax. *reafian* is the L. *rapio;* qu from floating, sweeping along, or Gr. ῥαπτω, to sew, that is, to fasten together, and allied to *reeve;* or Gr. ἐρεφω, whence ὀροφη, a flooring. *See* RAFTER and ROOF.] A sort of float or frame-work formed by various planks of timber fastened together side by side, for the convenience of transporting them down rivers, across harbours, &c., and sometimes for the saving of the lives of persons shipwrecked. The timber and planks with which merchant ships are laden in different parts of the Baltic sea, are attached together in this manner, in order to float them down the rivers, and off to the shipping. Mr. Canning's life-raft for the relief of persons in danger of shipwreck, is a valuable contrivance.

RĂFT, *v. t.* To transport on a raft.

RĂFT,† *pp.* [Sax. *reafian*, to seize, L. *rapio; bereafian*, to snatch away, to bereave.] Torn; rent; severed.

RĂFT'ED, *pp* Floated down a stream, as planks or pieces of timber fastened together.

RĂFTER, *n.* [Sax. *ræfter;* Gr. ἐρεφω, to cover; ὀροφη, a roof; Russ. *strop*, a roof.] A roof timber. Rafters, in *building*, are pieces of timber which, standing by pairs on the raising plate, meet in an angle at the top, and form the ribs of the roof of a building. They are of various sorts.—*Common rafters*, those to which the boarding or lathing is attached. [*See* ROOF.]

RĂFTERED, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters.

RĂFT'ERING, *n* In *carpentry*, the sawing up of planks of trees for rafters to roof buildings.—2. In *agriculture*, the ploughing half of the land, and turning the grass side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.

RĂFT'ING, *n.* The business of floating rafts.

RĂFT'ING, *ppr.* Floating rafts.

RĂFTSMAN, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

RĂG, *n.* [Sax. *hracod*, torn, *ragged; racian*, to rake; Dan. *rager*, to rake; *ragerie*, old clothes; Sw. *raka*, to shave; *ragg*, rough hair; Gr. ῥακος, a torn garment, ῥακοω, to tear; ῥαγας, a rupture, a rock, a *crag;* ῥαγοω, to tear

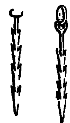
asunder; W. *rhwygaw*, to rend. The Spanish has the word in the compounds *andrajo*, a rag, *andrajoso*, ragged; It. *straccio*, a rent, a rag; *stracciare*, to tear; Ar. *charaka* or *garaka*, to tear.] 1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. Linen and cotton *rags* are the chief materials of paper.—2. In the *plural*, garments worn out; proverbially, mean dress.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*. Prov. xxiii.
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dress; a remnant.—4. Ragstone,—*which see*.—5. In *Shak.*, *rag* is used for *rogue*.

RĂGAMUF'FIN, *n.* [Qu. *rag* and Sp. *mofar*, to mock, or It. *muffo*, musty.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

RĂG'-BOLT, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place, chiefly used where a common bolt could not be clinched. It is also called *barb-bolt* and *sprig-bolt*.


Rag-bolts.

RĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *rage*, whence *enrager*, to enrage; Corn. *arraich*; Arm. *arragi*, *arragein*, to enrage. This belongs to the family of *Rg*, to break or burst forth. *See* RAG. Perhaps Heb. Ch. and Syr. חרק, *charak*, to grind or gnash the teeth; in Ar. to burn, to break, to *crack*, to grind the teeth, to be angry. The radical sense of *burn* is in many cases to rage or be violent.] 1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury. Passion sometimes rises to *rage*.

Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milton.*

2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful; as, the *rage* of pain; the *rage* of a fever; the *rage* of hunger or thirst.—3. Fury; extreme violence; as, the *rage* of a tempest.—4. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poesy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object; violent desire; as, the *rage* for money.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

RĀGE, *v. i.* To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion.

At this he inly *raged*. *Milton.*

2. To be violent and tumultuous.

Why do the heathen *rage*? Ps. ii.

3. To be violently driven or agitated; as, the *raging* sea or winds.—4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect; as, the plague *rages* in Cairo.—5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets; Nah. ii.
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *raged*. *Milton.*

6.† To toy wantonly; to sport.

RĀGEFUL, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious.

RĀ'GERY,† *n.* Wantonness.

RĂGG, *n.* In *min.*, ragstone,—*which see*.

RĂG'GED, *a.* [from *rag*.] Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail.—2. Broken with rough edges; uneven; as, a *ragged* rock.—3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points.

The moon appears, when looked upon through a good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet.*

4. Wearing tattered clothes; as, a *ragged* fellow.—5. Rough; rugged.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden.*

RĂG'GED ROBIN, *n.* A British plant of the genus Lychnis, the *L. flos-cuculi*, called also meadow-lychnis. It grows in moist meadows. [*See* LYCHNIS.]

RĂG'GEDLY, *adv.* In a ragged condition.

RĂG'GEDNESS, *n.* The state of being dressed in tattered clothes.—2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly; as, the *raggedness* of a cliff.

RĀGING, *ppr.* [from *rage*.] Acting with violence or fury.—2. *a.* Furious; impetuous; vehemently driven or agitated; as, the *raging* sea or tempest.

RĀGING, *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity; Jonah i.

RĀGINGLY, *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity.

RĂG'LET, **RĂG'LIN**, *n.* A rectangular groove cut in stone or brick-work. [*Local.*]

RĂG'LINS, *n.* A term used in the north of England for the slender ceiling joists of a building.

RĂG'MAN, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper. -2. *Anciently*, a herald; also a scroll or brief; an indenture.

RĂGMAN'S-ROLL, *n.* The name of the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces sewed together, kept in the Tower of London. In *diplomatic lan.*, *ragman* imports an indenture or other legal deed executed under the seals of the parties. Hence the origin of the term.

RĂGOO', **RĂGGUT**, *n.* [Fr. *ragout*; Arm. *ragoud*.] A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens, and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, &c.

RĂG'STONE, or **RĂGG**, *n.* A stone of the silicious kind, so named from its rough fracture. It is also called Rowley ragg, and Dudley basalt. It is of a gray colour, the texture obscurely laminar or rather fibrous, the laminæ consisting of a congeries of grains of a quartzy appearance, coarse and rough. It effervesces with acids, and gives fire with steel. It is used for a whetstone without oil or water, for sharpening coarse cutting tools. It is abundant in Kent, at Newcastle, in Northumberland, and at Rowley in Staffordshire.

RĂGU'LY, **RĂGU'LED**, **RĂGU'LATED**, *a.* In *her.*, terms used to express any ordinary, that is jagged or notched in an irregular manner. A *cross raguled* seems to be made up of two trunks of trees without their branches, of which they show only the stumps.


A Cross Raguly.

RĂG'-WHEEL, *n.* In *machinery*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.

RĂG'WŎRK, *n.* A kind of ruble formed of flat-bedded stones about the thickness of a brick.

RĂG'WŎRT, *n.* The popular name of various species of the genus Senecio, found in Britain. They have received this name from the ragged appearance of the leaves. The common ragwort (*S. Jacobæa*) is a perennial composite plant with golden yellow flowers, growing by the sides of rivers, and in wet pastures. [*See* GROUNDSEL.]

RĀ'IĂ, *n.* In *ich.*, the rays or skate, or more correctly, perhaps, Raiidæ, the skate family—a very remarkable family of cartilaginous fishes, resembling in their physiology the shark family much more than any other, and following in their forms the angel-fish or monk-fish of that family. [*See* RAY.]

RĀII'DÆ. *See* RAIA.

RĀIL, *n.* [G. *riegel*, rail, bolt, or bar; W. *rhail*.] 1. A bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences.—2. In *arch.*, the horizontal timbers in any piece of framing or panelling. Thus, in a door, the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie are called *rails*, whilst the vertical pieces between which the panels are inserted are called *styles*. The same name is given to those pieces that lie under or over the compartments of balustrades, &c. In short, the term *rails* is applied to all pieces lying in a horizontal direction.—3. A series of posts or balusters connected by cross beams, bars, or rods, for enclosure, &c. More usually termed a *railing*.—4. In *a ship*, a narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works; also, a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stern, to support the knee of the head, &c.—5. One of the iron beams or girders in a railway on which the wheels of the carriages run. [*See* RAILS.]

RĀIL, *n.* A bird of the genus Rallus, consisting of many species. [*See* RALLUS.]

RĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *hrægle*, *rægle*, from *wrigan*, to put on or cover, to *rig*.] A woman's upper garment; retained in the word *nightrail*.

RĀIL, *v. t.* To inclose with rails.—2. To range in a line.

RĀIL, *v. i.* [D. *rallen*, to jabber; Sp. *rallar*, to grate, to molest; Port. *ralhar*, to swagger, to hector, to huff, to scold. This corresponds nearly with the G. *prahlen*, which may be the same word with a prefix, Eng. to *brawl*, Fr. *brailler*; Sw. *ralla*, to prate; Fr. *railler*, to rally. In Dan. *driller* signifies to drill and to banter.] To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms; followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on*.

And *rail at* arts he did not understand. *Dryden.*
Lesbia for ever on me *rails*. *Swift.*

RĀILE,† *v. i.* [Probably Fr. *rouler*, to roll.] To run, gush, flow.

The purple blood eke fro the hertes vain,
Doune *railed* right fast in most rufull wise. *Chaucer.*
Large floods of blood adowne their sides did *raile*. *Spenser.*

RĀILER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

RĀILING, *ppr.* Clamouring with insulting language; uttering reproachful

words.—2. *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting; as, a *railing* accusation; 2 Pet. ii.—3. Inclosing with rails of wood or iron.

RAILING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language; 1 Pet. iii.

RAILING, *n.* A fence or barrier of wood or iron constructed of posts and rails.

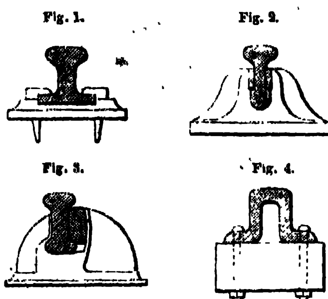
RAILINGLY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting language.

RAILLERY, *n.* (usually pronounced ral'lery.) [Fr. *raillerie.*] Banter; jesting language; good humoured pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment.

> Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*
>
> ...Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery.* *Addison.*

RAILLEUR,† *n.* [Fr.] A jester; a mocker; one who turns what is serious into ridicule.

RAILS, *n.* The parallel tracks which are laid on railways for the purpose of diminishing the resistance, and restricting the course of the carriage wheels which run upon them; the wheels being guided laterally by flanges projecting from the insides of their tires. They are now almost universally formed of wrought iron bars, (though formerly made sometimes of wood and sometimes of cast iron) laid in continuous and uninterrupted lines, and carried, at short intervals, upon cast iron supports



Sections of various forms of Rails.

or *chairs*, resting either upon transverse timber *sleepers* or upon blocks of stone. The annexed figures show some of the most common forms of section of these bars and of their supports. Fig. 4, which is the form employed by Mr. Brunel in the Great Western Railway, rests on continuous longitudinal timber bearings without the intervention of chairs.

RAILWAY, } *n.* [*rail* and *way*, or
RAILROAD, } *road.*] A road or way having parallel tracks along it, formed of wood or iron, on which the wheels of carriages are made to run in order to lessen friction. These tracks were originally formed of wooden beams called rails, and the wheels of the waggons were cylindrical, and had flanges on one side of the periphery, which confined them to the tracks. The wooden rails were succeeded by iron plates, with flanges or upturned ledges along one side, to prevent the wheels leaving them. These were termed *plate* rails, and are now little used, being superseded by the *edge* rails of the modern railway. The wooden rails and plate rails were chiefly used for the accommodation of coal waggons called *trams*, from which circumstance they are frequently termed *tram roads*, or *tram ways*. The modern railway consists of one or more series of pairs of iron beams or girders called rails, laid parallel to each other, and several feet apart. The width between the rails is called the *gauge*. The *narrow gauge* measures 4 feet 8½ inches between the rails; the *broad gauge* 7 feet. A pair of parallel rails constitutes a *single line* of railway, two pairs, a *double line*, and so on; the width between the lines is generally 6 feet. The rails are supported at a little height above the general surface by iron pedestals called *chairs*, which again are firmly fixed to wooden or stone supports called *sleepers*, placed at intervals and imbedded in the material of the roadway. A railway, in general, approaches as nearly to a straight line between its two extremes or *termini* as the nature of the country and the necessities of the intermediate traffic will permit. It is carried over valleys, either by *embankments* or *viaducts*, and through hills or elevated ground by deep trenches called *cuttings*, or by tunnels. In favourable cases the surface line of the railway is so adjusted that the materials excavated from the cuttings will just serve to form the embankments. Such a line is termed the *balancing* line. Should the excavated material be in excess it is termed *spoil*, and deposited in a convenient place, where it forms a *spoil bank;* but should it be in too small quantity to form the embankment, recourse is had to an excavation along the sides of the site of the latter to supply the deficiency. This is termed *side cutting*. The balancing line or surface line of the railway may or may not be level, and its various slopes are termed *gradients*, and the arrangement of the rises and falls is termed the *grading* of the line. A very steep ascent is termed an *incline*. When the line is formed its surface is covered with broken stones or clean gravel called *ballasting*, and in this the wooden *sleepers*, or stone blocks for sustaining the rails, are imbedded. In their simplest form sleepers are pieces of timber 5 or 6 inches by 9 or 12 inches broad, and 9 or 10 feet long, laid across the line at about 3 feet apart from centre to centre, and to them the chairs which sustain the rails are spiked. Sometimes longitudinal wooden sleepers are used along with the transverse sleepers. These consist of beams laid under the rails and secured to the transverse sleepers. When such are used chairs are frequently dispensed with, the rails being formed with a flange at bottom which is fastened directly to the wooden beam. When the railway is thus completed, the work is called the *permanent way*. In the railway of a single line of rail, it is necessary to make provision for permitting meeting carriages to pass each other by means of *sidings*, which are short additional railways laid at the side of the main line, and so connected with it at each extremity that a carriage can pass into the siding in place of proceeding along the main line. In double lines, in addition to sidings, which are in them also required, it is necessary to provide for carriages crossing from one line to another. The change in the direction of the carriage, in both cases, is effected by switches and turntables. The annexed cut shows a system of rails arranged for the junction of one double line of rails with another, and known as a *main-line junction.*



Junction Rails.

a a, b b, switches or movable rails connected by rods to the reversing handles *c c*; *a a*, single crossings, the extremities of the rails being formed so as to clear and guide the flanges of the wheels; *d d*, double crossings, for the same purpose, with guard or check rails, to assist in guiding the wheels by their flanges through the crossings. [See SWITCH.]

The various places along the line of railway, where carriages stop for taking up or depositing goods or passengers, are termed *stations*, with the prefix of *goods* or *passengers*, as they are allotted to the one or the other; and they are termed road stations, when they occur at the crossing of a public road, where goods or passengers are transferred to other kinds of conveyance. Where warehouses are attached they are called *dépôts*. At the extremities of the railway, or the *termini*, compartments of the stations are generally allotted to goods and passenger traffic, with branches from the main line carried to each. At stations are *turnplates*, or *turntables*, and other contrivances for removing carriages from one line to another. Either horse or steam power is applied to move the carriages on a railway. When horse power is used, the part between the rails is formed into a road on which the animal walks and drags after it the carriages. Steam power is employed in three different ways. First, the steam engine is mounted on a framework, with wheels made to run upon the rails. The engine is then called a *locomotive engine*, and its pressure on the rails generates a tractive force by which it is enabled to move at a high rate of velocity, and to drag great loads after it. 2nd. A fixed engine is employed to give motion to a rope by which the carriages are dragged along, the rope being either an endless rope stretched over pulleys, or one which winds and unwinds on a cylinder. Such engines are termed *stationary* engines, and are used chiefly on inclined planes, where the ascent is too steep for the locomotive engine. 3rd,

Engines are placed at intervals along the line, and employed to exhaust the air in a tube laid between the rails by working air-pumps; the tube is fitted with an air tight piston and provided with a longitudinal slit, through which a projection from the piston passes, and can be connected with the carriages outside. The slit is covered with a valve of peculiar construction. When the air is exhausted in the tube in front of the piston the atmospheric pressure forces the piston forward, and along with it the carriages, the valve opening to allow the passage of the projecting connecting part, and closing immediately behind it. This is called the *atmospheric railway*.

RĀIMENT, *n.* [for *arrayment*; Norm. *araer*, to *array*; *araies*, array, apparel. *See* ARRAY and RAY.] 1. Clothing in general, vestments; vesture; garments; Gen. xxiv.; Deut. viii.

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies. *Dryden.*

2. A single garment. [*In this sense it is rarely used, and, indeed, is improper.*]

RĀIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hregnan, regnan, renian, rinan*, to rain; D. and G. *regen*, rain; D. *regenen*, to rain; Dan. *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain; G. *beregnen*, to rain on. It seems that *rain* is contracted from *regen*. It is the Gr. βρέχω, to rain, to water, which we retain in *brook*, and the Latins, by dropping the prefix, in *rigo, irrigo*, to *irrigate*. The primary sense is to pour out, to drive forth, Ar. *baraka*, coinciding with Heb. Ch. and Syr. ברך, *barak*.] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, *it rains; it* will *rain; it rained*, or *it* has *rained*.—2. To fall or drop like rain; as, tears *rained* at their eyes.

RĀIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord to Moses, Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you; Exod. xvi.

God shall cast the fury of his wrath upon him, and shall *rain* it upon him while he is eating; Job xx.

Upon the wicked he shall *rain* snares, fire, and brimstone, and a horrible tempest; Ps. xi.

RĀIN, *n* [Sax. *rægn, regn, ren.*] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; or the water thus falling. *Rain* is distinguished from *mist*, by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, we call it *mist*, and *fog* is composed of particles so fine as to be not only indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air. Rain depends upon the formation and dissolution of clouds. The humidity suspended in the atmosphere, which forms clouds, and is deposited in rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. According to Dr. Hutton, the capacity of the air for moisture increases with the temperature, but in a much higher ratio than the temperature; and hence, it follows that, if two equal portions of air at different temperatures, both completely saturated with moisture, are mingled together, a precipitation of rain must take place in consequence of the mixture, which will have the mean temperature of the two portions, being unable to sustain the mean quantity of vapour. The average quantity of rain which falls in a year at any given place depends on a great variety of circumstances; as, latitude, proximity to the sea; elevation of the region, configuration of the country, and mountain ranges, exposure to the prevailing winds, &c.

RĀINBAT, or **RĀINBEAT,†** *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain.

RĀINBOW, *n.* A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of all the colours formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapour, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun. When the sun is at the horizon, the rainbow is a semicircle. The rainbow is called also *iris*. This well known meteor presents, when perfect, the appearance of two concentric arches; the inner being called the *primary*, and the outer the *secondary* rainbow. Each is formed of the colours of the solar spectrum, but the colours are arranged in the reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow, and the interior of the secondary. The primary bow is formed by the sun's rays entering the upper part of the falling drops of rain, and undergoing two refractions and one reflection; and the secondary, by the sun's rays entering the under part of the drops, and undergoing two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colours of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called *lunar rainbow*. Similar bows at sea are called *marine rainbows*, or *sea bows*.

RĀINBOWED, *a.* Formed with a rainbow.

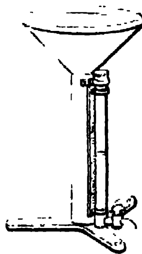
RĀINBOW-TINTED, *a.* Having tints like those of a rainbow.

RĀIN-DEER. *See* REIN DEER.

RĀINE,† *n.* [Fr *règne*.] Region.

Like as a fearefull dove, which through the raine
Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine.
Spenser.

RĀIN GAUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring or *gauging* the quantity of rain which falls at a given place. *Rain gauges* are variously constructed. One convenient form consists of a cylindrical tube of copper, with a funnel at the top where the rain enters. Connected with the cylinder at the lower part is a glass tube with an attached scale. The water which enters the funnel, stands at the same height in the cylinder and glass tube, and being visible in the latter the height is read immediately on the scale, and the cylinder and tube being constructed so that the sum of the areas of their sections is a given part, for instance a tenth of the area of the funnel at its orifice, each inch of water in the tube is equivalent to the tenth of an inch of water entering the mouth of the funnel. A stop-cock is added for drawing off the water.


Rain Gauge.

RĀININESS, *n.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being rainy.

RĀINING, *ppr.* Pouring or showering down from the upper regions, as water from the clouds.

RĀINMENT,† *n.* for *Arraignment*,—*which see.*

RĀIN-TIGHT, *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

RĀIN-WATER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds.

RĀIN WATER PIPE. A pipe usually placed against the exterior of a house to carry off the rain water from the roof.

RĀINY, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season.

RĀISE, *v. t.* (raze.) [Goth. *raisyan, ur-raisyan*, to raise, to rouse, to excite; *ur-reisan*, to rise. This word occurs often in the Gothic version of the Gospels, Luke iii. 8; John vi. 40, 44. In Sw. *resa* signifies to go, walk, or travel, and to *raise*; Dan. *rejser*, the same. These verbs appear to be the L. *gradior, gressus*, without the prefix; and *gradior* is the Shemitic רדה, *redah*, which has a variety of significations, but in Syriac, to go, to walk, to pass, as in Latin. Whether the Swedish and Danish verbs are from different roots, blended by usage or accident, or whether the different senses have proceeded from one common signification, to move, to open, to stretch, let the reader judge.] 1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture; as, to *raise* a stone or weight; to *raise* the body in bed.

The angel smote Peter on the side and *raised* him up; Acts xii.

2. To set upright; as, to *raise* a mast. —3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together; as, to *raise* the frame of a house.—4. To build; as, to *raise* a city, a fort, a wall, &c.

I will *raise* forts against thee; Is. xxix.; Amos ix.

5. To rebuild.

They shall *raise* up the former desolations; Is. lxi.

6. To form to some height by accumulation; as, to *raise* a heap of stones; Josh. viii.—7. To make; to produce; to amass; as, to *raise* a great estate out of small profits.—8. To enlarge; to amplify.—9. To exalt; to elevate in condition; as, to *raise* one from a low estate.—10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honour; as, to *raise* one to an office of distinction.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

11. To enhance; to increase; as, to *raise* the value of coin; to *raise* the price of goods.—12. To increase in current value.

The plate pieces of eight were *raised* three pence in the piece. *Temple.*

13. To excite; to put in motion or action; as, to *raise* a tempest or tumult.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind; Ps. cvii.

14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war, or tumult; to stir up; Acts xxiv.

Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raise* the Tuscan swains.
Dryden.

15. To rouse; to awake; to stir up.

They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep; Job xiv.

16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. The pulse is *raised* by stimulants, sometimes by venesection.—17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputa-

tion; as, to *raise* a family.—18. To bring into being.

God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him. *Milton.*

19. To bring from a state of death to life.

He was delivered for our offences, and *raised* again for our justification; Rom. iv.; 1 Cor. xv.

20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits; as, to *raise* a spirit by spells and incantations.—21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion; as, to *raise* a report or story.—22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance; as, to *raise* a shout or cry.—23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamour. He *raised* his voice against the measures of administration.—24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell. Let the speaker *raise* his voice.—25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. Government *raises* money by taxes, excise, and imposts. Private persons and companies *raise* money for their enterprises.—26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service; as, to *raise* troops; to *raise* an army.—27. To give rise to.—28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced or propagated; as, to *raise* wheat, barley, hops, &c. [We now frequently use *grow* in regard to crops; as, to *grow* wheat.]—29. To cause to swell, heave, and become light; as, to *raise* dough or paste by yeast or leaven.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig and *raise* paste.
Spectator.

30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigour; as, to *raise* the spirits or courage.—31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualifications suited to a purpose; *a Scriptural sense.*

I will *raise* them up a prophet from among their brethren; Deut. xviii.

For this cause have I *raised* thee up, to show in thee my power; Exod. ix.; Judg. ii

32. To keep in remembrance; Ruth iv.—33. To cause to exist by propagation; Matt. xxii.—34. To incite; to prompt; Ezra i.—35. To increase in intensity or strength; as, to *raise* the heat of a furnace.—36. In *seamen's lan.*, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle; opposed to *laying; as*, to *raise* the land; to *raise* a point.—*To raise a purchase*, in *seamen's lan*, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required.—*To raise a siege*, is to remove a besieging army and relinquish an attempt to take the place by that mode of attack, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—*To raise a plan*, in *fort.*, to measure with cords, and geometrical instruments, the length of the lines and the angles in order to represent them upon paper, for the purpose of discovering their advantages and disadvantages.—*To raise a horse*, in *the manege*, to make him work at curvets, caprioles, pesades, &c.; also, to place his head right and make him carry well, so that he may not carry low, or arm himself.

RĀISED, *pp.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

RĀISER, *n.* One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces, or propagates.—2. In *arch.* [*See* RISER.]

RĀISIN, *n.* (rāzn.) [Fr. and Ir. *id.*; Arm. *resin, resin;* D. *rozyn;* G. *rosine*, a raisin, and *rosinfarbe*, crimson, (raisin-colour;) Dan. *rosin* In Dan. and Sw. *rosen* signifies the erysipelas. It is evident that the word is from the same root as *red* and *rose*, being named from the colour. *See* RED and ROSE. This word is in some places pronounced corruptly *reezn.*] A dried grape. Raisins are produced from various species of vines; deriving their names partly from the place where they grow, as Smyrnas, Valencias, &c.; and partly from the species of grape of which they are made, as muscatels, blooms, sultanas, &c. Their quality appears, however, to depend more on the method of their cure than on any thing else. The finest raisins are cured either by cutting the stalk of the bunches half through, when the grapes are nearly ripe, and leaving them suspended on the vine till the sun dries and candies them; or by cutting the grapes when fully ripe, and dipping them in a ley made of the ashes of the burnt tendrils, after which they are exposed to the sun to dry. Those cured in the first way are most esteemed. The inferior sorts are very often dried in ovens.

RĀISING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, &c.—*Raising piece*, in *arch.*, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber framed house, to carry a beam or beams. A templet.—*Raising plate*, or *upper plate*, in *arch.*, the plate or longitudinal timber on which the roof stands, or is raised or placed. [Sometimes written *reason* and *reson.*]

RĀISING, *n.* The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.—2. In *New England*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.

RA'JAH, } *n.* [L. *rex, regis.*] In *India*,
RA'JA, } a king, prince, chieftain, or nobleman. The name given to the hereditary princes of the Hindoos, who before the subjugation of the country by the Moguls, governed the various countries of Hindostan, as they still continue to do, though they are generally dependent on Great Britain. They belong to the caste of warriors or Cshatriyas.

RA'JA MOODA, [young Raja.] Among *the Malays*, a title equivalent to heir-apparent.

RA'JAHSHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah.

RAJBANG'SI, *n.* A term which literally signifies descendants of princes, but all over India it is applied to a person of low birth.

RAJ'POOTS, *n.* [from *Raja putra*, the offspring of a king.] In *India*, a name which, strictly speaking, ought to be limited to the higher classes of the military tribe, but which is now assumed on very slender pretences.

RAKE, *n.* [Sax. *raca, race;* G. *rechen;* Ir. *raca;* W. *rhacai, rhacan. See* the Verb.] An instrument consisting of a head-piece in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle; used for collecting hay, &c.—2. A wooden implement [Fr. *rateau*], shaped like a rake, but not toothed, used by gamblers for drawing money towards the hand.

RAKE, *n.* [Dan. *rækel;* probably from the root of *break.*] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices.

RAKE, *n.* [Sax. *racan*, to *reach.*] 1. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. The distance between a perpendicular line from the extremity of stem or stern to the end of the keel, is the length of the rake; one the *fore-rake*, the other the *rake-aft.*—*Rake of the rudder*, the hindermost part of it.—2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.—3. The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

RAKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *racian;* Dan. *rager*, to shave, to rake; W. *rhacanu;* Ir. *racam*· G. *rechen.* The D. *hark, harken*, is our *harrow*, but of the same family, the great family of *break, crack*, L. *frico.*] 1. Properly, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough; as, to *rake* the ground.—2. To gather with a rake; as, to *rake* hay or barley.—3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake; as, to *rake* a bed in a garden; to *rake* land.—4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* together slanderous tales; to *rake* together the rabble of a town.—5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

6. In *the milit. art*, to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of any thing; particularly in naval engagements, to *rake* is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. Hence the phrase, to *rake* a ship fore and aft.—*To rake up*, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.

RAKE, *v. i.* To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly; as, to *rake* into a dunghill.—2. To search with minute inspection into every part.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

3. To pass with violence or rapidity.

Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*.
Sidney.

4. To seek by raking; as, to *rake* for oysters.—5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life.—6. In *marine lan.*, to incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast *rakes* aft. It is applied to the masts, stem, and stern-post, &c.; the bowsprit, instead of *raking*, is said to *steeve.* Masts generally rake aft, and in peculiar rig, only forward.—7. In *arch.*, to incline from the horizontal, as the two sides of a pediment or the rafters of a roof; to slope.

RĀKED, *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.

RĀKEHELL, *n.* [Dan. *rækel;* now contracted into *rake;* properly *rakel.*] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

RĀKEHELLY,† *a.* Dissolute; wild.

RĀKE HOT, *v. i.* To steam or reek hot; a term applied to race-horses.

RĀKER, *n.* One that rakes.—2. In *bricklaying*, a piece of iron having two knees or angles, dividing it into three parts at right angles to each other, the two end parts being pointed and equally long and standing upon contrary sides of the middle part. Its use is to rake out decayed mortar from the joints of

old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar.

RĀKESHAME, *n.* A vile dissolute wretch.

RĀKING, *ppr.* Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining.

> And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they send. *Dryden.*

2. *a.* That rakes; as, a *raking* fire or shot.—*Raking a horse*, in the *veterinary art*, drawing his ordure with the hand out of the rectum.

RĀKING, *n.* The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake.—2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c. collected by once passing the rake.

RAK'ING, *a.* In *arch.*, inclining from the horizontal.—*Raking mouldings*, those which incline from the horizontal; as, the mouldings of the sloping side of a pediment.—*Raking courses*, diagonal courses of brick laid in the heart of a thick wall between the external or face courses.

RĀKISH, *a.* Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

RĀKISHLY, *adv.* In a rakish manner.

RĀKISHNESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

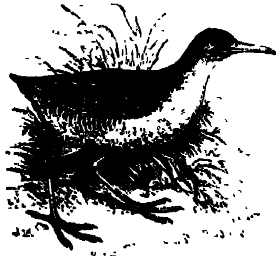
RALLENTAN'DO. [It.] In *music*, a term indicating that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

RAL'LIANCE, *n.* Act of rallying.

RAL'LIDÆ, *n.* A family of birds belonging to the Grallæ of Linn., and the Grallatores of Illiger. It comprehends the different species of Rails (*Rallus*).

RAL'LIED, *pp.* Reunited and reduced to order.—2. Treated with pleasantry.

RAL'LUS, *n.* The rails, a genus of stilt birds belonging to Cuvier's macrodactylic or long-toed family. They inhabit sedgy places, the banks of streams, and the moist herbage of corn fields and meadows. The principal species



Water Rail (Rallus aquaticus).

are the water-rail (*R. aquaticus*), the land-rail, or corn-crake (*R. crex*), the gigantic rail, which inhabits southern Africa and Australia, and the clapper-rail (*R. crepitans*), a North American bird.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rallier*. This seems to be a compound of *re*, *ra*, and *lier*, L. *ligo*, to unite.] 1. To reunite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion.—2. To collect; to recover; to unite; as things scattered.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railler*. *See* RAILLERY.] To treat with good humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.

> Honeycomb *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*

> Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain,
> Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain. *Gay.*

RAL'LY, *v. i.* To assemble; to unite.

> Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

2. To come back to order.

> The Grecians *rally* and their pow'rs unite. *Dryden.*

3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.—4. To resume strength; as, the patient begins to *rally*.

RAL'LY, *n.* The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks.—2. Exercise of good humour or satirical merriment.

RAL'LYING, *ppr.* Reuniting; collecting and reducing to order.—2. Treating with pleasant humour.

RAM, *n.* [Sax. *ram*; D. *ram*; G. *ramm*, but *rammbock*, rambuck, is used. *See* the Verb.] 1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England and Scotland called a *tup*.—2. In *astr.*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters on the 21st of March, or a constellation of fixed stars in the imagined figure of a ram. It is considered the first of the twelve zodiacal signs.—3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities; called a *battering-ram*. [*See* BATTERING-RAM.]—*Ram's horns*, in *fort*, the name given by Belidor to the tenailles.—*Ram* (*hydraulic*). [*See* HYDRAULIC RAM.]

RAM, *v. t.* [G. *rammen*; Dan. *ramler*, to ram or drive; *rammer*, to strike, to hit, to touch; W. *rham*, *rhum*, a thrusting, a projection forward. To the same family belong L. *ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot or thrust, Heb. Ch. and Syr. רמה, *ramah*, to throw, to project, Eth. *rami*, to strike; Ar. *ramai*, to shoot, to throw or dart. *See* CRAM.] 1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together; as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* piles into the earth.—2. To drive, as with a battering-ram.—3. To stuff; to cram.

RAM'ADAN, **RAM'ADHAN**, **RHAM'AZAN**, *n.* The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. As the Mohammedans reckon by lunar time, it begins each year eleven days earlier than in the preceding year, so that in 33 years it occurs successively in all the seasons. In this month the Mohammedans have their great fast daily, from sunrise to sunset.

RAM'AGE, *n.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, whence Fr. *ramage*.] 1.† Branches of trees.—2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs.—3. [*See* RUMMAGE.]

RAM'BEH, *n.* The Malay name of the fruit of the *Pierardia dulcis*; nat. order Sapindaceæ. A tree common in the peninsula of Malacca.

RAM'BLE, *v. i.* [It. *ramengare*, to ramble, to rove; Arm. *rambreal*, to rave; W. *rhempiaw*, to run to an extreme, to be infatuated, and *rhamu*, to rise or reach over, to soar. These seem to be allied to *roam*, *romp*, *rampant*.] 1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the country.

> Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift.*

2. To go at large without restraint and without direction.—3. To move without certain direction.

> O'er his ample sides, the *rambling* sprays
> Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson.*

RAM'BLE, *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

> Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

RAM'BLER, *n.* One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

RAM'BLING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly.

RAM'BLING, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion.

RAM'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

RAMBOO'TAN, **RAMBU'TAN**, *n.* A fruit of the Malayan archipelago; genus Nephelium, and nat. order Sapindaceæ. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, and of a red colour. It is said to be rich and of a pleasant acid.

RAM'BOOZE, **RAM'BUSE**, *n.*† A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose water in summer.

RA'MEAL, *a.* The same as rameous, which *see*.

RAM'EKIN, **RAM'EQUINS**, *n.* [Fr. *ramequin*.] In *cookery*, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs.

RAMENTA'CEOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, covered with ramenta.

RAM'ENTS, **RAMEN'TA**, *n.* [L. *ramenta*, a chip.] 1.† Scrapings; shavings.—2. In *bot.*, thin brown foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly numerous and highly developed upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of ferns.

RA'MEOUS, **RA'MEAL**, *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.] In *bot.*, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch; as, *rameal* leaves.

RAMFEEZ'LED, *a.* Fatigued; exhausted. [*Scotch.*]

RAMIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ramus*, a branch.] 1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.—2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of a family; the *ramifications* of an artery.—3. A division or subdivision; as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme.—4. In *bot.*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs.—5. The production of figures resembling branches.

RAM'IFIED, *pp.* Divided into branches.

RAM'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ramifier*; L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts; as, to *ramify* an art, a subject, or scheme.

RAM'IFY, *v. i.* To shoot into branches, as, the stem of a plant.

> When the asparagus begins to *ramify*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided; as a main subject or scheme.

RAM'IFYING, *ppr.* Shooting into branches or divisions.

RAM'LINE, *n.* A long line in mast-making, used to gain a straight middle line on a mast or tree.

RAM'MED, *pp.* [*See* RAM.] Driven forcibly.

RAM'MER, *n.* One that rams or drives.—2. An instrument for driving any thing with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity.—3. A gun-stick; a ramrod; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

RAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving with force.

RAM'MISH, *a.* [Dan. *ram*, bitter, strong scented.] Rank; strong scented.

RAM'MISHNESS, *n.* [from *ram.*] Rankness; a strong scent.

RAM'MY, *a.* Like a ram; strong scented.

RAMOLLES'CENCE, *n.* [Fr. *ramollir.*] A softening or mollifying.

RAMOON', *n.* A tree of America.

RA'MOSE, RA'MOUS, *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.] 1. In *bot.*, branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions.—2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches. Applied also to flowers growing on the branches; to peduncles proceeding from a branch, and also to leaves growing on branches when they differ from those on the stems.

RAMP, *v. i.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep; It. *rampa*, a paw; *rampare*, to paw; *rampicare*, to creep; W. *rhamp*, a rise or reach over; *rhamant*, a rising up, a vaulting or springing; *rhamu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. *See* RAMBLE and ROMANCE.] 1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

> Plants furnished with tendrils catch hold, and so *ramping* on trees, they mount to a great height. — *Ray.*

2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic.

> Their bridles they would champ—
> And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. — *Spenser.*
> Sporting the lion *ramp'd*. — *Milton.*

[In the latter sense, the word is usually written and pronounced *romp;* the word being originally pronounced with *a* broad.]

RAMP, *n.* [Fr. *rampe.*] A leap; a spring; a bound.—2. A flight of steps, or a line tangential to the steps. A sloping line or surface.—3. The talus of a fortification which serves as a gentle sloping road to the rampart. Among *masons* ramp also signifies any concave sweep connecting a higher and lower portion of work, as the coping of a wall; and in *hand-railing* it is used in the same sense to denote the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half or quarter pace.

RAMPAL'LIAN,† *n.* A mean wretch.

RAMP'ANCY, *n.* [from *rampant*] Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance; as, the *rampancy* of vice.

RAMP'ANT, *a.* [Fr. from *ramper;* Sax. *rempend*, headlong. *See* RAMP and RAMBLE.] 1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant; as, *rampant* weeds.—2. Overleaping restraint; as, *rampant* vice.—3. In *her.*, a lion *rampant* is a lion combatant, rearing upon one of his hinder feet, and attacking a man. It differs from *saliant*, which indicates the posture of springing or making a sally.

> The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. — *Milton.*

Rampant sejant is said of the lion when in a sitting posture with the fore legs raised.—*Rampant passant*, said of a lion when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the more passant position.—*Rampant*


Rampant.


Rampant gardant.


Rampant regardant.


Rampant sejant.

gardant, when the lion stands upright on his hinder legs, looking full-faced.—*Rampant regardant*, when the lion in a rampant position looks behind.—*Rampant arch*, in *arch.*, an arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level.

RAM'PANTLY, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

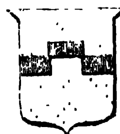
RAM'PART, *n.* [Fr. *rempart;* Arm. *ramparz, ramparzi;* Fr. *se remparer*, to fence or intrench one's self; It. *riparamento*, from *riparare*, to repair, to defend, to stop; Port. *reparo; reparar*, to repair, to *parry* in defence. Hence we see *rampart* is from L. *reparo; re* and *paro.* *See* PARRY and REPAIR.] 1. In *fort.*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, though the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry. The usual height of the rampart is about three fathoms, and its thickness about ten or twelve feet.

> No standards from the hostile *ramparts* torn. — *Prior.*

2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.

RAM'PART,† *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts.

RAMPE'E, RAMPED, *pp.* In *her*, broken or separated.


A fesse Rampee.

RAMPHAS'TIDÆ, *n.* The Toucans, a family of Scansorial birds, comprising, according to Swainson, the genera Ramphastos, Pteroglossus, Aulacorhynchus, and Scythrops.

RAMPHAS'TOS, *n.* [Gr. ῥαμφος, a beak.] The Toucans, a genus of scansorial birds, and type of the family Ramphastidæ. They are distinguished by their enormous beak, in some species nearly as thick and as long as the whole body. The birds do not appear to be incommoded by the apparently unwieldy size of the powerful beak, in the use of which they are very expert. Their plumage is brilliant. They are natives of tropical America, living chiefly in small companies in the deep forests; and are omnivorous, but delight especially in eggs and young birds.


Ramphastos maximus.

RAM'PION, *n.* [from *ramp.*] Phyteuma, a genus of plants; nat. order Campanulaceæ. The round-headed rampion (*P. orbiculare*), and spiked rampion (*P. spicatum*), are British plants, the roots and young shoots of the latter being occasionally used as an article of food. Rampion bell-flower is a plant of the genus Campanula (*C. rapunculus*), indigenous to Britain, as well as to various parts of the continent of Europe. Its root may be eaten in a raw state like radish, and is by some esteemed for its pleasant nutty flavour. Both leaves and root may also be cut into winter salads.

RAMP'IRE, *n.* The same as *rampart;* but seldom used except in poetry.

> The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast. — *Dryden.*

RAM'PIRED, *a.* Fortified with a rampart.

RAM'-ROD, *n.* The rammer of a gun.

RAM'S HEAD, *n.* An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2. In *ships*, a great block or pulley into which the ropes called halliards are put.

RAM'SONS, *n.* The *Allium ursinum*, a species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens, but its use is now superseded by the *Allium sativum*, which is the garlic now in cultivation.

RAM'STAM, *a.* Forward; thoughtless. [*Scotch.*]

RAMTIL'LA, *n.* A genus of Indian plants, *Guizotia oleifera;* nat. order Compositæ, and sub-order Heliantheæ. It is cultivated for the sake of the seed, from which an oil is expressed, which is used both in dressing food and as a lamp oil.

RAN, the *pret.* of *Run.* In *old writers*, open robbery.

RAN, *n.* In *rope-making*, a term used to imply twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated.

RA'NA, *n.* [L. a frog.] The generic name of the tailless Batrachian reptiles, which have the hind legs larger than the fore, and webbed toes fitted for swimming, and not expanded at the extremity. It comprehends the frogs and toads.

RANCE, *n.* A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of any thing. [*Scotch.*]

RANCE, *v. t.* To shore or prop.

RANCES'CENT, *a.* [L. *ranceo*, to be rank.] Becoming rancid or sour.

RANCH,† *v. t.* [corrupted from *wrench.*] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion.

RAN'CID, *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to be rank. This is the Eng. *rank*, luxuriant in growth.] Having a rank smell; strong scented; sour; musty; as, *rancid* oil.

RANCID'ITY, } *n.* The quality of being rancid; a strong sour scent, as of old oil.
RAN'CIDNESS, }

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxidation of metals. *Ure.*

RAN'COROUS, *a.* Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. *Spenser.*

Rancorous opposition to the Gospel of Christ. *West.*

RAN'COROUSLY, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.

RAN'COUR, *n.* [L. from *ranceo*, to be *rank.*] 1. The deepest malignity or spite; deep seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. [*This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies.*]

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain. *Shak.*

2. Virulence; corruption.

RAND,† *n.* [G. D. and Dan. *rand*, a border, edge, brink.] A border; edge; margin; as, the *rand* of a shoe.

RAN'DIA, *n.* A genus of evergreen shrubs, natives chiefly of South America; nat. order Cinchonaceæ. The powdered fruit of *R. dumetorum* is a powerful emetic, and an infusion of the bark of the root is administered to nauseate in bowel complaints.

RAN'DOM, *n.* [Norm. *randun;* Sax. *randun;* Fr. *randonnée*, a round, or sweeping circuit, made by a hunted animal, ere it is killed, caught, or regains its covert.] 1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase, *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.—2. Course; motion; progression; distance of a body thrown; as, the furthest *random* of a missile weapon.

RAN'DOM, *a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; as, a *random* blow.—2. Uttered or done without previous calculation; as, a *random* guess.—*Random courses;* in *masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones of unequal thickness.—*Random tooling*, forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *droving* in Scotland.

RAN'DOM-SHOT, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line.

RAN'DY, } *n.* A sturdy beggar or vagrant; called also a Randie beggar; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language.—2. A scold; appropriated to a female, and often applied to an indelicate, romping maiden. [*Scotch.*]
RAN'DIE, }

RAN'DY, *a.* Disorderly; riotous. [*Scotch.*]

RANE, } *See* REINDEER.
RANEDEER. }

RAN'FORCE,† *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent.

RANG, the old *pret.* of *Ring*, but often used for *Rung.*

RANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ranger;* W. *rhenciaw*, from *rhenc, reng*, rank,—*which see.*] 1. In *arch.*, to set objects so that their edges shall coincide with a given line or surface.—2. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; as, to *range* troops in a body; to *range* men or ships in the order of battle.—3. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; as, to *range* plants and animals in genera and species.—4. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method; *in a general sense. Range* and *Arrange* are used indifferently in the same sense.—5. To rove over; to pass over.

Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

[This use is elliptical, *over* being omitted.]—6. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range the coast*, that is, *along the coast.*

RANGE, *v. i.* To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction.

As a roaring lion and *ranging* bear; Prov. xxviii.

2. To be placed in order, to be ranked.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content. *Shak.*

[In this sense, *rank* is now used.] 3. To lie in a particular direction.

Which way thy forests *range*. *Dryden.*

We say, the front of a house *ranges* with the line of the street.—4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to *range* along the coast.—5. To pass from one point to another; as, the price of wheat *ranges* between 50s. and 60s.

RANGE, *n.* [Fr. *rangée. See* RANK.] 1. A row; a rank; things in a line; as, a *range* of buildings; a *range* of mountains; *ranges* of colours.—2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.—4. Space or room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

5. Compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order; as, the *range* of Newton's thought. No philosopher has embraced a wider *range.*

Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*

6. The step of a ladder. [Corrupted in popular language to *rung.*] 7. A kitchen grate.—8. A bolting-sieve to sift meal.—9. In *gunnery*, the path of a bullet or bomb, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges, or the whole horizontal distance to which it is carried. When a cannon lies horizontally, it is called the right level, or point blank range; when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees, it is called the utmost range. To this may be added the ricochet, the rolling or bounding shot, with the piece elevated from three to six degrees.—10. In *ships*, a certain quantity of cable drawn in upon the deck, equal in length to the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. Also a name given to a large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to.

RANGED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; placed in order; passed in roving; placed in a particular direction.

RANGER, *n.* One that ranges; a rover; a robber. [*Now little used.*] 2. A dog that beats the ground.—3. In *England*, formerly a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, &c.; but now merely an officer of state.

RANGERSHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park.

RANGING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RANGING, *n.* The act of placing in lines or in order; a roving, &c.

RANIDÆ, *n.* [L. *rana*, a frog.] The family of Batrachian reptiles, having as the type the frog.

RANIN'IANS, *n.* M. Milne Edwards' name for a tribe of the family Apterura, belonging to the section of Anomourous Decapod Crustaceans. They are found in the Indian seas and the Isle of France.

RANK, *n.* [Ir. *ranc;* W. *rhenc;* Fr. *rang*, a row or line; It. *rango*, rank, condition; Port. and Sp. *rancho*, a mess or set of persons; D. Dan. and G. *rang*. In these words, *n* is probably casual; Ar. *raha*, to set in order; Heb. and Ch. ערך, *arah, id.* The primary sense is probably to *reach*, to *stretch*, or to pass, to stretch along. Hence *rank* and *grade* are often synonymous.] 1. A row or line, applied to troops; a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and as opposed to *file*, a line running the length of a company, battalion, or regiment. Keep your *ranks;* dress your *ranks.*

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In *ranks* and squadrons and right form of war. *Shak.*

2. *Ranks*, in the plural, the order of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to the *ranks.*—3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line; as, a *rank* of osiers.—4. Degree; grade; *in military affairs;* as, the *rank* of captain, colonel, or general; the *rank* of vice-admiral.—5. Degree of elevation in civil life or station; the order of elevation or of subordination. We say, all *ranks* and orders of men; every man's dress and behaviour should correspond with his *rank;* the highest and the lowest *ranks* of men or of other intelligent beings.—6. Class; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree, or order is assigned. Profligate men, by their vices, sometimes degrade themselves to the *rank* of brutes.—7. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; as, a writer of the first *rank;* a lawyer of high *rank.*

Those are all virtues of a meaner *rank.* *Addison.*

8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men; as, a man of *rank.*—*Rank and file*, the order of common soldiers. Ten officers and three hundred *rank and file* fell in the action.—*To fill the ranks*, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.—*To take rank*, to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place. In Great Britain, the sovereign's sons *take rank* of all the other nobles.

RANK, *a.* [Sax. *ranc*, proud, haughty; Sp. and It. *rancio;* L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to smell strong. The primary sense of the root is to advance, to shoot forward, to grow luxuriantly, whence the sense of strong, vigorous; W.

rhac, rhag, before; *rhacu, rhaciaw*, to advance, to put forward. This word belongs probably to the same family as the preceding.] 1. Luxuriant in growth; high-growing; being of vigorous growth; as, *rank* grass; *rank* weeds.

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good; Gen. xli.

2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, land is *rank*.—3. Strong-scented; as, *rank* smelling rue.—4. Rancid; musty; as, oil of a *rank* smell.—5. Inflamed with venereal appetite.—6. Strong to the taste; high tasted.

Divers sea fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

7. Rampant; high grown; raised to a high degree; excessive; as, *rank* pride; *rank* idolatry.

I do forgive
Thy *rankest* faults. *Shak.*

8. Gross; coarse.—9. Strong; clinching. Take *rank* hold. Hence,—10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a *rank* modus in law.—*To set rank*, as the iron of a plane, to set it so as to take off a thick shaving.

RANK, *adv.* Strongly; fiercely.

RANK, *v. t.* To place abreast or in a line.—2. To place in a particular class, order, or division.

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers. *Broome.*

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank* your tribes? *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and special heads. *Watts.*

RANK, *v. i.* To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*

2. To be placed in a rank or ranks.

Go, *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*

3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life. He *ranks* with a major. He *ranks* with the first class of poets. —4. To put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt person; as, he *ranked* upon the estate.

RANK'ED, *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANK'ER, *n.* One that disposes in ranks; one that arranges.

RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.—*Ranking and sale.* In *Scots law*, the action of ranking and sale is the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold, and the price divided amongst his creditors, according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland.

RANK'LE, *v. i.* [from *rank*.] To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; as, a *rankling* wound.

A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage; as, *rankling* malice; *rankling* envy. Jealousy *rankles* in the breast.

RANK'LING, *n.* The act or process of becoming more virulent.

RANK'LY, *adv.* With vigorous growth; as, grass or weeds grow *rankly*.—2. Coarsely; grossly.

RANK'NESS, *n.* Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance; as, the *rankness* of plants or herbage.—2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance; as, the *rankness* of pride; the *rankness* of joy. —3. Extraordinary strength.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estrange.*

4. Strong taste; as, the *rankness* of flesh or fish.—5 Rancidness; rank smell; as, the *rankness* of oil.—6. Excessiveness; as, the *rankness* of a composition or modus.

RAN'NY, *n.* The shrew-mouse.

RAN'SACK, *v. t* [Dan. *randsager*; Sw. *ransaka*; Gaelic, *ransuchadh*. *Rand*, in Danish, is edge, margin, Eng. *rand*, and *ran* is rapine. The last syllable coincides with the English verb to *sack*, to pillage, and in Spanish, this verb, which is written *saquear*, signifies to ransack.] 1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering; as, to *ransack* a house or city.

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shak.*

2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. It seems often to convey the sense of opening doors and parcels, and turning over things in search; as, to *ransack* files of papers.

I *ransack* the several caverns. *Woodward.*

3.† To violate; to ravish; to deflower; as, *ransacked* chastity.

RAN'SACKED, *pp.* Pillaged; searched narrowly.

RAN'SACKING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RAN'SŎM, *n.* [Dan. *ranzon*; G. *ranzion*; Fr. *rançon*. In French, the word implies not only redemption, but exaction. Qu. Dan. *ran*, a *pillaging*, and G. *sühne*, atonement.] 1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner or captive, or of captured property, and restores the one to liberty and the other to the original owner.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

2. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy. They were unable to procure the *ransom* of the prisoners.—3. In *law*, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offence and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporeal punishment.—4. In *Scrip.*, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life, whatever is laid upon him; Exod. xxi.

5. The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

Deliver him from going down to the pit; I have found a *ransom*; Job xxxiii.

The Son of man came...to give his life a *ransom* for many; Matth. xx; Mark x.

RAN'SŎM, *v. t.* [Sw. *ransonera*; Fr. *rançonner*.] 1. To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; *applied to persons*; as, to *ransom* prisoners from an enemy.—2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent; *applied to goods or property*. —3. In *Scrip.*, to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law.

The *ransomed* of the Lord shall return; Is. xxxv.

4. To rescue; to deliver; Hos. xiii.

RAN'SŎMED, *pp.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage, or punishment by the payment of an equivalent.

RAN'SŎMER, *n.* One that redeems.

RAN'SŎMING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage, or punishment by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RAN'SŎMLESS, *a.* Free from ransom.

RANT, *v. i.* [Heb. and Ch. רנן, *ranna*, to cry out, to shout, to sound, groan, murmur; W. *rhonta*, to frisk, to gambol, a sense of the Hebrew also.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

Look where my *ranting* host of the Garter comes. *Shak.*

RANT, *n.* High-sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

RANT'ER, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.—2. One of a denomination of Christians which sprang up in 1645. They set up the light of nature under the name of *Christ in men*. They were called *Ranters* by way of reproach, *Seekers* being the name which they assumed. The name *Ranters* is also applied to a sect of Methodists, called *Primitive*, who are disowned by the Wesleyans.

RANT'ERISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering high sounding words without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous empty words.

RANT'IPOLE,† *a.* [from *rant*.] Wild; roving; rakish.

RANT'IPOLE,† *v. i.* To run about wildly.

RANT'ISM *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'Y, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RAN'ULA, *n.* [L. from *rana*, a frog, to which it has been said to bear some resemblance.] An inflammatory or indolent tumour under the tongue, which sometimes affects children as well as adults.

RANUNCULA'CEÆ, *n.* [*Ranunculus*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of Exogenous polypetalous plants, in almost all cases herbaceous, inhabiting the colder parts of the world, and unknown in hot countries except at considerable elevations. They have usually poisonous qualities, as evinced by aconite and hellebore in particular, the roots of several species of which are drastic purgatives. Some of them are objects of beauty, as the larkspurs, ranunculus, anemone, and paeony.

RANUN'CULUS, *n.* [L. from *rana*, a frog.] A genus of herbaceous plants, the type of the nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The species are numerous and almost exclusively inhabit the northern hemisphere. Almost all the species are acrid and caustic, and poisonous when taken internally, and, when ex-

ternally applied, will raise blisters, which are followed by deep ulcerations, if left too long. The various species found wild in this country are known by the common names of Crowfoot and Spearwort. *R. flammula*, and *sceleratus*, are powerful epispastics, and are used as such in the Hebrides, producing a blister in about an hour and a half. Beggars use them for the purpose of forming artificial ulcers.

RAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrepan*, *hreppan*, to touch; *repan*, to touch, to seize, L. *rapio*; Dan. *rapper*, to snatch away, and *rapper sig*, to hasten; *rap*, a stroke, Sw. *rapp*; Fr. *frapper*, to strike. The primary sense of the root is to rush, to drive forward, to fall on; hence, both to strike and to seize. That the sense is to drive or rush forward, is evident from L. *rapidus*, rapid, from *rapio*.] To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

RAP, *v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.

With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

To rap out, to utter with sudden violence; as, to *rap out* an oath. *Addison.* [Sax. *hreopan*, to cry out, that is, to drive out the voice This is probably of the same family as the preceding word.]

RAP, *v. t.* To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rapt* into admiration.

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*

Rapt into future times the bard begun. *Pope.*

2. To snatch or hurry away.

And *rapt* with whirling wheels. *Spenser.*
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

3. To seize by violence.—4. To exchange; to truck. [*Low an l not used*] *To rap and rend*, to seize and tear or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence. They brought off all they could *rap and rend*. [*See* REND.]

RAP, *n.* A quick smart blow; a knock; as, a *rap* on the knuckles.—2. A small Swiss copper coin [*rappe*], value a 7th of a penny; hence, not worth a *rap*.

RAPA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *rapax*, from *rapio*, to seize. *See* RAP.] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force; as, a *rapacious* enemy.

Well may thy lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as, a *rapacious* tiger; a *rapacious* fowl.

RAPA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RAPAC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*; L. *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, *rapio*.] 1. Addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force; as, the *rapacity* of a conquering army; the *rapacity* of pirates; the *rapacity* of a Turkish pasha; the *rapacity* of extortioners.—2. Ravenousness; as, the *rapacity* of animals. —3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.—4. Exorbitant greediness of gain.

RAPADU'RA, *n.* [Port.] The name given in Brazil to a kind of native coarse unclarified sugar, which is run into moulds about the size and shape of a common brick. It is much used as an article of food by the inhabitants of the northern provinces.

RAPE, *n.* [L. *rapio*, *raptus*; W. *rhaib*, a snatching; *rhaibiaw*, to snatch. *See* RAP.] 1. In *a general sense*, a seizing by violence; also, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females.—2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. Capital punishment for rape was abolished in 1841.—3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away.

And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys*

4. Something taken or seized and carried away.

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor death her *rapes* restore. *Sandys.*

5. Fruit plucked from the cluster.—6. A division of a county in Sussex, in England; or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. Sussex is divided into six rapes, every one of which, besides its hundreds, has a castle, a river, and a forest belonging to it. The like parts in other counties are called tithings, lathes, or wapentakes.

RAPE, *n.* [Ir. *raib*: L. *rapa*, *rapum*; Gr. ῥάπυς: D. *raap*; G. *rübe*.] A plant of the cabbage family, the *Brassica Napus*, Linn. It is cultivated like cole or colza for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure. It is also extensively cultivated in England for the succulent food which its thick and fleshy stem and leaves supply to sheep when other fodder is scarce. The oil obtained from the seed is used for various economical purposes, for making *green soap*, for burning in lamps, by clothiers and others; also in medicine, &c. &c. *Rape cake*, a hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks, after the oil has been expressed. This is used on the Continent to feed cows and pigs with, as we use the linseed cakes; but it is also used as a rich manure, and for this purpose it is imported in large quantities.

The *broom-rape* is of the genus Orobanche.

RĀPE-ROOT. *See* RAPE.

RĀPE-SEED, *n.* The seed of the Brassica Napus, or the rape, from which oil is expressed.

RAPH'ANUS, *n.* A cruciferous genus of plants, only remarkable for containing the common radish (*R. sativus.*) This plant is a native of China, and has been cultivated in this country for upwards of 250 years. The tender leaves are used as a salad in early spring, the green pods are used as a pickle, and the succulent roots are much esteemed. Sea radish (*R. maritimum*), and field radish (*R. raphanistrum*) are British plants.

RA'PHE, *n.* [Gr. ῥαφή, a seam or suture.] In *bot.*, the vascular cord communicating between the nucleus of an ovule and the placenta, when the base of the former is removed from the base of the ovulum.—2. In *anat.*, a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together.

RAPH'IDES, *n.* [Gr. ῥαφίς.] Certain needle-like transparent bodies found lying in the tissue of plants. They are crystals of various salts.

RAPHID'IA, *n.* A genus of neuropterous insects belonging to the section Filicornes, and known in this country by the name of snake-fly. The head is of a horny substance and depressed; the tail is armed with a slender horny weapon. It is common in meadows in July.

RAP'ID, *a.* [L. *rapidus*, from *rapio*, the primary sense of which is to *rush*] 1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; as, a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement.—3. Of quick utterance of words; as, a *rapid* speaker.

RAPID'ITY, *n.* [L. *rapiditas*; Fr. *rapidité*, supra.] 1. Swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current; the *rapidity* of motion of any kind.—2. Haste in utterance; as, the *rapidity* of speech or pronunciation.—3. Quickness of progression or advance; as, *rapidity* of growth or improvement.

RAP'IDLY, *adv.* With great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression; as, to run *rapidly*; to grow or improve *rapidly*.—2. With quick utterance; as, to speak *rapidly*.

RAP'IDNESS, *n.* Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RAP'IDS, *n. plur.* The part of a river where the current moves with more celerity than the common current. Rapids imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion an abrupt fall of the water, or what is called a cascade or cataract.

RA'PIER, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*; Ir. *roipeir*; from thrusting, driving, or quick motion.] A small sword used only in thrusting.

RA'PIER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish.

RAP'IL, } *n.* Pulverized volcanic
RAPIL'LO, } substances.

RAP'INE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rapina*; *rapio*, to seize.] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force.—2. Violence; force.

RAP'INE,† *v. t.* To plunder.

RAP'INED,† *pp.* Plundered.

RAP'ING, *a.* In *her.*, a term used when any ravenous animal is borne feeding or devouring its prey.

RAP'LOCH, } *n.* Coarse woollen cloth,
RAP'LOCK, } made from the worst
RAP'LACH, } kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed. As an adjective it signifies coarse. [*Scotch.*]

RAPPAREE',† *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from *rapery*, a half pike that he carried.

RAPPEE', *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

RAP'PER, *n.* [from *rap.*] One that raps or knocks.—2.† The knocker of a door.—3.† An oath or a lie.

RAP'PORT,† *n.* [Fr. from *re* and *porter*, to bear.] Relation; proportion.

RAPT, *pp.* [from *rap.*] Transported; ravished.

RAPT, *v. t.* To transport or ravish. [*Not legitimate nor in use.*]

RAPT, *n.* An ecstasy; a trance.—2.† Rapidity.

RAPTATO'RES, *n.* Illiger's name for his third order of birds, comprehending the birds of prey. [*See* RAPTORES.]

RAP'TER, } *n.* [L. *raptor.*] A ravisher;
RAP'TOR, } a plunderer.

RAPT'ORES, *n.* [L. *raptor*, a robber.] Rapacious birds, or raveners. The name of the order of birds called *accipitres* by Linnæus and Cuvier, including those which live by rapine, and are characterized by a strong, curved, sharp-edged, and sharp-pointed beak, and robust short legs, with three toes before and one behind, armed with long, strong, and crooked talons. The vultures and falcons are examples.

RAPT'ORIOUS, *a.* An epithet applied to birds which dart upon and seize their prey, as the *raptores*. Applied also to certain parts of insects, as legs which are adapted to the seizing of prey.

RAP'TURE, *n.* [L. *raptus*, *rapio*.] 1. A seizing by violence. [*Little used.*]—2. Transport; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion and advances praise into *rapture*. *Spectator.*

3. Rapidity with violence; a hurrying along with velocity; as, rolling with torrent *rapture*.—4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

RAP'TURED, *a.* Ravished; transported. [But *enraptured* is generally used.]

RAP'TURIST, *n.* An enthusiast.

RAP'TUROUS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight.

RA'RA AVIS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird; an unusual person; an uncommon object.

RARE, *a.* [L. *rarus*, thin; Fr. *rare*; G. and Dan. *rar*.] 1. Uncommon; not frequent; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.—2. Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight *Cowley.*

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton.*

4. Thin; porous; not dense; as, a *rare* and attenuate substance. *Rare*, in *physics*, is a relative term, the reverse of dense; being used to denote a considerable porosity or vacuity between the particles of a body, as the word dense implies a contiguity or closeness of the particles.

Water is nineteen times lighter and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton.*

5. [Sax. *hrere*.] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; as, *rare* beef or mutton; eggs roasted *rare*. [*See* REAR.]

RA'REESHOW, *n.* [*rare* and *show*.] A rare-show; a peep-show; a show carried about in a box. As these shows were chiefly exhibited by foreigners, they received the name *raree* from the mode in which the exhibitors pronounced the word *rare*.

RAREFAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* RAREFY.] The act or process of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and rendering the bodies more rare or porous, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter; or, *rarefaction* is an augmentation of the intervals between the particles of matter, whereby the same number of particles occupy a larger space. The term is chiefly used in speaking of the aëriform fluids, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. The limits to which rarefaction may be carried are not known; but it has been proved by experiments with the air-pump, that air may be rarefied so as to occupy a volume 13,000 times greater than it occupies under the ordinary pressure. Rarefaction is opposed to *condensation*, and is used in the same sense as dilatation.

RAR'EFIABLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAR'EFIED, *pp.* Made thin or less dense.

RAR'EFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rarefier*; L. *rarefacio*; *rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.] To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; opposed to *condense*.

RAR'EFY, *v. i.* To become thin and porous.

RAR'EFYING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.

RĀRELY, *adv.* Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.—2. Finely; nicely. [*Little used.*]

RĀRENESS, *n.* The state of being uncommon; uncommonness; infrequency.

And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.—3. Thinness; tenuity; as, the *rareness* of air or vapour.—4. Distance from each other; thinness.

RĀRERIPE, *a.* [Sax. *arœran*, to excite, to hasten.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

RĀRERIPE, *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

RAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; L. *raritas*.] 1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of a flower for its *rarity*. *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place. *Addison.*

3. Thinness; tenuity; opposed to *density*; as, the *rarity* of air.

RAS'CAL, *n.* [Sax. *id.* This word is said to signify a lean beast.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; in *modern usage*, a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the lesser crimes, and indicating less enormity or guilt than *villain*.

I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

2. A plebeian.

My blood
Has crept through veins of *rascals* since the Flood. *Pope.*

RAS'CAL, *a.* Lean; as, a *rascal* deer.—2. Mean; low.

RASCAL'ITY, *n.* 1. In *old authors*, the low mean part of the populace.—2. Mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud; the act or acts of a rascal.

RASCAL'LION, *n.* [from *rascal*.] A low mean wretch.

RAS'CALLY, *a.* Meanly trickish or dishonest; vile.—2. Mean; vile; base; worthless; as, a *rascally* porter.

RASE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *raser*; It. *rasare* and *raschiare*; L. *rasus*, *rado*. With these words accord the W. *rhathu*, to rub off; *rhathell*, a rasp, Eth. *root*, to rub or wipe. *See* the verb to *row*, which is radically the same word If *g* in *grate* is a prefix, the word is formed on the same radix.] 1. To pass along the surface of a thing, with striking or rubbing it at the same time; to *graze*.

Might not the bullet which *rased* his cheek, have gone into his head?† *South.*

2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel. [In this sense, *erase* is generally used.]—3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to *rase* a city. [In this sense *raze* is generally used. This orthography, *rase*, may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete; *graze*, *erase* and *raze* having superseded it.]

RASE,† *n.* A cancel; erasure.—2.† A slight wound.

RASED. *See* RAZED.

RASH, *a.* [D. and G. *rasch*, quick; Sax. *hrad*, *hræd*, *hræth*, quick, hasty, *ready*, and *hræs*, *ræs*, impetus, force, and *hreosan*, *reosan*, *ræsan*, to *rush*. *See* READY and RUSH. The sense is advancing, pushing forward.] 1. Hasty in council or action; précipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, and thus encountering unnecessary hazard; *applied to persons*; as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.—2. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.—3. Requiring haste; urgent.

I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Shak.*

4.† Quick; sudden; as, *rash* gunpowder.

RASH, *n.* Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. [*Local.*]

RASH, *n.* [It. *rascia*.] 1.† A kind of silk stuff.—2. An eruption or efflorescence on the skin. It consists of red patches on the skin, diffused irregularly over the body. [In Italian, *raschia* is the itch.]

RASH, *v. t.* [It. *raschiare*, to scrape or grate; W. *rhâsg*, *rhasgyl*, *rhasgliaw*; from the root of *rase*, *graze*.] To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide.

RASH'ED, *pp.* Cut into slices; divided.

RASH'ER, *n.* In *cookery*, a *rasher* of bacon is a slice of bacon fried, broiled, or toasted.

RASH'LING,† *n.* A rash person.

RASH'LY, *adv.* With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation.

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly. *L'Estrange.*

So *rashly* brave, to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*

RASH'NESS, *n.* Too much haste in resolving or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of danger; *applied to persons*. The failure of enterprises is often owing to *rashness*.

We offend by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

2. The quality of being uttered or done without due deliberation; as, the *rashness* of words or of undertakings.

RA'SING, *n.* Among *ship-carpenters*, the act of marking by the edges of moulds any figure upon timber, &c., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.—*Rasing-knife*, a small edged-tool fixed in a handle, and used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, &c.

RASO'RES, *n.* [L. *rado*, to scratch.] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers. The

name of an order of birds, including those which have strong feet, provided with strong claws for scratching up grains, &c., and the upper mandible vaulted, with the nostrils pierced in a



Rasores.

1. Head and foot of Gallus Bankiva. 2. Do. of Common Pheasant. 3. Do. of Wild Turkey. 4. Do. of Common Grouse.

membranous space at its base, and covered by a cartilaginous scale.

RĂSP, *n.* [Sw. and D. *rasp;* G. *raspel;* Fr. *râpe*, for *raspe*. *See* RASE.] 1. A species of file on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by punching with a point, instead of cutting with a chisel. It is used in rubbing down the rough edges, or surfaces of different articles of wood and metal that are manufactured.—2. A raspberry,—*which see.*—3. The rough bark of a tree.

RĂSP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen;* Fr. *râper;* W. *rhathell*, in a different dialect. *See* RASE.] To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder.

RĂSP'ATORY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.

RĂSP'BERRY, *n.* [from *rasp*, so named from the roughness of the fruit. G *kratzbeere*, from *kratzen*, to *scratch.*] The well-known fruit of a plant of the genus Rubus, the *R. idæus*, a native of Britain, and also of various other parts of Europe. The fruit of the raspberry is extensively used in a variety of ways both by the cook and the confectioner, and also in the preparation of cordial spirituous liquors.

RĂSP'ED, *pp.* Rubbed or filed with a rasp; grated to a fine powder.

RĂSP'ER, *n.* A scraper.

RĂSP'ING, *ppr.* Filing with a rasp; grating to a fine powder.

RA'SURE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *rasura*, from *rado, rasus*. *See* RASE.] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing.—2. The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure.

RAT, *n.* [Sax. *ræt;* G. *ratze;* Fr. *rat;* Sp. *rato;* Port. *id.* a rat, and *ratos*, sharp stones in the sea that wear cables; probably named from gnawing, and from the root of L. *rodo.*] A genus of rodent mammalia (*Mus*, Linn.) one or other of the species of which is familiar to every one, and they are among the greatest animal pests in dwellings, ships, store-houses, and magazines of provisions. Two species are found in habitations in Britain, and in most temperate countries, the black rat (*M. decumanus*), and the brown rat (*M. rattus*). The first is the oldest inhabitant of this country; the other, which was introduced from Asia, and is amazingly prolific, has multiplied at the expense of the black rat.—*To smell a rat*, to be suspicious, to be on the watch from suspicion; as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat.—*To rat*, is a cant term of modern use, applied to one who deserts his political party from some interested motive; also, in the *workshop*, applied to one who takes employment in an establishment while the regular workmen have struck work.

RĀTABLE, *a.* [from *rate.*] That may be rated, or set at a certain value; as, a Danish ore *ratable* at two marks.—2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation.

RĀTABLY, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally.

RATAFI'A, *n.* [Sp.] A fine spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots, and peaches. *Ratafia*, in *France*, is the generic name of *liqueurs* compounded with alcohol, sugar, and the odoriferous and flavouring principles of plants.

RATAN', *n.* [Malay, *rotan;* Java, *rottang.*] A genus of palms, but widely differing in habit from the rest of that family, and in this respect somewhat resembling the grasses. The species have all perennial, long, round, solid, jointed, unbranching stems, extremely tough and pliable. They grow in profusion along the banks of rivers in tropical Asia and the neighbouring islands. All the species are very useful, and are employed for wicker-work, seats of chairs, walking-sticks, withes and thongs, ropes, cables, &c.

RAT'ANY, RHAT'ANY, or **RATANHI'A**, *n.* The *Krameria triandria* of



Ratany (Krameria triandria).

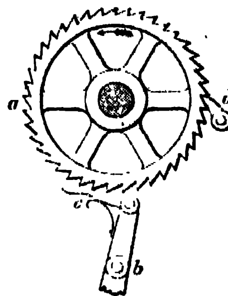
botanists, a half shrubby plant found in Peru, whose root is excessively astringent. It is used medicinally in this country as an astringent medicine in passive bloody or mucous discharges, weakness of the digestive organs, and even in putrid fevers.

RAT'-CATCHER, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

RATCH, *n.* In *clock work*, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs, which serve to lift the detents every hour and thereby cause the clock to strike. In *mech.*, a bar having angular teeth, into which a paul drops, to prevent machines from being reversed in motion.

RATCH'ET, *n.* In *mech.*, an arm or piece of mechanism, one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a *ratchet-wheel*, called also a *click*, *paul*, or *detent*. [*See* RATCHET-WHEEL.]

RATCH'ET-WHEEL, *n.* In *mech.*, a wheel with pointed and angular teeth,



Ratchet-Wheel

against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both of these purposes, an arrangement similar to that shown in the engraving is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel; *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet, *c*, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, and which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The other ratchet, *d*, which may either be used separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction.

RATCH'IL, *n.* Among *miners*, fragments of stone.

RATE, *n.* [Norm. *rate;* L. *ratus*, *reor*, contracted from *retor*, *redor*, or *resor*. *See* RATIO and REASON.] 1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; as, silver valued at the *rate* of six shillings and eightpence the ounce.

> The *rate* and standard of wit was different then from what it is in these days. *South.*

2. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing. A king may purchase territory at too dear a *rate*. The *rate* of interest is prescribed by law.—3. Settled allowance; as, a daily *rate* of provisions; 2 Kings xxv.—4. Degree; comparative height or value.

> I am a spirit of no common *rate*. *Shak.*

> In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*

5. Degree in which any thing is done. The ship sails at the *rate* of seven knots an hour. A ship's *rate* of sailing is ascertained by means of the log, and half-minute glass.

> Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*

6. Degree of value; price. Wheat is often sold at the *rate* of sixty shillings the quarter. Wit may be purchased at too dear a *rate*.—7. A tax or sum

assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; as, *poor rates* [*see* POOR], *highway rates*. *Church rates*, in *England*, an assessment levied upon parishioners and occupiers of the land, within a parish, for the purpose of repairing, maintaining, and restoring the body of the church and the belfry, the churchyard fence, the bells, seats, and ornaments, and of defraying the expenses attending the service of the church.—8. In *the navy*, the order or class of a ship, according to its magnitude or force. The navy is divided into three classes. Rate-ships commanded by captains; sloops and vessels by commanders; and the third class by lieutenants. Rate-ships are divided into six classes. [*See* NAVY.]

RATE, *v. t.* To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree; to estimate, to value, to appraise.

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*. *Dryden.*

Instead of *rating* the man by his performances, we too frequently *rate* the performance by the man. *Rambler.*

2. To fix the magnitude, force, or order, as of ships. A ship is *rated* in the first class, or as a ship of the line.

RATE, *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class, as a ship. The ship *rates* as a ship of the line.—2. To make an estimate.

RATE, *v. t.* [Sw. *rata*, to refuse, to find fault; *ryta*, to roar, to huff; Ice. *reita*, or G. *bereden*, from *reden*, to speak, Sax. *rædan*. *See* READ. It is probably allied to *rattle*, and perhaps to L. *rudo*.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy. *Shak.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, Sir. *Shak.*

RATED, *pp.* Set at a certain value; estimated; set in a certain order or rank.—2. Chid; reproved.

RATER, *n.* One who sets a value on or makes an estimate.

RATH,† *n.* [Ir. *rath*, a hill, mount, or fortress.] A hill.

RATH, *a.* [Sax. *rath*, *ræthe*, *hræth*, *hrathe*, *hræd*, or *hrad*, quick, hasty; Ir. *ratham*, to grow or be prosperous; from the same root as *ready* and *rash*, from the sense of shooting forward. *See* READY.] Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.

Bring the *rath* primrose, that forsaken dies. *Milton.*

Rath ripe, early ripe.—*Rath ripe barley*, an alteration of the common barley, occasioned by being long cultivated upon warm gravelly soils, so that it ripens a fortnight earlier than common barley under different circumstances.

RATH,† *adv.* Soon; betimes.

RATH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *rathor*, *hrathor*; *comp.* of *rath*, quick, prompt, hasty, *ready*. So we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense. I would *rather* go, or *sooner* go. The use is taken from pushing or moving forward.] 1. More readily or willingly, with better liking; with preference or choice.

My soul chooseth strangling, and death *rather* than life; Job vii.

Light is come into the world, and men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil; John iii.; Ps. lxxxiv.

2. In preference; preferably; with better reason. Good is *rather* to be chosen than evil. [*See* Acts v.]—3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain,
And nowhere finding, *rather* fear'd her slain. *Dryden.*

4. More properly, more correctly speaking.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*; but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*

5. Noting some degree of contrariety in fact.

She was nothing better, but *rather* grew worse; Mark v; Matth xxvii.

The rather, especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

Had rather, is supposed to be a corruption of *would rather*.

I *had rather* speak five words with my understanding; 1 Cor. xiv.

This phrase may have been originally, "I'd rather," for *I would rather*, and the contraction afterward mistaken for *had*. Correct speakers and writers generally use *would* in all such phrases; I *would rather*, I prefer; I desire in preference.

RATH'OFFITE, *n.* A mineral brought from Sweden, of the garnet kind. Its colour is a dingy brownish black, and it is accompanied with calcareous spar and small crystals of hornblend.

RATIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.—2. The solemn act by which a competent authority gives validity to an instrument, agreement, &c. The term is ordinarily used in international law for the sanction given by governments to treaties contracted by their representatives. A ratification by a person having attained his majority, is either express or tacit; the latter resulting by implication from his silence for ten years after attaining his majority. *Ratification by a wife*, in *Scots law*, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a judge (her husband being absent), that the deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.

RAT'IFIED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid.

RAT'IFIER, *n.* He or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RAT'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ratifier*; L. *ratum facio*, to make firm.] 1. To confirm; to establish; to settle.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea; 1 Macc.

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty.

RAT'IFYING, *ppr.* Confirming; establishing, approving, and sanctioning.

RATING, *ppr.* [from *rate*.] Setting at a certain value; assigning rank to; estimating.—2. Chiding; reproving.

RA'TIO, *n.* (ra'sho.) [L. *ratus*, *reor*, to think or suppose, to set, confirm, or establish. *Reor* is contracted from *redor* or *retor*, and primarily signifies to throw, to thrust, hence to speak, to set in the mind, to think, like L. *suppono*; and *setting* gives the sense of a fixed *rate* or rule. *See* REASON.] Proportion, or the relation of homogeneous things which determines the quantity of one from the quantity of another, without the intervention of a third. In *geom.*, Euclid defines *ratio* to be "a mutual relation of two magnitudes of the same kind to one another in respect of quantity." In arithmetic and algebra, a *ratio* may be defined as the function whose numerator is the antecedent, and denominator the consequent of the ratio. Thus the ratio of 4 to 2 is $\frac{4}{2}$ or 2; and the ratio of 5 to 6 is $\frac{5}{6}$. Also the ratio of A to B is $\frac{A}{B}$. In comparing two subjects with regard to some quality which they have in common, and which admits of being measured, that measure is their *ratio*. It is the rate in which one exceeds the other. *Proportion* is the *portions* or parts of one magnitude that are contained in another. When the ratio is commensurable (that is, when it is reducible to numbers), it is equivalent to proportion; but the latter term is usually employed in the comparison of ratios, in which case two equal ratios are said to be proportionals. Thus 3 has to 4 a certain ratio or proportion; but the expression 3 is to 4 in the same proportion as 6 to 8, denotes that the ratios of 3 to 4 and 6 to 8 are equal, 3 being the same proportion of 4 as 6 is of 8; that is, of three-fourths.—*Direct ratio.* When two quantities or magnitudes have a certain ratio to each other, and are at the same time subject to increase or diminution; if while one increases the other increases in the same ratio; or if, while one diminishes, the other diminishes in the same ratio; the proportions or comparisons of ratios remain unaltered, and those quantities or magnitudes are said to be in a *direct ratio* or proportion to each other. Thus in uniform motion the space is in the direct ratio of the time.—*Inverse ratio.* When two quantities or magnitudes are such that when one increases the other necessarily diminishes; and *vice versa*, when the one diminishes the other increases, the ratio or proportion is said to be *inverse*. Thus in uniform motion the time is in the inverse ratio of the velocity.—*Compound ratio.* When one quantity is connected with two others in such a manner that if the first be increased or diminished, the product of the other two is increased or diminished in the same proportion, then the first quantity is said to be in the *compound ratio* of the other two. Thus the momentum of a moving body is in the *compound ratio* of the quantity of matter and the velocity.—*Duplicate ratio.* When three quantities are in continued proportion, the first is said to have to the third the *duplicate ratio* of that which it has to the second, or the first is to the third as the square of the first to the square of the second. Also, when any number of quantities are in continued proportion, the ratio of the first to the last is said to be compounded of the several intermediate ratios. *Ratio* respects magnitudes of the same kind only. One line may be compared with another line, but a line cannot be compared with a superficies, and hence between a line and a superficies there can be no *ratio*.—2. *Prime and ultimate ratios*, terms first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an

extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained: Let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity; the *ultimate ratio* of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the ultimate ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or *limits* to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios*, according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from, or approaching to, the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's Principia contains the development of *prime and ultimate ratios*, with various propositions enunciated in their language.

RATIOC'INATE, *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, reason.] To reason; to argue. [*Little used.*]

RATIOCINA'TION, *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio.*] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises. [*See* REASONING.]

RATIOC'INATIVE, *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; as, a *ratiocinative* process. [*A bad word, and little used.*]

RA'TIO DECIDEN'DI. [L.] In *Scots law*, the reason or ground upon which a judgment is rested.

RA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ratio*, proportion.] A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, ammunition, and forage, assigned to each soldier in an army for his daily maintenance, and for the maintenance of horses. Officers have several *rations* according to their rank or number of attendants. Seamen in the navy also have *rations* of certain articles.

RA'TIONAL, *a.* [Fr. *rationnel*; L. *rationalis.*] 1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to *irrational;* as, man is a *rational* being; brutes are not *rational* animals.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason; opposed to *absurd;* as, a *rational* conclusion or inference; rational *conduct.*—3. Agreeable to reason; not extravagant.—4. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.—5. In *arith. and alge.*, a term applied to an expression in finite terms; or one on which no extraction of a root is left; or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or irrational quantities. Thus 2, 9, 12½, are *rational* quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, &c., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. *Rational* horizon, in *geography*, the plane passing through the centre of the earth parallel to the *sensible horizon* of the place to which it is referred. [*See* HORIZON.]

RA'TIONAL, *n.* A rational being.

RATIONA'LE, *n.* A detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned; as, Dr. Sparrow's *rationale* of the Common Prayer.—2. An account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.

RA'TIONALISM, *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or opposed to it; the interpretation of Scripture truths upon the principles of human reason, which has become notorious in the present day by the theological systems to which it has given birth in Germany. From the middle of the last century there has arisen in that country a succession of divines—Baumgarten, Michaelis, Semler, Eichhorn, Paulus, Bretschneider, &c., who have endeavoured either to affix a lower and more human character to the invisible operations of God upon men through Christianity, or to reduce the accounts which we have of the foundation of our religion to the mixture of truth and error natural to fallible men. They have questioned the genuineness of almost all the separate parts of Scripture; and the accuracy of all their supernatural narratives. Of late years, however, a much more spiritual conception of the nature of Scripture promises and Christian assistances is observable in the writings of German divines, under the operation of which their theological criticism has already assumed a more wholesome and exalted tone.

RA'TIONALIST, *n.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.—2. "*Rationalists* may be said to comprehend those latitudinarians, who consider the supernatural events recorded in the Old and New Testaments, as events happening in the ordinary course of nature, but described by the writers, without any real ground, as supernatural; and who consider the morality of the Scriptures as subject to the test of human reason."

RATIONAL'ITY, *n.* The power of reasoning.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination. *Brown.*

RA'TIONALIZE, *v. t.* To convert to rationalism.

RA'TIONALLY, *adv.* In consistency with reason; reasonably. We *rationally* expect every man will pursue his own happiness.

RA'TIONALNESS, *n.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.

RAT'LIN, **RAT'LINE,** *n.* In *ships*, ratlines are the small lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally from the deck upwards, thus forming the steps of ladders for going up and down the rigging and masts.

RATOON', *n.* [Sp. *retono; retonar*, to sprout again.] 1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut.—2. The heart leaves in a tobacco plant.

RATS'BANE, *n.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poison for rats; arsenous acid.

RATS'BANED, *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane.

RAT TAIL, or RAT'S TAIL, *n.* In *farriery*, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

RATTAN. *See* RATAN.

RATTANY. *See* RATANY.

RATTEEN', *n.* [Sp. *ratina*, ratteen, and a musk mouse.] A thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled.

RATTINET', *n.* A woollen stuff thinner than ratteen.

RAT'TLE, *v. i.* [D. *ratelen, reutelen;* G. *rasseln;* Gr. κροτεω, κροταλον, with a prefix. Qu. *rate.*] 1. To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. When bodies are sonorous, it is called *gingling.* We say, the wheels *rattle* over the pavement.

And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*

He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhymed and *rattled*, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner.

Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

He *rattles* it out against popery. *Swift.*

To rattle down the shrouds, in marine language, to fix the ratlines to them, in order to prevent them from slipping down by the weight of the sailors.

RAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of sharp sounds; as, to *rattle* a chain.—2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. To scold; to rail at clamorously; as, to *rattle* off servants sharply.

RAT'TLE, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; as, the *rattle* of a drum.—2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered; loud rapid talk; clamorous chiding.—3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made; a toy to please children.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Ralegh.*

The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy. *Pope.*

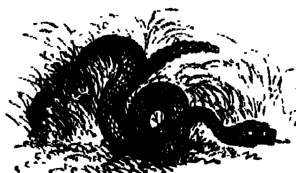
4. In *bot.*, the common name of two agricultural weeds found in Britain, belonging to the genus Pedicularis or Lousewort. [*See* LOUSEWORT.] *Yellow rattle*, a plant of the genus Rhinanthus.

RAT'TLE-HEADED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RAT'TLE PATE, **RAT'TLE SKULL,** *n.* A noisy empty fellow. [*Colloq.*]

RAT'TLES, *n. plur.* The popular name of the croup, or cynanche trachealis of Cullen.—2. The gurgling sound in the windpipe of a dying person.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* A snake that has rattles at the tail, of the genus Crotalus. The rattles consist of articulated horny cells, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make



Rattle-Snake (Crotalus horridus).

a rattling sound. The rattle-snake is one of the most deadly of poisonous serpents. The genus is peculiarly American.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root of the genus Polygala; and another, of the genus Prenanthes.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium.

RAT'TLING, *ppr.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.

RAT'TLING, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds; Nah. iii.

RAT TRAP, *n.* A trap for catching rats.

RAUCHWA'CKE, *n.* [Ger.] In *geol.*, one of the calcareous members of the zechstein formation of Germany, the equivalent of the magnesian limestone formation in England.

RAU'CITY, *n.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse. *Raucus* is the Eng. *rough*,—*which see*.] 1. Hoarseness; a loud rough sound; as, the *raucity* of a trumpet.—2. Among physicians, hoarseness of the human voice.

RAU'CLE, *a.* [Old Eng. *rakel*, hasty, rash.] Rash, stout, fearless, [*Scotch.*]

RAU'COUS,† *a.* Hoarse; harsh.

RAUGHT,† the old participle of *Reach*.

RAUNCH. *See* WRENCH.

RAV'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *ravir*, to rob or spoil, L. *rapio*.] 1. Spoil; ruin; waste; destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes; as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an army.

> Would one think 'twere possible for love
> To make such *ravage* in a noble soul?
> *Addison.*

2. Waste; ruin; destruction by decay; as, the *ravages* of time.

RAV'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravager*.] 1. To spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to sack.

> Already Cæsar
> Has *ravaged* more than half the globe!
> *Addison.*

2. To lay waste by any violent force; as, a flood or inundation *ravages* the meadows.

> The shatter'd forest and the *ravaged* vale.
> *Thomson.*

3. To waste or destroy by eating; as, fields *ravaged* by swarms of locusts.

RAV'AGED, *pp.* Wasted; destroyed; pillaged.

RAV'AGER, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler; he or that which lays waste.

RAV'AGING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; laying waste.

RĀVE, *v. i.* [D. *revelen*, to rave, Eng. to *revel*; L. *rabio*, to rave, to rage or be furious; *rabies*, rage; It. *rabbia*, whence *arrabbiare*, to enrage; Fr. *rêver*, if not a contracted word; Dan. *raver*, to reel.] 1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild.

> When men thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned.
> *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To utter furious exclamations; to be furious or raging; as a madman.

> Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast?
> *Addison.*

3. To dote; to be unreasonably fond; followed by *upon*; as, to *rave upon* antiquity. [*Hardly proper.*]

RĂVEL, *v. t.* (rav'l.) [D. *rauffelen* and *ravelen*. This word is used in opposite senses.] 1. To entangle; to entwist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

> What glory's due to him that could divide
> Such *ravel'd* int'rests, has the knot untied?
> *Waller.*

2. To untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle; as, to *ravel* out a twist; to *ravel* out a stocking.

> Sleep, that knits up the *ravel'd* sleeve of care.
> *Shak.*

3.† To hurry or run over in confusion.

RAVEL, *v. i.* (rav'l.) To fall into perplexity and confusion.

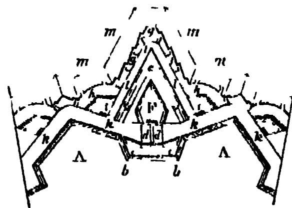
> Till by their own perplexities involved,
> They *ravel* more, still less resolved.
> *Milton.*

2. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning.

> It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times. *Decay of Piety.*
> The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters...produced infinite disputes. *Temple.*

3. To be unwoven.

RAV'ELIN, *n.* [Fr. *id*; It. *ravellino*.] In *fort.*, a work composed of two lines of rampart meeting in a salient angle,



Ravelin

A, A Bastions.	g, g, Covert way.
b, b, Curtain.	h, h, Re-entering places of arms.
c, c, Tenailles.	i, i, Redoubts in do.
d, d, Caponniero.	k, k Ditch.
e, Ravelin.	l, l, Ditch of Ravelin.
F, Redoubt in the Ravelin.	m, m, m, m, Glacis.

and usually constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions.

RAV'ELLED, *pp.* Twisted together; made intricate; disentangled.

RAV'ELLING, *ppr.* Twisting or weaving; untwisting; disentangling.

RAVEN, *n.* (ra vn.) [Sax. *hræfn*, *hrefn* or *refn*; G. *rabe*; D. *raaf*. Qu. Heb. ערב, *oreb*, from its colour. But this may be L. *corvus*. The Saxon orthography would indicate that this fowl is named from pilfering; *hreafian*, *reafian*, to plunder, to rob, L. *rapio*.] A large bird of a black colour, of the



Raven (Corvus corax).

genus Corvus. (*C. corax*, Linn.) Its plumage is entirely black, the tail is rounded, and the back of the upper mandible arcuated near the point. It flies high, scents carrion at the distance of several miles, and feeds also on fruit and small animals. It is found in every part of the globe.

RAVEN, *v. t.* (rav'n.) [G. *rauben*; Sax. *reafian*, *hreafian*. But it is more nearly allied to Ar. *raffa*, to eat much, to pluck off in feeding.] 1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat with voracity.

> Our natures do pursue,
> Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
> A thirsty evil, and when we drink, we die.
> *Shak.*
> Like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey; Ezek. xxii.

2. To obtain by violence.

RAVEN, *v. i.* (rav'n.) To prey with rapacity.

> Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf; Gen. xlix.

RAVEN, *n.* (rav'n.) Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence; Nah. ii.—2. Rapine; rapacity.

RAV'ENED, *pp.* Devoured with voracity.

RAV'ENER, *n.* One that ravens or plunders.—2. An order of fowls, as the owl, kite, hawk, and vulture.

RAV'ENING, *ppr.* Preying with rapacity; voraciously devouring; as, a *ravening* wolf.

RAV'ENING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder; Luke xi.

RAV'ENOUS, *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture.—2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

RAV'ENOUSLY, *adv.* With raging voracity.

RAV'ENOUSNESS, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey; as, the *ravenousness* of a lion.

RA'VEN'S-DUCK, *n.* [G. *ravenstuch*.] A species of sail cloth.

RĀVER, *n.* [from *rave*.] One that raves or is furious.

RAV'ET, *n.* An insect shaped like a cockchaffer, which infests the West Indies.

RAV'IN, *n.* Prey; food got by violence. [*See* RAVEN.]

RAV'IN,† *a.* Ravenous.

RĀV'ING, *n.* Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

RAVĪNE, *n.* [Fr. *ravin*, from *ravir*, to snatch or tear away.] A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any long deep hollow or pass through mountains, &c.

RĀVING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.

RĀVINGLY, *adv.* With furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction.

RAV'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravir*; Sax. *hreafian*; W. *rheibiaw*; L. *rapio*.] 1. To seize and carry away by violence.

> These hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
> Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak.*
> This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right.
> *Dryden.*

2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent; Is. xiii; Zech. xiv.—3. To bear away with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; to transport.

> Thou hast *ravished* my heart; Cant. iv; Prov. v.

RAV'ISHED, *pp.* Snatched away by violence; forced to submit to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy.

RAV'ISHER, *n.* One that takes by violence.—2. One that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.—3. One that transports with delight.

RAV'ISHING, *ppr.* Snatching or taking by violence; compelling to submit to carnal intercourse; delighting to ecstasy.—2. *a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.

RAV'ISHING, *n.* A seizing and carrying away by violence.—2. Carnal knowledge by force against consent.—3. Ecstatic delight; transport.

RAV'ISHINGLY, *adv.* To extremity of delight.

RAV'ISHMENT, *n.* The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection; forcible violation of chastity.—2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind or senses.

> All things joy with *ravishment*
> Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. The act of carrying away; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband.

RAW, *a.* [Sax. *hreaw, reaw*; G. *roh*; L. *crudus*; Fr. *cru*; W. *crau*, blood; *cri*, raw. In the Teutonic dialects, the last radical is lost or sunk to *w* or *h*, but the Saxon initial *h* represents the L. *c.* Ar. *aradza*, to eat or corrode, L. *rodo*, also to become *raw*.] 1. Not altered from its natural state; not roasted, boiled, or cooked; not subdued by heat; as, *raw* meat.—2. Not covered with skin; bare, as flesh.

> If there is quick *raw* flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy; Lev. xiii.

3. Sore.

> And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
> Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.—5. Not altered by heat; not cooked or dressed; being in its natural state; as, *raw* fruit.—6. Unseasoned; inexperienced; unripe in skill; as, people while young and *raw*. So we say, *raw* troops; and new seamen are called *raw* hands.—7. New; untried; as, a *raw* trick.—8. Bleak; chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp; as, a *raw* day; a *raw* cold climate.

> Once upon a *raw* and gusty day. *Shak.*

9.† Not distilled; as, *raw* water.—10. Not spun or twisted; not worked up; not manufactured; as *raw* silk, *raw* cotton, *raw* material.—11. Not mixed or adulterated; as, *raw* spirits.—12. Bare of flesh.—13. Not tried or melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow.—14. Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.

RAW'-BONED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.

RAW'HEAD, *n.* The name of a spectre, mentioned to frighten children; as, *rawhead* and bloody bones.

RAW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat raw; cool and damp. [*Not much used.*]

RAW'LY, *adv.* In a raw manner.—2. Unskilfully; without experience.—3. Newly.

RAW'NESS, *n.* The state of being raw; uncooked; unaltered by heat; as, the *rawness* of flesh.—2. Unskilfulness; state of being inexperienced; as, the *rawness* of seamen or troops.—3. Hasty manner. [*Not legitimate.*]—4. Chilliness with dampness.

RAX, *v. i.* [A. Sax. *raecan*; Sufo Goth. *rascka*; Heb. רקח, *rakah*, to extend.] To reach; to extend the bodily members, as one when fatigued or awaking; to stretch, to admit of extension; as, raw leather *raxes*. [*Scotch.*]

RAX, *v. t.* To stretch; to extend in a general sense; to stretch out the body; to reach; as, *rax* me that hammer. [*Scotch.*]

RAY, *n.* [Fr. *raie, rayon*; It. *razzo, raggio, radio*; from L. *radius*; W. *rhaiz*; Ir. *riodh*; Sans. *radina*. It coincides with *rod* and *row*, from shooting; extending. Hence in W. *rhaiz* is a spear, as well as a ray.] 1. A line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam*; a collection of diverging or converging rays, a *pencil*. The mixed solar beam contains, 1st. *calorific rays*, producing heat and expansion, but not vision and colour; 2nd. *colorific rays*, producing vision and colour, but not heat nor expansion; 3rd. *chemical rays*, producing certain effects on the composition of bodies, but neither heat, expansion, vision, nor colour; 4th. a power producing magnetism, but whether a distinct or associated power, is not determined. It seems to be associated with the *violet*, more than with the other rays. [*See* LIGHT, PRISMATIC.]—2. Figuratively, a beam of intellectual light.—3. Light; lustre.

> The air sharpen'd his visual *ray*. *Milton.*

4. In *bot.*, the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower. A plate of compressed parallelograms of cellular tissue, connecting the texture of the stem, and maintaining a communication between the centre and the circumference.—5. In *ich.*, a bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane.—6. A plant, (*lolium*).—7.† Ray, for *Array*.—*Pencil of rays*, a number of rays of light issuing from a point and diverging.—*Principal ray*, in *persp.*, the perpendicular distance between the eye and the perspective plane.

RAY, *n.* [Fr. *raie*; Sp. *raya*; G. *roche.*] Raia, a genus of cartilaginous plagiostomous fishes, recognized by the horizontally flattened body, which resembles a disk, from its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or to the snout, and which extend behind the two sides of the abdomen, as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan. In the various subdivisions of this genus we find the sting-ray, spotted torpedo, thornback, skate, &c.

Starry Ray (Raia radiata).

RAY, *n.* A disease of sheep, called also scab, shab, or rubbers.

RAY, *v. t.* To streak; to mark with long lines.—2.† To foul; to beray.—3.† To array.—4. To shoot forth.

RAY'ED, *a.* Having rays; adorned with rays; radiated.—*Rayed* or *Radiated animals*, Radiaries or Radiata,—*which see.*

RAYLESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

RAYONNANT', **RAYON'NED,** **RAYONE'E,** *a.* In *her.*, the same as *Radiant*,—*which see.*

RAZE, *n.* A root. [*See* RACE-GINGER, under RACE.]

RAZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*; L. *rasus*, *rado.* *See* RASE and ERASE.] 1. To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish; as, to *raze* a city to the ground.—2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate. [In this sense, *rase* and *erase* are now used.]—3. To extirpate. *Shak.*

RĀZED, *pp.* Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated. In *her.*, broken, with jagged splinters; termed also *ragged.*

RAZEE', *n.* [Fr.] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size; as, a seventy-four to a frigate, &c.

RĀZING, *ppr.* Subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.

RA'ZOR, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*; It. *rasoio*; from Fr. *raser*, L. *rasus, rado*, to scrape.] An instrument for shaving off beard or hair.—*Razors of a boar*, a boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE,† *a.* Fit to be shaved.

RA'ZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl,



Razorbill Auk (Alca torda).

the *Alca torda*; also, the *Rhynchops nigra* or Cut-water.

RA'ZORED, *a.* Formed like a razor.

RA'ZOR-FISH, *n.* A species of fish with a compressed body.

RA'ZOR-SHELLS, *n.* The vernacular name for the shells of some species of the genus Solen.

RĀZURE, *n.* [Fr. *rasure*; L. *rasura*, from *rado.*] The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. [*See* RASURE.]

RAZ'ZIA, *n.* (räd-zia.) An Arabic word lately much employed in connection with Algerine affairs, to signify an incursion made by military into an enemy's country, for the purpose of carrying off cattle and destroying the standing crops. It always conveys the idea of pillage. Its meaning is sometimes extended to other sorts of incursions.

RE. A prefix from the Latin, denoting iteration; return; repetition. It is contracted from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redamo, redeo, redintegro*; Ar. *radda*, to return, restore, bring back, repel, to answer. From the Latin or the original Celtic, the Italians, Spanish, and French have their *re, ra*, as prefixes. In a few English words, all or most of which, as believed, we receive from the French, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice, recommend, receive.*

RE, *n.* In *music*, the name given by the Italians and French to the second note of the diatonic scale, and generally throughout Europe to the second of the syllables used in *solmization.*

RE-ABSORB', *v. t.* [*re* and *absorb.*] To draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated, or thrown off; used of fluids; as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, blood, gas, &c.—2. To swallow up again.

RE-ABSORB'ED, *pp.* Imbibed again.

RE-ABSORB'ING, *ppr.* Reimbibing.

RE-ABSORP'TION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused, or extravasated; the swallowing a second time.

RE-ACCESS', *n.* [*re* and *access.*] A second access or approach; a visit renewed.

REACH, *v. t.* *Raught*, the ancient preterite, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; pp. *reached.* [Sax. *racan, recan, ræcan*, or *hræcan;* Ir. *righim, roichim;* G. *reichen, recken;* Gr. ὀρέγω; It. *recere*, to reach, retch, or vomit; L. *rego*, to rule or govern, to make *right* or straight, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense. The English sense of *reach* appears in L. *porrigo* and *porricio.* We find in the Shemitic languages, Ch. רגג, *regag*, to desire, to long for, Syr. *ragi*, and *aragi*, to desire. This is the Greek ὀρέγω, to reach, to stretch, the radical sense of desiring. The latter Syriac word is the Hebrew ארג, *arag*, to weave; but the primary sense is to stretch or strain. This verb, in Arabic *ariga*, signifies to send forth a grateful smell, to breathe fragrance, the root of the L. *fragro.* But the primary sense is the same, to reach, to extend, to shoot forth. The same word in Ethiopic, *raga*, San. *rich'h*, signifies to congeal or condense, to make stiff or *rigid.* This is the L. *rigeo*, Gr. ῥιγόω, and hence L. *frigeo*, whence *frigid.* This sense also is from stretching or drawing, making tense or rigid. The radical sense of רקע, *raka*, is the same, whence *region*, and the Heb. רקיע, *raki*, the expanse of heaven or the firmament. The L. *rogo* has the same radical sense, to reach, to urge.] 1. To extend; to stretch; *in a general sense;* sometimes followed by *out* and *forth;* as, to *reach out* the arm. Hence,—2. To extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand; as, to *reach* a book on the shelf; I cannot *reach* the object with my cane; the seaman *reaches* the bottom of the river with a pole or a line.—3. To strike from a distance.

> O patron power, thy present aid afford,
> That I may *reach* the beast. *Dryden.*

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand. He *reached* (to) me an orange.

> He *reached* me a full cup; 2 Esdras.

5. To extend or stretch from a distance.

> *Reach* hither thy finger *reach* hither thy hand; John xx.

6. To arrive at; to come to. The ship *reached* her port in safety. We *reached* London on Thursday. The letter *reached* me at seven o'clock.—7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labour, or study; hence, to gain or obtain. Every artist should attempt to *reach* the point of excellence.

> The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach*, come short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

8. To penetrate to.

> Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

9. To extend to, so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle.

> The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*
>
> If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Ib.*

10. To extend to.

> Thy desire leads to no excess that *reaches* blame. *Milton.*

11. To extend; to spread abroad.

> Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs. *Ib.*

12. To take with the hand.

> Lest therefore now his bolder hand
> *Reach* also of the tree of life and eat.
> [*Unusual.*] *Ib.*

13. To overreach; to deceive.

REACH, *v. i.* To be extended.

> The new world *reaches* quite across the torrid zone. *Boyle.*
>
> The border shall descend, and shall *reach* to the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward; Num. xxxiv.
>
> And behold, a ladder set on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven; Gen. xxviii.

2. To penetrate.

> Ye have slain them in a rage that *reacheth* to heaven; 2 Chron. xxviii.

3. To make efforts to vomit. [*See* RETCH.]—*To reach after*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

> He would be in a posture of mind, *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

REACH, *n.* In *a general sense*, extension; a stretching extent.—2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. The book is not within my *reach.* The bottom of the sea is not within the *reach* of a line or cable.—3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. He used all the means within his *reach.* The causes of phenomena are often beyond the *reach* of human intellect.

> Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

4. Power intellectual; contrivance; deep thought; effort of the mind in contrivance or research; scheme.

> ... Drawn by others who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*

5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage.

> The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*

6. Tendency to distant consequences.

> Strain not my speech
> To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*
> Than to suspicion. *Shak.*

7. Extent.

> And on the left hand, hell
> With long *reach* interposed. *Milton.*

8. Among *seamen*, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course.—9. An effort to vomit.

REACHED, *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

REACHER, *n.* One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.

REACHING, *ppr.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.

RE-ACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *act.*] To act or perform a second time; as, to *react* a play. The same scenes were *reacted* at Rome.

RE-ACT', *v. i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. Every elastic body *reacts* on the body that impels it from its natural state.—2. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

RE-ACT'ED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

RE-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Acting again; in *physics*, resisting the impulse of another body.

RE-AC'TION, *n.* In *physics*, counteraction; the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body, which endeavours to change its state, either of motion or rest. It is an axiom in mechanics that "action and reaction are always equal and contrary," or that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal, and exerted in opposite directions. Thus, in driving a nail with a hammer the stroke acts as powerfully against the face of the hammer as against the head of the nail; and, in pressing the hand upon a stone, the stone presses the hand equally. Also, when two bodies attract or repel each other they approach or recede with equal momenta. [*See* ACTION.]—2. Any action in resisting other action or power.

RE-AC'TION WHEEL, *n.* In *mech.*, the reactive force of a stream of water issuing, with greater or less velocity, through hollow curved arms attached to a vertical axis, has been recently applied to a considerable extent as an economical source of power for driving mill-stones and other machinery. Such contrivances are called *reaction wheels.*

RE-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

RE-ACT'IVELY, *adv.* By reaction.

RE-ACT'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being reactive.

READ, *n.* [Sax. *ræd. See* the verb.] 1.† Counsel.—2.† Saying; sentence.

READ, *v. t.* The preterite and pp. *read*, is pronounced *red.* [Sax. *ræd, rad, red*, speech, discourse, counsel, advice, knowledge, benefit, *reason; rædan, redan*, to read, to decree, to appoint, to command, to rule or govern, to conjecture, to give or take counsel; *arædan*, to read, to tell, to narrate; *gerædan*, to read, to consult; *gerad*, mode, condition, or state, reason, ratio, or account, knowledge, instruction, or learning, and as an adjective or participle, knowing, instructed, *ready*, suited; *gerad beon*, to be *ready*, to accord or agree; *geradod*, excited, quick. These significations unite this word with *ready*,—*which see.* G. *rede*, speech, talk, account; *reden*, to speak; D. *rede*, speech; *reden*, reason; Dan. *rede*, account, and *ready;* G. *bereden*, to *berate;* *rath*, advice, counsel, a council or senate; *rathen*, to advise, to conjecture or guess, to solve a *riddle;* D. *raad*, counsel, advice; *raaden*, to counsel; Sw. *rad*, Dan. *raad*, counsel; *rada, raader*, to counsel, to instruct; W. *rhaith*, straight, right, that is, set right, decision, verdict; *rheitheg*, rhetoric, from *rhaith;* Dan. *ret*, law, justice, right, *reason;* Sw. *ratt, ratta*, id.; Ir. *radh*, a saying; *radham*, to say, tell, relate; W. *adrawz*, to tell or rehearse; Gr. ῥέω, for ῥέθω, to say or tell, to flow; ῥητωρ, a speaker, a *rhetorician;* Goth. *rodyan*, to speak. The primary sense of *read* is to speak, to utter, that is, to push, drive, or advance. This is also the primary sense of *ready*, that is, prompt or advancing quick. The Sax. *gerad*, ready, accords also in elements with the W. *rhâd*, L. *gratia*, the primary sense of which is prompt to favour, advancing towards, free. The elements of these words are the same as those of *ride* and L. *gradior*, &c. The sense of *reason* is secondary, that which is uttered, said,

or set forth; hence counsel also. The Sw. *ratta*, Dan. *ret*, if not contracted words, are from the same root. *See* READY.] 1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters, or characters in the proper order; to repeat the names or utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters, or characters; as, to *read* a written or printed discourse; to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music.—2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently; as, to *read* a paper or letter without uttering the words; to *read* to one's self.—3. To discover or understand by characters, marks, or features; as, to *read* a man's thoughts in his countenance.

To *read* the interior structure of the globe. *Journ. of Science.*

An armed corse did lie,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

4. To learn by observation.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shak.*

5. To know fully.

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

6.† To suppose; to guess; to imagine; to fancy.—7.† To advise.

READ, *v. i.* To perform the act of reading.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense; Neh. viii.

2. To be studious; to practise much reading.

It is sure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*

3. To learn by reading.—4.† To tell; to declare.—*To read off* is to read aloud, briefly, enumerated particulars; as, the auctioneer *read off* the names of the lots in his catalogue.

READ, *pp.* (redd.) Uttered; pronounced, as written words in the proper order; as, the letter was *read* to the family.—2. Silently perused.

READ, *a.* (redd.) Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. *Well read* is the phrase commonly used; as, *well read* in history; *well read* in the classics.

A poet *well read* in Longinus. *Addison.*

READABLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read.

READABLENESS, *n.* The state of being readable.

READABLY, *adv.* So as to be legible.

RE-ADEP'TION, *n.* [from L. *re* and *adeptus*, obtained.] A regaining; recovery of something lost. [*Not mu. us.*]

READER, *n.* One that reads; any person who pronounces written words. In ecclesiastical matters, *reader* is one of the five inferior orders in the Romish church. In the *church of England*, a *reader* is a deacon appointed to perform divine service in churches and chapels, of which no one has the cure. There are also readers (priests) attached to various eleemosynary and other foundations.—2. In *typography*, a corrector of the press; as, a printer's *reader*.—3. By way of distinction, one that reads much; one studious in books.

READERSHIP, *n.* [*See* READ.] The office of reading prayers in a church.

READILY, *adv.* (red'ily.) [*See* READY.] Quickly; promptly; easily. I *readily* perceive the distinction you make.—2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance. He *readily* granted my request.

READINESS, *n.* (red'iness.) [from *ready*.] 1. Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction; as, *readiness* of speech; *readiness* of thought; *readiness* of mind in suggesting an answer; *readiness* of reply.—2. Promptitude; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; as, to grant a request or assistance with *readiness*.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind; Acts xvii.

3. A state of preparation; fitness of condition. The troops are in *readiness*.

READING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing.—2. Discovering by marks; understanding.

READING, *n.* The act of reading; perusal.—2. Study of books; as, a man of extensive *reading*.—3. A lecture or prelection.—4. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

5. In *criticism*, the manner of reading the manuscripts of ancient authors, where the words or letters are obscure. No small part of the business of scholiasts is to settle the true *reading*, or real words used by the author; and the various *readings* of different scholiasts are often perplexing.—6. A commentary or gloss on a law, text, or passage.—7. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. In *parliament*, a bill must usually have three several *readings* on different days, before it can be passed into a law.

READING-ROOM, *n.* A room or apartment furnished with newspapers, periodicals, &c., where people are admitted to read for payment.

RE-ADJOURN', *v. t.* [*re* and *adjourn*.] To adjourn a second time.—2.† To cite or summon again.

RE-ADJOURN'ED, *pp.* Adjourned a second time.

RE-ADJUST', *v. t.* [*re* and *adjust*.] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed.

RE-ADJUST'ED, *pp.* Adjusted again; resettled.

RE-ADJUST'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting again.

RE-ADJUST'MENT, *n.* A second adjustment.

RE-ADMIS'SION, *n.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admitting again what had been excluded; as, the *readmission* of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the *readmission* of a student into a seminary.

RE-ADMIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *admit*.] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

RE-ADMIT'TANCE, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

RE-ADMIT'TED, *pp.* Admitted again.

RE-ADMIT'TING, *ppr.* Allowing to enter again.

RE-ADOPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *adopt*.] To adopt again.

RE-ADORN', *v. t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time.

RE-ADORN'ED, *pp.* Adorned anew.

RE-ADVERT'ENCY, *n.* [*re* and *advertency*.] The act of reviewing.

READY, *a.* (red'y.) [Sax. *ræd, hrad, hræd*, quick, brisk, prompt, ready; *gerad*, prepared, ready, prudent, learned; *hradian, gehradian*, to hasten, to accelerate; *geradian*, to make ready; D. *reeden*, to prepare; *reed*, pret. of *ryden*, to ride; *reede*, a road; *bereid*, ready; *bereiden*, to prepare; *gereed*, ready; G. *bereit*, id.; *bereiten*, to prepare, and to *ride; reede*, a road; Dan. *rede*, ready; *reder*, to make the bed, to *rid; rede*, an account; Sax. *ræd*, from the root of *read; bereder*, to prepare; *rider, berider*, to ride; Sw. *reda*, to make ready, to clear or disentangle, Eng. to *rid; redo*, ready; *rida* to ride; *bereda*, to prepare; Ir. *reidh*, ready; *reidhim*, to prepare, to agree; Gr. ῥᾳδιος, easy; W. *rhedu*, to run. The primary sense is to go, move, or advance forward, and it seems to be clear that *ready, ride, read, riddle*, are all of one family, and probably from the root of L. *gradior*. *See* READ and RED.] 1. Quick; prompt; not hesitating; as, *ready* wit; a *ready* consent.—2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull; as, a *ready* apprehension.—3. Quick in action or execution; dexterous; as, an artist *ready* in his business; a *ready* writer; Ps. xlv.—4. Prompt; not delayed; present in hand. He makes *ready* payment; he pays *ready* money for every thing he buys.—5. Prepared; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; as, a ship *ready* for sea.

My oxen and fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready*; Matt. xxii.

6. Willing; free; cheerful to do or suffer; not backward or reluctant; as, a prince always *ready* to grant the reasonable requests of his subjects.

The spirit is *ready*, but the flesh is weak; Mark xiv.

I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus; Acts xxi.

7. Willing; disposed. Men are generally *ready* to impute blame to others. They are more *ready* to give than to take reproof.—8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer.

A Syrian *ready* to perish was my father; Deut. xxvi.; Job xxix.; Ps. lxxxviii.

9. Being nearest or at hand.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

10. Easy; facile; opportune; short; near, or most convenient; the Greek sense, ῥᾳδιος.

Sometimes the *readiest* way which a wise man has to conquer, is to flee. *Hooker.*

Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way. *Milton.*

The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend you are not so. *Spectator.*

To make ready, to prepare; to provide and put in order.—2. An elliptical phrase, for *make things ready*; to make preparations; to prepare.

READY, *adv.* (red'dy.) In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the house of Israel; Num. xxxii.

READY, *n.* (red'dy.) For *ready money*. [*Vulgar.*]

READY,† *v. t.* (red'y.) To dispose in order; to prepare.

READ'Y-MADE, *a.* Already made; made beforehand, in prospect of being used or sold; as, *ready-made* clothes, by sailors, called *slops*.

READ'Y-WIT'TED, *a.* Having ready wit.

RE-AFFIRM', *v. t.* [*re* and *affirm*.] To affirm a second time.

RE-AFFIRM'ANCE, *n.* A second confirmation.

RE-AFFIRM'ED, *pp.* Affirmed a second time.

RE-AFFIRM'ING, *ppr.* Affirming again.

RE-A'GENT, *n.* [*re* and *agent.*] In *chem.*, a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies. In chemical analysis, the component parts of bodies may either be ascertained in quantity as well as in quality by the operations of the laboratory, or their quality alone may be detected by the operations of certain bodies called *reagents.* Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which detects iron by a dark purple precipitate; the prussiate of potash is a reagent which exhibits a blue with the same metal, &c.

Bergmann reckons barytic muriate to be one of the most sensible *reagents.* *Fourcroy.*

RE-AGGRAVA'TION, *n.* [*re* and *aggravation.*] In *the Romish eccles. law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Before proceeding to fulminate the last excommunication, an aggravation and a reaggravation are published.

REAK,† *n.* A rush.

RE'AL, *a.* [Low L. *realis;* Sp. *real;* Fr. *reel;* from L. *res, rei*, Ir. *raod, red, rod. Res* is from the root of *read, ready*, from rushing, driving, or falling. *Res*, like *thing*, is primarily that which comes, falls out, or happens, corresponding with *event*, from L. *evenio. Res* then denotes that which actually exists. The L. *res* and Eng. *thing* coincide exactly in signification with the Heb. דבר, *dabar*, a word, a thing, an event. *See* READ and THING.] 1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of *real* life. The author describes a *real* scene or transaction.—2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; as, *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger.—3. True; genuine; not affected; not assumed. The woman appears in her *real* character.—4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. [*Little used or obsolete.*] *Bacon.*

5. In *law*, pertaining to things, fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property.—*Real property*, is commonly said to consist in lands, tenements, and hereditaments. It is legally distinguished from *personalty*, principally in two respects: first, its permanent, fixed, and immovable quality; and secondly, that the interest therein must be not less than the term of the life of the owner, or of another person or persons; whereas, personalty is either movable or readily capable of being so; or, as in the case of a lease for years, is considered as of so inferior a nature that it is not allowed the incidents and privileges of *real* property. —*Real action*, in *law*, is an action which concerns real property.—*Real assets*, assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.—*Chattels real* are such chattels as concern or savour of the realty; as a term for years of land, the next presentation to a church, &c.—*Real composition* is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.—*Real presence*, in *the Romish church*, the alleged actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.—*Real burden*, in *Scots law*, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal burden*, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.—*A real action*, in *Scots law*, is founded on a right of property in a subject; the object of the action being the recovery of the property. It is so termed in contradistinction to a personal action, which is founded only on a personal obligation, and the object of which is to enforce implement of the obligation.—*Real right*, in *Scots law*, a right of property in a subject, or as it is termed a *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may pursue for possession of the subject. [*See* PERSONAL.]

RE'AL, **RE'ALIST**, *n.* A scholastic philosopher, who maintains that things and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to *nominal* or *nominalist.* Under the denomination of *Realists* were comprehended the Scotists and Thomists, and all other sects of schoolmen, except the followers of Occam and Abelard, who were nominalists. Among *school divines*, the term has been sometimes used to distinguish the orthodox Trinitarians from the Socinians and Sabellians.

RE'AL, *n.* [Sp.] The name of a Spanish coin, either of silver or mixed metal. When of the former, it is worth about 5d.; if the latter (called *billon*), only 2½d. It is sometimes written *rial.*

RE'ALGAR, *n.* [Fr. *reagal* or *realgal;* Port. *rosalgar*, red algar.] A combination of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native. Realgar differs from orpiment in the circumstance that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur.

RE'ALISM, *n.* In *philosophy*, the opposite of *Idealism;* that philosophical system which conceives external things to exist independently of our conceptions of them; but realism becomes materialism, if it considers matter or physical substance, as the only original cause of things, and the soul itself as a material substance.

REAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *réalité.*] 1. Actual being or existence of any thing; truth; fact; in distinction from mere appearance.

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

And to *realities* yield all her shows. *Milton.*

3. In *scholastic philosophy*, that may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of any thing else.—4. In *law*, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property; as, chattels which savour of the *realty.* [This word *realty* is so written in law, for *reality.*]

REALIZ'ABLE, *a.* That may be realized.

REALIZA'TION, *n.* [from *realize.*] The act of realizing or making real.—2. The act of converting money into land.—3. The act of believing or considering as real.—4. The act of bringing into being or act.

RE'ALIZE, *v. t.* [Sp. *realizar;* Fr. *realiser.*] 1. To bring into being or act; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate.—3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real. How little do men in full health *realize* their frailty and mortality.

Let the sincere Christian *realize* the closing sentiment *T. Scott.*

4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force. Who, at his fire-side, can *realize* the distress of shipwrecked mariners?

This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore *realizing* all its fine scenes and the tender emotions to which they gave birth. *Dwight.*

5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective. He never *realized* much profit from his trade or speculations.

RE'ALIZED, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received, or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible, or effective.

RE'ALIZING, *ppr.* Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective.—2. *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality; as, a *realizing* view of eternity.

RE-ALLEGE, *v. t.* (realle j'.) [*re* and *allege.*] To allege again.

RE-ALLI'ANCE, *n.* A renewed alliance.

RE'ALLY, *adv.* With actual existence. —2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only; as, things *really* evil.

The anger of the people is *really* a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

In this sense, it is used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

REALM, *n.* (relm.) [Fr. *royaume;* It. *reame;* from Fr. *roi*, It. *re*, L. *rex*, king, whence *regalis*, royal.] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as, the *realm* of England.—2. Kingly government; as, the *realm* of bees. [*Unusual.*]

REALM'-BOUNDING, *a.* Bounding a realm.

RE'ALTY, *n.* [It. *realtà*, from *re*, king, L. *rex.*] 1.† Loyalty.—2.† Reality.— 3. In *law*, immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real.* [*See* PERSONALTY.]

REAM, *n.* [Sax. *ream*, a band; D. *riem;* Dan. *rem* or *reem;* Sw. *rem;* W. *rhwym*, a bond or tie. The Dutch word signifies a strap, thong, or girdle, and an oar, L. *remus.* In Fr. *rame* is a ream and an oar, and if the English *ream* and the L. *remus* are the same word, the primary sense is a shoot, L. *ramus*, a branch, for the shoots of trees or shrubs were the first bands used by men. *See* GIRD and WITHE. The

Italian has *risma*, and the Sp. and Port. *resma*, a ream, G. *riess*.] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of twenty quires of twenty-four sheets each; but what is called the printer's ream contains 21½ quires, or 516 sheets.

REAM, *n.* Cream. [*Scotch.*]

REAM'ING, *n.* In *block-making*, the act of increasing the size of a hole with a large instrument.

RE-AN'IMATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *animate*.] To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life; as a person dead or apparently dead; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person.—2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

RE-AN'IMATED, *pp.* Restored to life or action.

RE-AN'IMATING, *ppr.* Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage.

RE-ANIMA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigour.

RE-ANNEX', *v. t.* [*re* and *annex*.] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

RE-ANNEXA'TION, *n.* The act of annexing again.

RE-ANNEX'ED, *pp.* Annexed or united again.

RE-ANNEX'ING, *ppr.* Annexing again; reuniting.

REAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rip*, *hrippe*, *gerip*, harvest; *ripan*, to reap; *ripe*, ripe; *rypan*, to rip; allied probably to *rapian*, to seize, spoil, lay waste, L. *rapio*, G. *reif*, ripe, D. *raapen*, to reap. *ryp*, ripe, Gr. ἅρπη, a sickle, ἁρπάω, to reap, L. *carpo*, Eng. *crop*.] 1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When ye *reap* the harvest, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field; Lev. xix.

2. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field.—3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works; *in a good or bad sense*; as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions.

He that soweth to the flesh, shall from the flesh *reap* corruption; Gal. vi.

Ye have plowed wickedness; ye have *reaped* iniquity; Hos. v.

REAP, *v. i.* To perform the act or operation of reaping. In England, farmers *reap* in July and August.—2. To receive the fruit of labour or works.

They that sow in tears, shall *reap* in joy; Ps. cxxvi.

REAPED, *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labour or works.

REAPER, *n.* One that cuts grain with a sickle.

REAPING, *ppr.* Cutting down corn, or any other grain crop, with a sickle, or scythe, or by a reaping machine; receiving as the fruit of labour, or the reward of works. The operation of reaping grain crops is more advantageously performed when the grain is not quite ripe, than when it is thoroughly ripe; because in the latter case the seeds are apt to drop out in the process of handling and drying.

REAPING-HOOK, *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle; a shearing-hook. [*The last term is Scotch.*] This useful implement, shaped, in all ages, pretty nearly as we now see it, is among the oldest implements used by civilized man. It is seen in many frescoes of the Egyptian tombs; and the sickle of Bible times, early and late, was certainly the same.

"The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the *reaping-hook* in cutting down their crops; and 'fill their hand' with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves, their 'bosom;'" Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. *Dr Kitto.*

REAPING MACHINE, *n.* A machine for cutting down corn, &c., with more expedition than by the ordinary methods. Several such machines have been contrived, but without much success in use.

RE-APPAR'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *apparel*.] To clothe again.

RE-APPAR'ELLED, *pp.* Clothed again.

RE-APPAR'ELLING, *ppr.* Clothing again.

RE-APPEAR, *v. i.* [*re* and *appear*.] To appear a second time.

RE-APPEARANCE, *n.* A second appearance.

RE-APPEARING, *ppr.* Appearing again.

RE-APPLICA'TION, *n.* [*See* REAPPLY.] A second application.

RE-APPLY', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *apply*.] To apply again.

RE-APPLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying again.

RE-APPOINT', *v. t.* To appoint again.

RE-APPOINT'ED, *pp.* Appointed again.

RE-APPOINT'ING, *ppr.* Appointing again.

RE-APPOINT'MENT, *n.* A second appointment.

RE-APPORTION, *v. t.* To apportion again.

RE-APPORTIONED, *pp.* Apportioned again.

RE-APPORTIONING, *ppr.* Apportioning again.

RE-APPORTIONMENT, *n* A second apportionment.

REAR, *n.* [Fr. *arrière*; but this is compound; Arm. *refr*, *rever*, *reor*, the seat, the fundament; W. *rhêv*, something thick, a bundle; *rhevyr*, the fundament. *Rear* is contracted from *rever*.] 1. In *a general sense*, that which is behind or backward; the hind part; *appropriately*, the part of an army which is behind the other, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. It is opposed to *front* or *van*. Bring up the *rear*.—2. The last class; the last in order.

Coins I place in the *rear*. *Peacham.*

In the rear, behind the rest; backward, or in the last class. In this phrase, *rear* signifies the part or place behind.—*Rear half files*, the three hindmost ranks of a battalion when it is drawn up six deep.

REAR, *a.* [Sax. *hrere*.] 1. Little cooked; raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled.—2. [Sax. *aræran*, to hasten; *hreran*, to excite.] Early. [*A provincial word.*]

REAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *ræran*, *reran*, *aræran*, to erect, to hasten; *hreran*, to excite; Sw. *röra*, to move; Dan *rörer*, to move, stir, shake; *rörig*, quick, lively, rising in the stomach.] 1. To raise.

Who now shall *rear* you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift after a fall.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*

3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young; as, to *rear* a numerous offspring.—4. To educate; to instruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

5. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

6. To rouse; to stir up.

And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*. *Dryden.*

7. To raise; to breed; as cattle.—8. To achieve; to obtain.—*To rear the steps*, to ascend; to move upward.

REAR, *v. i.* To rise on the hind legs; as a horse.

REAR, *adv.* Early soon. [*Provincial.*]

REAR-AD'MIRAL. *See* ADMIRAL.

REARED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated.

REAR-GUARD, *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it. The march of an army is always composed of an advanced guard, a main body, and a rear-guard; the first and last commanded by a general.

REARING, *ppr.* Raising; educating; elevating. In *her.*, *rearing* is said of the horse, when standing on the hind-legs, with the fore-legs raised.

REAR-LINE, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.

REAR-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hrore-mus*.] The rere-mouse; the bat.

REAR-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear; the last rank of a battalion when drawn up in open order.

REARWARD, *n.* [from *rear*. *See* REREWARD.] The last troop; the rear-guard.—2. The end; the tail; the train behind.—3. The latter part.

RE-ASCEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *ascend*.] To rise, mount, or climb again.

RE-ASCEND', *v. t.* To mount or ascend again.

He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

RE-ASCEND'ED, *pp.* Ascended again.

RE-ASCEND'ING, *ppr.* Ascending again.

RE-ASCEN'SION, *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

RE-ASCENT', *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity.

REASON, *n.* (re'zn.) [Ir. *reasun*; W. *rheswm*; Fr. *raison*; L. *ratio*; Goth. *rathyo*, an account, number, ratio; *rathyan*, to number; *garathyan*, to number or count; *rodyan*, to speak; D. *rede*, speech; *reden*, reason, argument; *redenkunst*, rhetoric; G. *rede*, *reden*; Sax. *ræd*, *ræda*, speech, reason; *ræswian*, to reason. We find united the Sax. *ræd*, speech, *rædan*, *redan*, to *read*, the Gr. ῥέω, to say or speak, whence *rhetoric*, and the L. *ratio*, which is from *ratus*, and which proves *reor* to be contracted from *redo*, *redor*, and all unite with *rod*, L. *radius*, &c. Primarily, *reason* is that which is uttered. *See* READ. So Gr. λόγος, from λέγω.] 1. That which is thought or which is alleged in words, as the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion, or determination. I have *reasons* which I may choose not to disclose. You ask me my *reasons*. I freely give my *reasons*. The judge assigns good *reasons* for his opinions,

reasons which justify his decision. Hence in general,—2. The cause, ground, principle, or motive of any thing said or done; that which supports or justifies a determination, plan, or measure.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness; 1 Pet. iii. *Tillotson.*

3. Efficient cause. He is detained by *reason* of sickness.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of its sterility of soil. *Bacon.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

4. Final cause.

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions; and to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. Reason is the highest faculty of the human mind, by which man is distinguished from brutes, and which enables him to contemplate things spiritual as well as material, to weigh all that can be said or thought for and against them, and hence to draw conclusions and to act accordingly. A man may therefore be said to possess reason in proportion as he actually exercises that power, that is, reasons and acts according to the conclusions or results at which he has arrived. In the language of English philosophy, the terms reason and understanding are nearly identical, and are so used by Stewart; but in the critical philosophy of Kant, a broad distinction is drawn between them.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul,
Reason's comparing balance rules the whole...
That sees immediate good by present sense,
Reason the future and the consequence. *Pope.*

Reason is the director of man's will. *Hooker.*

6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason.

But when by *reason* she the truth has found. *Davies.*

7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. Every man claims to have *reason* on his side.

I was promised on a time
To have *reason* for my rhyme. *Spenser.*

8. Reasonable claim; justice.

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world. *Taylor.*

9. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholic. *Pearson.*

10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. *Addison.*

In reason, in all reason, in justice; with rational ground.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not *in reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

REASON, *v. i.* [Fr. *raisonner*; Sax. *rasian.*] 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. Brutes do not *reason*; children *reason* imperfectly.—2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises, or to deduce new or unknown propositions from previous propositions which are known or evident. To *reason* justly, is to infer from propositions which are known, admitted, or evident, the conclusions which are natural, or which necessarily result from them. Men may *reason* within themselves; they may *reason* before a court or legislature; they may *reason* wrong as well as right.—3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments, or reasons.

And they *reasoned* among themselves; Matth. xvi.

To reason with, to argue with; to endeavour to inform, convince, or persuade by argument. *Reason with* a profligate son, and if possible, persuade him of his errors.—2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

Stand still, that I may *reason with* you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord;† 1 Sam. xii.

REASON, *v. t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. I *reasoned* the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief of truth; to *reason* one out of his plan; to *reason* down a passion.

REASONABLE, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; as, a *reasonable* being. [In this sense, *rational* is now generally used.] 2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally or according to the dictates of reason; as, the measure must satisfy all *reasonable* men. —3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; just; rational.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which does not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting. *Wilkins.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shak.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate; as, a *reasonable* quantity. —6. Not excessive; not unjust; as, a *reasonable* fine; a *reasonable* sum in damages.—*Reasonable cause*, in *Scots law*, a reasonable cause for granting a deed, is one which is a ground for executing the deed, though not one which could have been used to compel the granter to execute it.

REASONABLENESS, *n.* The faculty of reason. [*In this sense, little used.*] 2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; as, the *reasonableness* of our wishes, demands, or expectations.

The *reasonableness* and excellency of charity. *Law.*

3. Conformity to rational principles.

The whole frame and contexture of a watch carries in it a *reasonableness*...the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. [*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

4. Moderation; as, the *reasonableness* of a demand.

REASONABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. We may *reasonably* suppose self-interest to be the governing principle of men.—2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language. *Holder.*

REASONED, *pp.* Examined or discussed by arguments.—2. Persuaded by reasoning or argument.

REASONER, *n.* One who reasons or argues; as, a fair *reasoner*; a close *reasoner*; a logical *reasoner*.

REASONING, *ppr.* Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.

REASONING, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act or operation of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination; as, fair *reasoning*; false *reasoning*; absurd *reasoning*; strong or weak *reasoning*. The *reasonings* of the advocate appeared to the court conclusive.

REASONLESS, *a.* Destitute of reason; as, a *reasonless* man or mind.—2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shak.*

RE-ASSEM'BLAGE, *n.* Assemblage a second time.

RE-ASSEM'BLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect again.

RE-ASSEM'BLE, *v. i.* To assemble or convene again.

RE-ASSEM'BLED, *pp.* Assembled again.

RE-ASSEM'BLING, *ppr.* Assembling again.

RE-ASSERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

Let us hope...we may have a body of authors who will *reassert* our claim to respectability in literature. *Walsh.*

RE-ASSERT'ED, *pp.* Asserted or maintained anew.

RE-ASSERT'ING, *ppr.* Asserting again; vindicating anew.

RE-ASSER'TION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.

RE-ASSIGN, *v. t.* [*re* and *assign.*] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.

RE-ASSIGNED, *pp.* Assigned back.

RE-ASSIGNING, *ppr.* Transferring back what has been assigned.

RE-ASSIM'ILATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assimilate.*] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change again into a like or suitable substance.

RE-ASSIM'ILATED, *pp.* Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.

RE-ASSIM'ILATING, *ppr.* Assimilating again.

RE-ASSIMILA'TION, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation.

RE-ASSUME, *v. t.* [*re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again.

RE-ASSUMED, *pp.* Resumed; assumed again.

RE-ASSUMING, *ppr.* Assuming or taking again.

RE-ASSUMP'TION, *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

RE-ASSŪRANCE, *n.* [*See* SURE and ASSURANCE.] A second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.

RE-ASSŪRE, *v. t.* (reasshu're.) [*re* and *assure; Fr rassurer.*] 1. To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *re-assured* the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To insure a second time against loss, or rather to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

RE-ASSŪRED, *pp.* Restored from fear; re-encouraged. — 2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.

RE-ASSŪRER, *n.* One who insures the first underwriter.

RE-ASSŪRING, *ppr.* Restoring from fear, terror, or depression of courage. —2. Insuring against loss by insurance.

RĒASTINESS, *n.* Rancidness. [*Not in use or local*]

RĒASTY, *a.* [Qu. *rusty.*] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste; *applied to dry meat.* [*Not in use or local.*]

RĒATE, *n.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water and complicates itself. [*Not in use or local*]

RE-ATTACH', *v. t.* [*re* and *attach.*] To attach a second time

RE-ATTACH'ED, *pp.* Attached a second time.

RE-ATTACH'MENT, *n.* A second attachment.

RE-ATTEMPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *attempt.*] To attempt again.

RE-ATTEMPT'ED, *pp.* Attempted a second time.

RE-ATTEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Attempting again.

RĒAVE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *reafian.*] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. [*See* BEREAVE.]

RĒAV'ER,† *n.* A robber.

REAVOW', *v. t.* To avow again.

REBAP'TISM, *n.* A second baptism.

REBAPTIZA'TION, *n.* [from *rebaptize.*] A second baptism.

REBAPTIZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *baptize.*] To baptize a second time.

REBAPTIZED, *pp.* Baptized again.

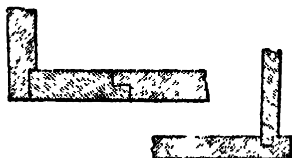
REBAPTIZING, *ppr.* Baptizing a second time.

REBĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre; re* and *battre;* It. *ribattere.*] To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*

The keener edge of battle to *rebate.* *Dryden.*

REBĀTE, *n.* Frequently written *Rabbet.* In *construction,* a rectangular longitudinal recess made in the edge of any substance. Thus the rectangular recess made in a door-frame, into which the door shuts, is a *rebate.—Rebate*



Rebates.

joint, in *joinery,* a joint formed by making rebates or longitudinal recesses in the opposite edges of the boards to be joined.

REBĀTE, *n.* A kind of hard free stone used in pavements; also a piece of wood fastened to a long stick for beating mortar.

REBĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter.*] To form rebates; to join by rebates. In the *technical sense,* to *rebate,* means simply to diminish.

REBĀTE, } *n.* Diminution.—2.
REBĀTEMENT, } In *com.,* abatement in price; deduction. —3. In *her.,* a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms.—*Rebate and discount,* a rule, in *arith.,* by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

REBĀTE PLANES, *n.* Planes used in forming and finishing rebates in joiner work: or, as it is technically termed, sinking rebates. Of these there are the moving fillister, used, in sinking rebates, on the edge of the board next to the workman, and the sash fillistor in sinking the rebate on the edge furthest from him; and the guillaumes, skewed and square, the former for finishing the rebate across the direction of the fibre, and the latter for finishing it in the direction of the fibre.

REBĀTING, *ppr.* Joining by rebates.

REBA'TO, *n.* A sort of ruff. [*See* RABATO.]

RE'BEC, } *n.* [Fr. *rebec;* It. *ribecca.*]
RE'BECK, } A stringed-instrument somewhat similar to the violin, having three strings tuned in fifths, and played with a bow. It was introduced by the Moors into Spain.

REB'EL, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle,* from L. *rebellis,* making war again.] 1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A *rebel* differs from an *enemy,* as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks; Num. xvii.—2. One who wilfully violates a law.—3. One who disobeys the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws.—4. A villain who disobeys his lord.

REB'EL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt.

REBEL', *v. i.* [L. *rebello,* to make war again; *re* and *bello;* W. *rhyvela,* to make war; *rhy* and *bel,* war.] 1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance Subjects may *rebel* by an open renunciation of the authority of the government, without taking arms: but ordinarily, rebellion is accompanied by resistance in arms.

Ye have built you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord; Josh. xxii.; Is. i

2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

REBEL'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion.

REBEL'LER, *n* One that rebels.

REBEL'LING, *ppr.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; rising in opposition to lawful authority.

REBEL'LION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rebellio.* Among the *Romans,* rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.] 1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt. *Rebellion* differs from *insurrection* and from *mutiny. Insurrection* may be rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government. *Insurrection* may be, but is not necessarily, rebellion. *Mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers.

No sooner is the standard of *rebellion* displayed, than men of desperate principles resort to it. *Ames.*

2. Open resistance to lawful authority. —*Civil rebellion.* In *Scotch law,* by a peculiar fiction a debtor who disobeys a charge, on letters of horning, to pay or perform in terms of his obligation, is accounted a rebel, by reason of his disobedience to the king's command contained in the writ, and this disobedience is termed *civil rebellion*.—*Commission of rebellion,* in *law,* a commission awarded against a person who treats the king's authority with contempt, in not obeying his proclamation according to his allegiance, and refusing to attend his sovereign when required; in which case, four commissioners are ordered to attach him wherever he may be found.

REBEL'LIOUS, *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority; Deut. ix. xxi.

REBEL'LIOUSLY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in opposition to the government to which one is bound by allegiance; with violent or obstinate disobedience to lawful authority.

REBEL'LIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

REBEL'LOW, *v. i.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud roaring noise.

The cave *rebellow'd* and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

REBEL'LOWING, *ppr.* Bellowing in return or in echo.

REBEND'ING, *ppr.* [*re* and *bend.*] In *her.,* the same as bowed, embowed, bent first one way, and then another, like the letter S.

REBLOS'SOM, *v. i.* [*re* and *blossom.*] To blossom again.

REBLOS'SOMING, *ppr.* Blossoming again.

REBOA'TION,† *n.* [L. *reboo; re* and *boo.*] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

REBOIL', *v. i.* [L. *re* and *bullio.*] To take fire; to be hot.

REBOIL', *v. t.* To boil again.

REBOIL'ED, *pp.* Boiled a second time.

REBOUND', *v. i.* [Fr. *rebondir; re* and *bondir.*] To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed; as, a *rebounding* echo.

Bodies absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Newton.*

REBOUND', *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound.* *Dryden.*

REBOUND', *n.* The act of flying back

in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience.

Put back as from a rock with swift *rebound*. *Dryden.*

REBOUND'ED, *pp.* Sprung back; reverberated.

REBOUND'ING, *ppr.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.

REBRACE, *v. t.* [*re* and *brace.*] To brace again.

REBREATHE, *v. i.* [*re* and *breathe.*] To breathe again.

REBUFF', *n.* [It. *rabbuffo;* Fr. *rebuffade; re* and It. *buffa, buffare,* Fr. *bouffer.*] 1. Repercussion; or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud. *Milton.*

2. Sudden check; defeat.—3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

REBUFF', *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.

REBUFF'ED, *pp.* Beaten back; resisted suddenly; checked.

REBUILD', *v. t.* [*re* and *build.*] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf or a city.

REBUILD'ER, *n.* [from *rebuild.*] One who reconstructs, or builds again.

REBUILD'ING, *ppr.* Building again.

REBUILT', *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

REBUKABLE, *a.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehension.

REBUKE, *v. t.* [Norm. *rebuquer;* Arm. *rebechat,* to reproach. Qu. Fr. *reboucher,* to stop; *re* and *boucher,* to stop. The Italian has *rimbeccare,* to repulse or drive back, to *peck,* from *becco,* the beak. *See* PACK and IMPEACH.] 1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check by reproof.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

Thou shalt in any wise *rebuke* thy neighbour; Lev. xix.

2. To check or restrain.

The Lord *rebuke* thee, O Satan; Zech. iii.; Is. xvii.

3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction.

O Lord, *rebuke* me not in thine anger; Ps. vi.

4. To check; to silence.

Master, *rebuke* thy disciples; Luke xix.

5. To check; to heal.

And he stood over her and *rebuked* the fever; Luke iv.

6. To restrain; to calm.

He arose and *rebuked* the winds and the sea; Matt. viii.

REBUKE, *n.* A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

2. In *scrip.*, chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction; Ezek. v.; Hos. v.—3. In *low lan.*, any kind of check.—*To suffer rebuke,* to endure the reproach and persecution of men; Jer. xv.—*To be without rebuke,* to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

REBUKED, *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.

REBUKEFUL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.

REBUKEFULLY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

REBUKER, *n.* One that rebukes; a chider; one that chastises or restrains.

REBUKING, *ppr.* Chiding; reproving; checking; punishing.

REBUKINGLY, *adv.* By way of rebuke

REBULLI''TION, *n.* [*See* EBULLITION and BOIL.] Act of boiling or effervescing. [*Little used.*]

REBURY, *v. t.* (reber'ry.) [*re* and *bury.*] To inter again.

RE'BUS, *n.* [L. from *res,* which is of the same family as *riddle. See* RIDDLE, READ, and REAL.] 1. An enigmatical representation of some name, &c. by using figures or pictures instead of words. A gallant, in love with a woman named *Rose Hill,* painted on the border of his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf, and a well, which reads, *Rose Hill I love well.*—2. A sort of riddle.—3. In *some chemical writers,* sour milk; sometimes, the ultimate matter of which all bodies are composed.—4. In *her.*, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person; as three cups, for Butler.

REBUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebuter;* Norm. *rebutter;* from the root of *but,* Fr. *bout,* end; *bouter,* to put; *bouder,* to *pout;* It. *ributtare,* to drive back, also to vomit. *See* BUTT and POUT.] To repel; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof. [*It is used by lawyers in a general sense.*]

REBUT',† *v. i.* To retire back.—2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur rejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder, by a sur-rejoinder; on which the defendant may *rebut.* *Blackstone.*

REBUT'TED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.

REBUT'TER, *n.* In *law pleadings,* the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. [*See* PLEADING.]

If I grant to a tenant to hold without impeachment of waste, and afterward implead him for waste done, he may debar me of this action by showing my grant, which is a *rebutter.* *Encyc.*

REBUT'TING, *ppr.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation or evidence.

RECAL', *v. t.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to take back; as, to *recal* words or declarations.—2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; as, to *recal* a decree.—3. To call back; to revive in memory; as, to *recal* to mind what has been forgotten.—4. To call back from a place or mission; as, to *recal* a minister from a foreign court; to *recal* troops from India.

RECAL', *n.* A calling back; revocation.—2. The power of calling back or revoking.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recal.* *Dryden*

RECALL'ABLE, *a.* That may be recalled.

Delegates *recallable* at pleasure. *Madison.*

RECALL'ED, *pp.* Called back; revoked.

RECALL'ING, *ppr.* Calling back; revoking.

RECANT', *v. t.* [L. *recanto; re* and *canto. See* CANT.] To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.

How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent as void. *Milton.*

RECANT', *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said. Convince me I am wrong, and I will *recant.*

RECANTA'TION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.

RECANT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.

RECANT'ER, *n.* One that recants.

RECANT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; retracting.

RECAPAC'ITATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *capacitate.*] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again.

RECAPAC'ITATED, *pp.* Capacitated again.

RECAPAC'ITATING, *ppr.* Conferring capacity again.

RECAPIT'ULATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recapituler; re* and L. *capitulum. See* CAPITULATE.] To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments.

RECAPIT'ULATED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.

RECAPIT'ULATING, *ppr.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.

RECAPITULA'TION, *n.* The act of recapitulating.—2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

RECAPIT'ULATORY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

RECAP'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *captio; capio,* to take.] The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them.—*Writ of recaption,* a writ to recover property taken by a second distress, pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

RECAP'TOR, *n.* [*re* and *captor.*] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAP'TURE, *n.* [*re* and *capture.*] The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.—2. A prize retaken.

RECAP'TURE, *v. t.* To retake; particularly, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAP'TURED, *pp.* Retaken.

RECAP'TURING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RECARNIFY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carnify,* from L. *caro,* flesh.] To convert again into flesh. [*Not much used.*]

RECAR'RIED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RECAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

RECAR'RYING, *ppr.* Carrying back.

RECAST, *v. t.* [*re* and *cast.*] To cast again; as, to *recast* cannon.—2. To throw again.—3. To mould anew.—4 To compute a second time.

RECAST, *pp.* Cast again; moulded anew.

RECASTING, *ppr.* Casting again; moulding anew.

RECEDE, *v. i.* [L. *recedo; re* and *cedo.*] 1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides *receding* from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*

All bodies moved circularly endeavour to *recede* from the centre. *Bentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to *recede* from a demand; to *recede* from terms or propositions.

RECEDE, *v. t.* [*re* and *cede.*] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory. [*American.*]

RECĒDED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RECĒDING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; retreating; moving back.—2. Ceding back; regranting. [*American.*]

RECĒIPT, *n.* (recee't.) [It. *ricetta*, from the L. *receptus.*] 1. The act of receiving; as, the *receipt* of a letter.—2. The place of receiving; as, the *receipt* of custom; Matt. ix.—3. Reception; as, the *receipt* of blessings or mercies.—4.† Reception; welcome; as, the kind *receipt* of a friend. [In this sense, *reception* is now used.]—5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c.—6. In *com.*, a written discharge of a debtor on payment of money due, or, it is an acknowledgment in writing of having received a sum of money, or other valuable consideration. It is a voucher either of an obligation or debt discharged, or of one incurred. A *receipt* of money may be in part or in full payment of a debt, and it operates as an acquittance or discharge of the debt either in part or in full. A *receipt* of goods makes the receiver liable to account for the same, according to the nature of the transaction, or the tenor of the writing. A *receipt*, though evidence of payment, is not absolute proof, and this evidence may be rebutted by showing that it has been given under mistake, or obtained by fraud.

RECĒIPT, *v. t.* (recee't.) To give a receipt for.

RECĒIVABLE, *a.* That may be received.

RECĒIVABLENESS, *n.* Capability of being received.

RECĒIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recevoir*; L. *recipio*; *re* and *capio*, to take.] 1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. He had the offer of a donation, but he would not *receive* it.—2. To take as due or as a reward. He *received* the money on the day it was payable. He *received* ample compensation.—3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil.

Shall we *receive* good at the hand of God, and shall we not *receive* evil? Job ii.

4. To take, as a thing communicated; as, to *receive* a wound by a shot; to *receive* a disease by contagion.

The idea of solidity, we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

5. To take or obtain intellectually; as, to *receive* an opinion or notion from others.—6. To embrace.

Receive with meekness the ingrafted word; James i.

7. To allow; to hold; to retain; as, a custom long *received.*—8. To admit.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward *receive* me to glory; Ps. lxxiii.

9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain; as a guest.

They kindled a fire and *received* us every one, because of the present rain and because of the cold; Acts xxviii.

10. To admit into membership or fellowship.

Him that is weak in the faith, *receive* ye; Rom. xiv.

11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain.

The brazen altar was too little to *receive* the burnt-offering; 1 Kings viii.

12. To be endowed with.

Ye shall *receive* power after that the Holy Spirit has come upon you; Acts i.

13. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken to them, he was *received* up into heaven; Mark xvi.

14. To take or have as something ascribed; as, to *receive* praise or blame; Rev. iv. 5.—15. To bear with or suffer; 2 Cor. xi.—16. To believe in; John i.—17. To accept or admit officially or in an official character. The minister was *received* by the emperor or court.—18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

RECĒIVED, *pp.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.

RECĒIVEDNESS, *n.* General allowance or belief; as, the *receivedness* of an opinion.

RECĒIVER, *n.* One who takes or receives in any manner.—2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer. A person appointed by the court of chancery to receive the rents and profits of land, or the produce of other property, which is in dispute in a cause in that court.—3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime.—4. A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation.—5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air, being so named from its being the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. [*See* AIR-PUMP.]—6. One who partakes of the sacrament.

RECĒIVING, *ppr.* Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.

RECĒIVING, *n.* The act of receiving; that which is received.—*Receiving stolen goods*, in *Eng law*, the receiving any chattels, money, valuable securities, and other property whatsoever, knowing the same to have been stolen. It is punishable with transportation or imprisonment. It corresponds to *reset of theft* in *Scots law.* [*See* RESET.]

RECEL'EBRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate again.

RECEL'EBRATED, *pp.* Celebrated anew.

RECEL'EBRATING, *ppr.* Celebrating anew.

RECELEBRA'TION, *n.* A renewed celebration.

RE'CENCY, *n.* [L. *recens.*] 1. Newness; new state; late origin; as, the *recency* of a wound or tumour.—2. Lateness in time; freshness; as, the *recency* of a transaction.

RECENSE, *v. t.* (recens'.) [L. *recenseo*; *re* and *censeo.*] To review; to revise.

RECEN'SION, *n.* [L. *recensio.*] Review; examination; enumeration.

RE'CENT, *a.* [L. *recens.*] 1. New; being of late origin or existence.

The ancients believed some parts of Egypt to be *recent*, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; modern; as, great and worthy men ancient or *recent.* [*Modern* is now used.]—3. Fresh; lately received; as, *recent* news or intelligence.—4. Late; of late occurrence; as, a *recent* event or transaction.—5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from; as Ulysses, *recent* from the storms.—*Recent formation.* In *geol.*, any formation whether igneous or aqueous, which can be proved to be of a date posterior to the creation of man, is called *recent.* Recent formations, are marine, freshwater, and volcanic. A fine specimen of *recent* limestone from Guadaloupe, containing a fossil human skeleton, may be seen in the British museum.—*Recent period*, the period of time commencing with the creation of man.

RE'CENTLY, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

RE'CENTNESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

RECEP'TACLE, *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, from *receptus*, *recipio.*] 1. A place or vessel into which something is received or in which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, &c. The grave is the common *receptacle* of the dead.—2. In *bot.*, the name usually given to that part of a flower upon which the carpels are situated; or, in other words, the apex of the peduncle, or summit of the floral branch which generally expands in some degree so as to form a kind of disk from which the floral verticels proceed. But the term *receptacle* is used by botanists in different senses. Thus, it is used to signify the axis of the theca among ferns; that part of the ovarium from which the ovula arise, commonly called the placenta; and also that part of the axis of a plant which bears the flowers when it is depressed in its development, so that it forms a flattened area over which the flowers are arranged; as in Compositæ. A *proper receptacle* belongs only to one set of parts of fructification; a *common receptacle* bears several florets or distinct sets of parts of fructification.—3. In *anat.*, the *receptacle* of the chyle is situated on the left side of the upper vertebra of the loins, under the aorta and the vessels of the left kidney.

RECEPTAC'ULAR, *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

REC'EPTARY,† *n.* Thing received.

RECEPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* The possibility of receiving or of being received.

RECEP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *receptio.*] 1. The act of receiving; *in a general sense*; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach, or of air into the lungs.—2. The state of being received.—3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated; as, the *reception* of a letter; the *reception* of sensation or ideas.—4. Re-admission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton.*

5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing; as, a sheath fitted for the *reception* of a sword; a channel for the *reception* of water.—6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. The guests were well pleased with their *reception.* Nothing displeases more than a cold *reception.*—7. A receiving officially; as, the *reception* of an envoy by a foreign court.—8. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions as ever common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

9.† Recovery.

RECEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

RECEPTIV'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.

RECEP'TORY,† *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received.

RECESS′, *n.* [L. *recessus*, from *recedo*. *See* RECEDE.] 1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back; as, the *recess* of the tides.—2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement.

My *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

And every neighbouring grove
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

3. Departure.—4. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet
Recess. *Milton.*

5. State of retirement; as, lords in close *recess*.

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of business or procedure. Also, the time or period during which public business is suspended; as, the Christmas *recess*.—7. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company.

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

8. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science.—9. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance.—10.† [Fr. *recez*.] An abstract or registry of the resolutions of the imperial diet of Germany. Also, the result of the deliberations of the imperial diet, its finding or resolution come to, the decree; as, the *recess* of the diet of Worms, of Spires, or of Augsburg.—11. The retiring of the shore of the sea or of a lake from the general line of the shore, forming a bay.—12. In *arch.*, a small cavity or niche formed in the wall of a building. Recesses come under the denomination of exhedræ, tribunes, alcoves, and afford considerable additional space. They add to the commodiousness of dining-rooms, drawing-rooms, libraries, &c.—13. In *bot.*, recesses are the bays or sinuses of lobed leaves.

RECES′SED, *a.* Having a recess or recesses.—*Recessed arch*, one arch within another; such arches are sometimes called double, triple, &c., and sometimes compound arches.

RECES′SION, *n.* [L. *recessio*.] 1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or retreating.—2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand.—3. A cession or granting back; as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.—*Recession of the equinoxes*, the same as *Precession*,—*which see*.

RE′CHABITES, *n.* A religious order among the ancient Jews, instituted by Jonadab the son of Rechab. It comprised only the family and posterity of the founder, who was anxious to perpetuate among them the nomadic life; and with this view, prescribed to them several rules, the chief of which were —to abstain from wine, from building houses, and from planting vines. These rules were observed by the Rechabites with great strictness. [*See* Jer. xxxv. 6.] In recent times, a branch of the body called *tee-totallers* has assumed the name of *Rechabites*.

RECHANGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rechanger*; *re* and *change*.] To change again.

RECHANGED, *pp.* Changed again.

RECHANG′ING, *ppr.* Changing again.

RECHARGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recharger*; *re* and *charge*.] 1. To charge or accuse in return.—2. To attack again; to attack anew.

RECHARGED, *pp.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RECHARGING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RECHASTENED, *a.* Chastened again.

RECHEAT, *n.* [said to be from old French.] Among *hunters*, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent.

RECHEAT, *v. t.* To blow the recheat.

RECHERCHE′, *a.* [Fr.] Much sought after; out of the common; as the book is very *recherché*.

RECHOOSE, *v. t.* (rechooz′.) To choose a second time.

RECHOSEN, *pp.* or *a.* (recho′zn.) Reelected; chosen again.

RECIDI′VATE, *v. i.* [L. *recidivo*.] To backslide; to fall again.

RECIDIVA′TION, *n.* [L. *recidivus*, from *recido*, to fall back; *re* and *cado*, to fall.] A falling back; a backsliding. [*Not much used.*]

RECIDI′VOUS, *a.* [L. *recidivus*.] Subject to backslide. [*Little used.*]

RECIPE, *n.* (res′ipy.) [L. imperative of *recipio*, to take.] The first word of a physician's prescription; hence, the prescription itself. Its abbreviation is R or ℞, which is a relic of the astrological symbol of Jupiter.

RECIP′IENT, *n.* [L. *recipiens*, *recipio*.] 1. A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated.—2. The receiver of a still.

RECIP′ROCAL, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*; Fr. *réciproque*.] 1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate.

Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation. *Bacon.*

2. Mutual; done by each to the other; as, *reciprocal* love; *reciprocal* benefits or favours; *reciprocal* duties; *reciprocal* aid.—3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *Watts.*

Reciprocal terms, in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other.—*Reciprocal quantities*, in *math.*, are those which, multiplied together, produce unity.—*Reciprocal figures*, in *geom.*, are two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelograms, prisms, pyramids, &c.) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the *means* are the two corresponding sides of the other.—*Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; as, the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9, is that of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$.—*Reciprocal proportion* is when of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third; or when the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. In works of arithmetic the case which gives rise to this class of relations is called Inverse Proportion, or the Rule of Three Inverse.—*Reciprocal equations*, those which contain several pairs of roots which are the reciprocal of each other.

RECIP′ROCAL, *n.* The *reciprocal* of any quantity is unity divided by that quantity. Thus, the *reciprocal* of 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$, and conversely the *reciprocal* of $\frac{1}{4}$ is 4. A fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction is called the *reciprocal* of that other fraction: thus, $\frac{3}{4}$ is the reciprocal of $\frac{4}{3}$.

RECIP′ROCALLY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it.

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force. *Bentley.*

2. In *math.* and *physics*, an epithet for quantities which are so related that when one increases the other diminishes in the same proportion, and *vice versa*: thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is *reciprocally* as the magnitude; that is, the greater the magnitude the less the density, and the less the magnitude the greater the density. *Inversely* is used in the same sense. [*See* RATIO.] In *geom.*, two magnitudes are said to be reciprocally proportional to two others, when one of the first pairs is to one of the second as the remaining one of the second is to the remaining one of the first.

RECIP′ROCALNESS, *n.* Mutual return; alternateness.

RECIP′ROCATE, *v. i.* [L. *reciproco*; Fr. *réciproquer*.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

RECIP′ROCATE, *v. t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; as, to *reciprocate* favours.

RECIP′ROCATED, *pp.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RECIP′ROCATING, *ppr.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.

RECIP′ROCATING MOTION, *n.* In *mech.*, a mode of action frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a centre or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other. The working beam of a steam engine is a familiar example.—*Reciprocating system*, in *railways*, the method of communicating motion to trains by means of stationary engines, instead of locomotive ones.

RECIPROCA′TION, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio*.] 1. Interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.—2. Alternation; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides.—3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.

RECIPROC′ITY, *n.* [Fr. *réciprocité*.] Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. The commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of *reciprocity*.—*Law of reciprocity*, a term employed by Legendre in his "Théorie des Nombres" to denote a reciprocal law that has place between prime numbers of different forms, which is this, that m and n being prime odd numbers, the remainder of $m^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \div n$ = the remainder of $n^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \div m$.

RECI′′SION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *recisio*, from *recido*, to cut off; *re* and *cædo*.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL, *n.* [from *recite*.] Rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another or of a writing; as, the *recital* of a deed; the *recital* of testimony.—2. Narration; a telling of the particulars of

an adventure or of a series of events.—3. Enumeration.

RECITA'TION, *n.* [L. *recitatio.*] 1. Rehearsal; repetition of words.—2. In *colleges* and *schools*, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

RECITATIVE', *a.* [Fr. *récitatif;* It. *recitativo.* *See* RECITE.] Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronunciation.

RECITATIVE', *n.* Language delivered in musical tones; or, as the Italians define it, speaking music. It is used in operas, &c. to express some action or passion, or to relate a story or reveal a secret or design. It differs from an air in having no fixed time or measure; and it is not governed by any principal or predominant key, though its final cadence or close must be in some cognate key of the air which follows, or, at least, in no very remote key. There are two kinds of recitative, *unaccompanied* and *accompanied.* The first is when a few occasional chords are struck by the piano-forte or violoncello to give the singer the pitch, and intimate to him the harmony. The second is when all, or a considerable portion, of the instruments of the orchestra accompany the singer, either in sustained chords or florid passages, in order to give the true expression or colouring to the passion or sentiment to be expressed.

RECITATIV'ELY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RECITATI'VO, *n.* [Ital.] Recitative, —*which see.*

RECITE, *v. t.* [L. *recito; re* and *cito,* to call or name.] 1. To rehearse; to repeat the words of another or of a writing; as, to *recite* the words of an author or of a deed or covenant.—2. In *writing,* to copy; as, the words of a deed are *recited* in the pleading.—3. To tell over; to relate; to narrate; as, to *recite* past events; to *recite* the particulars of a voyage.—4. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.—5. To enumerate.

RECITE, *v. i.* To rehearse a lesson. The class will *recite* at eleven o'clock.

RECITE,† for *Recital.*

RECITED, *pp.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.

RECITER, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RECITING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating; narrating.

RECK,† *v. i.* [Sax. *recan, reccan,* to say, to tell, to narrate, to *reckon,* to care, to rule or govern, L. *rego.* The primary sense is to strain. *Care* is a straining of the mind. *See* RACK and RECKON.] To care; to mind; to heed; to rate at much; as we say, to *reckon* much of; followed by *of.*

> Thou's but a lazy loorde,
> And *recks* much *of* thy swinke. *Spenser.*
> I *reck* as little what betideth me,
> As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shak.*
> Of night or loneliness it *recks* me not. *Milton.*

RECK, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.

> This son of mine not *recking* danger. *Sidney.*

[This verb is obsolete unless in poetry. We observe the primary sense and application in the phrase "it *recks* me not," that is, it does not strain or distress me; it does not *rack* my mind; it is not estimated by me; or, I care not. To *reck* danger is a derivative form of expression, and a deviation from the proper sense of the verb.]

RECK'LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless.

> I made the king as *reckless,* as them diligent. *Sidney.*

RECK'LESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence.

RECKON, *v. t.* (rek'n.) [Sax. *recan, reccan,* to tell, to relate, to *reck* or care, to rule, to *reckon;* D. *rekenen,* to count or compute; G. *rechnen,* to count, to reckon, to esteem, and *recken,* to stretch, to strain, to *rack;* Sw. *räkna,* to count, to tell; Dan. *regner,* to *reckon,* to count, to rain. The Saxon word signifies not only to tell or count, but to *reck* or care, and to rule or govern; and the latter signification proves it to be the L. *rego, rectus,* whence *regnum, regno,* Eng. to *reign,* and hence Sax. *reht, riht,* Eng. *right,* G. *recht,* &c. The primary sense of the root is to strain, and *right* is strained, stretched to a straight line; hence we see that these words all coincide with *reach, stretch* and *rack;* and we say, we are *racked* with care. It is probable that *wreck* and *wretched* are from the same root.] 1. To count; to number; that is, to tell the particulars.

> The priest shall *reckon* to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated; Lev. xxvii.
>
> I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison*

2. To esteem; to account; to repute; Rom. viii.

> For him I *reckon* not in high estate. *Milton*

3. To repute; to set in the number or rank of.

> He was *reckoned* among the transgressors; Luke xxii.

4. To assign in an account; Rom. iv.—5. To compute; to calculate.

RECK'ON, *v. i.* To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.

> I *reckoned* till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones; Is. xxxviii.

2. To charge to account; with *on.*

> I call posterity
> Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *B. Jonson.*

3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable; to give an account; with *for.*

> If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Sanderson.*

4. To think; to suppose.—*To reckon with,* to state an account with another, compare it with his account, ascertain the amount of each and the balance which one owes to the other.

> After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them; Matth. xxv.

2. To call to punishment.

> God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them. *Tillotson.*

To reckon on or *upon,* to lay stress or dependence on. He *reckons on* the support of his friends.

RECKONED, *pp.* (rek'nd.) Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.

RECKONER, *n.* (rek'ner.) One who reckons or computes.

> *Reckoners* without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RECKONING, *ppr.* (rek'ning.) Counting; computing; esteeming; reputing; stating an account mutually.

RECK'ONING, *n.* The act of counting or computing; calculation.—2. An account of time.—3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment; as in the proverb, "short *reckonings* make long friends."

> The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often. *South.*

4. The charges or account made by a host in a hotel, tavern, &c.

> A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning.* *Addison.*

5. Account taken; 2 Kings xxii.—6. Esteem; account; estimation.

> You make no further *reckoning* of beauty, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*

7. In *navigation,* the estimated place of a ship, calculated from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. *Dead reckoning* means the same as reckoning, due allowance being made for drift, lee-way, currents, &c.

RECK'ONING-BOOK, *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered.

RECLAIM, *v. t.* [Fr. *reclamer;* L. *reclamo; re* and *clamo,* to call. *See* CLAIM.] 1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. The vender may *reclaim* the goods.—2. To call back from error, wandering or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life.

> It is the intention of Providence, in its various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*

3. To reduce to the state desired.

> Much labour is required in trees, to tame
> Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim.* *Dryden.*

4. To call back; to restrain.

> Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaimed,*
> By seas from Icarus' downfall named? *Prior.*

5. To recal; to cry out against.

> The headstrong horses hurried Octavius along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; as, to *reclaim* a hawk, an eagle or a wild beast.—7. To demand or challenge; to make a claim. [*A French use.*] 8. To recover.—9. In *ancient customs,* to pursue and recal, as a vassal.—10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession.

> A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Coxe, Switz.*

RECLAIM, *v. i.* To cry out; to exclaim.

RECLAIMABLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

RECLAIMANT, *n.* One that opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against.

RECLAIMED, *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.

RECLAIMING, *ppr.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.—*Reclaiming note.* In the court of session, the lord ordinary's judgments or interlocutors are subject to the review of the division of the court to which the cause belongs, and such review is prayed for by what is termed a *reclaiming note.* In this note the party dissatisfied states the lord ordinary's

interlocutor, and prays the court to alter the same in whole or in part.—*Reclaiming Petition* in the court of session prior to the Judicature Act, 1825, a well known mode of submitting the interlocutors of lords ordinary to the review of the inner house, and also of submitting the interlocutors of the inner house to their own review. This mode still prevails in the sheriffs' and other inferior courts. —*Reclaiming days*, the period within which the interlocutor of a lord ordinary may be submitted to the review of the inner house, which is twenty-one days.

RECLAIMLESS, *a.* Not to be reclaimed.

RECLAMA'TION, *n.* Recovery.—2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made.

REC'LINANT, *a.* In *her.*, bowed, or bent backwards.

REC'LINATE, *a.* [L. *reclinatus. See* RECLINE.] In *bot.*, reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base. A *reclinate* stem is one that bends in an arch toward the earth.

RECLINA'TION, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining.—2. In *dialling*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane, which it intersects in a horizontal line.—3. In *sur.*, one of the operations used for the cure of cataract. It consists in making the crystalline lens to turn over into the middle, and towards the bottom of the vitreous humour; so that the surface of the lens which was previously directed forwards, is then placed upwards, and what was the upper edge is turned backwards.

RECLINE, *v. t.* [L. *reclino; re* and *clino*, to lean.] To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise; as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

> The mother
> *Reclined* her dying head upon his breast. — *Dryden.*

RECLINE, *v. i.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to *recline* on a couch.

RECLINE, *a.* [L. *reclinis.*] Leaning; being in a leaning posture.

> They sat *recline*,
> On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers. [*Little used.*] — *Milton.*

RECLINED, *pp.* Inclined back or sidewise.

RECLINING, *ppr.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting; lying. — *Reclining stem*, in *bot.*, a stem ascending at first, and then curved downwards, as in the bramble.

RECLINING DIAL, or **RECLINER,** *n.* A dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular; and if, besides reclining, it also declines from any of the cardinal points, it is called a *reclining declining dial.*

RECLŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [*re* and *close.*] To close or shut again.

RECLŌSED, *pp.* Closed again.

RECLŌSING, *ppr.* Closing again.

RECLŪDE, *v. t.* [L. *recludo; re* and *claudo, cludo.*] To open; to unclose. [*Little used.*]

RECLUSE, *a.* [Fr. *reclus*, from L. *reclusus, recludo*, but with a signification directly opposite.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

> I all the live long day
> Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
> From human converse. — *Philips.*

RECLŪSE, *n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world; as a hermit or monk.—2. A person who confines himself to a cell in a monastery.

RECLŪSELY, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society.

RECLŪSENESS, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

RECLU'SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

RECLU'SIVE, *a.* Affording retirement from society.

RECOAGULA'TION, *n.* [*re* and *coagulation.*] A second coagulation.

RECOAST, *v. t.* To coast back; to return along the same coast.

RECOASTED, *pp.* Returned along the same coast.

RECOASTING, *ppr.* Coasting again or back.

RECOCT'†, *a.* [L. *recoctus, recoquo.*] New vamped.

RECOC'TION, *n.* A second coction or preparation.

RECOGNI''TION, *n.* (reconish'on or recognish'on.) [L. *recognitio.*] 1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal; as, the *recognition* of a final concord on a writ of covenant.—2. Acknowledgment; memorial.—3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived.

> The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God. — *Hooker.*

4. Knowledge confessed or avowed; as, the *recognition* of a thing present; memory of it as passed.—5. In *Scots law*, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal, or generally any return of the feu to the superior, from whatever ground of eviction.

RECOGNITOR, *n* (recon'itor, or recog'nitor.) One of a jury upon assize.

RECOGNIZABLE, or **RECOGNISABLE,** *a.* (recon'izable, or recog'nisable,) [from *recognize.*] That may be recognized, known, or acknowledged.

RECOGNIZANCE, or **RECOGNISANCE,** *n.* (recon'izance, or recog'nisance.) [Fr. *reconnoissance.*] 1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; as, the *recognizance* of Christians, by which they avow their belief in their religion.—2. In *law*, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. This *recognizance* differs from a bond, as it does not create a new debt, but it is the acknowledgment of a former debt on record. This is witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. There was also formerly a *recognizance* in the nature of a statute staple, acknowledged before either of the chief justices or their substitutes, the mayor of the staple at Westminster and the recorder of London, which is to be enrolled and certified into chancery.—3. The verdict of a jury impanneled upon assize.

RECOGNIZE, or **RECOGNISE,** *v. t.* (rec'onize, or rec'ognise.) [It. *riconoscere;* Sp. *reconocer;* Fr. *reconnoître;* L. *recognosco; re* and *cognosco*, to know.] 1. To recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an avowal of that knowledge or not. We *recognize* a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We *recognize* his features or his voice.

> Speak vassal; *recognize* thy sovereign queen. — *Harte.*

2. To review; to re-examine.

RECOGNIZE, or **RECOGNISE,** *v. i.* (rec'onize, or rec'ognise.) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. A. B. *recognized* in the sum of twenty pounds.

REC'OGNIZED, or **RECOGNISED,** *pp.* (rec'onized or rec'ognised.) Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance.

RECOGNIZEE, or **RECOGNISEE,** *n.* (reconizee', or recognisee'.) The person to whom a recognizance is made.

RECOGNIZER, or **RECOGNISER,** *n.* (rec'ognizer.) One that recognizes.

RECOGNIZING, or **RECOGNISING,** *ppr.* (rec'onizing, or rec'ognising.) Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.

RECOGNIZOR, or **RECOGNISOR,** *n.* (reconizor', or recognisor'.) One who enters into a recognizance.

Note. When the above words are used in the general sense the *g* is sounded; but when they are used in the legal sense the *g* is usually sunk.

RECOIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *reculer*, to draw back; *recul*, a *recoil;* Arm. *gil, guil*, the back part; W. *ciliaw*, to recede; It. *rinculare;* Sp. *recular.*] 1. To move or start back; to roll back; as, a cannon *recoils* when fired; waves *recoil* from the shore.—2. To fall back; to retire.—3. To rebound; as, the blow *recoils.*—4. To retire; to flow back; as, the blood *recoils* with horror at the sight.—5. To start back; to shrink. Nature *recoils* at the bloody deed.—6. To return. The evil will *recoil* upon his own head.

RECOIL',† *v. t.* To drive back.

RECOIL', *n.* A starting or falling back; as, the *recoil* of nature or the blood.—2. In *artillery*, the rebound or resilience of a fire-arm, or a piece of ordnance when discharged, arising from the exploded powder acting equally on the gun and the ball. Pieces of ordnance are always subject to a recoil according to their sizes, and the charge which they contain.

RECOIL'ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession.

RECOIL'ING, *ppr.* Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.

RECOIL'ING, *n.* The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt.

RECOIL'INGLY, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.

RECOIL'MENT, *n* The act of recoiling.

RE'COIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin again; as, to *recoin* gold or silver.

RECOIN'AGE, *n.* The act of coining anew.—2. That which is coined anew.

RECOIN'ED, *pp.* Coined again.

RECOIN'ING, *ppr.* Coining anew.

RECOLLECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *collect;* L. *recolligo, recollectus.*] 1. To collect again; *applied to ideas that have escaped from the memory;* to recover or call back ideas to the memory. I *recollect* what was said at a former interview; or, I cannot *recollect* what was said.—2. To recover or recal the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory. I met a man whom I thought I had seen before, but I could not *recollect* his name, or the place where I had seen him. I do not

recollect you, Sir.—3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man,
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, *collected* is more generally used.]

REC̶OLLECT′, *v. t.* To gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

REC̶OLLECT′ED, *pp.* Recalled to the memory.

REC̶OLLECT′ING, *ppr.* Recovering to the memory.

REC̶OLLEC′TION, *n.* The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind. *Recollection* differs from *remembrance*, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to revive ideas; whereas *remembrance* implies no such volition. We often *remember* things without any voluntary effort. *Recollection* is called also *reminiscence.*—2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance. The events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.—3. In popular language, *recollection* is used as synonymous with *remembrance.*

REC̶OLLECT′IVE, *a.* Having the power of recollecting.

REC̶OLLET, or REC̶OLLECT, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *recoleto.*] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

REC̶OLONIZA′TION, *n.* A second colonization.

REC̶OL′ONIZE, *v. t.* To colonize a second time.

REC̶OL′ONIZING, *ppr.* Colonizing a second time.

REC̶OMBINA′TION, *n.* Combination a second time.

REC̶OMBINE, *v. t.* [*re* and *combine.*] To combine again.

If we *recombine* these two elastic fluids. *Lavoisier.*

REC̶OMBINED, *pp.* Combined anew.

REC̶OMBINING, *ppr.* Combining again.

REC̶OMFORT, *v. t.* [*re* and *comfort.*] To comfort again; to console anew.—2. To give new strength.

REC̶OMFORTED, *pp.* Comforted again.

REC̶OMFORTING, *ppr.* Comforting again.

REC̶OMFORTLESS,† *a.* Without comfort.

REC̶OMMENCE, *v. t.* (recomens′) [*re* and *commence.*] To commence again; to begin anew.

REC̶OMMEN′CED, *pp.* Commenced anew.

REC̶OMMEN′CING, *ppr.* Beginning again.

REC̶OMMEND′, *v. t.* [*re* and *commend;* Fr. *recommander.*] 1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence or kindness, by favourable representations.

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, *commend*, though less common, is the preferable word.] 2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and e'en a stranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

Paul chose Silas and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren to the grace of God; Acts xv.

[*Commend* here is much to be preferred.]

REC̶OMMEND′ABLE, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise.

REC̶OMMEND′ABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being recommendable.

REC̶OMMEND′ABLY, *adv.* So as to deserve recommendation.

REC̶OMMENDA′TION, *n.* The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another. We introduce a friend to a stranger by a *recommendation* of his virtues or accomplishments.—2. That which procures a kind or favourable reception. The best *recommendation* of a man to favour is politeness. Misfortune is a *recommendation* to our pity.—*Letters of recommendation,* letters recommending a third party to the favour or notice of the party addressed.

REC̶OMMEND′ATORY, *a.* That commends to another; that recommends.

REC̶OMMEND′ED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.

REC̶OMMEND′ER, *n.* One who commends.

REC̶OMMEND′ING, *ppr.* Praising to another; commending.

REC̶OMMIS′SION, *v. t.* [*re* and *commission.*] To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired, were to be *recommissioned.* *Marshall.*

REC̶OMMIS′SIONED, *pp.* Commissioned again.

REC̶OMMIS′SIONING, *ppr.* Commissioning again.

REC̶OMMIT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit again; as, to *recommit* persons to prison.—2. To refer again to a committee; as, to *recommit* a bill to the same committee.

REC̶OMMIT′MENT, *n.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

REC̶OMMIT′TED, *pp.* Committed anew; referred again.

REC̶OMMIT′TING, *ppr.* Committing again; referring again to a committee.

REC̶OMMU′NICATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *communicate.*] To communicate again.

REC̶OMPACT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body. *Donne.*

REC̶OMPACT′ED, *pp.* Joined anew.

REC̶OMPACT′ING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

REC̶OMPENSA′TION,† *n.* Recompense. In *Scots law,* where one pursues for a debt, and the defender pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also; this is termed *recompensation.*

REC̶′OMPENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recompenser; re* and *compenser.*] 1. To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done, or suffered; as, to *recompense* a person for services, for fidelity or for sacrifices of time, for loss or damages. The word is followed by the *person* or the *service.* We *recompense* a *person* for his services, or we *recompense* his *kindness.* It is usually found more easy to neglect than to *recompense* a favour.—2. To requite; to repay; to return an equivalent; *in a bad sense.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil; Rom. xii.

3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. The labour of man is *recompensed* by the fruits of the earth.—4. To compensate; to make amends by any thing equivalent.

Solyman . said he would find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace. *Knolles.*

5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for; Num. v.

REC̶′OMPENSE, *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; as, a *recompense* for services, for damages, for loss, &c.—2. Requital; return of evil or suffering, or other equivalent; as a punishment.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompense;* Deut. xxxii.

And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompense* of reward Heb. ii.

REC̶′OMPENSED, *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

REC̶′OMPENSING, *ppr.* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

REC̶OMPILEMENT, *n.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilation or digest; as, a *recompilement* of laws.

REC̶OMPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [*re* and *compose.*] 1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquillize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind. —2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle.*

REC̶OMPOSED, *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

REC̶OMPOSING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

REC̶OMPOSI′TION, *n.* Composition renewed.

REC̶ONCILABLE, *a.* Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. The parties are not *reconcilable.* —2. That may be made to agree or be consistent; consistent.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of being adjusted; as, the difference between the parties is *reconcilable.*

REC̶ONCILABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reconcilable; consistency; as, the *reconcilableness* of parts of Scripture which apparently disagree. —2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

REC̶ONCILE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reconcilier;* L. *reconcilio; re* and *concilio; con* and *calo,* to *call,* Gr. καλεω. The literal sense is to call back into union.] 1. To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favour after estrangement; as, to *reconcile* men or parties that have been at variance.

Propitious now and *reconciled* by prayer. *Dryden.*

Go thy way; first be *reconciled* to thy brother; Matt. v.

We pray you in Christ's stead be ye *reconciled* to God; 2 Cor. v.; Eph. ii.; Col. i.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; with *to;* as, to *reconcile* one's self *to* afflictions. It is our duty to be *reconciled to* the dispensations of Providence.—3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to

agreement or suitableness; followed by *with* or *to*.

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labour *with* affairs of state. *Locke.*

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear,
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;
Which, but proportion'd to their light and place,
Due distance *reconciles to* form and grace. *Pope.*

4. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

RECONCILE, *v. i.* To become reconciled.

RECONCILED, *pp.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

RECONCILEMENT, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. Animosities sometimes make *reconcilement* impracticable.—2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain, but peace assured
And *reconcilement.* *Milton.*

RECONCILER, *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.—2. One who discovers the consistence of propositions.—3. Among *ship-builders,* a mould sometimes used to form the hollow in the top-timber.

RECONCILIA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reconciliatio.*] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

Reconciliation and friendship with God, really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. *S. Miller.*

2. In *Scripture,* the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favour with God, after natural estrangement or enmity; the atonement; expiation.

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression and to make an end of sin, and to make *reconciliation* for iniquity; Dan. ix.; Heb. ii.

3. Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

RECONCIL'IATORY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile.

RECONCILING, *ppr.* Bringing into favour and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RECONCI'LING, *n.* The act of bringing into favour and friendship after the parties have been at variance.—2. In *mast-making,* the making one fair surface of two pieces.

RECONDENSA'TION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RECONDENSE, *v. t.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense again.

RECONDENS'ED, *pp.* Condensed anew.

RECONDENS'ING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

REC'ONDITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus, recondo; re* and *condo,* to conceal.] 1. Secret; hidden from the view or mental perception; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things.—2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse; as, *recondite* studies.

RECON'DITORY, *n.* [supra.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [*Little used.*]

RECONDUCT', *v. t.* [*re* and *conduct.*] To conduct back or again.

RECONDUCT'ED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RECONDUCT'ING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RECONFIRM', *v. t.* [*re* and *confirm.*] To confirm anew.

RECONFIRM'ED, *pp.* Confirmed anew.

RECONJOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join or conjoin anew.

RECONJOIN'ED, *pp.* Joined again.

RECONJOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

RECONNOIS'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] An examination of a tract of country, or of the sea coast; the latter previously to a disembarkation of troops, and the former preparatory to the march of an army, in order either to meet that of the enemy or to take up quarters for the season.

RECONNOIT'RE, *v.t.* [Fr. *reconnoître; re* and *connoître,* to know.] To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; particularly, in *milit. affairs,* to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RECONNOIT'RED, *pp.* Viewed; examined by personal observation.

RECONNOIT'RING, *ppr.* Viewing; examining by personal observation.

RECONQUER, *v. t.* (recon'ker.) [*re* and *conquer;* Fr. *reconquérir.*]. 1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest.—2. To recover; to regain. [*A French use.*]

RECON'QUERED, *pp.* Conquered again; regained.

RECON'QUERING, *ppr.* Conquering again; recovering.

RECON'QUEST, *n.* A second conquest.

RECON'SECRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

RECON'SECRATED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RECON'SECRATING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RECONSECRA'TION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RECONSID'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *consider.*] To consider again; to turn in the mind again; to review.—2. To annul; to take into consideration a second time and rescind; as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote. The vote has been *reconsidered,* that is, rescinded.

RECONSIDERA'TION, *n.* A renewed consideration or review in the mind.—2. A second consideration; annulment; rescission.

RECONSID'ERED, *pp.* Considered again; rescinded.

RECONSID'ERING, *ppr.* Considering again; rescinding.

RECON'SOLATE,† *v. t.* To console or comfort again.

RECONSTRUCT', *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

RECONSTRUCT'ED, *pp.* Rebuilt.

RECONSTRUC'TION, *n.* Act of constructing again.

RECONVENE, *v. t.* [*re* and *convene.*] To convene or call together again.

RECONVENE, *v. i.* To assemble or come together again.

RECONVENED, *pp.* Assembled anew.

RECONVENING, *ppr.* Assembling anew.

RECONVEN'TION, *n.* In *law,* a contrary action brought by the defendant. In *Scots law,* when an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner over whom the courts of the country have otherwise no jurisdiction, his adversary in the suit is entitled, by *reconvention,* to sue the foreigner on a counter claim in compensation or extinction of the demand.

RECONVER'SION, *n.* [*re* and *conversion.*] A second conversion.

RECONVERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *convert.*] To convert again.

RECONVERT'ED, *pp.* Converted again.

RECONVERT'ING, *ppr.* Converting again.

RECONVEY, *v. t.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey back or to its former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.—2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

RECONVEYANCE, *n.* The act of reconveying or transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

RECONVEYED, *pp.* Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.

RECONVEYING, *ppr.* Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.

RECORD', *v. t.* [L. *recordor,* to call to mind, to remember, from *re* and *cor, cordis,* the heart or mind; Sp. *recordar,* to remind, also to awake from sleep; Port. to remind, to con a lesson, or get by heart; Fr. *recorder,* to con a lesson, also to *record.*] 1. To register; to enrol; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events.—2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart.—3. To cause to be remembered.

So even and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

4.† To recite; to repeat.—5.† To call to mind.—6. To celebrate.

RECORD',† *v. i.* To sing or repeat a tune.

REC'ORD, *n.* A register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings whether public or private, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as, the *records* of statutes or of judicial courts; the *records* of a town or parish; the *records* of a family. In *a popular sense,* the term *records* is applied to all public documents preserved in a recognised repository; but, in the legal sense of the term, *records* are contemporaneous statements of the proceedings of those higher courts of law which are distinguished as courts of record, written upon rolls of parchment. Records are said to be of three kinds:—1. Judicial records; 2. Ministerial records on oath, being offices or inquisitions found; 3. Records made by conveyance or consent, as fines, recoveries, or deeds enrolled. In *the court of session,* a *record* is a judicial minute subscribed by the counsel of the parties in a cause, and by the lord ordinary, whereby the parties mutually agree to hold certain pleadings, as containing their full and final statement of facts and pleas in law. This record forms the basis of the future argument, and of the decision of the cause. The term *records,* in *Scots law,* is usually applied to public registers for decrees of courts, deeds, instruments, and probative writings of every kind.—2. Authentic memorial; as, the *records* of past ages.—*Court of record,* is a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial; and their records are the highest evidence of facts, and their truth cannot be

called in question.—*Debt of record*, is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a recognizance.—*Trial by record* is where a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case, the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible.

RECORDA'RI FA'CIAS LOQUE'-LAM. [L.] In *law*, a writ to remove proceedings out of an inferior court to the king's (queen's) bench or common pleas. It is directed to the sheriff, and is the common mode by which an action of replevin is transferred from the sheriff's to the superior courts.

RECORDA'TION,† *n.* [L. *recordatio.*] Remembrance.

RECORD'ED, *pp.* Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.

RECORD'ER, *n.* A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; one who enrols or records.—2. In *England*, the chief judicial officer of a borough and city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record, whence his title is derived. The appointment of recorders is vested in the *crown*, and the selection is confined to barristers of five years' standing. Also, the title given to the first judicial officer of great corporations; as, the *recorder* of London, of Bristol, of Berwick. The first-named is exceptionally appointed, viz., by the court of aldermen.—3. Formerly a kind of flute, flagelet, or wind instrument.

The figures of *recorders*, flutes, and pipes are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

RECORD'ING, *ppr.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.

RECORD'ING, *n.* Act of placing on record; a record.

RECOUCH', *v. i.* [*re* and *couch.*] To retire again to a lodge, as lions.

RECOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconter;* It. *raccontare; re* and *count.*] To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars; to rehearse.

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RECOUNT'ED, *pp.* Related or told in detail; recited.

RECOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Relating in a series; narrating.

RECOUNT'MENT, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [*Little used.*]

RECOUR'ED,† for *Recovered* or *Recured.*

RECOURSE, *n.* [Fr. *recours;* L. *recursus; re* and *cursus, curro,* to run.] Literally a running back; a return.—1.† Return; new attack.—2. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection. Children have *recourse* to their parents for assistance.—3. Application of efforts, art, or labour. The general had *recourse* to stratagem to effect his purpose.

Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access. [*Little used.*]—5. Frequent passage.—6. In *Scots law*, the right competent to an assignee or disponee under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice.

RECOURSE,† *v. i.* To return.

RECOURSEFUL,† *a.* Moving alternately.

RECOVER, *v. t.* [Fr. *recouvrer;* L. *recupero; re* and *capio,* to take.] 1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost; as, to *recover* stolen goods; to *recover* a town or territory which an enemy had taken; to *recover* sight or senses; to *recover* health or strength after sickness.

David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away; 1 Sam. xxx.

2. To restore from sickness; as, to *recover* one from leprosy; 2 Kings v.—3. To revive from apparent death; as, to *recover* a drowned man.—4. To gain by reparation; to repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect; as, to *recover* lost time.

Good men have lapses and fallings to lament and *recover.* *Rogers.*

5. To regain a former state by liberation from capture or possession.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil; 2 Tim. ii.

6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and cost in a suit at law.—7. To reach; to come to.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

8. To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery.

RECOVER, *v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well; followed by *of* or *from.*

Go, inquire of Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover of* this disease; 2 Kings i.

2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune; as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression.—3. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit. The plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

RECOVERABLE, *a.* That may be regained or recovered. Goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not *recoverable.*—2. That may be restored from sickness.—3. That may be brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's, but not like his *recoverable.* *Shak.*

4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor. The debt is *recoverable.*

RECOVERED, *pp.* Regained; restored; obtained by judicial decision.

RECOVEREE', *n.* In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery,—*which see.*

RECOVERING, *ppr.* Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.

RECOVEROR, *n.* In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favour in common recovery.

RECOVERY, *n.* The act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession of any thing lost. The crusades were intended for the *recovery* of the holy land from the Saracens. We offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods.—2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. The patient has a slow *recovery* from a fever. *Recovery* from a pulmonary affection is seldom to be expected. Directions are given for the *recovery* of drowned persons.—3. The capacity of being restored to health. The patient is past *recovery.*—4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit; as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff, the *recovery* of cost by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment.—*Common recovery*, in *law*, is a species of assurance by matter of record, or a suit or action, actual or fictitious, by which lands are recovered against the tenant of the freehold; which recovery binds all persons, and vests an absolute fee-simple in the recoverer. By 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 74, common recoveries are abolished, and a new mode of conveyance for the use of tenants in tail substituted for them.

REC'REANCY, *n.* A cowardly yielding; mean spiritedness.

REC'REANT, *a.* [Norm. *recreant*, cowardly, properly crying out, from *recrier;* that is, begging. *See* CRAVEN.] 1. Crying for mercy, as, a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean spirited.—2. Apostate; false.

Who for so many benefits received,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

REC'REANT, *n.* One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean spirited, cowardly wretch.

REC'REATE, *v. t.* [L. *recreo; re* and *creo,* to create; Fr. *recreer.*] 1. To refresh after toil; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse or divert in weariness.

Painters when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixed with blue and green to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden.*

St. John is said to have *recreated* himsel with sporting with a tame partridge. *Taylor*

2. To gratify; to delight.

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *More.*

3. To relieve; to revive; as, to *recreate* the lungs with fresh air.

REC'REATE, *v. i.* To take recreation.

RECREATE, *v. t.* To create or form anew.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *recreate* the army. *Marshall.*

REC'REATED, *pp.* Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.

RE-CREATED, *pp.* Created or formed anew.

REC'REATING, *ppr.* Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.

RE-CREATING, *ppr.* Creating or forming anew.

RECREA'TION, *n.* Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion.—2. Relief from toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.

RE-CREA'TION, *n.* A forming anew.

REC'REATIVE, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigour or animation; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting. Choose such sports as are *recreative* and healthful.

Let the music be *recreative.* *Bacon.*

REC'REATIVELY, *adv.* With recreation or diversion.

REC'REATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.

REC'REMENT, *n.* [L. *recrementum;* probably *re* and *cerno,* to secrete.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume; as, the *recrement* of ore or of the blood.

RECREMENT'AL, } *a.* Drossy;
RECREMENTI''TIAL, } consisting
RECREMENTI''TIOUS, } of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

RECRIM'INATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *recriminer;* L. *re* and *criminor,* to accuse.] 1. To return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to *recriminate.* *Stillingfleet.*

2. To charge an accuser with the like crime.

RECRIM'INATE, *v. t.* To accuse in return.

RECRIM'INATING, *ppr.* Returning one accusation with another.

RECRIMINA'TION, *n.* The return of one accusation with another.—2. In *law,* an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact.

RECRIM'INATOR, *n.* He that accuses the accuser of a like crime.

RECRIM'INATORY, } *a.* Retorting
RECRIM'INATIVE, } accusation.

RECROSS', *v. t.* To cross a second time.

RECROSS'ED, *pp.* Crossed a second time.

RECROSS'ING, *ppr.* Crossing a second time.

RECRU'DENCY. *See* RECRUDESCENCY.

RECRUDES'CENCE, } *n.* [from L.
RECRUDES'CENCY, } *recrudescens; re* and *crudesco,* to grow raw; *crudus,* raw.] The state of becoming sore again.

RECRUDES'CENT, *a.* Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

RECRUIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *recruter;* It. *reclutare.*] 1. To repair by fresh supplies any thing wasted. We say, food *recruits* the flesh; fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Glanville.*

2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops; as, to *recruit* an army.

RECRUIT, *v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.—2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers.

RECRUIT, *n.* The supply of any thing wasted; chiefly, a new raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.

RECRUITED, *pp.* Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted.

RECRUITING, *ppr.* Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army.

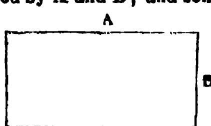
RECRUITING, *n.* The act of raising men for the military or naval service, either to augment the numerical strength of an army or fleet by new levies, or to make good the complement of any regiment or ship.

RECRUITMENT, *n.* The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army.

RECRYSTALLIZA'TION, *n.* The process of a second crystallizing.

RECRYS'TALLIZE, *v. i.* To crystallize a second time.

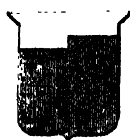
RECT'ANGLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rectangulus; rectus,* right, and *angulus,* angle.] 1. A right-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles. When the adjacent sides are equal it becomes a square. Every rectangle is said to be contained by any two of the sides about one of its right angles: thus, if A and B represent the sides about one of the right angles, the figure is said to be contained by A and B; and sometimes



Rectangle.

it is said to be the rectangle *under* A and B. The area of a rectangle is numerically expressed by the product of the two numbers which express the lengths of its adjacent sides: thus, if the lengths of the two adjacent sides be expressed by 6 feet and 4 feet respectively, the area is equal to $6 \times 4 =$ 24 square feet. The second book of Euclid is devoted to the properties of the rectangle.—2. In *arith.,* the product of two lines multiplied into each other.

RECT'ANGLED, *a.* Having right angles, or angles of ninety degrees. In *her.,* when the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which at the intersection makes a right angle, it is then termed *rectangled.*



Rectangled.

RECTAN'GULAR, *a.* Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.—*Rectangular figures and solids,* are those which have one or more right angles. With regard to solids, they are commonly said to be rectangular when their axes are perpendicular to the planes of their bases.

RECTAN'GULARLY, *adv.* With or at right angles.

REC'TIFIABLE, *a.* [from *rectify.*] That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right; as, a *rectifiable* mistake.

RECTIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* RECTIFY.] The act or operation of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous; as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses.—2. In *chem.,* the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts; as, the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid.—3. In *geom.,* the determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve. It is effected by the integral calculus.

REC'TIFIED, *pp.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distillation or sublimation.

REC'TIFIER, *n.* One that corrects or amends.—2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillations.—3. In *the English spirit trade,* one who rectifies liquors. [*See* RECTIFY.]—4. An instrument that shows the variations of the compass, and rectifies the course of a ship.

REC'TIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rectifier;* L. *rectus,* right, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To make right; to correct that which is wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders.—2. In *chem.,* to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to *rectify* spirit or wine.—3. *To rectify liquors,* in *the English spirit trade,* to convert coarse corn spirits into gin, brandy, &c., by a sort of factitious process. Turpentine, vitriol, and scores of other ingredients are used to *rectify* (*i. e.* falsify) intoxicating liquors. This is a modern kind of transmutation much practised in London.—4. *To rectify the globe,* is to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian, or to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.

REC'TIFYING, *ppr.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distillation or sublimation.

RECTILIN'EAL, } *a.* [L. *rectus,* right,
RECTILIN'EAR, } and *linea,* line.] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight; as, a *rectilinear* figure or course; a *rectilinear* side or way.

RECTILIN'EOUS,† *a.* Rectilinear.

REC'TITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rectus,* right, straight; It. *rettitudine;* Sp. *rectitud;* literally straightness, but not applied to material things.] In *morality,* rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws. Rectitude of *mind* is the disposition to act in conformity to any known standard of right, truth, or justice; rectitude of *conduct* is the actual conformity to such standard. *Perfect rectitude* belongs only to the Supreme Being. The more nearly the *rectitude* of men approaches to the standard of the divine law, the more exalted and dignified is their character. Want of *rectitude* is not only sinful but debasing.

There is a sublimity in conscious *rectitude* —in comparison with which the treasures of earth are not worth naming. *J. Hawes.*

REC'TOR, *n.* [L. *rector,* from *rego, rectum,* to rule; Fr. *recteur;* It. *rettore.*] 1. A ruler or governor.

God is the supreme *rector* of the world. *Hale.*

[*This application of the word is unusual.*]—2. In the *church of England,* a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the parsonage and tithes; or the parson of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate: in the contrary case, the parson is a *vicar.*—3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland, it is still the title of the head-master of a principal school. The heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford, are called *rectors.*—4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.

REC'TORAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a
RECTO'RIAL, } rector.

REC'TORSHIP, *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

REC'TORY, *n.* A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

REC'TRESS, } *n.* [L. *rectrix.*] A
REC'TRIX, } governess.

RECTRI'CES, *n.* [L. *rectrix,* a female guide.] The name of the tall feathers of a bird, which like a rudder direct its flight.

REC'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anat.,* the third and last of the large intestines, so named from an erroneous notion of the old anatomists that it was straight.

REC'TUS, *a.* [L. straight.] In *anat.,* a term applied to several parts of the

body, particularly muscles, on account of their direction; as, the *rectus* abdominis; *rectus* femoris; *rectus* superior oculi, &c.

RECUBA'TION, *n.* [L. *recubo; re* and *cubo*, to lie down.] The act of lying or leaning. [*Little used.*]

RECULE,† *v. i.* To recoil. [*See* RECOIL.]

RECUMB', *v. i.* [L. *recumbo; re* and *cumbo*, to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose.

RECUMB'ENCE, *n.* [from L. *recumbens.*] The act of reposing or resting in confidence.

RECUMB'ENCY, *n.* The posture of leaning, reclining, or lying.—2. Rest; repose; idle state.

RECUMB'ENT, *a.* [L. *recumbens.*] 1. Leaning; reclining; as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals.—2. Reposing; inactive; idle.—3. In *zool.* and *bot.*, an epithet applied to a part that leans or reposes upon any thing.

RECUMB'ENTLY, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

RECU'PERABLE, *a.* Recoverable.

RECUPERA'TION, *n.* [L. *recuperatio.*] Recovery, as of any thing lost.

RECU'PERATIVE, } *a.* Tending to
RECU'PERATORY, } recovery; pertaining to recovery.

RECUR', *v. i.* [L. *recurro; re* and *curro*, to run; Fr. *recourir.*] 1. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. To resort; to have recourse; followed by *to*.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

RECURE,† *v. t.* [*re* and *cure.*] To cure; to recover.

RECURE,† *n.* Cure; recovery.

RECURELESS,† *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy.

RECUR'RENCE, } *n.* [*See* RECUR.]
RECUR'RENCY, } Return; as, the *recurrence* of error.—2. Resort; the having recourse.

RECUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *recurrens.*] 1. Returning from time to time; as, *recurrent* pains of a disease.—2. In *crystallography*, a recurrent crystal is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.—3. In *anat.*, the *recurrent nerve* is a branch of the par vagum, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx.

RECUR'RING, *a.* Returning again.—*Recurring or circulating decimals*, in *arith.*, decimals which arise from the expansion of a fraction whose denominator includes one or more prime numbers, as factors, differing from 2 or 5, and not included in the numerator. In this case the same figures are continually repeated in the same order: thus, $\frac{2}{11}$ = .181818, &c.; $\frac{1}{7}$ = .142857142857l, &c., *ad infinitum*.—*Recurring series*, in *alge.*, a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of x are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + (a+1)x + (2a+2)x^2 + (3a+3)x^3 + (5a+5)x^4 + \ldots$ is a recurring series.

RECUR'SANT, *a.* [L. *recurso*, to turn backward.] In *her.*, said of an eagle, displayed, with the back toward the spectator's face. —*Recursant volant in pale*, said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, showing the back to the spectator.


Eagle Recursant displayed.

RECUR'SION, *n.* [L. *recursus, recurro; re* and *curro*, to run.] Return. [*Little used.*]

RECURV'ANT, *a.* In *her.*, bowed embowed, or curved and recurved.

RECURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *recurvo; re* and *curvo*, to bend.] To bend back.

RECURV'ATE, } *a.* In *bot.*, bent,
RECURV'ATED, } bowed, or curved downward; as, a *recurvate* leaf.—2. Bent outward; as, a *recurvate* prickle, awn, petiole, calyx, or corolla.

RECURVA'TION, } *n.* A bending or
RECURV'ITY, } flexure backward.

RECURVE, *v. t.* (recurv'.) [L. *recurvo*, supra.] To bend back.

RECURV'ED, *pp.* Bent back or downward; as, a *recurved* leaf.

RECURVIROS'TRA, } *n.* [L. *recur-*
RECURVIROS'TRES, } *vus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A Linnæan genus of birds belonging to the order Grallatores, and family Longirostres of Cuvier. They are called in English, *avosets*. [*See* AVOSET.]

RECURV'OUS, *a.* [L. *recurvus.*] Bent backward.

RECU'SANCY, } *n.* Non-conformity.
REC'USANCY, } [*See* RECUSANT.]

RECU'SANT, } *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *recusans*,
REC'USANT, } *recuso*, to refuse; *re* and the root of *causa*, signifying to drive. The primary sense is to repel or drive back.] Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as, a *recusant* lord.

RECU'SANT, } *n.* [supra.] In *English*
REC'USANT, } *hist.*, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as, a popish *recusant*, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope.—2. One who refuses communion with the church of England; a non-conformist.

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

Recusants are persons who refuse or neglect to attend divine service on Sundays and holidays, according to the forms of the established church. The statutes against recusancy, repealed as regards Roman Catholics and Dissenters, are still unrepealed as to other subjects, though seldom enforced.

RECUSA'TION, *n.* [L. *recusatio.*] 1. Refusal.—2. In *law*, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality.

RECUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *recuso.*] To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [*The practice and the words, under the two foregoing heads, are obsolete.*]

RED, *a.* [Sax. *red, read*, and *reod, rude*, red, ruddy; G. *roth;* Ir. *ruadh;* W. *rhuz*, red, ruddy; Sans. *rohida;* Russ. *rdeyu*, to redden; Gr. ἐρυθρος, red, and ῥοδον, a rose, from its colour; Ar. *warada*, to be present, to enter, to descend, to come, to invade, to blossom, to stain with a rose colour, to bring to be of a red colour; Ch. ורד, *verad*, a rose; Eth. *warad*, to descend, to bring down. These Arabic and Ethiopic words are the Heb. and Ch. ירד, *yarad*, to descend, to bring down, and this is radically the same as רדה, *redah*, which is rendered in Hebrew, to descend or come down, to decline, to bring down, to subdue, to have dominion; Ch. like senses, and to correct, to chastise, to expand or open, to flow, to plough; Syr. to go, to walk, to journey, L. *gradior*, also to correct, to teach; [qu. L. *erudio.*] The Arabic gives the sense of *rose*, which may be from opening, as blossoms, a sense coinciding with the Chaldee; and *red* from the same sense, or from the colour of the rose. The Greeks called the Arabian gulf the *Erythrean* or *Red* sea, probably from Edom or Idumea; improperly applying the meaning of Edom, *red*, to the sea, and this improper application has come down to the present time.] Of a bright colour, resembling blood. Red is a simple or primary colour, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, &c. We say, *red* colour, *red* cloth, *red* flame, *red* eyes, *red* cheeks, *red* lead, &c.—*Red book*, the book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state.—*Red book of the exchequer*, an ancient English record or manuscript containing various treatises relating to the times before the Conquest.—*Red men, red people, red children*, the aboriginals of America, as distinguished from the *whites*.

RED, *n.* A red colour; as, a brighter colour, the best of all the *reds*.—2. In *physics* or *optics*, one of the simple or primary colours of natural bodies, or rather of the rays of light. The red rays are the least refrangible of all the rays of light, and hence Newton concluded that the red rays consist of the largest luminous particles. [*See* COLOUR, LIGHT, SPECTRUM.]

REDACT',† *v. t.* [L. *redactus, redigo; red, re*, and *ago.*] To force; to reduce to form.

REDAC'TEUR, *n.* [Fr.] One who arranges MSS. and prepares them for publication; an editor.

REDAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Arranging and preparing MS. for the press; editing.

REDAN', *n.* [Fr. written sometimes *redent* and *redens;* said to be contracted from L. *recedens.*] In *field fort.*, the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised


Redan.


Queue d' hyronde.

so as to form a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy and unprotected on the rear. Two *redans* connected form a *queue d' hyronde*, and three connected, form a *bonnet de prêtre*. Several *redans* connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.—2. A projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.

RED ANTIMONY ORE. An oxysulphuret of antimony.

RED'ARGUE,† *v. t.* [L. *redarguo; red, re*, and *arguo.*] To refute.

REDARGU'TION,† *n.* [supra.] Refutation; conviction.

RED'ASH, *n.* A species of ash, the *Fraxinus tomentosa*, very common in the northern and middle states of the U. S. of North America.
RED'BAY, *n.* A species of laurel, the *Laurus caroliniensis*, found in the Carolinas, in Georgia, and Virginia. Its timber is employed along with red cedar in ship-building.
RED'BEECH, *n.* A species of beech, the *Fagus ferruginea*, found in several of the North American states.
RED'-BERRIED, *a.* Having or bearing red berries; as, *red-berried* shrub cassia.
RED'-BIRD, *n.* The popular name of several birds in the United States, as the *Tanagra æstiva* or summer red-bird, the *Tanagra rubra*, and the Baltimore oriole or hang-nest.
RED'BREAST, *n.* A bird so called from the colour of its breast, a species of Motacilla, the *M. rubecola*, Linn. The fame of this well known bird has arisen from its habit of seeking the aid of man during the winter season, when it becomes so tame as to enter dwelling houses without dread and pick up crumbs. In this country it is known as the *Robin-redbreast*. It is the *Sylvia rubecola* of modern ornithologists.
RED'BUD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus Cercis.
RED'-CHALK, *n.* A kind of clay iron-stone; reddle.
RED'-COAT, *n.* A familiar name given to a soldier; because in most British regiments red coats are worn.
RED'-COATED, *a.* Wearing red coats.
RED'CO'RAL, *n.* A branched zoophyte, somewhat resembling in miniature a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs.
RED'DEER, *n.* The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*), a native of the whole of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red



Red Deer (Cervus elaphus).

deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England and Scotland, and were special objects of the chase, but they are now rare.
REDDEN, *v. t.* (red'n.) [from *red*.] To make red.
REDDEN, *v. i.* (red'n.) To grow or become red.

The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

2. To blush from modesty or shamefacedness.—3. To have the visage flushed with anger.

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*

RED'DENED, *pp.* Made red; grown red.
RED'DENING, *ppr.* Making or becoming red.
REDDEN'DO. [L.] In *Scots law*, the technical name of a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It takes its name from the first word of the clause in the Latin charter, *Reddendo inde annuatim*, &c.; and it specifies the feu-duty, and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.
REDDEND'UM, *n.* [L. to be returned.] In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.
RED'DIDIT SE. [L.] In *law*, a term used in cases where a man *delivers himself* in discharge of his bail.
RED'DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red; Lev. xiii.
RED'DISHNESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.
REDDI''TION, *n.* [L. *reddo*, to return.] 1. A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender.—2. Explanation; representation.
RED'DITIVE, *a.* [L. *redditivus*, from *reddo*.] Returning; answering to an interrogative; *a term of grammar.*
RED'DLE, *n.* [from *red*.] Red chalk; a species of argillaceous iron-stone ore. It occurs in opaque masses having a compact texture. It is dry and rough to the touch, adhering to the tongue and yielding an argillaceous odour. It is used as a pigment of a florid colour, but not of a deep red.
RED DYES, *n.* Those substances employed in dyeing to produce red colours; as, *dragon's blood*, or *draconine*, *santaline*, *anchusine*, *safflower*, *madder*, *alizarine*, *hematoxyline*, *breziline*, &c.
REDE,† *n.* [Sax. *ræd*.] Counsel; advice.
REDE, *v. t.* [A. Sax. *raedan*, to give counsel.] To counsel; to advise; to explain; to unfold. [*Scotch*.]
REDE, REDD, *v. t.* [Suio-Goth. *reda*, to unfold.] To disentangle; to unravel; to clear away, to put in order. [*Scotch*.]
REDEEM, *v. t.* [L. *redimo*; *red*, *re*, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase.] 1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; as, to *redeem* prisoners or captured goods; to *redeem* a pledge.—2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor.

If a man [shall] sell a dwelling-house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold; Lev. xxv.

3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from.

Th' Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd*. *Sandys.*
Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles; Ps. xxv; Deut. vii.
The mass of earth not yet *redeemed* from chaos. *S. S. Smith.*

4. To compensate; to make amends for.

It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows. *Shak.*
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

5. To free by making atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse. *Shak.*

6. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

7. To save.

He could not have *redeemed* a portion of his time for contemplating the powers of nature. *S. S. Smith.*

8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance. He has *redeemed* his pledge or promise.—9. In *law*, to recal an estate, or to obtain the right to re-enter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs.—10. In *theol.*, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law, by obedience and suffering in the place of the sinner, or by doing and suffering that which is accepted in lieu of the sinner's obedience.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us; Gal. iii.; Tit. ii.

11. In *com.*, to purchase or pay the value in specie, of any promissory note, bill, or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual. The credit of a state, a banking company, or individuals, is good when they can *redeem* all their stock, notes, or bills, at par.—*To redeem time*, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it; to be diligent and active in duty and preparation; Eph. v.
REDEEMABLE, *a.* That may be redeemed; capable of redemption.—2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promiser; as, a *redeemable* annuity.—*Redeemable rights*. In *Scots law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause, whereby the granter, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.
REDEEMABLENESS, *n.* The state of being redeemable.
REDEEMED, *pp.* Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another, by paying an equivalent.
REDEEMER, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms.—2. The Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.
REDEEMING, *ppr.* Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress, or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent.
REDEEMING, *a.* That does or may redeem; as, a *redeeming* act; *redeeming* love.
REDELIB'ERATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *deliberate*.] To deliberate again.
REDELIB'ERATE,† *v. t.* To reconsider.
REDELIV'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back.—2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.
REDELIV'ERANCE, *n.* A second deliverance.
REDELIV'ERED, *pp.* Delivered back; liberated again.
REDELIV'ERING, *ppr.* Delivering back; liberating again.
REDELIV'ERY, *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.
REDEMAND, *v. t.* [*re* and *demand*; Fr. *redemander*.] To demand back; to demand again.
REDEMAND, *n.* A demanding back again.
REDEMANDABLE, *a.* That may be demanded back.

REDEMANDED, *pp.* Demanded back or again.

REDEMANDING, *ppr.* Demanding back or again.

REDEMISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [*re* and *demise.*] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

REDEMISE, *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

REDEMISED, *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.

REDEMISING, *ppr.* Reconveying.

REDEMP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *redemptio. See* REDEEM.] 1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release; as, the *redemption* of prisoners taken in war; the *redemption* of a ship and cargo. —2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labour, or other means.—3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated; Lev. xxv.; Jer. xxxii. —4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to re-enter upon it by paying the principal sum for which it was mortgaged, with interest and costs; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering.—*Equity of redemption.* [*See* EQUITY.] In *Scots law,* redemption is the disencumbrance of property, and is applicable to wadsets, annual rent rights, and rights of reversion. [*See* REDEEMABLE RIGHTS.] —5. Repurchase of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.—6. In *theol.,* the purchase of God's favour by the death and sufferings of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ.

In whom we have *redemption* through his blood; Eph. i.; Col. i.

REDEMP'TIONER, *n.* In *the U. States,* formerly one who redeemed himself, or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services; or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

REDEMP'TIVE, *a.* Redeeming.

REDEMP'TORISTS, *n.* A religious order founded in Naples by Liguori in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820. They devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of catholicism. They style themselves members of the order of the Holy Redeemer; whence their name.

REDEMP'TORY, *a.* Paid for ransom; as, Hector's *redemptory* price.

REDENT'ED, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

REDESCEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *descend.*] To descend again.

REDESCEND'ING, *ppr.* Descending again.

RED'EVABLE, *a.* [Fr.] Indebted.

RED'EYE, *n.* [*red* and *eye.*] A fish of a red colour, particularly the iris.

RED FLOWERING MAPLE, *n.* A species of maple (*Acer rubrum*), common in the United States. The wood is hard and well adapted for the turning lathe. The French Canadians make sugar from this tree.

RED'GUM, *n.* A disease of new-born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy.

RED'-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of a red or sandy colour.

RED'-HOT, *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness; as *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls.

RED'IENT, *a.* [L. *rediens, redeo,* to return.] Returning.

REDIGEST', *v. t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time.

REDIGEST'ED, *pp.* Digested again.

REDIGEST'ING, *ppr.* Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.

REDIN'TEGRATE, *v. t.* [L. *redintegro; red, re,* and *integro,* from *integer,* whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.

REDIN'TEGRATE, *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

REDIN'TEGRATED, *pp.* Renewed; restored to entireness.

REDIN'TEGRATING, *ppr.* Restoring to a perfect state.

REDINTEGRA'TION, *n.* Renovation; restoring to a whole or sound state.—2. In *chem.,* the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.

REDISBURSE, *v. t.* (redisburs'.) [*re* and *disburse.*] To repay or refund.

REDISPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [*re* and *dispose.*] To dispose or adjust again.

REDISPOSED, *pp.* Disposed anew.

REDISPOSING, *ppr.* Disposing or adjusting anew.

REDISSEIZIN, *n.* [*re* and *disseizin.*] In *law,* a *writ of redisseizin* is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

REDISSEIZOR, *n.* [*re* and *disseizor.*] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

REDISSOLVE, *v. t.* (redizolv'.) [*re* and *dissolve.* To dissolve again.

REDISSOLV'ED, *pp.* Dissolved a second time.

REDISSOLV'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving again.

REDISTRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *distribute.*] To distribute again; to deal back again.

REDISTRIB'UTED, *pp.* Distributed again or back.

REDISTRIB'UTING, *ppr.* Distributing again or back.

REDISTRIBU'TION, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution.

RED-LEAD, *n.* (red-led.) [*red* and *lead.*] Minium, a salt composed of one equivalent of deutoxide of lead, which performs the functions of an acid, and two equivalents of protoxide of lead, which performs the functions of a base. Its proper chemical name is diplumbate of lead.

RED LIQUOR, *n.* A crude acetate of alumina employed in calico-printing, and prepared from pyrolignous acid.

RED'LY, *adv.* With redness.

RED MARL, *n.* In *geol.,* another name for new-red sandstone,—*which see.*

RED'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *readnesse. See* RED.] The quality of being red; red colour.

RED OAK, *n.* A species of oak (*Quercus rubra*) found in most parts of the North American continent. It is a tall tree growing to the height of eighty feet. The wood is chiefly used for staves, and the bark is used in tanning.

RED'OLENCE, } *n.* [from *redolent.*]
RED'OLENCY, } Sweet scent.

RED'OLENT, *a.* [L. *redolens, redoleo; red, re,* and *oleo,* to smell.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent.

REDONDIL'LA, *n.* [Sp.] Formerly, a species of versification used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rhymed with the fourth, and the second with the third. At a later period, verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called *redondillas,* whether they made perfect rhymes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

REDOUBLE, *v. t.* (redub'l.) [*re* and *double.*] To repeat in return.—2. To repeat often; as, to *redouble* blows.—3. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Etna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addison.*

REDOUBLE, *v. i.* (redub'l.) To become twice as much.

The argument *redoubles* upon us. *Spectator.*

REDOUBLED, *pp.* (redub'ld.) Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.

REDOUBLING, *ppr.* (redub'ling.) Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.

REDOUBT', *n.* [It. *ridotto,* a shelter, a retreat; Fr. *redoute, réduit;* L. *reductus, reduco,* to bring back; literally, a retreat.] In *field fort.,* a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed undefended by re-entering or flanking angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small fort of a square or polygonal shape. It also means any work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders; as, the *redoubt* of the re-entering places of arms, and of the ravelin in a fortress. [*See* F, *i i,* of figure under RAVELIN.]



Redoubt.

REDOUBT'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *redoubter,* to fear or dread, Arm. *dougea, dougein.*] Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible to foes; as, a *redoubtable* hero. Hence, the implied sense is valiant.

REDOUBT'ED,† *a.* Formidable.

REDOUND', *v. i.* [It. *ridondare;* L. *redundo; red, re,* and *undo,* to rise or swell, as waves.] 1. To be sent, rolled, or driven back.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result.

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it. *Rogers.*

3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.

There will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

REDOUND'ING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting.

RED OXIDE OF COPPER. A compound of copper and oxygen, found of peculiar beauty in the mines of Cornwall. It is very similar to copper in colour. Its equivalent is 71.2.

RED OXIDE OF MANGANESE. A compound of manganese and oxygen, which may be formed by exposing the

peroxide or sesquioxide to a white heat. It is the cause of the rich colour of the amethyst.

RED PINE, *n.* A species of pine (*Pinus rubra*), also called Norway pine. Its



Red Pine (Pinus rubra).

wood is frequently employed in naval architecture, and affords masts for the largest ships.

RED'POLE, *n.* A bird with a red head or poll, of the genus Fringilla.

RED PRECIPITATE, *n.* The peroxide of mercury, obtained by the decomposition of nitrate of mercury by heat.

REDRÄFT, *v. t.* [*re* and *draft.*] To draw or draft anew.

REDRÄFT, *n.* A second draft or copy. —2. In *the French commercial code*, a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

REDRÄFTED, *pp.* Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.

REDRÄFTING, *ppr.* Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.

REDRAW', *v. t.* [*re* and *draw.*] To draw again. In *com.*, to draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.—2. To draw a second draft or copy.

REDRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *redresser; re* and *dress.*] 1. To set right; to amend.

> In yonder spring of roses,
> Find what to redress till noon. *Milton.*

[*In this sense, as applied to material things, rarely used.*]—2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; as, to *redress* wrongs; to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. Sovereigns are bound to protect their subjects, and *redress* their grievances.—3. To ease; to relieve; as, she laboured to *redress* my pain. [We use this verb before the person or the thing. We say, to *redress* an injured *person*, or to *redress* the *injury*. The latter is most common.]

REDRESS', *n.* Reformation; amendment.

> For us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves. *Hooker.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]—2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; as, the *redress* of grievances. We applied to government, but could obtain no *redress*.

> There is occasion for redress when the cry is universal. *Davenant.*

3. Reparation; indemnification. [This sense is often directly intended or implied in *redress.*]—4. One who gives relief.

> Fair majesty, the refuge and redress
> Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

REDRESS'ED, *pp.* Remedied; set right; relieved; indemnified.

REDRESS'ER, *n.* One who gives redress.

REDRESS'IBLE, *a.* That may be redressed, relieved, or indemnified.

REDRESS'ING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving; indemnifying.

REDRESS'IVE, *a.* Affording relief.

REDRESS'LESS, *a.* Without amendment; without relief.

REDRESS'MENT, *n.* Redress; act of redressing.

RED ROAN, *n.* The name given by farmers to the reddish colour on the ears of barley before it is ripe.

RED SANDAL WOOD, or **RED SAUNDERS** or **SANDERS WOOD.** *See* SANDAL-WOOD.

REDSEAR, *v. i.* [*red* and *sear.*] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; *a term of workmen.*

RED'SHANK, *n.* A bird of the genus Scolopax, the *S. calidris* of Linn., belonging to the longirostral tribe of the grallatores.—2. A contemptuous appellation for bare-legged persons, and in former times applied by the English to the Scotch Highlanders.

RED'SHANKS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Tillæa, the *T. muscosa*, called also mossy tillæa. It is a minute succulent plant, growing on moist, barren, sandy heaths in various parts of England. Nat. order Crassulaceæ.

RED'SHORT, *a.* [*red* and *short.*] Brittle, or breaking short when red hot, as a metal; *a term of workmen.*

RED-SIL'VER, *n.* Red malacono blend.

RED'START, } *n.* [*red* and *start*, Sax.
RED'TAIL, } *steort*, a tail.] In *ornith.*, a species of warbler, the *Sylvia*



Redstart (Sylvia phœnicurus)

phœnicurus, also known by the names of red warbler or red robin.

RED'STREAK, *n.* [*red* and *streak.*] A sort of apple, so called from its red-streaked skin.—2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak apples.

REDÜCE, *v. t.* [L. *reduco; re* and *duco*, to lead or bring; Fr. *reduire;* It. *ridu-cere* or *ridurre;* Sp. *reducir.*] 1.† Literally, to bring back; as, to *reduce* these bloody days again.—2. To bring to a former state.

> It were but just
> And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton.*

3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; as, to *reduce* civil or ecclesiastical affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty; to *reduce* a state to distress; to *reduce* a substance to powder; to *reduce* a sum to fractions; to *reduce* one to despair.—4. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of any thing; to *reduce* the intensity of heat; to *reduce* the brightness of colour or light; to *reduce* a sum or amount; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit.—5. To lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence.

> Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten on something belonging to it, to reduce it. *Tillotson.*

6. To subdue; to bring into subjection. The Romans *reduced* Spain, Gaul, and Britain by their arms.—7. To reclaim to order.—8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to *reduce* men to tribes; to *reduce* language to rules.—9. In *arith.*, to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value; or to change numbers of one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* a shilling to forty-eight farthings, or forty-eight farthings to a shilling.—10. In *alge.*, to *reduce equations*, is to clear them of all superfluous quantities, bring them to their lowest terms, and separate the known from the unknown, till at length the unknown quantity only is found on one side and the known ones on the other.—11. In *metallurgy*, to bring back metallic substances which have been combined, into their original state of metals.—12. In *sur.*, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone.—*To reduce a figure, design*, or *draught*, to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion. In *Scots law*, to *reduce* a *deed, writing*, &c., is to set it aside.

REDÜCED, *pp.* Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.

REDÜCEMENT, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction. [This word is superseded by *Reduction.*]

REDU'CENT, *a.* Tending to reduce.

REDU'CENT, *n.* That which reduces.

REDÜCER, *n.* One that reduces.

REDU'CIBLE, *a.* That may be reduced.

> All the parts of painting are reducible into these mentioned by the author. *Dryden.*

REDU'CIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

REDÜCING, *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.

REDÜCING SCALE, *n.* A broad thin slip of boxwood or ivory, having several lines and scales of equal parts upon it; used by surveyors for turning chains and links into roods and acres by inspection. It is used also for reducing maps and draughts from one dimension to another.

REDUCT',† *v. t.* [L. *reductus, reduco.*] To reduce.

REDUCT', *n.* In *building*, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience.

REDUC'TIO AD ABSURD'UM. *See* ABSURDUM.

REDUC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reductio.*] 1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order.—2. Diminution; as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt.—3. Conquest; subjugation; as, the *reduction* of a province to the power of a foreign nation.—4. In *arith.*, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination; as, the *reduction* of pounds, ounces, pennyweights and grains, to grains, or the *reduction* of grains to pounds; the *reduction* of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called *reduction descending;* the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of farthings and pence into pounds, is called *reduction ascending.* In the first case, multiplication is employed; in the second, division. Hence the rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination is called *reduction.*—5. In *alge.*, reduction of equations is the clearing them of all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known ones on the other.—6. *Reduction of a figure, map,* &c. is the making of a copy of it on a smaller scale, preserving the form and proportions. The pentagraph, and the proportional compasses, are the readiest and most accurate helps in performing such reductions.—7. In *sur.*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place.—8. In *metallurgy*, the operation of bringing metallic substances which have been combined, into their natural and original state of metals. This is called also *revivification.*—9. In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, &c.—*Reduction* and *reduction-improbation.* The action of simple reduction and the action of reduction-improbation are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. The object of this class of actions, is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights, whether heritable or movable, against which the pursuer of the action can allege and instruct sufficient legal grounds of reduction. [*See* IMPROBATION.]—*Reduction reductive.* An action of reduction reductive is an action in which a decree of reduction, which has been erroneously or improperly obtained, is sought to be reduced.

REDUC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *reductif.*] Having the power of reducing.

REDUC'TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

REDUC'TIVELY, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

REDUND'ANCE, } *n.* [L. *redundantia*,
REDUND'ANCY, } *redundo. See* REDOUND.] 1. Excess or superfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance.

> Labour throws off *redundancies.* *Addison.*

2. In discourse, superfluity of words.

REDUND'ANT, *a.* Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.

> Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

Redundant words, in *writing* or *discourse*, are such as are synonymous with others used, or such as add nothing to the sense or force of the expression.—2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.

> Where an author is *redundant*, mark these paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

3. In *music*, a *redundant* chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones, or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp. It is called by some authors, a chord extremely sharp.—*Redundant hyperbola*, in *math.*, a line of the third order, having three pairs of asymptotic branches.

REDUND'ANTLY, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

REDU'PLICATE, *v. t.* [L. *reduplico; re* and *duplico. See* DUPLICATE.] To double.

REDU'PLICATE, *a.* Double.

REDUPLICA'TION, *n.* The act of doubling. In *rhet.*, a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins.

REDU'PLICATIVE, *a.* Double.

RED'WATER, *n.* A disease in sheep, supposed to be caused by their taking too much watery food, such as turnips, clover, rape, &c. The same name is given by cow-leeches to a disease to which cows are subject, and which is properly inflammation of the kidneys.

RED'WING, *n.* [*red* and *wing.*] A species of thrush, the *Turdus iliacus*, Linn.

RED'WOOD TREE, *n.* An East Indian tree of the genus Soymida, the *S. febrifuga*, belonging to the nat. order Cedrelaceæ. It is the *rohuna* of Hindostan, and a useful tonic in intermittent fevers.

REE, } *n.* A small Portuguese coin or
RE, } money of account, about one-fifth of an English farthing.

REE,† *v. t.* [This belongs to the root of *rid, riddle,—which see.*] To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off.

REE, *n.* [A. Sax. *reth*, fierce.] Half drunk; tipsy. [*Scotch.*]

RE-ECH'O, *v. t.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills *re-echo* the roar of cannon.

RE-ECH'O, *v. i.* [supra.] To echo back; to return back or be reverberated; as an echo.

> And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main. *Pope.*

RE-ECH'O, *n.* The echo of an echo.

RE-ECH'OED, *pp.* [supra.] Returned, as sound; reverberated again.

RE-ECH'OING, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo.

REECH'Y, *a.* [a mis-spelling of *Reeky. See* REEK.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; as, a *reechy* neck.

REED, *n.* [Sax. *hreod, reod;* G. *rieth;* Fr. *roseau;* Ir. *readan;* probably allied to *rod.*] 1. A name usually applied indiscriminately to all tall, broad-leaved grasses which grow along the banks of streams, and even to other plants with similar leaves, growing in such situations as the bamboo. Strictly speaking, however, it is the name given to plants of the genus Arundo, and especially to the *A. phragmites*, or common reed. It is the largest of all the grasses of northern climates, and one of the most universally diffused. It is used for various economical purposes, as for thatching, for protecting embankments, or roofing for cottages, &c. There are several other species found in Britain, the most important of which is the *A. arenaria*, sea-reed or mat-grass, which is manufactured into door-mats and floor-brushes. In warm climates, several species acquire a woody stem, which is employed for various economical purposes. The *bur-reed* is of the genus Sparganium; the *Indian flowering reed* of the genus Canna.—2. A musical pipe, reeds being anciently used for instruments of music.—3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet is blown.—4. An arrow, as made of a reed, headed.—5. Thatch.—6. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reeds, called dents, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.—7. A Jewish measure of three yards, three inches.—*Reed-stops*, the stops of an organ, which consist of pipes furnished with narrow plates of brass.—*Reeds* in fire-ships are made up in small bundles, of about twelve inches in circumference, cut even at both ends, and dipped in a kettle of melted composition to render them easily ignitible.—*Reeds* or *reedings*, in *arch.*, is the name given to a repetition of equal semi-cylindrical mouldings springing from a plane or cylindrical surface.

REED BIRD. *See* RICE BIRD.

REED-CROWN'ED, *a.* Crowned with reeds.

REEDED, *a.* Covered with reeds.—2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds; ornamented with reeds.

REEDEN, *a.* (ree'dn.) Consisting of a reed or reeds; as, *reeden* pipes.

REEDGRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus Sparganium.

RE-EDIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *re-edify.*] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.

RE-ED'IFIED, *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-ED'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *réédifier; re* and *edify.*] To rebuild; to build again after destruction.

RE-ED'IFYING, *ppr.* Rebuilding.

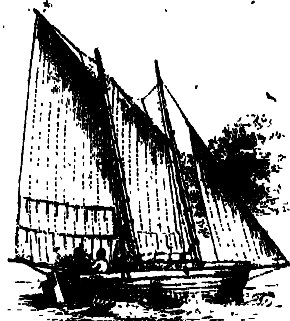
REEDLESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as, *reedless* banks.

REEDMACE, *n.* The *Typha* of Linn., a genus of plants of the class and order Monœcia triandria; nat. order Typhaceæ. These plants are also known in Britain by the name of cat's tail, and grow in ditches and marshy places, and in the borders of ponds, lakes, and rivers. The great cat's tail or redmace (*T. latifolia*) is a very handsome aquatic. On the Continent, the down of the flowers is used for stuffing pillows, &c.; cattle are fond of the leaves, and the roots are sometimes eaten as a salad. The leaves are used by coopers for filling up the interstices between the wood of their casks; also for making mats, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c.

REEDY, *a.* Abounding with reeds; as, a *reedy* pool.

REEF, *n.* [D. *reef;* Dan. *riv* or *rift;* Sw. *ref.* These words coincide in orthography with the verb to *rive;* and if from this root, the primary sense is a division, W. *rhiv* and *rhif.* But, in Welsh, *rhiv* signifies a collection or bundle, and thick; *rhevu*, to thicken in compass; and if from this root, a *reef* is a fold, and to *reef* is to fold.] A certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind

renders it necessary. The intention of the reef is to reduce the surface of the sail in proportion to the increase of the wind, for which reason there are several



A herry with fore-sail reefed, the main-sail showing reef-bands and reef-ties.

reefs parallel to each other in the superior sails, and there are always three or four reefs parallel to the foot or bottom of those main-sails which are extended upon booms.

REEF, or **CORAL REEF**, *n.* [G. *riff*; D. *rif*, a reef or sand bank, a carcase, a skeleton. Qu. W. *rheu*, to thicken.] A chain or range of rocks in various parts of the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water. [*See* CORAL.]

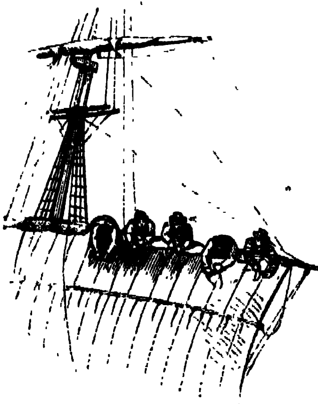
REEF, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it, and making it fast to the yard.

REEF BAND, *n.* A piece of canvass sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed. There are usually four reef-bands in each topsail, and two in the fore-sail and main-sail. The reef-band is commonly pierced with two holes in each breadth of canvass in the sail, and through each hole are drawn two *reef-points*, or short pieces of flat rope.

REEFED, *pp.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.—*Close-reefed*, denotes the position of the sails when all the reefs are taken in.

REEFING, *ppr.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.

REEFING, *n.* The operation of reducing a sail by taking in one or more reefs.



Reefing a Sail.

REEF-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed through the holes of the reef spirally.

REEF-TACKLE, *n.* A tackle upon deck, communicating with its pendant, and passing through a block at the top-mast head, and through a hole in the top-sail-yard-arm, is attached to a cringle below the lowest reef; used to pull the skirts of the top-sails close to the extremities of the yards to lighten the labour of reefing.

REEFY, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.

REEK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*; D. *rook*; G. *rauch*; Sw. *rök*; Dan. *röy*.] 1. Vapour; steam. In *Scotland*, smoke.—2. A rick,—*which see.*

REEK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan*, *reocan*; G. *rauchen*; Dan. *röyer*, *ryger*, to reek, to smoke; W. *rhogli*, to smell. This may be from the same root as the L. *fragro*, and all coinciding with the Ar. *areega*, to diffuse odour. The primary sense is to send out or emit, to extend, to *reach*.] To steam; to exhale; to emit vapour; *applied especially to the vapour of certain moist substances*, rather than to the smoke of burning bodies.

> I found me laid
> In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
> Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton.*
>
> Whose blood yet *reeks on* my avenging sword. *Smith.*

REEKING, *ppr.* Steaming; emitting vapour.

REEKY, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul.

REEL, *n.* [Sax. *hreol*, *reol*. *See* REEL, to stagger.] 1. A frame or cylinder turning on an axis, on which lines, threads, &c. are wound. There are various kinds of reels, some very simple, and others very complex. On a reel also seamen wind their log-lines, &c.—2. An angler's instrument attached to the butt of the rod for the purpose of winding in the line when a fish is hooked.—3. A lively dance peculiar to Scotland; generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.

REEL, *v. t.* To gather yarn from the spindle.

REEL, *v. i.* [Sw. *ragla*; Ar. *ragala*, to loan.] To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.

> He with heavy fumes opprest,
> *Reel'd* from the palace and retired to rest. *Pope.*
>
> They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man; Ps. cvii.

2. To perform the dance called a *reel*. [*See* the Noun.]

RE-ELECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *elect*.] To elect again; as, to *re-elect* the former governor.

RE-ELECT'ED, *pp.* Elected again; rechosen.

RE-ELECT'ING, *ppr.* Electing again.

RE-ELEC'TION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election; as, the *re-election* of a former representative.

RE-ELIGIBIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.

RE-EL'IGIBLE, *a.* [*re* and *eligible*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

REEL'ING, *n.* The process of winding thread, silk, cotton, or the like, into a skein, or on a bottom, to prevent its being entangled.

RE-EMBÄRK, *v. t.* [*re* and *embark*.] To embark or put on board again.

RE-EMBÄRK, *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.

RE-EMBARKA'TION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.

RE-EMBÄRKED, *pp.* Embarked again.

RE-EMBÄRKING, *ppr.* Embarking on board again.

RE-EMBAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *embattle*.] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.

RE-EMBAT'TLED, *pp.* Arrayed again for battle.

RE-EMBAT'TLING, *ppr.* Arranging again in battle array.

RE-EMBOD'IED, *pp.* Embodied again.

RE-EMBOD'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *embody*.] To embody again.

RE-EMBOD'YING, *ppr.* Embodying again.

RE-EMERGE', *v. i.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

REEM'ING, *n.* The act of opening the seams between the planks of ships by caulking irons, for the purpose of recaulking them.

RE-ENACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact again.

RE-ENACT'ED, *pp.* Enacted again.

RE-ENACT'ING, *ppr.* Enacting anew; passing again into a law.

RE-ENAC'TION, *n.* The passing into a law again.

RE-ENACT'MENT, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.

RE-ENFORCE. *See* REINFORCE.

RE-ENGAGE, *v. t.* To engage a second time.

RE-ENGAGE, *v. i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again.

RE-ENGAGED, *pp.* Engaged a second time.

RE-ENGAGING, *ppr.* Covenanting again.

RE-ENJOY', *v. i.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time.

RE-ENJOY'ED, *pp.* Enjoyed again.

RE-ENJOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying anew.

RE-ENJOY'MENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.

RE-ENKIN'DLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enkindle*.] To enkindle again; to rekindle.

RE-ENKIN'DLED, *pp.* Enkindled again.

RE-ENKIN'DLING, *ppr.* Enkindling anew.

RE-ENLIST', *v. t.* To enlist a second time.

RE-ENLIST'ED, *pp.* Enlisted anew.

RE-ENLIST'ING, *ppr.* Enlisting anew.

RE-ENLIST'MENT, *n.* A second enlistment.

RE-ENSTAMP', *v. t.* To enstamp again.

RE-EN'TER, *v. t.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again or anew.

RE-EN'TER, *v. i.* To enter anew.

RE-EN'TER, *n.* In *engraving*, the passing of the graver into those incisions of the plate, so as to deepen them, where the aquafortis has not bitten in sufficiently.

RE-EN'TERED, *pp.* Entered again.

RE-EN'TERING, *ppr.* Entering anew.—2. Entering in return.—*Re-entering angle*, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

RE-ENTHRONE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enthrone*.] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

RE-ENTHRONED, *pp.* Raised again to a throne.

RE-ENTHRONEMENT, *n.* A second enthroning.

RE-ENTHRONING, *ppr.* Replacing on a throne.

RE-EN'TRANCE, *n.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.

RE-EN'TRY, *n.* In *law*, the resuming

or retaking the possession of lands lately lost.

REERMOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*] A rear-mouse; a bat.

RE-ESTAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew; to fix; or conform again; as, to *re-establish* a covenant; to *re-establish* health.

RE-ESTAB'LISHED, *pp.* Established or confirmed again.

RE-ESTAB'LISHER, *n.* One who establishes again.

RE-ESTAB'LISHING, *ppr.* Establishing anew; confirming again.

RE-ESTAB'LISHMENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.

RE-ESTATE,† *v. t.* [*re* and *estate.*] To re-establish.

REEVE,† *n.* [Sax. *gerefa*; G. *graf.*] A steward; a peace officer. This word, though obsolete, enters into the composition of some titles yet in use. Hence, *sheriff*, that is, shire-reeve, the governor of a shire or county, borough-reeve, port-reeve, &c.

REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.

REEVE, *v. t.* In *seamen's lan.*, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.

REE'VING, *n.* In *marine lan.*, the pulling a rope through a block. Hence, to pull a rope out of a block is called *unreeving.*

RE-EXAM'INABLE, *a.* That may be re-examined or re-considered.

RE-EXAMINA'TION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.

RE-EXAM'INE, *v. t.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew.

RE-EXAM'INED, *pp.* Examined again.

RE-EXAM'INING, *ppr.* Examining anew.

RE-EXCHANGE, *n.* [*re* and *exchange.*] A renewed exchange.—2. In *com.*, the exchange chargeable on the re-draft of a bill of exchange.

> The rate of *re-exchange* is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn. *Re-exchanges* cannot be cumulated.

RE-EXPORT, *v. t.* [*re* and *export.*] To export again; to export what has been imported.

RE-EXPORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.

RE-EXPORTA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.

RE-EXPORTED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.

RE-EXPORTING, *ppr.* Exporting what has been imported.

RE-FASH'ION, *v. t.* To fashion, form, or mould into shape a second time.

RE-FASH'IONED, *pp.* Fashioned again.

RE-FASH'IONING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.

REFECT',† *v. t.* [L. *refectus, reficio*; *re* and *facio*, to make.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue.

REFEC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *refectio.*] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. —2. A spare meal or repast. In *the lan. of eccles. communities*, a spare meal, sufficient only to maintain life.

REFECT'IVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

REFECT'IVE, *n.* That which refreshes.

REFECT'ORY, *n.* [Fr. *refectoire.*] A room of refreshment; properly, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

REFEL', *v. t.* [L. *refello.*] To refute; to disprove; to repress; as, to *refel* the tricks of a sophister. [*Little used.*]

REFER', *v. t.* [L. *refero*; *re* and *fero*, to bear; Fr. *referer.*] 1. To direct, leave, or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; to betake to for decision or judgment; as when parties to a suit *refer* their cause to another court; or the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report. A person whose opinion is requested, sometimes *refers* the inquirer to another person or other source of information.—2. To reduce as to the ultimate end.

> You profess and practice to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

3. To reduce; to assign; as, to an order, genus, or class. Naturalists are sometimes at a loss to know to what class or genus an animal or plant is to be *referred.*—*To refer one's self*, to betake; to apply. [*Little used.*]

REFER', *v. i.* To respect; to have relation. Many passages of Scripture *refer* to the peculiar customs of the orientals.—2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply.

> In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

3. To allude; to have respect to by intimation without naming. I *refer* to a well known fact.

REF'ERABLE, *a.* That may be referred. [*See* REFERRIBLE, the proper word.]

REFEREE', *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; particularly, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine, and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court.

REF'ERENCE, *n.* A sending, dismission, or direction to another for information. —2. Relation; respect; view toward.

> The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

3. Allusion to. In my observations he had no *reference* to the case which has been stated.—4. In *law*, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.

REFEREND'ARY,† *n.* One to whose decision a cause is referred.—2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.

REFER'MENT,† *n.* Reference for decision.

REFERMENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment again.

REFER'RED, *pp.* Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order, or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.

REFER'RIBLE, *a.* That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else.—2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.

> It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies, are *referrible* to one general cause. *Nicholson.*

REFER'RING, *ppr.* Dismissing or directing to another for information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, &c.; or assigning to private persons for decision.

REFIND, *v. t.* [*re* and *find.*] To find again; to experience anew.

REFINE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raffiner*; *re* and *fine.*] 1. To purify; *in a general sense; applied to liquors*, to depurate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter. In this sense, the verb is used with propriety, but it is customary to use *fine.*—2. *Applied to metals*, to separate the metallic substance from all other matter, whether another metal or alloy, or any earthy substance; in short, to detach the pure metal from all extraneous matter.

> I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined*; Zech. xiii.

3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish, or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. We expect to see *refined* manners in courts.—4. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms.—5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.—6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles; to give or implant in the mind a nice perception of truth, justice, and propriety in commerce and social intercourse. This nice perception of what is right constitutes rectitude of principle, or moral refinement of mind; and a correspondent practice of social duties constitutes rectitude of conduct or purity of morals. Hence, we speak of a *refined* mind, *refined* morals, *refined* principles.—*To refine the heart* or *soul*, to cleanse it from all carnal or evil affections and desires, and implant in it holy or heavenly affections.

REFINE, *v. i.* To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence.

> Chaucer *refined* on Boccace and mended his stories. *Dryden.*
>
> But let a lord once own the happy lines,
> How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines!* *Pope.*

2. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

> So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
> Works itself clear, and as it runs, *refines.* *Addison.*

3. To affect nicety. Men sometimes *refine* in speculation beyond the limits of practical truth.

> He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy. *Atterbury.*

REFINED, *pp.* Purified; separated from extraneous matter; assayed, as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; made elegant; separated from what is coarse, rude, or improper.

REFINED, *a.* Pure; elegantly nice; highly polished; as a *refined* taste, *refined* manners.

REFINEDLY, *adv.* With affected nicety or elegance.

REFINEDNESS, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

REFINEMENT, *n.* The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, dregs, or recrement; as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.—2. The state of being pure.

> The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. Polish of language; elegance; purity.

> From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements.* *Swift.*

4. Polish of manners; elegance; nice observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. *Refinement* of manners is often found

in persons of corrupt morals.—5. Purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.—6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice.—7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. This *refinement* is the effect of Christian principles.—8. Artificial practice; subtilty; as, the *refinements* of cunning.—9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement; as, the *refinements* of reasoning or philosophy.

REFINER, *n.* One that refines metals or other things.—2. An improver in purity and elegance; as, a *refiner* of language.—3. An inventor of superfluous subtilties; one who is over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

REFINERY, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.

REFINING, *ppr.* Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy, or purity.

REFINING, *n.* The use of too much refinement or subtilty; great nicety of speculation.

REFINING, *n.* In *a general sense*, the art of purifying any thing; but the term is commonly understood to apply to the purification of metals, particularly gold and silver, from the alloys with which they may be mixed. In *metallurgy*, the art of obtaining metals from their ores.

REFIT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *fit.*] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* ships of war.

REFIT′MENT, *n.* A second fitting out.

REFIT′TED, *pp.* Prepared again; repaired.

REFIT′TING, *ppr.* Repairing after damage or decay; as a ship.

REFLECT′, *v. t.* [L. *reflecto; re* and *flecto*, to bend; Fr. *réfléchir.*] To throw back; to return. In the rainbow, the rays of light are *reflected* as well as refracted.

> Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

REFLECT′, *v. i.* To throw back light; to return rays or beams; as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem.—2. To bend back.—3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind or upon past events. We *reflect* with pleasure on a generous or heroic action; we *reflect* with pain on our follies and vices; we *reflect* on our former thoughts, meditations, and opinions.—4. To consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate; as, I will *reflect* on this subject.

> And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*

> In every action, *reflect* upon the end. *Taylor.*

[To *reflect* on things *future*, is not strictly possible, yet the word is often used as synonymous with *meditate* and *contemplate.*]—5. To bring reproach.

> Errors of wives *reflect* on husband still. *Dryden.*

To reflect on, to cast censure or reproach.

> I do not *reflect* in the least *on* the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

[This verb may be followed by *on* or *upon.*]

REFLECT′ED, *pp.* Thrown back; returned; as, *reflected* light.—*Reflected petal*, one that is curved backwards.—*Reflected stamen*, one that is bent outwards.—In *her.*, *reflected* or *reflexed* means curved or turned round; as the chain or line from the collar of a beast thrown over the back is termed *reflexed. Flected* and *reflected* are curvings contrarywise, bending first one way and then another.—*Reflected light*, in *painting*, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to make out their forms; it is reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, either seen in the picture or supposed to be acting on it, and is hence called *reflected light.* When there is either no object to reflect the light, or one that reflects feebly, the portions of the picture in shadow are obscure and indistinct; and when there is an object that reflects powerfully, such as a white wall, the shadows of the picture are clear and full of detail.

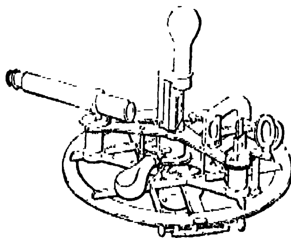


Reflected Petals (Tiger Lily).

REFLECT′ENT, *a.* Bending or flying back; as, the ray descendant, and ray *reflectent.*

REFLECT′IBLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.

REFLECT′ING, *ppr.* Throwing back.—2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.—3. *Reflecting on*, casting censure or reproach.—*Reflecting circle*, an astronomical instrument for the measurement of angles by reflection; a sextant. The term is also applied to a surveying instrument, invented by Sir Howard Douglas, which combines the advantages of Hadley's quadrant and the protractor. The object of it is to protract or lay down on the plan the angles measured with the instrument from the instrument itself, without any intermediate step or even a register of their values.—*Reflecting telescope*,—see TELESCOPE.

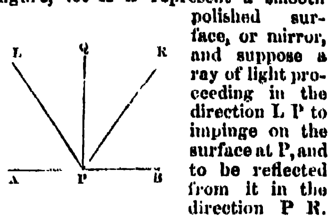


Troughton's Reflecting Circle.

REFLECT′ING, *a.* Given to reflection or serious consideration; as, a *reflecting* mind.

REFLECT′INGLY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure.

REFLEC′TION, *n.* [from *reflect.*] The act of throwing back; as, the *reflection* of light or colours. In *mech.*, the rebound or regressive motion of a body from the surface of another body, against which it impinges. In *nat. phil.*, the term is applied to the analogous motions of light, heat, and sound, when turned from their course by an opposing surface. When a perfectly elastic body strikes a hard and fixed plane obliquely, it rebounds from it, making the angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence [*see* INCIDENCE], and this law holds true with regard to light, heat, and sound. In the annexed figure, let A B represent a smooth polished surface, or mirror, and suppose a ray of light proceeding in the direction L P to impinge on the surface at P, and to be reflected from it in the direction P R.



From P draw P Q perpendicular to A B, then the angle L P Q is called the *angle of incidence*, and Q P R the *angle of reflection.* Sometimes, however, the angle L P A is taken for the angle of incidence, and R P B for that of reflection. These two angles are in the same plane, and the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence, and on the opposite side of the perpendicular. This law holds true whatever be the nature of the reflecting surface, or the origin of the light which falls upon it. All the phenomena of reflection from mirrors or polished surfaces, whether plane or having any regular curvature, are readily deduced from this law, as simple geometrical consequences.—2. The act of bending back.—3. That which is reflected.

> As the sun in water we can bear;
> Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there. *Dryden.*

4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations; the review or reconsideration of past thoughts, opinions, or decisions of the mind, or of past events.—5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past, or on the absent; as, melancholy *reflections; delightful reflections.*

> Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, at the same time afflicted and encouraged him. *Atterbury.*

6. The expression of thought.—7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation.

> This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection.* *South.*

8. Censure; reproach cast.

> He died, and oh! may no *reflection* shed
> Its pois'nous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

REFLECT′IVE, *a.* Throwing back images; as, a *reflective* mirror.

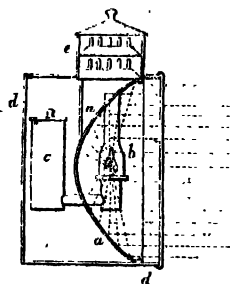
> In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride
> Viewing her charms impair'd. *Prior.*

2. Considering the operations of the mind, or things past; as, *reflective* reason.

REFLECT′IVELY, *adv.* By reflection.

REFLECT′OR, *n.* One who reflects or considers.—2. That which reflects.—3. A polished surface of metal, or any other suitable material, applied for the purpose of transmitting rays of light, heat, or sound, in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the com-

mon mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed: they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, &c. The parabolic form is, perhaps, the most generally serviceable, being that which is employed in lighthouses, and for many other purposes of illumination, as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to transmit, in a parallel stream, and to a great distance, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. The annexed cut is a section of a ship lantern, fitted with an argand lamp and parabolic reflector. *a a* is the reflec-



Parabolic Reflector

tor, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil cistern, *d* the outer frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of the combustion. The speculum of a reflecting telescope is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being, in this case, concentrated into the focus of the reflector.

RE'FLEX, *a.* [L. *reflexus.*] 1. Directed back; as, a *reflex* act of the soul, the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.—2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—3. In *bot.*, bent back; reflected. — *Reflex vision*, vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.

REFLEX', *n.* Reflection.†—2. In *painting*, the illumination of one body, or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. The foundation of the law of *reflexes* depends upon the fact that every body in light reflects that light to a certain degree. The stronger, therefore, the light on the body, the stronger will be the *reflex*, the distances being equal.

REFLEX', *v. t.* To reflect.—2. To bend back; to turn back. [*Little used.*]

REFLEX'ED, *pp.* Recurvated; bent backwards.

REFLEXIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected; as, the *reflexibility* of the rays of light. [*See* REFRANGIBILITY.]

REFLEX'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*. *Cheyne.*

REFLEX'ION. *See* REFLECTION.

REFLEX'ITY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEX'IVE, *a.* Having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

REFLEX'IVELY, *adv.* In a direction backward.

RE'FLOAT, *n.* [*re* and *float.*] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [*Little used.*]

REFLORES'CENCE, *n.* [*re* and *florescence.*] A blossoming anew.

REFLOURISH, *v. i.* (reflur'ish.) [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew.

REFLOUR'ISHING, *ppr.* Flourishing again.

REFLOW, *v. i.* [*re* and *flow.*] To flow back; to ebb.

REFLOWING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing.

REFLUCTUA'TION, *n.* A flowing back.

REF'LUENCE, } *n.* [from *refluent.*] A **REF'LUENCY,** } flowing back.

REF'LUENT, *a.* [L. *refluens; re* and *fluo.*] 1. Flowing back; ebbing; as, the *refluent* tide.—2. Flowing back; returning, as a fluid; as, *refluent* blood.

RE'FLUX, *n.* [Fr. from L. *refluxus.*] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides; the flux and *reflux* of the Euripus.

REFO'CILLATE, *v. t.* [It. *refocillare;* L. *refocillo; re* and the root of *focus.*] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigour to. [*Little used.*]

REFOCILLA'TION, *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigour; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*Little used.*]

REFOMENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *foment.*] To foment anew; to warm or cherish again.—2. To excite anew.

REFOMENT'ED, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.

REFOMENT'ING, *ppr.* Fomenting anew; exciting again.

REFORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reformer;* L. *reformo; re* and *formo*, to form.] 1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age, but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt; as, to *reform* abuses; to *reform* the vices of the age.

REFORM', *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. A man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform.*

RE-FORM', *v. t.* [*re* and *form.*] To form again; to create or shape anew; to mould or model anew; to reconstruct.

REFORM', *n.* Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; as, the *reform* of parliamentary elections; *reform* of government.

REFORM' ACTS, *n.* In *politics*, the well-known acts which passed the legislature in 1832, by which a considerable change was made in the representation of the people. The act for England received the royal assent June 7, 1832; that for Scotland on July 17; and that for Ireland on August 7 of the same year.

REFORMA'DO, *n.* [Sp.] A monk adhering to the reformation of his order; also an officer retained in his regiment when his company is disbanded.

REFORM'ALIZE,† *v. t.* To affect reformation.

REFORMA'TION, *n.* The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

2. *By way of eminence*, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A. D. 1517.

RE-FORMA'TION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the *re-formation* of a column of troops into a hollow square.

REFORM'ATIVE, *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form.

REFORM'ATORY, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

REFORM'ED, *pp.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as, a *reformed* profligate; the *reformed* church.—*Reformed church* comprises, in a general sense, all those bodies of Christians that have separated from the church of Rome since the era of the Reformation; but it is applied in a restricted sense to those protestant churches which did not embrace the doctrines and discipline of Luther, and more particularly the Calvinistic churches on the Continent.

RE-FORM'ED, *pp.* Formed anew.

REFORM'ER, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses.—2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion from popish corruption; as, Luther, Melanchthon, Zuinglius, and Calvin.

REFORM'ING, *ppr.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.

RE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Forming anew.

REFORM'IST, *n.* One who is of the reformed religion.—2. One who proposes or favours a political reform.

REFORTIFICA'TION, *n.* A fortifying a second time.

REFOR'TIFIED, *pp.* Fortified anew.

REFOR'TIFY, *v. t.* [*re* and *fortify.*] To fortify anew.

REFOR'TIFYING, *ppr.* Fortifying again.

REFOS'SION, *n.* The act of digging up.

REFOUND', *v. t.* [*re* and *found.*] To found or cast anew.

REFOUND'ED, *pp.* Rebuilt or founded again.

REFOUND'ER, *n.* One who refounds.

REFOUND'ING, *ppr.* Rebuilding.

REFRACT', *v. t.* [L. *refractus, refringo; re* and *frango*, to break.] To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course. A dense medium *refracts* the rays of light, as they pass into it from a rare medium.

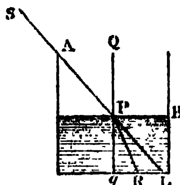
REFRACTA'RIAS, *n.* A mineral.

REFRACT'ED, *pp.* Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.—2. *a.* In *bot.*, bent back at an acute angle; as, a *refracted* corolla.

REFRACT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from a direct course.—2. *a.* That turns rays from a direct course; as, a *refracting* medium.—*Refracting telescope.* [*See* TELESCOPE.]

REFRAC'TION, *n.* The deviation of a moving body, chiefly rays of light, from a direct course. A ray of light, when it enters a medium of a different

density, deviates from its original path and is bent at the surface of the medium. This deviation or bending is called *refraction*, and is the ultimate fact from which many of the most interesting phenomena of light receive their explanation. Suppose a beam of light proceeding from a luminous point S to be admitted through a small hole A, in the side of a vessel A B; then, the vessel being empty, the light will fall on the bottom at a point L, in the same straight line with S and A. Now let water be poured into the vessel, and suppose the beam of light to fall on its surface at P; then it will be seen that the light no longer continues its course in the same straight line, but is bent or *refracted* at P, and proceeds through the water in a straight line P R more nearly perpendicular to the surface.



A similar deviation takes place in all cases in which light passes from one transparent medium into another; but the magnitude of the angle R P L, or the amount of the refraction, varies according to the nature of the two media, and the degree of obliquity with which the incident ray falls on the surface of separation. If through P, Q P *q* be drawn perpendicular to the surface; then S P Q is the *angle of incidence*, and R P *q* the *angle of refraction*, and both these angles are in the same plane, and they are always on opposite sides of the perpendicular. The sine of the angle of incidence has to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant ratio, whatever be the inclination of the incident ray to the surface. When a ray of light passes from a rarer into a denser medium the refraction is towards the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is less than the angle of incidence. On the contrary, when a ray of light passes from a denser into a rarer medium, the refraction is from the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is greater than the angle of incidence.—*The index of refraction* of any transparent substance, is the ratio of the sine of incidence to the sine of refraction, when light passes from a vacuum into the substance.—*Astronomical refraction*, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction the heavenly bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is in the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is nothing.—*Terrestrial refraction*, that refraction which makes terrestrial elevated objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases.—*Double refraction*, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain transparent mediums, as the Iceland crystal. All crystals, except those whose primitive form is either a cube or a regular octahedron, exhibit double refraction.

REFRACT'IVE, *a.* That refracts or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; as, *refractive* densities. —*Refractive power*, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it.—*Absolute refractive power*, or *absolute refraction*, the ratio of the refractive power of a substance to its density.

REFRACT'OR, *n.* A refracting telescope.

REFRACT'ORINESS, *n.* [from *refractory*.] Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

> I never allowed any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the house. *K. Charles.*

REFRACT'ORY, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire*; L. *refractarius*, from *refragor*, to resist; *re* and *fragor*, from *frango*.] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* servant.

> Raging appetites that are
> Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shak.*

2. Unmanageable; obstinately unyielding; as, a *refractory* beast.—3. *Applied to metals*, difficult of fusion; not easily yielding to the force of heat.

REFRACT'ORY, *n.* A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience.—2.† Obstinate opposition.

REF'RAGABLE, *a.* [L. *refragor*; *re* and *frango*.] That may be refuted, that is, broken.

REFRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *refréner*; L. *refræno*; *re* and *fræno*, to curb; *frænum*, a rein. *See* REIN.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

> My son...*refrain* thy foot from their path; Prov. i.
>
> Then Joseph could not *refrain* himself before all them that stood by; Gen. xlv.

REFRAIN, *v. i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.

> *Refrain* from these men and let them alone; Acts v.

REFRAIN, *n.* [Fr. *refrain*.] The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition.

REFRAINED, *pp.* Held back; restrained.

REFRAINING, *ppr.* Holding back; forbearing.

REFRAME, *v. t.* [*re* and *frame*.] To frame again.

REFRAMED, *pp.* Framed anew.

REFRAMING, *ppr.* Framing again.

REFRANGIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *refrangible*.] The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. The term, however, is more usually employed to denote the degree of that disposition possessed by the differently coloured rays. Newton showed that the sun's light consists of rays which differ in refrangibility, as well as in colour, and on this he founded his whole theory of colours.

REFRAN'GIBLE, *a.* [L. *re* and *frango*, to break.] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another; as rays of light.

REFRENA'TION,† *n.* [*See* REFRAIN.] The act of restraining.

REFRESH', *v. t.* [Fr. *rafraîchir*; *re* and *fraîchir*, from *fraîche*, fresh. *See* FRESH.] 1. To cool; to allay heat.

> A dew coming after a heat *refresheth*. *Ecclus.*

2. To give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve; to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, or pain; to take refreshment; as, to *refresh* the body. A man or a beast is *refreshed* by food and rest; Exod. xxiii.—3. To revive; to reanimate after depression; to cheer; to enliven.

> For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours; 1 Cor. xvi.

4. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

> The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes. *Dryden*

5. To revive what is drooping; as, rain *refreshes* the plants.

REFRESH',† *n.* Act of refreshing.

REFRESH'ED, *pp.* Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered.

REFRESH'ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates.—2. An extra fee paid to a counsel in advance.

REFRESH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.

REFRESH'ING, *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering.

REFRESH'INGLY, *adv.* So as to refresh, or give new life.

REFRESH'INGNESS, *n.* The quality of refreshing.

REFRESH'MENT, *n.* Act of refreshing; or new strength or vigour received after fatigue; relief after suffering; *applied to the body*.—2. New life or animation after depression: *applied to the mind or spirits*.—3. That which gives fresh strength or vigour, as food or rest.—*To take refreshment*, to take relief after fatigue or suffering; to take food.

REFRET', *n.* The burden of a song.

REFRIG'ERANT, *a.* [Fr. *See* REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat.

REFRIG'ERANT, *n.* Among *physicians*, a medicine which abates heat or cools, or which directly diminishes the force of the circulation, and reduces the heat of the body or a portion of it, without occasioning any diminution of the ordinary sensibility or nervous energy. The agents usually regarded as refrigerants are weak vegetable acids, or very greatly diluted mineral acids; some saline, neutral, or super salts; and cool air, ice-cold water, and externally evaporating lotions.

REFRIG'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *refrigero*; *re* and *frigus*, cold.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.

REFRIG'ERATED, *pp.* Cooled.

REFRIG'ERATING, *ppr.* Allaying heat; cooling.

REFRIGERA'TION, *n.* The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled.—2. The operation of cooling worts and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation. This is effected by means of utensils, generally called refrigerators, and so constructed that a quantity of cold water shall be brought in contact with the vessel which contains the heated fluid.—*Refrigeration of the globe*. According to some geologists, the whole of this globe was once in an incandescent state: they believe that the process of gradual *refrigeration* has been constantly going on, and that the centre of the earth is still a molten mass.

REFRIG'ERATIVE, *a.* Cooling.

REFRIG'ERATIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.

REFRIGERA'TOR, } In *chem.* and **REFRIG'ERATORY,** } *distillation*, a vessel for cooling liquids, or condensing hot vapour into liquids, by the application of cold water. The common worm-tube is a specimen, but refrigerators are of numerous other forms, and must of course be varied to suit the peculiar objects for which they are designed.—2. Any thing internally cooling, as a drink or medicine.

REFRIG'ERATORY, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

REFRIGE'RIUM,† *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

REFT,† *pp.* of *Reave.* Deprived; bereft.—2.† *pret.* of *Reave.* Took away.

REFT, *n.* A chink. [*See* RIFT.]

REF'UGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *refugium, refugio; re* and *fugio*, to flee.] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

...Rocks, dens, and caves, but I in none of these
Find place or *refuge.* *Milton.*

We have made lies our *refuge;* Is. xxviii.

...We might have strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold on the hope set before us; Heb. vi.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold, which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats; Ps. civ.

The Lord also will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; Ps. ix.

3. An expedient to secure protection or defence.

This last old man—
Their latest *refuge* was to send to him. *Shak.*

4. Expedient, in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

Cities of refuge, among *the Israelites*, certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might commit homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan; Josh. xx.

REF'UGE, *v. t.* To shelter; to protect.

REF'UGE,† *v. i.* To take shelter.

REFUGEE', *n.* [Fr. *réfugié.*] 1. One who flees to a shelter or place of safety. —2. One who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign country for safety; as, the French *refugees*, who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in Flanders, Britain, &c.; the *refugees* from Hispaniola, in 1792.

REFUL'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *refulgens, re-* **REFUL'GENCY,** } *fulgeo; re* and *fulgeo*, to shine.] A flood of light; splendour.

REFUL'GENT, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams; *refulgent* light; *refulgent* arms.

A conspicuous and *refulgent* truth. *Boyle.*

REFUL'GENTLY, *adv.* With a flood of light; with great brightness.

REFUND', *v. t.* [L. *refundo; re* and *fundo*, to pour.] 1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object. [*Unusual or obsolete.*] *Ray.*

2. To return; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore; as, to *refund* money taken wrongfully; to *refund* money advanced, with interest; to *refund* the amount advanced.

REFUND'ED, *pp.* Poured back; repaid.

REFUND'ER, *n.* One who refunds.

REFUND'ING, *ppr.* Pouring back; returning by payment or compensation.

REFUR'BISH, *v. t.* To furbish a second time.

REFUR'BISHED, *pp.* Furbished again.

REFUR'BISHING, *ppr.* Furbishing again.

REFU'SABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [from *refuse.*] That may be refused.

REFU'SAL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. The first *refusal* is not always proof that the request will not be ultimately granted.—2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption. We say, a man has the *refusal* of a farm or a horse, or the *refusal* of an employment.

REFUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *refuser;* L. *recuso; re* and the root of *causor*, to accuse; *causa*, cause. The primary sense of *causor* is to drive, to throw, or thrust at, and *recuso* is to drive back, to repel, or repulse: the sense of *refuse.*] 1. To deny a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed, or commanded.

Thus Edom *refused* to give Israel passage through his border; Num. xx.

2. To decline to accept what is offered; as, to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.

If they *refuse* to take the cup at thy hand; Jer. xxv.

3. To reject; as, to *refuse* instruction or reproof; Prov. x.

The stone which the builders *refused* is become the head of the corner; Ps. cxviii.

Note.—Refuse expresses rejection more strongly than *decline.*

REFUSE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) To decline to accept; not to comply.

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse.* *Garth.*

REF'USE, *a.* [Fr. *refus*, refusal, denial, and that which is denied.] Literally, refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception; as, the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters. *Spectator.*

REF'USE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter.

REFUSE,† *n.* Refusal.

REFUSED, *pp.* Denied; rejected; not accepted.

REFUSER, *n.* One that refuses or rejects.

REFUSING, *ppr.* Denying; declining to accept; rejecting.

REFU'TABLE,† *a.* [from *refute.*] That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

REFU'TAL,† *n.* Refutation.

REFUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *refutatio.* *See* REFUTE.] The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or countervailing proof.

REFUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *refuter;* L. *refuto; re* and *futo.*† The primary sense of *futo* is, to drive or thrust, to beat back.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute. We say, to *refute* arguments, to *refute* testimony, to *refute* opinions or theories, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles, that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

REFUTED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.

REFUTER, *n.* One that refutes.

REFUTING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.

REGAIN, *v. t.* [*re* and *gain;* Fr. *regagner.*] To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost.

REGAINED, *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.

REGAINING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.

RE'GAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, Sans. *raja*, connected with *rego*, to govern; Sax. *recan* or *reccan*, to say, to *reck*, to *reckon*, to rule, to *direct;* the root of *right*, L. *rectus*, Sax. *reht.* *See* RECK and RECKON.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* state, pomp, or splendour; *regal* power or sway. But we say, a *royal* or *kingly* government, not a *regal* one. We never say, a *regal* territory, *regal* dominions, *regal* army, or *regal* navy. *Regal* expresses what is more personal.

RE'GAL, *n.* [Fr. *régale.*] A musical instrument; a small portable finger organ.

REGA'LE, *n. plur. regalia,—which see* [Fr. *régale*]. The prerogative of monarchy; that which pertains to a king.

REGALE, *n.* [*See* the verb, below.] A magnificent entertainment or treat given to ambassadors and other persons of distinction.

REGALE, *v. t.* [Fr. *régaler;* Sp. *regalar*, to regale, to refresh, entertain, caress, cajole, delight, cherish; *regalarse*, to entertain one's self, to take pleasure, also to melt, to be dissolved; Port. *regalar*, to regale, to treat daintily, to delight; It. *regalare*, to present with gifts, to regale, to season. This word is probably a compound of *re* and the root It. *galloria*, a transport of joy, *gallare*, to exult, *gala*, ornament, Port. *galhofa*, mirth, good cheer, Sp. *gallardo*, gay, Fr. *gaillard*, &c. In Russ. *jaluyu* signifies to regale, to gratify with presents, to visit, &c. The primary sense is to excite, to rouse and be brisk, or to shoot, leap, dart, or rush. We probably see the same root in the Eng. *gale*, *gallant*, Gr. ἀγάλλιάω, Fr. *joli*, Eng. *jolly*, and in many other words.] To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear. The birds of the forest *regale* us with their songs.

REGALE, *v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

REGALED, *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.

REGALEMENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

REGA'LIA, *n.* [L. *regalis*, from *rex.*] 1. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; as the crown, sceptre, &c. The *regalia* of England consist of the crown, sceptre, with the cross, the verge or rod, with the dove, the staff of Edward the Confessor, four several swords, the globe, the orb with the cross, and several other articles. These are preserved in the Jewel-office in the Tower of London. The *regalia* of

Scotland consists of the crown, the sceptre, the sword of state, and a mace. They are deposited within the Crown-Room in the castle of Edinburgh. *Regalia* of the *church*, in *England*, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.—2. The privileges, prerogative, and right of property, belonging, in virtue of office, to the sovereign of a state. These are reckoned by civilians to be six; viz., the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods; as waifs, estrays, &c.; of assessments; and minting of money.

REGĀLING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.

REGAL′ITY, *n.* [from L. *regalis*; Fr. *royauté*.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

He came partly in by the sword and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon.*

In *Scotland*, a *regality* was originally a territorial jurisdiction conferred by the king. The lands were said to be given *in liberam regalitatem*, and the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*.

RE′GALLY, *adv.* In a royal manner.

RE′GALS,† *n. plur.* Ensigns of royalty. [*See* REGALIA.]—2. In the *sing.*, a small portable finger-organ, well known during the 16th and 17th centuries.

REGÄRD′, *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder*; It. *riguardare*; from Fr. *garder*, to guard, keep, defend; It. *guardare*, to guard, to look, view, behold, to beware, to take heed, to discern. The primary sense of *guard* is to drive off or repel, and thus to protect, or to hold, keep, retain; probably the former. To *regard* is to extend or direct the eye to an object, or to hold it in view. We observe a somewhat similar process of deriving the sense of *looking*, in the It. *scorto*, seen, perceived, prudent, guided, convoyed, wary, crafty, discerning, and as a noun, an abridgement; *scorta*, a guide, an *escort*, a guard.] 1. To look toward; to point or be directed.

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the main land. *Sandys.*

2. To observe; to notice with some particularity.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed, and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

3. To attend to with respect and estimation; to value.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of your clime
Have loved. *Shak.*

4. To attend to as a thing that affects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. He does not *regard* the pain he feels. He does not *regard* the loss he has suffered. He *regards* only the interest of the community.—5. To esteem; to hold in respect and affection. The people *regard* their pastor, and treat him with great kindness; 2 Kings iii.—6. To keep; to observe with religious or solemn attention.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it to the Lord; Rom. xiv.

7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct.

He that *regardeth* the clouds shall not reap; Eccles. xi.

8. To consider seriously; to lay to heart.

They *regard* not the work of the Lord; Isa. v.

9. To notice with pity or concern; Deut. xxviii.—10. To notice favourably or with acceptance; to hear and answer.

He will *regard* the prayer of the destitute; Ps. cii.

11. To love and esteem; to practise; as, to *regard* iniquity in the heart; Ps. lxvi.—12. To respect; to have relation to. The argument does not *regard* the question.—*To regard the person*, to value for outward honour, wealth, or power; Matt. xxii.

REGÄRD′, *n.* [Fr. *regard*; It. *riguardo*.] 1. Look; aspect directed to another.

But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd.
[*Nearly or quite obsolete.*] *Milton.*

2. Attention of the mind; respect in relation to something. He has no *regard* to the interest of society; his motives are wholly selfish.—3. Respect; esteem; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration.

With some *regard* to what is just and right
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

To him they had *regard*, because of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries; Acts viii.

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the injury the church received by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, in *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, in *regard* to their neighbours; and piety toward God. *Watts*

6. Note; eminence; account.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* among them. *Spenser.*

7. Matter demanding notice.—8. Prospect; object of sight. [*Not proper nor in use.*]—9. In *the forest laws*, view; inspection.—*Court of regard*, or *survey of dogs*, a forest court in England, held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, that is, for cutting off the claws and ball of the fore feet, to prevent them from running after deer.

REGÄRD′ABLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.

REGÄRD′ANT, *a.* Looking to; looking behind or backward; watching. In *law*, a villain regardant was one annexed to the land or manor, and had charge to do all base services within the same.—2. In *her.*, looking behind; applied to any animal whose face is turned towards the tail in an attitude of vigilance.



Regardant Passant.

REGÄRD′ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.

REGÄRD′ER, *n.* One that regards.—2. In *law*, the regarder of the forest is an officer whose business is to view the forest, inspect the officers and inquire of all offences and defaults.

REGÄRD′FUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South.*

REGÄRD′FULLY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.—2. Respectfully.

REGÄRD′ING, *ppr.* Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for.—2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.

REGÄRD′LESS, *a.* Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as, *regardless* of life or of health; *regardless* of danger; *regardless* of consequences.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat. *Milton.*

2. Not regarded; slighted.

REGÄRD′LESSLY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

REGÄRD′LESSNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

REGA′TA, **REGAT′TA**, } *n.* [It. *regatta*.] In Venice, a grand rowing match in which many boats are rowed for a prize. This term has been adopted into all the languages of modern Europe, in which it signifies a showy species of boat race.

REGATH′ER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time.

REGATH′ERED, *pp.* Collected again.

REGATH′ERING, *ppr.* Gathered a second time.

REG′EL, **REG′IL**, } *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in Orion's left foot.

RE′GENCY, *n.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to govern.] 1. Rule; authority; government.—2. Vicarious government.—3. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent; as, the *regencies* of Tunis, Egypt, &c., under the real or nominal supremacy of the Ottoman Porte.—4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

REGEN′ERACY, *n.* [*See* REGENERATE.] The state of being regenerated.

REGEN′ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *regenero*; *re* and *genero*. *See* GENERATE.] 1. To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. In *theol.*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to change the heart and affections from natural enmity to the love of God; to implant holy affections in the heart.

REGEN′ERATE, *a.* [L. *regeneratus*.] 1. Reproduced.—2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

REGEN′ERATED, *pp.* Reproduced.—2. Renewed; born again.

REGEN′ERATENESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

REGEN′ERATING, *ppr.* Reproducing.—2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.

REGENERA′TION, *n.* Reproduction; the act of producing anew.—2. In *theol.*, new birth by the grace of God; that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law are subdued, and a principle of supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Spirit; Tit. iii.

2. In *nat. hist.*, reproduction; the property which some animals possess of reproducing parts which have been destroyed.

REGEN′ERATORY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

RE′GENT, *a.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to rule.] 1. Ruling; governing; as, a *regent* principle.—2. Exercising vicarious authority.—*Queen regent*, a queen who governs; as distinguished from a *queen consort*.

RE'GENT, *n.* A governor; a ruler; *in a general sense;* as Uriel, *regent* of the sun.—2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments the maxim is, that this office belongs to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many limitations.—3. One of a certain standing who taught in our universities; the word formerly in use for a *professor.*—4. In *English universities*, a master of arts under five years' standing, and a doctor under two. The *regents* form the governing body of the universities, in the convocation and congregation at Oxford, and in the academical senate at Cambridge.—5. In *the state of New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state.

RE'GENTESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom.

RE'GENTSHIP, *n.* The power of governing, or the office of a regent.—2. Deputed authority.

REGERM'INATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *germinate.*] To germinate again.

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *Lee.*

REGERM'INATING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

REGERMINA'TION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

REGEST',† *n.* A register.

REG'IAM MAJESTA'TEM. The title given to a collection of ancient laws, bearing to have been compiled by the order of David I. king of Scotland. [*See Scott's Border Antiquities.*]

REG'IBLE,† *a.* Governable.

REG'ICIDE, *n.* [It. and Sp. *regicida;* Fr. *régicide;* L. *rex*, king, and *cædo*, to slay.] 1. A king-killer; one who murders a king.—2. The killing or murder of a king.

REG'IMEN, *n.* [L. from *rego*, to govern.] 1. In *med.*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; or in a more general sense, the regulation of all the "non-naturals" for the same purposes.—2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.—3. In *gram.*, government; that part of syntax or construction which regulates the dependence of words, and the alterations which one occasions or requires in another in connection with it; the words governed.—4. Orderly government; system of order.

REG'IMENT, *n.* [L. *regimen.*] 1. In *milit. affairs*, a body of men, commanded by a colonel, of varying number, but usually about 1000 strong. If infantry, the regiment consists of several *companies;* if cavalry, of several *squadrons.*—2.† Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; as used by Hooker, Hale, John Knox, and others.

REG'IMENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [*A military use of the word.*]

REGIMENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

REGIMENT'ALS, *n. plur.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REGION, *n.* (re'jun.) [Fr. and Sp. *region;* It. *regione;* L. *regio;* Ir. *crioch*, with a prefix; from the root of *reach*, *rech*, L. *rego.*] 1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent; as, the equatorial *regions;* the temperate *regions;* the polar *regions*, &c. It is sometimes nearly synonymous with *country;* as, all the *region* of Argob; Deut. iii.

He had dominion over all the *region* on this side the river; 1 Kings iv.

So we speak of the airy *region*, the ethereal *regions*, the upper *regions*, the lower *regions.*—2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country; Matt. iii.—3. A part of the body; as, the *region* of the heart or liver.—4. Place; rank.

He is of too high a *region.* [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

REG'ISTER, *n.* [Fr. *régistre;* Low L. *registrum*, from *regero*, to set down in writing; *re* and *gero*, to carry. But Spelman considers the word as formed of *re* and Norm. *gister* or *giser*, to lay, and equivalent to *repository.*] 1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments, or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with *record.* But in a lax sense, it signifies any account entered on paper to preserve the remembrance of what is done. In England there are no general registers of deeds, conveyances, wills, &c.; but in Scotland these are general and are called *records* [*See* RECORD.]—2. The book in which a register or record is kept, as a parish *register;* also, a list, as the *register* of seamen.—3. [Low L. *registrarius.*] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies; as, the *register* of the high court of delegates; *register* of the arches court of Canterbury; *register* of the court of admiralty; *register* of the prerogative court; *register* of the garter, &c. [*See* REGISTRAR.]—4. In *chem.* and *the arts*, something that regulates or adjusts; as, an aperture with a lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c. for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire. Grates for fire-places, having an apparatus of this kind, are termed *register* grates.—5. The inner part of the mould in which types are cast.—6. In *printing*, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet. *To make register*, to make the pages and lines fall exactly upon each other. *Register-sheet*, a sheet for trying whether the impression of the sides and heads of all the pages agree; which, when done, *register* is said to be made, or it is said to be in *good register.*—7. A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.—8. In *music*, a term applied to the compass or graduated notes of a voice.—*Lord register* or *lord clerk register*, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives; hence, also termed *custos rotulorum.*—*Parish register*, a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children and the marriages and burials of the parish.—*Register ship*, a ship which once obtained permission, by treaty, to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.

REG'ISTER, *v. t.* To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. The Greeks and Romans *registered* the names of all children born.—2. To enrol; to enter in a list.

REG'ISTER ACTS, or **REG'ISTRY ACTS.** That body of enactments dictated by the navy policy of Great Britain, as to the registering of all ships which are to have the privileges of British vessels. The requisites of a legal register are various, consisting, generally speaking, of proofs of the build and ownership of the vessel; of a survey of the ship by the officers of the customs, of the registry certificate, and bond for the faithful keeping thereof. All merchant and trading vessels are registered under the provisions of the 3 and 4 Will. 4., which commenced on the 1st September, 1833, and consolidated and amended a previous act; viz., the 6 Geo. 4, c. 110.

REG'ISTERED, *pp.* Recorded in a book or register; enrolled.

REG'ISTERING, *ppr.* Recording; enrolling.

REG'ISTERSHIP, *n.* The office of a register or registrar.

REG'ISTER THERMOMETER, *n.* A thermometer which registers or records its own indications in the absence of the observer. Numerous contrivances have been devised for this purpose, but the one most generally used is the *day and night thermometer* of Dr. Rutherford. It consists of two thermometers, the one a mercurial, and the other a spirit thermometer, attached horizontally to the same frame, and each provided with its own scale. The mercurial thermometer contains, as an index, a bit of steel wire which is pushed before the mercury, and is left where the mercury begins to recede, marking how high the temperature had been. The spirit thermometer contains an index of glass half an inch long, with a small knob at each end. This lies in the spirit, which freely passes it when the thermometer rises, but when the spirit recedes the cohesive attraction between the spirit and the glass overcomes the friction arising from the weight of the index, so that it is carried back with the spirit towards the bulb. As there is no force to move it in the opposite direction, it remains at the point nearest the bulb to which it has been brought, and thus indicates the lowest temperature which has occurred during the interval between the observations.

REG'ISTRAR, **REG'ISTRARY**, *n.* An officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. [*Registrary* is less used.] Officers in the courts of chancery who enter all decrees and orders made by the chancellor, vice chancellors, and master of the rolls, are called *registrars* or *registers.* Similar officers are appointed in other courts of equity. The same name is also given to the officers appointed to carry into effect the statutes 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 85, 86, being the "act for marriages in England," and the "act for registering births, deaths, and marriages in England." They consist of the registrar-general, the superintendent registrar, and the registrar and his deputy.

REGISTRA'TION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register; as, the *registration* of deeds; the *registration* of births, deaths, and marriages.—*Registration*

of voters, the enrolment of the names of those persons who are entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament. Without such registration no one is entitled to vote.

REG'ISTRY, *n.* The act of recording or writing in a register; as, the *registry* of wills, of ships, &c.—2. The place where a register is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded.

RE'GIUM DO'NUM. [L. *royal grant.*] An annual grant of public money in aid of the income from other sources of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.

RE'GIUS, *a.* [L.] Royal; appointed by the king.

RE'GIUS PROFESSORS. The name given to those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities, the same name is given to those professors whose professorships were founded by the crown.

REG'IUS MORBUS, *n.* [L. *the king's evil.*] 1. Among *classical Latin authors*, the jaundice.—2. Among *the writers of the middle ages*, scrofula.

REG'LEMENT,† *n* [Fr.] Regulation.

REG'LET, *n.* [Fr. from *règle*, rule, L. *regula, rego.*] A kind of printers' furniture, of equal thickness throughout its whole length, used for adjusting pages in their proper place in the chase, and for filling up blanks in posting bills, &c. It is of graduated thickness, and was originally made of wood, but now generally of type metal.—2. In *arch.*, a small moulding, rectangular in its section, a fillet or listel. [*See* REGULA.]

REG'LET-PLANE, *n.* A plane used in making printers' reglets.

REG'NANCY, *n.* Reign; predominance.

REG'NANT, *a.* [Fr. from *regner*, L. *regno*, to reign.] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority, by hereditary right, and not as *regent*, but as queen *regnant.*—2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power; as, vices *regnant.* We now say, *reigning* vices.

REGORGE, *v. t.* (regorj'.) [Fr. *regorger; re* and *gorge.*] 1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again.—2. To swallow again.—3. To swallow eagerly.

REGORG'ED, *pp.* Ejected again from the stomach or a deep place.

REGRADE,† *v. i.* [L. *regredior; re* and *gradior*, to go.] To retire; to go back.

REGRAFT, *v. t.* [*re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

REGRAFTED, *pp.* Grafted again.

REGRAFTING, *ppr.* Grafting anew.

REGRANT, *v. t.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.

REGRANT, *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

REGRANTED, *pp.* Granted back.

REGRANTING, *ppr.* Granting back.

REGRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regratter*, to scratch again, to new-vamp, to *regrate*, or drive a huckster's trade; *re* and *gratter*, to *grate*, to scratch, to rake.] 1. To offend; to shock. [*Little used.*]—2. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair, or in any other fair or market within four miles; a practice which by raising the price was formerly a public offence, and punishable. The old statutes providing certain penalties for such acts were all repealed by 12 Geo. 3, c. 7. *Regrating* differs from *engrossing* and *monopolizing*, which signify the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from *forestalling*, which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market.

REGRATER, or **REGRATOR**, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

REGRATING, *ppr.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.—2. In *masonry*, taking off the outer surface of an old hewn stone in order to whiten and make it look fresh again.

REGRATING, *n.* The act of purchasing provisions and selling them again in the same market.

REGREET, *v. t.* [*re* and *greet.*] To greet again; to re-salute.

REGREET, *n.* A return or exchange of salutation.

REGREETED, *pp.* Greeted again or in return.

REGREETING, *ppr.* Greeting again; re-saluting.

RE'GRESS, *n.* [Fr. *regrès;* L. *regressus, regredior.*] 1. Passage back; return; as, ingress and *regress.*—2. The power of returning or passing back.—3. In *Scots law*, re-entry. Under *the feudal law*, letters of *regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to re-admit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

REGRESS', *v. i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state.

REGRES'SION, *n.* The act of passing back or returning.—*Regression of the moon's nodes*, in *astron.*, the motion of the line of intersection of the orbit of the moon with the ecliptic, which is retrograde, or contrary to the order of the signs. The whole revolution is accomplished in about 18½ years.

REGRESS'IVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

REGRESS'IVELY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return.

REGRET', *n.* [Fr. *regret;* either from the root of *grate*, or more directly from the root of Sp. and Port. *gritar*, Goth. *grietan*, W. *grydiaw*, to scream or cry out, to utter a rough sound; in some dialects to weep or lament. But *grate* and Sp. *gritar* are probably of the same family.] 1. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind. We feel *regret* at the loss of friends, *regret* for our own misfortunes, or for the misfortunes of others.

> Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*
>
> Her piety itself would blame,
> If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*

2. Pain of conscience; remorse; as, a passionate *regret* at sin.—3. Dislike; aversion. [*Not proper nor in use.*]

REGRET', *v. t.* [Fr. *regretter.*] 1. To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent.

> Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
> Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear.
> *Pope.*

2. To be uneasy at. [*Not proper nor in use.*]

REGRET'FUL, *a.* Full of regret.

REGRET'FULLY, *adv.* With regret.

REGRET'TED, *pp.* Lamented.

REGRET'TING, *ppr.* Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.

REGUERDON,† *n.* (regerd'on.) [*re* and Fr. *guerdon*, a reward. *See* REWARD.] A reward; a recompense.

REGUERDON,† *v. t.* (regerd'on.) To reward.

REG'ULA, *n.* [L. a rule.] In *archæology*, the book of rules or orders of a monastery.—2. In *arch.*, a fillet or listel, by some restricted to the band or fillet below the tænia in the Doric architrave; a reglet.

REG'ULAR, *a.* [Sp. *id.;* Fr. *régulier;* L. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule.] 1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, or principle, to a prescribed mode or to established customary forms; as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* piece of music; *regular* practice of law or medicine; a *regular* plan; a *regular* building.—2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attending on divine worship.—3. In *geom.*, a *regular figure* is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, an equilateral pentagon, hexagon, &c. Regular figures of more than four sides are usually called *regular* polygons. Circles can be described within and about all regular figures, and the area of any one may be found by multiplying half its perimeter by the perpendicular let fall from the centre of the inscribed or circumscribed circle upon one of the sides.—*Regular bodies*, those which have all their sides, angles, and faces similar and equal. Of these there are only five: the tetrahedron, hexaedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron. They are also termed Platonic bodies. [*See* PLATONIC.]—4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline; as, a *regular* physician.—5. Methodical; orderly; as, a *regular* kind of sensuality or indulgence.—6 Periodical; as, the *regular* return of day and night; a *regular* trade wind or monsoon.—7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness; as, a *regular* trade.—8. Belonging to a monastic order; as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy.—9. In *bot.*, applied to parts of plants when regular in their figure and size, and the proportion of their parts; as, a *regular* calyx or corolla.—*Regular troops*, troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia.*—*Regular diseases*, in *patho.*, a term applied to those diseases which observe their usual course, in opposition to such as are *irregular*, in which the course of symptoms deviate from what is usual; as, *regular* gout; *regular* small-pox, &c.—*Regular drama*, a dramatic piece written according to established rules, and played at the regular theatres; also, the branch of literature, of which such pieces form the groundwork.—*Regular architecture*, that which has its parts symmetrical, or disposed in counterparts.—*Regular curves*, the perimeters of conic sections which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.—*Regular attack*, an attack in a siege which is made in form, and by a regular approach.

REG'ULAR, *n.* In *a monastery*, one who has taken the vows, and who is bound to follow the rules of the order.—2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REGULAR'ITY, *n.* Agreeableness to a rule or to established order; as, the *regularity* of legal proceedings.—2. Method; certain order. *Regularity* is the life of business.—3. Conformity to certain principles; as, the *regularity* of a figure.—4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course; as, the *regularity* of the motion of a heavenly body. There is no *regularity* in the vicissitudes of the weather.

REG'ULARLY, *adv.* In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode; as, a physician or lawyer *regularly* admitted to practice; a verse *regularly* formed.—2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; as, day and night *regularly* returning.—3. Methodically; in due order; as, affairs *regularly* performed.

REG'ULATE, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; as, to *regulate* weights and measures; to *regulate* the assize of bread; to *regulate* our moral conduct by the laws of God and of society; to *regulate* our manners by the customary forms.—2. To put in good order; as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances.—3. To subject to rules or restrictions; as, to *regulate* trade; to *regulate* diet.

REG'ULATED, *pp.* Adjusted by rule, method, or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.

REG'ULATING, *ppr.* Adjusting by rule, method, or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.

REGULA'TION, *n.* The art of regulating or reducing to order.—2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.—*Regulation roll*, in *Scots law*, one of the rolls of court, called before the lord ordinary for the week in the court of session, in which are enrolled all causes wherein no appearance has been made for the defender.

REG'ULATIVE, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

REG'ULATOR, *n.* One who regulates.—2. In *mech.*, a general name for any contrivance of which the object is to produce uniformity of motion. The regulators most commonly applied to machines are the *fly*-wheel and the *governor*. The *regulator* of a watch is the spiral spring attached to the balance; and in a clock it is the pendulum.

REG'ULATOR VALVE. In *mech.*, the name applied to the mechanism by which the driver of a locomotive engine is enabled to control its motions by admitting a greater or less supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinders.

REG'ULINE, *a.* [*See* REGULUS.] Pertaining to regulus or pure metal.

> Bodies which we can reduce to the metallic or *reguline* state. *Lavoisier.*

REG'ULIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'ULIZED, *pp.* Reduced to pure metal.

REG'ULIZING, *ppr.* Separating pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'ULUS, *n.* [L. a petty king; Fr. *regule*. For the plural, some authors write *reguli*, and others *reguluses*.] The name by which the old chemists designated several of the brittle or inferior metals, when freed from impurities by fusion and obtained in their metallic state. Thus, they spoke of the *regulus* of antimony, of arsenic, of bismuth, &c. This term was introduced by the alchemists, who, expecting always to find gold in the metal collected at the bottom of their crucibles after fusion, called this metal thus collected *regulus* [from L. *rex*, a king], as containing gold, the king of metals. This word is still used in commerce, as applied to antimony; as, *star regulus*, *pearl regulus*, both of antimony.—2. A fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo, sometimes called *Cor Leonis*, or the Lion's Heart.—3. In *ornithology*, the name of several birds of the genus Motacilla.

REGURG'ITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger*; L. *re* and *gurges*.] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.

REGURG'ITATE, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back.

REGURG'ITATED, *pp.* Thrown or poured back.

REGURG'ITATING, *ppr.* Throwing or pouring back.

REGURGITA'TION, *n.* The act of pouring back.—2. The act of swallowing again; re-absorption.

REHABIL'ITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rehabiliter*; *re* and *habiliter*.] To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; *a term of the civil and canon law.*

REHABIL'ITATED, *pp.* Restored to a former rank, right, privilege, or capacity; reinstated.

REHABIL'ITATING, *ppr.* Restoring to a former right, rank, privilege, or capacity; reinstating.

REHABILITA'TION, *n.* The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

REHEAR, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. reheard.* [*re* and *hear*.] To hear again; to try a second time; as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court.

REHEARD, *pp.* (reherd'.) Heard again.

REHEARING, *ppr.* Hearing a second time.

REHEARING, *n.* A second hearing.—2. In *law*, a second hearing or trial.

REHEARSAL, *n.* (rehers'al.) [from *rehearse*.] 1. Recital; repetition of the words of another or of a written work; as, the *rehearsal* of the Lord's Prayer.—2. Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail; as, the *rehearsal* of a soldier's adventures.—3. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it; as, the *rehearsal* of a comedy.

REHEARSE, *v. t.* (rehers'.) To recite; to repeat the words of a passage or composition; to repeat the words of another.

> When the words were heard which David spoke, they *rehearsed* them before Saul; 1 Sam. xvii.

2. To narrate or recount events or transactions.

> There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord; Judg. v.; Acts xi.

3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy.

REHEARSED, *pp.* (rehers'ed.) Recited; repeated; as words; narrated.

REHEARSER, *n.* (rehers'er.) One who recites or narrates.

REHEARSING, *ppr.* (rehers'ing.) Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating.

REIF, *n.* [Anglo-Sax. *reaf*.] Robbery; rapine; spoil; plunder. [*Scotch*.] In *Scots law*, one of the four pleas of the crown. These are murder, reif, or robbery, rape, and wilful fire-raising.

REIGLE, *n.* [Fr. *règle*, rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing; as, the *reigle* of a side post for a flood gate.

REIGN, *v. i.* (rane.) [L. *regno*, a derivative of *rego*, *regnum*; Fr. *regner*.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to rule; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; or to hold the supreme power. George the Third *reigned* over Great Britain more than fifty years.

> Behold, a king shall *reign* in righteousness; Is. xxxii.

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

> Pestilent diseases which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

3. To rule; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion; Rom. vi.

REIGN, *n.* (rane.) [Fr. *règne*; L. *regnum*.] 1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty.

> He who like a father held his *reign* *Pope.*

2. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the supreme authority. The Spanish armada was equipped to invade England in the *reign* of Queen Elizabeth. Magna Charta was obtained in the *reign* of King John.—3. Kingdom; dominion.

> Saturn's sons received the threefold *reign*
> Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

4. Power; influence.—5. Prevalence.

REIGNING, *ppr.* (ra'ning.) Holding or exercising supreme power; ruling; governing as king, queen, or emperor.—2. *a.* Predominating; prevailing; as, a *reigning* vice or disease.—*Reigning winds*, winds that usually prevail in any particular region, or on any particular coast.

RE-ILLU'MINE, } *v. t.* To enlighten
RE-ILLU'MINATE, } again.

RE-ILLUMINA'TION, *n.* Act of enlightening again.

RE-IMBARK. *See* RE-EMBARK.

RE-IMBOD'Y, *v. i.* [*See* EMBODY.] To imbody again; to be formed into a body anew.

REIMBURS'ABLE, *a.* That may be repaid.

REIMBURSE, *v. t.* (reimburs'.) [Fr. *rembourser*; *re* and *embourser*; *en*, in and *bourse*, a purse.] To refund; to replace in a treasury or in a private coffer, an equivalent to the sum taken from it, lost, or expended; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war or a canal. The word is used before the person expending, or the treasury from which the advances are made, or before the expenses. We say, to *reimburse* the individual, to *reimburse* the treasury, or to *reimburse* the expenses. To *reimburse* the person, is to repay to him his losses, expenses, or advances; to *reimburse* the treasury, is to refund to it the sum drawn from it; to *reimburse* losses or expenses, is to repay them or make them good.

RE-IMBURS'ED, *pp.* Repaid, refunded; made good, as loss or expense.

RE-IMBURSEMENT, *n.* (reimburs'ment.) The act of repaying or refunding; repayment; as, the *reimbursement* of principal and interest.

RE-IMBURS'ER, *n.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

RE-IMBURS'ING, *ppr.* Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense.

RE-IMPLANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *implant*.] To implant again.

RE-IMPLANT'ED, *pp.* Implanted anew.

RE-IMPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Implanting again.

RE-IMPORTUNE, *v. t.* [*re* and *importune*.] To importune again.

RE-IMPORTUNED, *pp.* Importuned again.

RE-IMPORTUNING, *ppr.* Importuning again.

RE-IMPREG'NATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate again.
RE-IMPREG'NATED, *pp.* Impregnated again.
RE-IMPREG'NATING, *ppr.* Impregnating again.
RE-IMPRESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *impress.*] To impress anew.
RE-IMPRESS'ED, *pp.* Impressed again.
RE-IMPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Impressing again.
RE-IMPRES'SION, *n.* A second or repeated impression; reprint of a work.
RE-IMPRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *imprint.*] To imprint again.
RE-IMPRINT'ED, *pp.* Imprinted again.
RE-IMPRINT'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting anew.
RE-IMPRIS'ON, *v. t.* [*See* PRISON.] To imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment.
RE-IMPRIS'ONED, *pp.* Imprisoned a second time for the same cause.
RE-IMPRIS'ONING, *ppr.* Imprisoning again for the same cause.
RE-IMPRIS'ONMENT, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, after a release from prison.
REIN, *n.* [Fr. *rêne*, from *resne.* The It. *redine* is evidently from the L. *retina, retinaculum*, Sp. *rienda.* If contracted from the Latin, it is from *retineo*, otherwise from the root of *arrest.*] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him.—2. The instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing; government.—*To give the reins*, to give license; to leave without restraint.—*To take the reins*, to take the guidance or government.
REIN, *v. t.* To govern by a bridle.—2. To restrain; to control.
RE-INCUR', *v. t.* To incur a second time.
REINDEER, *n.* [Sax. *hrana;* Fr. *renne;* D. *rendeir;* G. *renthier;* Basque, *orena* or *orina;* so named probably from *running.*] A species of deer found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, the *Cervus tarandus*, Linn. It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the summits of which are palmated. These antlers, which are annually shed and renewed by both sexes, are remarkable for the size of the branch which comes off near the base, called the brow antler. The length of a full-grown male is about nine feet, that of the head is fifteen inches. The reindeer is swift of foot, sharp-sighted, has an acute smell and hearing. He can swim well, and often crosses lakes and rivers. Among the Laplanders, he is a substitute for the horse, the cow, the goat, and the sheep, as he furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. This animal will draw a sledge on the snow more than a hundred miles in a day.



Reindeer (Cervus tarandus).

REINED, *pp.* Governed by a bridle; controlled.
RE-INFECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *infect.*] To infect again.
RE INFECTA. [L.] The thing not done or accomplished.
RE-INFECT'ED, *pp.* Infected again.
RE-INFECT'ING, *ppr.* Infecting again.
RE-INFEC'TIOUS, *a.* Capable of infecting again.
RE-INFORCE, *v. t.* [*re* and *inforce.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support, as to *reinforce* an argument; but particularly, to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.
RE-INFORCE, *n.* In *artillery*, that part of a gun nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder.—*Reinforce rings*, flat hoop-like mouldings on the reinforces on the side nearest to the breech.
RE-INFORCED, *pp.* Strengthened by additional force, troops, or ships.
RE-INFORCEMENT, *n.* The act of reinforcing.—2. Additional force; fresh assistance; particularly, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships.—3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.
RE-INFORCING, *ppr.* Strengthening by additional force.
RE-INFUSE, *v. t.* To infuse again.
RE-INGRA'TIATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favour.
RE-INGRA'TIATED, *pp.* Reinstated in favour.
RE-INGRA'TIATING, *ppr.* Ingratiating again.
RE-INHAB'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *inhabit.*] To inhabit again.
RE-INHAB'ITED, *pp.* Inhabited again.
RE-INHAB'ITING, *ppr.* Inhabiting a second time.
REINING, *ppr.* Governing by a bridle; controlling.
REINLESS, *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.
RE-INQUIRE, *v. t.* To inquire a second time.
REINS, *n. plur.* [Fr. *rein, rognon;* L. *ren, renes.*] 1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back.—2. In *scripture*, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions; Ps. lxxiii.—*Reins of a vault*, in *arch.*, the sides or walls that sustain the arch.
RE-INSERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.
RE-INSERT'ED, *pp.* Inserted again.
RE-INSERT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting again.
RE-INSER'TION, *n.* A second insertion.
RE-INSPECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *inspect.*] To inspect again, as provisions.
RE-INSPECT'ED, *pp.* Inspected again.
RE-INSPEC'TION, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time.
RE-INSPIRE, *v. t.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew.
RE-INSPIRED, *pp.* Inspired again.
RE-INSPIRING, *ppr.* Inspiring again.
RE-INSPIR'IT, *v. t.* To inspirit anew.
RE-INSTAL', *v. t.* [*re* and *instal.*] To instal again; to seat anew.
RE-INSTALL'ED, *pp.* Installed anew.
RE-INSTALL'ING, *ppr.* Installing again.
RE-INSTAL'MENT, *n.* A second instalment.
RE-INSTATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *instate.*] To place again in possession or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed; as, to *reinstate* a king in the possession of the kingdom; to *reinstate* one in the affections of his family.
RE-INSTATED, *pp.* Replaced in possession or in a former state.
RE-INSTATEMENT, *n.* The act of putting in a former state; re-establishment.
RE-INSTATING, *ppr.* Replacing in a former state; putting again in possession.
RE-INSURANCE, *n.* [*re* and *insurance. See* SURE.] In *com.*, a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other underwriters, called *reinsurers.* A party may reinsure his policy by expressing it to be a reinsurance, provided the former insurers are insolvent or dead, but otherwise such reinsurance is prohibited by statute.
RE-INSURE, *v. t.* [*re* and *insure.*] To insure the same property a second time by other underwriters.

The insurer may cause the property insured to be *reinsured* by other persons.
Walsh. French Com. Code.

RE-INSURED, *pp.* Insured a second time by other persons.
RE-INSURING, *ppr.* Insuring a second time by other persons.
RE-IN'TEGRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *réintégrer;* L. *redintegro; red, re*, and *integro*, from *integer.*] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [*Little used.*]
RE-INTEGRA'TION, *n.* A renewing or making whole again
RE-INTER'ROGATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *interrogate.*] To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.
RE-INTHRONE, *v. t.* [*re* and *inthrone. See* ENTHRONE.] To replace on the throne.
RE-INTHRONED, *pp.* Placed again on the throne.
RE-INTHRONING, *ppr.* Replacing on the throne.
RE-INTHRONIZE, †*v. t.* To reinthrone.
RE-INTRODUCE, *v. t.* To introduce again.
RE-INTRODUC'TION, *n.* A second introduction.
RE-INUN'DATE, *v. t.* To inundate again.
RE-INVEST', *v. t.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.
RE-INVEST'ED, *pp.* Invested again.
RE-INVES'TIGATE, *v. t.* To investigate again.
RE-INVESTIGA'TION, *n.* A second investigation.
RE-INVEST'ING, *ppr.* Investing anew.
RE-INVEST'MENT, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.
RE-INVIG'ORATE, *v. t.* To revive vigour in; to reanimate
REIS EFFEN'DI, *n.* The name given to one of the chief Turkish officers of state. He is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs.
RE-IS'SUE, *v. t.* To issue a second time.
RE-IS'SUED, *pp.* Issued again.
REIST, *v. t.* To arrest. [*Scotch.*]
REIST, *v. t.* [Dan. *rister*, to broil or toast.] To dry by the heat of the sun or by smoke, as fish. [*Scotch.*]
REIST, *v. i.* To become restive; as a horse. [*Scotch.*]
REIT, *n.* Sedge; sea weed.

REITER, *n.* [Ger.] A rider, a trooper. The German cavalry of the 14th and 15th centuries were called *reiters*, especially in France during the religious wars.

RE-IT'ERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *réitérer;* L. *re* and *itero.*] To repeat; to repeat again and again; as, *reiterated* crimes; to *reiterate* requests.

RE-IT'ERATED, *pp.* Repeated again and again.

RE-IT'ERATING, *ppr.* Repeating again and again.

RE-ITERA'TION, *n.* Repetition.

RE-IT'EREDLY, *adv.* Repeatedly.

REJECT', *v. t.* [L. *rejicio, rejectus; re* and *jacio*, to throw.] 1. To throw away, as any thing useless or vile.—2. To cast off.

Have I *rejected* those that me adored? *Brown.*

3. To cast off; to forsake; Jer. vii.—4. To refuse to receive; to slight; to despise.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee; Hos. iv.; 1 Sam. xv.

5. To refuse to grant; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.—6. To refuse to accept; as, to *reject* an offer.

REJECT'ABLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

REJECTAMENT'A, *n.* [from L. *rejecto.*] Things thrown out or away. [*Ill formed.*]

REJECTA'NEOUS,† *a.* [from the L.] Not chosen or received; rejected.

REJECT'ED, *pp.* Thrown away; cast off; refused; slighted.

REJECT'ER, *n.* One that rejects or refuses.

REJECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing away; casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting.

REJEC'TION, *n.* [L. *rejectio.*] The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

REJECTI''TIOUS, *a.* That may be rejected.

REJECT'IVE, *a.* That rejects, or tends to cast off.

REJECT'MENT, *n.* Matter thrown away.

REJOICE, *v. i.* (rejois'.) [Fr. *réjouir, réjouissant; re* and *jouir*, to enjoy; Sp. and Port. *gozar*, to enjoy; *gozo*, joy. In most of the dialects, the last radical of *joy* is lost; but the Spanish and Portuguese retain it in *z*, which is a palatal letter. Hence this word seems to be the D. *juichen*, to rejoice, to shout; G. *jauchzen*. Qu. the Dan. *hujer*, to rejoice; *huj*, a shout, joy, rejoicing, which is the English *hue*, in *hue and cry;* Fr. *huer* and *hucher*. Amidst such changes of letters, it is not easy to ascertain the primary elements. But it is easy to see that the primary sense is to *shout*, or to be animated or excited.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to exult.

When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice;* but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn; Prov. xxix.

I will *rejoice* in thy salvation; Ps. ix.

REJOICE, *v. t.* (rejois'.) To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate.

Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father; Prov. xxix.

While she, great saint, *rejoices* heaven. *Prior.*

REJOIC'ED, *pp.* Made glad; exhilarated.

REJOIC'ER, *n.* One that rejoices.

REJOIC'ING, *ppr.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

REJOIC'ING, *n.* The act of expressing joy and gladness.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous; Ps. cxviii.

2. The subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as a heritage forever, for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart; Ps. cxix.

3. The experience of joy; Gal. vi.

REJOIC'INGLY, *adv.* With joy or exultation.

REJOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *join;* Fr. *rejoindre.*] 1. To join again; to unite after separation.—2. To meet one again.

REJOIN', *v. i.* To answer to a reply.—2. In *law pleadings*, to answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

REJOIND'ER, *n.* An answer to a reply; or in general, an answer.—2. In *law pleadings*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*.

REJOIN'ED, *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

REJOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

REJOINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *joint.*] To reunite joints.

REJOINT'ED, *pp.* Reunited in the joints.

REJOINT'ING, *ppr.* Reuniting the joints.

REJOINT'ING, *n.* In *arch.*, the filling up of the joints of the stones in old buildings, when the mortar has been dislodged by time and the action of the weather.

REJOLT,† *n.* [*re* and *jolt.*] A reacting jolt or shock.

REJOURN,† *v. t.* (rejurn'.) [Fr. *réajourner.* *See* Adjourn.] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry.

REJUDGE, *v. t.* (rejuj'.) [*re* and *judge.*] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

REJUDG'ED, *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

REJUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging again.

REJUVENES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *re* and

REJUVENES'CENCY, } *juvenescens; juvenis*, a youth.] A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

REJU'VENIZE, *v. t.* To render young again.

REJU'VENIZED, *pp.* Rendered young again.

REJU'VENIZING, *ppr.* Renewing youth.

REKIN'DLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To kindle again; to set on fire anew.—2. To inflame again; to rouse anew.

REKIN'DLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

REKIN'DLING, *ppr.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

RELĀID, *pp.* Laid a second time.

RELAIS', *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.*, a narrow walk of four or five feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

RELAND', *v. t.* [*re* and *land.*] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked.

RELAND', *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RELAND'ED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RELAND'ING, *ppr.* Landing again.

RELAPSE, *v. i.* (relaps'.) [L. *relapsus, relabor*, to slide back; *re* and *labor*, to slide.] 1. To slip or slide back; to return.—2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment. In *eccles. law*, a heretic is said to *relapse* when he falls back into an error which he had abjured.—3. To fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state; as, to *relapse* into a fever.

RELAPSE, *n.* (relaps'.) A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals; as, a *relapse* into a disease from a convalescent state; a *relapse* into a vicious course of life. [In the sense of a person relapsing, not used.]

RELAPS'ER, *n.* One that relapses into vice or error.

RELAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RELĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *relatus, refero; re* and *fero*, to produce.] 1. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; as, to *relate* the story of Priam; to *relate* the adventures of Don Quixote.—2.† To bring back; to restore.—3. To ally by connection or kindred.—*To relate one's self*, to vent thoughts in words. [*Ill.*]

RELĀTE, *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to regard; to have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

All negative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

RELĀTED, *pp.* Recited; narrated.—2. *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.

RELĀTER, *n.* One who tells, recites, or narrates; an historian.

RELĀTING, *ppr.* Telling; reciting; narrating.—2. *a.* Having relation or reference; concerning.

RELA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *relatio, refero.*] 1. The act of telling; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, an historical *relation*. We listened to the *relation* of his adventures.—2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband and wife, or of master and servant; the *relation* of a state of probation to a state of retribution.—4 Kindred; alliance; as, the *relation* of parents and children.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman. He passed a month with his *relations* in the country.—6. Resemblance of phenomena; analogy.—7. In *geom.*, ratio; proportion. The term is sometimes used in a more general sense, indicating any dependence of one quantity upon another.—8. In *logic*, one of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.—*Inharmonic relation*, in *music*, a term denoting that a dissonant sound is introduced which was not heard in the preceding chord.

—9. In *arch.*, the direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.

RELA'TIONAL, *a.* Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

RELA'TIONSHIP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

REL'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *relatif;* L. *relativus.*] 1. Having relation; respecting. The arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject.—2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

3. Incident to man in society; as, *relative* rights and duties.—4.† Particular; positive.—*Relative mode*, in *music*, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.—*Relative terms*, in *logic*, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward; master and servant; husband and wife.—*Relative word*, in *gram.*, a word which relates to another word, called its antecedent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences. The English language possesses two words for the relative pronoun, viz., *who* or *which*, and *that*.—*Relative gravity*, the same as specific gravity.—*Relative place*, that part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects. —*Relative motion*, the change of the relative place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion.—*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion. [*See* MOTION, TIME.]

REL'ATIVE, *n.* A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives*. *Fell.*

2. That which has relation to something else.—3. In *gram.*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, which constitutes its antecedent. "He seldom lives frugally, *who* lives by chance." Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent. "Judas declared him innocent, *which* he could not be, had he deceived his disciples."—*Porteus.* Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent. "Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there cannot any one moral rule be proposed, whereof a man may not justly demand a reason; *which* would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, *which* every innate principle must needs be."—*Locke.* If we ask the question, what would be ridiculous and absurd, the answer must be, *whereof a man may justly demand a reason*, and this part of the sentence is the antecedent to *which*. *Self-evident* is the antecedent to *which* near the close of the sentence.

REL'ATIVELY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively*. *Watts.*

REL'ATIVENESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RELA'TOR, *n.* In *law*, one who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto.*

RELAX', *v. t.* [L. *relaxo; re* and *laxo*, to slacken; Fr. *relâcher, relascher.* *See* LAX.] 1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews; to *relax* the reins in riding.—2. To loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* the joints.—3. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice; to *relax* a demand.—4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity, or labour; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.—5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention; as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines *relax* the bowels.—7. To open; to loose.—8. To make languid.

RELAX', *v. i.* To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others she *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

2. To remit in close attention. It is useful for the student to *relax* often, and give himself to exercise and amusements.

RELAX',† *n.* Relaxation.

RELAX'ABLE, *a.* That may be remitted.

RELAXA'TION, *n* [Fr. from L. *relaxatio.*] 1. The act of slackening or remitting tension; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibres, or nerves; a *relaxation* of the whole system.—2. Cessation of restraint.—3. Remission or abatement of rigour; as, a *relaxation* of the law.—4. Remission of attention or application; as, a *relaxation* of mind, study, or business.—5. An opening or loosening.—6. In *pathol.*, diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts. —*Letters of relaxation*, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from the horn, that is, from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation, reponing him against the sentence.

RELAX'ATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing. [*See* LAXATIVE.]

RELAX'ATIVE, *n.* That which has power to relax.

RELAX'ED, *pp.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigour or in closeness; made less rigorous; languid.

RELAX'ING, *ppr.* Slackening; loosening; remitting or abating in rigour, severity, or attention; rendering languid.

RELAX'ING, *a.* Tending to relax; adapted to weaken the solids; as, a *relaxing* medicine.

RELAY, *n.* [Fr. *relais.*] 1. A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveller may proceed without delay.—2. In *hunting*, a fresh set of dogs or horses, or both, placed in readiness at certain places, in case the game comes that way, to be cast off, or to mount the hunters in lieu of the horses already weary.—3. An opening left in a piece of tapestry where the figures or colours are to be changed, or which is to be filled up when the other work is done.

RELAY, *v. t.* [*re* and *lay.*] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to *relay* a pavement.

RELAYING, *ppr.* Laying a second time.

RELEASABLE, *a.* That may be released.

RELEASE, *v. t.* [This is usually derived from Fr. *relâcher*, to slacken, to *relax*, It. *rilassare* and *rilasciare*, and these words have the sense of *release;* but the English word has not the sense of *relax*, but of *re* and *lease*, from Fr. *laisser*, Eng. *let*, a word that has no connection with *relax*. So in G. *freilassen*, D. *vrylaaten; free* and *let*. If it is from *relâcher*, it has undergone a strange alteration.] 1. To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement, or servitude; Matt. xv.; Mark xv.—2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c.—3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to *release* one from debt, from a promise or covenant.—4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; as, to *release* a debt, or forfeiture; Deut. xv.—5. To discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying it to another that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; when one co-parcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* his claim to the mortgager. —6.† To relax.

RELEASE, *n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.—2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.—3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.—4. In *law*, properly speaking, a discharge of a right; an instrument in writing, by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things, are extinguished and discharged; and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged, and in general it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has, or claims to have against another, or his lands. The operative words in a release are, *remise, release, renounce*, and for ever *quit claims*. A release of all demands discharges all sorts of actions, rights, titles, conditions, executions, appeals, covenants, contracts, annuities, rents, recognizances, &c.

RELEASED, *pp* Set free from confinement; free from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.

RELEASEE', *n.* A person to whom a release is given.

RELEASEMENT, *n.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation.

RELEASER, *n.* One who releases.

RELEASING, *ppr.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.

RELEASOR, *n.* In *law*, he who quits or renounces that which he has.

REL'EGATE, *v. t.* [L. *relego; re* and *lego*, to send.] To banish; to send into exile.

REL'EGATED, *pp.* Sent into exile.

REL'EGATING, *ppr.* Banishing.

RELEGA'TION, *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] The act of banishment; a kind of banishment or exile by which the obnoxious person is commanded to retire to a certain place prescribed, and to remain there, until recalled or removed.

RELENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *ralentir;* Sp. *ablander;* Port. *abrander;* the two latter from *blando,* L. *blandus,* which unites the L. *blandus* with *lentus.* The English is from *re* and L. *lentus,* gentle, pliant, slow, the primary sense of which is soft or yielding. The L. *lenis* is probably of the same family. *See* BLAND.] 1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

In some house, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day, And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

[*This sense of the word is admissible in poetry, but is not in common use.*]—2.† To grow moist; to deliquesce; applied to salts; as, the *relenting* of the air.

Salt of tartar...placed in a cellar, will begin to *relent.* *Boyle.*

3. To become less intense. [*Little used.*]—4. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion. [*This is the usual sense of the word.*]

Can you behold My tears, and not once *relent?* *Shak.*

RELENT', *v. t.* To slacken.

†And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. *Spenser.*

2.† To soften; to mollify.

RELENT',† *pp.* Dissolved.

RELENT',† *n.* Remission; stay.

RELENT'ED, *pp.* Softened in temper.

RELENT'ING, *ppr.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENT'ING, *n.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RELENT'LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

For this th' avenging power employs his darts, Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

Relentless thoughts, in Milton, may signify unremitted, intently fixed on disquieting objects. [*This sense of the word is unusual and not to be countenanced.*]

RELENT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without pity.

RELENT'LESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being unmoved by pity.

RELESSEE', *n.* [*See* RELEASE.] The person to whom a release is executed.

RELESSOR', *n.* The person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the *relessor* and *relessee.* *Blackstone.*

RELET', *v. t.* To let anew, as a house.

REL'EVANCE, REL'EVANCY, *n.* [*See* RELEVANT.] The state of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid. —2. Pertinence; applicableness. [*This is the usual sense of the word.*]—3. In *Scots law,* fitness, pertinency. The *relevancy* of the libel, in *Scots law,* is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated, to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The *relevancy* of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolvitor.

REL'EVANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *relever,* to relieve, to advance, to raise; *re* and *lever,* to raise.] 1. Relieving; lending aid or support.—2. Pertinent; applicable. The testimony is not *relevant* to the case. The argument is not *relevant* to the question. [*This is the sense in which the word is now generally used.*]—3. In *Scots law,* sufficient to support the cause.

RELEVA'TION,† *n.* A raising or lifting up.

RELI'ABLE, *a.* That may be relied on or trusted.

RELI'ABLENESS, RELIABIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being reliable.

RELI'ANCE, *n.* [from *rely.*] Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence. We may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; we have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses; we place *reliance* on men of known integrity, or on the strength and stability of government.

REL'IC, *n.* [Fr. *relique;* L. *reliquiæ,* from *relinquo,* to *leave; re* and *linquo.*] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; as, the *relics* of a town; the *relics* of magnificence; the *relics* of antiquity. The *relics* of saints, real or pretended, are held in great veneration by the Romanists. They consist of the remains of saints, or holy men, or of their garments, &c., and are considered in many instances to be endued with miraculous powers. They are preserved in the churches, convents, &c., to which pilgrimages are by their means frequently made. The virtues which are attributed to them, are defended by such instances from scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha; 2 Kings xiii. 21.—2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, under the notion of its being deserted by the soul. [*Usually in the plural.*]

REL'ICLY, *adv.* In the manner of relics. [*Little used.*]

REL'ICT, *n.* [L. *relictus, relicta,* from *relinquo,* to leave.] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

RELI'ED, *pp.* Reposed on something, as the mind; confided in; depended.

RELIEF, *n.* [Fr. *relief;* It. *rilevo, rilievo,* from *rilevare,* to raise, to lift, to remove; Sp. *relieve, relevar; re* and *llevar,* to raise.] 1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind; the removal or alleviation of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil, or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained. Rest gives *relief* to the body when weary; an anodyne gives *relief* from pain; the sympathy of friends affords some *relief* to the distressed; a loan of money to a man embarrassed may afford him a temporary *relief;* medicines which will not cure a disease, sometimes give a partial *relief.* A complete *relief* from the troubles of life is never to be expected.—2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil.—3. The dismission of a sentinel from his post, whose place is supplied by another soldier; also, the person who takes his place.—4. In *sculp., arch.,* &c., the projecture or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds; high relief [*alto rilievo;*] low relief [*basso rilievo;*] and half relief [*mezzo rilievo.*] The difference is in the degree of projecture. *High relief* is formed from nature, as when a figure



High Relief.

projects as much as the life. *Low relief* is when the figure projects but



Low Relief.

little, as in medals, festoons, foliages, and other ornaments. *Half relief* is when one half of the figure rises from the plane.—5. In *painting,* the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.—6. In *feudal law,* a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, and the like, the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed at a certain rate by law. It is not payable, unless the heir at the death of his ancestor had attained to the age of twenty-one years. —*Casualty of relief,* in *Scots law,* a sum exigible from an heir on his entry with the superior.—7. A remedy, partial, or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification. He applied to chancery, but could get no *relief.* He petitioned parliament and obtained *relief.*—8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else.

RELIEF SYNOD, *n.* A body of presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, whose ground of separation, from the established church, was the violent exercise of lay-patronage which obtained in the latter. Gillespie, its founder, was deposed in 1752, and the first Relief Presbytery met October 22, 1761. On 13th May, 1847, the Relief Synod united with the United Secession, forming one body, named the United Presbyterian Church.

RELI'ER, *n.* [from *rely.*] One who relies, or places full confidence in.

RELIEVABLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief.

RELIEVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *relever;* L. *relevo.* *See* RELIEF.] 1. To free, wholly, or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, trouble, burden, oppression, or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to ease of any thing that

pains the body or distresses the mind. Repose *relieves* the wearied body; a supply of provisions *relieves* a family in want; medicines may *relieve* the sick man, even when they do not cure him. We all desire to be *relieved* from anxiety and from heavy taxes. Law or duty, or both, require that we should *relieve* the poor and destitute.—2. To alleviate or remove; as when we say, to *relieve* pain or distress; to *relieve* the wants of the poor.—3. To dismiss from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard or ships, and station others in their place. Sentinels are generally *relieved* every two hours; a guard is usually *relieved* once in twenty-four hours.—4. To right; to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses and the like.—5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. The moon *relieves* the lustre of the sun with a milder light.

The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business, but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

6. To assist; to support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Brown.*

7. To set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection, or prominence to, by the juxtaposition of some contrast. [*See* RELIEF.]

RELIEVED, *pp.* Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succoured; dismissed from watching. —2. Alleviated or removed; as pain or distress.—3. Set off by contrast

RELIEVER, *n.* One that relieves; he or that which gives ease.—2. In *gunnery*, an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun, when one of its points is retained in a hole.

RELIEVING, *ppr.* Removing pain or distress, or abating the violence of it; easing; curing; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting; setting off by contrast.—*Relieving arch*, an arch formed in the substance of a wall, to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight. It is also called a discharging arch.—*Relieving tackles*, in *ships*, temporary tackles



Steering with Relieving Tackles.

attached to the end of the tiller in bad weather to assist the helmsman, and in case of accident happening to the tiller ropes.

RELIEVO, *n.* An erroneous spelling for *Rilievo*, which means the real or seeming saliancy of a sculptured or depicted figure. [*See* RELIEF.]

RELIGHT, *v. t.* (reli'te.) [*re* and *light.*] To light anew; to illuminate again.—2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

RELIGHTED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.

RELIGHTING, *ppr.* Lighting again; rekindling.

RELIGIEUX, *n. masc.* } [Fr.] In *Roman catholic*
RELIGIEUSE, *n. fem.* } *countries*, a person engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church. An inhabitant of a monastery is called a *religieux;* that of a nunnery a *religieuse*. A plurality of the one forms *religieux*, of the other *religieuses*.

RELIGION, *n.* (relij'ion.) [Fr. and Sp. *religion;* L. *religio*, from *religo*, to bind anew; *re* and *ligo*, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.] 1. Religion, in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountableness to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology, as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver, and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion. —2. *Religion*, as distinct from *theology*, is godliness or real piety in practice, consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow men, in obedience to divine command, or from love to God and his law; James i.

Religion will attend you ...as a pleasant and useful companion, in every proper place and every temperate occupation of life. *Buckminster.*

3. *Religion*, as distinct from *virtue*, or *morality*, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. Hence we often speak of *religion* and *virtue*, as different branches of one system, or the duties of the first and second tables of the law.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without *religion*. *Washington.*

4. Any system of faith and worship. In this sense, religion comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans, as well as of Christians; any religion consisting in the belief of a superior power or powers governing the world, and in the worship of such power or powers. Thus we speak of the *religion* of the Turks, of the Hindoos, of the Indians, &c., as well as of the Christian *religion*. We speak of *false religion*, as well as of *true religion*. —5. The rites of religion; in the plural. —*Established religion*, that form of religion in a state which is recognized and sanctioned by the state, in distinction from other forms, and to which certain privileges and distinctions are attached. The episcopal form of religion is established in England, and the presbyterian form in Scotland.

RELIGIONARY,† *a.* Relating to religion; pious.

RELIGIONISM, *n.* The practice of religion; adherence to religion. [*Not authorized.*]

RELIGIONIST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion; one who deals much in religious terms, discourse, and doctrine.

RELIGIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *religieux;* L. *religiosus.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to religion; as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects.—2. Pious; godly; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts; as, a *religious* man.—3. Devoted to the practice of religion; as, a *religious* life.—4. Teaching religion; containing religious subjects or the doctrines and precepts of religion, or the discussion of topics of religion; as, a *religious* book.—5. Exact; strict; such as religion requires; as, a *religious* observance of vows or promises.—6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life; as, a *religious* order or fraternity.—7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties; as, a *religious* house. *Religious liberty*, liberty of conscience; the freedom of a man to worship God according to his belief and the dictates of his conscience, provided he do not thereby disturb the peace of the commonwealth.

RELIGIOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. [*The use of this word as a noun is inconvenient from its form being the same as that of the adjective. It is better to adopt the French word* RELIGIEUX, *—which see.*]

RELIGIOUS HOUSES, *n.* In *catholic countries*, different asylums or habitations for priests, nuns, and poor; as, abbeys, monasteries, nunneries, &c.

RELIGIOUSLY, *adv.* Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands.—2. According to the rites of religion.—3. Reverently; with veneration. —4. Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

RELIGIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

RELINQUENT, *a.* Relinquishing. As a noun, one who relinquishes.

RELINQUISH, *v. t.* [L. *relinquo; re* and *linquo*, to leave, to fail, or faint; from the same root as *liqueo*, *liquo*, to melt or dissolve, *deliquium*, a fainting, Ir. *leagham*, to melt. Hence, the sense is to withdraw or give way; to relinquish is to recede from. It is probably allied to *flag* and *slack;* W. *llac*, *llaciaw*, to *slacken; llegu*, to flag.] 1. To withdraw from; to leave; to quit. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may *relinquish* an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it. In general, to *relinquish* is to leave without the intention of resuming, and equivalent to *forsake*, but is less emphatical than *abandon* and *desert*.

They placed Irish tenants on the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Davies.*

2. To forbear; to withdraw from; as, to *relinquish* the practice of intemperance; to *relinquish* the rites of a church. —3. To give up; to renounce a claim to; as, to *relinquish* a debt.—*To relinquish back*, or *to*, to give up; to release; to surrender; as, to *relinquish* a claim *to* another.

RELINQUISHED, *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.

RELINQUISHER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.

RELINQUISHING, *ppr.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.

RELINQUISHMENT, *n.* The act of

leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.
REL'IQUARY, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from L. *relinquo*.] A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept; called also a shrine.
RELIQUE, *n.* A relic. [*See* RELIC.]
RELI'QUIÆ, *n.* [L. remnants, remains of the dead.] Among *geologists*, a term used to express the fossil remains of various animal, vegetable, and other substances, found in different parts of the globe.
RELIQ'UIDATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *liquidate*.] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.
RELIQ'UIDATED, *pp.* Liquidated again.
RELIQ'UIDATING, *ppr.* Liquidating again.
RELIQUIDA'TION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.
REL'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *relécher*; *re* and *lécher*, Gr. λειχειν, to lick.] Taste; or rather, a pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavour. Different persons have different *relishes*. *Relish* is often natural, and often the effect of habit.—2. Liking; delight; appetite.

We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison.*

3. Sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; taste; as, a *relish for* fine writing, or a *relish of* fine writing. Addison uses both *of* and *for* after *relish*; but a *relish of* may be used to signify actual taste, and a *relish for*, a disposition to taste.—4. That which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid and has lost its *relish*. *Addison.*

5. Cast; manners.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

6. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible.

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no *relish* of them. *Shak.*

REL'ISH, *v. t.* To give an agreeable taste to.

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine. *Dryden*

2. To like the taste of; as, to *relish* venison.—3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.

He knows how to prize his advantages and to *relish* the honours which he enjoys *Atterbury*

Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

REL'ISH, *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste. The greatest dainties do not always *relish*.—2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shak.*

3. To have a flavour.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward*

REL'ISHABLE, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.
REL'ISHED, *pp.* Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.
RELIVE, *v. i.* (reliv'.) [*re* and *live*.] To live again; to revive.
RELIVE,† *v. t.* (reliv'.) To recal to life.
RELŌAN', *v. t.* [*re* and *loan*.] To lend again; to lend what has been lent and repaid. [*American*.]
RĒ-LŌAN', *n.* A second lending of the same money. *President's Message, U. S.*
RĒ-LŌAN'ED, *pp.* Lent again.
RĒ-LŌAN'ING, *ppr.* Lending again.
RELO'CATE, *v. t.* To locate a second time.
RELOCA'TION, *n.* [L. *reloco*, to let out again.] In *Scots law*, a re-letting; renewal of a lease.—*Tacit relocation*, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease; inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.
RELŎVE,† *v. t.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return.
RELU'CENT, *a.* [L. *relucens*, *reluceo*; *re* and *luceo*, to shine.] Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid; as, a *relucent* stream.
RELUCT', *v. i.* [L. *reluctor*; *re* and *luctor*, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against. [*Little used.*]
RELUCT'ANCE, } *n.* [literally, a
RELUCT'ANCY, } straining or striving against.] Unwillingness; great opposition of mind: repugnance; with *to* or *against*; as, to undertake a war with *reluctance*. He has a great *reluctance* to this measure.

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

RELUCT'ANT, *a.* Striving against; unwilling; much opposed in heart.

Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string. *Tickell.*

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.—3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind: granted with reluctance; as, *reluctant* obedience.
RELUCT'ANTLY, *adv.* With opposition of heart; unwillingly. What is undertaken *reluctantly* is seldom well performed.
RELUCT'ATE, *v. t.* To resist; to struggle against.
RELUCTA'TION, *n.* Repugnance; resistance.
RELUCT'ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist. —2. *a.* Averse; unwilling.
RELŪME, *v. t.* [Fr. *rallumer*; L. *re* and *lumen*, light.] To rekindle; to light again.
RELŪMED, *pp.* Rekindled; lighted again.
RELU'MINE, *v. t.* [It. *ralluminare*; L. *relumino*; *re* and *lumen*, light, from *luceo*, to shine.] 1. To light anew; to rekindle.—2. To illuminate again.
RELU'MINED, *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated anew.
RELŪMING, *ppr.* Kindling or lighting anew.
RELŪMINING, *ppr.* Rekindling; enlightening anew.
RELY', *v. i.* [*re* and *lie*, or from the root of *lie*, *lay*.] To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to depend; with *on* or *upon*. We *rely on* the promise of a man who is known to be upright; we *rely on* the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; a prince *relies on* the affections of his subjects for support, and *on* the strength of his army for success in war; above all things, we *rely on* the mercy and promises of God. That which is the ground of confidence, is a certainty or full conviction that satisfies the mind and leaves it at rest, or undisturbed by doubt.

Because thou hast *relied on* the king of Syria, and not *relied on* the Lord thy God; 2 Chron. xvi.

RELY'ING, *ppr.* Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.
REMĀDE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Remake*.
REMĀIN, *v. i.* [L. *remaneo*; *re* and *maneo*, Gr. μενω, μιμνω: Pers. *mandan*, and *manidan*, to remain, to be left, to delay, to be like, to dismiss, to leave. The sense seems to be to draw out in time, or to be fixed, or to continue. *See* analogies in *leave*. The sense of likeness may be a drawing.] 1. To continue; to rest or abide in a place for a time indefinite. They *remained* a month in Rome. We *remain* at an inn for a night, for a week, or a longer time.

Remain a widow at thy father's house, till Shelah my son be grown; Gen. xxxviii.

2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed, or taken away.

Noah only *remained* alive, and they that were with him in the ark; Gen. vii.

3. To be left after a part or others have past. Let our *remaining* time or years be employed in active duties.—4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. He *remains* stupid; he *remains* in a low state of health.—5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten.

All my wisdom *remained* with me. *Eccles.*

6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. Part of the debt is paid; that which *remains* will be on interest.

That which *remaineth* over, lay up for you to be kept till the morning; Exod. xvi.

7. To be left as not included or comprised. There *remains* one argument which has not been considered.

That an elder brother has power over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

8. To continue in the same state.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*. *Milton.*

REMĀIN, *v. t.* To await; to be left to; as, the easier conquest now *remains* thee. [This is elliptical for *remains to* thee. *Remain* is not properly a transitive verb.]
REMĀIN,† *n.* Relic; that which is left; a corpse; also, abode. [*See* REMAINS.]
REMĀINDER, *n.* Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part.

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*

The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

2.† Relics; remains; the corpse of a human being.—3. That which is left after a part is past; as, the *remainder* of the day or week; the *remainder* of the year; the *remainder* of life.—4. The sum that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.—5. In *law*, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. A grants land to B for twenty years; *remainder* to D in fee. If a man by deed or will limits his books or furniture to A for life, with *remainder* to B, this *remainder* is good. Remainders are either *vested* or *contingent*. *Vested* or *executed* remainders, are those by which a present interest passes to the party, though it is to be enjoyed in future, and by which the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent; as if A be tenant for years, remainder to B in fee; hereby B's remainder is vested, which nothing can defeat or set aside. *Contingent remainders*, otherwise called *executory*, are defined to be "where the estate in

remainder is limited to take effect either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect."—*A writ of formedon in remainder* is a writ which lies where a man gives lands to another for life or in tail, with remainder to a third person in tail or in fee, and he who has the particular estate dies without issue heritable, and a stranger intrudes upon him in remainder and keeps him out of possession; in this case, the remainder-man shall have his writ of formedon in the remainder.

REMĀINDER,† *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as, the *remainder* biscuit; the *remainder* viands.

REMĀINDER-MAN, *n.* In *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

REMĀINED, *pp.* Continued; left after others have withdrawn.

REMĀINING, *ppr.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left after separation and removal of a part, or after loss or destruction, or after a part is passed, as of time.

REMĀINS, *n. plur.* That which is left after a part is separated, taken away, or destroyed; as, the *remains* of a city or house demolished.—2. A dead body; a corpse. The singular, *remain*, in the like sense, and in the sense of *abode*, is entirely obsolete.—*Organic remains*,—see ORGANIC.

REMĀKE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. Remade.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

REMĂND′, *v. t.* [Fr. *remander*; L. *re* and *mando.*] To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place.—2. In *law*, to send an accused party back to jail, in order to give time to collect more evidence against him.

REMĂND′ED, *pp.* Called or sent back.

REMĂND′ING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.

REMĂND′MENT, *n.* Remanding.

REMA′NENCE, } *n.* A remaining.
REMA′NENCY, }

REM′ANENT, *n.* [L. *remanens.*] The part remaining. [*Little used.* It is contracted into *remnant.*]

REM′ANENT, *a.* Remaining. [*Lit. us.*]

REM′ANET, *n.* In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

REMĂRK′, *n.* [Fr. *remarque*; *re* and *mark.*] Notice or observation, particularly notice or observation expressed in words or writing; as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the judicious or the uncandid *remarks* of a critic. A *remark* is not always expressed; for we say, a man makes his *remarks* on a preacher's sermon while he is listening to it. In this case the notice is silent, a mere act of the mind.

REMĂRK′, *v. t.* [Fr. *remarquer.*] 1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. I *remarked* the manner of the speaker; I *remarked* his elegant expressions.—2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before *remarked*.—3.† To mark; to point out; to distinguish.

His manacles *remark* him. *Milton.*

REMĂRK′ABLE, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable.*] 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder; as, the *remarkable* preservation of lives in shipwreck.

REMĂRK′ABLENESS, *n.* Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

REMĂRK′ABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy of notice; as, the summers of 1826 and 1846 were *remarkably* hot; the winter of 1838 was *remarkably* severe.—2. In an extraordinary manner.

REMĂRK′ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.

REMĂRK′ER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks.

REMĂRK′ING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.

REMAR′RIED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.

REMAR′RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *marry.*] To marry again or a second time.

REMAR′RYING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.

REMĂST, *v. t.* To furnish with a second mast or set of masts.

REMAS′TICATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *masticate.*] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

REMAS′TICATED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly.

REMAS′TICATING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over.

REMASTICA′TION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REM′BLAI, *n.* [Fr.] A term used in *fortification* to denote the earth or materials used in filling up a trench or excavation.

REM′BLE, *v. t.* To remove [*Local.*]

REME′DIABLE, *a.* [from *remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured. The evil is believed to be *remediable.*

REME′DIABLY, *adv.* So as to be susceptible of remedy or cure.

REME′DIAL, *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

The *remedial* part of law is so necessary a consequence of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory or *remedial.* *Blackstone.*

REME′DIATE, in the sense of *remedial*, is not in use.

REM′EDIED, *pp.* [from *remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired.

REM′EDILESS, *a.* 1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as, a *remediless* disease.—2. Irreparable; as, a loss or damage is *remediless.*—3. Not admitting change or reversal; as, a *remediless* doom.—4. Not admitting recovery; as, a *remediless* delusion.

REMED′ILESSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

REMED′ILESSNESS, *n.* Incurableness.

REM′EDY, *n.* [L. *remedium*, *re* and *medeor*, to heal; Fr. *remède.*] 1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; with *for*; as, a *remedy for* the gout.—2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind; with *for*, *to*, or *against*; usually with *for*. Civil government is the *remedy for* the evils of natural liberty. What *remedy* can be provided *for* extravagance in dress? The man who shall invent an effectual *remedy for* intemperance, will deserve every thing from his fellow men.—3. That which cures uneasiness.

Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow! *Prior.*

4. That which repairs loss or disaster; reparation.

In the death of a man there is no *remedy.* *Wisdom.*

REM′EDY, *v. t.* [Fr. *remédier.*] 1. To cure; to heal; as, to *remedy* a disease.—2. To cure; to remove, as an evil; as, to *remedy* grief; to *remedy* the evils of a war.—3. To repair; to remove mischief; *in a very general sense.*

REM′EDYING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.

REMELT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *melt.*] To melt a second time.

REMELT′ED, *pp.* Melted again.

REMELT′ING, *ppr.* Melting again.

REMEM′BER, *v. t.* [Norm. *remembre*; Low L. *rememoror*; *re* and *memoror.* See MEMORY.] 1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort.

We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

2. When we use effort to recal an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence, *remember* is often used as synonymous with *recollect*, that is, to call to mind. We say, we cannot *remember* a fact, when we mean, we cannot *recollect* it.

Remember the days of old; Deut. xxxii.

3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to *remember* me. *Shak.*

5 † To mention.—6.† To put in mind; to remind; as, to *remember* one of his duty.—7. To think of and consider; to meditate; Ps. lxiii.—8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward; Eccles. ix.—9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate; 1 Chron. xvi.—10. To bear in mind with favour, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one; Ps. lxxiv.; Gen. viii.; Gen. xix.—11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish; 3 John 10; Jer. xxxi.—12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in; Ps. xx.—13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving; Gal. ii.—14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; Eccles. xii.

15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.

Remember the sabbath-day, to keep it holy; Exod. xx.

To remember mercy, is to exercise it; Hab. iii.

REMEM′BERED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.

REMEM′BERER, *n.* One that remembers.

REMEM′BERING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

REMEM′BRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Retention in memory; recollection; reminiscence; the retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterward without the presence of its object.

Technically, *remembrance* differs from *reminiscence* and *recollection*, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind.

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*; Ps. cxii.

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

2. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan
Among the heav'ns the immortal fact displayed,
Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail. *Addison.*

3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory.

Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower. *Hale.*

4. Memorial.

But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

5. A token by which one is kept in the memory.

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

6. Notice of something absent.

Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo. *Shak.*

7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered; as when we say, an event took place before our *remembrance*, or since our *remembrance*. — 8.† Honourable memory.—9. Admonition.—10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory.

REMEM'BRANCER, *n.* One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind. *Taylor.*

2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number, — the *king's remembrancer*, the *lord treasurer's remembrancer*, and *the remembrancer* of first fruits; but the duties of the second of these offices were merged in the first by 3 and 4 Will. 4. c. 99.

REMEM'ORATE,† *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus*, *rememoror*.] To remember; to revive in the memory.

REMEMORA'TION,† *n.* Remembrance.

REMER'CIE, } † *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier*.]
REMER'CY, } To thank.

REM'IGES, *n.* [L. *remigo*, to row.] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air.

REMI'GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remigro*; *re* and *migro*, to migrate.] To remove back again to a former place or state; to return. [*See* MIGRATE.]

REMIGRA'TION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place.

REMIND, *v. t.* [*re* and *mind*.] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; as, to *remind* a person of his promise.—2. To bring to notice or consideration. Old age *reminds* us of our mortality.

REMINDED, *pp.* Put in mind.

REMINDER, *n.* One who reminds; that which reminds.

REMINDFUL, *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind.

REMINDING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

REMINIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reminiscens*, *reminiscor*, Gr. μιμνησκω. *See* MEMORY.] 1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory.—2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory.—3. Reminiscence seems often to signify recollection expressed; a relation of what is recollected.

REMINIS'CENCY, *n.* Reminiscence.

REMINIS'CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind, and records past events.

REMINISCEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

REM'IPED, *n.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot.] An aquatic animal, whose feet serve as oars.

REM'IPEDS, *n.* An order of coleopterous insects, including those which have tarsi adapted for swimming.

REMISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *remise*, from *remettre*; L. *remissus*, *remitto*; *re* and *mitto*, to send.] To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed. A. B. hath *remised*, released, and for ever quitclaimed to B. C. all his right to the manor of Dale.

REMISE, *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, a carriage for hire, generally obtained from the *remise* or coach-house where it is kept, and not from the stand.

REMISED, *pp.* Released.

REMISING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.

REMISS', *a.* [Fr. *remis*; L. *remissus*, supra.] 1. Relaxed or slackened; slack; dilatory; negligent; slothful; not careful; not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; as, to be *remiss* in attendance on official duties; *remiss* in payment of debts.—2. Slow; slack; languid. — 3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss* *Roscommon.*

REMISS'IBLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.

REMIS'SIO INJU'RIÆ. [L.] In *Scots law*, a plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offence.

REMIS'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *remissio*, from *remitto*, to send back.] 1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigour. —2. Abatement; diminution of intensity; as, the *remission* of the sun's heat; the *remission* of cold; the *remission* of close study or of labour.—3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right; as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.—4. In *med*, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.—5. Forgiveness; pardon; that is, the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as, the *remission* of sins; Matt. xxvi.; Heb. ix.—6.† The act of sending back.

REMIS'SIVE, *a.* Remitting; forgiving.

REMISS'LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.—2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardour.

REMISS'NESS, *n.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardour or vigour; coldness; want of punctuality; want of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

REMIT', *v. t.* [L. *remitto*, to send back; *re* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *remettre*.] 1. To relax, as intensity; to make less tense or violent.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime; as, to *remit* punishment.—3. To pardon, as a fault or crime.

Whosesoever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* to them; John xx.

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince. *Hayward.*

5. To refer; as, a clause that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion.—6. To send back; to put again into custody.

The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To transmit money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received. American merchants *remit* money, bills of exchange, or some species of stock, in payment for British goods.—8. To restore.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

REMIT', *v. i.* To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too *Broome.*

So we say, cold or heat *remits*.—2 To abate in violence for a time, without intermission; as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.

REMIT', *n.* In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, the term is applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purposes of the remit.

REMIT'MENT, *n.* The act of remitting to custody.—2. Forgiveness; pardon.

REMIT'TAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first fruits.

REMIT'TANCE, *n.* In *com.*, the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased.—2. The sum or thing remitted in payment.

REMIT'TED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted in payment.

REMIT'TENT, *a.* [L. *remittens*, from *remitto*, to assuage or lessen.] Temporarily ceasing. A term applied to diseases, the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but return again, so as not to leave the person free from the disease, until it changes its character or vanishes.—*Remittent fever*, any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leaving the patient. It differs from an *intermittent* in this, that there is never a total absence of fever.

REMIT'TENT, *n.* A remittent fever.

REMIT'TER, *n.* One who remits, or makes remittance for payment.—2. In *law*, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters. —3. One that pardons.

REMIT'TING, *ppr.* Relaxing; forgiving; sending back; transmitting in payment.

REM'NANT, *n.* [contracted from *remanent. See* REMAIN.] 1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity; Neh. i.

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed.

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shak.*

REM'NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left.

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of a humble wife.
[*Little used.*] *Prior.*

REMOD'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *model.*] To model or fashion anew.

REMOD'ELLED, *pp.* Modelled anew.

REMOD'ELLING, *ppr.* Modelling again.

REMOL'LIENT, *a.* [Fr.] Mollifying; softening.

REMÖLTEN, *a.* or *pp.* [*re* and *molten*, from *melt.*] Melted again.

REMON'STRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *rémontrance. See* REMONSTRATE.] 1.† Show; discovery.—2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, either public or private; and when addressed to a public body, a prince or magistrate, it may be accompanied with a petition or supplication for the removal or prevention of some evil or inconvenience. A party aggrieved presents a *remonstrance* to the legislature —3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act; as, the *remonstrances* of conscience or of justice.—4. Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof.—5. In the *Roman catholic church*, the same as *monstrance*,—*which see.*

REMON'STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.

REMON'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of *remonstrants* is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618.

REMON'STRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remonstro; re* and *monstro*, to show: Fr. *remontrer. See* MUSTER.] 1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. Men *remonstrate* by verbal argument, or by a written exposition of reasons.—2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure. Conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

REMON'STRATE, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.

REMON'STRATED, *pp.* Opposed by urging strong reasons against a measure.

REMON'STRATING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.

REMONSTRA'TION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*Little used.*]

REMON'STRATOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

REM'ORA, *n.* [L. from *re* and *moror*, to delay.] 1.† Delay; obstacle; hinderance.—2. The sucking-fish, a species of Echeneis, having a flattened, oval, adhesive disk on the top of the head, by means of which they are able to attach themselves firmly to the surface of other fishes, or to the bottoms of vessels; but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained.



Remora (Echeneis remora).

REM'ORATE,† *v. t.* [L. *remoror.*] To hinder; to delay.

REMORD',† *v. t.* [L. *remordeo; re* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.] To rebuke; to excite to remorse.

REMORD',† *v. i.* To feel remorse.

REMORD'ENCY, *n.* Compunction; remorse.

REMORSE', *n.* (remors'.) [L. *remorsus*, from *remordeo.*] 1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.—2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse.* *Dryden.*

[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

REMORS'ED,† *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction.

REMORSEFUL, *a.* (remors'ful.) Full of remorse.—2.† Compassionate; feeling tenderly.—3.† Pitiable.

REMORSE'FULLY, *adv.* With remorse of conscience.

REMORSELESS, *a.* (remors'less.) Unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress; as, the *remorseless* deep.

Remorseless adversaries. *South.*

REMORSELESSLY, *adv.* (remors'-lessly.) Without remorse.

REMORSELESSNESS, *n.* (remors'-lessness.) Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress.

REMÖTE, *a.* [L. *remotus, removeo; re* and *moveo*, to move.] 1. Distant in place; not near; as, a *remote* country; a *remote* people.

Give me a life *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

2. Distant in time, past or future; as, *remote* antiquity. Every man is apt to think the time of his dissolution to be *remote.*—3. Distant; not immediate.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

4. Distant; primary; not proximate; as, the *remote* causes of a disease.—5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; as, a proposition *remote* from reason.—6. Abstracted; as, the mind placed by thought amongst or *remote* from all bodies.—7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as, a *remote* kinsman.—8. Slight; inconsiderable; as, a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or colour.

REMÖTELY, *adv.* At a distance in space or time; not nearly.—2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity.—3. Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

REMÖTENESS, *n.* State of being distant in space or time; distance; as, the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star; the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age; the *remoteness* of a future event, of an evil, or of success.—2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity.—3. Distance in operation or efficiency; as, the *remoteness* of causes.—4. Slightness; smallness; as, *remoteness* of resemblance.

REMO'TION, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [*Little used.*]

REMOULD, *v. t.* [*re* and *mould.*] To mould or shape anew.

REMOULD'ED, *pp.* Moulded again.

REMOULD'ING, *ppr.* Moulding anew.

REMOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *remonter; re* and *monter.*] To mount again; as, to *remount* a horse.

REMOUNT', *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend.

REMÖVABIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.

REMÖVABLE, *a.* [from *remove.*] That may be removed from an office or station.

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe.*

2. That may be removed from one place to another.

REMÖVAL, *n.* The act of moving from one place to another for residence; as, the *removal* of a family.—2. The act of displacing from an office or post.—3. The act of curing or putting away; as, the *removal* of a disease.—4. The state of being removed; change of place.—5. The act of putting an end to; as, the *removal* of a grievance.

REMÖVE, *v. t.* [L. *removeo; re* and *moveo*, to move; Fr. *remuer.*] 1. To set or place away from; to place at a distance; to cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; as, to *remove* a building.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbour's landmark; Deut. xix.

2. To displace from an office.—3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy; as, to *remove* a disease or complaint.

Remove sorrow from thine heart; Eccles. xi.

4. To carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal. —5. To take from the present state of being; as, to *remove* one by death.

REMÖVE, *v. i.* To change place in any manner.—2. To go from one place to another.—3. To change the place of residence; as, to *remove* from Edinburgh to London.

Note.—The verb *remove*, in most of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water or a ship *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship *was removed* from one place in a harbour to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station.

REMÖVE, *n.* Change of place.—2. Translation of one to the place of another.—3. State of being removed.—4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game.—5. Departure; a going away.—6. The act of changing place; removal.—7. A step in any scale of gradation.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. *Addison.*

8 Any indefinite distance; as, a small or great *remove*.—9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet.—10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.—11.† Susceptibility of being removed.

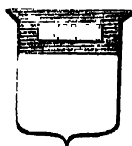
REMÖVED, *pp.* Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.—2. *a.* Remote; separate from others.—*Removed*, in *her.*, implies that the ordinary has fallen, or is put out of its proper place; as, a chief *removed* or lowered.

REMÖVEDNESS,† *n.* State of being removed; remoteness.

REMÖVER, *n.* One that removes; as, a *remover* of landmarks.—2. In *law*, *remover* is where a suit is removed or taken out of one court into another.

REMÖVING, *ppr.* Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.

REM'PLI, *pp.* [Fr. filled up.] In *her.*, a term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border round the chief of the first, which is then called a *chief rempli.*


Chief Rempli.

REMU'GIENT, *a.* [L. *remugio.*] Rebellowing.

REMUNERABIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being rewarded.

REMU'NERABLE, *a.* [from *remunerate.*] That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

REMU'NERATE, *v. t.* [L. *remunero*; *re* and *munero*, from *munus*, a gift.] To reward; to recompense; to requite; in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; as, to *remunerate* the troops of an army for their services and sufferings; to *remunerate* men for labour. The pious sufferer in this life will be *remunerated* in the life to come.

REMU'NERATED, *pp.* Rewarded; compensated.

REMU'NERATING, *ppr.* Rewarding; recompensing.

REMUNERA'TION, *n.* Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices.—2. The equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

REMU'NERATIVE, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards; as, *remunerative* justice.

REMU'NERATORY, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding.

REMUR'MUR, *v. t.* [L. *remurmuro*; *re* and *murmuro.*] To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

> The trembling trees in every plain and wood,
> Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

REMUR'MUR, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds.

> The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around. *Dryden.*

REMUR'MURED, *pp.* Uttered back in murmurs.

REMUR'MURING, *ppr.* Uttering back in low sounds.

RENAIS'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. regeneration or new birth.] The revival of any thing which has long been in decay, or extinct. The term is specially applied in France to the time of the revival of letters and arts, and still more particularly to the style of building and decoration which came into vogue in the early part of the sixteenth century.

RE'NAL, *a.* [L. *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as, the *renal* arteries.—*Renal glands.* There is a glandular body upon each kidney of a somewhat triangular shape, small in the adult, but in the fœtus longer than the kidney; it is called the renal, or supra-renal gland or capsule: it has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown.

REN'ARD, *n.* [Fr.; G. *reineke.*] A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse. It is also written *Reynard.*

RENAS'CENCY, *n.* The state of springing or being produced again.

RENAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *renascens*, *renascor*; *re* and *nascor*, to be born.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.

RENAS'CIBLE, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.

RENAV'IGATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To navigate again; as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean.

RENAV'IGATED, *pp.* Navigated again; sailed over anew.

RENAV'IGATING, *ppr.* Navigating again.

RENCOUN'TER, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*; *re* and *encontre*; *en* and *contre*, against.] Literally, a meeting of two bodies; clash; collision. Hence, 1. A meeting in opposition or contest.

> The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Glanville.*

2. A casual combat; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation; as between individuals or small parties.—3. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets.

> The confederates should.. outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

4. Any combat, action, or engagement.—5. In *her.*, an epithet for a beast in blazoning, whose face stands right forward, as if it came to meet the spectator.

RENCOUN'TER, *v. t.* To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. [This use is found in some recent publications, but is not common.]—2. To attack hand to hand.

RENCOUN'TER, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly. 2. To clash; to come in collision.—3. To skirmish with another.—4. To fight hand to hand.

RENCOUN'TERED, *pp.* Met unexpectedly; clashed. [*See* the Verbs.]

REND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. rent.* [Sax. *rendan*, *hrendan*; Ir. *rannam*, *rannaim*; W. *rhanu*; Arm. *ranna*, to divide, and *crenna*, to abridge, whence Eng. *cranny*, L. *crena.* Qu. L. *cerno*, Gr. κρινω.] 1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.

> An empire from its old foundation *rent.* *Dryden.*
>
> I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*
>
> Neither *rend* your clothes, lest ye die; Lev. x.

2. To separate or part with violence.

> I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee; 1 Kings xi.

To rend the heart, in *Scripture*, to have bitter sorrow for sin; Joel ii.—*To rend the heavens*, to appear in majesty; Is. lxiv. *Rend* differs somewhat from *lacerate.* We never say, to *lacerate* a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. *Lacerate* is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as to *lacerate* the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.

REN'DER, *n.* A surrender; a giving up.—2. A return; a payment of rent.

> In those early times, the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains. *Blackstone.*

3. An account given.

REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rendre*; It. *rendere.* This is probably the L *reddo*, with *n* casually inserted.] 1. To return; to pay back.

> See that none *render* evil for evil to any man; 1 Thess. v.

2. To inflict, as a retribution.

> I will *render* vengeance to my enemies; Deut xxxii.

3. To give on demand; to give; to assign.

> The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason; Prov. xxvi.

4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* him solicitous or cautious; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable; to *render* a ferocious animal more mild and tractable.—5. To translate, as from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English. We say, to *render* a word, a sentence, a book, or an author into a different language.—6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of; as, to *render* one's self to his enemies. [Less used than *surrender.*]—7. To afford; to give for use or benefit Wellington *rendered* great service to his country.—8. To invest with qualities; to represent; to exhibit.

> He did *render* him the most unnatural
> That liv'd amongst men.† *Shak.*

9. In *law*, a term used in levying a fine. A fine is either *single*, whereby nothing is granted or *rendered* back again by the cognizee to the cognizor; or *double*, which contains a grant or *render* back again of some real common or other thing out of the land itself to the cognizor.—10. In *arch.*, to plaster on walls, slates, or tiles directly, and without the intervention of laths.—11. To boil down and clarify; as, to *render* tallow.—*To render back*, to return; to restore.

REN'DER, *v. i.* In *marine law.*, to yield or give way to the action of some mechanical power; a term applied to the tackle of a ship in distinction from sticking or jamming.

REND'ER, *n.* [from *rend.*] One that tears by violence.

REN'DERABLE, *a.* That may be rendered.

REN'DERED, *pp.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered; afforded; boiled down and clarified; as, *rendered* tallow.—2. In *arch.*, *rendered and set* is a term applied to two coats of plaster on walls.—*Rendered, floated, and set* is applied to three coats of plaster on walls.

REN'DERER, *n.* One who renders.

REN'DERING, *ppr.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.

REN'DERING, *n.* Version; translation.—2. In *arch.*, the act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork.

REN'DEZVOUS, *n.* (rĕn'deyvoo.) [Fr. *rendez-vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place. This word is anglicized, and may well be pronounced as an English word.] 1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.—2. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. [*Rarely used.*]—3. An assembly; a meeting. [*Rarely used.*]

REN'DEZVOUS, *v. i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The place where the Gauls and Bruti had *rendezvoused*. *Alfred's Orosius, Trans. B. Trumbull. Hook, Rom. Hist.*

REN'DEZVOUS, *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

REN'DEZVOUSED, *pp.* Assembled or brought together at a particular place.

REN'DEZVOUSING, *ppr.* Assembling at a particular place.

REN'DIBLE, *a.* That may be yielded or surrendered.—2. That may be translated. [*Little used in either sense.*]

RENDI''TION, *n.* [from *render.*] The act of yielding possession; surrender.—2. Translation.

REN'EGADE, } *n.* [Sp. and Port. *rene-*
RENEGA'DO, } *gado*, from *renegar*, to deny; L. *re* and *nego*, to deny; Fr. *renégat;* primarily an *apostate.*] 1. An apostate from the faith. 2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter.- 3. A vagabond.

There lived a French *renegado* in the same place. *Addison.*

RENEGE,† *v. t.* [L. *renego.*] To deny; to disown.

RENEGE,† *v. i.* To deny.

RENERVE, *v. t.* (renerv'.) [*re* and *nerve.*] To nerve again; to give new vigour to.

RENERV'ED, *pp.* Nerved anew.

RENERV'ING, *ppr.* Giving new vigour to.

RENEW', *v. t.* [L. *renovo; re* and *novo*, or *re* and *new.*] 1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair.

Asa *renewed* the altar of the Lord. 2 Chron. xv.

2. To re-establish; to confirm.

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there; 1 Sam. xi.

3. To make again; as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant.—4. To repeat; as, to *renew* expressions of friendship; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.—5. To revive; as, to *renew* the glories of an ancestor or of a former age. - 6. To begin again.

The last great age *renews* its finish'd course. *Dryden.*

7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous; as, to *renew* youth; to *renew* strength; to *renew* the face of the earth. Ps. ciii.; Is. xl.; Ps. civ.—8. To grant a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one. —9. In *theol.*, to make new; to renovate; to transform; to change from natural enmity to the love of God and his law; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind; Rom. xii.; Eph. iv.

RENEW'ABLE, *a.* That may be renewed; as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

RENEW'AL, *n.* The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; as, the *renewal* of a treaty.—2. Renovation; regeneration.—3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.—4. Reloan on a new note given.

RENEW'ED, *pp.* Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated; regenerated.

RENEW'EDLY, *adv.* Again; once more. [*Not authorised.*]

RENEW'EDNESS, *n.* State of being renewed.

RENEW'ER, *n.* One who renews.

RENEW'ING, *ppr.* Making new again; repairing; re-establishing; repeating; reviving; renovating.

RENEW'ING, *a.* That renews or regenerates; as, *renewing* grace. Tending or adapted to renovate.

RENEW'ING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.

REN'IFORM, *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the kidneys; as, a *reniform* leaf. [*See* KIDNEY-SHAPED.]

REN'ITENCE, } *n.* [L. *renitens, renitor,*
REN'ITENCY, } to resist; *re* and *nitor*, to struggle or strive.] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral resistance; reluctance.

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibres of plants. *Darwin*

REN'ITENT, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force

REN'NET, or **RUN'NET**, *n.* [G. *rinnen*, to run, to curdle; D. *runnen, ronnen*, to curdle or coagulate; Sax. *gerunnen*, coagulated.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating the albumen of milk and converting it into curd and whey.

REN'NET, } *n.* [Fr. *reinette*, little
REN'NETING, } queen.] A kind of apple.

RENOUNCE, *v. t.* (renouns'.) [Fr. *renoncer;* L. *renuncio; re* and *nuncio*, to declare, from the root of *nomen*, name.] 1. To disown; to disclaim; to abjure; to quit on oath; to reject; as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to *renounce* a title to land or a claim to reward; to *renounce* all pretensions to applause. —2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim; as an obligation or duty; as, to *renounce* allegiance.- 3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake; as, to *renounce* the world and all its cares.

We have *renounced* the hidden things of dishonesty, 2 Cor. iv.

RENOUNCE,† *v. i.* (renouns'.) To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*

2. In cards, not to follow suit, when the person has a card of the same sort.

RENOUNCE, *n.* (renouns'.) The declining to follow suit when it can be done.

RENOUN'CED, *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.

RENOUNCEMENT, *n.* (renouns'ment.) The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

RENOUN'CER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.

RENOUN'CING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.

RENOUN'CING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying, or rejecting.

REN'OVATE, *v. t.* [L. *renovo; re* and *novo*, to make new; *novus*, new.] To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, destruction, or depravation. It is synonymous with *renew*, except in its fourth definition.

REN'OVATED, *pp.* Renewed; made new, fresh, or vigorous.

REN'OVATING, *ppr.* Renewing.

RENOVA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *renovatio.*] 1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction or depravation; renewal; as, the *renovation* of the heart by grace.

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Rambler.*

2. A state of being renewed.

REN'OVATOR, *n.* One who, or that which renews.

RENOWN', *n.* [Fr. *renommée; re* and *nommer*, to name.] Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

Giants of old, men of *renown*; Gen. vi.; Num. xvi

RENOWN', *v. t.* To make famous.

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*. *Dryden.*

A bard whom pilfer'd pastorals *renown*. *Pope.*

[*This verb is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

RENOWN'ED, *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities or for grandeur; eminent; as, *renowned* men; a *renowned* king; a *renowned* city.

RENOWN'EDLY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.

RENOWN'LESS, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

RENT, *pp.* of *Rend.* Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.

RENT, *n.* [from *rend.*] A fissure; a break or breach made by force; as, a *rent* made in the earth, in a rock, or in a garment. — 2. A schism; a separation; as, a *rent* in the church.

RENT, *v. t.* To tear. [*See* REND.]

RENT,† *v. i.* To rant.

RENT, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, from *rendre;* D. Dan. and G. *rente.*] A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements. Rent in law is defined "a certain profit issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal," not necessarily, although by English usage generally, consisting in money. Rents, at common law, are of three kinds; *rent-service, rent-charge*, and *rent-seck. Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of free-holders and copy-holders of manors, which cannot be varied; called also *quit-rents*. These, when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents* or *black mail*. *Rack-rent* is a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it. A *fee farm rent* is a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one fourth of the value of

the lands at the time of its reservation. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England, Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland, Martinmas and Whitsunday.

RENT, *v. t.* To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. The owner of an estate or house *rents* it to a tenant for a term of years.—2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent. The tenant *rents* his estate for a year.

RENT, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred pounds a year.

RENT'ABLE, *a.* That may be rented.

RENT'AGE,† *n.* Rent.

RENT'AL, *n.* [corrupted from *rent-roll.*] A schedule or account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or estate are set down. It contains the lands let to each tenant with their names, and the several rents arising from such lands.—*Rental right*, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life: the holders of such leases were called *rentallers*, or *kindly tenants*.

RENT'CHARGE, *n.* Charge upon an estate.

RENT'ED, *pp.* Leased on rent.

RENT'ER, *n* One who leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

RENT'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rentrarie; L. re-traho, retrahere; re* and *traho*, to draw.] —1. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible. — 2. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design.—3. To sew up artfully, as a rent.

REN'TERED, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together.

REN'TERER, *n.* A fine-drawer.

REN'TERING, *ppr.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.

RENTIER', *n.* [Fr.] One who has a fixed income; as from lands, stocks, &c.

RENT'ING, *ppr.* Leasing on rent; taking on rent.

RENT-ROLL, *n.* [*rent* and *roll.*] A rental; a list or account of rents or income. [*See* RENTAL.]

RENU'LINA, *n.* A genus of flat furrowed, reniform, many-chambered, microscopic foraminiferous shells, with linear chambers adapted to the curves of the shells, the last being the longest.

RENU'MERATE, *v. t.* [L. *renumero.*] To recount.

RENU'MERATED, *pp.* Recounted; numbered again.

RENU'MERATING, *ppr.* Recounting.

RENUNCIA'TION, *n.* [L. *renunciatio.*] The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection. [*See* RENOUNCE.] 2. In *Scots law*, the act of renouncing a right; as, the *renunciation* by an heir; the *renunciation* of redeemable rights; the *renunciation* of a lease.

RENVERSE',† *v. t.* [Fr. *renverser.*] To reverse.

RENVERSE', *a* In *heraldry*, inverted; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture; as a *chevron renverse*, that is, with the point downwards, or when a beast is laid on its back.

RENVERSE'MENT,† *n.* The act of reversing.

REOBTAIN, *v. t.* [*re* and *obtain.*] To obtain again.

REOBTAINABLE, *a.* That may be obtained again.

REOBTAINED, *pp.* Obtained again.

REOBTAINING, *ppr.* Obtaining again

REO'PEN, *v. t.* To open again.

REO'PENED, *pp.* Opened again.

REO'PENING, *ppr.* Opening a second time.

REOPPOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) To oppose again.

REORDAIN, *v. t.* [*re* and *ordain; Fr. reordonner.*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.

REORDAINED, *pp.* Ordained again.

REORDAINING, *ppr.* Ordaining again.

REOR'DER, *v. t.* To order a second time.

REORDINA'TION, *n.* A second ordination.

REORGANIZA'TION, *n.* The act of organizing anew; as, repeated *reorganization* of the troops.

REOR'GANIZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *organize.*] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army.

REOR'GANIZED, *pp.* Organized anew.

REOR'GANIZING, *ppr.* Organizing anew.

REPAC'IFIED, *pp.* Pacified, or appeased again.

REPAC'IFY, *v. t.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.

REPAC'IFYING, *ppr.* Pacifying again.

REPACK', *v. t.* [*re* and *pack.*] To pack a second time; as, to *repack* beef or pork.

REPACK'ED, *pp.* Packed again.

REPACK'ER, *n.* One that repacks.

REPACK'ING, *ppr.* Packing anew.

REPAID, *pp.* of *Repay.* Paid back.

REPAIR, *v. t.* [Fr. *reparer; L. reparo; re* and *paro*, to prepare. *See* PARE.] 1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a wall or a ship; to *repair* roads and bridges. Temperance and diet may *repair* a broken or enfeebled constitution. Food *repairs* the daily waste of the body.—2. To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up; as, to *repair* a breach.—3. To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

REPAIR, *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the *repair* of a church or a city.

REPAIR, *v. i.* [Fr *repairer.*] To go to; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades *repair.* *Pope.*

REPAIR, *n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode; haunt; resort.

REPAIRABLE, *a.* That may be repaired; reparable.

REPAIRED, *pp.* Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.

REPAIRER, *n.* One who repairs, restores, or makes amends; as, the *repairer* of decay.

REPAIRING, *ppr.* Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.

REPAIRMENT, *n.* Act of repairing.



Repand leaf.

REPAND', *a.* [L. *repandus.*] In *bot.*, a leaf having a margin undulated and unequally dilated; as in *Inula dysenterica.*

REPAN'DO-DENTATE, *a.* In *bot.*, repand and toothed.

REPAND'OUS, *a.* [supra.] Bent upward; convexedly crooked.

REP'ARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *reparabilis. See* REPAIR.] 1. That may be repaired or restored to a sound or good state: as, a house or wall is not *reparable.*—2. That may be retrieved or made good; as, the loss is *reparable.*—3. That may be supplied by an equivalent; as, a *reparable* injury.

REP'ARABLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply, or indemnification.

REPARA'TION, *n.* The act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; as, the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway. 2. Supply of what is wasted; as, the *reparation* of decaying health or strength after disease or exhaustion.—3. Amends; indemnification for loss or damage. A loss may be too great for *reparation.*—4. Amends; satisfaction for injury.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

REPAR'ATIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good.

REPAR'ATIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

REPARTEE', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, from *repartir*, to divide, to share, to reply; *re* and *partir*, to divide.] 1. Originally an answering thrust in fencing. Hence, —2. A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee.*
Prior.

REPARTEE', *v. t.* To make smart and witty replies.

REPARTIMIENT'O, *n.* [Sp.] A partition or division; also, an assessment of taxes.

REPASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *repasser; It. ripassare; re* and *pass.*] To pass again; to pass or travel back; as, to *repass* a bridge or a river; to *repass* the sea.

REPASS, *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back; as, troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes.

REPASS'ANT, *ppr.* [*Re* and Fr. *passant*, passing by.] In *her.*, a term applied when two lions or other animals are borne going contrary ways, one of which is *passant*, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield in the usual way, and the other *re-passant* by going towards the sinister.

REPASSED, *pp.* Passed or travelled back.

REPASSING, *ppr.* Passing back.

REPAST, *n.* [Fr. *repas*, from *repaître; L. re* and *pasco*, to feed.] 1. The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*

A *repast* without luxury. *Johnson.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast.* *Shak.*

REPAST, *v. t.* To feed; to feast.

REPASTURE,† *n.* Food; entertainment.

REPAT'RIATE, *v. t.* [L. *re* and *patria*, country.] To restore to one's own country.

REPAT'RIATED, *pp.* Restored to one's own country.

REPAT'RIATING, *ppr.* Restoring to one's own country.

REPAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *repayer; re* and *pay.*] 1. To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced.—2. To make return or requital; in a good or bad sense; as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

Vengeance is mine; I will *repay*, saith the Lord, Rom. xii. 19.

Benefits which cannot be *repaid*, are not commonly found to increase affection. *Rambler.*

3. To recompense, as for a loss.—4. To compensate; as, false honour *repaid* in contempt.

REPAYABLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded; as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

REPAYING, *ppr.* Paying back; compensating; requiting.

REPAYMENT, *n.* The act of paying back; reimbursement.—2. The money or other thing repaid.

REPEAL, *v. t.* [Fr. *rappeler*, to recall; *re* and *appeler*, L. *appello; ad* and *pello.*] 1. To recall. [*Obsolete as it respects persons.*]—2. To recall, as a deed, will, law or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted; as, the legislature may *repeal* at one session a law enacted at a preceding one.

REPEAL,† *n.* Recall from exile.—2. Revocation; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute.

REPEALABIL'ITY, } *n.* The quality
REPEALABLENESS, } or state of being repealable.

REPEALABLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted. It is held as a sound principle, that charters or grants which vest rights in individuals or corporations, are not *repealable* without the consent of the grantees, unless a clause reserving the right is inserted in the act.

REPEALED, *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.

REPEALER, *n.* One that repeals; one who desires repeal. In *Ireland*, in recent times, the name given to one who agitates for a *repeal* of the Union between that kingdom and Great Britain.

REPEALING, *ppr.* Revoking; abrogating.

REPEAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *repeter;* L. *repeto; re* and *peto*, to make at or drive toward.] 1. To do, make, attempt, or utter again; to iterate; as, to *repeat* an action; to *repeat* an attempt or exertion; to *repeat* a word or discourse; to *repeat* a song; to *repeat* an argument.—2. To try again.

I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

3. To recite; to rehearse.

He *repeated* some lines of Virgil. *Waller.*

4 To seek redress.—5.† To seek again. *To repeat signals*, in the navy, is to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again.

REPEAT, *n.* In *music* a character 𝄋 denoting the repetition of the part which it bounds. It is sometimes expressed by dots against the bar, and sometimes by the words *Da Capo.*—2. Repetition.

REPEATED, *pp.* Done, attempted or spoken again; recited.

REPEATEDLY, *adv.* More than once; again and again, indefinitely. He has been *repeatedly* warned of his danger.

REPEATER, *n.* One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses.—2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by the compression of a spring.—3. In *arithmetic*, an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater;* as, .3 3 3 3, &c.; but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater;* as, .0 8 3 3 3, &c. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeators by placing a dot over the repeating figure; thus the above examples are written, .3̇, and .0 8 3̇. A repeater is also called a *simple repetend.* [*See* REPETEND.]

REPEATING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again.—2. *a.* That strikes the number of hours; as, a *repeating* watch. *Repeating circle*, an astronomical and geodetical circular instrument invented by Borda, for determining with great accuracy the angular distance of two objects, by taking repeated measurements of it on the limb of a graduated circle. This method of observing is now extensively employed, especially in geodetical operations. It consists in moving the telescope successively over portions of a graduated limb corresponding to the angle to be measured, and reading only the multiple arc, and may be advantageously applied to circular instruments destined for very different purposes; as, for example, to an instrument for the measurement of the zenith distances of stars or terrestrial objects, or the distance of two trigonometrical stations, in which case it is simply called a *repeating* circle; to a reflecting circle used for observations at sea, when it becomes a *repeating reflecting circle;* or to a theodolite, when it becomes a *repeating theodolite.*—*Repeating ship*, or *Repeater*, a vessel (usually a frigate) appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat every signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general.—*Repeating a summons*, in *Scots law*, an expression applied to the case where it is necessary to support a defence by a counter action, at the instance of the defender against the pursuer. In such cases a signeted counter summons is produced, and an interlocutor pronounced holding it as repeated.

REPEDA'TION,† *n.* [Low L. *repedo; re* and *pes*, the foot.] A stepping or going back.

REPEL', *v. t.* [L. *repello; re* and *pello*, to drive.]—1. To drive back; to force to return; to check advance; as, to *repel* an enemy or an assailant.

Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

2. To resist; to oppose; as, to *repel* an argument.

REPEL', *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed. Electricity sometimes attracts and sometimes *repels.*—2. In *med.*, to check an afflux to a part of the body.

REPEL'LED, *pp.* Driven back; resisted.

REPEL'LENCY, *n.* The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume; as, the *repellency* of heat.—2. The quality that repels, drives back or resists approach; as, the *repellency* of the electric fluid. —3. Repulsive quality.

REPEL'LENT, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.

REPEL'LENT, *n.* In *med.*, a medicine which drives back morbid humours into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; or which prevents such an afflux of fluid to a part, as would raise it to a tumour; a discutient.

REPEL'LER, *n.* He or that which repels.

REPEL'LING, *ppr.* Driving back; resisting advance or approach effectually.—*Repelling power*, in physics, a power or property residing in, and exerted by, the minute particles of bodies by which they mutually recede from each other. *Heat or Caloric* is a *repelling* power. [*See* REPULSION.]

RE'PENT, *a.* [L. *repo*, to creep.] Creeping; as a *repent* root. In *zool.*, the term is used in the same sense as creeping, and is applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pairs of short legs.

REPENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *repentir;* L. *re* and *pœniteo*, from *pœna*, pain, Gr. ποινη. [*See* PAIN.]—1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or spoken; or for something left undone, as, to *repent* that we have lost much time in idleness or sensual pleasure; to *repent* that we have injured or wounded the feelings of a friend. A person *repents* only of what he himself has done or said, or left undone.—2. To express sorrow for something past.

Enobarbus did before thy face *repent*. *Shak.*

3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.

Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return; Exod. xiii.

4. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, it is taken figuratively, and signifies to change the course of providential dealings; Gen. vi; Ps. cvi.—5. In *theol.*, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonour to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish; Luke xiii; Acts iii.

REPENT', *v. t.* To remember with sorrow; as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbour; to *repent* follies and vices. [*See* REPENTANCE.]—2. With the reciprocal pronoun. [Fr. *se repentir.*]

No man *repented him* of his wickedness; Jer. viii.

REPENT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sorrow for any thing done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct. "Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice, from the conviction that it has offended God. Sorrow, fear and anxiety are properly not parts, but adjuncts of repentance; yet they are too closely connected with it to be easily separated." *Rambler.*
2. In *theol.*, the pain, regret, or affliction which a person feels on account of his past conduct, because it exposes

him to punishment. This sorrow proceeding merely from the fear of punishment, is called *legal repentance*, as being excited by the terrors of legal penalties, and it may exist without an amendment of life.—3. Real penitence; sorrow or deep contrition for sin, as an offence and dishonour to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude toward a Being of infinite benevolence. This is called *evangelical repentance*, and is accompanied and followed by amendment of life.

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God. *Hammond.*

Godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation; 2 Cor. vii; Matth. iii.

REPENT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Sorrowful for past conduct or words.—2. Sorrowful for sin.—3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as, *repentant* tears; *repentant* ashes; *repentant* sighs.

REPENT'ANT, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.—2. One that expresses sorrow for sin.

REPENT'ANTLY, *adv.* In a repentant manner.

REPENT'ED, *pp.* Remembered with sorrow.

REPENT'ER, *n.* One that repents.

REPENT'ING, *ppr.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.

REPENT'ING, *n.* Act of repenting; Hos. xi.

REPENT'INGLY, *adv.* With repentance.

REPEOPLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *people*; Fr. *repeupler*.] To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people. The world after the flood was *repeopled* by the descendants of one family.

REPEOPLED, *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.

REPEOPLING, *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.

REPEOPLING, *n.* [supra.] The act of furnishing again with inhabitants.

REPERCUSS', *v. t.* [L. *repercutio*; *re* and *percutio*; *per* and *quatio*, to shake, to beat.] To beat back.

REPERCUS'SED, *pp.* Beaten back.

REPERCUS'SION, *n.* [L. *repercussio*.] 1. The act of driving back; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound. 2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound.

REPERCUSS'IVE, *a.* Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate; as, *repercussive* rocks.—2.† Repellent; as, a *repercussive* medicine.—3. Driven back; reverberated.

REPERCUSS'IVE,† *n.* A repellent.

REPERTI''TIOUS,† *a.* [from L. *repertus*, *reperio*.] Found; gained by finding.

REP'ERTORY, *n.* [Fr. *repertoire*; L. *repertorium*, from *reperio*, to find again; *re* and *aperio*, to uncover.] 1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, &c.—2. A treasury; a magazine.

REPETEND', *n.* [L. *repetendus*, *repeto*.] In *arithmetic*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, *ad infinitum*. It is called a *simple repetend*, when only one figure recurs, as .3 3 3 3, &c., and a *compound repetend*, when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .029029, &c. It is usual to mark the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them; thus the repetends above mentioned are written .3 and .029. [*See* REPEATER.]

REPETI''TION, *n.* [L. *repetitio*, *see* REPEAT.]—1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds.—2. The act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over.—3. Recital.—4. Recital from memory, as distinct from *reading*.—5. In *music*, the art of repeating, singing or playing the same part a second time.—6. In *rhet.*, reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.—7. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.

REPETI''TIONAL, } *a.* Containing repetition. [*Little used.*]
REPETI''TIONARY, }

REPETI''TIOUS, *a.* Repeating, containing repetition. [*American.*]

REPINE, *v. i.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; with *at* or *against*. It is our duty never to *repine at* the allotments of Providence.—2. To complain discontentedly; to murmur.

Multitudes *repine* at the want of that which nothing but idleness hinders them from enjoying. *Rambler.*

3. To envy.

REPINER, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.

REPINING, *ppr.* Fretting one's self; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits; complaining; murmuring.—2. *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain; as, a *repining* temper.

REPINING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring.

REPININGLY, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

REPLACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *replacer*; *re* and *place*.]—1. To put again in the former place; as, to *replace* a book.

The earl...was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

2. To put in a new place.—3. To repay; to refund; as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed. 4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced, or of something lost. The paper is lost, and cannot be *replaced*.

REPLACED, *pp.* Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute. Thus in petrifaction, the animal or vegetable substance gradually wastes away, and is *replaced* by silex.—2. In *min.*, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

REPLACEMENT, *n.* The act of replacing.—2. In *min.*, the removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

REPLACING, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute.

REPLACING, *n.* Act of replacing; act of removing one person or thing, and supplying the place by another.

REPLAIT, *v. t.* [*re* and *plait*.] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

REPLAITED, *pp.* Folded again or often.

REPLAITING, *ppr.* Folding again or often.

REPLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *replanter*; *re* and *plant*.] To plant again.

REPLANT'ABLE, *a.* That may be planted again.

REPLANTA'TION, *n.* The act of planting again.

REPLANT'ED, *pp.* Planted anew.

REPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Planting again.

REPLEAD, *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *plead*.] To plead again.

REPLEADER, *n.* In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again.

Whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo*. *Blackstone.*

REPLEADING, *ppr.* Pleading again.

REPLEDG'ING, *n.* In *Scots law*, a power formerly competent to certain private jurisdictions, to demand judicially the person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction.

REPLEN'ISH, *v. t.* [Norm. *replener*, to fill; It. *riempire*; L. *re* and *plenus*, full.]—1. To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance. The magazines are *replenished* with corn. The springs are *replenished* with water.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth; Gen. i.

2.† To finish; to complete.

REPLEN'ISH, *v. i.* To recover former fulness.

REPLEN'ISHED, *pp.* Filled; abundantly supplied.

REPLEN'ISHING, *ppr.* Filling; supplying with abundance.

REPLETE, *a.* [L. *repletus*; *re* and *pleo*, to fill.] Completely filled; full.

His words *replete* with guile. *Milton.*

REPLE'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *repletio*.] 1. The state of being completely filled; or superabundant fulness. 2. In *med.*, fulness of blood; plethora.

REPLE'TIVE, *a.* Filling; replenishing.

REPLE'TIVELY, *adv.* So as to be filled.

REPLEV'IABLE, *a.* [*See* REPLEVY.] In *law*, that may be replevied.

REPLEV'IED, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.

REPLEV'IN, *n.* [*See* REPLEVY.] An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained, has them returned to his own possession upon giving security, to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainor.—2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.

REPLEV'IN, *v. t.* To *replevy*, which see.

REPLEV'ISABLE, *a.* That may be replevied; but little used, being superseded by *repleviable*.

REPLEV'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *pledge*, Norm *plegg* or *plevy*, whence in law L. *repleglabilis*, and *replegiare*.]—1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose, cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the distrainor. In this case, the person whose goods are distrained becomes the plaintiff, and the person distraining, the defendant or avowant.—2. To bail.

REPLEV'YING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress. [*See* REPLEVY.]

REP'LICATE, *a.* In *bot.* folded; plaited, so as to form a groove or channel; as in the legumen of the *astragalus hypoglottis*.

REP'LICATE, *n.* In *music*, a repetition.

REPLICA'TION, *n.* [L. *replicatio*. *See* REPLY.]—1. An answer; a reply. Particularly.—2. In *law pleadings*, the third stage in the pleadings in an action, being the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea.—3.† Return or reper-

cussion of sound.—4. In *logic*, the assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition.

REPLI'ED, *pp.* Answered; returned for an answer.

REPLI'ER, *n.* One who answers; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

REPLY', *v. i.* [Fr. *repliquer*; L. *replicō*; *re* and *plico*, to fold, that is, to turn or send to; *See* APPLY, EMPLOY, and PLY.]—1. To answer; to make a return in words or writing, to something said or written by another.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God? Rom. ix.

2. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

REPLY', *v. t.* To return for an answer. He knows not what to *reply*.

REPLY', *n.* [Fr. *replique*; It. *replica*.]—1. An answer; that which is said or written, in answer to what is said or written by another.—2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

REPLY'ING, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing.

REPOL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *repolir*; *re* and *polish*.] To polish again.

REPOL'ISHED, *pp.* Polished again.

REPOL'ISHING, *ppr.* Polishing anew.

REPŌNE, *v. t.* [L. *repono*, to replace.] In *Scots law*, to replace; to restore to a situation formerly held.—2. To reply.

REPŌRT, *v. t.* [Fr. *rapporter*; L. *reporto*, to carry back; *re* and *porto*, to bear.]—1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained. The committee *reported* the whole number of votes.

2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell.

They *reported* his good deeds before me; Neh. vi; Acts iv.

3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story; as in the common phrase, it is *reported*.

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel; Neh. vi.

In this form of expression, *it* refers to the subsequent clause of the sentence; "that thou and the Jews think to rebel, is *reported*."—4. To give an official account or statement; as the chancellor of the Exchequer *reports* annually to Parliament the amount of revenue and expenditure.—5. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery.—6. To give an account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative body, a meeting, or a court, as the proceedings of the meeting were fully *reported*.—7. To return, as sound; to give back. *To be reported*, or usually, *to be reported of*, to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach; Acts xvi; Rom. iii.

REPŌRT, *v. i.* To make a statement of facts. The committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.—2. To discharge the office of a reporter for the newspaper press.

REPŌRT, *n.* An account returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer.

From Thetis sent as spies to make *report*. *Waller.*

2. Rumour; common fame; story circulated. *Report*, though often originating in fact, soon becomes incorrect, and is seldom deserving of credit. When we have no evidence but popular *report*, it is prudent to suspend our opinions in regard to the facts.—3. Repute; public character; as, evil *report* and good *report*; 2 Cor. vi.

Cornelius was of good *report* among the Jews; Acts x.

4. Account; story; relation.

It was a true *report* that I heard in my own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom; 1 Kings x.

5. Sound; noise; as, the *report* of a pistol or cannon.—6. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*. Reports of the proceedings of courts of justice contain a statement of the pleadings, the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the judgment of the court in each case reported. The object of them is to establish the law, and prevent conflicting decisions, by preserving and publishing the judgments of the court, and the grounds upon which it decided the question of law arising in the case. In *Scots law*, in judicial procedure the term is usually applied to the return made by a judge, or a judicial nominee, to whom a remit has been made.—7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written; particularly, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like.—8. In *Commercial navigation*, a paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the custom house, and attested upon oath, containing an account of the cargo on board, &c.

REPŌRTED, *pp.* Told, related or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumours; reputed; stated officially.

REPŌRTER, *n.* One that gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial.—2. One who attends public meetings, courts of law, the houses of Parliament, &c., in order to draw up statements of the proceedings, speeches, and debates for the public prints.

REPŌRTING, *ppr.* Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law. 2. Giving an account of proceedings, debates, speeches, decisions, &c., in parliament, public meetings, and law courts.

REPŌRTING, *n.* The act of giving account of anything, of relating, or of making statements of facts or of adjudged cases in law. *Newspaper reporting*, the name given to that system by which the parliamentary debates and proceedings, and the proceedings of public meetings, &c., are promulgated throughout the country. [*See* NEWSPAPER.]

REPŌRTINGLY, *adv.* By report or common fame.

REPŌSAL, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *repose*.] The act of reposing or resting.

REPŌSANCE,† *n.* Reliance.

REPŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *reposer*; *re* and *poser*, to put; L. *repono*, *reposui*.] 1. To lay at rest.

.. After the toil of battle, to *repose* Your wearied virtue. *Milton.*

2. To lay; to rest, as the mind, in confidence or trust; as, to *repose* trust or confidence in a person's veracity.—3. To lay up; to deposit; to lodge; as, pebbles *reposed* in cliffs.—4. To place in confidence.

REPŌSE, *v. i.* To lie at rest; to sleep.

Within a thicket I *reposed*. *Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence; followed by *on*. I *repose* on the faith and honour of a friend.—3. To lie; to rest; as, trap *reposing* on sand.

REPŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *repos*.] 1. A lying at rest.—2. Sleep; rest; quiet.—3. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness.—4. Cause of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *reposes*. *Dryden.*

5. In *poetry*, a rest; a pause.—6. In *painting*, harmony of colours, as when nothing glaring appears. In the *fine arts* generally, the absence of that agitation which is induced by the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, in which case a work is said to want *repose*. The eye in viewing such a work is perplexed, from not knowing where to rest, or where to find the principal action or principal figure.

REPŌSED, *pp.* Laid at rest; placed in confidence.

REPŌSEDNESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

REPŌSING, *ppr.* Laying at rest; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping.

REPOS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *repositus*, *repono*.] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Others *reposit* their young in holes. *Derham.*

REPOS'ITED, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.

REPOS'ITING, *ppr.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.

REPOSI''TION, *n.* 1. Act of laying up in safety.—2. The act of replacing; as, the *reposition* of a bone.

REPOS'ITORY, *n.* [L. *repositorium*, from *repono*.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation. A granary is a *repository* for corn, an arsenal for arms. The mind or memory is called the *repository* of ideas.

REPOSSESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *possess*.] To possess again.

Nor shall my father *repossess* the land. *Pope.*

To repossess one's self, to obtain possession again.

REPOSSESS'ED, *pp.* Possessed again.

REPOSSESS'ING, *ppr.* Possessing again; obtaining possession again.

REPOSSES'SION, *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again; the thing repossessed.

REPŌUR, *v. t.* [*re* and *pour*.] To pour again.

REPŌURED, *pp.* Poured again.

REPŌURING, *ppr.* Pouring again.

REPREHEND', *v. t.* [L. *reprehendo*; *re* and *prehendo*, to seize; Fr. *reprendre*.] 1. To chide; to reprove.

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee. *Shak.*

2. To blame; to censure.

I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *Philips.*

3. To detect (of fallacy.†)

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

4. To accuse; to charge with a fault; with *of*; as, Aristippus being *reprehended of* luxury.

REPREHEND'ED, *pp.* Reproved; blamed.

REPREHEND'ER, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves.

REPREHEND'ING, *ppr.* Reproving; blaming.

REPREHEN'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *reprehensus.*] Blamable; culpable; censurable; deserving reproof; *applied to persons or things;* as, a *reprehensible* person; *reprehensible* conduct.

REPREHEN'SIBLENESS, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHEN'SIBLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REPREHEN'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reprehensio.*] Reproof; censure; open blame. Faults not punishable may deserve *reprehension.*

REPREHEN'SIVE, *a.* Containing reproof.

REPREHEN'SORY, *a.* Containing reproof.

REPRESENT', *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *représenter;* L. *repræsento; re* and Low L. *præsento,* from *præsens,* present.] 1. To show or exhibit by resemblance.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac, *representing*
The heavenly fires. — *Milton.*

2. To describe; to exhibit to the mind in words.

The managers of the bank at Genoa have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. — *Addison.*

3. To exhibit; to show by action; as, a tragedy well *represented.*—4. To personate; to show dramatically; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play; as, to *represent* the character of King Richard.—5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another. The parliament of Great Britain *represents* the nation. The congress of the United States *represents* the people or nation.—6. To show by modest arguments, reasoning, or statement of facts. The memorial *represents* the situation of the petitioner. *Represent* to your son the danger of an idle life or profligate company.—7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent,* would have done. — *Blackstone.*

REPRESENT'ABLE, *a.* That may be represented.

REPRESENT'ANCE,† *n.* Representation; likeness.

REPRESENT'ANT,† *n.* A representative.

REPRESENTA'TION, *n.* The act of representing, describing, or showing.—2. That which exhibits by resemblance; image, likeness, picture, or statue: as, *representations* of natural scenery.—3. Any exhibition of the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it. A map is a *representation* of the world or a part of it. The terrestrial globe is a *representation* of the earth. An orrery is a *representation* of the planets and their revolutions.—4. Exhibitions, as of a play on the stage.—5. Exhibition of a character in theatrical performance.—6. Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts in narration, oratory, debate, petition, admonition, &c.; as, the *representation* of an historian, of a witness, or an advocate.—7. In *politics,* the part performed by a deputy chosen by a constituent body to support its interests, and act in its name on a public occasion. Thus, a plenipotentiary represents the sovereign or the state which delegates him at a foreign court. But the most ordinary use of the word is to express the principal function of the delegate of a constituency in a legislative assembly, as the *representation* of county freeholders by knights, of communities by their chosen burgesses, in parliament. Every such representative is understood to support the interests of his constituents in so far as these are not in opposition to the general interests of the community, or nation.—8. Representatives, as a collective body.—9. Public exhibition.—10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance. In *Scots law,* the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir, to pay the debts, and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.—11. In *painting* and the *other arts,* the transference to a plane of a solid mass, or the appearance of an object to the eye.

REPRESENT'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *représentatif.*] 1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They own the legal sacrifices, though *representative,* to be proper and real. — *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another acting as a substitute for others, performing the functions of others; as, a *representative* body.—3. Conducted by the agency of delegates who are chosen by the people, as a *representative* government.

REPRESENT'ATIVE, *n.* One that exhibits the likeness of another.

A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. — *Addison.*

2. In *legislative* or *other business,* an agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority. An attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer. A member of the house of commons is the *representative* of his constituents and of the nation. In matters concerning his constituents only, he is supposed to be bound by their instructions, but in the enacting of laws for the nation, he is supposed not to be bound by their instructions, as he acts for the whole nation.—3. In *law,* one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.—4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be the *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. — *Locke.*

REPRESENT'ATIVELY, *adv.* In the character of another; by a representative.—2. By substitution; by delegation of power.

REPRESENT'ATIVENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes that every thought is attended with consciousness and *representativeness.* — *Spectator.*

REPRESENT'ED, *pp.* Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.

REPRESENT'ER, *n.* One who shows, exhibits, or describes.—2. A representative; one that acts by deputation. [*Little used.*]

REPRESENT'ING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character; acting in the place of another.

REPRESENT'MENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something.

REPRESS', *v. t.* [L. *repressus, reprimo; re* and *premo,* to press.] 1. To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress; as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion; to *repress* the first risings of discontent.—2. To check; to restrain.

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold. — *Waller.*

REPRESS',† *n.* The act of subduing.

REPRESS'ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued.

REPRESS'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.

REPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; checking.

REPRES'SION, *n.* The act of subduing; as, the *repression* of tumults.—2. Check; restraint.

REPRESS'IVE, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

REPRESS'IVELY, *adv.* So as to repress.

REPRIĒVAL,† *n.* Respite; reprieve.

REPRIĒVE, *v. t.* [Probably Fr. *reprendre, repris.* In Norm. *repriont* is rendered *reprieved deductions,* and *reprises,* deductions and duties yearly paid out of lands.] 1. To respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time. — *Rogers.*

2. To grant a respite to; to relieve for a time from any suffering.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure a man from his conscience. — *South.*

REPRIĒVE, *n.* The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal.—1. A reprieve may proceed from the mere pleasure of the crown expressed to the court, or from the discretion of the court itself. Every court which has power to award execution, has also power either before or after judgment to grant a reprieve. Reprieve at the will of the judge is arbitrary, and he has power to give it when he is dissatisfied with the verdict, in order to give time to apply to the crown for a pardon. Reprieve is also *ex necessitate legis;* as, a woman capitally convicted has a right to a reprieve during pregnancy.—2. Respite; interval of ease or relief.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve,*
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. — *Denham.*

REPRIĒVED, *pp.* Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.

REPRIĒVING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.

REP'RIMĂND, *v. t.* [Fr. *réprimander.* If this word is from L. *reprimo,* it must be formed from the participle *reprimendus.*] 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission. — *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence. The court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded.*

REP'RIMĂND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

REP'RIMĂNDED, *pp.* Severely reproved.

REP'RIMĂNDING, *ppr.* Reproving severely.

REPRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *print.*] To print again; to print a second or any new edition.—2. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is.. to *reprint* God's image on the soul. *South.*

RE'PRINT, *n.* A second or a new edition of a book.

REPRINT'ED, *pp.* Printed anew; impressed again.

REPRINT'ING, *ppr.* Printing again; renewing an impression.

REPRI'SAL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *représailles;* It. *ripresaglia;* Sp. *represalia;* Fr. *reprendre, repris,* to retake; *re* and *prendre,* L. *prendo.*] 1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification for something taken or detained by him.—2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. Reprisals may consist of persons or of goods. Letters of marque and reprisal may be obtained in order to seize the bodies or goods of the subjects of an offending state, until satisfaction shall be made. Where the people of one nation have unlawfully seized and detained property belonging to another state, the subjects of the latter are authorized by the laws of nations to indemnify themselves, by seizing the property of the subjects of the state aggressing. This is termed making *reprisals,* and commissions to this effect are issued from the admiralty.—3. Recaption; a retaking of a man's own goods, or any of his family, wife, child, or servant, wrongfully taken from him or detained by another. In this case, the owner may retake the goods or persons wherever he finds them.—*Letters of marque and reprisal,* a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to pass the frontiers [*marque*], that is, enter an enemy's territories and capture the goods and persons of the enemy in return for goods or persons taken by him.—4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.

REPRISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr.]† A taking by way of retaliation.—2. A term used by masons to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle.

REPRISE,† *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) To take again.—2.† To recompense; to pay.

REPRISING, *ppr.* Taking again; recompensing.

REPRIZES, or, **REPRISES**, *n. plur.* In *law,* yearly deductions out of a manor, or out of the value of lands; as, rent-charge, rent-seck, &c.

REPRŌACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher;* It. *rimprocciare;* from the same root as *approach,* and Fr. *proche,* near L. *prox,* in *proximus.*] 1. To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt.

Mezentius with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

That shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing. A man's conscience will *reproach* him for a criminal, mean, or unworthy action.—4. To treat with scorn or contempt; Luke vi.

REPRŌACH, *n.* Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language toward any person; abusive reflections; as, foul-mouthed *reproach.*—2. Shame; infamy; disgrace.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach,* Joel ii.; Is. iv.

3. Object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach,* Neh. ii.

4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace, Gen. xxx.

REPRŌACHABLE, *a.* Deserving reproach.—2. Opprobrious; scurrilous. [*Not proper.*]

REPRŌACHABLENESS, *n* The state of being reproachable.

REPRŌACHABLY, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

REPRŌACHED, *pp.* Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.

REPRŌACHER, *n.* One who reproaches.

REPRŌACHFUL, *a.* Expressing censure with contempt; scurrilous; opprobrious; as, *reproachful* words.—2. Shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile; as, *reproachful* conduct; a *reproachful* life.

REPRŌACHFULLY, *adv.* In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously, 1 Tim. v.—2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

REPRŌACHING, *ppr.* Censuring in terms of contempt; upbraiding.

REP'ROBATE, *a.* [L. *reprobatus, reprobo,* to disallow; *re* and *probo,* to prove.] 1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them, Jer vi.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace.

They profess that they know God, but in works deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and to every good work *reprobate,* Tit. i.

3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy, 2 Tim. iii.

REP'ROBATE, *n.* A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate,* a villain, a traitor to the king. *Raleigh.*

REP'ROBATE, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than *disapprove* or *disallow.* We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal.—2. In a milder sense, to disallow.

Such an answer as this, is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law. *Ayliffe.*

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.—4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope or pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile. *Southern.*

REP'ROBATED, *pp.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REP'ROBATENESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

REP'ROBATER, *n.* One that reprobates.

REP'ROBATING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REPROBA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reprobatio.*]—1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike.—2. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.

When a sinner is so hardened as to feel no remorse or misgiving of conscience, it is considered as a sign of *reprobation. Encyc.*

3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

REPROBA'TIONER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction.

REPROBA'TOR, *n.* In *Scots law,* the challenge of a witness. Where a witness was offered, to whose admissibility there were objections which could not be immediately verified, it was formerly the practice for the party making the objection, to protest for *reprobator* before the examination of the witness was proceeded with; that is, to protest that it should be afterwards competent for him, in an action of reprobator, to prove that the witness was liable to the objections of agency, enmity, partial counsel, or the like. This practice, however, is now discontinued, and the objections to a witness may be proved by the testimony of other witnesses.

REPRODŪCE, *v. t* [*re* and *produce.*] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. Trees are *reproduced* by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polype, are *reproduced* from cuttings—2. Sometimes used for generate.

REPRODŪCED, *pp.* Produced anew.

REPRODŪCER, *n.* One or that which reproduces.

REPRODŪCING, *ppr.* Producing anew.

REPRODUC'TION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed; as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals from cuttings or slips. The *reproduction* of several parts of lobsters and crabs is one of the greatest curiosities in natural history. The power of reproduction is greatest in vegetables, and animals possess it in proportion as they resemble vegetables in the simplicity of their organization. The word, in *phys*, is sometimes used for generation.

REPRODUC'TIVE, } *a.* Tending to
REPRODUC'TORY, } reproduce.

REPROMUL'GATE, *v. t.* To promulgate again.

REPROMULGA'TION, *n.* A second promulgation.

REPROOF', *n.* [from *reprove.*] Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension.

Those best can bear *reproof,* who merit praise *Pope*

He that hateth *reproof* is brutish; Prov xii.

2. Blame cast; censure directed to a person.

REPRŌVABLE, *a.* [from *reprove.*] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable.

REPRŌVABLENESS, *n.* State of being reprovable.

REPRŌVABLY, *adv* In a reprovable manner.

REPRŌVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprouver;* L. *reprobo; re* and *probo,* to prove.]—1. To blame; to censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices; Ps. l.

2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend; Luke iii.—3. To blame for; with *of;* as, to *reprove* one *of* laziness.—4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest; John xvi.

5.† To refute; to disprove.—6. To excite a sense of guilt. The heart or conscience *reproves* us.—7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.

The vicious cannot bear the presence of the good, whose very looks *reprove* them, and whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buckminster.*

REPRÖVED, *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

REPRÖVER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. Conscience is a bold *reprover.*

REPRÖVING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

REPRÖVINGLY, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

REPRÜNE, *v. t.* [re and *prune.*] To prune a second time.

REPRÜNED, *pp.* Pruned a second time.

REPRÜNING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.

REPTA'TION, *n.* [from L. *repo* to creep.] A mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents; also applied to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground.

REP'TILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *reptilis*, from *repo*, to creep, Gr. ἕρπω: *see* CREEP. The primary sense is probably to *rub* or scrape, or to seize.] 1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small feet.—2. Grovelling; low; vulgar; as, a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices.

REP'TILE, *n.* 1. In a general sense, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as snakes, lizards, tortoises, and the like. But the term *Reptiles* or *Reptilia*, when used zoologically, is confined to the designation of those cold-blooded quadruped, biped, apode, oviparous, and ovoviviparous vertebrated animals that breathe by means of lungs principally, and are without hair, feathers, or mammæ. Such animals form the subject of that branch of zoological science termed *Herpetology*. Reptiles form the third class of vertebrated animals according to the arrangement of Cuvier, and it is divided into four orders, namely, chelonia or tortoises, sauria or lizards, ophidia or serpents, and batrachia or frogs. Of these four orders the chelonians and batrachians are partly aquatic, partly terrestrial; the saurians and ophidians are principally tenants of the land. According to Linnæus, reptiles constitute an order of the class Amphibia.—2. A grovelling or very mean person; a term of contempt.

REPTIL'IAN, *a.* Belonging to the *Reptilia*, or reptiles.

REPTIL'IAN, *n.* An animal of the class *Reptilia*; a reptile.

REPUB'LIC, *n.* [L. *respublica*; *res* and *publica*; public affairs.]—1. A commonwealth; a political community in which several persons share the sovereign power, or that form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people, or in representatives chosen by them. A republic may be either an aristocracy or a democracy; the supreme power in the former being consigned to the nobles, or a few privileged individuals, as was formerly the case in Venice and Genoa; while in the latter the supreme power is placed in the hands of rulers chosen by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly. Hamburg, Frankfort, Lübeck, and Bremen are instances of this latter form of government; but the most perfect example of it is to be found in the United States, and in some of the South American confederations which have shaken off the Spanish yoke. Governments usually styled limited monarchies, are properly aristocracies presided over by a king; and consequently ought to be referred to the class of republics, and not to that of monarchies.—2.† Common interest; the public.—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of learned men.

REPUB'LICAN, *a.* Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a common-wealth; as, a *republican* constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.

REPUB'LICAN, *n.* One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.

REPUB'LICANISM, *n.* A republican form or system of government.—2. Attachment to a republican form of government.

REPUB'LICANIZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to *republicanize* the rising generation.

REPUBLICA'TION, *n.* [re and *publication.*] 1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published.—2. A second publication, as of a former will; renewal.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone.*

REPUB'LISH, *v. t.* [re and *publish.*] To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published.—2. To publish anew.

Unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republishes* his will. *Blackstone.*

REPUB'LISHED, *pp.* Published anew.

REPUB'LISHER, *n.* One who republishes.

REPUB'LISHING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

REPU'DIABLE, *a.* [from *repudiate.*] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

REPU'DIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repudier*; L. *repudio.*] 1. To cast away; to reject; to discard.

Atheists ... *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley.*

2. Appropriately, to put away; to divorce; as a wife.—3. To disown debts, contracted for the convenience or to meet the necessities of the state, and to revile those who lent it their money. [*An American abuse of the word.*]

REPU'DIATED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; divorced.

REPU'DIATING, *ppr.* Casting off; rejecting; divorcing.

REPUDIA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *repudiatio.*] 1. Rejection.—2. Divorce; as, the *repudiation* of a wife.—3. In the *United States of America*, the refusal on the part of a state or government to pay its just and lawful debts.

REPU'DIATOR, *n.* One who repudiates. [*American.*]

REPUGN,† *v. t.* (repu'ne.) [L. *repugno*; *re* and *pugno.*] To oppose; to resist.

REPUG'NANCE, **REPUG'NANCY**, *n.* [Fr. *repugnance*; L. *repugnantia*, from *repugno*, to resist; *re* and *pugno*, to fight.] 1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness.—2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance.—3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

REPUG'NANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *repugnans.*] 1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; properly followed by *to*, but sometimes by *with*. Every sin is *repugnant to* the will of God. Every thing morally wrong is *repugnant* both *to* the honour as well as *to* the interest of the offender.—2.† Disobedient; not obsequious.

REPUG'NANTLY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction.

REPUG'NATE, *v. t.* To oppose; to fight against.

REPUL'LULATE, *v. i.* [L. *re* and *pullulo*, to bud.] To bud again.

REPULLULA'TION, *n.* The act of budding again.

REPULSE, *n.* (repuls'.) [L. *repulsa*, from *repello*; *re* and *pello*, to drive.] 1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. The enemy met with *repulse* and retreated.—2. Refusal; denial.

REPULSE, *v. t.* (repuls'.) [L. *repulsus*, *repello.*] To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

REPULS'ED, *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

REPULS'ER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back.

REPULS'ING, *ppr.* Driving back.

REPUL'SION, *n.* In *physical science*, that power or principle by which bodies or the particles of bodies under certain circumstances are made to recede from each other. Both attraction and repulsion exist in all the particles of material substances, and seem to be properties by which those particles act upon one another when not in contact. The cause of these actions is utterly unknown to us, and the terms are only applied in conformity to the phenomena exhibited. At all sensible distances bodies small and great, except in certain states, with respect to electricity or magnetism, attract one another. But the phenomena of light and elasticity in general show that at distances which are not appreciable by the eye, both attractions and repulsions take place. The elasticity of bodies is a result either of attractive or repulsive powers, or both. For example, when a steel rod is bent, and allowed to recover itself, a force of attraction will be exerted on one side, and of repulsion on the other. The expansions of solids and fluids by heat, and the elastic powers of gas at different temperatures, are consequences of the repulsions residing in the particles of caloric, or induced by the latter in those of the bodies with which they are combined. The forces both of attraction and repulsion, by which the particles of light are deflected from their course, when they impinge on a refracting or reflecting surface, are enormous, and Sir John Herschel computes that they exceed the force of gravity in the ratio of 2×10^{14} to 1. There is a repulsion between oil and water, iron and mercury, between similar poles of magnets, and between bodies in the same electrical state. In air and liquids it has been concluded that the particles do not touch, but are kept asunder at determinate distances

from each other by the constant action of the two forces of attraction and *repulsion*, which are supposed to balance and counteract each other.—2. The act of repelling.

REPULS'IVE, *a.* Repelling; driving off, or keeping from approach. The *repulsive* power of the electric fluid is remarkable.—2. Cold; reserved; forbidding; as, *repulsive* manners.

REPULS'IVELY, *adv.* By repulsing.

REPULS'IVENESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

REPULSE'LESS, *a.* That cannot be repelled.

REPULS'ORY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

REPUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.

REPUR'CHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

REPUR'CHASED, *pp.* Bought back or again; regained by expense; as, a throne *repurchased* with the blood of enemies.

REPUR'CHASING, *ppr.* Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price.

REP'UTABLE, *a.* [from *repute.*] Being in good repute; held in esteem; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct. It expresses less than *respectable* and *honourable*, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities.—2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful. It is evidence of extreme depravity that vice is in any case *reputable.*

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as to defeat one. *Broome.*

REP'UTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REP'UTABLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office *reputably.*

REPUTA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reputatio.*] 1. Good name; the credit, honour or character which is derived from a favourable public opinion or esteem. *Reputation* is a valuable species of property or right, which should never be violated. With the loss of *reputation*, a man, but more especially a woman, loses most of the enjoyments of life.

The best evidence of *reputation* is a man's whole life. *Ames.*

2. Character by report; in a good or bad sense; as, a man has the *reputation* of being rich or poor, or of being a thief.

REPU'TATIVELY, *adv.* By repute.

REPUTE, *v. t.* [L. *reputo*; *re* and *puto*, to think; Fr. *reputer.*] To think; to account; to hold; to reckon.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shak.*

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? Job xviii.

REPUTE, *n.* Reputation; good character; the credit or honour derived from common or public opinion; as, men of *repute.*—2. Character; in a bad sense; as, a man held in bad *repute.*—3. Established opinion, as, upheld by old *repute.*

REPUTE, *n.* In *Scots law.* [*See* HABIT AND REPUTE.]

REPUTED, *pp.* Reckoned; accounted. *Reputed ownership*, in *Scots law*, is when a person exercises all the rights of ownership over a subject not his own.

REPUTEDLY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.

REPUTELESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful.

REPUTING, *ppr.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.

REQUEST', *n.* [Fr. *requête*; L. *requisitus, requiro*; *re* and *quæro*, to seek. *See* QUEST, QUESTION.] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen; Esth. vii.

2. Prayer; the expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty; Phil. iv

3. The thing asked for or requested.

I will both hear and grant you your *requests.* *Shak.*

He gave them their *request*; but sent leanness into their soul; Ps. cvi.

4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

In request, in demand; in credit or reputation.

Coriolanus being now *in* no *request*. *Shak.*

Request expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from *demand.*

REQUEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *requêter.*] 1. To ask; to solicit; to express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings which he *requested*, was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold; Judges viii.

2. To express desire to; to ask. We *requested* a friend to accompany us.—*Court of requests*, in England, a court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed His Majesty by supplication; abolished by Stat. 16 and 17 Car. I.—2. A court of conscience for the recovery of small debts, held by two aldermen and four commoners, who try causes by the oath of parties and of other witnesses. It was erected in the 9th year of Henry VIII., with jurisdiction between citizens and freemen in cases of debt or damage under 40s., extended in the reign of Geo. III. to £5. The local courts instituted in many parts of England for the recovery of small debts by summary process, are also popularly called *Courts of Requests.*—*Letters of requests*, in *ecclesiastical law*, an instrument by which the regular judge of a cause waves or remits his own jurisdiction, under the provisions of the statute of citations, 23 Henry 8. c. 9; in which event, the jurisdiction of the appellate court attaches.

REQUEST'ED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.

REQUEST'ER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

REQUEST'ING, *ppr.* Asking; petitioning.

REQUICK'EN, *v. t.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate; to give new life to.

REQUICK'ENED, *pp.* Reanimated.

REQUICK'ENING, *ppr.* Reanimating; invigorating.

RE'QUIEM, *n.* [L.] In *the Romish Church*, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of the soul; so called from the first word.—2. A grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.—3.† Rest; quiet; peace.

REQUI'ETORY,† *n.* [Low L. *requietorium.*] A sepulchre.

RE'QUIN, *n.* [Fr.] A fish of the shark kind; the *carcarias vulgaris*, or white shark.

REQUIRABLE, *a.* [from *require.*] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded.

REQUIRE, *v. t.* [L. *requiro*; *re* and *quæro*, to seek; Fr. and Sp. *requerir.* *See* QUERY.] 1. To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority. We *require* a person to do a thing, and we *require* a thing to be done.

Why then doth my lord *require* this thing? 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To claim; to render necessary; as a duty or any thing indispensable; as, the law of God *requires* strict obedience.—3. To ask as a favour; to request.

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way; Ezra viii.

[*In this sense, the word is rarely used.*]

4. To call to account for.

I will *require* my flock at their hand; Ezek. xxxiv.

5. To make necessary; to need; to demand.

The king's business *required* haste, 1 Sam. xxi.

6. To avenge; to take satisfaction for; 1 Sam. xx.

REQUIRED, *pp.* Demanded; needed; necessary.

REQUIREMENT, *n.* Demand; requisition.

This ruler was one of those who believe that they can fill up every *requirement* contained in the rule of righteousness. *J. M. Mason.*

The Bristol water is of service where the secretions exceed the *requirements* of health. *Encyc.*

REQUIRER, *n.* One who requires.

REQUIRING, *ppr.* Demanding; needing.

REQ'UISITE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *requisitus*, from *requiro.*] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with. Repentance and faith are *requisite* to salvation. Air is *requisite* to support life. Heat is *requisite* to vegetation.

REQ'UISITE, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. Contentment is a *requisite* to a happy life.

God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

REQ'UISITELY, *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

REQ'UISITENESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.

REQUISI'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *requisizione.* *See* REQUIRE.] Demand; application made as of a right.—2. In *Scots law*, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.—3. A written call or invitation, as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.

REQUIS'ITIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand.

REQUIS'ITORY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*Little used.*]

REQUI'TAL, *n.* [from *requite.*] Return for any office, good or bad; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as, the *requital* of services; in a bad sense, retaliation or punishment; as, the *requital* of evil deeds.—2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

REQUITE, *v. t.* [from *quit*, L. *cedo*; Ir. *cuitighim*, to requite; *cuiteach*, recom-

pense.] 1. To repay either good or evil; in a good sense, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward.

I also will *requite* you this kindness, 2 Sam. ii.; 1 Tim. v.

In a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to punish.

Joseph will certainly *requite* us all the evil which we did to him, Gen. l. 15.

2. To do or give in return.

He hath *requited* me evil for good, 1 Sam. xxv.

REQUITED, *pp.* Repaid, recompensed; rewarded.

REQUITER, *n.* One who requites.

REQUITING, *ppr.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RE'REDOS, RE'RDOS, RE'REDOSSE, *n.* [Fr. *arrière dos.*] In *arch.*, the back of a fire-place; an altar piece; a screen or partition wall separating the chancel from the body of the church.

Each man made his fire against a *reredosse* in the hall, where he dressed his meat. *Holingshed.*

The *reredos* bearing the roodelofte, departing the quier and the body of the church. *Nichols*

It was also called *Lardos*, and *l'Arrièredos*.

REREFIEF, *n.* A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under fief, held by an under tenant.

RERE-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*] A bat. [*See* REAR-MOUSE.]

RE-RESOLVE, *v. t.* (re-resolv'.) To resolve a second time.

RE-RESOLV'ED, *pp.* Resolved a second time.

RERE-WARD, *n.* [*rear* and *ward.*] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear guard, Num. x.; Is. lii. [*The latter orthography is to be preferred.*]

RESAIL, *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back.

RESAILED, *pp.* Sailed back.

RESAILING, *ppr.* Sailing back.

RESALE, *n.* [*re* and *sale.*] A sale at second hand. -2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

RESALUTE, *v. t.* [L. *resaluto; re* and *saluto*, to salute; Fr. *resaluer.*] 1. To salute or greet anew.—2. To return a salutation.

RESALUTED, *pp.* Saluted again.

RESALUTING, *ppr.* Saluting anew.

RESAUNT', RESSANT', or RESAULT', *n.* In *arch.*, an old English term for an ogee.

RESCIND', *v. t.* [L. *rescindo; re* and *scindo*, to cut; Fr. *rescinder.*] 1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.—2. To cut off.

RESCIND'ED, *pp.* Abrogated; revoked; annulled.

RESCIND'ING, *ppr.* Abrogating; revoking; annulling.

RESCISSION, *n.* (resizh'on.) [Fr. *rescision*, from L. *rescissus.*] 1. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment.—2. A cutting off.

RESCIS'SORY, *a.* [Fr. *rescisoire.*] Having power to cut off or to abrogate. *Rescissory actions*, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby deeds, &c., are declared void.

RES COMMU'NES, [L.] In *Scots law*, things which are in their nature incapable of appropriation, as light, air, and running water.

RES'COUS, in law. [*See* RESCUE.]

RESCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *rescribo; re* and *scribo*, to write.] 1. To write back.—2. To write over again.

RE'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *rescriptum, rescribo.*] The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer serves as a decision of the question, and is therefore equivalent to an edict or decree. The answers of popes to questions of jurisprudence, propounded to them officially, are also termed *rescripts*.

RESCRIP'TION, *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.

RESCRIP'TIVELY, *adv.* By rescript. [*Unusual.*]

RES'CUABLE, *a.* That may be rescued.

RESCUE, *v. t.* (res'cu.) [Norm. *rescure*, to *rescue; rescous*, retaken, rescued, relieved; Fr. *recourre, recous;* qu. from *recouvrer*, to recover. The Italian *riscattare*, Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *resgatar*, to redeem, to *rescue*, is compounded of *re* and *cattare*, to *get*. The Fr. *recous* is evidently the It. *riscossa*, recovery, *riscosso*, recovered, from *riscuotere*, to redeem, ransom, regain, escape, exact, or recover, contracted in Fr. *recourre*, from *ri* or *re* and It. *scuotere*, to shake; *scossa*, a shaking; L. *re* and *quatio.*] To get back; to free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from an officer; to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

So the people *rescued* Jonathan that he died not; 1 Sam. xiv xxx; Ps. xxxv.

Cattle taken by distress contrary to law, may be *rescued* by the owner, while on their way to the pound. *Blackstone.*

Estimate the value of one soul *rescued* from eternal guilt and agony, and destined to grow forever in the knowledge and likeness of God. *A. Dickinson.*

RES'CUE, *n.* [See the verb.] Deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger, by force or by the interference of an agent.—2. In *law*, rescue, also called rescous, the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainor, or from the custody of the law; also, the forcible liberation of a defendant from the custody of the officer, in which cases, the remedy is by *writ of rescous*. But when the distress is unlawfully taken, the owner may lawfully make rescue.

The *rescue* of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*

RES'CUED, *pp.* Delivered from confinement or danger; or forcibly taken from the custody of the law.

RES'CUER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes.

RES'CUING, *ppr.* Liberating from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law.

RESCUS'SOR, *n.* In *law*, one that commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

RESEARCH, *n.* (reserch'.) [Fr. *recherche.*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth, as, *researches* of human wisdom. —2. In *music*, a sort of prelude or voluntary played on the organ, &c.

RESEARCH, *v. t.* (reserch'.) [Fr. *rechercher; re* and *chercher.*] 1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. [*Unusual.*] *Wotton.*

2. To search again; to examine anew.

RESEARCHER, *n.* (reserch'er.) One who diligently inquires or examines.

RESEARCH'ING, *ppr.* Examining with continued care

RESEAT, *v. t.* [*re* and *seat.*] To seat or set again.

RESEATED, *pp.* Seated again

RESEATING, *ppr.* Seating again.

RESEC'TION, *n.* [L. *resectio, reseco.*] The act of cutting or paring off.

RE'SEDA, *n.* A genus of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs and under shrubs, nat. order, Resedaceæ, of which it is the type. Three of the species are British plants, known by the name of yellow weed. *R. luteola*, wild woad, or dyer's weed, affords a beautiful yellow dye, and is cultivated for that purpose.

RESEDA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, generally herbaceous, with alternate leaves, destitute of stipules, and often having two glands at their base. It consists of weeds inhabiting Europe, the adjoining parts of Asia, the basin of the Mediterranean, and the adjacent islands. *Reseda luteola*, wild woad, and *R. odorata*, mignonette, are the only species possessing any interest, except to the botanist. [*See* RESEDA.]

RESEEK, *v. t* (pret. and pp. *resought*) [*re* and *seek.*] To seek again.

RESEIZE, *v t.* [*re* and *seize.*] To seize again; to seize a second time.—2. In *law*, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

RESEIZED, *pp.* Seized again.

RESEIZER, *n.* One who seizes again.

RESEIZING, *ppr.* Seizing again.

RESEIZURE, *n.* [rese'zhur.] A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

RESELL', *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

RESELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling again.

RESEM'BLABLE,† *a.* [*See* RESEMBLE.] That may be compared.

RESEM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.* *See* RESEMBLE.] 1. Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities. We observe a *resemblance* between persons, a *resemblance* in shape, a *resemblance* in manners, a *resemblance* in dispositions. Painting and poetry bear a great *resemblance* to each other, as one object of both is to please.—2. Something similar; similitude; representation.

These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair. *Milton.*

RESEM'BLE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *ressembler.* *See* SIMILAR.] 1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure, or qualities. One man may *resemble* another in features; he may *resemble* a third person in temper or deportment.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king; Judges viii.

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the dispersed situation of the habitations. *Brerewood.*

RESEM'BLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.

RESEM'BLING, *ppr.* Having the likeness of; likening; comparing.

RESEND',† *v.t.* (pret. and pp. *resent.*) [*re* and *send.*] To send again; to send back.

RESENT', *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *ressentir,* to perceive again, to have a deep sense of; *re* and *sentir,* to perceive, L. *sentio;* It. *risentire,* to resent, to hear again, to resound; Sp. *resentirse,* to resent, also to begin to give way or to fail; *resentimiento,* resentment; a flaw or crack.] Literally, to have a deep sense or feeling of. Hence, 1.† To take well; to receive satisfaction.—2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.

Thou with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

RESENT', *pp.* Sent again.

RESENT'ED, *pp.* Taken ill; being in some measure angry at.

RESENT'ER, *n.* One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply.—2.† In the sense of one that takes a thing well.

RESENT'FUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.

RESENT'FULLY, *adv.* With resentment.

RESENT'ING, *ppr.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.

RESENT'INGLY, *adv.* With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger.—2.† With a deep sense or strong perception.

RESENT'IVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront.

RESENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment;* It. *risentimento;* Sp. *resentimiento.*] 1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us; anger long continued; sometimes simply anger. This word usually expresses less excitement than *anger,* though it is often synonymous with it. It expresses much less than *wrath, exasperation,* and *indignation.* In this use, *resentment* is not the sense or perception of injury, but the excitement which is the effect of it.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show? *Dryden.*

2.† Strong perception of good.

RESERVA'TION, *n.* (*s.* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *reservo.*] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as, mental *reservation.*—2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

With *reservation* of a hundred knights. *Shak*

In the United States, a tract of land not sold with the rest, is called a *reservation.*—3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store.—4. In *law,* a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso. *Mental reservation* is the withholding of expression or disclosure of something that affects a proposition or statement, and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import.

Mental reservations are the refuge of hypocrites. *Encyc.*

RESERV'ATIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

RESERV'ATORY, *n.* [from *reserve.*] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

RESERVE, *v. t.* (rezerv'.) [Fr. *reserver;* L. *reservo; re* and *servo,* to keep.] 1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. The farmer sells his corn, *reserving* only what is necessary for his family.

Hast thou seen the treasures of hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? Job xxxviii.

2. To keep; to hold; to retain.

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? Jer. iii.

3. To lay up and keep for a future time; 2 Pet. ii.

Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESERVE, *n.* (rezerv'.) That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

The virgins, beside the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations. *Addison.*

3. Exception; something withheld.

Is knowledge so despised,
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton*

4. Exception in favour.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve.* *Rogers.*

5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; the habit of keeping back or restraining the mind or affections; modesty; caution in personal behaviour. *Reserve* may proceed from modesty, bashfulness, prudence, prudery, or sullenness.

My soul surprised, and from her sex disjoin'd,
Left all *reserve,* and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

6. In *law,* reservation. *In reserve,* in store; in keeping for other or future use. He has large quantities of wheat *in reserve.* He has evidence or arguments *in reserve.* *Body of reserve,* in military affairs, the third or last line of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.

RESERV'ED, *pp.* Kept for another or future use; retained.—2. *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank; modest; not loosely free.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Walsh.*
Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see. *Dryden.*

Reserved power, in *Scots law,* a reservation made in deeds, settlements, &c. Reserved powers are of different sorts, as, a *reserved power* of burdening a property; a *reserved power* to revoke or recal a settlement or other deed.

RESERV'EDLY, *adv.* With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness.—2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly.

RESERV'EDNESS, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness, or freedom. A man may guard himself by that silence and *reservedness* which every one may innocently practise.

RESERV'ER, *n.* One that reserves.

RESERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping back; keeping for other use, or for use at a future time; retaining.

RESERVOIR', *n.* [Fr.] A place where any thing is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as, to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.—2. In *bot.,* the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants are sometimes called *reservoirs.*

RE'SET, *n.* In *Scots law,* the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Reset of theft,* the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.—Among *printers,* matter set over again.

RESET', *v. t.* In *Scots law,* to receive stolen goods. -2. Among *printers,* to set over again; as a page of matter.

RESET'TER, *n.* In *Scots law,* a receiver of stolen goods.

RESET'TLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *settle.*] To settle again.

RESET'TLED, *pp.* Settled again.

RESET'TLEMENT, *n.* The act of settling or composing again.

The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul. *Norris.*

2. The state of settling or subsiding again; as, the *resettlement* of lees.

RESET'TLING, *ppr.* Settling again.

RES FURTI'VÆ, [L.] In *Scots law,* things stolen.

RESHĀPE, *v. t.* To shape again.

RESHĀPED, *pp.* Shaped again.

RESHĀPING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.

RESHIP', *v. t.* [*re* and *ship.*] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as, coffee and sugar imported into London, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

RESHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of shipping or loading on board a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported. — 2. That which is reshipped.

RESHIP'PED, *pp.* Shipped again.

RESHIP'PING, *ppr.* Shipping again.

RE'SIANCE,† *n.* [*See* RESIANT.] Residence; abode.

RE'SIANT,† *a.* [Norm. *resiant, resseant,* from the L. *resideo.* *See* RESIDE.] Resident; dwelling; present in a place.

RESIDE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *resider;* L. *resideo, resido; re* and *sedeo,* to sit, to settle.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. The peculiar uses of this word are to be noticed. When the word is applied to the natives of a state, or others who dwell in it as permanent citizens, we use it only with reference to the *part* of a city or country in which a man dwells. We do not say generally, that Englishmen *reside* in England, but a particular citizen *resides* in London or York, or at such a house in such a street, in the Strand, &c. When the word is applied to strangers or travellers, we do not say a man *resides* in an inn for a night, but he *resided* in London or Oxford, a month or a year; or, he may *reside* in a foreign country a great part of his life. A man lodges, stays, remains, abides, for a day or very short time, but *reside* implies a longer time, though not definite. 2.† To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle. [In this sense, *subside* is now used.]

RES'IDENCE, } *n.* [Fr.] The act of
RES'IDENCY, } abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the *residence* of an Englishman in France or Italy for a year.

The Confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hale.*

2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation.

Capreæ had been . . . the *residence* of Tiberius for several years.

3.† That which falls to the bottom of liquors.—4. In *the canon* and *common law*, the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence*. Under the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 106, an incumbent is considered to be non-resident, if he is absent for one or more periods, exceeding in the whole three calendar months in each year; and will be liable to the penalties, unless he has obtained a licence for non-residence from the bishop, or is within any of the statutory exemptions.

RES'IDENT, *a.* [L. *residens*; Fr. *resident.*] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite; as a minister *resident* at the court of St. James's.

RES'IDENT, *n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A. B. is now a *resident* in London.—2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

RES'IDENTER, *n.* A resident.

RES'IDENTIAL, *a.* Residing.

RESIDEN'TIARY, *a.* Having residence.

RESIDEN'TIARY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence, as a canon *residentiary*.

RESIDER, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

RESIDING, *ppr.* Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RESID'UAL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.—*Residual analysis*, a branch of analysis invented by Landen, and applied by him to the solution of those problems which are more generally solved by the doctrine of fluxions. This method was called the residual analysis, because, in all cases where it is made use of, the conclusions are obtained by means of residual quantities. In this analysis a geometrical or physical problem is reduced to another purely algebraical, and the solution is then obtained without any supposition of motion, and without considering quantities as composed of infinitely small particles. *Residual quantity*, in *algc.*, a binomial connected by the sign—(minus;) thus $a-b$, $a-\sqrt{6}$ &c., are residual quantities.—*Residual figure*, in *geom.*, the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—*Residual phenomenon*, a term lately brought into partial use to signify that part of a phenomenon which is left when every part which can be explained or accounted for is removed. This residual phenomenon may be all the observer's error, or may be partly the effect of some undiscovered law, and partly the error of the observer.

RESID'UARY, *a.* [L. *residuus*. *See* RESIDE.] Pertaining to the residue or part remaining; as, the *residuary* advantage of an estate.—*Residuary legatee*, in law, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies. In *Scots law*, the person to whom the whole of a movable estate is conveyed, by a settlement or general disposition, is called a *universal legatee* or *legatary* and sometimes a *general disponee*.

RES'IDUE, *n.* [Fr. *résidu.*] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated.

The locusts shall eat the *residue* of that which has escaped; Exod. x.

2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account.—3. In *law*, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.

RESID'UUM, *n.* [L.] In *chem.*, residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification.—2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.

RESIEGE,† *v. t.* [*re* and *siege.*] To seat again; to reinstate.

RESIGN, *v. t.* (rezi'ne.) [Fr. *resigner*; L. *resigno*; *re* and *signo*, to sign. The radical sense of *sign* is to send, to drive, hence to set. To *resign* is to send back or send away.] 1. To give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender an office or charge in a formal manner; as, a military officer *resigns* his commission; a prince *resigns* his crown.

Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim. He *resigns* all pretensions to skill.—3. To yield; as, to *resign* the judgment to the direction of others.—4. To yield or give up in confidence.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

5. To submit, particularly to Providence.

A firm, yet cautious mind,
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*. *Pope.*

6. To submit without resistance or murmur.

RE'SIGN, *v. t.* To sign again.

RESIGN,† *n.* Resignation.

RESIGNA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession; as, the *resignation* of a crown or commission.—2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence; as, a blind *resignation* to the authority of other men's opinions.—3. Quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations. This is Christian *resignation*.—*Resignation*, in *Scots law*, is the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. Where it is intended to return the property permanently to the superior, it is termed *resignation ad remanentiam*; and, where the object is to transfer the property to a third party, it is termed *resignation in favorem*.—4. In the *canon law*, the giving up of a benefice into the hands of the ordinary.

RESIGNED, *pp.* Given up; surrendered; yielded.—2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.

RESIGNEDLY, *adv.* With submission.

RESIGNER, *n.* One that resigns.

RESIGNING, *ppr.* Giving up; surrendering; submitting.

RESIGNMENT,† *n.* The act of resigning.

RES'ILAH, *n.* An ancient patriarchal coin.

RESILE, *v. t.* [L. *resilio.*] To start back; to recede from a purpose. [*Little used.*]

RESIL'IENCE, } *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *resiliens*,
RESIL'IENCY, } *resilio*; *re* and *salio*, to spring.] The act of leaping or springing back, or the act of rebounding; as, the *resilience* of a ball or of sound.

RESIL'IENT, *a.* [L. *resiliens.*] Leaping or starting back; rebounding.

RESILI'TION, *n.* [L. *resilio.*] The act of springing back; resilience.

RESILLE, *n.* (resil'.) The strip of lead which serves to unite the small portions of coloured glass forming a mosaic.

RES'IN, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *resine*; L. It. and Sp. *resina*; Ir. *roisin*; Gr. ῥητίνη, probably from ῥέω, to flow.] Resins are solid inflammable substances, which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and essential oils. When cold they are more or less brittle and translucent, and of a colour inclining to yellow. When pure they are nearly insipid and inodorous. They are non-conductors of electricity, and when excited by friction, their electricity is negative. They are heavier than water, and they melt by heat. They combine with the alkalies of the metals, performing the function of weak acids, and forming soaps. They are soluble in many of the acids, and convertible by some into other peculiar acids. They frequently exude from trees in combination with essential oils, and in a liquid or semi-liquid state. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxygenation of the essential oils. There is a great number and variety of the resins They are valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them are used in medicine. They are often naturally blended with gum, in which they constitute the series of *gum-resins*. [*See* GUM.] The soft resins which retain a certain portion of volatile oil constitute what are called balsams. *Kauri* or *Cowdee* resin, a new and very peculiar substance, recently imported from New Zealand, and obtained from a tree called *Dammara australis*, or Pinus Kauri. Its colour varies from milk-white to amber, or even deep brown. It affords a fine varnish with alcohol, and also with turpentine. *Resin of aldehyde*, a product of the decomposition of the aqueous solution of aldehyde by caustic potash. When dried and heated to 212° it gives off a very nauseous soapy smell, and it sometimes inflames spontaneously.

RES'IN-EXTRACT'IVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

RESINIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *resina* and *fero*, to produce.] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

RES'INIFORM, *a.* Having the form of resin.

RESINO-ELEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.

RES'INOID, *a.* Resembling resin.

RES'INOUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.—*Resinous* substances are combustible.—*Resinous electricity*, is that electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind, in distinction from that excited by rubbing glass, which is termed *vitreous electricity*.

RES'INOUSLY, *adv* By means of resin; as, *resinously* electrified.

RES'INOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

RES INTER ALIOS ACTA, ALIIS NEC NOCET, NEC PRODEST, [L.] A maxim in *Scots law*, signifying that things done between particular individuals neither injure nor benefit others. It is said of a judgment in a cause which affects only the parties in the cause, and not others, though concerned.

RES'INY, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

RESIPIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *resipisco*, from *resipio; re* and *sapio*, to taste.] Properly, wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*Little used.*]

RESIST, *v. t.* (rezist'.) [L. *resisto; re* and *sisto*, to stand; Fr. *resister.*] 1. Literally, to stand against; to withstand; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose. A dam or mound *resists* a current of water *passively*, by standing unmoved and interrupting its progress. An army *resists* the progress of an enemy *actively*, by encountering and defeating it. We *resist* measures by argument or remonstrance.

Why doth he yet find fault? for who hath *resisted* his will? Rom. ix.

2. To strive against; to endeavour to counteract, defeat, or frustrate.

Ye do always *resist* the Holy Spirit; Acts vii.

3. To baffle; to disappoint.

God *resisteth* the proud, but giveth grace to the humble; James iv.

RESIST', *v. i.* To make opposition.

RESIST'ANCE, *n.* The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance is *passive* as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat, progress or designs. 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the *resistance* of a ball which receives the force of another; the *resistance* of wood to a cutting instrument; the *resistance* of air to the motion of a cannon-ball, or of water to the motion of a ship. The *resistance* produced by the rubbing of the surfaces of two bodies against each other, caused by the asperities or inequalities of the rubbing surfaces, is called *friction*,—*which see*.—*Resistance* or *resisting force*, in *mech.*, denotes, generally, a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect. It is a power by which motion, or a tendency to motion in any body, is retarded or prevented. Resistance is sometimes considered as of two kinds, *active* and *passive*, the first being that which corresponds to the useful effect produced by a machine, and the second that which arises from the inertia of the machine. *Solid of least resistance*, in *mech.*, the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid, it sustains the least resistance of all others having the same length and base; or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton.

RESIST'ANT, *n.* He or that which resists.

RESIST'ED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.

RESIST'ER, *n.* One that opposes or withstands.

RESISTIBIL'ITY, } *n.* The quality
RESIST'IBLENESS, } of resisting.

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible; as, the *resistibility* of grace.

RESIST'IBLE, *a.* That may be resisted; as, a *resistible* force; *resistible* grace.

RESIST'IBLY, *adv.* In a resistible manner.

RESIST'ING, *ppr.* Withstanding; opposing. *Resisting medium*, a substance which opposes the passage of a body through it.

RESIST'IVE, *a* Having the power to resist.

RESIST'LESS, *a.* That cannot be effectually opposed or withstood; irresistible.

Resistless in her love as in her hate. *Dryden.*

2. That can not resist; helpless.

RESIST'LESSLY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied.

RESIST'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being irresistible.

RES JUDICA'TA, [L.] In *Scots law*, a question settled by a final judgment.

RES MERCATO'RIA, [L.] A mercantile transaction.

RESOLD, *pp.* of *Resell.* Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

RES'OLUBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [re and L. *solubilis.* *See* RESOLVE.] That may be melted or dissolved; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire.

RES'OLUTE, *a.* [Fr. *résolu;* It. *resoluto.* The Latin *resolutus* has a different signification. *See* RESOLVE.] Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand,
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute.* *Shak.*

RES'OLUTELY, *adv.* With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. Persist *resolutely* in a course of virtue. — 2. Boldly; firmly;

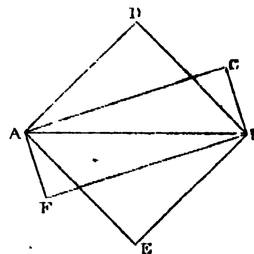
Some of these facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies. *Swift.*

RES'OLUTENESS, *n.* Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

RESOLU'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *resolutio.* *See* RESOLVE.] 1. The act, operation, or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts; analysis; as the *resolution* of complex ideas; the *resolution* of any material substance by chemical operations.—2. The act or process of unravelling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects; as, the *resolution* of difficult questions in moral subjects. 3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies.—4. In *music*, the resolution of a dissonance, is the carrying of it according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.—5. In *med.*, the disappearing of any tumour without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation; the breaking up and disappearance of a fever.—6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind, settled thought or purpose, as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.—7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution, implying courage.

They who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*

8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as, a judicial *resolution.* [But this word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal. We use *judgment, decision*, or *decree.*] — 9. The determination or decision of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination.—10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals; as, the *resolutions* of a public meeting.—11. In *alge.*, the resolution of an equation, is the same as reduction; the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity.—12.† Relaxation; a weakening.—*Resolution* or *solution*, in *math.*, the orderly enumeration of the things to be done to obtain what is required in a problem. A problem may be divided into three parts—the proposition, the resolution, and the demonstration.—*Resolution of forces or of motion*, in *dynamics*, the dividing of any single force or motion into two or more others, which, acting in different directions, shall produce the same effect as the given motion or force. This is the reverse of *composition of*



forces or of motion. Thus let A B represent the quantity and direction of some given force; draw any lines A C, A D; and join C B, D B, and complete the parallelograms A D B E, A C B F. Then by composition of forces the force A B is equivalent to A D and A E, or to A C and A F. Hence it is evident that a given force, as A B, may be resolved into as many pairs of forces as there can be triangles described upon a given straight line A B, or parallelograms about it. And as the forces represented by A D, D B, or A C, C B, may also be resolved into other pairs of forces, it appears that by proceeding in the same manner with the successive pairs of forces, a given force may be resolved into an unlimited number of others, acting in all possible directions. [*See* COMPOSITION, FORCE, RESULTANT.]

RESOLU'TIONER,† *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others.

RESOLU'TIONIST, *n.* One who makes a resolution.

RES'OLUTIVE, *a* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [*Not much used.*] *Resolutive condition*, in *Scots law*, a condition in a sale which does not suspend the completion of the contract; but which resolves the sale, if the condition be purified at the time specified.

RESOLV'ABLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles. Capable of solution; admitting separation of parts.

RESOLV'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being resolvable.

RESOLVE, *v. t.* (rezolv′.) [L. *resolvo; re* and *solvo*, to loose; Fr. *resoudre;* It. *risolvere;* Sp. *resolver.*] 1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles; as, to *resolve* a body into its component or constituent parts; to *resolve* a body into its elements. 2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze.—3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain; as, to *resolve* questions in moral science; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.—4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; as, to *resolve* the conscience.

> *Resolve* me, strangers, whence and what you are? — *Dryden*

5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain.

> Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
> Your faithful service and your toil in war. — *Shak.*

6. To confirm; to fix in constancy.

> Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
> For more amazement. [*Unusual.*] — *Shak.*

7. To melt; to dissolve.—8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole. 9. In *music*, to resolve a discord or dissonance, is to carry it, according to rule, into a consonance in the subsequent chord.—10. In *med.*, to disperse or scatter; to discuss; as an inflammation or a tumour.—11. To relax; to lay at ease.—12. In *math.*, to solve. [*See* RESOLUTION.]—13. In *alge.*, to resolve an equation, is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other.

RESOLVE, *v. i.* (rezolv′.) To fix in opinion or purpose; to determine in mind. He *resolved* to abandon his vicious course of life.—2. To determine by vote. The legislature *resolved* to receive no petitions after a certain day.—3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

> When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline. — *Arbuthnot.*

4. To separate into its component parts, or into distinct principles; as, water *resolves* into vapour; a substance *resolves* into gas.—5. To be settled in opinion.

> Let men *resolve* of that as they please. [*Unusual.*] — *Locke.*

RESOLVE, *n.* (rezolv′.) Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution.

> He straight revokes his bold *resolve*. — *Denham.*

2. In *American legislation*, legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business.

RESOLV′ED, *pp.* Separated into its component parts; analysed.—2. Determined in purpose; as, I am *resolved* not to keep company with gamesters. This phrase is properly, "*I have resolved;*" as we say, a person *is deceased*, for *has* deceased; he *is* retired, for *has* retired. In these phrases, the participle is rather an adjective.—3. Determined officially or by vote.

RESOLV′EDLY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose.

RESOLV′EDNESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

RESOLV′ENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution. In *med.*, that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the suppuration of tumours; a discutient.

RESOLV′ER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RESOLV′ING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analysing; removing perplexities or obscurity; discussing, as tumours; determining.

RESOLV′ING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution.

RES′ONANCE, or **RES′ONANCY**, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *resonans.*] 1. A resounding; a sound returned from the sides of a hollow instrument of music; reverberated sound or sounds.—2. A sound returned.—*Resonancy* is less used.

RES′ONANT, *a.* [L. *resonans; re* and *sono*, to sound.] Resounding; returning sound; echoing back.

RESORB′, *v. t.* [L. *resorbeo; re* and *sorbeo*, to drink in.] To swallow up.

RESORB′ENT, *a.* Swallowing up.

RESORT′, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *ressortir; re* and *sortir*, to go or come out.] 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake.

> The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels. — *Clarendon.*

2. To go; to repair.

> The people *resort* to him again; Mark x. John xviii.

3. To fall back.

> The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother.† — *Hale.*

RESORT′, *n.* The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; as, a *resort* to other means of defence; a *resort* to subterfuges for evasion.—2. Act of visiting.

> Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shak*

3. Assembly; meeting.—4. Concourse; frequent assembling; as, a place of *resort*.—5. The place frequented; as, alehouses are the *resorts* of the idle and dissolute.—6.† Spring; active power or movement; *a Gallicism.*—*Last resort*, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

RESORT′ER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RESORT′ING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.

RESOUND′, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *resono; re* and *sono*, to sound; Fr. *resonner.*] 1. To send back sound; to echo.

> And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. — *Pope.*

2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments.—3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

> The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
> Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, *resound.* — *Pope.*

RESOUND′, *v. i.* To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; as, common fame *resounds* back to them.—2. To be much and loudly mentioned.—3. To echo or reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.

RE′SOUND, *v. t.* [*re* and *sound; with the accent on the first syllable.*] To sound again.

RESOUND′, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Return of sound; echo.

RESOUND′ED, *pp.* Echoed; returned, as sound; celebrated.

RESOUND′ING, *ppr.* Echoing; returning, as sound.

RESOURCE, *n.* [Fr. *ressource; re* and *source.*] 1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply; means yet untried; resort. An enterprising man finds *resources* in his own mind.

> Pallas view'd
> His foes pursuing and his friends pursu'd,
> Used threat'nings mixed with prayers, his last *resource.* — *Dryden.*

2. *Resources*, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies. Our national *resources* for carrying on war are abundant. Commerce and manufactures furnish ample *resources*.

RESOURCELESS, *a.* Destitute of resources.

RESOW, *v. t.* pret. *resowed;* pp. *resowed* or *resown.* [*re* and *sow.*] To sow again.

RESOWED, RESOWN, *pp.* Sown anew.

RESPEAK, *v. t.* pret. *respoke;* pp. *respoken, respoke.* [*re* and *speak.*] To answer; to speak in return; to reply. [*Little used.*] 2. To speak again; to repeat.

RESPECT′, *v. t.* [L. *respecto*, or *respectus*, from *respicio; re* and *specio*, to view; Fr. *respecter.*] 1. To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose.

> In orchards and gardens, we do not so much *respect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. — *Bacon.*

2. To have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to. The treaty particularly *respects* our commerce.—3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth.

> I always loved and *respected* Sir William. — *Swift.*

4. To look toward.

> Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south.† — *Brown.*

To respect the person, to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

> Thou shalt not *respect the person* of the poor; Lev. xix
>
> Neither doth God *respect* any *person;* 2 Sam xiv.

RESPECT′, *n.* [L. *respectus;* Fr. *respect.*] 1. Regard; attention.—2. That estimation or honour in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than *reverence* and *veneration*, which regard elders and superiors; whereas *respect* may regard juniors and inferiors. *Respect* regards the qualities of the mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities.

> Seen without awe, and served without *respect.* — *Prior.*

3. That deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; regard; due attention; as, to treat a person with *respect*.

> These same men treat the sabbath with little *respect.* — *Nelson.*

4. Good will; favour.

> The Lord had *respect* to Abel and his offering; Gen. iv.

5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice; as the phrase, *respect of persons;* 1 Pet. i; James ii; Prov. xxiv.—6. Respected character; as, persons of the best *respect* in Rome.—7. Consideration; motive in reference to something.

> Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them... — *Hooker.*

8. Relation; regard; reference; followed by *of*, but more properly by *to*.

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with *respect to* the benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

RESPECTABIL'ITY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

RESPECT'ABLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *rispettabile*; Sp. *respetable*.] 1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honour; as, a *respectable* citizen; *respectable* company.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable*. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. In *popular language*, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable. We say, a *respectable* discourse or performance, a *respectable* audience, a *respectable* number of citizens convened.

RESPECT'ABLENESS, *n.* Respectability.

RESPECT'ABLY, *adv.* With respect; more generally, in a manner to merit respect.—2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.

RESPECT'ED, *pp.* Held in honourable estimation.

RESPECT'ER, *n.* One that respects; chiefly used in the phrase, *respecter of persons*, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candour, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*; Acts x.

RESPECT'FUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble joy and with *respectful* fear. *Prior.*

RESPECT'FULLY, *adv.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

RESPECT'FULNESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.

RESPECT'ING, *ppr.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to. This word, like *concerning*, has reference to a single word or to a sentence. In the sentence, "his conduct *respecting* us is commendable," *respecting* has reference to *conduct*. But when we say, "*respecting* a further appropriation of money, it is to be observed, that the resources of the country are inadequate," *respecting* has reference to the whole subsequent clause or sentence. —*Respecting* or *Respectant*, in *her.*, is an epithet applied to animals when placed so as to face each other.



Respecting.

RESPECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *respectif*; It. *rispettivo*.] 1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute; as, the *respective* connections of society. —2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing; not collective or altogether, but several. Let each man retire to his *respective* place of abode. The officers were found in their *respective* quarters; they appeared at the head of their *respective* regiments. Let each give according to his *respective* proportion.—3.† Worthy of respect. — 4.† Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; as, *respective* and wary men.

RESPECT'IVELY, *adv.* As relating to each; particularly, as each belongs to each. Let each man *respectively* perform his duty.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely.—3.† Partially; with respect to private views. —4.† With respect.

RESPECT'LESS, *a* Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [*Little used.*]

RESPECT'LESSNESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [*Little used.*]

RES PERIT SUO DOMINO. [L.] A maxim in *Scots law*, implying that the owner of a subject must bear the loss, if it perish, unless its destruction can be ascribed to another's fault.

RESPERSE, *v. t.* (respers'.) [L. *respersus*, *respergo*; *re* and *spargo*, to sprinkle.] To sprinkle. [*Rarely used.*]

RESPER'SION, *n.* [L. *respersio*.] The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRABIL'ITY, } *n.* The quality
RESPI'RABLENESS, } of being respirable.

RESPI'RABLE, *a.* [from *respire*.] That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life; as, *respirable* air. Azotic gas is not *respirable*.

RESPIRA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *respiratio*.] 1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported; the function by which the nutrient circulating fluid of an organized body is submitted to the influence of air for the purpose of changing its properties. The great end which appears to be answered by respiration is the removal of carbon, in the form of *carbonic acid*, from venous blood. This gas is accordingly found in the air which is expired from the lungs; and the blood having lost its carbonic acid, at the same time loses its dingy hue, and acquires, through the inhalation of oxygen from the air, the florid red which characterizes arterial blood. Respiration alternates with *inspiration*, which takes place about twenty-six times in a minute, thirteen cubic inches of air being the average quantity taken in at each inspiration. Respiration goes on in plants as well as in animals. The *respiration* of fishes, [for these cannot live long without air,] appears to be performed by the air contained in the water acting on the gills.—2. Relief from toil.

RES'PIRATOR, or **RESPIRA'TOR**, *n.* An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, over which it is retained by proper bandages. It is used more especially in cold weather by individuals having delicate lungs; the respirator being intended to modify the temperature of the air inhaled, and thus lessen its noxious influence on the lungs.

RESPI'RATORY, *a.* Serving for respiration; as, *respiratory* organs.

RESPIRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *respirer*; L. *respiro*; *re* and *spiro*, to breathe.] 1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life.—2. To catch breath.—3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

RESPIRE, *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

RESPIRED, *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.

RESPIRING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.

RES'PITE, *n.* [Fr. *repit*.] 1. Pause; temporary intermission of labour, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

Some pause and *respite* only I require. *Denham.*

2. In *law*, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender.—3. Delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time.—4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term.

RES'PITE, *v. t.* To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

To *respite* his day-labour with repast. *Milton.*

2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time.

If the court may *respite* for a day, they may for a year. *Clinton.*

3. To give delay of appearance at court; as, to *respite* a jury.

RES'PITED, *pp.* Relieved from labour; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.

RES'PITING, *ppr.* Relieving from labour; suspending the execution of a capital offender.

RESPLEN'DENCE, } *n.* [L. *resplendens*, *resplendeo*;
RESPLEN'DENCY, } *re* and *splendeo*, to shine.] Brilliant lustre; vivid brightness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

RESPLEN'DENT, *a.* [supra.] Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre.

With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

Resplendent felspar, another name for adularia or moonstone.

RESPLEN'DENTLY, *adv.* With brilliant lustre; with great brightness.

RESPLIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *split*.] To split again.

RESPLIT', *v. i.* To split or rend a second time.

RESPOND', *v. i.* [Fr. *répondre*; L. *respondeo*; *re* and *spondeo*, to promise, that is, to send to. Hence *respondeo* is to send back.] 1. To answer; to reply.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay. *Broome.*

3. In *the U. States*, to be answerable; to be liable to make payment; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages

RESPOND', *v. t.* In *the U. States*, to answer; to satisfy by payment. The surety was held to *respond* the judgment of court. The goods attached shall be held to *respond* the judgment.

RESPOND', *n.* A short anthem interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended.—2.† An answer.—3. In *arch.*,

a half pillar, or pilaster responding to another, or to a pillar opposite to it.

RESPOND'E BOOK, *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland, for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

RESPOND'ED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment.

RESPOND'ENCE, RESPOND'ENCY, *n.* An answering.

RESPOND'ENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions. *Bacon.*

RESPOND'ENT, *n.* One that answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.—2. In *the schools*, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections or overthrow arguments.

RESPONDEN'TIA, *n.* [L. from *respondeo*, to promise, to reply.] In *mercantile law*, a species of contract, which differs from bottomry, in that the loan is effected on the security of the freight, and not on that of the ship itself. [*See* BOTTOMRY.]

RESPOND'ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.

RESPONS'AL,† *a.* Answerable; responsible.

RESPONS'AL, *n.* Response; answer. —2.† One who is responsible.

RESPONSE', *n.* (respons'.) [L. *responsum.*] 1. An answer or reply; particularly, an oracular answer. —2. The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service.—3. Reply to an objection in formal disputation.—4 In *the Romish church*, a kind of anthem sung after the morning lesson, and some other parts of the office.—5. In *a fugue*, a repetition of the given subject by another part.

RESPONSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *responsible.*] The state of being accountable or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. It is used in the plural; as, heavy *responsibilities.*—2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

RESPONS'IBLE, *a.* [from L. *responsus*, *respondeo.*] 1. Liable to account; accountable; answerable; as for a trust reposed, or for a debt. We are all *responsible* for the talents intrusted to us by our Creator. A guardian is *responsible* for the faithful discharge of his duty to his ward. The surety is *responsible* for the debt of his principal.—2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt. In taking bail, the officer will ascertain whether the proposed surety is a *responsible* man.

RESPONS'IBLENESS, *n.* State of being liable to answer, repay, or account; responsibility.—2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.

RESPONS'IBLY, *adv.* In a responsible manner.

RESPON'SION,† *n.* [L. *responsio.*] The act of answering.

RESPON'SIONS, *n.* The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree, also called the *little-go.*

RESPONS'IVE, *a.* Answering; making reply.—2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope.*

RESPONS'IVELY, *adv.* In a responsive manner.

RESPONS'IVENESS, *n.* State of being responsive.

RESPONS'ORY, *a.* Containing answer.

RESPONS'ORY, *n.* A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking, in church service. [*Unusual.*]

RESSAULT', *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, the recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line or range with it.

REST, *n.* [Sax. *rest*, *ræst*, quiet or a lying down; Dan. G. and Sw. *rast;* D. *rust.* The German has also *ruhe*, Sw. *ro*, Dan. *roe*, rest, repose. In W. *araws*, and *arosi*, signify to stay, stop, wait. See the Verb.] 1. Cessation of motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being; as, *rest* from labour; *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind. A body is at *rest* when it ceases to move; the mind is at *rest*, when it ceases to be disturbed or agitated; the sea is never at *rest.* Hence,—2. Quiet; repose; a state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* to your souls; Matt. xi.

3. Sleep; as, retire to *rest.* 4. Peace; national quiet.

The land had *rest* eighty years; Judges iii.; Deut xii.

5. The final sleep, death: the grave; as, he is gone to his *rest.*—6. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

Ye are not as yet come to the *rest*, and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you; Deut. xii.

7 Any place of repose

In dust, our final *rest* and native home *Milton.*

8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support; 1 Kings vi.

Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest.* *Dryden.*

9 In *poetry*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.—10. In *philosophy*, the continuance of a body in the same place, either absolutely or relatively, namely, its continuance in the same part of absolute space, or in the same part of relative space, the former state being hence denominated *absolute rest*, and the latter *relative rest.* It is however highly probable that there is no such thing as absolute rest in the universe; at least we know of nothing in such a state.—11. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war; but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle.† *Bacon.*

12 Cessation from tillage; Lev. xxv. —13. The gospel church or new covenant state in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified; Is. xi.—14. In *music*, a pause; an interval during which the voice, or sound, is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission. The pause or cessation of sound is equal in duration to the note represented by the rest. As there are six musical characters called notes, so there are as many rests. —*To set up one's rest*, to fix one's great hope.

REST, *n.* [Fr. *reste.* from *rester*, to remain, L. *resto.*] 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description. [In this sense, *rest* is a noun, but with a singular termination expressing plurality.]

Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers. *Stillingfleet.*

Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*

The election hath obtained, it and the *rest* were blinded; Rom. xi.

In *joint-stock companies*, a reserved or sinking fund, being a portion of the profits accumulated into a fund for meeting extra losses, and thereby enabling the company to pay a full dividend.

REST, *v. i.* [Sax. *restan*, *hrestan*, to pause, to cease, to be quiet; D. *rusten;* G. *rasten;* Sw. *rasta.*] 1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to stop; [*a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion.*]—2. To cease from labour, work, or performance.

God *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made; Gen. ii.

So the people *rested* on the seventh day; Exod. xvi.

3. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed.

There *rest*, if any rest can harbour there. *Milton.*

4. To cease from war; to be at peace.

And the land *rested* from war; Josh. xi.

5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety, or other passion.—6. To lie; to repose; as, to *rest* on a bed.—7. To sleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests.* *Milton.*

8 To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.

Glad I lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*,
And sleep secure. *Milton.*

9. To lean; to recline for support; as, to *rest* the arm on a table. The truth of religion *rests* on divine testimony.—10. To stand on; to be supported by; as, a column *rests* on its pedestal.—11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce; as, to *rest* on Heaven's determination.—12. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, to *rest* on a man's promise.—13. To continue fixed; Isa. li.—14. To terminate; to come to an end; Ezek. xvi.—15. To hang, lie, or be fixed.

Over a tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton.*

16. To abide; to remain with.

They said, the spirit of Elijah doth *rest* on Elisha; 2 Kings ii.; Eccles. vii.

17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.—*To rest with*, to be in the power of; to depend upon; as, it *rests with* time to decide.

REST,† *v. i.* [Fr. *rester.*] To be left; to remain.

REST, *v. t.* To lay at rest; to quiet.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wandering shade *Dryden.*

2. To place, as on a support. We *rest* our cause on the truth of the Scripture.

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.* *Waller.*

RESTAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *restagnans.*] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [*Not much used.*]

RESTAG'NATE, *v. i.* [L. *restagno; re* and *stagno*, to stagnate.] To stand or remain without flowing. [This word is superseded by *Stagnate.*]

RESTAGNA'TION, *n.* Stagnation,—*which see.*

REST'ANT, *a.* [L. *restans*, *resto*,] In *bot.*, remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off.

RES'TAURANT, *n.* [Fr.] *See* RESTAURATEUR.

RESTAU'RATEUR, *n.* [Fr.] The

keeper of a *restaurant* or eating-house, where provisions may be had ready cooked at all hours.

RESTAURA'TION, *n.* [L. *restauro.*] Restoration to a former good state. [The present orthography is *Restoration*,—*which see.*]

REST'ED, *pp.* Laid on for support.

RESTEM', *v. t.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current.

REST'FUL, *a.* [from *rest.*] Quiet; being at rest.

REST'FULLY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet.

REST'HAR'ROW, *n.* A British plant of the genus Ononis, the *O. arvensis*, also called cammock. [*See* ONONIS.]

REST'HOUSE, *n.* In *India*, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers; a serai.

RESTIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, principally inhabiting the southern hemisphere, and nearly related to the Cyperaceous order of Europe. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia, where they form a hard, wiry, rush-like herbage. The stems of some species are manufactured into baskets and brooms, and *Restio tectorum* is employed for thatching.

REST'IFF, *a.* [Fr. *rétif;* It. *restivo, restio;* from L. *resto.*] 1. Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as, a *restiff* steed. It seems originally to have been used of horses that would not be driven forward. It is otherwise written *Restive* and *Resty*.

All who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on.
Roscommon.

2. Unyielding; as, *restiff* stubbornness. —3.† Being at rest, or less in action.

REST'IFF, *n.* A stubborn horse.

REST'IFFNESS, *n.* Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move.—2. Obstinate unwillingness.

REST'ILY, *adv.* [*See* RESTY.] Stubbornly; untowardly.

RESTINC'TION, *n.* [L. *restinctio, restinguo; re* and *extinguo.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing.

REST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.

REST'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey. In *arch.*, a half or quarter pace in a stair-case.

RESTIN'GUISH, *v. t.* [L. *restinguo; re* and *extinguo.*] To quench or extinguish.

RES'TITUTE,† *v. t.* [L. *restituo; re* and *statuo*, to set.] To restore to a former state.

RESTITU'TION, *n.* [L. *restitutio.*] 1. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived; as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown.—*Restitution* is made by restoring a specific thing taken away or lost. —2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys.*

3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. [*Unusual.*] *Restitution of all things*, the putting the world in a holy and happy state; Acts iii.—*Writ of restitution*, in *law*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed to restore to the defendant what he has lost. It can properly only be granted where the party cannot be restored by the ordinary course of law. —In *Scots law*, restitution is an obligation incumbent on the person in possession of a movable where that movable is truly the property of another, even although the possessor should have obtained it by purchase; nor will the owner in that case be bound to pay the price which the holder may have given. An action lies for the restitution of money paid through mistake or ignorance, or of money paid in contemplation of an event, which, through the fault of the receiver, has not happened.

RES'TITUTOR, *n.* One who makes restitution. [*Little used.*]

REST'IVE, *a.* [*See* RESTIFF.] Unwilling to go, or to move forward: stopping; resisting; obstinate; stubborn; as a *restive* steed.

REST'IVENESS, *n.* Obstinate reluctance, or indisposition to move; obstinate unwillingness.

REST'LESS, *a.* [from *rest;* Sax. *restleas.*] 1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a *restless* child.—2. Being without sleep; uneasy.

Restless he pass'd the remnant of the night.
Dryden.

3. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.—4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as, a *restless* prince; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.—5. Uneasy; turbulent; as, *restless* subjects.—6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

Restless at home, and ever prone to range.
Dryden.

REST'LESSLY, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another. *South*

REST'LESSNESS, *n.* Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind.—2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness.—3. Motion; agitation; as, the *restlessness* of the magnetic needle.

RESTŌRABLE, *a.* [from *restore.*] That may be restored to a former good condition; as, *restorable* land.

RESTŌRABLENESS, *n.* State of being restorable.

RESTŌRAL, *n.*† Restitution.

RESTORA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *restauration;* L. *restauro.*] 1. The act of replacing in a former state.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration.* *Dryden.*

So we speak of the *restoration* of a man to his office, or to a good standing in society.—2. Renewal; revival; re-establishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.—3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness; as, *restoration* from sickness or from insanity.—4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state; as, the *restoration* of man from apostasy.—5. In *theol.*, universal restoration, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God, to a state of happiness; universal salvation.—6. In *England*, the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy.—*Restorations in architecture*, a term applied to drawings intended to show ancient buildings according to their original design, as made out from their existing remains, aided by such descriptions or hints as are to be obtained from classic authors, or from the representations of them on coins.—*Restoration* also signifies the repairing of the injury suffered by works of art, buildings, statues, pictures, &c.

RESTŌRATIVE, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigour.

RESTŌRATIVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour, or in recruiting the vital powers.

RESTŌRATORY, *a.* Restorative. [*Bad.*]

RESTŌRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *restaurer;* L. *restauro.* This is a compound of *re* and the root of *store, story, history.* The primary sense is to *set*, to lay or to throw, as in Gr. στερεος, solid.] 1. To give back; to return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. We *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife; Gen. xx.

2. To replace; to return; as a person or thing to a former place.

Pharaoh shall *restore* thee to thy place; Gen. xl.

3. To bring back.

The father banish'd virtue shall *restore.*
Dryden.

4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension, or ruin to its former state.

...Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat.
Milton.

Our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

5. To heal; to cure; to recover from disease.

His hand was *restored* whole like as the other; Matt. xii.

6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep; Exod. xxii.

7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken; Ps. lxix.—8. To repair; to rebuild; as, to *restore* and to build Jerusalem; Dan. ix.—9. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life.

Whose son he had *restored* to life; 2 Kings viii.

10. To return or bring back after absence; Heb. xiii.—11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life; Gal. vi.—12. To renew or re-establish after interruption; as, peace is *restored.* Friendship between the parties is *restored.* 13. To recover or renew, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted; as, to *restore* the true reading.—14. In *the fine arts*, to bring back from a state of injury or decay; as, to *restore* a painting, statue, &c. Also, to represent, by means of drawings, ancient ruinous buildings according to their original state or design.

RESTŌRED, *pp.* Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; re-established.

RESTŌREMENT,† *n* The act of restoring; restoration.

RESTŌRER, *n.* One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or re-establishes.

RESTŌRING, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; re-establishing. — *Restoring force in physics*, the force with which an elastic body returns to its former state after the force that compressed it or made it to yield, is removed.

RESTRĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *restreindre;* L. *restringo; re* and *stringo*, to *strain.*

The letter *g* appears from the participle to be casual; *stringo*, for *strigo*. Hence *strictus, strict, stricture*. If the two letters *st* are removed, the word *rigo* coincides exactly, in primary sense, with L. *rego, rectus, right*, and the root of *reach, stretch, straight*.] 1. To hold back; to check; to hold from action, proceeding or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. Thus we *restrain* a horse by a bridle; we *restrain* cattle from wandering by fences; we *restrain* water by dams and dikes; we *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; we *restrain* young people, when we can, by arguments or counsel; we *restrain* men and their passions; we *restrain* the elements; we attempt to *restrain* vice, but not always with success.—2. To repress; to keep in awe; as, to *restrain* offenders.—3. To suppress; to hinder or repress; as, to *restrain* excess.—4. To abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment; as, to *restrain* one of his pleasure or of his liberty.—5. To limit; to confine.

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate. *Watts.*

6. To withhold; to forbear.

Thou *restrainest* prayer before God; Job xv.

RESTRAINABLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

RESTRAINED, *pp.* Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.

RESTRAINEDLY, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

RESTRAINER, *n.* He or that which restrains.

RESTRAINING, *ppr.* Holding back from proceeding; checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing.—2. *a.* Abridging; limiting; as, a *restraining* statute.—3. That checks or hinders from sin; as, *restraining* grace.

RESTRAINMENT, *n* Act of restraining.

RESTRAINT, *n.* [from Fr. *restreint*.] 1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; hinderance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental —2. Abridgment of liberty; as, the *restraint* of a man by imprisonment or by duress.—3. Prohibition. The commands of God should be effectual *restraints* upon our evil passions.—4. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained, within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*

5. That which restrains, hinders, or represses. The laws are *restraints* upon injustice.

RESTRICT′, *v. t.* [L. *restrictus*, from *restringo*. *See* RESTRAIN.] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.

RESTRICT′ED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.

RESTRICT′ING, *ppr.* Confining to limits.

RESTRIC′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *restrictus*.] 1. Limitation; confinement within bounds

This is to have the same *restriction* as all other recreations. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Restriction of words, is the limitation of their signification in a particular manner or degree.—2. Restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade.

RESTRICT′IVE, *a.* [Fr. *restrictif*.] 1. Having the quality of limiting or of expressing limitation; as, a *restrictive* particle.—2. Imposing restraint; as, *restrictive* laws of trade.—3.† Styptic.

RESTRICT′IVELY, *adv.* With limitation.

RESTRINGE, *v. t.* (restrinj′.) [L. *restringo*, supra.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRIN′GENCY, *n.* The quality or power of contracting.

RESTRIN′GENT, *a.* Astringent; styptic.

RESTRIN′GENT, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic.

RESTRIVE, *v. i.* [*re* and *strive*.] To strive anew.

REST′Y, *a.* The same as *restive* or *restiff*, of which it is a contraction.

RESUBJEC′TION, *n.* [*re* and *subjection*.] A second subjection.

RESUBLIMA′TION, *n.* A second sublimation.

RESUBLIME, *v. t.* [*re* and *sublime*.] To sublime again; as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate.

RESUBLIMED, *pp.* Sublimed a second time.

RESUBLIMING, *ppr.* Subliming again.

RESUDA′TION, *n.* [L. *resudatus*, *resudo*; *re* and *sudo*, to sweat.] The act of sweating again.

RESULT′, *v. i.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *resulter*; L. *resulto*, *resilio*; *re* and *salio*, to leap.]—1. To leap back; to rebound.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound. *Pope.*

2. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, or meditation. Evidence *results* from testimony, or from a variety of concurring circumstances; pleasure *results* from friendship; harmony *results* from certain accordances of sounds.

Pleasure and peace naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

3. To come out, or have an issue; to terminate, followed by *in*; as, this measure will *result in* good or evil.

RESULT′, *n.* Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the *result* of the string. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; conclusion; inference; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things; as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation or council; the *result* of a legislative debate.—3. Consequence or effect.

The misery of sinners will be the natural *result* of their vile affections and criminal indulgences. *J. Lathrop.*

RESULT′ANCE, *n.* The act of resulting.

RESULT′ANT, *n.* In *dynamics*, the force which *results* from the *composition* of two or more forces acting upon a body. When the two forces act upon a body in the same line of direction, the resultant is equivalent to the sum of both; when they act in opposite directions, the resultant is equal to their difference, and acts in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction of the two forces are inclined to each other, then on taking in each direction, from the point where they intersect, a straight line to represent each of the forces respectively, and constructing a parallelogram of which these lines are the adjacent sides, the resultant is represented in intensity and direction by the diagonal of the parallelogram passing through the point of intersection. By combining this resultant with a third force a new resultant will be obtained; and in this manner the resultant of any number of forces may be determined

RESULT′ING, *ppr.* Proceeding as a consequence, effect or conclusion of something; coming to a determination. 2. In law, *resulting use*, is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impossibility of vesting in the person intended.

RESUMABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *resume*.] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.

RESUME′, *n.* (rā-zu-mā′.) [Fr.] A summing up; a condensed statement.

RESUME, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) [L. *resumo*; *re* and *sumo*, to take.]—1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this from which our sight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently. *Davenant.*

3. To take again after absence; as, to *resume* a seat.

Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*

4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again; as, to *resume* an argument or discourse. [*This is now its most frequent use*.]

RESUMED, *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.

RESUMING, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.

RESUM′MON, *v. t.* To summon or call again.—2. To recal; to recover.

RESUM′MONED, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.

RESUM′MONING, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.

RESUMP′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *resumptus*.] The act of resuming, taking back or taking again; as, the *resumption* of a grant.

RESUMP′TIVE, *a.* Taking back or again.

RESU′PINATE, *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, *resupino*; *re* and *supino*, *supinus*, lying on the back.] In *bot.*, reversed; turned upside down. A *resupinate* corol is when the upper lip faces the ground, and the lower lip the sky. A *resupinate* leaf is when the upper surface becomes the lower, and the contrary; or when the lower disk looks upward.

RESUPINA′TION, *n.* [supra.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.

RESUPINE′, *a.* Lying on the back.

RESURREC′TION, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. from L. *resurrectus*, *resurgo*; *re* and *surgo*, to rise.] A rising again; chiefly, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. By the *resurrection* of Christ we have assurance of the future *resurrection* of men; 1 Pet. i.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage; Matth. xxii.

RESURREC′TIONIST, *n.* One whose business is to steal bodies from the grave. [*Trivial*.]

RESURVEY′, *v. t.* [*re* and *survey.*] To survey again or anew; to review.
RESUR′VEY, *n.* A second survey.
RESURVEYED, *pp.* Surveyed again.
RESURVEYING, *ppr.* Surveying anew; reviewing.
RESUS′CITATE, *v. t.* [L. *resuscito; re* and *suscito*, to raise.] 1. To stir up anew; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person, to *resuscitate* withered plants.—2. To reproduce, as a mixed body from its ashes.
RESUS′CITATE, *v. i.* To revive.
RESUS′CITATED, *pp.* Revived; revivified; reproduced.
RESUS′CITATING, *ppr.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.
RESUSCITA′TION, *n.* The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revivified; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, suspended animation from exposure to cold, or from disease. In cases of drowning, the most essential means of resuscitation, and the first to be employed, are artificial respiration, or inflation of the lungs by fresh air, together with warmth and friction, carefully and moderately applied. The body should be immediately conveyed to a warm and dry place, stripped of the wet clothes, wrapped in warm blankets, and placed on its back, with the head, shoulders, and chest a little raised. [*See* DROWNING.]—2. The reproducing of a mixed body from its ashes.
RESUS′CITATIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.
RESUS′CITATOR, *n.* One who resuscitates.
RETAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *retailler; re* and *tailler*, to cut; It. *ritagliare.*] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing; *opposed to selling by wholesale:* as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.—2. To sell at second hand.—3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.
RE′TAIL, or **RETAIL′**, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.
RETĀILED, *pp.* Sold in small quantities.
RETĀILER, *n.* One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels.
RETĀILING, *ppr.* Selling in small quantities.
RETĀILMENT, *n.* Act of retailing.
RETĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir;* L. *retineo; re* and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. The memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge; Rom. i.

2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure.

Whom I would have *retained* with me, Phil. xiii.

3. To keep back; to hold.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone.*

4. To hold from escape. Some substances *retain* heat much longer than others. Metals readily receive and transmit heat, but do not long *retain* it. Seek cloths that *retain* their colour.
5. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*

6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid; as, to *retain* a counsellor.
RETAIN,† *v. i.* To belong to; to depend on; as, coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. [We now use *Pertain.*]—2.† To keep; to continue.
RETĀINABLE, *a.* Capable of being retained.
RETĀINED, *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.
RETĀINER, *n.* One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator.—2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility. 3. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger on.—4. In *old English law*, a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. 5. Among *lawyers*, a fee given to a counsel to secure his services, or rather, as it has been said, to prevent the opposite side from engaging them. A *special retainer*, is for a particular case which is expected to come on. A *general retainer*, is given by a party desirous of securing a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case which he may have in any court which that counsel attends. The same word, in its strict legal acceptation, signifies the engagement of an attorney by his client, which enhances the mutual duties implied by law between them.—6 † The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence.
RETĀINING, *ppr.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a fee.—*Retaining walls*, in *arch.*, walls that are built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down.—*Retaining fee*, a *retainer*, *which see.*
RETAKE, *v. t.* pret. *retook;* pp. *retaken* [*re* and *take.*] To take again.—2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.
RETĀKEN, *pp.* Taken again; recaptured.
RETĀKER, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.
RETĀKING, *ppr.* Taking again; taking from a captor.
RETĀKING, *n.* A taking again; recapture.
RETAL′IATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *retalio; re* and *talio*, from *talis*, like.] To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. In war, enemies often *retaliate* the death or inhuman treatment of prisoners, the burning of towns, or the plunder of goods.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

RETAL′IATE, *v. i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.
RETAL′IATED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.
RETAL′IATING, *ppr.* Returning like for like.
RETALIA′TION, *n.* The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil.—2. In *a good sense*, return of good for good.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy.*

[This, according to modern usage, is harsh.]

RETAL′IATIVE, *a.* Returning like for like.
RETAL′IATORY, *a.* Returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts.
RETĀRD, *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder;* L. *retardo; re* and *tardo*, to delay; *tardus*, slow, late. *See* TARGET.] 1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship. The resistance of air *retards* the velocity of a cannon-ball. It is opposed to *accelerate.*—2. To delay; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. My visit was *retarded* by business.
RETĀRD,† *v. i.* To stay back.
RETARDA′TION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; the *retardation* of hoary hairs.—*Retardation*, in *physics*, may be considered as the act of hindering the free progress of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It is also used to signify any force tending to diminish the velocity of moving bodies. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves; or from the friction of the surface upon which it moves, [*see* FRICTION, RESISTANCE,] or from the action of gravity which is peculiar to bodies projected upwards.
RETĀRDED, *pp.* Hindered in motion; delayed.—*Retarded motion*, that which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upwards. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded.* The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. [*See* ACCELERATION, ACCELERATED.]
RETĀRDER, *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays.
RETĀRDING, *ppr.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying.
RETĀRDMENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying.
RETCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *hræcan;* Dan. *rekker*, to *reach*, to stretch, to *retch*, to vomit; the same word as *reach;* the present orthography, *retch*, being wholly arbitrary. *See* REACH.] To make an effort to vomit; to heave; as the stomach; to strain, as in vomiting; properly to *reach.*
RETCH′LESS, careless, is not in use. [*See* RECKLESS.]
RETE′CIOUS, *a.* Resembling net-work.
RETEC′TION, *n.* [L. *retectus*, from *retego*, to uncover; *re* and *tego*, to cover.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed; as, the *retection* of the native colour of the body.
RETELL′, *v. t.* To tell again.
RE′TE MUCO′SUM, *n.* [L. *rete*, a net, and *mucosum*, mucous.] A tissue lying between the *epidermis*, or scarf-skin, and the *cutis vera*, or true skin. It is the seat of the colour of the skin, and is black in the negro.
RETENT′, *n.* That which is retained.
RETEN′TA POSSESSIO′NE, [L.] In *Scots law*, retaining the possession; said of a person who parts with the property of any thing, while he retains the possession.
RETEN′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *retentio*, *retineo; re* and *teneo*, to hold.] 1. The act of retaining or keeping.—2. The

power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.—3. In *med.*, the power of retaining; or that state of contraction in the elastic or muscular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent involuntary evacuations; undue retention of some natural discharge. 4. The act of withholding; restraint. 5.† Custody; confinement.—6. In *law*, the right of withholding a debt, or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

RETEN'TIS, [L. ablat. plur. of *retentus.*] Things retained. *To be kept in retentis*, to be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose. *To lie in retentis*, in *Scots law*, signifies to lie in proof, as the examinations of witnesses, which, in certain cases, are taken before the case has come into court.

RETEN'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *rétentif.*] Having the power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory; the *retentive* faculty; the *retentive* force of the stomach; a body *retentive* of heat or moisture.

RETEN'TIVE,† *n.* Restraint.

RETEN'TIVELY, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

RETEN'TIVENESS, *n.* The quality of retention; as, *retentiveness* of memory.

RETEX'TURE, *n.* A second or new texture.

RETIA'RIES or **RETIA'RIÆ,** *n.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] The name given to those spiders which spin a web to entrap their prey.

RET'ICENCE, } **RET'ICENCY,** } *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from L. *reticentia, reticeo; re* and *taceo*, to be silent.] Concealment by silence. In *rhet.*, aposiopesis or suppression; a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

RET'ICENT, *a.* Silent.

RET'ICLE, *n.* [L. *reticulum*, from *rete*, a net.]—1. A small net.—2. A contrivance to measure the quantity of an eclipse; a kind of micrometer. [*See* RETICULE.]

RETIC'ULAR, *a.* [supra.] Having the form of a net or of net work; formed with interstices; as, a *reticular* body or membrane.—In *anat.*, the *reticular body*, or *rete mucosum*, is the layer of the skin, intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of colour in man; the *reticular membrane* is the same as the cellular membrane.

RETIC'ULATE, } **RETIC'ULATED,** } *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *rete*, a net.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct veins crossing like net-work; as, a *reticulate* corol or petal.—In *zool.*, a surface is said to be *reticulated* when it has a number of minute impressed lines which intersect each other, in various directions, like the meshes of a net.—*Reticulated work* in *arch.*, that wherein the stones are square



Reticulated Work.

and laid lozenge-wise, resembling the meshes of a net. This species of masonry was very common among the ancients.—*Reticulated moulding*, in *arch.*, a member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways like net-work. It is seen chiefly in buildings in the



Reticulated Moulding.

Norman style.—*Reticulated ducts*, in *bot.*, those of which the fibre is branched so as to resemble net-work.

RETICULA'TES or **RETICULA'TA,** *n* [L. *reticulum*, a net.] A section of Lithophytes, comprehending those in which the polype cells have a reticulated disposition, on the surface of expanded plates.

RETICULA'TION, *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.

RET'ICULE, *n.* [supra.] [L. *reticulum*, from *rete*, a net.] In a *telescope*, a net-work of some fine fibres crossing each other at right-angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares. It is used for observations on the quantity of the enlightened parts of a luminary during eclipses.—*Reticule* or *reticulum*, in *zool.*, the name of the honey-comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadrupeds. The term *reticule* is also applied to a well known article, viz., a kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand.

RET'IFORM, *a.* [L. *retiformis: rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as the *retiform* coat of the eye.

RET'INA, *n.* [L. from *rete*, a net.] In *anat.*, one of the coats of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received.—It resembles fine net-work.

RETINASPHALT', or **RETINASPHAL'TUM,** *n.* A bituminous or resinous substance of a yellowish or reddish brown colour, found in irregular pieces very light and shining. [*See* RETINITE.]

RET'INITE, *n.* [Gr. ῥητινη, resin.] Pitchstone; stone of fusible pitch, of a resinous appearance, compact, brown, reddish gray, yellowish, blackish or bluish, rarely homogeneous, and often containing crystals of feldspar and scales of mica. It is found in Bovey coal and fossil wood. It is soft and brittle, melts when placed on hot-iron, smokes, and afterward burns with a bright flame, emitting a fragrant odour. It appears to be intermediate between resin and bitumen. It is the pechstein porphyry or obsidian of the Germans. It is called also retinasphalt.

RETINI'TIS, *n.* [L. from *retina*.] Inflammation of the retina.

RET'INOID, *a.* [Gr. ῥητινη, a resin, and ειδος, likeness.] Resin-like, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

RET'INUE, *n.* [Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir* to retain, L. *retineo; re* and *teneo*, to hold.] The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons.

RETIRADE, *n.* [Fr. from *retirer*, to withdraw; Sp. *retirada*, a retreat.] In *fort.*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, which is to be disputed inch by inch, after the defences are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle.

RETIRE, *v. i.* [Fr. *retirer; re* and *tirer*, to draw.] 1. To withdraw; to retreat; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to *retire* from the world; to *retire* from notice.—2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to *retire* from battle.—3. To withdraw from a public station.—4. To break up, as a company or assembly. The company *retired* at eleven o'clock.—5. To depart or withdraw for safety or for pleasure. Men *retire* from the town in summer for health and pleasure.—6. To recede; to fall back. The shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.

RETIRE, *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away.

> He *retired* himself, his wife and children into a forest. *Sidney*
>
> As when the sun is present all the year,
> And never doth *retire* his golden ray. *Daniel.*

[This transitive use of *retire* is now obsolete.]

RETIRE,† *n.* Retreat; recession; a withdrawing.—2.† Retirement; place of privacy.

RETIRED, *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; private. He lives a *retired* life; he has a *retired* situation.—2. Secret; private; as, *retired* speculations.—3. Withdrawn.—*Retired flank*, in *fort.*, a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned towards the place.—*Retired list*, a list in the ordnance and marine establishment on which superannuated and deserving officers are placed.

RETIREDLY, *adv.* In solitude or privacy.

RETIREDNESS, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy.

RETIREMENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station.—2. The state of being withdrawn; as, the *retirement* of the mind from the senses.—3. Private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life.

> Caprea had been the *retirement* of Augustus. *Addison.*
>
> *Retirement* is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. *Washington.*

4. Private way of life.

> *Retirement*, rural quiet, friendship, books,
> Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

RETIRING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.—2. *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* modesty; *retiring* manners.

RETOLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Retell*; as, a story *retold*.

RETORT', *v. t.* [L. *retortus, retorqueo; re* and *torqueo*, to throw.] 1. To throw back; to reverberate.

> And they *retort* that heat again
> To the first giver. *Shak.*

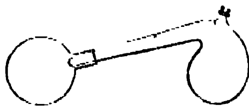
2. To return an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity.

> He pass'd through hostile scorn;
> And with *retorted* scorn, his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as, a *retorted* line.

RETORT', *v. i.* To return an argument

or charge; to make a severe reply. He *retorted* upon his adversary with severity.
RETORT′, *n.* A censure or incivility returned; the return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; as, the *retort* courteous.—2. In *chem.*, a globular vessel with a long neck, employed in a variety of distillations. It is generally made of glass or earthenware, and sometimes is provided with a stopper,



Retort.

so placed above the bulb as to enable substances to be introduced into it without soiling the neck; in this case it is called a *tubulated* retort. A receiver is usually annexed to it, for the purpose of collecting the products of distillation.
RETORT′ED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back. In *her.*, serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a true love knot, are said to be *retorted.*
RETORT′ER, *n.* One that retorts.
RETORT′ING, *ppr.* Returning; throwing back.
RETOR′TION, *n.* The act of retorting.
RETORT′IVE, *a.* Containing retort.
RETOSS′, *v. t.* [*re* and *toss.*] To toss back.
RETOSS′ED, *pp.* Tossed back.
RETOSS′ING, *ppr.* Tossing back.
RETOUCH, *v. t.* (retuch′.) [*re* and *touch.*] To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture, a statue, or an essay.
RETOUCH, *n* (retuch′.) In *painting* and *sculp.*, the reapplication of the master's hand to a work which he had before considered in a finished state.
RETOUCHED, *pp.* (retuch′ed.) Touched again; improved by new touches.
RETOUCHING, *ppr.* (retuch′ing.) Improving by new touches.
RETOUR′, *n.* [Fr. a return.] In *Scots law*, an extract from Chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.—*Retoured duty*, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the *retour*, to the Chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.
RETRĀCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retracer; re* and *tracer*, to trace.] 1. To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings.—2. To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

3. In *painting*, &c., to renew the outline of a drawing; to make a tracing from a tracing.
RETRĀCED, *pp.* Traced back.
RETRĀCING, *ppr.* Tracing back.
RETRACT′, *v. t.* [Fr. *retracter;* Lat. *retractus, retraho; re* and *traho*, to draw.] 1. To recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back; to rescind. [*Little used.*]—3. To draw back, as claws.
RETRACT′, *v. i.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies, Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

RETRACT′, *n.* Among *horsemen*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.
RETRACT′ABLE, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.
RETRACT′ATE, *v. t.* To retract; to recant.
RETRACTA′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *retractatio.*] The recalling of what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared.
RETRACT′ED, *pp.* Recalled; recanted; disavowed; drawn back. In *her.*, an epithet for charges when borne one shorter than another.
RETRACT′IBLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractile.
RETRACT′ILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back; as the claws of feline animals.
RETRACT′ING, *ppr.* Recalling; disavowing; recanting.
RETRAC′TION, *n.* [from *retract.*] The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done.—2. Recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion.—3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled church and state of the benefit of my *retractions* or concessions. *K. Charles.*

RETRACT′IVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.
RETRACT′IVE, *n* That which withdraws or takes from
RETRACT′IVELY, *adv.* By retraction or withdrawing.
RETRAC′TOR, *n.* [L.] A muscle, the office of which is to retract or draw back the part into which it is inserted.
RETRĀICT,† *n.* Retreat. [*See* RETREAT.]
RETRĀIT,† *n.* [It. *ritratto*, from *ritrarre*, to draw.] A cast of countenance; a drawing; a touch, as of a painter's pencil; a picture.
RETRAX′IT, *n.* [L. *retraho, retraxi.*] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.
RETREAD′, *v. i.* To tread again.
RETRĒAT, *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire; re* and *traire*, to draw; L. *retractus, retraho; re* and *traho;* It. *ritratta.*] 1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

But beauty's triumph is well timed *retreat.* *Pope.*

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle, or company.

Here in the calm still mirror of *retreat.* *Pope.*

3. Place of retirement or privacy.

He built his son a house of pleasure... and spared no cost to make it a delicious *retreat.* *L'Estrange.*

4. Place of safety or security.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
From sudden April show'rs, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

5. In *milit. affairs*, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight.*—6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.—7. A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or from action.—8. In a *garden*, an arbour, a nook, or recess, formed either for pleasure or convenience.—9. In *masonry*, a counterfort or buttress.
RETRĒAT, *v. i.* To retire from any position or place.—2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation.—3. To take shelter; to retire to a place of safety or security; as, to *retreat* into a den or into a fort. —4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

The rapid currents drive,
Toward the *retreating* sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

5. To retire from an enemy or from any advanced position.
RETRĒATED, *pp.* Retired; apart. [*Retreated*, as a passive participle, though used by Milton, is not good English.]
RETRENCH′, *v. t.* [Fr. *retrancher; re* and *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trincerare*, to intrench; *trinciare*, to carve; W. *trycu*, to cut.] 1. To cut off; to pare away.

And thy exuberant parts *retrench* *Denham.*

2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses. —3. To confine; to limit. [*Not proper.*] In *milit. affairs*, to furnish with a retrenchment; as, to *retrench* bastions.
RETRENCH′, *v. i.* To live at less expense. It is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed.
RETRENCH′ED, *pp.* Cut off; curtailed; diminished; fortified.
RETRENCH′ING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing.
RETRENCH′ING, *n.* A curtailing; an omission.
RETRENCH′MENT, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement;* Sp. *atrincheramiento.*] 1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing.—2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution; as, the *retrenchment* of expenses.—3. In *milit. affairs*, any work raised to cover a post and fortify it against an enemy; such as fascines, gabions, sand bags, and the like.

Numerous remains of Roman *retrenchments*, constructed to cover the country. *D'Anville, Trans.*

RETRIB′UTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retribuer;* L. *retribuo; re* and *tribuo*, to give or bestow.] To pay back; to make payment, compensation, or reward in return; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offence.
RETRIB′UTED, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.
RETRIB′UTER, *n.* One that makes retribution.
RETRIB′UTING, *ppr.* Requiting; making repayment; rewarding.
RETRIBU′TION, *n.* [Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Hall.*

2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary.—3. The distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

RETRIB'UTIVE, } a. Repaying; re-
RETRIB'UTORY, } warding for good deeds, and punishing for offences; as, *retributive* justice.

RETRIEVABLE, a. [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved or recovered.

RETRIEVABLENESS, n. State of being retrievable.

RETRIEVABLY, adv. In a retrievable manner.

RETRIEVAL, } n. Act of re-
RETRIEVEMENT, } trieving.

RETRIEVE, v. t. [Fr. *retrouver*, to find again; It. *ritrovare*. *See* TROVER.] 1. To recover; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state; as, to *retrieve* the credit of a nation; to *retrieve* one's character; to *retrieve* a decayed fortune.—2. To repair.

Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

4. To recal; to bring back; as, to *retrieve* men from their cold trivial conceits.

RETRIEVE,† n. A seeking again; a discovery.

RETRIEVED, pp. Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.

RETRIEVER, n. One who retrieves.—2. A kind of pointer dog, useful in fetching dead or wounded game.

RETRIEVING, ppr. Recovering; repairing; recalling.

RETRIM', v. t. To trim again.

RE'TRO. A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying backward or back.

RETROACT', v. i. To act in opposition or in return.

RETROAC'TION, n. [L. *retro*, backward, and *action*.] 1. Action returned, or action backward.—2. Operation on something past or preceding.

RETROAC'TIVE, a. [Fr. *retroactif*; L. *retro*, backward, and *active*.] Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective.—A *retroactive law* or *statute* is one which operates to affect, make criminal, or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

RETROAC'TIVELY, adv. By returned action or operation; by operating on something past.

RETROCEDE, v. i. [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to give; Fr. *retroceder*.] To go back; to give place.

RETROCEDED, pp. Gone back.

RETROCE'DENT, a. A term applied in medicine to those diseases which move about from one part of the body to another; as, *retrocedent* gout, when it leaves the toe for the stomach.

RETROCEDING, ppr. Going back.

RETROCES'SION, n. The act of going back. In *Scots law*, a term signifying the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back into the person of the cedent, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—*Retrocession of the equinoxes*. [*See* PRECESSION.]

RETRODUC'TION, n. [L. *retroduco*; *retro*, back, and *duco*, to lead.] A leading or bringing back.

RET'ROFLEX, } a. [L. *retro*,
RETROFLEC'TED, } back, and *flexus*, bent.] In *bot.*, bent this way and that, or in different directions, usually in a distorted manner; as, a *retroflex* branch.

RET'ROFRACT, } a. [L. *retro*,
RETROFRACT'ED, } back, and *fractus*, broken.] Reduced to hang down as it were by force so as to appear as if broken; as, a *retrofract* peduncle. Bent back toward its insertion, as if it were broken.

RETROGRADA'TION, n. [Fr. *See* RETROGRADE.] 1. The act of moving backward; the act of moving from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs; applied to the apparent motion of the planets.—2. A moving backward; decline in excellence.

RET'ROGRADE, a. [Fr. from L. *retrogradior*; *retro*, backward, and *gradior*, to go.] 1. Going or moving backward. —2. In *astr.*, apparently moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs. It is opposed to *direct*. In *astr.*, all motions from east to west are retrograde: thus, the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies are *retrograde*, and the earth's diurnal motion, which causes these apparent motions, is *direct*. —3. Declining from a better to a worse state.

RET'ROGRADE, v. i. [Fr. *retrograder*; L. *retrogradior*; *retro* and *gradior*, to go.] To go or move backward.

RETROGRES'SION, n. The act of going backward. In *astr.*, the same as *retrogradation*.

RETROGRESS'IVE, a. Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times *retrogressive*. *Pinkerton.*

RETROGRESS'IVELY, adv. By going or moving backward.

RETROMIN'GENCY, n. [L. *retro*, backward, and *mingo*, to discharge urine.] The act or quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backward.

RETROMIN'GENT, a. Discharging the urine backward.

RETROMIN'GENT, n. In *zool.*, an animal that discharges its urine backward. The *retromingents* are a division of animals whose characteristic is that they discharge their urine backward, both male and female.

RETROPUL'SIVE, a. [L. *retro*, back, and *pulsus*, *pello*, to drive.] Driving back; repelling.

RETRORS'E, a. [L. *retrorsus*, from *retro*, backwards, and *versus*, a turning about.] Turned backwards.

RETRORSELY, adv. (retrors'ly.) [L. *retrorsum*, backward.] In a backward direction; as, a stem *retrorsely* aculeate, or a leaf *retrorsely* sinuate.

RET'ROSPECT,† v. i. To look back; to affect what is past.

RET'ROSPECT, n. [L. *retro*, back, and *specio*, to look.] A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past. The *retrospect* of a life well spent affords peace of mind in old age.

RETROSPEC'TION, n. The act of looking back on things past.—2. The faculty of looking back on past things.

RETROSPECT'IVE, a. Looking back on past events; as, a *retrospective* view. —2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past. A penal statute can have no *retrospective* effect or operation.

RETROSPECT'IVELY, adv. By way of retrospect.

RETROVER'SION, n. A turning or falling backward; as, the *retroversion* of the uterus.

RET'ROVERT, v. t. To turn back.

RET'ROVERTED, a. [L. *retro*, back, and *verto*, to turn.] Turned back.

RETRUDE, v. t. [L. *retrudo*; *re* and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust back.

RETRUDED, pp. Thrust back.

RETRUDING, ppr. Thrusting back.

RET'TING, n. A corruption of the term *rotting*; as, the *retting* of flax.

RETUND', v. t. [L. *retundo*; *re* and *tundo*, to beat.] To blunt; to turn; as an edge; to dull; as, to *retund* the edge of a weapon.

RETUND'ATED, pp. Blunted or turned at the edges.

RETUND'ED, pp. Blunted; turned, as an edge.

RETURN', v. i. [Fr. *retourner*; *re* and *tourner*, to turn, L. *torno*.] 1. To come or go back to the same place. The gentleman goes from the country to London and *returns*, or the citizen of London rides into the country and *returns*. The blood, propelled from the heart, passes through the arteries to the extremities of the body, and *returns* through the veins. Some servants are good to go on errands, but not good to *return*.—2. To come to the same state; as, to *return* from bondage to a state of freedom.—3. To answer.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*. *Pope.*

4. To come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

With the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day. *Milton.*

6. To show fresh signs of mercy.

Return, O Lord, deliver my soul; Ps. vi.

To return to God, *to return from wickedness*, to repent of sin or wandering from duty.

RETURN', v. t. To bring, carry, or send back; as, to *return* a borrowed book; to *return* a hired horse.—2. To repay; as, to *return* borrowed money.—3. To give in recompense or requital.

In any wise, *return* him a trespass-offering; 1 Sam. vi.

The Lord will *return* thy wickedness upon thy own head; 1 Kings ii.

4. To give back in reply; as, to *return* an answer.—5. To tell, relate, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people to the Lord; Exod. xix.

6. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

7. To render an account, usually an official account, to a superior. Officers of the army and navy *return* to the commander the number of men in companies, regiments, &c.; they *return* the number of men sick or capable of duty; they *return* the quantity of ammunition, provisions, &c.—8. To render back to a tribunal or to an office; as, to *return* a writ or an execution.—9. To report officially; as, an officer *returns* his proceedings on the back of a writ or precept.—10. To send; to transmit; to convey.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

RETURN', n. The act of coming or going back to the same place.

Takes little journeys and makes quick *returns*. *Dryden.*

2. The act of sending back; as, the *return* of a borrowed book or of money lent.—3. The act of putting in the former place.—4. Retrogression; the act of moving back.—5. The act or

process of coming back to a former state; relapse; as, the *return* of health; the *return* of a disease.—6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point; as, the *return* of the sun to the tropic of Cancer.—7. Periodical renewal; as, the *return* of the seasons or of the year.—8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labour. One occupation gives quick *returns;* in others, the *returns* are slow. The *returns* of the cargo were in gold. The farmer has *returns* in his crops.—9. Profit; advantage.

From these few hours we spend in prayor, the *return* is great. *Taylor.*

10. Remittance; payment from a distant place.—11. Repayment; retribution; requital.

Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.—13. In *arch.*, either of the adjoining sides of the front of a house or ground plot, is called a *return* side. Also, when two planes meet at an angle, the one is said to *return* in regard to the other, and if mouldings are continued along both, they are in like manner said to be *return mouldings.*—14. In *law*, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. We call the transmission of the writ to the proper officer or court, a *return;* and we give the same name to the certificate or official account of the officer's service or proceedings. The sheriff or his subordinate officers make *return* of all writs and precepts. We use the same language for the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. The return of members of parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by the sheriff, or other returning officer, of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.—15. A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings, is called the *return* of the writ.—16. An official report or account, as the *return* of the population of Great Britain—the *return* of the number of men in the army and navy; the *return* made to Parliament on the state of education.—*Return of cattle,* &c., a term applied to the restoration of cattle, &c., distrained, to the party by whom they were distrained, after it has been ascertained that the distress was rightfully taken. The restoration of the cattle, &c., distrained, to the owner is called a *replevin.*—*Returns of a mine* in *fort.*, the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—*Returns of a trench,* the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.—*Clause of return,* in *Scots law,* [*see under* CLAUSE.]

RETURN'ABLE, *a.* That may be returned or restored.—2. In *law*, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given or rendered; as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court; an attachment *returnable* to the king's bench.

RETURN'-DAY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

RETURN'ED, *pp.* Restored; given or sent back; repaid; brought or rendered to the proper court or officer.

RETURN'ER, *n.* One who returns; one that repays or remits money.

RETURN'ING, *ppr.* Giving, carrying or sending back; coming or going back; making report.

RETURN'ING-OFFICER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.

RETURN'LESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [*Little used.*]

RETUSE, *a.* [L. *retusus, retundo.*] In *bot.*, a *retuse* leaf is one ending in a blunt sinus, or whose apex is blunt. This term is applied also to the seed. It is applied also in *conchology* to shells ending in an obtuse sinus.

REUNION, *n.* [Fr.] A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.—2. In *med.*, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.—3. A meeting or assembly.

REUNITE, *v. t.* [*re* and *unite.*] To unite again; to join after separation.—2. To reconcile after variance.

REUNITE, *v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

REUNITED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.

REUNITING, *ppr.* Uniting again; reconciling.

REUNI''TION, *n.* A second uniting. [*Rarely used.*]

REURGE', *v. t.* To urge again.

REÜSSITE, *n.* [from *Reuss*, the place where it is found.] A salt found in the form of a mealy efflorescence, or crystallized in flat six-sided prisms, and in acicular crystals.

REVAC'CINATE, *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time.

REVAC'CINATED, *pp.* Vaccinated a second time.

REVAC'CINATING, *ppr.* Vaccinating a second time.

REVACCINA'TION, *n.* A second vaccination.

REVAL'UATION, *n.* A second valuation.

REVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa.*] The bailiff of a franchise or manor. It is usually written *Reeve.*

REVÊAL, *v. t.* [Fr. *reveler;* L. *revelo; re* and *velo*, to veil.] 1 To disclose; to discover; to show; to make known something before unknown or concealed; as, to *reveal* secrets.—2. To disclose, discover, or make known from heaven. God has been pleased to *reveal* his will to man.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men; Rom. i.

REVÊAL,† *n.* A revealing; disclosure.

REVÊALABLE, *a.* That can be revealed.

REVÊALABLENESS, *n.* State of being revealable.

REVÊALED, *pp.* Disclosed; discovered; made known; laid open.

REVÊALER, *n.* One that discloses or makes known.—2. One that brings to view.

REVÊALING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known; discovering.

REVÊALMENT, *n.* The act of revealing. [*Little used.*]

REVÊALS, *n* In *arch.*, [*see* REVEL.]

REVEIL'LE, (ravāil'), } *n.* [Fr. *re-*
REVEILLE', (ravāle'yay), } *veiller*, to awake; *re* and *veiller*, to watch; contracted from L. *vigilo.* *See* WATCH.] In *military affairs*, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

REV'EL, *v. i.* [D. *revelen*, to rave, from the root of L. *rabo, rabio*, to rage, whence *rabies, rabid;* Dan. *rauben*, to bawl, to clamour; Sw. *ropa;* allied to *rove, rapio;* Ir. *rioboid*, a spendthrift; *rioboidim*, to riot or revel.] 1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian.

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights. *Shak.*

2. To move playfully or without regularity.

REV'EL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Some men ruin the fabric of their bodies by incessant *revels.* *Rambler.*

Master of the revels, or *Lord of misrule,* an officer formerly attached to royal and other distinguished houses, whose duty it was to preside over the Christmas diversions. In the royal household this officer was rendered permanent in the reign of Henry VIII. It continued till about the end of the 17th century.—*Revel or Reveal,* (pronounced *reveel*), in *arch.*, the side of an opening for a door or window, between the frame work and the face of the wall. In Scotland it is sometimes called Rybat head.

REVEL', *v. t.* [L. *revello; re* and *vello*, to pull.] To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion.

REVELA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *revelatus, revelo.* *See* REVEAL.] 1. The act of disclosing or discovering to others what was before unknown to them; appropriately, the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles.

How that by *revelation* he made known to me the mystery, as I wrote before in few words; Eph. iii; 2 Cor. xii.

2. That which is revealed; appropriately, the sacred truths which God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. The *revelations* of God are contained in the Old and New Testament.—3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John.

REV'ELLED, *pp.* Feasted with noisy merriment; caroused.

REVEL'LENT, *a.* [L. *revello*, to pull, or tear away, out, or off.] Causing revulsion.

REV'ELLER, *n* [*See* REVEL.] One who feasts with noisy merriment.

REV'ELLING, *ppr.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing.

REV'ELLING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry; Gal. v; 1 Pet. iv.

REVEL'LED, *pp.* Drawn back; retracted.

REV'ELMENT, *n.* Act of revelling.

REV'EL-ROUT, *n.* [*See* ROUT.] Tumultuous festivity.—2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.

REV'ELRY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

REVEN'DICATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revendiquer; re* and *vendiquer*, to claim or challenge, L. *vindico.* *See* VINDICATE.] To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.

Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can *revendicate* them. *Vattel, Trans.*

REVEN'DICATED, *pp.* Reclaimed; regained; recovered.

REVEN'DICATING, *ppr.* Reclaiming; redemanding; recovering.

REVENDICA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] A term of the civil law signifying a claim legally made to recover property, by one claiming as owner.

REVENGE, *v. t.* (revenj'.) [Fr. *revencher, venger;* L. *vindex, vindico;* It. *vendicare.* *See* VINDICATE.] 1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received. —*Note.* This word and *avenge* were formerly used as synonymous, and it is so used in the common version of the Scripture, and applied to the Supreme Being. "O Lord—*revenge* me of my persecutors;" Jer. xv. In consequence of a distinction between *avenge* and *revenge*, which modern usage has introduced, the application of this word to the Supreme Being appears extremely harsh, irreverent, and offensive. *Revenge* is now used in an ill sense, for the infliction of pain maliciously or illegally; *avenge* for inflicting just punishment.—2. According to *modern usage*, to inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury, pain, or evil received; to wreak vengeance spitefully on one who injures or offends. We say, to *revenge* an injury or insult, or with the reciprocal pronoun, to *revenge ourselves* on an enemy or for an injury, that is, to take vengeance or satisfaction.—3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

> The gods are just and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

[According to modern usage, *avenge* should here be substituted for *revenge.*]

REVENGE, *n.* (revenj'.) [Fr. *revanche;* Arm. *revanch.*] 1. Return of an injury; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury on a person in return for an injury received from him.—2. According to *modern usage*, a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offence. *Revenge* is dictated by *passion; vengeance* by *justice.*—3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given: the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; as, to glut *revenge.* *Revenge*, as the word is now understood, is always contrary to the precepts of Christ.

> The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

REVENG'ED, *pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished. The injury is *revenged.*

REVENGE'FUL, *a.* Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge.

> If thy *revengeful* heart can not forgive. *Shak.*

2. Vindictive; inflicting punishment.

> May my hands
> Never brandish more *revengeful* steel. *Shak.*

REVENGE'FULLY, *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

REVENGE'FULNESS, *n.* (revenj'fulness.) Vindictiveness.

REVENGE'LESS, *a.* Unrevenged.

REVENGE'MENT, *n.* Revenge; return of an injury. [*Little used.*]

REVENG'ER, *n.* One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury.—2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries. [*Less proper.*]

REVENG'ING, *ppr.* Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received.—2. Vindicating; punishing.

REVENG'INGLY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

REV'ENUE, *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, from *revenir*, to return. L. *revenio; re* and *venio*, to come.] 1. In *a general sense*, the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to *income.* In modern usage, *income* is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state. In the latter case *revenue* is—2. The annual income of a state derived from the taxation, customs, excise, and other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. *Royal revenue*, that which the British constitution vests in the sovereign, to support the regal dignity and power.—3. Return; reward; as, a rich *revenue* of praise.—4. A fleshy lump on the head of a deer.

REVERB',† *v. t.* To reverberate.

REVERB'ERANT, *a.* [L. *reverberans.* *See* REVERBERATE.] Returning sound; resounding; driving back.

REVERB'ERATE, *v. t.* [L. *reverbero; re* and *verbero*, to beat.] 1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; as, an arch *reverberates* the voice.—2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect; as, to *reverberate* rays of light.—3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side; as, flame *reverberated* in a furnace.

REVERB'ERATE, *v. i.* To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light, or sound.

2. To resound.

> And even at hand, a drum is ready brac'd,
> That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shak.*

REVERB'ERATE, *a.* Reverberant.

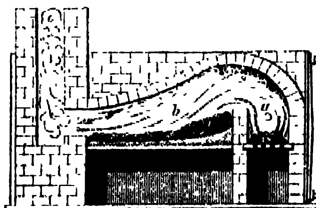
REVERB'ERATED, *pp.* Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.

REVERB'ERATING, *ppr.* Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.

REVERBERA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *reverberate.*] The act of driving or sending back; particularly, the act of reflecting light and heat, or repelling sound. Thus we speak of the *reverberation* of the rays of light from an object, the *reverberation* of sound in echoes. In *chem.*, reverberation denotes a circulation of flame, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

REVERB'ERATORY, *a.* Returning or driving back; as a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln.

REVERB'ERATORY, *n.* A species of air furnace or oven in which a crucible



Reverberatory Furnace.

or other object may be exposed to an intense heat without being brought into actual contact with the fuel. This furnace is divided transversely into two compartments, by a wall of brickwork, extending considerably above the hearth, which is situated in the front or smaller compartment (*a*); the roof is arched so as to reflect or *reverberate* the flame and heated air upon the floor of the other compartment (*b*), on which the object to be heated is placed.

REVERE, *v. t.* [Fr. *révérer;* It. *reverire;* L. *revereor; re* and *vereor*, to fear.] To regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honour in estimation.

> Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison.*

REVERED, *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ERENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reverentia.*] 1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.

> When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign that the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon.*
>
> The fear acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*

Reverence is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread, or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.—2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy; 2 Sam. ix.—3. A title of the clergy.—4. A poetical title of a father.

REV'ERENCE, *v. t.* To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection. We *reverence* superiors for their age, their authority, and their virtues. We ought to *reverence* parents and upright judges and magistrates. We ought to *reverence* the Supreme Being, his word, and his ordinances.

> Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*
>
> They will *reverence* my son; Matt. xxi.
>
> Let the wife see that she *reverence* her husband; Eph. v.

REV'ERENCED, *pp.* Regarded with fear, mingled with respect and affection.

REV'ERENCER, *n.* One that regards with reverence.

REV'ERENCING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection.

REV'EREND, *a.* [Fr. from L. *reverendus.*] 1. Venerable; worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; as, *reverend* and gracious senators.

> A *reverend* sire among them came. *Milton.*

2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. In *England*, deans are *very reverend;* bishops, *right reverend;* and archbishops, *most reverend.* The religieux in Catholic countries are styled *reverend fathers;* abbesses, prioresses, &c., *reverend mothers.* In *Scotland*, and also in the *United States*, the clergy are individually styled *reverend.* The principals of the universities, and the moderator of the general assembly

for the time being, are styled *very reverend;* a synod is styled *very reverend*, and the general assembly, *venerable*.

REV′ERENT, *a.* Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission; as, *reverent* words or terms; a *reverent* posture in prayer; *reverent* behaviour.—2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

They prostrate fell before him *reverent*. *Milton.*

REVEREN′TIAL, *a.* [from *reverence*.] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as, *reverential* fear or awe; *reverential* gratitude or esteem.

Religion...consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*

REVEREN′TIALLY, *adv.* With reverence, or show of reverence.

REV′ERENTLY, *adv.* With reverence; with respectful regard.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shak.*

2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

So *reverently* men quit the open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

REVERER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

REV′ERIE, REVERIE′, *n.* (rev′eree, or reveree′.) [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream, to rave, to be light-headed.] 1. Properly, a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

There are *reveries* and extravagancies which pass through the minds of wise men as well as fools. *Addison.*

2. A chimera; a vision.—3. In *med.*, voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness.

REVERING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.

REVERS′AL, *a.* [*See* REVERSE.] Intended to reverse; implying reverse.

REVERS′AL, *n.* [from *reverse*.] A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false. So we speak of the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void.

REVERSE, *v. t.* (revers′.) [L. *reversus*, *reverto; re* and *verto*, to turn.] 1. To turn upside down; as, to *reverse* a pyramid or cone.—2. To overturn; to subvert; as, to *reverse* the state.—3. To turn back; as, with swift wheel *reverse*.—4. To turn to the contrary; as, to *reverse* the scene.

Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*

5. To put each in the place of the other; as, to *reverse* the distinctions of good and evil.—6. In *law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree. Judgments are *reversed* by writs of error; and for certain causes, may be *reversed* without such writs.—7.† To recal.

REVERSE,† *v. i.* (revers′.) To return.

REVERSE, *n.* (revers′.) Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; *in a good sense*.

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, now obtains. *Baker.*

2. Change for the worse; misfortune. By an unexpected *reverse* of circumstances, an affluent man is reduced to poverty.—3. A contrary; an opposite.

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

4. [Fr. *revers*.] The *reverse* of a medal or coin is the second or back surface, opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed, the latter being called the *obverse*.

REVERSE, *a.* (revers.′) Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; as, the *reverse* order or method.

REVERS′ED, *pp.* Turned side for side or end for end; changed to the contrary.—2. In *law*, overthrown or annulled.—3. *a.* In *bot.*, resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; as, a *reversed* corol.—*Reversed leaves*, such as have the lower surface turned upwards.—*Reversed shell*, in *conchology*, one the volutions of which are the reverse way of the common cork-screw.—4. In *her.*, an epithet for a coat of arms or an escutcheon, turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor.

REVERS′EDLY, *adv.* In a reversed manner.

REVERSELESS, *a.* (revers′less.) Not to be reversed; irreversible.

REVERSELY, *adv.* (revers′ly.) On the other hand; on the opposite.

REVER′SER, *n.* In *Scots law*, the proprietor of an estate who has granted a wadset of his lands, and who has a right, on repayment of the money advanced to him, to be replaced in his right.

REVERS′IBLE, *a.* That may be reversed; as, a *reversible* judgment or sentence.

REVERS′ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

REVER′SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reversio*.] 1. In *a general sense*, a returning; *appropriately*, in *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. Hence,—2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. Thus, when there is a gift in tail, the *reversion* of the fee is, without any special reservation, vested in the donor by act of law. In *the doctrine of annuities*, a *reversion*, or *reversionary annuity*, or *annuity in reversion*, is a payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin until the happening of some event, as the death of a person now living, or which does not commence till after a certain number of years. Its present value is such a sum as, put out to interest, will provide for the several payments of the annuity or payment, as they become due. It is also called a *deferred annuity*. [*See* ANNUITY.] In *the law of Scotland*, *reversion*, as applied to heritage, is a right of redemption, and is either legal or conventional. The legal reversion is that which is provided by the operation of the law itself. The conventional reversion is that of a wadset or of an heritable bond, where the *reverser*, or the debtor, is entitled to disencumber the estate, or to redeem it.—3. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.—4. In *alge.*, reversion of series is a method of expressing the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal.

REVER′SIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right.—*Reversionary annuity*. [*See* REVERSION.]

REVER′SIONER, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined.

REVERT′, *v. t.* [L. *reverto; re* and *verto*, to turn.] 1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse.

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*

[Instead of *revert*, in this sense, *reverse* is generally used.]—2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate; as, a stream *reverted*.

REVERT′, *v. i.* To return; to fall back.—2. In *law*, to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate. A feud granted to a man for life, or to him and his issue male, on his death or failure of issue male, *reverted* to the lord or proprietor.

REVERT′,† *n.* In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

REVERT′ED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back. In *her.*, *reverted* or *revertant* signifies flexed and reflexed, or bending in the form of an S. It is sometimes used to express a bending in the manner of the chevron.

REVERT′ENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system.

REVERT′IBLE, *a.* That may revert or return.

REVERT′ING, *ppr.* Turning back; returning.

REVERT′IVE, *a.* Changing; reversing.

REV′ERY. *See* REVERIE.

REVEST′, *v. t.* [Fr. *revêtir;* Low L. *revestio; re* and *vestio*, to clothe.] 1. To clothe again.—2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office; as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.—3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to *revest* money in stocks. [*But* invest *is more generally used*.]

REVEST′, *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner; as, the title or right *revests* in A. after alienation.

REVEST′ED, *pp.* Clothed again; invested anew.

REVEST′IARY, or **REVEST′RY,** *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*, from L. *revestio*.] The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; now contracted into *vestry*.

REVEST′ING, *ppr.* Clothing again; investing anew.

REVET′MENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtement*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*.] In *fort.*, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

REVI′BRATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *vibrate*.] To vibrate back or in return.

REVIBRA′TION, *n.* The act of vibrating back.

REVIC′TION,† *n.* [L. *re* and *vivo*, *victum*, to live.] Return to life.

REVICTUAL, *v. t.* (revit′l.) [*re* and *victual*.] To furnish again with provisions.

REVICTUALLED, *pp.* (revit′ld.) Furnished with victuals again.

REVICTUALLING, *ppr.* (revit′ling.) Supplying again with provisions.

REVIE,† *v. t.* [*re* and *vie*.] To accede

to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it; *an old phrase at cards.*

REVIE,† *v. i.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort.

REVIEW′, *v. t.* [*re* and *view;* or Fr. *revoir, revu.*] 1. To look back on.—2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia. *Shak.*

3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise; to examine critically; as, to *review* a manuscript. It is said that Virgil was prevented by death from *reviewing* the Æneis.—4. To retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review?* *Pope.*

5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops; as, to *review* a regiment.

REVIEW′, *n.* [Fr. *revue,* from *revoir; re* and *voir,* from L. *video,* to see.] 1. A second or repeated view; a re-examination; resurvey; as, a *review* of the works of nature; a *review* of life.—2. Revision; a second examination with a view to amendment or improvement; as, an author's *review* of his works.—3. In *milit. affairs,* an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.—4. In *literature,* a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks.—5. The name now commonly assumed, by literary usage, for periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on any subject of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications. The management of a *Review* is in the hands of an editor, whose name, however, does not usually appear, the publisher being the party responsible.—*Commission of review,* a commission granted by the king to revise the sentence of the court of delegates.—6. In *Scots law,* the *revision* of any interlocutor, or decree, or sentence, against which a party has reclaimed or appealed. No judge in the Court of Session is now authorised to review his own decrees or interlocutors.

REVIEW′ED, *pp.* Resurveyed; re-examined; inspected; critically analyzed.

REVIEW′ER, *n.* One that reviews or re-examines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion upon its merits.

REVIEW′ING, *ppr.* Looking back on; seeing again; revising; re-examining; inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on.

REVIG′ORATE,† *v. t.* [*re* and *vigour.*] To give new vigour to.

REVILE, *v. t.* [*re* and *vile. Rivilant* is found in the Norman.] To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

She *reVileth* him to his face. *Swift.*

Thou shalt not *revile* the gods; Exod. xxii.

Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you; Matt. v.

REVILE,† *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language.

REVILED, *pp.* Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.

REVILEMENT, *n.* Reproach; contemptuous language.

REVILER, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.

REVILING, *ppr.* Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.

REVILING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words; Is. li.

REVILINGLY, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

REVIN′DICATE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.

REVIN′DICATED, *pp.* Vindicated again; reclaimed.

REVIN′DICATING, *ppr.* Reclaiming.

REVI′SAL, *n.* [from *revise.*] Revision; the act of reviewing and re-examining for correction and improvement; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript; the *revisal* of a proof sheet.

REVISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *revisus, reviso,* to revisit; *re* and *viso,* to see, to visit.] 1. To review; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction; as, to *revise* a writing; to *revise* a proof sheet.—2. To review, alter, and amend; as, to *revise* statutes.

REVISE, } **REVISE′,** } *n.* [Fr. *réviser.*] Review; re-examination.—2. Among *printers,* a second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first correction in order to compare it with the last proof, to see whether all the mistakes marked in it are actually corrected.

REVISED, *pp.* Reviewed; re-examined for correction.

REVISER, *n.* One that revises or re-examines for correction.

REVISING, *ppr.* Reviewing; re-examining for correction.

REVI″SION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reviewing; review; re-examination for correction; as, the *revision* of a book or writing, or of a proof sheet; a *revision* of statutes.—2. Enumeration of inhabitants.

REVI″SIONAL, } **REVI″SIONARY,** } *a.* Pertaining to revision.

REVIS′IT, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *revisiter;* L. *revisito; re* and *visito,* from *viso,* to see or *visit.*] To visit again.

Let the pale sire *revisit* Thebes. *Pope.*

2.† To revise; to review.

REVISITA′TION, *n.* The act of revisiting.

REVIS′ITED, *pp.* Visited again.

REVIS′ITING, *ppr.* Visiting again.

REVI′SOR, *n.* In *Russia,* one who has taken the number of inhabitants.

REVI′VAL, *n.* [from *revive.*] Return, recal, or recovery to life from death, or apparent death; as, the *revival* of a drowned person.—2. Return or recal to activity, from a state of languor; as, the *revival* of spirits.—3. Recal, return or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression; as, the *revival* of letters or learning.—4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.

REVI′VALIST, *n.* A minister of the gospel who is instrumental in producing or who promotes revivals of religion.

REVIVE, *v. i.* [Fr. *revivre;* L. *revivisco; re* and *vivo,* to live.] 1. To return to life; to recover life.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived;* 1 Kings xvii.; Rom. xiv.

2. To recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression.

When he saw the waggons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived;* Gen. xlv.

3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression. Learning *revived* in Europe after the middle ages.—4. In *chem.,* to recover its natural state, as a metal.—*Sin revives,* when the conscience is awakened by a conviction of guilt; Rom. vii.

REVIVE, *v. t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate.—2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to rouse; as, to *revive* the spirits or courage.—3. To renew; to bring into action after a suspension; as, to *revive* a project or scheme that had been laid aside.—4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recal.

The mind has the power in many cases to *revive* ideas or perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression; as, to *revive* letters or learning.—6. To recomfort; to quicken; to refresh with joy or hope.

Wilt thou not *revive* us again? Ps. lxxxv.

7. To bring again into notice.

Revive the libels born to die. *Swift.*

8. In *chem.,* to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state; as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.

REVIVED, *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.

REVIVER, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression.

REVIV′IFICATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier;* L. *re* and *vivifico: vivus,* alive, and *facio,* to make.] To revive; to recal or restore to life. [*Little used.*]

REVIVIFICA′TION, *n.* Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life. Revivification may take place in many species of animalcules, and even in some of the more highly developed worms, even after they have been kept in a dry state for an indefinite length of time. When they are again moistened with water they resume their activity, as if restored to life.—2. In *chem.,* the reduction of a metal from a state of combination, to its metallic state.

REVIV′IFIED, *pp.* Recalled to life; reanimated.

REVIV′IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier.*] 1. To recall to life; to reanimate.—2. To give new life or vigour to.

REVIV′IFYING, *ppr.* Giving new life or vigour to.

REVIVING, *ppr.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory; recovering from neglect or depression; refreshing with joy or hope; reducing to a metallic state.

REVIVING, *n.* Act of re-animating or of renewing.

REVIVINGLY, *adv.* In a reviving manner.

REVIVIS′CENCE, } **REVIVIS′CENCY,** } *n.* Renewal of life; return to life.

REVIVIS′CENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action.

REVI′VOR, *n.* In *law,* the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties. This is done by a bill of *revivor.*

REV′OCABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *revocabilis. See* REVOKE.] That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repealed or annulled; as, a *revocable* edict or grant.

REV′OCABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

REV′OCABLY, *adv.* In a revocable manner.

REV′OCATE,† *v. t.* [L. *revoco; re* and *voco,* to call.] To recall; to call back. [*See* REVOKE.]

REVOCA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *revocatio.*] 1. The act of recalling or calling back; as, the *revocation* of Calvin.—2. State of being recalled.—3. Repeal; reversal; as, the *revocation* of the edict of Nantz. A law may cease to operate without an express *revocation*. So we speak of the *revocation* of a will, of a use, of a devise, &c. *Power of revocation in law*, a power contained in a voluntary deed of conveyance to uses, by which the granter retains the liberty to revoke the uses granted by the deed. In *Scots law*, *revocation* is used to denote a deed recalling some former deed; or a clause of revocation may form part of another deed; as, where it is introduced into a settlement for the purpose of recalling a former settlement.

REVO'CATORY, *a.* Revoking; recalling.

REVOICE', *v. t.* To refurnish with a voice; to refit an organ-pipe, so as to restore its proper quality of tone.

REVŌKE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revoquer*; L. *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.] 1. To recal; to repeal; to reverse. A law, decree, or sentence is *revoked* by the same authority which enacted or passed it. A charter or grant which vests rights in a corporation, cannot be legally *revoked* without the consent of the corporation. A devise may be *revoked* by the devisor, a use by the grantor, and a will by the testator.—2.† To check; to repress; as, to *revoke* rage.—3. To draw back.

Seas are troubled when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again.
[*Unusual.*] *Davies.*

REVŌKE, *v. i.* To renounce at cards.

REVŌKE, *n.* The act of renouncing at cards.

REVŌKED, *pp.* Repealed; reversed.

REVŌKEMENT, *n.* Revocation; reversal. [*Little used.*]

REVŌKING, *ppr.* Reversing; repealing.

REVOLT', *v. i.* [Fr. *revolter*; from L. *revolvo*; *re* and *volvo*, to turn, Eng. *wallow*.] 1. To fall off or turn from one to another.—2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign; as a province or a number of people. [*It is not applied to individuals.*]

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah; 2 Chron. xxi.

3.† To change.—4. In *Scripture*, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God; to reject the government of the King of kings; Is xxxi.

REVOLT', *v. t.* To turn; to put to flight; to overturn.—2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence; as, to *revolt* the mind or the feelings.

Their honest pride of their purer religion had *revolted* the Babylonians. *Mitford.*

REVOLT', *n.* Desertion; change of sides; more correctly, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; as, the *revolt* of a province of the Roman empire.—2. Gross departure from duty.—3. In *Scripture*, a rejection of divine government; departure from God; disobedience; Is. lix.—4.† A revolter.

REVOLT'ED, *pp.* Having swerved from allegiance or duty.—2. Shocked; grossly offended.

REVOLT'ER, *n.* One who changes sides; a deserter.—2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.—3. In *Scripture*, one who renounces the authority and laws of God, Jer. vi.; Hos. ix.

REVOLT'ING, *ppr.* Changing sides; deserting.—2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state.—3. Rejecting the authority of God.—4. *a.* Doing violence, as to the feelings; exciting abhorrence.

REV'OLUBLE, *a.* That may revolve.

REV'OLUTE, *a.* [L. *revolutus*, from *revolvo.*] In *bot.*, rolled back or downward; as, *revolute* foliation or leafing, when the sides of the leaves in the bud are rolled spirally back or toward the lower surface; a *revolute* leaf or tendril; a *revolute* corol or valve.—2. In *zool.*, a term applied to a part that is rolled outwards or backwards.

Revolute.

REVOLU'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *revolutus*, *revolvo.*] 1. In *physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move; as, the *revolution* of a wheel; the diurnal *revolution* of the earth. In *geom.*, the term is employed to express the motion of a point, line, or surface, about a centre or axis.—2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; as, the annual *revolution* of the earth or other planet in its orbit round the centre of the system. Also the period in which a planet, satellite, or comet returns to the place in its orbit from which we estimate its setting out.—3. Motion of any thing which brings it to the same point or state; as, the *revolution* of day and night or of the seasons.—4. Continued course marked by the regular return of years; as, the *revolution* of ages.—5. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body or of a state of things; as, the *revolution* of a day.—6. In *politics*, a material or entire change in the political constitution of a country, accomplished in a short time, whether by legal or illegal means. The term *revolution*, in English history, is applied by way of eminence to the year 1688, universally regarded as the great era of English liberty. It was produced by the abdication of King James II. The term, the *French revolution*, is usually applied to the changes begun in 1789. The subsequent French revolutions are usually indicated by their respective dates.—7. Motion backward.—This word is used adjectively; as in the phrase, *revolution principles*.

REVOLU'TIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to a revolution in government; as, a *revolutionary* war; *revolutionary* crimes or disasters.—2. Tending to produce a revolution; as, *revolutionary* measures.

REVOLU'TIONER, *n.* One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist.—2. In England, one who favoured the revolution in 1688.

REVOLU'TIONISM, *n.* State of revolutions.

REVOLU'TIONIST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favourer of a revolution.

REVOLU'TIONIZE, *v. t.* To effect a change in the form of a political constitution; as, to *revolutionize* a government.—2. To effect an entire change of principles in.

The Gospel, if received in truth, has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

REVOLU'TIONIZED, *pp.* Changed in constitutional form and principles.

REVOLU'TIONIZING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

REVOLVE, *v. i.* (revolv',) [L. *revolvo*, *re* and *volvo*; Russ. *valyu*, to roll.] 1. To turn or roll round; as, the earth *revolves* on its axis.—2. To move round a centre; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun.—3. To fall back; to return.

REVOLVE', *v. t.* 1. To roll any thing round; to cause to turn round. [*Unusual.*]—2. To turn again and again; to meditate on; as, to *revolve* thoughts in the mind.

REVOLV'ED, *pp.* Turned again and again; seriously considered.

REVOLV'ENCY, *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world. *Cowper.*

REVOLV'ING, *ppr.* Turning; rolling; moving round.

REVOM'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *vomit*; Fr. *revomir.*] To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach.

REVUL'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *revulsus*, *revello*; *re* and *vello*, to pull.] 1. In *med.*, the act of turning or diverting any disease, from one part of the body to another.—2. The act of holding or drawing back.

REVUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REVUL'SIVE, *n.* That which has the power of diverting disease from one part to another.—2. That which has the power of withdrawing.

REW,† *n.* A row.

REWARD', *v. t.* [Norm. *regarder*, to allow; *regardes*, fees, allowances, perquisites, rewards; *regardez*, awarded. In these words there appears to be an alliance with *regard*. But in the Fr. and Norm. *guerdon*, a reward, and *guerdonner*, to reward, this alliance does not appear. So the Italian *guiderdonare*, to reward, is evidently a compound of the L. *dono* with another word, and apparently with the Sax. *wither*, G. *wider* and *wieder*, D. *weder*, answering to L. *re*, denoting return. The Spanish and Portuguese have the Latin word with a different prefix; Sp. *galardon*, a reward; *galardonar*, to reward; Port. *galardam*, *galadoar*. *Reward* appears to be from the Norman.] To requite; to give in return, either good or evil; to gratify by a gift in token of desert or approval.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil; 1 Sam. xxiv.

Hence, when good is returned for good, *reward* signifies to repay, to recompense, to compensate. When evil or suffering is returned for injury or wickedness, *reward* signifies to punish with just retribution, to take vengeance on, according to the nature of the case.

I will render vengeance to my enemies; and will *reward* them that hate me; Deut. xxxii.

The Son of man will come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he will *reward* every man according to his works; Matt. xvi.

In the latter passage, *reward* signifies to render both good and evil.

REWARD', *n.* 1. A gift in token of approved merit. Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services, and the like. *Rewards* may consist of money, goods, or any return of kindness or happiness.

The labourer is worthy of his *reward*; 1 Tim. v.

Great is your *reward* in heaven; Matt. v.

Rewards and punishments presuppose moral agency, and something voluntarily done, well or ill; without which respect, though we may receive good, it is only a benefit and not a *reward*.—2. The fruit of men's labour or works.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward;* Eccles. ix.

3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice; Deut. xxvii.

4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of any thing lost.—5. Requital; punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness.

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the *reward* of the wicked; Ps. xci.

6. Return in human applause; Matt. vi.—7. Return in joy and comfort; Ps. xix.

REWARD'ABLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense.

REWARD'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward.

REWARD'ABLY, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

REWARD'ED, *pp.* Requited; recompensed or punished.

REWARD'ER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses; Heb. xi.

REWARD'ING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing or punishing.

REWARD'LESS, *a.* Having no reward.

REWORD,† *v. t.* [*re* and *word.*] To repeat in the same words.

REWRITE, *v. t.* To write a second time.

REWRITING, *ppr.* Writing again.

REWRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written again.

REX, *n.* [Lat.] A king.

REYNARD. *See* RENARD.

REYS, *n.* The master of an Egyptian barque or ship.

RHABAR'BARATE, *a.* [*See* RHUBARB.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

RHABAR'BARINE, *n.* [L. *rhabarbarum.* Generally and more correctly called *rheine*—which see.] A proximate principle of rhubarb, which appears to possess the properties of an acid. It has been supposed to be the active principle of rhubarb; but this is not well settled.

RHABAR'BARUM, *n.* [L.] Rhubarb—which see.

RHABDOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδος, a staff or wand, and λογος discourse.] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

RHAB'DOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. ῥαβδος, a rod, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand.

RACHIAL'GIA, *n.* [L. from Gr. ῥαχις, the spine of the back, and αλγος, pain.] A pain in the spine of the back.

RHA'CHIS, *n.* In *bot.* [*See* RACHIS.]

RHACHI'TIS, *n.* The rickets. [*See* RACHITIS.]

RHAMNA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of exogenous plants, remarkable for having a valvate calyx, hooded petals, opposite to which their stamens are inserted into the tube of the calyx, and a superior or half-inferior fruit which is either dry or fleshy. The species are all shrubs, with small greenish or inconspicuous flowers. They are found over nearly all the world, except in the arctic zone. The berries of several species of Rhamnus are violent purgatives, while the fruit of some species as the jujube, is harmless and eatable *Zizyphus lotus*, gives its name to the Lotophagi, or lote-eaters of Africa. The berries of *Rhamnus infectorius* yield a



Rhamnus frangula.

yellow dye, and *R. frangula* yields excellent charcoal for gunpowder.

RHAM'NUS, *n.* Buckthorn, a widely diffused genus of plants; nat. order, Rhamnaceæ. Class Pentandria; order, Monogynia, Linn. They are chiefly found in the temperate parts of the world. The berries of the common buckthorn, *R. catharticus*, a British species, possess purgative properties. The juice of the unripe berry dyes yellow. [*See* RHAMNACEÆ.] The berries of several species form articles of commerce from the Mediterranean, under the name of French, Turkey, and Persia berries, grains d'Avignon, &c.

RHAMPHASTOS. *See* RAMPHASTOS.

RHAPON'TICINE, *n.* [L. *rhaponticum.*] A proximate principle of Rheum rhaponticum; perhaps the same as *rheine.*

RHAPSOD'IC, } *a.* [from *rhapsody.*] Pertaining to
RHAPSOD'ICAL, } or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.

RHAP'SODIST, *n.* [from *rhapsody.*] One that writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another.—2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.—3. Anciently, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAP'SODY, *n.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδια: ῥαπτω, to sew or unite, and ῳδη, a song.] Originally, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist; or a collection of verses, particularly those of Homer. In modern usage, a collection of passages, thoughts, or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection.

RHATANY. *See* RATANY.

RHE'A, *n.* In *classical mythology*, the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, wife and sister of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter, Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, &c.—2. A genus of birds belonging to the family Struthionidæ, of which the three-toed ostriches of South America are the representatives.

RHEIN-BERRY, *n.* Buckthorn, a plant; belonging to the genus *rhamnus*,—which see.

RHE'INE, *n.* [from *Rheum*, rhubarb.] An inodorous bitterish substance of a yellow colour, obtained by gently heating powdered rhubarb with 8 parts of nitric acid of the sp. gravity 1.37, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and diluting with cold water. It has been supposed to be the active principle of *rhubarb*, but this is doubtful.

RHENISH, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France; as, *Rhenish* wine; as a noun, the wine produced on the hills about Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron. *Rhenish* wines are the finest of Germany; they improve much with age, and continue improving longer than any other wines.

RHE'SUS MONKEY, *n.* A species of Simiadæ, found in Bengal, placed by Cuvier and others among the macaques.

RHE'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country; as, the *Rhetian* Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

RHE'TOR, *n.* [L. from Gr. ῥητωρ, an orator or speaker.] A rhetorician [*Little used.*]

RHET'ORIC, *n.* [Gr. ῥητορικη, from ῥεω, to speak, to flow, contracted from ῥετω or ῥεθω, Eng. to *read.* The primary sense is to drive or send. *See* READ.] 1. The art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.—2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the *rhetoric* of the tongue, and the *rhetoric* of the heart or eyes. In the widest sense in which the word is occasionally used by modern writers, it denotes the art of prose composition generally, whether in the form of historical works, philosophical dissertations, practical precepts, dialogues, or letters, and therefore includes the consideration of all the qualities of prose composition, as purity of style, structure of sentences, figures of speech, &c.; in short, the consideration of whatever relates to clearness, preciseness, elegance, and strength of expression. In the most restricted, and most etymological sense, the art of oratory or of addressing public assemblies. In an intermediate sense, in which, perhaps, it is most commonly employed, the art of argumentative composition. This comes nearest to the signification which Aristotle, the earliest extant writer of a formal treatise on rhetoric, attached to the title of his subject, where he defined it to be the art of discovering and employing topics of persuasion.

Sweet silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes. *Daniel*

RHETOR'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; as, the *rhetorical* art.—2. Containing the rules of rhetoric; as, a *rhetorical* treatise.—3. Oratorial; as, a *rhetorical* flourish.—4. Figurative; persuasive.

RHETOR'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

RHETOR'ICATE,† *v. i.* To play the orator.

RHETORICA'TION,† *n.* Rhetorical amplification.

RHETORI''CIAN, *n.* [Fr. *rhetoricien.*] 1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.—3. An orator. [*Less proper.*]

RHETORI″CIAN,†*a.* [See the Noun.] Suiting a master of rhetoric.

RHET′ORIZE,†*v. i.* To play the orator.

RHET′ORIZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory.

RHET′ORIZED, *pp.* Represented by a figure of oratory.

RHEŬM, *n.* [Gr. ῥευμα, from ῥεω, to flow.] 1. An increased action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the increased action of mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids. —2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c.; as in catarrh. —3. A genus of plants of the nat. order polygonaceæ, including the different species of plants which yield the stalks and root so well known by the name of rhubarb,—*which see.*

RHEŬMAT′IC, *a.* [L. *rheumaticus;* Gr. ῥευματικος, from ῥευμα, rheum,—*which see.*] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; as, *rheumatic* pains or affections.

RHEŬMATISM, *n.* [L. *rheumatismus;* Gr. ῥευματισμος, from ῥευμα, a watery humour, from ῥεω, to flow; the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humours.] A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. attended by swelling and stiffness. It is occasionally accompanied by fever, when it constitutes *acute rheumatism* or *rheumatic fever.*

RHEŬMY, *a.* [from *rheum.*] Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature.—2. Affected with rheum.—3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum.

RHIME. *See* RHYME.

RHINAN′THUS, *n.* A genus of European annual plants; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. Two of them are British, and are known by the name of yellow-rattle. They are common in every damp meadow.

RHI′NO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money.

RHINOCE′RIAL, *a.* [from *rhinoceros.*] Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros

RHINOC′EROS, *n.* [Fr. and L. *rhinoceros;* Gr. ῥινοκερως, nose-horn; ῥιν, the nose, W. *rhyn,* a point, and κερας, a horn.] A genus of pachydermatous mammals, nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c. Five species are described by naturalists. Two of these have a single horn on the nose, and three of them have two horns. *Rhinoceros Indicus* inhabits India, especially the banks of the Ganges; *R. Africanus* and *R. Simus* inhabit southern Africa; and *R. Sumatrensis* and *R. Sondaicus* inhabit Sumatra.



Rhinoceros Indicus.

RHINOC′EROS-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus Buceros, a species of hornbill. [*See* HORNBILL.]

RHINOPLAS′TIC, *a.* [Gr. ῥιν, the nose, and πλασσω, to form.] Forming a nose. The *rhinoplastic* operation in surgery is one which renews the nose, or supplies a substitute for a natural nose.

RHIZ′ANTHS, *n.* A class of plants occupying a station between sexual and non-sexual species, and which, with many of the peculiarities of Endogens, seems to be an intermediate form of organization between them and the lower Acrogens. In their succulent texture, in their colour, often in their putrid odour when decaying, in the sporuliferous seeds, and in their parasitical habits, these plants resemble Fungaceæ, while in their flowers and their sexes they accord with Araceæ, or similar Endogens. Notwithstanding their parasitical habits, some are of extraordinary size; as Rafflesia. [*See* RAFFLESIA.] The class is divided into four orders; viz., Rafflesiaceæ, Cytinaceæ, Balanophoreæ, and Cynomoriaceæ.

RHIZO′MA, *n.* [Gr. ῥιζωμα, a rooted state.] In *bot.*, a thick stem running along the surface of the ground, or partially subterranean, sending forth shoots at its upper end, and decaying at the other. It is otherwise called *rootstock.*

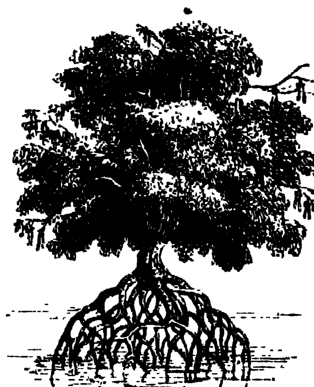


Rhizoma (Convallaria polygonatum).

RHIZOMOR′PHA, *n.* A singular genus of fungi, having the appearance of the root of a tree. The species are found in damp cellars, old walls, mines, and other subterraneous places, and are sometimes phosphorescent. In the coal mines near Dresden, the species are described as giving those places the air of an enchanted castle; the roof, walls, and pillars are entirely covered with them, their beautiful light almost dazzling the eye. The light is found to increase with the temperature of the mines.

RHIZOPH′AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. ῥιζα and φαγω.] Feeding on roots.

RHIZO′PHORA, *n.* A genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Rhizophoraceæ or the mangrove tribe. The species are known by the name of mangrove [*see* MANGROVE]; they are remarkable for their seeds germinating even while attached to the branches, and also for the numerous adventitious root-like projections which serve as supports for the stem. The wood of several species is hard and durable, and the bark astringent. The bark of *R. gymnorhiza* is used in India for dyeing black. The species are natives of the tropics, where they root in the mud, and form a dense thicket down to the verge of the water.



Mangrove Rhizophora mangler.

RHIZOS′TOMES, } *n.* [Gr. ῥιζα, and
RHIZOS′TOMA, } στομα, a mouth.] A genus of Medusæ, including those which have the absorbing orifices of their nutrient canals of small size, and situated in great numbers on the branches of arms, or peduncles extending from the centre of the inferior surface of the disc.

RHO′DIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean; as, *Rhodian* laws.

RHO′DIO-CHLORIDES, *n.* In *chem.*, the name given to the salts which result from the combinations of the sesquichloride of rhodium with the chlorides of potassium and sodium.

RHODI′OLA, *n.* A genus of Alpine plants belonging to the nat. order Crassulaceæ. The *R. rosea,* now frequently called *Sedum Rhodiola* or rose-root, is a British plant found on cliffs along the sea, and on high mountains. It is very common in the north of Scotland and the Hebrides. The root, which is thick and fleshy, smells like a rose The *R. biternata* is a native of Cochin-China.

RHO′DIUM, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδον, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts, especially of the chloride, when dissolved in water.] A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. *Rhodium* requires the strongest heat that can be produced in a wind-furnace, for its fusion. When fused, it has a white colour and a metallic lustre. It is extremely hard, brittle, and has a sp. gr. of about 11. It unites with oxygen at a red heat, a mixture of peroxide and protoxide being formed. When pure, it is not acted upon by any acid; but if in the state of an alloy, it is dissolved by *aqua regia.* It has been applied for the points of metallic pens.

RHODODEN′DRON, *n.* [Gr. ῥοδον, a rose, and δενδρον, a tree.] A genus of highly-prized evergreen shrubs very common in gardens, belonging to the nat. order Ericaceæ. The species have alternate entire, evergreen leaves, and ornamental flowers, disposed in corymbs. They are nearly related to each other, and occur both in the new and old worlds. The varieties cultivated in this country belong chiefly to *R. ponticum,* a native of the coasts of the Black sea, or to *R. catawbiense,* an American species, or to hybrids be-

tween these two. The leaves of *R. Chrysanthum*, a Siberian species, with



Rhododendron chrysanthum.

yellow flowers, possess narcotic properties, and have a great reputation as a remedy for chronic rheumatism. *R. ferrugineum*, found wild in Switzerland, is called the Rose of the Alps.

RHO'DONITE, *n.* An impure variety of manganese.

RHOETIZITE, } *n.* A variety of the
RHET'IZITE, } mineral kyanite.

RHOMB, } *n.* [Fr. *rhombe;* L. *rhom-*
RHOM'BUS, } *bus;* Gr. ῥομβος, from ῥεμβω, to turn or whirl round, to wander, to *roam* or *rove;* literally, a deviating square.] In *geom.*, an oblique angled equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite side parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute.



Rhomb.

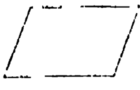
RHOMB'IC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

RHOM'BO, } *n.* A fish of the turbot
RHOM'BUS, } kind.

RHOMBOHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. ῥομβος, rhomb, and ἑδρα, side.] Having forms derived from the rhombohedron.

RHOMBOHE'DRON, *n* A solid bounded by six rhombic planes

RHOM'BOID, *n.* [Gr. ῥομβος, rhomb, and εἰδος, form.] 1. In *geom.*, a parallelogram having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. In describing crystals, some are termed *rhombs* or *rhomboids*, because they are solids whose faces have these figures. They are rhomboidal solids.—2. *a.* In *anat.*, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi.—3. In *bot.*, *rhomboid leaf*, or *rhomboidal leaf*, one that is diamond-shaped.



Rhomboid.

RHOMBOID'AL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid, or a shape approaching it.

RHOMB'-SPAR, *n.* A mineral of a greyish white, occurring massive, disseminated and crystallized in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c. It consists chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia.

RHOM'BUS. *See* RHOMB.

RHON'CHUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. ῥογχος.] A rattling or wheezing sound. The term is applied in *auscultation* to any preternatural sound accompanying respiration, occasioned either by the passage of the air through fluids obstructing the bronchia or air cells, or by constriction of the bronchial tubes. It is also called *rattle*, and several kinds are distinguished by medical men; as the *crepitous, mucous, sonorous, sibilant*, and *crackling*.

RHU'BARB, *n.* [Pers. *rawand*. In Syr. *raiborig*. It seems to be a compound word, Latinized *rhabarbarum*.] The common name of plants of the genus Rheum [*see* RHEUM], which yield the leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c., and root used in medicine, so well known by the same name. All the species are indigenous in cold parts of the world. The particular species which yields the officinal rhubarb, and even the precise place of its growth, are not known. There are, however, six well-marked varieties, viz., Russian



Rhubarb (Rheum palmatum).

or Turkey, Dutch-trimmed, Chinese, Himalayan, English, and French. Rhubarb is a valuable article in the materia medica, being an aperient, and at the same time a tonic and astringent.

RHUBARBARINE. *See* RHABARBARINE.

RHU'BARBY, *a.* Like rhubarb.

RHUMB, *n.* [from *rhomb.*] In *navigation*, a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense rhumb is the same as a point of the compass.—2. A circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of the place.

RHUMB'-LINE, *n.* In *navigation*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except from the four cardinal points; or it is the line described by a ship while her course is constantly directed towards one and the same point of the compass, except the four cardinal points. Such a line cuts all the meridians at the same angle. It continually approaches the pole, but can never arrive at it. It is also called the *Loxodromic line* or *curve*.

RHUS, *n.* Sumach, a genus of deciduous trees and evergreen shrubs; nat. order Anacardiaceæ. This genus is found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in Asia, and North and South America. Most of the species are poisonous, but they are much cultivated as ornamental shrubs, on account of the beautiful red colour of their leaves in autumn. Many of them are used also for the purposes of dyeing and tanning; as an astringent principle, to which is frequently added an acid, is common to the whole genus. The juice of *R. toxicodendron*, the poison-tree or poison-oak, is extremely poisonous. So also is the juice of *R. radicans*, or rooting poison-oak. *R. coriaria*, or elm-leaved Sumach, is extensively used for the purpose of tanning; *R. copallina*, gum-copal or mastic-leaved Rhus, is supposed to yield the gum-copal of commerce, from which copal-varnish is made. *R. vernicifera*, the varnish-bearing Sumach or Japan varnish-tree, yields a varnish used by the Japanese, and applied to furniture, and almost every thing made of wood. *R. venenata*, the poison Sumach or swamp Sumach, a native of North America, is exceedingly poisonous; so virulent that it is said to affect some persons by merely smelling it.

RHYME, *n.* [Sax. *rim*, and *ge-rim*, number; *riman*, to number; *ge-riman*, id.; *riman* and *ryman*, to give place, to open a way, to make *room ;* G. *reim ;* W. *rhiv;* Ir. *rimh* or *reomh*. The Welsh word is rendered also, that divides or separates, and the Sax. *rim* seems to be connected with *room*, from opening, spreading. The deduction of this word from the Greek ῥυθμος, is a palpable error. The true orthography is *rime* or *ryme ;* but as *rime* is hoar-frost, and *rhyme* gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography.] 1. In *poetry*, the correspondence or consonance of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance.

> For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,
> And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

To constitute this correspondence in single words or in syllables, it is necessary that the *vowel*, and the *final* articulations or consonants, should be the same, or have nearly the same sound. The initial consonants may be different, as in *find* and *mind*, *new* and *drew*, *cause* and *laws*.—2. An harmonical succession of sounds.

> The youth with songs and *rhymes*,
> Some dance, some haul the rope. *Denham.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

> He knew
> Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.—*Rhyme or reason*, number or sense.

> But from that time unto this season,
> I had neither *rhyme nor reason*. *Spenser.*

RHYME, *v. i.* To accord in sound.

> But fagotted his notions as they fell,
> And if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verses.

> There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
> Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride. *Pope.*

RHYME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme.

RHŸMED, *pp.* Put into rhyme.

RHŸMELESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

RHŸMER, } *n.* One who makes
RHYMIST, } rhymes; a versifier; a
RHŸMSTER, } poor poet.

RHŸMIC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

RHYN'CHOLITE, *n.* [Gr. ῥυγχος, a beak, and λιθος, a stone.] The petrified beak of a bird.

RHYNCHO'PHORES, } *n.* A family of
RHYNCHO'PHORA, } coleopterous

insects, comprehending those which have the head prolonged in the form of a snout or proboscis.



Rhyncohophores (Curculio imperialis).



Rhynchophores (Curculio palmarum).

RHYNCHOS'PORA, *n.* Beak-rush, a genus of herbaceous plants; nat. order Cyperaceæ. Two species are British plants, separated from the genus Schœnus, Linn. by Vahl.

RHYTHM, RHYTH'MUS, *n.* [Gr. ῥυθμός.] 1. In *music*, variety in the movement as to quickness or slowness, or length and shortness of the notes; or rather the proportion which the parts of the motion have to each other. —2. Metre; verse; number.—3. Rhythm is the consonance of measure and time in poetry, prose composition, and music, and by analogy, dancing. In *poetry*, it is the relative duration of the moments employed in pronouncing the syllables of a verse; and in *music*, the relative duration of the sounds that enter into the composition of an air. *Prose* also has its *rhythm*, and the only difference (so far as sound is concerned) between verse and prose is, that the former consists of a regular succession of similar cadences, or of a limited variety of cadences, divided by grammatical pauses and emphases into proportional clauses, so as to present sensible responses to the ear, at regular proportioned distances; prose, on the other hand, is composed of all sorts of cadences, arranged without attention to obvious rule, and divided into clauses which have no obviously ascertained proportion, and present no responses to the ear at any legitimate or determined intervals. In *dancing*, the rhythm is recognised in the sound of the feet.

RHYTH'MICAL, *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικός: L. *rythmicus.*] Having proportion of sound, or one sound proportioned to another; harmonical. Duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities.

RHYTH'MICALLY, *adv.* With rhythm.

RI'AL, *n.* A Spanish coin. [*See* REAL.]

RI'AL, *n.* [from *royal.*] A royal; a gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Britain.

RI'ANT, *a.* (rē'-ŏng.) [Fr. from *rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; gay; smiling; exciting laughter. [*Not anglicized.*]

RIB, *n.* [Sax. *rib* or *ribb*; Ice. *rif*; G. *rippe*; D. *rib*, a rib or rafter; Sw. *refben*, rib or side bone; Dan. *ribbe* or *ribbeen*, rib-bone; Russ. *rebro*, a rib or side. This word, like the L. *costa*, signifies side, border, extremity, whence the compound in Sw. and Dan. *rib-bone*, that is, side-bone. It may be allied to the L. *ripa*. The sense of *side* is generally from extending.] 1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax. The ribs in the human body are twelve on each side, proceeding from the spine to the sternum, or toward it, and serving to inclose and protect the heart and lungs. The seven upper ribs are called *true ribs*, and the five lower ones, *false ribs*.—2. In *ship building*, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship. —*Ribs of a parrel* are short pieces of plank, having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.—3. In *bot.*, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise.—4. In *cloth*, a prominent line or rising, like a rib.—5. Something long, thin, and narrow; a strip. [W. *rhib.*] —*Ribs*, in *carpentry* and *joinery*, curved pieces of timber to which the laths are fastened in forming domes, vaults, niches, &c. In *arch.* [Fr. *nervures*,] projecting bands or mouldings used in ornamented ceilings, both flat and curved, but more commonly in the latter, especially when groined.—6. A wife, in allusion to Eve, our common mother, formed out of Adam's rib. [*Familiar.*]

RIB, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs. In *manufactures*, to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth; whence we say, *ribbed* cloth.—2. To inclose with ribs.

RIB'ALD, *n.* [old Fr. *ribault*, from Low L. *ribaldus*, It. *ribaldo*, a rogue. Lexicographers differ greatly as to the remote etymology of this word.] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd fellow.

RIB'ALD, *a.* Low; base; mean.

RIB'ALDISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry.

RIB'ALDROUS, *a.* Containing ribaldry.

RIB'ALDRY, *n.* [It. *ribalderia.*] Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language.

RIB'AND, *n.* *See* RIBBON.

RIB'BED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with ribs; as, *ribbed* with steel.—2. Inclosed as with ribs.—3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as, *ribbed* cloth.—*Ribbed leaf*, in *bot.*, a leaf having longitudinal unbranched vessels, which are raised above the surface.

RIB'BING, *n.* In *carpentry* and *joinery*, an assemblage of ribs.—2. In *agriculture*, a kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common on land intended for barley, and executed soon after harvest as a preparation for spring ploughing. By this method only half the land is raised; the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. It is called in Scotland *faughing*. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughings, and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

RIB'BON, RIB'AND, *n.* [W. *rhibin*, a row or streak, a driblet; *rhib*, id.; Ir. *ruibin*; Fr. *ruban*; Arm. *rubanou*. The preferable orthography of this word is certainly *riband*, as given by Johnson, but modern usage seems in favour of *ribbon*.] 1. A fillet of silk or of satin; a narrow web of silk or satin used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress.—2. In *naval architecture*, a long narrow flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the sternpost, so as to encompass the ship lengthwise; the principal are the floor-ribbon and the breadth-ribbon.—3. *Ribbon* or *riband*, in *her.*, one of the ordinaries, containing one eighth part of the bend of which it is a diminutive; as in the figure, a bend, between a *ribbon* in chief, and a bendlet in base.—*Ribbons*, in the plural, is used by coach-drivers to signify carriage reins.



Ribbon.

RIB'BONED, *a.* Adorned with ribbons.

RIB'BON-GRASS, *n.* Canary-grass; a plant of the genus Phalaris.

RI'BES, *n.* A genus of plants forming the nat. order Grossulaceæ, *which see.* It is well known as producing the currant and gooseberry, and also for affording many of the ornamental shrubs of our gardens. The species are natives of the mountains, hills, woods, and thickets of the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

RIB'GRASS, or RIB'WORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Plantago, the *P. lanceolata.* [*See* PLANTAGO.]

RIB'INE, *n.* A sort of stringed instrument.

RIB'LESS, *a.* Having no ribs.

RIB'ROAST,† *v. t.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly; *a burlesque word.*

RIB'ROASTED, *pp.* Soundly beaten.

RIB'ROASTING, *ppr.* Beating soundly.

RIBSUPPORTED, *a.* Supported by ribs.

RIB'WORT. *See* RIBGRASS.

RIC, RICK, as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised, as in *bishoprick*; Sax. *cyne-ric*, *king-ric*. It is the G. *reich*, D. *rijck*, from Goth. *reiki*, dominion, Sax. *rice* or *ric*; from the same root as L. *rego*, to rule, and *region.*

RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful, as in *Alfric*, *Frederick*, like the Greek *Polycrates* and *Plutarchus*. It is the first syllable of *Richard*; Sax. *ric*, *rice*. [*See* RICH.]

RICE, *n.* [Fr. *riz* or *ris*; G. *reiz* or *reiss*; L. *oryza*; Gr. ὄρυζα: Eth. *rez*; Ar. *arozon*; from the verb *araza*, to be contracted, or to be firmly fixed. The word is common to most of the Asiatics, Persians, Turks, Armenians, and Tartars.] A plant of the genus Oryza, and its seed, the *O. sativa.* [*See* ORYZA.] There is only one species. This plant is cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America, it grows chiefly on low



Rice (Oryza sativa).

moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light and nutritious food, and very easy of digestion. Indeed, it seems intended by the wise and benevolent Creator to be a common article of food for men in warm climates. There is an immense variety in the qualities of rice, but the rice raised on the low marshy grounds of Carolina is unquestionably very superior to any brought from any other quarter. Of the rice imported from the East, that from Patna is the most esteemed.

RICE'-BIRD, RICE'-BUNTING, *n.* A bird of the United States, the *Emberiza oryzivora;* so named from its feeding on rice in the Southern States. In New England, it is called *bob-o-link* or *bob-lincoln.*—2. One of the names of the paddy bird or Java sparrow, the *Loxia oryzivora*, Linn.



Rice-bird (Loxia oryzivora).

In Java and other parts of Asia where it is found, it commits great ravages in the rice fields with its sharp and powerful bill. It is admired for its elegant shape and colouring.

RICE'GLUE, *n.* A species of glue made by boiling ground rice in soft water to the consistence of thin jelly.

RICE-MILK, *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

RICE'PAPER, *n.* A substance prepared from the central cellular portion of the stem of a species of Æschynomene. The stem of the plant is cut transversely so as to form sheets of the so called Rice paper, the cellular structure of which is easily seen under the microscope. It is brought from China, and is used as a material for painting upon, and for the manufacture of several fancy and ornamental articles. It is sometimes erroneously stated to be prepared from rice.

RICE-PUDDING, *n.* Pudding made of rice, with eggs and sugar.

RICE-WEEVIL, *n.* An insect, the *Calandra oryzæ*, resembling the common wheat-weevil, which preys on rice, maize, &c.

RICH, *a.* [Fr. *riche;* Sax. *ric, rice, ricca;* G. *reich.* This word in Saxon signifies great, noble, powerful, as well as rich. It is probable therefore it is connected with *ric*, dominion, L. *rego, regnum*, Eng. *reach, region*, from *extending.*] 1. Wealthy; opulent; opposed to *poor;* possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. A farmer may be *rich* with property which would not make a nobleman *rich.* An annual income of £500 sterling would make a *rich* vicar, but not a *rich* bishop. Men more willingly acknowledge others to be *richer*, than to be wiser than themselves.

Abram was very *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold; Gen. xiii.

2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous; as, a *rich* dress; a *rich* border; a *rich* silk; *rich* furniture; a *rich* present.—3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable; as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore.—4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; as, a *rich* odour or flavour; *rich* spices. So we say, a *rich* description; a discourse *rich* in ideas. —5. Full of valuable achievements or works.

Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities; as, a *rich* soil; *rich* land; *rich* mould.—7. Abundant; large; as, a *rich* crop.—8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful.

The gorgeous East with *richest* hand
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

9. Full of beautiful scenery; as, a *rich* landscape; a *rich* prospect.—10. Abounding with elegant colours; as, a *rich* picture.—11. Plentifully stocked; as, pasture *rich* in flocks.—12. Strong; vivid; perfect; as, a *rich* colour.—13. Having something precious; as, a grove of *rich* trees.—14. Abounding with nutritious qualities; as, a *rich* diet.—15. Highly seasoned; as, *rich* paste; a *rich* dish of food.—16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food; as, a *rich* table or entertainment.—17. Containing abundance beyond wants; as, a *rich* treasury.—18. In *music*, full of sweet or harmonious sounds.—19. In *Scripture*, abounding; highly endowed with spiritual gifts; as, *rich* in faith; James ii.—20. Placing confidence in outward prosperity; Matt. xix.—21. Self-righteous; abounding, in one's own opinion, with spiritual graces; Rev. iii.—*Rich in mercy*, spoken of God, full of mercy, and ready to bestow good things on sinful men; Eph. ii.; Rom. x.—*The rich*, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently in the plural, rich men or persons.

The *rich* hath many friends; Prov. xiv.

RICH,† *v. t.* To enrich. [*See* ENRICH.]

RICHAR'DIA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Araceæ, of which only one species is known (*R. Æthiopica*), a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is one of the most beautiful of aroideous plants, growing vigorously in the ordinary apartments of a house, and may be made to blossom all the year round. It was introduced into this country under the name of *Calla Æthiopica.*

RICH'ED,† *pp.* Enriched.

RICH'ER, *a. comp.* More rich.

RICH'ES, *n.* [Fr. *richesse.* This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural.] 1. Wealth; opulence; affluence; possessions of land, goods, or money in abundance.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours. *Locke.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

3. In *Scripture*, an abundance of spiritual blessings; Luke xvi.—*The riches of God*, his fulness of wisdom, power, mercy, grace, and glory, Eph. i. ii.; or the abundance supplied by his works; Ps. civ.—*The riches of Christ*, his abundant fulness of spiritual and eternal blessings for men; Eph. iii.—*The riches of a state or kingdom* consist less in a full treasury, than in the productiveness of its soil and manufactures, and in the industry of its inhabitants.

RICH'EST, *a. superl.* Most rich.

RICH'LY, *adv.* With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as, a hospital *richly* endowed.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

2. Gayly; splendidly; magnificently; as, *richly* dressed; *richly* ornamented. —3. Plenteously; abundantly; amply; as, to be *richly* paid for services. The reading of ancient authors will *richly* reward us for the perusal.—4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully; as, a chastisement *richly* deserved.

RICH'LY-WOODED, *a.* Abounding with wood.

RICH'NESS, *n.* Opulence; wealth.—2. Finery; splendour.—3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive; as, the *richness* of a soil.—4. Fulness; abundance; as, the *richness* of a treasury.—5. Quality of abounding with something valuable; as, the *richness* of a mine or an ore; the *richness* of milk or of cane-juice.—6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality; as, the *richness* of spices or of fragrance.—7. Abundance of beautiful scenery; as, the *richness* of a landscape or prospect.—8. Abundance of nutritious qualities; as, the *richness* of diet.—9. Abundance of high seasoning; as, the *richness* of cake.—10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection; as, the *richness* of colour or colouring.—11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas; as, *richness* of description.

RICI'NIC ACID, *n.* One of the products obtained by distilling castor oil at a high temperature.

RI'CINUS, *n.* A genus of apetalous plants; nat. order, Euphorbiaceæ. The best known species is the *R. communis*, or *palma christi*, which produces the castor oil. It is conjectured to be originally from Barbary; and it grows abundantly in India. In warm countries it is ligneous and perennial: in cold, herbaceous and annual. The varieties are numerous. [*See* CASTOR OIL.]

RICK, *n.* [Sax. *hreac* or *hrig;* Ir. *cruach;* W. *crug*, a *rick*, an apostem, a heap, a stack, a hillock; *crugaw*, to heap or pile, to swell, to grow into an apostem. It coincides with the G. *rücken*, D. *rug*, the back, Eng. ridge.] A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part being generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part conical, and thatched so as to protect the pile from rain.

RICK'ETS, *n.* [In technical language, *rachia*, Gr. ῥαχῖτις, from ῥάχις, back or spine, Eng. *rack*, applied to the neck piece of meat; Sp. *raquitis*, the *rickets.* *See* RACK and RIDGE.] A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, depressed ribs, enlarged and spongy articular epiphyses, tumid abdomen, short stature, flabby and wrinkled flesh, together with clear and often premature mental faculties. This disease is confined in its attack between the two periods of nine months and two years of age, seldom appearing sooner than the former, or showing itself for the first time after the latter period.

RICK'ETY, *a.* Affected with rickets.—

2. Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RICK'-STAND, *n.* In *agric.*, a basement of timber or masonry, on which corn ricks or stalks are built. The object of rick-stands is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin.

RIC'OCHET, or RICOCHET', *n.* [Fr.] A rebounding from a flat surface, as shells from water; familiarly known as *duck-and-drake.*—2. In *gunnery*, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers in sieges, with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to roll and bound along the opposite rampart. This is called ricochet-firing, and the batteries are called ricochet-batteries. It is very destructive; as the rebound causes the shot or shell to pass along a great space almost upon the ground, destroying all that it meets with in its way. It may also be used against troops in the field.

RICOCHET', *v. t.* To operate upon, by *ricochet* firing.

RIC'OCHET, *a.* As *ricochet*-batteries [*See* RICOCHET, *n.*]

RIC'TURE, *n.* A gaping.

RID, *pret.* of *Ride.*

RID, *v. t.* pret. *rid;* pp. *id.* [Sax. *ahreddan* or *hreddan;* G. *retten* or *erretten;* allied, probably, to W. *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to drain, that is, to separate or drive off, whence *riddle.*] 1. To free; to deliver; properly, to separate, and thus to deliver or save.

That he might *rid* him out of their hands; Gen. xxxvii.

I will *rid* you out of their bondage; Exod. vi.

2. To separate; to drive away.

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land; Lev. xxvi.

[*This use is not common.*]—3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to *rid* one of his care. It is not easy to *rid* the sea of pirates.

Resolved to *rid* himself of pain. *Dryden.*

4. To despatch.

For willingness *rids* away. *Shak.*

5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

Ah death's men! you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

RID, *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be *rid* of trouble. *To get rid of,* To free one's self.

RID'DANCE, *n.* Deliverance; a setting free; as, *riddance* from all adversity. —2. Disencumbrance.—3. The act of clearing away.

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field; Lev. xxiii.

RID'DEN, **RID,** } *pp.* of *Ride.*

RID'DING, *ppr.* Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.

RID'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hriddel;* W. *rhidyll,* from *rhidiaw,* to secrete, to separate; Ir. *criathar,* a riddle; *cratham,* to shake; G. *rütteln,* to shake, to riddle; W. *crydu,* to shake; allied to *rid* and to *cradle,* from driving. *See* CRADLE.] An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a perforated bottom, or texture of basket-work, which permits the grain to pass through it, but retains the chaff.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to *riddle* wheat.—2. To perforate with balls; to make little holes in, as a house *riddled* with shot.

RID'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *rædelse;* G. *rätshel;* from Sax. *ræden,* G. *rathen,* to counsel or advise, also to guess. *See* READ.] 1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition; Judg. xiv.—2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve; to explain; but we generally use *unriddle,* which is more proper.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. *Dryden.*

RID'DLE, *v. i* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

RID'DLER, *n.* One who speaks ambiguously or obscurely.

RID'DLING, *n.* That which is deposited by riddling.

RID'DLINGLY, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

RIDE, *v. i.* pret. *rode;* pp. *ridden. Rid.* for the *pret.* and *part.* is not now used, and *rode* for the *part.,* frequently used in colloquial style for *ridden,* is to be carefully avoided as erroneous. [Sax. *ridan;* G. *reiten;* W. *rhedu,* to run; L. *rheda,* a chariot or vehicle; Sax. *rad,* a riding or a *road;* Ir. *ratha, riadh,* a running; *reatham,* to run; *ridire,* a knight; allied to *ready,* G. *bereit; bereitem,* to ride, and to get *ready.* *See* READY.] 1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. We *ride* on a horse, on a camel, in a coach, chariot, waggon, &c. But although this verb in popular usage signifies to be carried in any vehicle as well as to be borne on horseback, yet when an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle is intended, the fashionable expression is to *take a drive.*—2. To be borne on or in a fluid. A ship *rides* at anchor; the ark *rode* on a flood; a balloon *rides* in the air.

He *rode* on a cherub and did fly; yea, he did fly on the wings of the wind; Ps. xviii.

3. To be supported in motion.

Strong as the axle-tree
On which heaven *rides.* *Shak.*

4. To practise riding. He *rides* often for his health.—5. To manage a horse well.

He *rode,* he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subservient; to sit.

On whose foolish honesty
My practices *ride* easy. *Shak.*

To ride easy, in *seamen's language,* is when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables. *To ride hard,* is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull. *To ride out,* as a gale, signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm. *To ride hard to wind,* is when the wind is so much more powerful than the tide, as to cause the ship to swing till her head is in the direction of the former. *To ride athwart,* or *between wind and tide,* is when the wind and tide are in opposition, but so nearly equal in their force that the ship rides with the tide running against one side, and the wind blowing upon the other. A rope is said *to ride,* when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.

RIDE, *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to *ride* a horse.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will; as in priest-*ridden.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

3. To carry. [*Local.*]

RIDE, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.—2. A saddle horse. [*Local.*]—3. A road cut in a wood or through pleasure ground, for the amusement of riding; a riding.

RIDEAU, *n.* (rido'.) [Fr.] In *fort.*, a small elevation of earth extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

RI'DER, *n.* One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle.—2. One who breaks or manages a horse.—3. The matrix of an ore.—4. Any addition to a manuscript, or other document, inserted after its first completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament. It is also called a *rider-roll.*—5. In *ship building,* a sort of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the timbers to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame.—6. A name given to a second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.—7. In *gun.*, a piece of wood in a gun-carriage upon which the side pieces rest.—8. Formerly, one who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, &c. now called a *traveller.*

RI'DERLESS, *a.* Having no rider.

RIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *rig, ricg, hric, hricg,* the back; G. *rucken.* The Welsh has *rhig,* a notch or groove, and *rhyç,* a trench or furrow between ridges. The Dutch has *reeks,* a ridge, chain, or series, and the Dan. *rekke* is a row, rank, range, a file, and a *ridge,* from the root of *rekker,* to reach. If connected with the latter word, the primary sense is to draw or stretch, L. *rugo.*] 1. The back or top of the back. —2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. We say, a long *ridge* of hills; or the highest *ridge.*—3. A steep elevation, eminence, or protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct. *Milton.*

4. A long rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows; Ps. lxv. In *agric.*, ridges are beds of ground formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, and varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from one another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface water. Ridges are raised more or less in the middle on different soils.—5. The highest part of the roof of a building. But in *arch.*, the term is more particularly applied to the meeting of the upper end of the rafters. When the upper end of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber it is called a *ridge-piece,* or *ridge-plate.* Ridge is also used to signify the internal angle or nook of a vault. *Ridge tile,* a convex tile made for covering the ridge of a roof.—6. Any long elevation of land. Also, a long narrow assemblage of rocks lying near the surface of the sea.—7. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth, are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth.

RIDGE, *v. t.* To form a ridge; as, bristles that *ridge* the back of a boar. —2. In *tillage,* to form into ridges with

the plough. [*See the* NOUN.]—3. To wrinkle.

RIDGE PIECE, } *n.* A piece of timber
RIDGE PLATE, } at the ridge of a roof, against which the rafters abut.

RIDG'ED, *pp.* Formed into ridges; wrinkled.

RID'GEL, or **RIDGE'LING,** *n.* An animal of the male kind half castrated. Called also *Rigsie* and *Rig.*

RIDG'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a ridge; wrinkling.

RIDG'ING, *n.* In *agric.*, the operation of forming land into ridges by the plough, or by digging or trenching.

RIDG'Y, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

RID'ICULE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ridiculum*, from *rideo*, to laugh or laugh at; Fr. *rider*, to wrinkle, to bend the brow; Arm. *redenna.*] 1. Contemptuous laughter; laughter with some degree of contempt; derision; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter. It expresses less than *scorn.* Ridicule is aimed at what is not only laughable, but improper, absurd, or despicable. Sacred subjects should never be treated with *ridicule.* [*See* LUDICROUS.]

Ridicule is too rough an entertainment for the polished and refined. It is banished from France, and is losing ground in England. *Kames.*

2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter. It differs from *burlesque*, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision. *Ridicule* and *derision* are not exactly the same, as *derision* is applied to persons only, and *ridicule* to persons or things. We *deride* the man, but *ridicule* the man or his performances. *Ridicule* is a dangerous weapon.

RID'ICULE, *v. t.* To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride.—2. To treat with contemptuous merriment; to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

RID'ICULE, †*a.* Ridiculous. [*Not in use.*]

RID'ICULED, *pp.* Treated with laughter and contempt; derided.

RID'ICULER, *n.* One that ridicules.

RID'ICULING, *ppr.* Laughing at in contempt; exposing to contempt and derision.

RIDIC'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*; It. *ridicoloso.*] That may justly excite laughter with contempt; as, a *ridiculous* dress; *ridiculous* behaviour. A fop and a dandy are *ridiculous* in their dress.

RIDIC'ULOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as, a man *ridiculously* vain.

RIDIC'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous; as, the *ridiculousness* of worshipping idols.

RIDING, *ppr.* [from *ride.*] Passing or travelling on a beast or in a vehicle; floating.—2. *a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

No suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor. *Ayliffe.*

RIDING, *n.* 1. A ride; a district visited by an officer.—2. A road cut in a wood, or through pleasure grounds, for the diversion of riding therein, called also a *ride.*—3. [Corrupted from *trithing*, third.] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve. These are called the *North, East,* and *West Ridings.*—*Riding, in naval affairs,* is the state of a ship's being detained in a particular station, by means of one or more cables with their anchors.—*Riding interests.* In *Scots law,* when any of the claimants in an action of multiple-poinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests.*

RIDING-CLERK, *n.* A mercantile traveller; also, one of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

RIDING-COAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey.

RIDING-HABIT, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel.

RIDING-HOOD, *n.* A hood formerly used by females when they rode; a kind of cloak with a hood.

RIDING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught. It may, in some places, be called a *riding-house.*

RIDOT'TO, *n.* [It. from L. *reductus*] 1. A public assembly.—2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join. It is a favourite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves.

RIE. *See* RYE.

RIEF, *n.* In *Scots law,* an obsolete term synonymous with robbery. [*See* REIF.]

RIFACIMEN'TO, *n.* [Ital.] A remaking or re-establishment, a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works, so as to adopt them to a changed state of circumstances; as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

RIFE, *a.* [Sax. *ryfe.* Qu. Heb. רבה, *rabah*, to multiply.] Prevailing; prevalent; abundant.

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

RIFELY, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently.

It was *rifely* reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

RIFENESS, *n.* Frequency; prevalence.

RIFF'RAFF, *n.* [Fr. *rifler*; G. *raffen*, to sweep; Dan *rips, raps.*] Sweepings; refuse of any thing. [*Colloq.*]

RI'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rifler*, to *rifle*, to sweep away; all ed probably to *friper* and *griveler*; G. *raffen*, to sweep; *riffeln*, to hatchel. This is one of the family of *rip, rive, reap, raffle,* L. *rapio*, W. *rheibiaw*, D. *ryven*, to grate, Eng. *rub*, &c.] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away.

Till time shall *rifle* ev'ry youthful grace. *Pope.*

2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

You have *rifled* my master. *L'Estrange.*

RI'FLE, *n.* [Dan. *rifle*, or *riffle*, the *rifle* of a gun; *riffelbösse*, a rifle gun; G. *reifeln*, to chamfer, *to rifle.* This word belongs to the family of *rip, rive,* L. *rapio*, &c. supra. The word means primarily a channel or groove.] A gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled*, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels. The object of the rifling is to give the ball a rotatory motion about an axis, in consequence of which it preserves its direction with much greater certainty than when fired from the common *clear* barrel.

RI'FLE, *v. t.* To groove; to channel.

RI'FLED, *pp.* Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; furrowed with spiral channels or grooves; as a rifle gun.

RI'FLEBIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus Phloris, the *P. paradiseus* of Swainson, found in New Holland.

RI'FLEMAN, *n.* A man armed with a rifle. *Riflemen*, a body of men armed with rifles; as, the *rifle brigade.* The 60th infantry regiment is a rifle corps. The duties of riflemen correspond nearly to those of light infantry troops.

RI'FLER, *n.* A robber; one that seizes and bears away by violence.

RI'FLING, *ppr.* Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting.

RIFT, *n.* [D. *rif.*] A shallow place in a stream; a fording place. [*Local.*]

RIFT, *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak or a rock.

RIFT, *v. i.* To burst open; to split.

Timber . . . not apt to *rift* with ordnance.

2. To belch. [*Scotch.*] [*Bacon.*

RIFT'ED, *pp.* Split; rent; cleft.

RIFT'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIFT'ING, *n.* The operation of splitting, riving, or dividing; as stones or rocks by means of gunpowder.

RIG, *n.* [Sax.] A ridge,—*which see*

RIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrigan*, to put on, to cover, whence Sax. *hrægle*, a garment, contracted into *rail*, in *night-rail.*] 1. To dress; to put on; when applied to persons, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word, to express the putting on of a gay, flaunting, or unusual dress.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *L'Estrange.*

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling; as, to *rig* a purchase.—3. To *rig a ship*, in *seamen's language*, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards. *To rig out a boom*, to run out a pole upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, to extend the foot of a sail. *To rig in a boom*, to draw it in from its situation upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, &c. *Well rigged*, an epithet for a ship when her ropes are of a size proportioned to her burden. When the ropes are too large the ship is said to be *over-rigged.*

RIG, *n.* [See the Verb.] Dress. 2. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet. In *Scotch, rig* signifies a frolic.—3. In *marine language*, the peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel; thus, schooner-*rig*, ship-*rig*, &c., imply the masts and sails of those vessels without regard to the hull.—4. A *ridgel*,—*which see. To run the rig*, to play a wanton trick. *To run the rig upon*, to practise a sportive trick on.

RIG, *v. i.* To play the wanton.

RIGADOON', *n.* [Fr. *rigodon.*] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence in France.

RIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *rigatio*, from *rigo*, Gr. βρεχω. *See* RAIN.] The act of watering; but *irrigation* is generally used.

RI'GEL, *n.* A bright fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion.

RIG'GED, *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, &c. as a ship.

RIG'GER, *n.* One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.—2. In *machinery*, a cylindrical pulley, known also by the term *drum.*

RIG'GING, *ppr.* Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, &c.

RIG'GING, *n.* Dress; tackle; particularly, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c. of a ship. This is of two kinds, *standing* rigging, as the shrouds and stays; and *running* rigging, comprehending all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sails, &c.such as braces,sheets,halliards,clewlines, &c. The *lower rigging*, implies that of the lower masts; the *topmast rigging*, that of the topmast, and so on. *Rigging loft*, in dock-yards, the room or rooms in which the rigging is prepared.

RIG'GISH,† *a.* Wanton; lewd.

RIG'GLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other. [*See* WRIGGLE.]

RIGHT, *a. rite.* [Sax. *riht, reht;* G. *recht;* L. *rectus*, from the root of *rego*, properly to strain or stretch, whence *straight;* Sax.*recan.*] Properly, strained; stretched to straightness; hence, 1 Straight, not crooked, direct; passing from point to point the shortest way. A *right* line in geometry is the shortest line that can be drawn or imagined between two points. A *right* line may be horizontal, perpendicular, or inclined to the plane of the horizon. *Right angle, cone, cylinder, sphere, ascension*, &c. [*See* the respective nouns] 2. In *morals* and *religion*, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice or the will of God. That alone is *right* in the sight of God, which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice. In social and political affairs, that is *right* which is consonant to the laws and customs of a country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. A man's intentions may be *right*, though his actions may be wrong in consequence of a defect in judgment.—3. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. In things indifferent, or which are regulated by no positive law, that is *right* which is best suited to the character, occasion, or purpose, or which is fitted to produce some good effect. It is *right* for a rich man to dress himself and his family in expensive clothing, which it would not be *right* for a poor man to purchase. It is *right* for every man to choose his own time for eating or exercise. *Right* is a relative term; what may be *right* for one end, may be *wrong* for another.—4. Lawful; as, the *right* heir of an estate.—5. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact.

> If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

6. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong.

> You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well. *Shak.*

7. Not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dextrous; most strong or stronger, with reference to something else; as, the *right* hand, which is generally most strong or most convenient in use. [*See* RIGHT HAND.] 8. Most favourable or convenient.

> The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. *Spectator.*

9. Properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well regulated.—10. Well performed, as an art or act.—11. Most direct; as, the *right* way from London to Oxford.—12. Being on the same side as the *right* hand; as, the *right* side.—13. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river; as, the *right* bank or Kent side of the Thames.

RIGHT, *adv.* In a right or straight line; directly.

> Let thine eyes look *right* on; Prov. iv.

2. In a right manner; justly; properly. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge *right.*—3. According to any rule of art.

> You with strict discipline instructed *right*. *Roscommon.*

4. According to fact or truth; as, to tell a story *right.*—5. In a great degree; very; as, *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant. [*Obsolescent or inelegant*] 6. It is prefixed to titles; as, in *right* honourable; *right* reverend.

RIGHT, is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, it is true*, &c.

> *Right*, cries his lordship. *Pope.*

[In this sense, however, it may be considered as an approbatory interjection.] *On the right*, on the side with the right hand.

RIGHT, *n.* Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. In the literal sense, *right* is a straight line of conduct, and *wrong* a crooked one. *Right* therefore is rectitude or straightness, and perfect rectitude is found only in an infinite Being and his will.—2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety, or justice. When laws are definite, *right* and wrong are easily ascertained and understood. In arts, there are some principles and rules which determine what is *right*. In many things indifferent, or left without positive law, we are to judge what is right by fitness or propriety, by custom, civility, or other circumstances.—3. Justice; that which is due or proper; as, to do *right* to every man.

> Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
> And well deserved, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact.

> Seldom your opinions err,
> Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. In hereditary monarchies, a *right* to the throne vests in the heir on the decease of the king. A deed vests the *right* of possession in the purchaser of land. Right and possession are very different things. We often have occasion to demand and sue for *rights* not in *possession.*—6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. Every man has a *right* to civil treatment. The magistrate has a *right* to respect. —7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. God, as the author of all things, has a *right* to govern and dispose of them at his pleasure.—8. That which justly belongs to one.

> Born free he sought his *right*. *Dryden.*

9. Property; interest.

> A subject in his prince may claim a *right*. *Dryden.*

10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. All men have a *right* to the secure enjoyment of life, personal safety, liberty, and property. We deem the *right* of trial by jury invaluable, particularly in the case of crimes. *Rights* are natural, civil, political, religious, personal, and public.—11. Authority; legal power. The police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.—12. In the *United States*, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory.—13 The side opposite to the left; as, on the *right*. Look to the *right*.—*Right side of a roadway or water way*, the proper side on which to pass. A vehicle or vessel overtaking another should pass on the right hand side, when meeting another it should pass on the left hand side.—*Right side of a foot-path*, the side on which the pedestrian ought to walk, being always the one on his right hand.—*Right* in law, includes not only every right for which a writ of right lies, but also any title or claim by virtue of a condition, mortgage, &c. for which no action is given by law, but only an entry. There is a *right of property, a right of possession, a right both of property and possession, a present and a future right*, &c. In *Scots law*, rights are divided into *heritable and moveable.*—*To rights*, in a direct line; straight. [*Unusual.*] 2. Directly; soon.—*To set to rights*, or, *to put to rights*, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.—*Bill of rights*, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself. Specially, the declaration delivered by the two houses of parliament to the Prince of Orange, Feb. 13, 1688; in which, after a full specification of various acts of James II., which were alleged to be illegal, the rights and privileges of the people were asserted.—*Right of property*, in *pol. econ.*, the right which states, bodies of individuals, and individuals, have to use and enjoy such lands, natural powers, and products, as have been appropriated and set apart.—*Right of way*, a liberty of passage along roads, streets, footpaths, &c, vested in the public or individuals by statute or common law, prescription, or private agreement.

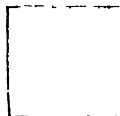
> The proper origin of a private *right of way* is, a grant from the owner of the soil, whose means of enjoying his own property are abridged thereby. *P. Cyc.*

In *England*, the act 2 and 3 Wm. 4, c. 71, modified the *right of way*. In *Scotland*, it is generally constituted by forty years' prescription; and when the public have been in the uninterrupted use of such road or footpath for such a period, or from time immemorial, the proprietor cannot shut it up or create an obstruction. Such are kirk or market roads, footpaths along the banks of rivers, &c. - *Writ of right*, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.

RIGHT, *v. t.* To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, to *right* an injured person.- 2. In *seamen's language*, to *right a ship*, is to restore her to an upright position after careening.—*To right the helm*, to place it in the middle of the ship.

RIGHT, *v. i.* To rise with the masts erect, or the deck level, as a ship.

RIGHT AN'GLE, *n.* In *geom.*, an angle of ninety degrees, or one which is measured by a quadrant. [*See* ANGLE.]



In the above quadrangle all the inner angles are Right angles.

RIGHT AN'GLED, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; as, a *right angled* triangle; a *right angled* parallelogram, &c.

RIGHTED, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

RIGHTEN,† *v. t.* [Sax. *gerihtan.*] To do justice to.

RIGHTEOUS, *a.* (ri'chus.) [Sax. *rihtwise; right* and *wise*, manner, as in *otherwise, lengthwise.*] 1. Just; upright; honest; incorrupt; accordant to the divine law. *Applied to persons,* it denotes one who is holy in heart, and observant of the divine commands in practice; as, a *righteous* man. *Applied to things,* it denotes consonant to the divine will or to justice; as, a *righteous* act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to God, to his testimonies, and to his saints.—*The righteous,* in scripture, denote the servants of God, the saints.—2. Just; equitable; merited.

And I thy *righteous* doom will bless. *Dryden.*

RIGHTEOUSLY, *adv.* (ri'chusly.) Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as, a criminal *righteously* condemned.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*, Ps. lxvii.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* (ri'chusness.) Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law. *Righteousness,* as used in scripture and theology, in which it is chiefly employed, is nearly equivalent to holiness, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law. It includes all we call justice, honesty, and virtue, with holy affections; in short, it is true religion.—2. *Applied to God,* the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness.—3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled; Dan. ix.—4. Justice; equity between man and man; Luke i.—5. The cause of our justification.

The Lord our *righteousness*; Jer. xxiii.

RIGHTER, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

RIGHTFUL, *a.* Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.—2. Being by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* lord; *rightful* property; *rightful* judge.—3. Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

RIGHTFULLY, *adv.* According to right, law, or justice; as, a title *rightfully* vested.

RIGHTFULNESS, *n.* Justice; accordance with the rules of right; as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.—2. Moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightfulness.* [*Not usual.*] *Sidney.*

RIGHT HAND, *n.* The hand opposite to the left, usually the most employed the strongest, most convenient or dextrous hand, and hence its name in other languages, as well as in ours.—In *scripture,* the *right hand* denotes power or strength, and God's *right hand* is generally used to denote the effects of his omnipotence.—*To seat a person at the right hand,* is in scripture language a token of peculiar honour, and when Christ is said to be seated at God's *right hand,* it imports unequalled dignity and exaltation.

RIGHT-HEARTED, *a.* Having right dispositions.

RIGHTING, *ppr.* Doing justice to; setting upright.

RIGHTLESS, *a.* Destitute of right.

RIGHTLY, *adv.* According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; as, duty *rightly* performed.—2. Properly; fitly; suitably; as, a person *rightly* named.—3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. He has *rightly* conjectured. 4. Honestly; uprightly.—5. Exactly.

Thou didst not *rightly* see. *Dryden.*

6.† Straightly; directly.

RIGHT-MINDED, *a.* Having a right or honest mind.

RIGHT-MINDEDNESS, *n.* The state of having a right mind.

RIGHTNESS, *n.* Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. It is important that a man should have such persuasion of the *rightness* of his conscience as to exclude rational doubt.—2. Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line.

RIGHT-RUNNING, *a.* Straight running.

RIGHT WHALE, *n.* The common whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained, as distinguished from the spermaceti whale.

RIG'ID, *a.* [Fr. *rigide;* L. *rigidus,* from *rigeo;* Gr. ῥιγοω, to be stiff; ῥιγος, stiff, whence L. *frigeo, frigidus;* Eth. *raga,* Heb. רגע, *raga,* to be still, to be stiff or rigid. The primary sense is probably to strain or extend.] 1. Stiff; not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or substances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. We never say, a *rigid* stone, or *rigid* iron, nor do we say, *rigid* ice; but we say, an animal body or limb, when cold, is *rigid. Rigid* is then opposed to *flexible,* but expresses less than *inflexible.*—*A rigid body,* in *mech.,* is one which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces. [*See* RIGIDITY.]—2. Strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to *lax* or *indulgent;* as, a *rigid* father or master; a *rigid* officer.—3. Strict; exact; as, a *rigid* law or rule; *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism.—4. Severely just; as, a *rigid* sentence or judgment.—5. Exactly according to the sentence or law; as, *rigid* execution.

RIGID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité;* L. *rigiditas.*] 1. Stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of not being easily bent.—In *mech.,* a resistance to change of form. In all theoretical investigations respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assumed (except cords) to be perfectly rigid, so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* in the arts is often called *stiffness,* and is opposed to flexibility. The *rigidity of cords,* or the difficulty with which they are bent into any given curve, is the chief cause of the loss of power arising from their employment in machines. The force necessary to bend a rope is directly as its diameter, directly as the tension, and inversely as the diameter of the pulley or axle round which it is wound.—2. A brittle hardness, as opposed to *ductility, malleability* and *softness.*—3. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance.—4. Strictness; severity. In this sense *rigidness* is more generally used.

RIG'IDLY, *adv.* Stiffly; unpliantly.—2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence, or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly;* to criticise *rigidly;* to execute a law *rigidly.*

RIG'IDNESS, *n.* Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent; as, the *rigidness* of a limb or of flesh.—2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice; but expressing less than *inflexibility.*

RIG'LET, *n.* [Fr. *reglet,* from L. *regula.*] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture-frames; also used in printing, to regulate the margin, &c. [*See* REGLET.]

RIG'MAROLE, *n.* A repetition of stories; loose disjointed talk or writing.

RIG'OL, *n.* A circle; a diadem

RIG'OLL, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads.

RIG'OR, *n.* [L. from Gr. ῥιγοω, to shiver.] In *med.,* a sudden coldness, attended by a shivering more or less perfect; a symptom which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation of internal parts. It is also produced by nervous complaints.

RIG'OROUS, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux.*] 1. Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice.—2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation; as, a *rigorous* execution of law; an enforcement of *rigorous* discipline.—3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.—4. Severe; very cold; as, a *rigorous* winter.

RIG'OROUSLY, *adv.* Severely; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.—2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself. *Dryden.*

RIG'OROUSNESS, *n.* Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness.—2. Severity.

RIG'OUR, *n.* [L. from *rigeo,* to be stiff; Fr. *rigueur.*] 1. Stiffness; rigidness; as, Gorgonian *rigour.*—2. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness.

All his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham.*

3. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification.—4. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; as, the *rigour* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigour;* to enforce moral duties with *rigour.*—5.† Violence; fury.—6. Hardness; solidity. [*Unusual.*]—7. Severity; asperity; as, the *rigours* of a cold winter.

RIG'OURIST, *n.* One very rigorous.

RILIEVO, [It.] *See* RELIEF, No. 5.

RILL, *n.* [In G. *rille,* W. *rhill,* is a groove, trench, channel, the root of *drill.* In Sw. *strila* is to run or glide; Dan. *ryller,* to ramble.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

RILL, *v. i.* To run in a small stream; or in streamlets.

RILL'ET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet.

RIM, *n.* [Sax. *rima* and *reoma,* a rim, a ream; W. *rhim* and *rhimp,* a rim, edge, termination; hence *crimp,* a sharp ridge; *crimpiaw,* to form into a ridge, also to pinch. *Rim,* like *ramp, ramble,* is from extending; the extremity. In Russ. *kroma* is a border.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing; as, the *rim* of a kettle or basin; usually applied to things circular or curving.—2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen.

RIM, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RI'MA, *n.* [L.] A fissure, an opening; a long aperture, as the *rima glottidis,* the

opening in the larynx, through which the air passes in and out of the lungs.

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *rim*, number; W. *rhiv*. This is the more correct orthography, but *rhyme* is commonly used,—*which see.*]

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *hrim*; D. *rym*. In G. it is *reif*.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour.

RIME, *n.* [L. *rima*; Sw. *remna*, whence *remna*, to split; perhaps from the root of *rive*.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture.

RIME, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

RI'MERS, *n.* In *joinery*, bits or boring tools for making tapering holes; they are of pyramidal form, whose vertical angle is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ degrees.

RI'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*.]
RI'MOUS, } In *bot.*, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks; as, the bark of trees. Applied also in *zool.*, when the surface of an animal or part resembles the bark of a tree.

RIMOS'ITY, *n.* The state of being rimous or chinky.

RIM'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *hrympelli*.] A fold or wrinkle. [*See* RUMPLE.]

RIM'PLE, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIM'PLING, *n.* Undulation.

RI'MY, *a.* [from *rime*.] Abounding with rime; frosty.

RIND, *n.* [Sax. *rind* or *hrind*; G. *rinde*; Gr. ῥινός; W. *croen*, skin.] The skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the bark of trees. [Formerly spelt *rhind*.]

RIND,† *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate.

RIN'DLE, *n.* [from the root of *run*; Dan. *rinder*, to flow.] A small water-course or gutter.

RINFORZAN'DO. [It. strengthening.] In *music*, a direction to the performer, denoting that the sound is to be increased. It is marked thus <. When the sound is to be diminished (*diminuendo*), this mark > is used.

RING, *n.* [Sax. *ring* or *hring*; G. D. and Sw. *ring*, a circle; Sw. *kring*, about, around. This coincides with *ring*, to sound, and with *wring*, to twist; G. *ringen*, to ring or sound, and to wrestle. The sense is to strain or stretch, and *n* is probably not radical.] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circle of gold or other substance worn as an ornament, or of strong metal to be held by; a circle of persons formed for a dance or for any other purpose. Thus we say of men, they formed themselves into a *ring*, to see a wrestling match. *Rings* of gold were made for the ark; Exod. xxv. *Rings* of gold or other material are worn on the fingers and sometimes in the ears, as ornaments.—2. A circular course.

> Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
> Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

3. In *geom.*, the figure enveloping a sphere, which moves with its centre always in a given curve, most commonly a circle. Sometimes also applied to designate the area of the space between two concentric circles.—4. In *arch.*, the list, cincture, or annulet round a column.—*Fairy rings.* [*See* FAIRY.] *Ring of Saturn*, a broad opaque circular body encompassing the equatorial regions of that planet, at a considerable distance from him. Properly speaking it consists of two concentric rings separated from each other. When viewed under favourable circumstances it presents one of the finest telescopic objects in the heavens.—*Coloured rings*, in *optical* science, the name given to those coloured circular bands which are familiarly seen in soap-bubbles of sufficient tenuity, in thin plates of mica, and generally in any transparent plate of small width, whether bounded by denser or by rarer media. Newton first supplied a careful examination of these coloured rings, and in explanation of their phenomena, he invented his theory of "Fits of easy transmission and of easy reflection of light." The systems of coloured rings produced by transmitting polarized light through transparent bodies that possess double refraction, are the most brilliant phenomena that can be exhibited. The colours produced by these bodies were first discovered, by independent observation, by M. Arago and Sir David Brewster, and they have been studied with great success by M. Biot and other authors.—*Ring of an anchor*, that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—*Rings of a gun*, in *gunnery*, circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, viz., the *base-ring*, *reinforce-ring*, *trunnion-ring*, *cornice-ring*, and *muzzle-ring*.

RING, *n.* [from the verb.] A sound; particularly, the sound of metals; as, the *ring* of a bell.—2 Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; as, the *ring* of acclamations.—3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

RING, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. rung*, but *rang* is often used in the *pret.* for *rung*. [Sax. *ringan*, *hringan*; G. and D. *ringen*.] To cause to sound, particularly by striking a sonorous metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell. This word expresses appropriately the sounding of metals.

RING, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To encircle.—2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout. Farmers *ring* swine to prevent their rooting.

> And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. *Shak.*

RING, *v. i* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one.—2. To practise the art of making music with bells.—3. To sound; to resound.

> With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*. *Pope.*

4. To utter, as a bell; to sound.

> The shardborn beetle with his drowsy hums,
> Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued.

> My ears shall *ring* with noise. *Dryden.*

6. To be filled with report or talk. The whole town *rings* with his fame.—7. To form a circle.

RING'-BOLT, *n.* In *ships*, an iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron.

RING'-BONE, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet.

RING'-COURSE, *n.* In *arch.*, the outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

RING'-DOVE, *n.* [G. *ringeltaube*.] A species of pigeon, the *Columba palumbus*, the cushat, the largest of the European species. The term *ring-dove* is also applied to the collared turtle (*Columba risoria*, Linn.).

RING'ENT, *a.* [L. *ringor*, to make wry faces, that is, to wring or twist.] In *bot.*, a ringent corol is one which is irregular and monopetalous, with the border divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip, the upper arched, so that there is a space between the two like an open mouth, called the throat. This kind of corolla is seen in rosemary, thyme, the dead-nettle, and other plants of the natural family of Labiatæ.

RING'ER, *n.* One who rings. [In the sense of *wringer*, not used.]

RING'-FENCE, *n.* A fence encircling an estate within one entrance.

RING'-FINGER, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

RING'-FORMED, *a.* Formed like a ring.

RING'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; fitting with rings.

RING'ING, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.

RING'LEAD, *v. t.* To conduct. [*Little used.*]

RING'LEADER, *n.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like. According to some this name is derived from the practice which men associating to oppose law have sometimes adopted, of signing their names to articles of agreement in a *ring*, that no one of their number might be distinguished as the leader. According to others it signified originally, one who took the lead in forming the *ring* of a dance.

RING'LET, *n.* [*dim* of *Ring*.] A small ring.—2. A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.

> Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* waved. *Milton.*

3. A circle.

> To dance our *ringlets* in the whistling wind. *Shak.*

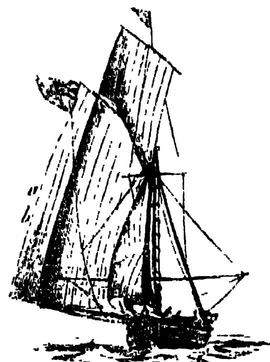
RING'-OUZEL, *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, (*Turdus torquatus*,) inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain.

RING'-ROPES, *n.* In *ships*, short pieces of rope tied occasionally to the ring-bolts of the deck, to stopper or fasten the cable more securely when the ship rides with a heavy strain.

RING'-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

RING'-STREAKED, *a.* [*ring* and *streak*.] Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats; Gen. xxx.

RING'-TAIL, *n.* [*ring* and *tail*.] The English name of the female of the hen-harrier (*circus cyaneus*), belonging to the falcon tribe.—2. A small quadrilateral



a, b, Ring-tail or Studding sail set upon the Gaff.

sail, set on a small mast on a ship's tafferel; also, a studding sail set upon the gaff of a fore and aft sail.

RING'-TAILED EAGLE, *n.* A golden eagle in its youthful plumage.

RING'-WŎRM, *n.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A disease which appears in circular patches upon the neck, forehead, or scalp, and which, if not prevented, spreads over the greater part of the head. It is most common in children of a feeble, flabby habit, but it is communicable by contagion.

RINK, *n.* [A. Sax. *hrincg*, a ring.] A course; a race; the course or proper line in the diversion of curling on the ice. [*Scotch.*]

RINSE, *v. t.* (rins.) [Sw. *rensa* or *rena*, to cleanse or purify; Dan. *renser*, to clean, to purge, to purify, to scour; Sax. *rein*, D. and G. *rein*, clean; Fr. *rincer*. This word is probably from the same radix as the Gr. ῥαίνω, and ῥαντίζω, to sprinkle.] 1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. But in present usage,—2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing. We distinguish *washing* from *rinsing*. *Washing* is performed by rubbing, or with the use of soap; *rinsing* is performed with clean water, without much rubbing or the use of soap. Clothes are *rinsed* by dipping and dashing; and vessels are *rinsed* by dashing water on them, or by slight rubbing. A close barrel may be *rinsed*, but cannot well be *washed*.

RINS'ED, *pp.* Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.

RINS'ER, *n.* One that rinses.

RINS'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing with a second water.

RI'OT, *n.* [Norm. *riotti*; It. *riotta*; old Fr. *riote*, a brawl or tumult. The W. *broth, brwth*, commotion, may be from the same root, with a prefix, which would connect this word with *brydian, brydiaw*, to heat, to boil. The Spanish has *alboroto*, and Port. *alvoroto*, in a like sense. In Danish, *rutter* is to drink hard, to *riot*. The primary sense is probably noise or agitation.] 1. In *a general sense*, tumult; uproar; hence technically, in *law*, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more assembling together of their own authority, in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose; and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner. [*See* ROUT.] 2. Uproar; tumult; wild and noisy festivity. —3. Excessive and expensive feasting; 2 Pet. ii.—4. Luxury.

> The lamb thy *riot* dooms to bleed to-day. *Pope.*

To run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.

RI'OT, *v. i.* [Old Fr. *rioter*; It. *riottare.*] 1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences.—2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited.

> No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy.

> How base is the ingratitude which forgets the benefactor, while it is *rioting* on the benefit. *Dwight.*

4. To raise an uproar or sedition.

RI'OT ACT, *n.* The act 1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 5, by which it is provided that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall continue so assembled for the space of an hour after a magistrate has commanded them by proclamation to disperse, they shall be considered felons.

RI'OTER, *n.* One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.—2. In *law*, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation being made.

RI'OTING, *ppr.* Revelling; indulging in excessive feasting.

RI'OTING, *n.* A revelling.

RI'OTISE,† *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury.

RI'OTOUS, *a.* [It. *riottoso.*] 1. Luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences; as, *riotous* eaters of flesh; Prov. xxiii.—2. Consisting of riot; tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious.—3. Guilty of riot; *applied to persons.*

RI'OTOUSLY, *adv.* With excessive or licentious luxury.—2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.

RI'OTOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RI'OTRY,† *n.* Riot; practice of rioting.

RIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rypan, ryppan, hrypan*; Sw. *rifva*; Dan. *river*. This belongs to the great family of Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*, Ir. *reabam*, Eng. *reap* and *rive*; allied perhaps to the L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever.*] 1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to *rip* open a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles or boarding of a roof; to *rip* up the belly. We never use *lacerate* in these senses, but apply it to a partial tearing of the skin and flesh.—2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

> He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To tear up for search or disclosure or for alteration; to search to the bottom; with *up*.

> You *rip up* the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*

> They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

RIP, *n.* A tearing; a place torn; laceration.—2. A wicker basket to carry fish in.—3. In the *Scottish dialect*, any thing base or useless; an old horse; a cheat.

RIP, or **RIPP,** *n.* [Sax. *ripa.*] A handful of corn not thrashed. [*Scotch.*]

RIPA'RIAN, *a.* [L. *ripa.*] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *ripe, gerip*; G. *reif*. The Saxon word signifies harvest, a *reap* or *reaping*; *ripa*, a handful of corn; *ripan*, to reap; *ripian*, to *ripen.*] 1. Brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; fit for use; as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.—2. Advanced to perfection; matured; as, *ripe* judgment, or *ripe* in judgment.—3. Finished; consummate; as, a *ripe* scholar.—4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared; as, things just *ripe* for war.—5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared; as, a student *ripe* for the university; a saint *ripe* for heaven.—6. Resembling the ripeness of fruit; as, a *ripe* lip.—7. Complete; proper for use.

> When time is *ripe*. *Shak.*

8. Matured; suppurated; as an abscess or tumour.—9. Advanced to that state in which the thing is fit for use; as, *ripe* cheese.

RIPE,† *v. i.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. [*See* RIPEN.]

RIPE,† *v. t.* To mature; to ripen.

RIPELY, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.

RIPEN, *v. i.* (ri'pn.) [Sax. *ripian*; D. *rypen*; G. *reifen*] 1. To grow ripe; to be matured; as grain or fruit. Grain *ripens* best in dry weather.—2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared; as, a project is *ripening* for execution.

RIPEN, *v. t.* (ri'pn.) To mature; to make ripe; as grain or fruit.—2. To mature; to fit or prepare; as, to *ripen* one for heaven.—3. To bring to perfection; as, to *ripen* the judgment.

RIPENED, *pp.* Made ripe; come to maturity.

RIPENESS, *n.* The state of being ripe or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity; as, the *ripeness* of grain.—2. Full growth.

> Time which made them their fame outlive,
> To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completeness; as, the *ripeness* of virtue, wisdom, or judgment.—4. Fitness; qualification.—5. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess.—6. A state of preparation; as, the *ripeness* of a project for execution.

RIPENING, *ppr.* Maturing; growing or making ripe.

RIPHE'AN, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the North of Asia, probably signifying snowy mountains.

RIPIĒNO. [It. *full.*] In *music*, a term signifying full, and used in compositions of many parts, to distinguish those which fill up the harmony and play only occasionally, from those that play throughout the piece.

RIP'IER, } *n.* In *old laws*, one who **RIP'PER,** } brings fish to market in the inland country.

RIP'PED, *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.

RIP'PER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up.

RIP'PING, *n.* A tearing.—2.† A discovery.

RIP'PING IRON or **CHISEL,** *n.* An iron instrument used by shipwrights, to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottom of the ships.

RIP'PING SAW, or **RIP'SAW,** *n.* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.

RIP'PLE, *v. i.* [In Dan. *ripper* is to stir or agitate; in G. *riffe* is a hatchel; and *riffeln*, to hatchel; in Sax. *gerifled* is wrinkled. *Ripple* is probably allied to *rip.*] To fret on the surface; as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom, appears rough and broken, or as if *ripped* or torn.

RIP'PLE, *v. t.* [G. *riffeln*, to hatchel.] 1. To clean; to separate the seed from flax.—2. To agitate the surface of water.

RIP'PLE, *n.* The fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves.—*Ripple marks*, the peculiar undulated marks which the receding waves leave on the sea beach. These are occasionally found in some of the older strata of rocks, as in sand stones or indurated clays of fine grain and frequent lamination. The right understanding of the origin of such marks, is a very necessary element in reason-

ing on the deposition of stratified rocks, and the displacements of the ancient bed of the sea.—2. A large comb or hatchel for separating the seed from flax.

RIP'PLE GRASS, *n.* A species of plantain; rib grass, *Plantago lanceolata.*

RIP'PLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface; cleaning, as flax.

RIP'PLING, *n.* The ripple dashing on the shore, or the noise of it.—2. The act or method of separating the seed from flax.

RIP'RAP, *n.* In *engineering*, a foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

RIPT, *pp.* for *Ripped.*

RIP'TOWELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RISE, *v. i.* (rize.) *pret. rose; pp. risen; pron. roze, rizn.* [Sax. *arisan;* Goth. *reisan*, in *ur-reisan*, to rise, and *ur-raisyan*, to raise. *See* RAISE.] 1. To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend; as, a fog *rises* from a river or from low ground; a fish *rises* in water; birds *rise* in the air; clouds *rise* from the horizon toward the meridian; a balloon *rises* above the clouds. —2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest; as, to *rise* from bed.—3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture; as, to *rise* after a fall.—4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture; as, to *rise* from a sofa or chair.—5. To spring; to grow; as a plant; hence, to be high or tall. A tree *rises* to the height of sixty feet.—6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated; as, a river *rises* after rain.—7. To break forth; to appear; as, a boil *rises* on the skin.—8. To appear above the horizon; to shine; as, the sun or a star *rises.* [*See* RISING, *n.* No. 4.]

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good; Matth. v.

9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice. Great evils sometimes *rise* from small imprudences. —10. To be excited; to begin to move or act; as, the wind *rose* at 12 o'clock. —11. To increase in violence. The wind continued to *rise* till 3 o'clock.—12. To appear in view; as, to *rise* up to the reader's view.—13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated; as, in sailing toward a shore, the land *rises.*—14. To change a station; to leave a place; as, to *rise* from a siege. —15. To spring; to be excited or produced. A thought now *rises* in my mind.—16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune, or public estimation; to be promoted. Men may *rise* by industry, by merit, by favour, or by intrigue.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*

When the wicked *rise*, men hide themselves; Prov. xxviii.

17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition to government; or to assemble and oppose government; or to assemble in arms for attacking another nation. The Greeks *rose* against their oppressors.

No more shall nation against nation *rise.* *Pope.*

18. To be excited or roused into action.

Rise up to the battle; Jer. xlix.

19. To make a hostile attack; as when a man *riseth* against his neighbour; Deut. xxii. Also, to rebel; 2 Sam. xviii.—20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. A voice, feeble at first, *rises* to thunder. The price of goods *rises.* The heat *rises* to intensity.—21. To be improved; to recover from depression; as, a family may *rise* after misfortune to opulence and splendour.—22. To elevate the style or manner; as, to *rise* in force of expression; to *rise* in eloquence.—23. To be revived from death.

The dead in Christ shall *rise* first; 1 Thess. iv.

24. To come by chance.—25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface; as, the ground *rises* gradually one hundred yards. Some parts of the Andes *rise* more than 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean; the Himalayah mountains in Asia are said to *rise* still higher.—26. To proceed from.

A sceptre shall *rise* out of Israel; Num. xxiv.

27. To have its sources in. Rivers *rise* in lakes, ponds, and springs.—28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled, or inflamed, as passion. His wrath *rose* to rage.—29. To ascend in the diatonic scale; as, to *rise* a tone or semitone.—30. To amount. The national debt has *risen* to more than eight hundred millions.—31. To close a session. We say, the court will *rise* on a certain day. This verb is written also *arise*,—*which see.* In general, it is indifferent which orthography is used; but custom has, in some cases, established one to the exclusion of the other. Thus we never say, the price of goods *arises*, when we mean *advances*, but we always say, the price *rises.* We never say, the ground *arises* to a certain altitude, and rarely, a man *arises* into an office or station. It is hardly possible to class or define the cases in which usage has established a difference in the orthography of this verb. A knowledge of these cases must be acquired by observation.

RISE, *n.* The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent; as, the *rise* of vapour in the air; the *rise* of mercury in the barometer; the *rise* of water in a river.—2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground; as, the *rise* of the feet in leaping.—3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent; as, the *rise* of a hill or mountain.—4. Spring; source; origin; beginning; as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain. All sin has its *rise* in the heart.—5. Any place elevated above the common level; as, a *rise* of land.—6. Appearance above the horizon; as, the *rise* of the sun or a star.—7. Increase; advance; as, a *rise* in the price of wheat.—8. Advance in rank, honour, property, or fame. Observe a man after his *rise* to office, or a family after its *rise* from obscurity. —9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice.—10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.—11. Increase; augmentation.—12.† [D. *rys;* from the verb.] A bough or branch.

RIS'EN, *pp.* *See* RISE.

RIS'ER, *n.* One that rises; as, an early *riser.*—2. In *arch.*, the vertical face of a step of a stair.

RISIBIL'ITY, **RI'SIBLENESS**, } *n.* [from *risible.*] The quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter. *Risibility* is peculiar to the human species. —2. Proneness to laugh.

RI'SIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *risible;* L. *risibilis*, from *rideo, risi*, to laugh. *See* RIDICULOUS.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. Man is a *risible* animal.—2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. The description of Falstaff in Shakspeare, exhibits a *risible* scene. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.

RI'SIBLY, *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

RI'SING, *ppr.* Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, &c.—2. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a *rising* state; a *rising* man.—3. Growing, advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation. In *her.*, a term used for birds when in a position as if preparing to take flight. [*See* ROUSANT.] - *Rising timbers*, the hooks placed on the keel of a ship.—*Rising line*, an incurvated line drawn on the plane of elevations, or sheer draughts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.

RISING, *n.* The act of getting up from any recumbent, or sitting, or prone posture.

When *rising* from the bed of death. *Addison.*

2. The act of ascending; as, the *rising* of vapour.—3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body; as, the *rising* of the court of session.—4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In *astron.*, the sun or a planet is said to rise or set when the centre is in the horizon, allowance being made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. There are three kinds of *rising* and setting applicable to the heavenly bodies, viz., *acronical, cosmical*, and *heliacal*,—*see these terms.*—5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection; Mark ix.—6. A tumour on the body; Lev. xiii.—7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.

RISING HINGE, *n.* A hinge so constructed as to raise the door to which it is attached as it opens.

RISINGS, *n.* In *ships*, the thick planks which go fore and aft, on which the timbers of the decks bear.

RISK, *n.* [Fr. *risque;* It. *rischio*, risk, danger, peril; Fr. *risquer*, to *risk.* The sense is a pushing forward, a *rushing*, as in *rash.* Qu. Dan. *dristig*, bold, rash; *drister*, to dare; Sw. *drista*, to *trust*, to be bold, hardy, or *rash.* In Portuguese, *risco* signifies not only hazard, but a stroke, a dash, and with painters, delineation; *riscar* signifies to dash or strike out with a pen, to erase. The primary sense then is to throw or dash, or to rush, to drive forward. *See* PERIL, RASH, and RUSH.] —1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm. He, at the *risk* of his life, saved a drowning man.—2. In *com.*, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property. Hence, *risk* signifies also the degree of hazard or danger; for the premiums of insurance are calculated upon the *risk.* The underwriters now take *risks* at a low premium. In the theory of probabilities, the *risk* of loss or gain signifies such a fraction of the sum to be lost or gained,

as expresses the chance of losing or gaining it; thus, an even chance of losing £40 is considered as a positive loss of one-half of £40, or of £20; and 2 to 1 of gaining £60 is counted as two-thirds of £60 or £40. If both these risks were encountered at the same time, the whole transaction would be considered as a gain of £40—£20, or £20, since this is the sum which would be netted by every such transaction in the long run, and one with another.—*To run a risk*, is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

RISK, *v. t.* To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; as, to *risk* goods on board of a ship; to *risk* one's person in battle; to *risk* one's fame by a publication; to *risk* life in defence of rights.—2. To venture; to dare to undertake; as, to *risk* a battle or combat.

RISK, *v. i.* To make a noise like the tearing of roots. [*Scotch.*]

RISK'ED, *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury or loss.

RISK'ER, *n.* One who hazards.

RISK'ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.

RISSE, obsolete *pret.* of *Rise.*

RI'SUS SARDO'NICUS, *n.* [L.] Sardonic laugh, a kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm. It is so named because it was said to have been produced by eating of a species of ranunculus (*Herba Sardonica*), which grew round certain fountains in *Sardinia.*

RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rit, rite;* L. *ritus;* Sans. *riti*, service.] The manner of performing divine or solemn service as established by law, precept, or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty. The *rites* of the Israelites were numerous and expensive; the *rites* of modern churches are more simple. Funeral *rites* are very different in different countries. The sacrament is a holy *rite.*

RITORNEL'LO, *n.* [It. from *ritorno*, return, or *ritornare*, to return.] In *music*, properly a short repetition, such as that of an echo, or of the last words of a song, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. But by custom this word is now used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

RIT'UAL, *a.* [It. *rituale.*] 1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as, *ritual* service or sacrifices.—2. Prescribing rites; as, the *ritual* law.

RIT'UAL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion.

RIT'UALISM, *n.* The system of rituals, or prescribed form of religious worship.—2. Observance of prescribed forms in religion.

RIT'UALIST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual.

RIT'UALLY, *adv.* By rites; or by a particular rite.

RIV'AGE,† *n.* [Fr. from *rive*, bank.] A bank, shore, or coast.

RI'VAL, *n.* [L. *rivalis*, Fr. and Sp. *rival*; It. *rivale*; Ir. *rioblach*; Heb. רִיב, *rub*, to contend, to strive; Dan. *rives*, to strive; Sp. *rifa*, strife, raffle; *rifar*, to dispute, quarrel, or *raffle*, and to split a sail. Qu. to *rive* or *rip*. *See* RAFFLE.] 1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown. Love will not patiently bear a *rival.*—2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence; as, two *rivals* in eloquence.—3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.

RI'VAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Equal in years and *rival* in renown. *Dryden.*

RI'VAL, *v. t.* To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for; as, to *rival* one in love.—2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course. *Dryden.*

RI'VAL,† *v. i.* To be competitors.

RI'VALLED, *pp.* Having another competing with; emulated.

RI'VALLING, *ppr.* Striving to equal or excel; emulating.

RIVAL'ITY,† *n.* Rivalry.

RI'VALRY, *n.* [from *rival.*] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as *rivalry* in love; or an endeavour to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

RI'VALSHIP, *n.* The state or character of a rival.—2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

RIVE, *v. t.* pret. *rived;* pp. *rived* or *riven.* [Dan. *revner*, to split; *river*, to pluck off or away, to rake; Sw. *rifva*, to pull asunder, to burst or rend, to rake, to tear; Ice. *rifa*, Sw. *refva*, a chink or crevice; Fr. *crever*, whence *crevasse*, crevice; Rus. *rvu;* allied to L. *rumpo, rupi.* It may be allied to the family of L. *rapio, reap, rip.*] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force; as, to *rive* timber for rails, &c. with wedges; the *riven* oak; the *riven* clouds.

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

RIV'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerifled*, wrinkled; from the root of Dan. *river*, to draw, to wrest. This word is obsolete, but *shrivel*, from the same root, is in use. It may be allied to *ruffle.*] To contract into wrinkles; to shrink; as, *rivelled* fruit; *rivelled* flowers.

RIV'ELLED, *pp.* Wrinkled.

RIV'ELLING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into wrinkles.

RIV'EN, *pp.* of *Rive.* Split; rent or burst asunder.

RI'VER, *n.* One who rives or splits.

RIV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *rivière;* It. *riviera;* from L. *rivus, rivulus;* D. *rivier.* The Italian word signifies a river, and a bank or shore, L. *ripa.*] 1. An inland current of water formed within a certain portion of the earth's surface by the confluence of brooks, small streams, or mountain torrents, and discharging itself into the ocean, a lake, marsh, or other river. The country which is drained by a river is called its basin, as the river runs in the lowest part of it. A *brook* is the name given to rivers of the smallest description, and if the waters should be increased by those of another brook, the name of brook is changed into that of *rivulet.* When several rivulets unite and so produce a considerable volume of running water, this water-course takes the name of *river.* But all such rivers do not reach the sea or even a lake; most of them join other rivers, and thus a large river is produced. This last mentioned river is called the *principal river*, and those which increase its waters are called, with respect to it, *affluents* or *tributaries*, and sometimes *feeders* or *branches.* The first waters of a river are generally derived from a spring which breaks out at the foot of a declivity or on the side of some hill or mountain, and sometimes from a swamp or lake. This is called the *source* of a river. From this source the river descends through the lowest part of its basin until it terminates its course in the sea, a lake, or another river, and this termination is called the *mouth* of the river. The cavity in which the running water flows is called the *bed* of the river, and the solid land which bounds this bed is called its *banks.* Most large rivers have their origin in very elevated mountains, or on high table-lands, in descending from which, a great difference with respect to the rapidity of their course, and the nature of the country through which they flow, is observed accordingly by geographers, who divide the whole of the course of such rivers into three divisions, the *upper, middle,* and *lower* course. Most rivers overflow the low countries which are adjacent to their banks, either at regular seasons of the year or occasionally. This takes place when the supply of water is greater than the bed of the river can contain. The periodical inundations depend on great falls of rain in mountainous regions, or on the melting of snow and ice in the neighbourhood of their source. The period depends on the return of these seasons in different places. The largest rivers in the world are the Amazon and La Plata, in South America; the Mississippi, Missouri, and St. Lawrence, in North America; the Yang-tze-kiang, the Hoanho, the Lena, the Ganges, the Indus, and the Euphrates, in Asia; the Nile and the Niger, in Africa; and the Volga, the Danube, and the Rhine, in Europe. In a *legal sense*, rivers are divisible into *fresh* and *salt-water rivers.* Salt-water rivers are those rivers, or parts of rivers, in which the tide ebbs and flows. Rivers are also divisible into *public* or *navigable* rivers, and *private rivers.*—2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil.—3. In *hydraulics*, a current of water flowing in an open channel. The velocity of a current of water flowing in an open channel depends on the volume of water, the form of the channel, and its inclination; and the determination of the relations subsisting among these three quantities is a problem of great practical importance, the solution of which must be derived partly from experiment, and partly from the general theory of the motion and resistance of fluids.

RIV'ER-BED, *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.

RIV'ER-CHANNEL, *n.* The channel of a river.

RIV'ER-COURSE, *n.* The course of a river.

RIV'ER-DELTA, *n.* A delta formed by the current of a river.

RIV'ER-DRAGON, *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIV'ERET,† *n.* A small river.

RIV'ER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to

preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad.

RIV'ER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

RIV'ER-MEADOW, *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

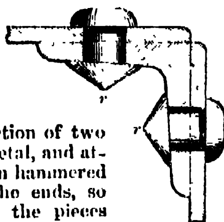
RIV'ER-PLAIN, *n.* A plain by a river.

RIV'ER-WATER, *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water.*

RIV'ET, *v. t.* [It. *ribadire;* Port. *rebitar.* These are compounds of a verb with *re* for a prefix. The Spanish has *roblar.* The French *river,* and Arm. *riva* or *rinva,* would seem to be the Heb. רוב, *rub,* to drive.] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.—2. To clinch; as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt.—3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to *rivet* friendship or affection.

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congreve.*

RIV'ET, *n.* A short bolt or pin of wrought iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal, and after insertion hammered broad at the ends, so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Rivets are usually closed up when they are in a heated state, so as at once to facilitate the formation of the heads, and to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers and tanks are made.


r, r, Rivets.

RIV'ETTED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.

RIV'ETTING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly.—*Rivetting plates,* in *gun-carriages,* small square thin pieces of iron through which the ends of the bolts pass, and upon which they are rivetted.

RIV'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; bursting asunder.

RIVO'SE, *a.* [L. *rivus,* a brook.] In *zool.,* a term applied, when the surface of an animal, or part, is marked with furrows which do not run in a parallel direction, but are rather sinuate.

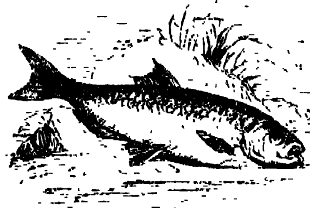
RIV'ULET, *n.* [L. *rivulus.*] A small stream or brook; a streamlet. [*See* RIVER.]

By fountain or by shady *rivulet,*
He sought them. *Milton.*

RIXA'TION,† *n.* [L. *rixatio,* from *rixor,* to brawl or quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel.

RIX-DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *reichsthaler;* Sw. *riksdaler;* Dan. *rigsdaler;* the dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and the northern Hanse towns. Its value varies, ranging between 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.,* sterling. But the present Prussian *reichsthaler,* worth about 3*s.,* is its most common denomination in Germany.

ROACH, *n.* [Sax. *reohche, hreoce;* G. *roche;* Fr. *rouget* from the root of *rouge,* red.] A fish of the genus Cyprinus, the *C. rutilus,* Linn. It inhabits shallow and gentle streams, and the mouth of small streams which run into larger ones. Its flesh is white and good, and very compact, but turns red when boiled. The compactness of the flesh is supposed by some to have given rise to the phrase, "*as sound as a roach;*" but others suppose that this


Roach (Cyprinus rutilus).

phrase was originally, as sound as a *rock,* [Fr. *roche.*]—2. The curve or arch, which is generally cut in the foot of some square sails from one clue to the other, to keep the foot clear of stays and ropes.

RŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *rad, rade,* a ride, a passing or travelling on horseback, a way, a *road,* corresponding with the G. *reise;* but in the sense of a place for anchoring ships, the Fr. has *rade,* G. and D. *reede.* In the sense of way, the Spanish has *rauta,* W. *rhawd,* all connected with *ride,* W. *rhedu,* to run, and L. *gradior,* W. *rhodiaw,* to walk or go. The Slavonic has *brud,* and the Bohemian *brod,* a way. *See* GRADE.] 1. An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town, or place and another, by which passengers and commodities may travel or be transported with more or less facility and expedition. Roads are of various kinds, according to the state of civilization and wealth of the country through which they are constructed, and according to the nature and extent of the traffic to be carried on upon them. [*See* RAILWAY.] The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, and lane. The military *roads* of the Romans were paved with stone, or formed of gravel or pebbles, and some of them remain to this day entire.—2. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called *roadstead,* that is, a place for *riding,* meaning at anchor.—3. A journey. [Not used, but we still use *ride* as a noun; as, a long *ride;* a short *ride;* the same word differently written.]—4.† An inroad; incursion of an enemy.—*On the road,* passing; travelling.—*To take the road,* set out on a journey.—*To take to the road,* to go robbing travellers on the highway.

RŌADER, } *n.* Among *seamen,* a
RŌADSTER, } vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay.—2. A travelling horse.

RŌAD-HARROW, *n.* A machine invented by Harriott, for dragging over roads when much out of repair, to replace the stones or gravel disturbed by wheel carriages.

RŌADSTEAD. *See* ROAD.

RŌADWAY, *n.* A highway.

RŌAM, *v. i.* [If *m* is radical, this word seems to be connected with *ramble,* L. *ramus.* In W. *rhamu* is to rise over, to soar, to vault; whence *rhamant,* a rising boldly, *romance; rhem, rhum,* something projecting; *rhim,* rim, the exterior part of a thing.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. The wolf and the savage *roam* in the forest.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

RŌAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over; as, to *roam* the woods; but the phrase is elliptical.

RŌAMED, *pp.* Ranged; wandered over.

RŌAMER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

RŌAMING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

RŌAMING, or RŌAM, *n.* The act of wandering.

RŌAN, *a.* [F. *rouan.*] A roan horse, according to the definition given in the old Farrier's Dictionary, is one that is of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed. At present, however, the word seems to be restricted to a mixture having a decided shade of red, a deep or black gray being called an iron-gray.

RŌAN-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Pyrus,* the *P. aucuparia,* called also mountain ash, and quicken. [*See* MOUNTAIN ASH.]

RŌAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *rarian,* to roar; W. *rhawr,* the roaring of the sea.] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as, a *roaring* bull; a *roaring* lion.—2. To cry aloud, as in distress.

The suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish. *Dryden.*

3 To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child. —4. To cause a loud continued sound. We say, the sea or the wind *roars;* a company *roar* in acclamation.—5. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar.* *Milton.*

RŌAR, *n.* A full loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as, the *roar* of a lion or bull.—2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress.—3. Clamour; outcry of joy or mirth; as, a *roar* of laughter He set the company in a *roar.*—4. The loud continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest.—5. Any loud sound of some continuance; as, the *roar* of cannon.

RŌARER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast; a noisy brutal man; a horse quite broken in wind. [*Trivial.*]

RŌARING, *ppr.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep loud sound.

RŌARING, *n.* The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, Job iii.; loud continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest; Is. v.—2. A disease of the bronchial tubes in horses, which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing.

RŌARINGLY, *adv.* In a roaring manner.

RŌARY, *a.* Dewy; more properly *Rory.*

RŌAST, *v. t.* [W. *rhostiaw;* Ir. *rostam;* Fr. *rôtir;* G. *rösten;* Dan. *rister,* to roast, and *rist,* a gridiron, G. *rost.* If the verb is from the noun, the sense is to dress or cook on a gridiron or grate, and *rist, rost,* coincide in elements with L. *rastellum,* a rake. If the verb is the root, the sense probably is to contract or *crisp,* or to throw or agitate, hence to make rough. The Welsh has also *crasu,* to roast, from *crâs.* This coincides with *crisp.*] 1. To cook, dress, or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven, or the like. We now say, to *roast* meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, &c.; to *bake* meat in an

oven; to *broil* meat on a gridiron.—2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* apples or potatoes; to *roast* eggs.—3. To heat to excess; to heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire. *Shak.*

4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee.—5. In *metallurgy*, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.—6. In *common discourse*, to jeer; to banter severely.

RÔAST, *n.* That which is roasted, as, a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef, a shoulder of mutton.

RÔAST, *a* [for *roasted*.] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

RÔAST, *n.* In the familiar phrase, to *rule the roast*, *i.e.* to have the chief direction, the word *roast* is a corrupt pronunciation of the German word *rath*, counsel.

RÔASTED, *pp.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.

RÔASTER, *n.* One that roasts meat: also, a contrivance for roasting.—2. A pig for roasting.

RÔASTING, *ppr.* Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching.—2. Bantering with severity.

RÔASTING, *n.* The act of roasting, as meat.—2. A severe teasing or bantering.—3. In *chemical metallurgy*, the protracted application of heat to metallic ores below their fusing points. It is generally resorted to to expel volatile matters, especially sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c.

ROB, *n.* [Sp. *rob;* Ar. *rauba*, to be thick.] A term applied by old pharmaceutical writers to the inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.

ROB, *v. t.* [G. *rauben;* It. *rubare;* Sp. *robar;* Pers. *robudan*. This word has the elements of W. *rhaib*, a snatching, Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*, Fr. *ravir*.] 1. In *law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear; as, to *rob* a passenger on the road.—2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent; as, to *rob* a coach; to *rob* the mail.—3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully; as, to *rob* an orchard: to *rob* a man of his just praise.—4. To take away by oppression or by violence.

Rob not the poor because he is poor; Prov. xxii.

5. To take from; to deprive. A large tree *robs* smaller plants near it of their nourishment.—6. In *a loose sense*, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner.—7. To withhold what is due; Mal. iii.

ROB'BED, *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROB'BER, *n.* In *law*, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent.—2. In *a looser sense*, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

ROB'BERY, *n.* In *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. *Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas, *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c. of another. These words should not be confounded.—2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.

ROB'BING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering; taking from another unlawfully or by wrong or oppression.

ROB'BINS, **ROPE'-BANDS**, **ROB'ANDS**, *n.* [*rope* and *bands*.] In *ships*, short flat plaited pieces of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards.

ROBE, *n.* [Fr. *robe;* Sp. *ropa;* Port. *roupa;* Ir. *roba;* It. *roba*, a *robe*, and goods or estate: *far roba*, to get money; *robone*, a long gown; *robbiccia*, trifles, idle stuff. The Spanish and Portuguese words signify clothing in general, cloth, stuff, wearing apparel, also a loose garment worn over the rest, a gown; Sp. *ropage* is wearing apparel, *drapery; roperia*, the trade of dealers in clothes.] 1. A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, &c. See Exod. xxix. 55; 1 Sam. xxiv. 4; Matt. xxvii. 28.—2. A splendid female gown or garment; 2 Sam. xiii.—3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.—4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness; Job xxix; Luke xv.—*Master of the robes*, an officer in the royal household, whose duty, as the designation implies, consists in ordering the sovereign's robes. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, who enjoys the highest rank of the ladies in the service of the queen.

ROBE, *v. t.* To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array.—2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as, fields *robed* with green.

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter, and *robe* it in the brightest smiles of spring. *Wirt.*

RÔBED, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.

ROB'ERDSMAN, **ROB'ERTSMAN**, *n.* In *the old statutes of England*, a bold stout robber or night thief, said to be so called from *Robin Hood*, a famous robber.

ROB'ERT, **HERB-ROB'ERT**, *n.* A plant of the genus Geranium, the *G. robertianum*, called also stinking crane's bill. It grows in waste ground, by walls, among stones, and debris of rocks.

ROB'ERTINE, *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from Robert Flower, the founder, A. D. 1187.

ROB'IN, *n.* [L. *rubecula*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] 1. A well known bird of the genus Motacilla, the *M. rubecula*, Linn.; called also *redbreast*.—2. In *the United States*, a bird with a red breast, a species of Turdus, the *T. migratorius*.—*Round Robin*. [*See* among the compounds of ROUND.]

RÔBING, *ppr.* Dressing with a robe; arraying with elegance.

ROB'IN-GOODFELLOW, *n.* An old domestic goblin, called in Scotland a *brownie*.

ROBI'NIA, *n.* A genus of North American trees, belonging to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosæ, which bear nodding racemes of white or rose-coloured flowers. This genus formerly comprehended the plants now included under *caragana*, from which it is distinguished by its long gibbous legume, and unequally pinnate leaves. The best known species is the *R. pseudacacia*, the bastard or false acacia, or locust tree. The wood is exceedingly hard and durable, and in America it is used for making posts, but its greatest consumption is for making trenails, by which the timbers of ships are fastened together, and for this purpose large quantities, imported from America, are used in the royal dock-yards.

RÔBING-ROOM, *n.* A vestiary, where robes of ceremony are put on and off; as, the peers' *robing room* in the house of lords.

ROB'IN-REDBREAST, *n.* A robin.

ROB'ORANT, *a.* [L. *roborans*, *roboro*.] Strengthening.

ROB'ORANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but *tonic* is generally used.

ROBORA'TION, *n.* [from L. *roboro*, from *robur*, strength.] A strengthening. [*Little used*.]

ROBO'REAN, **ROBO'REOUS**, *a.* [L. *roboreus*, from *robur*, strength, and an oak.] Made of oak; strong. [*Lit. us.*]

ROBUST', *a.* [L. *robustus*, from *robur*, strength.] 1. Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; forceful; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth. It implies full flesh and sound health.—2. Sound; vigorous; as, *robust* health.—3. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robust*. *Thomson.*

4. Requiring strength; as, *robust* employment.

ROBUST'IOUS, *a.* Robust. [Used at present only in a ludicrous sense, or in contempt. So also are its derivatives, *robustiously*, and *robustiousness*.]

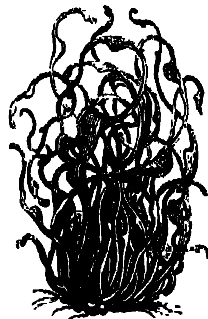
ROBUST'LY, *adv.* With great strength; muscularly.

ROBUST'NESS, *n.* Strength; vigour, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

ROC, **RUKH**, *n.* The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology, of the same fabulous species with the Simurg of the Persians.

ROC'AMBOLE, *n.* [from the French.] A sort of wild garlic, the *Allium ophioscorodon*, growing naturally in Crete. Rocambole, *wild*, is *Allium scorodoprasum*, which grows in Denmark, &c. It is cultivated for the same purposes as the onion and garlic.

ROCEL'LA, *n.* A genus of lichens, one species of which (*R. tinctoria*), yields the dye so largely used by manufac-



Rocella tinctoria (Archil).

turers under the name of Orchal or Archil.

ROCEL'LIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from the *Rocella tinctoria*.

RÔCHE-ALUM, *n.* [Fr. *roche*, a rock. It ought to be written and called *rock-alum*.] Rock-alum, a purer kind of alum.

ROCHE'LLE SALT, *n.* (ro-shel' salt.) The tartrate of soda and potash. It is a double salt, composed of two equivalents of tartaric acid, one of potassa, and one of soda. It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.

ROCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *rochet;* Ger. *roch*, a coat; Low Lat. *rocus* or *rocchus*.] A sort of surplice, with tight sleeves, worn by bishops and several other ecclesiastics.—2. A mantelet worn during ceremonies by the peers of England. The *rochets* of viscounts have two bordures and a half, those of counts three.

ROCH'ET, *n.* A fish, the *roach*,—*which see.*

ROCK, *n.* [Fr. *roc* or *roche;* It. *rocca*. a rock, and a distaff. Dropping the first letter of *crag*, rock would seem to be the same word, and so named from breaking and the consequent roughness, corresponding with Gr. ῥαχία, as *crag* does with *crack;* Ar. *garaha*, to burst, crack, tear, *rake*. So L. *rupes*, from the root of *rumpo*, to break or burst.] 1. A large mass of stony matter, usually compounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface. Sometimes *rocks* compose the principal part of huge mountains; sometimes huge *rocks* lie on the surface of the earth, in detached blocks or masses. Under this term, mineralogists class all mineral substances, coal, gypsum, salt, &c. The rocks of which the mineral crust of the globe is composed, are divided into those of aqueous and igneous origin, from the two agents known to us as being capable of their production. Rocks are also divided into primary, transition, secondary, and tertiary. [*See the respective terms.*] There are many other divisions, such as crystalline, fossiliferous, granite, limestone, &c. &c.—2. In *Scripture*, figuratively, defence; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum.

> The Lord is my *rock;* 2 Sam. xxii.

3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation; Ps. xxvii; Matt. vii. and xvi.—4. A species of vulture or condor.—5. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales. [*See* Roc.]

ROCK, *n.* [Dan. *rok;* Sw. *rock;* G. *rocken*. The sense is probably a *rack* or frame.] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

ROCK, *v. t.* [Dan. *rokker*, to move, stir, wag, rack, advance; G. *rücken;* Old Fr. *rocquer* or *roquer;* Sw. *ragla*, to reel; W. *rhocian*, to rock; *rhoc*, a shooting or moving different ways; Ar. *ragga*, to shake, to tremble, to agitate. This latter verb in Ch. and Syr. signifies to desire, to long for, that is, to *reach* or *stretch*, Gr. ὀρέγω; and it may be a different word.] 1. To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a foundation; as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; to *rock* a mountain. It differs from *shake*, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from *swing*, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

> A rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c.; as, to *rock* a child to sleep.—3. To lull to quiet.

> Sleep *rock* thy brain. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

ROCK, *v. i.* To move backwards and forwards; to be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.

> The *rocking* town
> Supplants their footsteps. *Philips.*

ROCK'-ALUM, *n.* The purest kind of alum. [*See* Roche-alum.]

ROCK'-BASIN, *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the druidical religion.

ROCK'-BUTTER, *n.* A supposed subsulphite of alumina, oozing from aluminous rocks. It is also called native alum; it is of a yellowish white colour, and a little unctuous to the touch.

ROCK' CORK, *n.* Mountain cork, a white or grey-coloured variety of asbestos. Its lightness and fibrous structure have obtained for it the name of cork.

ROCK CRESS, *n.* The common name of several species of cruciferous plants of the genus Arabis, Linn., found in Britain growing in rocky places.

ROCK'-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with rocks.

ROCK-CRYS'TAL, *n.* Limpid quartz. When purest it is white or colourless, but it is found of a greyish or yellowish white, pale yellow, or citrine. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms, surmounted by hexagonal pyramids.

ROCK'DOE, *n.* A species of deer.

ROCK'ED, *pp.* [from *rock*, the verb.] Moved one way and the other.

ROCK'ER, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCK'ET, *n.* [Dan. *raket, rakette*, a rocket, cracker, or squib; G. *rackete:* probably from the root of *crack* and *racket*, Fr. *craquer, craqueter*.] An artificial fire-work, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as nitre, charcoal, and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, ascends into the air and bursts.—2. A formidable missile of war, invented by the late Sir William Congreve, and called after him the *Congreve rocket*. [*See* Congreve.]

ROCK'ET, *n.* [L. *eruca*.] A plant of the genus Brassica. There is also the *bastard rocket*, of the genus Reseda; the *corn rocket* and the *sea rocket*, of the genus Bunias; the *marsh rocket*, the *water rocket*, and the *winter rocket*, of the genus Sisymbrium; and the *dame's violet rocket*, of the genus Hesperis.

ROCK'-FISH, *n.* The black Goby of the family gobioidæ.

ROCK'INESS, *n.* [from *rocky*.] State of abounding with rocks.

ROCK'ING, *ppr.* Moving backward and forward.

ROCK'ING, *n.* The act of moving backwards and forwards; the state of being shaken.—2. A provincial term for the mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road.—3. In *Scotch*, *rocking*, or *rockin*, is a country evening party, so called from the practice once prevalent of the females taking their *rock* with them, and spinning.

> On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*,
> To ca' the crack and weave the stockin'. *Burns.*

ROC'KING-CHAIR, *n.* An arm-chair mounted on rockers, like a hobby-horse. [*An American luxury.*]

ROC'KING-HORSE, *n.* A wooden horse for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

ROCK'ING STONES, or **LOG'GING STONES**, *n.* Large blocks of stone, poised so nicely upon the points of rocks, that a small force applied to them causes them to rock or oscillate. Sometimes also they consist of an immense mass, with a slightly rounded base resting upon a flat surface of rock below, so that an individual can move or rock it. Several of these stones are found in this country, and a celebrated



Rocking Stone, Drewstrington, Devonshire.

one at Cornwall has been computed to weigh upwards of ninety tons.

ROCK'LESS, *a.* Being without rocks.

ROCO'A, *n.* [A corruption of *Uruca*.] A coloured pulpy substance within the legume and surrounding the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*. In its purified state it is called Annotto,—*which see.*

ROCK'-OIL, *n.* Petrol or petroleum.

ROCK'-PIGEON, *n.* A pigeon that builds her nest in rocky hollows, clefts, or caverns; the *Columba livia*.

ROCK'PLANTS, *n.* Plants which are distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks, and are confined to no particular region or latitude. A large number of the cryptogamia, especially mosses and lichens, belong to this class.

ROCK'-ROOFED, *a.* Having a roof of rock.

ROCK'-ROSE, *n.* Helianthemum, a genus of plants. [*See* Helianthemum.]

ROCK-RU'BY, *n.* A name sometimes given to the garnet, when it is of a strong, but not a deep red, and has a cast of blue.

ROCK'-SALT, *n.* Fossil or mineral salt; common salt found in masses, or beds in the new red sandstone, as in Cheshire and elsewhere. [*See* Salt.] In *America*, this name is sometimes given to salt that comes in large crystals from the West Indies, which salt is formed by evaporation from sea water, in large basins or cavities, on the isles. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous.

ROCK'SHELLS, *n.* The common name of certain univalves, characterized by the long straight canal which terminates the mouth of their shells.

ROCK'-WOOD, *n.* Ligniform asbestus. It is of a brown colour, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

ROCK'-WŎRK, *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall. Also, any sort of work or design which is formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure grounds.—2. A natural wall of rock.

ROCK'Y, *a.* [from *rock.*] Full of rocks; as, a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore.—2. Resembling a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield.—3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; as, a *rocky* bosom.

ROD, *n.* [Sax. *rod;* G. *ruthe* and *reis.* In Danish, *rod* is a *root.*] 1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; as, a *rod* of hazel, of birch, of oak, &c. Hence,—2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement.

I will chasten him with the *rod* of men; 2 Sam. vii.; Prov. x.

3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures; 1 Cor. iv.—4. A kind of sceptre.

The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shak.*

5. A wand or long slender stick, as for fishing.—6. An instrument for measuring; but more generally, a measure of length, containing five and a half yards or sixteen and a half feet, more usually termed a pole or perch. A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.—7. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand; 1 Sam. xiv.—8. Support.

Thy *rod* and thy staff, they comfort me; Ps. xxiii.

9. A shepherd's crook; Lev. xxvii.—10. An instrument for threshing; Is. xxviii.—11. Power; authority; Ps. cxxv.—12. A tribe or race; Ps. lxxiv.—13. A badge of office; as, the usher's *rod*, the *rod* of the lord high steward.—*Rod of divination*, or *divining rod*, a rod used by diviners professedly for the purpose of discovering water, minerals, &c., under ground. It consisted usually of a forked hazel branch.—*Rod of necromancers, enchanters*, &c., the instrument in which their power was supposed to reside, and by which their pretended wonders were said to be accomplished.—*Rod of iron*, the mighty power of Christ; Rev. xix; Ps. ii.

RODE, *pret.* of *Ride;* also, a cross. [*See* ROOD.]

RO'DENT, *a.* [L. *rodo.*] Gnawing.

RO'DENT, *n.* An animal that gnaws.

RO'DENTS, RODEN'TIA, *n.* [L. *rodo*, to gnaw.] The name given by Cuvier to the Glires of Linnæus, and which constitutes the fifth order of mammalia. The order contains many genera, some of which are familiar to us; as the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, &c. They nibble and gnaw their food, and hence the name. The great majority of this order are gregarious.

ROD'OMONT, *n.* [Fr. *id.;* It. *rodomonte*, a bully; from *Rodomont*, a king of Algiers, brave, but proud and insolent. Hence the name of Ariosto's hero.] A vain boaster.

ROD'OMONT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

RODOMONTĀDE, *n.* [Fr. *id.;* It. *rodomontata.* *See* RODOMONT.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

RODOMONTĀDE, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

RODOMONT'ADIST, RODOMONTA'DOR, *n.* A blustering boaster; one that brags or vaunts.

RODOMONTA'DO, *n.* Rodomontade.

RŌE, ROEBUCK, *n.* [Sax. *ra* or *raa, ræge* or *hræge;* G. *reh* and *rehboch.*] 1. A species of deer, the *Cervus capreolus*, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit.



Roebuck (Cervus capreolus).

This is one of the smallest of the cervine genus, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, and herds in families.—2. *Roe*, the female of the hart.

RŌE, *n.* [G. *rogen;* Dan. *rogn, ravn;* that which is ejected. So in Dan. *roge*, is spittle.] The seed or spawn of fishes. The roe of the male is called *soft roe*, or *milt;* that of the female, *hard roe*, or *spawn.*

RŌE-STONE, *n.* A name given to the oolite, a variety of limestone, from its being composed of small rounded particles resembling the roe or eggs of a fish. [*See* OOLITE.]

ROGA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rogatio; rogo*, to ask.] 1. Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

ROGA'TION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation-days, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. It was a general custom in former times to go round the bounds and limits of parishes on one of the three days preceding Holy Thursday; when the minister, accompanied by his church-wardens and parishioners, used to deprecate the vengeance of God, beg a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and preserve the rights and properties of the parish.

RŌGUE, *n.* [Horne Tooke considers this word to be from the past tense of the Sax. *wreg-an*, meaning covered, cloaked. The earliest acceptation of *rogue* being a sturdy beggar, the word probably comes from L. *rogo*, I beg.] 1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron. [*See* VAGRANT.] 2. A knave; a dishonest person; applied now, we believe, exclusively to males. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is generally applied to such as cheat and defraud in mutual dealings, or to counterfeiters.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Pope.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shak.*

4. A wag; a sly fellow.

RŌGUE, *v. i.* To wander; to play the vagabond. [*Lit. us.*] 2. To play knavish tricks. [*Little used.*]

RŌGUE MŌNEY, *n.* In *Scotland*, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, subsisting them in jail, and prosecuting them. The freeholders in each county fix the sum necessary to be raised, and it is collected and accounted for by a person appointed by them.

RŌGUERY, *n.* The life of a vagrant. [*Now lit. us.*] 2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

'Tis no scandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden*

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

RŌGUESHIP, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue; applied in mockery.

RŌGUE'S YARN, *n.* In *marine lan.*, a rope yarn which is twisted in a contrary manner to the other part of a rope. It is placed in the middle of each strand in all cables or cordage made for the king's service, to distinguish them from the merchants' cordage.—*Rogue's march*, an air played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

RŌGUISH, *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. [*Nearly obsolete.*] 2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. [*This is the present sense of the word.*] 3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.

RŌGUISHLY, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

RŌGUISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of a rogue; knavery; mischievousness.—2. Archness; sly cunning; as, the *roguishness* of a look.

RŌGUISH PLANTS, *n.* Spurious varieties of plants.

RŌGUY,† *a.* Knavish; wanton.

ROHU'NA, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the name given to the *Soymida febrifuga*, called on the Coromandel coast the red wood tree. The bark of this tree is a useful tonic in India in intermittent fevers.

ROIL, *v. t.* [This is the Arm. *brella*, Fr. *brouiller, embrouiller*, primarily to turn or stir, to make intricate, to twist, wrap, involve, hence to mix, confound, perplex, whence Eng. *broil*, Fr. *brouillard*, mist, fog. In English, the prefix or first letter is lost.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment; as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks and bottles.—2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment. [*These senses are in common use in New England, and locally in England.*] 3. To perplex. [*Local in England.*]

ROIL'ED, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offence.

ROIL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger.

Note. This word is as legitimate as any in the language.

ROIN,† *n.* A scab or scurf.

ROINT. [*See* AROYNT.]

ROIST, ROIST'ER, † *v. i.* [Arm. *reustla*, to embroil. This word belongs to the root of *rustle, brustle*, Sax. *brysan*, to shake, to rush, W. *rhysiaw*, to *rush*, to straiten, to entangle, *rhysu*,

id.] To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

ROIST'ER, } †*n.* A bold, blustering,
ROIST'ERER, } turbulent fellow.

ROIST'ERLY, *a.* Blustering; violent.

ROIST'ERLY, *adv.* In a bullying, violent manner. [*Little used.*]

ROKY,† *a.* [*See* REEK.] Misty; foggy; cloudy.

ROLL, *v. t.* [D. and G. *rollen;* W. *rholiaw;* Fr. *rouler;* Ir. *rolam.* It is usual to consider this word as formed by contraction from the Latin *rotula,* a little wheel, from *rota,* W. *rhod,* a wheel. But it is against all probability that all the nations of Europe have fallen into such a contraction. *Roll* is undoubtedly a primitive root, on which have been formed *troll* and *stroll.*] 1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion, in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane; as, to *roll* a barrel or puncheon; to *roll* a stone or ball. Sisyphus was condemned to *roll* a stone to the top of a hill, which, when he had done so, *rolled* down again, and thus his punishment was eternal.—2. To revolve; to turn on its axis; as, to *roll* a wheel or a planet.—3. To move in a circular direction.

To dress, to troll the tongue and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*

4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body; as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.—5. To inwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like.—6. To form by rolling into round masses.—7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. The ocean *rolls* its billows to the shore. A river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.—8. To spread with a roller or rolling-pin; as, to *roll* paste.—9. To produce a periodical revolution.

Heav'n shone and *rolled* her motions. *Milton.*

10. To press or level with a roller; as, to *roll* a field.—*To roll one's self,* to wallow; Mic. i.

ROLL, *v. i.* To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.—2. To move, turn, or run on an axis; as a wheel. [In this sense, *revolve* is more generally used.] 3. To run on wheels.

And to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as, the *rolling* year; ages *roll* away.—5. To turn; to move circularly.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled.* *Pope.*

7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. Waves *roll* on waves.—8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

What *different* sorrows did within thee *roll.* *Prior.*

9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled.

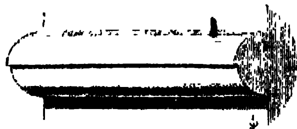
Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *rolled.* *Milton.*

10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* well.—11. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. The paste *rolls* well.—12. To wallow; to tumble; as, a horse *rolls.*—13. To rock or move from side to side; as, a ship *rolls* in a calm.—*To roll a drum,* to beat it with strokes so rapid that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage wheel rolling rapidly over a rough pavement.

ROLL, *n.* The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball.—2. The thing rolling.—3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder; as, a *roll* of fat; a *roll* of wool.—4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron, or stone; as, a *roll* to break clods.—5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of woollen or satin; a *roll* of lace.—6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.—7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; as, a muster-*roll;* a court-*roll.*—8. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound like that of a rolling ball on a hard surface.—9. *Rolls* of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body. In the court of session the *rolls of court* are rolls or lists of depending causes. They are divided generally into the *inner* and *outer-house rolls.* The outer-house rolls are the regulation roll, the suspension and advocation roll, the ordinary action roll, and the reduction roll. The ordinary inner-house rolls are the single bill roll, the summary roll, the long roll, and the jury cause roll. Besides these there are the teind rolls.—*Master of the rolls.* [*See* MASTER.] 10. In *antiquity,* a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin, or other material on which the ancients wrote, and which being kept *rolled* or folded, was called in Latin *volumen,* from *volvo,* to roll. Hence,—11. A chronicle; history; annals.

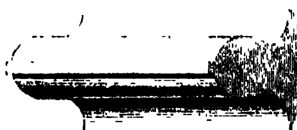
Nor names more noble graced the *rolls* of fame. *Trumbull.*

12.† Part; office; that is, round of duty, like *turn.*—*Roll moulding,* in *arch.,* a round moulding divided longitudinally along the middle, the upper half of which projects over the lower.



Roll Moulding.

It occurs often in the early Gothic decorated style, where it is profusely used for drip-stones, string-courses, abacuses, &c.—*Roll and fillet moulding,* a round



Roll and Fillet Moulding.

moulding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the early decorated style, and appears to have passed by various gradations into the ogee.—*Roll call,* the calling over the names of the men who compose any military body.

ROLLED, *pp.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; levelled with a roller, as land.

ROLLER, *n.* That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; particularly, a cylinder of wood, stone, or metal, used in the construction of various machines, both in husbandry and the arts. *Rollers* are of various kinds and used for various purposes, as for smoothing, compressing, or crushing bodies, engraving, extending metal into thin plates, diminishing friction, &c. As an agricultural machine, the roller is employed in tillage lands to break the lumps of earth, to press in and firm the ground about newly sown seeds; on grass lands, it is used to compress and smooth the surface, and render it better adapted for mowing. In gardening, the roller is used for similar purposes.—2. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long broad bandage used in surgery.—3. The name of an insessorial or perching bird, the *Coracias garrula,* Linn. The rollers are allied to the crows and jays, but more wild and in-



Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

tractable than either. They are found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and in the hot climates of America. The plumage of almost all the species is very beautiful, being in general an assemblage of blue and green mixed with white, and heightened by the contrast of more sombre colours. Among seamen, *rollers* are unusually heavy waves which set in upon a coast or island without wind.

ROLLICKING, *a.* A sportive Hibernian word, applied to a roistering blade.

ROLLING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; levelling, as land.

ROLLING, *a.* Wavy; rising and falling in gentle slopes, as the *rolling* land of prairies.

ROLLING, *n.* In *mech.,* that motion of a body which is caused by its rectilinear motion being resisted by the friction of some surface or otherwise, by which means all the parts of the surface of the body come into successive contact with those of another, under such conditions as that at every instant the portion of the two surfaces which have been in contact are exactly equal. When this condition is not fulfilled, the one surface is said to slide upon the other. The friction of bodies in rolling is much less than that of bodies in sliding; hence the advantage of wheels to all kinds of carriages. [*See* FRICTION.] 2. In *naval lan.,* the lateral oscillation of a ship, or her motion from side to side. This motion is often very

great when the ship is running before the sea, and endangers the masts, strains the sides, and loosens the decks at the waterways.

ROLLING-FREIGHT, *n.* Among *shippers*, &c., that part of a vessel's cargo composed of produce in barrels, or encased goods; as distinguished from *bulk* freight, or that lying at large in a ship's hold. *Rolling freight* is, from its portability, always preferred to bulk freight.

ROLLING-LANDS, *n. pl.* Undulated ground; territory nearly level, but varied by small hills and valleys; such as is often seen in the western regions of the United States. [*Peculiar to America.*]

ROLLING MILL, or **MACHINE**, *n.* A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. It consists of one or more sets of rollers, whose surfaces are made to revolve nearly in contact with each other, while the heated metal is passed between them, and thereby subjected to a strong pressure. The object of this operation is twofold: 1st, To expel the scoriæ and other impurities; and 2dly, To determine the form of the mass of metal into a plate, bolt, or bar, according to the form given to the surfaces of the rollers.

ROLLING PENDULUM, *n.* A cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane.

ROLLING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded and reduced to a proper thickness.

ROLLING-PRESS, *n.* A machine consisting of two or more cylinders, used under various modifications by calenderers, copperplate printers, bookbinders, &c.

ROLLING TACKLE, *n.* A tackle or pulley hooked to the weather quarter of a yard, and to a lashing round the mast, in order to keep the yard constantly over to leeward, thereby depriving it of play and friction when the ship rolls to windward.

ROLLS, *n.* A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain exemptions, and hence called the *liberty of the rolls;* which name is derived from the court *rolls*, or law records, being reposited in its chapel.—*Master of the rolls.* [*See* MASTER, &c.]

ROLLY-POOLY, *n.* [said to be *roll* and *pool*, or *roll, ball* and *pool.*] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.

ROMAGE, *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search [*See* RUMMAGE.]

ROMA'IC, *n.* The modern language of Greece, which is a corrupted form of the language of ancient Greece, but the character used for it is the same.

ROMAL, *n.* (romaul'.) A species of silk handkerchief.

RO'MAN, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, the principal city of the Romans in Italy. *Rome* is the oriental name *Romah*, elevated, that is, a hill; for fortresses and towns were often placed on hills for security; Heb. and Ch רום, *rum*, to be high, to raise.] 1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people. —2. Romish; popish; professing the religion of the pope.—*Roman Catholic*, as an adjective, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a noun, one who adheres to the papal religion. —*Roman order*, in *arch.* [*See* ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.] *Roman alum*, an alum extracted from the volcanic rocks of the Solfaterra, near Naples.—*Roman letter*, the ordinary printing letter now in use, in distinction from the italic.—*Roman vitriol*, sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

RO'MAN, *n.* A native of Rome.—2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.—3. One of the Christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism.

RO'MAN ARCHITECTURE, *n.* The style of architecture used by the Romans. Founded on the Grecian architecture, the Roman is, though less chaste and simple, more varied, richer, and in some respects bolder and more imposing. It embraces two additional order of columns, the Tuscan and the composite. All its curved mouldings are more circular, and have greater projection, and its pediments are steeper. Ornaments, too, are more frequently introduced. It is further characterized by the use of the arch, which in its late periods was one of its leading features, and was unknown in the architecture of the Greeks.

ROMANCE', *n.* [Fr *roman;* It. *romanzo;* Sp. *romance*, the common vulgar language of Spain, and *romance;* Port. *id.* any vulgar tongue, and a species of poetry; W. *rham*, a rising over; *rhamant*, a rising over, a vaulting or springing, an omen, a figurative expression, *romance*, as an adjective, rising boldly, *romantic; rhamantu*, to rise over, to soar, to reach to a distance, to divine, to romance, to allegorize; *rhamantu*, to use figurative or high flown language, &c. According to some, the term *romance* is derived from the class of languages in which such fictitious narratives, in modern times, were first widely known and circulated. These were the tongues derived from the Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, which were all Roman dialects, in contradistinction to the European languages of Teutonic origin.] 1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart or the passions of wonder and curiosity. *Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of great actions and extraordinary adventures; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability.

The first *romances* were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were blended without probability, a composition of amorous adventures and the extravagant ideas of chivalry. *Encyc.*

2. A fiction; a lie.

ROMANCE', *v. i.* To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories.

ROMANCE', or **ROMA'NIC LANGUAGE**, *n.* The name given to a kind of bastard Latin, which came into common use in Western Europe after the fall of the Roman empire, among the populations formerly subject to Rome. This language was soon formed into different dialects, from which sprung the languages now prevalent in the South of Europe, viz., the Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and the Romanic in the narrower sense.

RO'MAN CEMENT, *n.* A water cement professedly imitated from that used in surface-fronting brick buildings in Italy.

ROMAN'CER, *n.* One who invents fictitious stories.—2. A writer of romance.

ROMANCE'RO, *n.* In *Spanish*, the general name for a collection of the national ballads or *romances*.

ROMAN'CING, *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air.

ROMAN'CY, *a.* Romantic. [*Not proper.*]

ROMANESQUE, *n.* [Fr.] In *painting*, that which is made up of fable or romance. In historical painting it consists in the choice of a fanciful subject rather than one founded on fact.—*Romanesque in literature*, is applied to the common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the South of France.—*Romanesque in arch.*, a general term for all debased styles of architecture which have sprung from the Roman, and which are known, in their various modifications, by the names of Byzantine, Lombard, Saxon, &c.

RO'MANISM, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome.

RO'MANIST, *n.* An adherent to the papal religion; a Roman catholic.

RO'MANIZE, *v. t.* To latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. —2. To convert to the Roman catholic religion or opinions.

RO'MANIZE, *v. i.* To conform to Roman catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

RO'MANIZED, *pp.* Latinized; conformed to the Roman catholic faith.

RO'MANIZING, *ppr.* Latinizing; conforming to the Roman catholic faith.

RO'MAN LAW, *n.* The name given to the law which was founded originally upon the constitutions of the ancient kings of Rome; next upon the twelve tables of the decemviri; then upon the laws or statutes enacted by the senate or by the people; the edicts of the prætor and the responsa prudentum, or the opinions of learned lawyers; and lastly, upon the imperial decrees or constitutions of the emperors. The principles of the Roman law are incorporated in a remarkable degree with those of the law of Scotland, and they have exerted an extraordinary influence over every system of jurisprudence in Europe.

RO'MAN SCHOOL, *n.* In *painting*, that style of art which was eventually formed, or prevailed, at Rome during the golden age of painting, in the beginning of the 16th century, whether it was practised by subjects of the papal government, natives of the city of Rome, or strangers resident there. The works of Raphael exhibit this style in its full development, or most perfect state, and he is accordingly the head or representative of the Roman school.

ROMANSH', *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

ROMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to romance or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant; as, a *romantic* taste; *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* zeal.—2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious; as, a *romantic* tale.—3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fan-

tastic scenery; as, a *romantic* prospect or landscape; a *romantic* situation.

ROMAN'TIC, *n.* That singular intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious with the sublime and beautiful, which introduces us into an enchanted existence, and raises us above the bare realities of life by its dazzling peculiarities.

ROMAN'TICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly.

ROMAN'TICISM, *n.* A term of recent invention, applied chiefly to the fantastic and unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists, at the head of which are Victor Hugo, Dumas, &c.

ROMAN'TICNESS, *n.* Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.—2. Wildness of scenery.

ROMAN'ZOVITE, *n.* A recently discovered mineral of the garnet kind, of a brown or brownish yellow colour; named from Count Romanzoff.

ROMAUNT, *n.* [Norm. Fr.] A romantic ballad.

RO'MEINE, *n.* [From the mineralogist Romé de l'Isle.] A mineral consisting of antimonious acid and lime, presenting a hyacinth or honey-yellow colour, and occurring in square octahedrons.

ROME'PENNY, } *n.* [*Rome*, and Sax.
ROME'SCOT, } *pennig* or *sceat.*] A tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome; called also Peter-pence.

ROMISH, *a.* [from *Rome.*] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome and of the western empire, of which Rome was the metropolis; Roman catholic; as, the *Romish* church; the *Romish* religion, ritual, or ceremonies.

ROMIST, *n.* A Roman catholic.

ROMP, *n.* [a different spelling of *ramp; W. rham*, a rising over; *rhamu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. *See* RAMP and ROMANCE.] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.—2. Rude play or frolic.

> *Romp* loving miss
> Is hauled about in gallantry robust.
> *Thomson.*

ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

ROMP'ING, *ppr.* Playing rudely; *as a noun*, rude boisterous play.

ROMP'ISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

ROMP'ISHLY, *adv.* In a rude or boisterous manner.

ROMP'ISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to rude boisterous play; or the practice of romping.

ROM'PU, } *n.* [L. *rumpo*, to break.]
ROMPEE', } In *her.*, an ordinary, such as a chevron, a bend that is broken or parted asunder, called also fracted.



Chevron Rompu.

RONDE, *n.* [Fr.] In *typography*, a kind of round cursive character, in imitation of French writing, similar to our old chancery engrossing character, round script type.

RON'DEAU, } *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from
RON'DO. } *rond*, round.] 1. A kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.—2. In *music*, the *rondo*, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first train. —3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

RONDELE'TIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cinchonaceæ, characterized by having a calyx with a subglobular tube. It occurs chiefly in America and the West Indies. A kind of fever bark is obtained at Sierra Leone from *Rondeletia febrifuga.*

RON'DLE, RON'DEL,† *n.* [from *round.*] A round mass.—In *fort.*, a small round tower erected in some particular cases at the foot of the bastion. [*See* ROUNDEL.]

RON'DO. *See* RONDEAU.

RON'DURE,† *n.* [Fr. *rondeur.*] A round; a circle.

RONG, the old *pret.* and *pp.* of *Ring*, now *rung.*

RONION,† *n.* (run'yon.) [Fr. *rognon*, kidney.] A fat bulky woman.

RONT, *n.* An animal stinted in its growth. [Now written and pronounced *runt.*]

ROOD, *n.* [a different orthography of *Rod,—which see.*] 1. A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, and equal to 40 square perches, or square poles. [*See* ACRE.]—2. A measure of length, containing 40 perches.

ROOD, *n.* [Sax. *rode* or *rod.*] A cross, crucifix, or figure of Christ on the cross, placed in a church. The *holy rood* was one, generally, as large as life, elevated at the junction of the nave and choir, and facing the western entrance to the church. Sometimes images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side, of the image of Christ. These roods were frequently beautifully sculptured, and often placed in niches, sometimes let into the wall near the entrance door.

ROOD'LOFT, *n.* The gallery in a church where the *rood* and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly placed over the chancel screen in parish churches, or between the nave and chancel; but in cathedral churches it was placed in other situations. The *rood-tower*, or *steeple*, was that which stood over the intersection of the nave with the transepts.

ROOD'Y, *a.* Coarse; luxurious.

ROOF, *n.* [Sax. *rof, hrof;* Gr. ὀροφή, ὄροφος, from ἐρέφω, to cover. Qu. Russ. *krov*, Slav *strop.*] 1. In *arch.*, the cover of a building, irrespective of the materials of which it is composed. Roofs are distinguished, 1st. By the materials of which they are formed, as stone, brick, wood, slate roofs, &c.—2d. By their form and mode of construction, of which there is great variety, as shed, curb, hip, gable, pavilion, and ogee

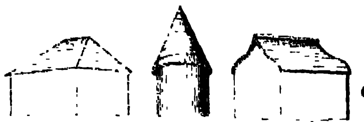


Shed Roof.



Gable Roof.

roofs.—3d. They are further divided into *high pitched* or *low pitched* roofs, as their inclined sides make a greater or lesser angle with the horizon. In *carpentry*, roof signifies the timber frame work by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported.

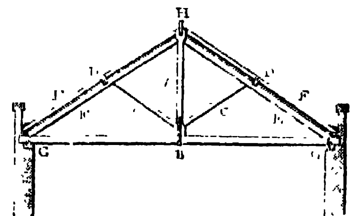


Hip Roof. Conical Roof. Ogee Roof.



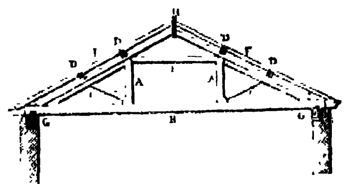
Curb Roof. M Roof

This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters or principals, as they are more commonly termed, are set across the building at about 10 or 12 feet apart; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The following figures show the two varieties of principals which are in common use; the first, the king post principal, and the second, the queen post principal, with the purlins and common rafters *in situ.* The mode of framing here exhibited is termed a truss. Sometimes, when the



King Post Roof.

A, King-post. B, Tie beam
C, C, Struts or braces D, D, Purlins.
E, E, Backs or principal rafters. F, F, Common rafters.
G, G, Wall plates H, Ridge piece.



Queen Post Roof.

A, A, Queen-posts. B, Tie beam.
C, C, Struts or braces D, D, Purlins.
E, Straining beam. F, F, Common rafters.
G, G, Wall plates. H, Ridge piece.

width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at top, and connected with a *tie* at the bottom. They are then termed *couples* or *couple close.* In Asia, the *roofs* of houses are flat or horizontal. The same name, *roof*, is given to the

sloping covers of huts, cabins and ricks; to the arches of ovens, furnaces, &c.—2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault; as, the *roof* of heaven.—3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the *roof* of my mouth; Ps. cxxxvii.

ROOF, *v. t.* To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*. *Shak.*

ROOF'ED, *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.

ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof

ROOF'ING, *n.* The materials of which a roof is composed: or materials for a roof.

ROOF'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *roflease*.] 1. Having no roof: as, a *roofless* house.—2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

ROOF'Y, *a.* Having roofs.

ROOK, *n.* [Sax. *hroc;* G. *roche;* Dan. *roge, raage,* a *rook,* and *krage,* a crow. This word belongs to the root of *crow,* or is rather the same word dialectically varied; Sw. *kraka;* G. *krähe;* L. *graculus;* probably from its voice; Ir. *grag, gragam.* *See* CROW and CROAK.] 1. A bird of the genus Corvus, the bird mentioned by Virgil under this name, the *C. frugilegus,* Linn. This bird resembles the crow, but differs from it in not feeding on carrion, but on insects and grain. In crows also the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers, but in rooks the same parts are naked, or have only a few bristly hairs. The rook is content with feeding on the insect tribe (particularly the larvæ of the cock-chaffer), and on grain; and there can be no doubt that it amply repays the farmer for the seed it takes, by its assiduity in clearing the land of wire-worms and the destructive grub. Rooks are gregarious at all seasons, resorting constantly to the same trees every spring to breed, when the nests may be seen upon the upper branches. They are spread over the greater part of Europe; but no where do they seem to be more abundant than in Great Britain and Ireland.—2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.

ROOK, *n.* [It. *rocco,* a bishop's staff, a crosier, a rook at chess.] In *chess,* one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; also called a *castle.* The rook moves the whole extent of the board, unless impeded by some other piece.

ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud.

ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating.—2. To castle at chess.

ROOK, *v. i.* To squat. [*See* RUCK.]

ROOK'ED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded.

ROOK'ERY, *n.* A wood, &c., used for nesting-places by rooks.—2. In *low language,* a brothel.

ROOK'ING, *ppr.* Cheating.

ROOK'Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, the *rooky* wood.

ROOM, *n.* [Sax. *rum;* Dan. and Sw. *rum;* G. *raum;* Goth. *rumis,* room, place; Ir. *rum,* a floor or room; G. *räumen,* Sax. *rumian, ryman,* to give place, to amplify, to enlarge; Sax. *rum-gifu,* liberal. It may be allied to *roam, ramble.*] 1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small. Let the words occupy as little *room* as possible.—2. Space or place unoccupied.

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded and yet there is *room;* Luke xiv.

3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. In this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.—4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution. One magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one. We often place one thing in the *room* of another; 1 Kings xx.—5. Unoccupied opportunity. The eager pursuit of wealth leaves little *room* for serious reflection.—6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; as a parlour, a drawing-*room* or bed-*room;* also, an apartment in a ship, as the cook-*room,* bread-*room,* gun-*room,* &c.—7. A seat; Luke xiv.—*To make room,* to open a way or passage; to free from obstructions.—*To make room,* to open a space or place for any thing.—*To give room,* to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.

ROOM, *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge; *an academic use of the word in the United States.* A. B. *rooms* at No. 7.

ROOM'AGE,† *n.* [from *room.*] Space; place.

ROOM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms, or room. As a noun, in *common language,* a room filled with people, furniture, &c.

ROOM'INESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness; large extent of space. *Roomth,* space, and *Roomthy,* spacious, are ill formed words, and not now used.

ROOM'Y, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; having ample room; as, a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck.

ROOP, *n.* Hoarseness. [*Little used.*]

ROOSE, RUSE, *v. t.* (Suio-Goth. *roosa.*) To extol, to commend highly. [*Scotch.*]

ROOST, *n.* [Sax. *hrost;* D. *roest,* roost; *roesten,* to roost.] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost.* *Dryden.*

At roost, in a state for rest and sleep.

ROOST, *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, tree, or other thing at night.—2. To lodge, in burlesque.

ROOST'ER, *n.* In *America,* the male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

ROOST'ING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.

ROOT, *n.* [Dan. *rod;* Sw. *rot;* L. *radix;* Ir. *raidis;* W. *rhaiz,* a ray or spear, whence *gwraiz,* a root. A root is a shoot, and only a different application of *rod,* L. *radius.*] 1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and serves to support the plant in an erect position, while by means of its radicles, it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches and fruit. There are six distinct organs which are capable of entering into the composition of a root, viz. the *radicle,* the *fibril,* the *soboles,* the *bulb,* the *tuber,* and the *rhizoma.* Roots receive different names according to their structure, forms, and positions; as branched, bulbiferous, fibrous, horizontal, oblique, simple, tapering, vertical, &c.—2. The part of any thing that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth; as, the *roots* of a cancer, of teeth, &c.—3. The bottom or lower part of any thing.

Deep to the *roots* of hell. *Milton.*

He putteth forth his hand upon the rock; he overturneth the mountains by the *roots;* Job xxviii. 9.

[Burnet uses the word in the same sense; but the *roots* of a mountain range now mean its lower slopes, where they subside into plains, &c.]—4. A plant whose root is esculent or the most useful part; as beets, carrots, &c.—5. The original or cause of any thing.

The love of money is the *root* of all evil; 1 Tim. vi.

6. The first ancestor.

They were the *roots* out of which sprung two distinct people. *Locke.*

7. In *arith.* and *alge.,* the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself, it exactly produces 4. The power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the second power or square, and the quantity itself the *square root,* or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself we obtain the third power, or cube, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root, and so on. The algebraic sign of a root is $\sqrt{}$, and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the index of the root. Thus $\sqrt[4]{16}=2$, indicates the fourth root of 16; $\sqrt{4}$ or $\sqrt[2]{4}=2$, the square root of 4. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as $\sqrt[3]{a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3}=a+b$. [*See* POWER, INDEX, INVOLUTION, EVOLUTION.] *Root of an equation,* in *alge.,* the value of the unknown quantity which enters into the equation. [*See* EQUATION.]—8. Means of growth. "He hath no *root* in himself;" that is, no soil in which grace can grow and flourish; Matth. xiii.—9. In *music,* the fundamental note of any chord.—*Root of bitterness,* in Scripture, any error, sin, or evil that produces discord or immorality.—*To take root,* to become planted or fixed; or to be established; to increase and spread.—*To take deep root,* to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed. *Root in husbandry,* the cultivation of such plants as are valuable on account of their tubers, bulbs, or other enlarged parts, produced under or immediately on the ground, as the potato, turnip, carrot, &c., which are called *root crops.*

ROOT, *v. i.* To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds, the weeds *root* deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep *rooting.* *Wisdom.*

3. To sink deep.

If any error chanced to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *F. H.*

ROOT, *v. t.* To plant and fix deep in the earth: used chiefly in the participle; as, *rooted* trees or forests.—2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably. Let the leading truths of the gospel be *rooted* in the mind; let holy affections be well *rooted* in the heart.—3. In *Scrip.,* to be *rooted* and grounded in Christ, is to be firmly united to him by faith and love, and well established in the belief of his character and doctrine; Eph. iii.

ROOT, *v. i.* or *t.* [Sax. *wrot,* a snout or proboscis; *wrotan,* to dig or root; G. *reuten,* Dan. *roder,* Sw. *rota,* to root. This seems to be of the same family as

the former word and *rod*, from the use of the snout.] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. Swine *root* to find worms; they *root* the ground wherever they come.—*To root up or out*, to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate; Deut. xxix; Job xxxi.

ROOT′-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots.

ROOT′BREAKER, or BRUISER, *n.* In *agriculture*, a machine for breaking or bruising potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots, into small or moderately sized pieces, before giving them to cattle or horses.

ROOT′-BUILT, *a.* Built of roots.

ROOT′-EATER, *n.* An animal that feeds on roots.

ROOT′ED, *pp.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep; radical; as, *rooted* sorrow; *rooted* aversion; *rooted* prejudices.

ROOT′EDLY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart.

ROOTED′NESS, *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.

ROOT′ER, *n.* One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.

ROOT′-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of roots.—2. In *agriculture*, a house for storing up, or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots, or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

ROOT′ING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.

ROOT′-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

ROOT′LET, *n.* A radicle; a little root.

ROOT′-STOCK, *n.* In *bot.*, a prostrate rooting thickened stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants. Ginger and orris roots are common instances of it.

ROOT′Y, *a.* Full of roots; as, *rooty* ground.

ROPAL′IC, *a.* [Gr. ῥόπαλον, a club.] Club-formed; increasing or swelling toward the end.

ROPE, *n.* [Sax. *rap;* W. *rhaf;* Ir. *ropa*, *roibin.*] 1. A large string or cord composed of several strands twisted together; a halter; a cable; a halser or hawser; or it is a combination of fibres of hemp or other material, so arranged as to form a flexible and tenacious cord or band; the fibres retaining as far as possible their collective strength. *Rope* differs from *cord*, *line*, and *string*, only in its size; being the name given to all sorts of cordage above an inch in circumference. Indeed the smaller *ropes*, when used for certain purposes, are called *lines.*—*Ropes* are, by seamen, ranked under two descriptions, *cable-laid* and *hawser-laid;* the former composed of nine strands, or three great strands, each consisting of three small ones; the latter made with three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns.—2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as, a *rope* of onions — 3. *Ropes*, [Sax. *roppas*,] the intestines of birds.—*Rope of sand*, proverbially, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.

ROPE, *v. i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality. Any glutinous substance will *rope* considerably before it will part.

RŌPE-BAND. *See* ROBBINS.

RŌPE-DANCER, *n.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] One that walks on a rope extended.

ROPE-LADDER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

ROPE-MĀKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.

RŌPE-MĀKING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage, which is performed by means of machines. The first process in rope-making consists in twisting the hemp into thick threads, called *rope yarns;* the next is *warping* the yarns, or stretching them to a given length, in order that they may, when formed into a strand, bear the strain equally. When the rope is to be tarred, that operation is usually performed upon the yarns immediately after their being warped. A suitable number of yarns are next formed into a strand, and three or more such strands are afterwards combined into a rope. The twist of the strand is in an opposite direction to that of the yarns of which it is composed, in order that the tendency to entwist in one part may counteract the like tendency in another.

RŌPER, *n.* A packer.

RŌPERY, *n.* A place where ropes are made.—2. A trick that deserves the halter.

RŌPE′-TRICK, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter.

RŌPE-WALK, *n.* A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.

RŌPE-YARN, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.

RŌPINESS, *n.* [from *ropy.*] Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.—2. A frequent disease of wines, which shews itself by a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance of the liquor when poured out.

ROPOROG′RAPHY, *n.* A kind of Arabesque style of decoration, found in Pompeii, in which slender columns, formed of parts of plants and animals, are the chief characteristic.

RŌPY, *a.* [from *rope.*] Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; as, a glutinous substance; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees.

ROQ′UELAURE, *n.* (rōkĕlōre.) [From the Duke de Roquelaure.] A short cloak



Gentleman wearing a Roquelaure, time of George II.

buttoning up in front, much used in the beginning of last century.

RO′RAL, *a.* [L. *roralis*, from *ros*, dew.] Pertaining to dew or consisting of dew; dewy.

RORA′TION,† *n.* [L. *roratio.*] A falling of dew.

RO′RID, *a.* [L. *roridus.*] Dewy.

RORIF′EROUS, *a.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *fero*, to produce.] Generating or producing dew.

RORIF′LUENT,† *a.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with dew.

ROR′QUAL, *n.* [Norwegian *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.] The name of a genus of cetaceous mammals, or whales,



Great Northern Rorqual (Rorqualus borealis).

comprising at least three living species, of different dimensions, and, as is supposed, several fossil species.

RORY,† *a.* Dewy.

RO′SA, *n.* The name of the most universally admired and cultivated genus of plants, forming the type of the natural order Rosaceæ. [*See* ROSE.]

ROSA′CEÆ, *n.* A large and important order of plants, of which the rose is the type, distinguished by having several petals; separate carpels; distinct perigynous, numerous stamens; alternate leaves, and an exogenous mode of growth. The species are, for the most part, inhabitants of the cooler parts of the world. They are in some cases trees, in others shrubs, and in a great number of instances, herbaceous perennial plants; scarcely any are annuals. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, nectarine, apricot, and similar valuable fruits, are the produce of the order. Some of the species are also important as medicinal plants; as the root of *Potentilla reptans, geum, urbanum*, and others, which contain an astringent principle. The genera of this order have been divided into four principal groups or sub-orders, viz., Rosaceæ proper, including the true roses, potentillas, spiræas, and neuradas; Pomeæ, including the apple, pear, medlar, quince, service, and mountain ash; Amygdaleæ, or the almond tribe; and Sanguisorbeæ or Burnet tribe.

ROSA′CEOUS, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *rosaceus. See* ROSE.] Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form; as, a *rosaceous* corol.

RO′SARY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *rosarium. See* ROSE, ROSERY.] 1. A chaplet.—2. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers. There are always in the rosary five or fifteen divisions, each containing ten small beads, and one large one; for each of the small beads an Ave Maria, and for each of the larger, a paternoster is repeated.

ROSAS′IC, *a.* The rosasic acid was obtained from the lateritious sediment of the urine which occurs in certain fevers. It is now supposed to be uric acid, modified by animal matter accidentally present.

ROS′CID,† *a.* [L. *roscidus*, from *ros*, dew.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.

ROSE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *rose;* L. It. and Sp. *rosa;* G. and Dan. *rose;* Ir. *ros* or *rosa;* W. *rhôs;* Gr. ῥόδον: from the

root of *red, ruddy*, W. *rhuz*. *See* RED.] 1. The English name for the well-known and universally cultivated plant and flower of the genus Rosa, class and order Icosandria polygynia, Linn.; nat. order Rosaceæ. The rose has been a favourite flower from the remotest antiquity; and is found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and New World. All the species are included between 70° and 19° north latitude. The species as well as the varieties are numerous, and the former exceedingly difficult to distinguish. Some of the species possess medicinal properties. The fruit of *R. canina*, and other allied species, is astringent; and the petals of *R. gallica* are also astringent, when dried with rapidity. *R. moschata, centifolia*, and *damascena*, yield the attar, essence, or oil of roses. Many other perfumes are made from roses; as rose-water, vinegar of roses, spirit of roses, honey of roses, &c. —2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe.—3. In *politics*, a badge of distinction, formerly assumed by the houses of York and Lancaster, the former of whom took the white rose, and the latter the red. On the union of these two houses, the two roses were united into one, which became the royal badge of England.—*Wars of the Roses*, the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the badge of the former house being a white, of the latter a red rose.—*Under the rose*, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.—*Rose of Jericho*, a cruciferous plant of the genus Anastatica, the *A. hierochuntina*, growing in the arid wastes of Arabia and Palestine. It becomes rolled up like a ball in the dry season, and opens its foliage and seed vessels when it comes in contact with moisture.

ROSE, ROSETTE', *n.* In *arch.*, a name given, to a flower-ornament of frequent use in architectural decorations and in all styles. In Roman architecture roses are used to decorate coffers in ceilings, and in the soffits of cornices. They are used as the central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In Medieval architecture the varieties of the rose ornament are abundant.—2. Rosette is the name of a red colour used by painters.

ROSE, *pret.* of *Rise.*

ROSE ACA'CIA, *n.* A highly ornamental flowering shrub of the genus Robinia (R. hispida), inhabiting the southern parts of the Alleghany mountains, and now frequently seen in gardens in Europe.

RO'SEAL, *a.* [L. *roseus*.] Like a rose in smell or colour.

ROSE-APPLE, *n.* A tree of the genus Eugenia, the *E. jambos*, belonging to the nat. order Myrtaceæ. It is a branching tree, a native of the East Indies. The fruit is about the size of a hen's egg, it is rose-scented, and has the flavour of an apricot.

RO'SEATE, *a.* [Fr. *rosat*.] Rosy; full of roses; as, *roseate* bowers.—2. Blooming; of a rose colour; as *roseate* beauty.

ROSEBAY, *n.* A plant, the *Nerium oleander*. The *dwarf rosebay* is a Rhododendron.

ROSE-BUD, *n.* The bud of a rose, the flower of the rose just appearing.

ROSEBUSH, *n.* The rose tree.

ROSE-BUG, ROSE-CHAFFER, *n.* A winged insect, a species of diurnal beetle, common in the United States, which feeds on rose-petals, &c., and is a great pest in gardens.

ROSE-COLOURED, ROSE-HUED, *a.* Having the colour of a rose.

ROSED,† *a.* Crimsoned; flushed.

ROSE-DIAMOND, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes.

ROSE-FACED, *a.* Having a rosy or red face.

ROSE-GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose.

ROSE LEAF, *n.* The leaf of a rose.

ROSE ENGINE, *n.* In ornamental turning, an appendage to the turning lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, such as a watch case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines. This mechanism derives its name from the circumstance of the combination of the lines produced by it, presenting some resemblance to a full blown rose.

ROSELITE, *n.* [From M. Rose.] A native arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small red crystals.

ROSE-MALLOW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althæa, the *A. rosea*, larger than the common mallow, and commonly called Holyhock. [*See* HOLYHOCK.]

ROSEMARY, *n.* [L. *rosmarinus*, sea-rose; *rosa* and *marinus*. So in W. *rhos-mari*, and in Ir. *bath-ros*, sea-rose.] Rosmarinus, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ. The *R. officinalis* is a verticillate plant, growing naturally in the southern parts of France, Spain, and Italy, but commonly cultivated in our gardens. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light, pale, essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums, for the growth of hair.—*Wild rosemary* is a British plant, the *andromeda polifolia*.

ROSE-NOBLE, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III. and current at 6*s*. 8*d*.

ROSE'OLA, *n.* [from L. *rosa*, a rose.] In *med.*, a kind of rush, or rose-coloured efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, and occurring in connection with different febrile complaints.

ROSE-QUARTZ, *n.* A subspecies of quartz, which is rose red.

ROSE-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Rhodiola, the *R. rosea*. [*See* RHODIOLA.]

RO'SERY, *n.* A place where many roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes.

RO'SET,† *n.* [Fr. *rosette*, from *rose*.] A red colour used by painters.—[*See* ROSETTE.]

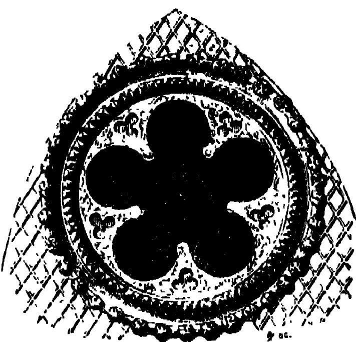
ROSET'TA STONE, *n.* The name given to a stone in the British museum, originally found by the French near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. It is a piece of black basalt, and contains part of three distinct inscriptions, the first or highest in hieroglyphics, the second in enchorial characters, and the third in Greek. According to the Greek inscription the stone was erected in the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes, about 193 years before Christ. The inscriptions however are much mutilated, and they have led to no important discovery.

ROSETTE', *n.* (rozet'.) [Fr.] An ornament in the form of a rose. [*See* ROSE.] 2. A red colour used by painters.

ROSE-TULIP, *n.* A species of tulip, the *Tulipa rosea*.

ROSE-WATER, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

ROSE-WINDOW, *n.* In *arch.*, a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre. It is called



Rose Window, west front, Lincoln Cathedral

also Catherine Wheel and Mary-gold Window.

ROSE-WOOD, *n.* The name of a tree, *Amyris balsamifera*, and its wood, nat. order Leguminosæ, sub. order Mimoseæ. It is so named because the wood, when fresh, has a faint but agreeable smell of roses. It grows in Brazil, the Canary Islands, Siam, and in other places. The wood is in the highest esteem for the covering or veneering of tables, and other furniture. It is usually cut into veneers of 12 to 15 to an inch. The tree yields an odoriferous balsam, much esteemed as a medicine in various diseases, and as an external application.

ROSICRU'CIAN, *n.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross; *dew*, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these fanatics, and *cross*, the emblem of light.] The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who sprung up in Germany about A. D. 1300, and made great pretensions to science; and among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone.

ROSICRU'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

ROSIER,† *n.* (ro'zhur.) [Fr.] A rose-bush.

ROS'IN, *n.* [Fr. *re'sine*. *See* RESIN.] The name given to resin when it is employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In the process the oil of the turpentine comes over and the rosin remains behind. When the distillation is continued to dryness, the residuum is known by the name of common rosin, or *colophonium*, but when water is mixed with it while yet fluid, and incorporated by violent agitation, the mass is called *yellow rosin*. The uses of rosin are numerous and well known.

ROS'IN, *v. t.* To rub or cover over with rosin.

ROS'INED, *pp.* Rubbed with rosin.

RO'SINESS, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the colour of the rose.

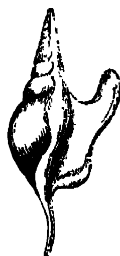
ROS'INY, *a.* Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

ROS'LAND, *n.* [W. *rhos*, peat, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

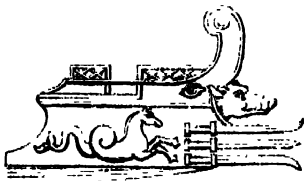
ROSMARI'NE,† *n.* Rosemary.

ROSMARI'NUS, *n.* Rosemary, a genus of plants. [*See* ROSEMARY.]

ROS'PO, *n.* A fish of Mexico, perfectly round, and without scales.
ROSS'EL †*n.* Light land.
ROSS'ELLY,† *a.* Loose; light.
ROS'SET, *n.* The large Ternate bat.
ROS'SIGNOL, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rosignuolo.*] The nightingale.
ROS'TEL, or, **ROS'TEL'LUM**, *n.* [L. *rostellum, dim.* of *rostrum*, a beak.] In *bot.*, an elevated and rather thickened portion of the stigma of Orchidaceous plants, from which the peculiar gland separates, by which the pollen masses of some species of that order are eventually held together. — 2. Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets. — 3. In *entom.*, the mouth of the louse and other apterous insects.
ROSTELLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of marine univalves, belonging to the family Strombidæ. It is found both recent and fossil. The most remarkable species is *R. fissurella*, found in Hampshire and in France.


Rostellaria columbina.

ROS'TELLATE, *a.* Having a rostel.
ROSTEL'LIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a rostel.
ROS'TER, *n.* [A corruption of register.] In *military affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.
ROS'TRAL, *a.* [from L. *rostrum*, beak.] 1. Resembling the beak of a ship.—2. Pertaining to the beak.
ROS'TRAL COLUMN, *n.* A column dedicated to naval triumphs; it was ornamented with the *rostra* or prows of ships, whence the name.
ROS'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *rostratus.*] 1.
ROS'TRATED, } In *bot.*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as, *rostrated* galleys.—3. In *conchol.*, applied to shells having a beak-like extension of the shell in which the canal is situated.
ROS'TRIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a beak.
ROS'TRULUM, *n.* [L. dimin. of *rostrum.*] In *entom.*, the name of the oral instrument of the flea, and other *aphaniptcrans.*
ROS'TRUM, *n.* [L.; W. *rhetgyr*, a snout, or *rhethren*, a pike.] 1. The beak or bill of a bird.—2. The beak or head of a ship.—3. In *ancient Rome*, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum,


Prow of Ancient Galley armed with the Rostrum.

where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered; so called because it was first adorned with the *rostra* of the ships of the first naval victory obtained by the republic.—4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembic.—5. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds. — 6. A pulpit, in ludicrous language, or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience.—7. In *bot.*, an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering; also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.
RO'SULATE, *a.* In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.
RO'SY, *a.* [from *rose.*] Resembling a rose in colour or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

The *rosy* morn resigns her light. *Waller.*

2. Made in the form of a rose.
RO'SY-BOSOMED, *a.* Embosomed among roses.
RO'SY-CROSS, *n.* The red cross; *a cabalistic symbol.* — Knights of the *rosy-cross*, Rosicrucians,—*which see.*
RO'SY-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with roses; roseate hued.
RO'SY-TINTED, *a.* Having rose tints
ROT, *v. i.* [Sax. *rotian*; D. *rotten.*] To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrify.
ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.
ROT, *n.* A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. According to some, the immediate cause of the mortality of sheep, in this disease, is a great number of small animals, called flukes, (*Fasciola*,) found in the liver, and supposed to be produced from eggs swallowed with their food. Others assign as the cause the eating of some particular plants; others the eating of snails and other ingesta; but those most competent to form a correct opinion on the subject, consider that the immediate causes of the disease are a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and product. The disease has different degrees of rapidity, but is always fatal at last; and the treatment of it is seldom successful, unless when early commenced, or when it is of a mild nature.—2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.—3. *Dry rot*, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water. [*See under* DRY.]
RO'TA, *n.* [L. *rota*, W. *rhod*, a wheel; allied to *rhedu*, to run. *See* ROTARY.] 1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards; the other eight are Italians. This is one of the most august tribunals in Rome, taking cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial.—2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I., contemplated an equal government by rotation.
RO'TALITES, or, **ROTA'LIA**, *n.* A genus of fossil shells, belonging to the order *Foraminifera.*
RO'TARY, *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, W. *rhod*, Fr. *roue*, G. and D. *rad*; Malayan, *ratu*, a chariot; allied to W. *rhedu*, to run. So *car* is allied to L. *curro.*] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; as, *rotary* motion.

RO'TATE, *a.* In *bot.*, wheel-shaped, monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube; as, a *rotate* corol or calyx.


Rotate corolla.

RO'TATED, *a.* [L. *rotatus.*] Turned round, as a wheel.
RO'TATE-PLANE, or **ROTA'TO-PLANE**, *a.* In *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as, a *rotate-plane* corol.
ROT'ATING, *ppr.* and *a.* Revolving; moving round a centre.
ROTA'TION, *n.* [L. *rotatio*, from *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.] 1. The act of turning; the motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution* The determination of the circumstances of the rotation of a planet about its axis, is an important problem in physical astronomy; and also in relation to practical mechanics, the problem of rotation is of great importance, inasmuch as it comprehends the methods of computing the performance of machines, the forces necessary to overcome their inertia, and the proper relations and most advantageous dispositions of their several parts, in order that the required effect may be produced by the smallest expenditure of power, and the least strain or injury to the machine itself.—*Axis of rotation*, the axis or line about which a revolving body turns. —*Principal axes of rotation:* if a point, which is not the centre of gravity, be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes, in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum, are called the *principal axes of rotation.* In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent. —*Centre of rotation*, the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the centre of motion.—*Centre of spontaneous rotation*, the point about which a body, all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its centre of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies, in free space, and not in a direction passing through the centre of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the centre of gravity, and the centre about which this motion is performed is called the *centre of spontaneous rotation.*—*Angular velocity of rotation*; when a solid body revolves about an axis, its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis; and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity, is the *angular*

velocity of rotation.—*Rotation in bot.*, is the movement of fluids in the cells of some plants, as *chara* and *vallismeria*. The movements take place in a spiral manner, and are seen under the microscope by means of the small granular bodies which are carried along by the currents.—*Rotation of crops*, in *agriculture* and *gardening*, the mode in which different kinds of crops are made to succeed each other in the same field or plat. It is found that the same annual crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soils for more than one or two years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another. But as the number of cultivated crops is limited, when the whole course has been gone through once, it is again repeated; and hence the origin of the word *rotation* as applicable to crops. The same number and kind of crops, however, are not always grown in regular succession, but a change is frequently made according to general principles, and the term used in that case is *succession of crops*. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation; but it is a recognized rule in all cases, that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds, should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow. —2. Vicissitude of succession; the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times, and are succeeded by others.

RO'TATIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotary. [*Little used.*]

ROTA'TOR, *n.* [L.] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion, as the muscles of the two apophyses in the upper part of the thigh-bone.

RO'TATORIES, or **ROTATO'RIA**, *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel.] A section of infusorial animals. [*See* ROTIFERS.]

RO'TATORY, *a.* [from *rotator.*] Turning on an axis, as a wheel; rotary.—2. Going in a circle; following in succession; as, *rotatory* assemblies.—[This word is often used, probably by mistake, for *rotary*. It may be regularly formed from *rotator*, but not with the exact sense in which it is used. With *rotator* for its original, it would signify *causing*, rather than *being* in a circular motion. The true word is *rotary*.]—*Rotatory, or Rotary steam-engine*, an arrangement of mechanism, by which the elastic force of steam is employed to obtain motion round an axis, without the intervention of reciprocating parts. In the majority of cases in which the steam-engine is used as a source of power, it is for the production of motion in the state referred to, and it has been naturally inferred by many, that by simply causing the steam to act directly upon surfaces rigidly connected with the shaft to be set in motion, the most powerful effect would be produced, and in the most economical manner. Numerous plans have been proposed for carrying this into effect, but, however unobjectionable in theory, the practical difficulties to be contended with have hitherto been found to be so great, that no efficient rotatory engine has as yet been invented, which can at all come into competition with the ordinary reciprocating engine.

ROTE, *n.* [a contraction of *crowd*, W. *crwth*, Ir. *cruit.*] An old musical instrument, played with a wheel; a sort of hurdy-gurdy.

ROTE, *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, whence Fr. *routine.*] Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory, without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules. Thus children learn to speak by *rote;* they often repeat what they hear, till it becomes familiar to them. So we learn to sing by *rote*, as we hear notes repeated, and soon learn to repeat them ourselves.

ROTE, *v. t.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition ourselves, or by hearing the repetition of others, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated, and without the aid of rules or principles. [*Little used.*]

ROTE, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [*Little used.*]

ROTH'ER,† *a.* Bovine.

ROTH'ER-BEASTS,† *n.* [Sax. *hryther*, a quadruped.] Cattle of the bovine genus; black cattle.

ROTH'ER-NAILS, *n.* [corrupted from *rudder-nails.*] Among *shipwrights*, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships.

ROTH'OFFITE, *n.* A variety of garnet, brown, or black, found in Sweden. It has a resemblance to melanite, another variety, but differs from it in having a small portion of alumin.

RO'TIFERS, or **ROTI'FERA**, *n.* [L. *rota*, and *fero*, to carry.] A class of infusorial animals, distinguished by their circles of cilia, sometimes single, sometimes double, which, through the microscope appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel animalcules*.



Rotifera.
Wide-mouthed Brachionus (Brachionus patulus) in two positions.

ROTTBOEL'LA, *n.* A genus of grasses, named from Rottböll, a professor in Copenhagen. [*See* HARD GRASS.]

ROT'TED, *pp.* Made putrid; decomposed wholly or partially.

ROT'TEN, *a* (rot'n.) [Sw. *rutten.*] 1. Putrid; carious; decomposed by the natural process of decay; as, a *rotten* plank. —2. Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful.—3. Defective in substance; not sound or hard.—4. Fetid; ill smelling.

ROT'TENNESS, *n.* State of being decayed or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROT'TEN-STONE, *n.* A soft stone or mineral, called also Tripoli, or terra Tripolitana, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning furniture of metallic substances. The rotten-stone of Derbyshire is a Tripoli mixed with calcareous earth.

ROT'TOLO, *n.* A weight used in several Moslem countries. It is ordinarily about 5 lbs.

ROT'TING, *ppr.* Making putrid; causing to decompose.

ROTTLE'RA, *n.* A genus of handsome moderately sized trees, found in the tropical parts of Asia, and throughout India; nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. *R. tetracocca* yields a hard and valuable timber. The capsules of *R. tinctoria* are covered with short stiff hairs, which, when rubbed off, have the appearance of a powder of a fine red colour, which is employed in India in dyeing silk of a scarlet colour.

ROTUND', *a.* [L. *rotundus*, probably formed on *rota*, a wheel, as *jocundus* on *jocus.*] 1. Round; circular; spherical. —2. In *bot.*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles; as, a *rotund* leaf.

ROTUND'A, *n.* [It. *rotondo*, round.] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome.

ROTUNDIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [L. *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having round leaves.

ROTUND'ITY, *n.* Rotundness; sphericity; circularity; as, the *rotundity* of a globe.

ROTUN'DO OVATE, *a.* In *bot.*, roundly egg-shaped.

ROUBLE. [*See* RUBLE.]

ROUCOU, *n.* (roo'coo.) [originally written *Urucu.*] The dried pulp which invests the seeds within the seed-vessel of *Bixa orellana*, a shrub eight or ten feet high, growing in South America. A substance used in dyeing; the same as annotto.

ROUE', *n.* (roue.) [Fr.] In the *beau monde*, a person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, but not so vitiated in his character and manners as to be excluded from society.

ROUEN. [*See* ROWEN.]

ROUGE, *a* (roozh.) [Fr.] Red.

ROUGE, *n.* (roozh.) Red paint; a substance used for painting the cheeks. It is prepared from the dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or safflower. Rouge is the only cosmetic which can be applied without ultimate injury to the complexion.



Carthamus tinctorius.

ROUGE, *v. i.* [supra.] To paint the face, or rather the cheeks.

ROUGE, *v. t.* [supra.] To paint, or tinge with red paint. *Rouging* is usually done with a hare's foot. Once common, it is now nearly confined to the stage.

ROUGED, *pp.* Tinged with red paint, as the face.

ROUGE ET NOIR, *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards, so called from the colours (red and black) marked on the *tapis*, or green cloth on which it is played.

ROUGH, *a.* (ruf.) [Sax. *hreog*, *hreoh*, *hrug*, *reoh*, *rug*, *ruh*, *href*, *hreof;* D. *ruig*, rough, shaggy, whence our *rug*, *rugged;* G. *rauh*, rough, and *rauch*, hoarse, L. *raucus*, It. *rauco;* Sw. *rugg*, entangled hair; *ruggig*, rugged, shaggy; Dan. *rog*, *rug*, rye; W. *crec* and *cryg*, rough, rugged, hoarse, curling, and *crecian*, to creak, to scream, Eng.

shriek; creg, hoarse, from *cryg*, or the same word varied. *Cryg* is from *rhyg*, Eng. *rye*, that is, rough; [*crwca*, crooked, is probably from the same source;] Sax. *raca, hraca*, a cough; L. *ruga*, a wrinkle; W. *rhogi*, to grunt or growl; *rhwc*, what is *rough*, irregular, a grunt; *rhwgiaw*, to grunt; *rhuwc*, a *rug*, a rough garment, an exterior coat; *rhuc*, a coat, husk, or shell; *rhwnc*, a snoring, snorting, or rattling noise. The latter is probably from the same root, from roughness, and this is the Gr. ῥεγχω, to snore; Arm. *rochat* or *dirochat*, to snore; *diroch*, snoring. The Welsh unites *rough* with *creak, shriek;* and *shrug* is formed on the root of L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, a *ridge*. [*See* Ridge.] The primary sense is to stretch or strain; but applied to roughness or wrinkling, it is to draw or contract, a straining together.] 1. Rugged; having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface; not smooth or plane; harsh to the feel; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth.—2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps; as, *rough* land; or simply with stones; as, a *rough* road.—3. Coarse; unfinished; not wrought or polished; as, *rough* materials; a *rough* diamond.—4 Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated; as, a *rough* sea.—5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as, *rough* weather.—6. Austere to the taste; harsh; as, *rough* wine.—7. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious; as, *rough* sounds; *rough* numbers.—8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*. *Shak.*

9. Coarse in manners; rude.

A surly boatman, *rough* as seas and wind. *Prior.*

10. Harsh; violent; not easy; as, a *rough* remedy.—11. Harsh; severe; uncivil; as *rough* usage.—12. Hard featured; not delicate; as, a *rough* visage.—13. Terrible; dreadful.

On the *rough* edge of battle, ere it join'd,
Satan advanced. *Milton.*

14. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves. *Pope.*

15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles, and the like.—*Rough arches*, in *arch.*, arches formed of bricks or stones, roughly dressed to the wedge form.

ROUGH, *v. t.* (ruf.) Used in the familiar phrase, *to rough it;* meaning, to pursue a rough or rugged course; to submit to hardships; to be not over-nice, or too heedful of bodily comforts or conveniences.—*To rough a horse*, to break him in, particularly for military purposes.

ROUGH, *n.* (ruf.) State of being coarse or unfinished; as, materials or work in the *rough*.—2. Rough weather. [*Unusual.*]

ROUGH-CAST, *v. t.* (ruf′-cast.) [*rough* and *cast.*] 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction and polish.—2. To mould without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities.—3. To cover with a coarse sort of plaster composed of lime and gravel; as, to *rough-cast* a building.

ROUGH-CAST, *n.* (ruf′-cast.) A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments; unfinished.

ROUGH-CASTING, *n.* (ruf′casting.) The act of forming in its first rudiments; the act of covering with a coarse sort of plaster.—*Rough cast*, or *rough-casting*, a covering for an external wall composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, and which is dashed on the wall previously prepared for its reception by a coating of soft plaster, to which the rough-cast adheres.

ROUGH-DRAFT, or **ROUGH-DRAUGHT**, *n.* (ruf′-draft.) A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch. *Rough draft* is more generally used.

ROUGH-DRAW, *v. t.* (ruf′-draw.) To draw or delineate coarsely; to trace rudely for first purposes.

ROUGH-DRAWN, *pp.* (ruf′-drawn.) Coarsely drawn.

ROUGHEN, *v. t.* (ruf′n.) [from *rough.*] To make rough.

ROUGHEN, *v. i.* (ruf′n.) To grow or become rough.

ROUGH′ENED, *pp.* Made or become rough.

ROUGH′ENING, *ppr.* Making rough.

ROUGH-FOOTED, *a.* (ruf′-footed.) Feather-footed; as, a *rough-footed* dove.

ROUGH-HEW, *v. t.* (ruf′-hew.) [*rough* and *hew.*] 1. To hew coarsely without smoothing; as, to *rough-hew* timber.—2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*

ROUGH-HEWN, *pp.* or *a.* (ruf′-hewn.) Hewn coarsely without smoothing.—2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude.

A *rough-hewn* seaman. *Bacon.*

3. Unpolished; not nicely finished

ROUGH′ING, *n.* (ruf′ing.) In *arch.*, a term used to denote plastering of thin coats on naked brick or stone-work.

ROUGHINGS, *n.* (ruf′ings.) Grass after mowing or reaping. [*Local.*]

ROUGHISH, *a.* (ruf′ish.) In some degree rough.

ROUGH′-LEAFED, *a.* Having rough leaves.

ROUGHLY, *adv.* (ruf′ly.) With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.—2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely; as, to be treated *roughly*.—3. Severely; without tenderness; as, to blame too *roughly*.—4. Austerely to the taste.—5. Boisterously; tempestuously.—6. Harshly to the ear.—7. Violently; not gently.

ROUGHNESS, *n.* (ruf′ness.) Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface; as, the *roughness* of a board, of a floor, or of a rock. 2. Austereness to the taste; as, the *roughness* of sloes.—3. Taste of astringency.—4. Harshness to the ear; as, the *roughness* of sounds.—5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity.—6. Coarseness of manners or behaviour; rudeness.

Severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate. *Bacon.*

7. Want of delicacy or refinement; as, military *roughness*.—8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline.—9. Violence of operation in medicines.—10. Unpolished or unfinished state; as, the *roughness* of a gem or a draught.—11. Inelegance of dress or appearance.—12. Tempestuousness; boisterousness; as of winds or weather.—13. Violent agitation by wind; as, the *roughness* of the sea in a storm.—14. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH PARSNEP, *n.* (ruf′parsnep.) A species of parsnep, the *Pastinaca opoponax*, a native of the South of Europe. [*See* Opoponax.]

ROUGH-RIDER, (*n.* ruf′-rider.) One who breaks horses.

ROUGH-SETTER, *n.* (ruf′-setter.) A mason who builds rough walling, as distinguished from one who hews also.

ROUGH-SHOD, *a.* (ruf′-shod.) Shod with shoes armed with points; as, a *rough-shod* horse.—To *ride rough-shod*, in a figurative sense, is to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.

ROUGH STRINGS, *n.* (ruf′-strings.) Pieces of undressed timber put under the steps of a wooden stair for their support.

ROUGH STUCCO, *n.* (ruf′stucco.) In *arch.*, stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

ROUGHT,† for *Raught;* pret. of *Reach.*

ROUGH-WORK, *v. t.* (ruf′-work.) [*rough* and *work.*] To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

ROUGH-WROUGHT, *a.* (ruf′-raut.) Wrought or done coarsely.

ROULEAU, *n.* (roolo′.) [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of guineas in paper.

ROULETTE, *n.* [Fr.] A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle parted off into red or black spaces, and, as it stops on the one or the other, the player wins or loses.

ROUN,† *v. i.* [G. *raunen;* Sax. *runian*, from *run, runa*, mystery; whence *runic.*] To whisper.

ROUN,† *v. t.* To address in a whisper.

ROUNCE, *n.* (rouns′.) The handle of a printing press.

ROUN′CEVAL, *n.* [from Sp. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] A variety of pea, so called.

ROUND, *a.* [Fr. *rond;* It. Sp. and Port. *ronda*, a round; G. Dan. and Sw. *rund;* Qu. W. *crwn*, Ir. *cruin*, Arm. *crenn.*] 1. Cylindrical; circular; spherical or globular. *Round* is applicable to a cylinder as well as to a globe or sphere. We say, the barrel of a musket is *round;* a ball is *round;* a circle is *round*.—2. Full; large; as, a *round* sum or price.—3. Full; smooth; flowing; continuous and full in sound: not defective or abrupt.

In his satires, Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant. *Peacham.*

His style, though *round* and comprehensive. *Fell.*

4. Plain; open; candid; fair.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature. *Bacon.*

Let her be *round* with him. *Shak.*

5. Full; quick; brisk; as, a *round* trot; a *round* pace.—6. Full; plump; bold; positive; as, a *round* assertion.—*To be round in speech*, is to be full or complete in expression, without mincing the meaning.—*Round turn* in *marine lan.*, an epithet applied to the situation of the cables of a ship, which, when moored, has swung the wrong way, so as to cause them to be entangled with one another. The *round turn* is also the passing of a rope once round a timber-head, &c.—*A round number*, is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a complete or full number. It is remarkable that the W. *cant*, a hundred, the L. *centum*, and Sax. *hund*, signify properly a circle, and this use of *round* may have originated in a like idea.

ROUND, *n.* A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion; a sphere; an orb.

With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads. *Shak.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantastic *round*. *Milton.*

2. Revolution: action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action; a carousal; a bumper; a toast.

Women to cards may be compared; we play
A *round* or two; when used, we throw away. *Granville.*

The feast was served; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round.* *Prior.*

A gentle *round* filled to the brink,
To this and t'other friend I drink. *Suckling.*

So we say, a *round* of labours or duties. We run the daily *round.*—3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude.—4. A rundle; the little cylindrical step of a ladder.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise. *Dryden.*

5. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful, and all things safe. Hence the officer and men who perform this duty are called the *rounds.*—6. A short vocal composition in three or more parts, in performing which the first voice begins alone, singing to the end of the first part, then passes on to the second, third, &c. parts, the other voices following successively the same routine, till all are joined together, the *round* ending at the mark of a pause; or at a signal agreed on.—7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. In volleys, it is usual for a company or regiment to fire three *rounds.*—8. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a *round* of applause, or of toasts.

To ladies' eyes a *round*, boys. *Moore.*

9. In the *manege*, a volt or circular tread.—*A round of cartridges and balls*, one cartridge to each man; as, to supply a regiment with a single *round* or with twelve *rounds* of cartridges.—*A round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

ROUND, *adv.* On all sides.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*; Luke xix.

2. Circularly; in a circular form; as, a wheel turns *round.*—3. From one side or party to another; as, to come or turn *round.* Hence these expressions signify to *change sides* or *opinions.*—4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course. The shortest course is not the best; let us go *round.*—*All round*, in common speech, denotes over the whole place, or in every direction.—*Roundabout* is tautological.

ROUND, *prep.* On every side of, as, the people stood *round* him; the sun sheds light *round* the earth. In this sense, *around* is much used, and *all* is often used to modify the word. They stood *all round* or *around* him.—2. About; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go *round* the city. He led his guest *round* his fields and garden. He wanders *round* the world.—3. Circularly; about; as, to wind a cable *round* the windlass.—*To come* or *get round one*, in *popular lan.*, is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.

ROUND, *v. t.* To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; as, to *round* a silver coin; to *round* the edges of any thing.

Worms with many feet, that *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow. *Shak.*

Our little life is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*

3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to very great perfection. *Addison.*

4. To move about any thing; as, the sun, in polar regions, *rounds* the horizon.—5. To make full, smooth, and flowing; as, to *round* periods in writing.—*To round in*, among seamen, to pull upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.—*To round up*, to haul up; usually, to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.—*To round a horse*, to make him go upon sorts of rounds; thus "to round a horse upon a trot, gallop," &c. is to make him carry his shoulders and haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

ROUND, *v. i.* To grow or become round.

The queen your mother, *rounds* apace. *Shak.*

2. To go round, as a guard.

They nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

To round to, in sailing, is to turn the head of the ship toward the wind

ROUND,† *v. i.* [Sax. *runian*; G. *raunen.*] To whisper; as, to *round* in the ear.

ROUND'ABOUT, *a.* [*round* and *about.*] Indirect; going round; loose.

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating. *Felton.*

2. Ample; extensive; as, *roundabout* sense.—2. Encircling; encompassing. [In any sense, this word is inelegant.]

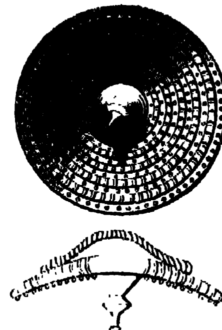
ROUND'ABOUT, *n.* A large strait coat; a sort of surtout.—2. A horizontal wheel on which children ride. In the *U. States*, a short close body garment without skirts.

ROUND'BACKED, } *a.* Having a round
ROUND'SHOULDERED, } back or shoulders.

ROUND'EL, } *n.* [Fr. *rondelet*, from
ROUND'ELAY, } *rond*, round.] 1. A
ROUND'O, } sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. It is divided into couplets; at the end of the second and third of which, the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense.—*Roundelay*, also signifies a song or tune in which the first strain is repeated, and a kind of dance.—2.† [Fr. *rondelle*, a little shield.] A round form or figure.—3. *Roundel*, in *her.*, is an ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel orgule, &c. describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counterchanges; secondly, where the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures, as a roundel ermine, a roundel checky, of, or, and azure; otherwise, roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures, as *bezants*, plates, *tomeis*, *hurts*, *torteaux*, *golpes*, *pellets*, *oranges*, and *guzes*.

Three Roundels counter-changed.

ROUND'EL, *n.* [Fr. *rondelle.*] 1. In *ancient armour*, a round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and mostly convex, but sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss.—2. A round guard for the armpit.—3. The guard of a lance.



Ancient concave Roundel, front and edge view.

ROUND'ER,† *n.* [*See* RONDURE.] Circumference; inclosure.

ROUND'HAND, *n.* A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.

ROUND'HEAD, *n.* [*round* and *head.*] A name formerly given to a puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the puritans of cropping the hair close round. Subsequently it came to mean a republican of the Commonwealth. During the time of Charles I. and of the Commonwealth, the name *roundhead* was extended, as a political name, to all the republicans, by the royalists, or cavaliers: the latter generally wearing their hair long, as a distinction.

ROUND'HEADED, *a.* Having a round head or top.

ROUND'HOUSE, *n.* A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night-watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate, so called from its former usual shape; but now more generally called *watchhouse* in London, and *cage* in country places.—2. In *a ship of war*, a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.—3. In *large merchantmen* and *ships of war*, a cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the coach. It is the master's lodging room.

ROUND'ING, *ppr.* Making round or circular.—2. Making full, flowing, and smooth.

ROUND'ING, *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round.

ROUND'ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, small rope or spun-yarn wound about a larger rope to prevent its chafing; also called service.—*Rounding in*, a pulling upon a slack rope, which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.—*Rounding up*, is a pulling in like manner, when a tackle hangs in a perpendicular direction.

ROUND'ISH, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round; as, a *roundish* seed; a *roundish* figure.

ROUND'ISHNESS, *n.* The state of being roundish.

ROUND'LET, *n.* A little circle.

ROUND'LY, *adv.* In a round form or manner.—2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily.

He affirms every thing *roundly*. *Addison.*

3. Plainly; fully. He gives them *roundly* to understand that their duty is submission.—4. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

ROUND'NESS, *n.* The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity: sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, &c.—2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as, the *roundness* of a period.—3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

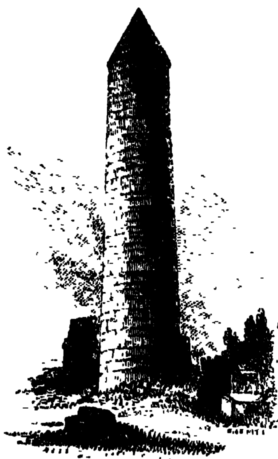
ROUND'RIDGE, *v. t.* [*round* and *ridge.*] In *tillage*, to form round ridges, by ploughing.

ROUND'ROBIN, *n.* [Fr. *rond* and *ruban.*] A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle. The phrase is originally derived from a custom of the French officers, who, in signing a remonstrance to their superiors, wrote their names in a circular form so that it might be impossible to ascertain who had headed the list. It is now used to signify an act by which a certain number of individuals bind themselves to pursue a certain line of conduct.

ROUNDS, *n. plur.* [*See* ROUND, *n.*, No. 5.] 2. Round-top. [*See* TOP.]

ROUND'-TABLE. The knights of the Round Table were a famous order of knights that existed in England under the reign of King Arthur, by whom the order was founded. The members are said to have been forty in number, and to have derived their name from a huge round marble table, round which they were accustomed to sit.

ROUND'-TOWER, *n* A cylindrical tower with a conical top, of great antiquity, such as is often met with in Ireland, and occasionally in Scotland and



Round Tower on Devenish Island.

elsewhere. The *round-towers* are from thirty to a hundred and thirty feet in height, and from twenty to thirty feet in diameter. There has been much speculation as to the purpose for which these towers were built; but on this point antiquaries are by no means agreed.

ROUP, *n.* [Teut. *roepen*, to cry out.] An outcry; a sale of goods by auction. —*Articles of roup*, the conditions under which property is exposed to sale by auction. [*Scotch.*]

ROUP, *n.* [Iceland. *hroop.*] Hoarseness. [*Scotch.*]

ROUP, *v. i.* [Teut. *roepen;* Suio-Goth. *ropa;* Sax. *hreopan.*] To cry; to shout. As a verb active, to expose to sale by auction. [*Scotch.*]

ROUP'ET, or **ROOP'IT**, *a.* Hoarse. [*Scotch.*]

ROU'SANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, a term applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan, it is understood that the wings are endorsed.



Swan Rousant.

ROUSE, *v. t.* (rouz.) [This word, written also *arouse*, seems to belong to the family of *raise* or *rush.* *See* RAISE. In Sax. *hrysan*, to shake and to rush; Goth. *hrisyan*, to shake.] 1. To wake from sleep or repose; Gen. xlix.—2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or inattention.—3. To put into action; to agitate.

Blustering winds that *roused* the sea. *Milton.*

4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest.

ROUSE, *v. i.* To awake from sleep or repose.

Morpheus *rouses* from his bed. *Pope.*

2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor, or inattention.

ROUSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's lan.*, to pull together upon a cable, &c. without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power.

ROUSE,† *n.* (rouz.) [D. *roes*, a bumper; G. *rausch*, drunkenness; *rauschen*, to *rush*, to rustle.] A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honour of a health.

ROUS'ED, *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.

ROUS'ER, *n.* One that rouses or excites.

ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Awaking from sleep; exciting; calling into action.—2. *a.* Having power to awaken or excite.—3. Great; violent; as, a *rousing* fire. [*Vulgar.*] In *her.*, *rousing* or *rowsing* is the term used for putting up and driving the hart from its resting place.

ROUS'INGLY, *adv.* Violently; excitingly.

ROUST, *n.* A torrent occasioned by a tide.

ROUT, *n.* [G. *rotte*, Dan. *rode*, a set, gang, rabble; G. *rotten*, to combine together, to plot; D. *rotten*, to assemble, and to *rot;* W. *rhawter*, a crowd; Fr. *ruta*, a herd. Qu. from the root of *crowd*, or from breaking, bursting, noise.] 1. A rabble or multitude; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; as, a *rout* of people assembled.

The endless *routs* of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, a rout is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advances toward it.—3. A select company; a party for gaming.—4. In *modern acceptation*, a fashionable assembly or large evening party.

ROUT, *n.* [Fr. *déroute;* It. *rotta*, a breaking, a defeat, a rout; *rotto*, broken, defeated; *rottura*, a *rupture.* This is a corruption of the L. *ruptus*, from *rumpo*, to break.] The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.—*To put to the rout*, to break the ranks of an army and put them into disorder and to flight.

ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

The king's horse... *routed* and defeated the whole army. *Clarendon.*

ROUT,† *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd.

ROUT,† *v. i.* [Sax *hrutan.*] To snore.

ROUT,† *v. t.* [For ROOT.] To turn up the ground with the snout (as hogs); to search.

ROUT, **ROWTE**, *v. i.* To roar; to bellow, as cattle do. [*Scotch.*]

ROUTE, *n.* (root.) [Fr. *route;* W. *rhawd*, a rout or way; *rhodiaw*, to walk about; Eng. *road.* *See* ROAD. It belongs to the family of *ride* and L. *gradior;* properly a going or passing.] The course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course, a march.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take. *Gay.*

[*Route* and *road* are not synonymous. We say, to mend or repair a *road*, but not to mend a *route*. We use *route* for a course of passing, and not without reference to the passing of some person or body of men.]—2. In *geography*, a principal or leading road.

ROUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to flight in disorder.

ROUT'ER GAUGE, *n.* A gauge used for cutting out the narrow channels intended to receive brass or coloured woods in inlaid work. It is formed like the common marking gauge, but provided with a narrow chisel as a cutter in place of the marking point.

ROUT'ER PLANE, *n.* A kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called the *old woman's tooth.*

ROUTH, **ROWTH**, *n.* Plenty; abundance. [*Scotch.*]

ROUTH'IE, *a.* Plentiful. [*Scotch.*]

ROUTINE, *n.* (rooteen'.) [Fr. from L. *rota*, a wheel.] 1. A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; particularly, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning.—2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.

ROUT'ING, *ppr.* Putting to flight, defeating and throwing into confusion.

ROUT'OUSLY, *adv.* With that violation of law called a *rout.*

ROVE, *v. i.* [Dan. *röver*, to rob; Sw. *röfva.* This corresponds with the Sax. *reafian* and L. *rapio*, Fr. *ravir.* In Sw. *ströfva*, to *rove* or wander, appears to be formed on this root. In D. *rooven*, G. *rauben*, signify to *rob.*] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction

in any manner, by walking, riding, flying or otherwise.

ROVE, *v. t.* To wander over; as, *roving* a field; *roving* the town. This is an elliptical form of expression, for roving *over, through,* or *about* the town.

ROVE, *v. t.* [Qu. *reeve.*] To draw a thread, string, or cord through an eye or aperture.

RŌVE, *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.

RŌVER, *n.* A wanderer; one who rambles about.—2. A fickle or inconstant person.—3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter. [So *corsair* is from L. *cursus, curro,* to run.]—4.† A sort of a race.—*At rovers,* without any particular aim; at random; as, shooting *at rovers.*

RŌVING, *ppr.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.

RŌVING, *n.* The operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an eye or aperture.

RŌ′VINGLY, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

RŌ′VINGNESS, *n.* State of roving.

RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *rawa;* G. *reihe.* The Welsh has *rhes.* It is a contracted word, and probably the elements are *Rg;* the same as of *rank.* The primary sense is probably to stretch, to reach. Sw. *rad,* a row.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as, a *row* of trees; a *row* of gems or pearls; a *row* of houses or columns.

Where the bright seraphim in burning *row.* — *Milton.*

Row culture, in *agriculture,* that method in which the crops are sown in drills, and afterwards cultivated in accordance with the system.

RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *rowan, reowan;* D. *roeijen;* the latter signifies to *row* and to gauge; G. *ruder,* an oar; *rudern,* to row; Sax. *rother,* an oar; Gr. ερεττω, ερεσσω, to row; ερετμος, an oar. If the noun is the primary word, *ruder* and *rother,* an oar, may be from the root of *rod,* L. *radius,* or from the root of *rado,* to rub, grate, sweep. If the verb is the primary word, the sense is to sweep, to urge, drive, impel. *See* RUDDER.] 1. To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars; as, to *row* a boat.—2. To transport by rowing; as, to *row* the captain ashore in his barge.

RŌW, *v. i.* To labour with the oar; as, to *row* well; to *row* with oars muffled.

ROW, *n.* A riotous noise; a *riot.* [*A low word.*]

RŌWABLE,† *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon.

ROWAN-TREE. *See* ROAN TREE.

ROWAN′AH, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a permit or passport.

ROW′DY, *n.* A riotous turbulent fellow. [*An American trivial word.*]

RŌWED, *pp.* Driven by oars.

ROW′EL, *n.* Old Fr. *rouelle;* G. *rädel;* Sp. *rodaja,* a small wheel, a rowel; *rueda,* a wheel, L. *rota,* W. *rhod.* The French *rouelle* is a diminutive of *roue,* contracted from *rota.*] 1. The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.—2. Among *farriers,* a roll of hair or silk, passed through the flesh on horses, answering to a seton in surgery.—3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits.

ROW′EL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and insert a roll of hair or silk.

ROW′ELED, *pp.* Pierced with a rowel.

ROW′ELING, *ppr* Inserting a roll of hair or silk; piercing the skin to make a rowel.

ROW′EN or **ROU′EN**, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *roughings,* but Qu. Heb. רען, *raan,* to be green, to thrive.] The aftermath; the lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. — *Mortimer.*

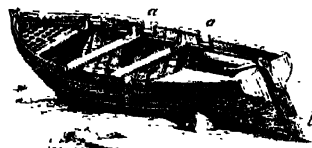
RŌWER, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

RŌWING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.

ROWLAND. To *give a Rowland* (or Roland) for *an Oliver,* is to give a full retaliator, equivalent, a retort, a blow, &c., of at least equal force. [*Trivial.*]

ROW′LEY-RAGG. *See* RAGG.

RŌW-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.



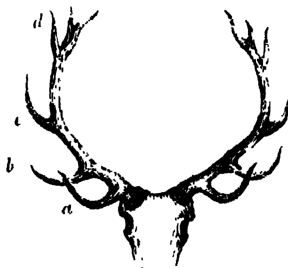
Ship's boat. *a a* Rowlocks.

RŌW-PŌRT, *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.

ROY′AL, *a.* [Fr. *royal;* It. *reale;* Sp. and Port. *real;* contracted from L. *regalis,* from *rex,* king. *See* RICK and RIGHT.] 1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal; as, *royal* power or prerogative; a *royal* garden; *royal* domains; the *royal* family.—2. Becoming a king; magnificent; as, *royal* state.—3. Noble; illustrious.

How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? — *Shak.*

Royal antler, the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which shoots out from the rear, or main horn above the bezantler.



Antlers.
a, Brow antler. *b,* Bezantler. *c,* Royal antler. *d,* Surroyal or Crown antler.

—*Royal boroughs,* incorporations created by royal charter, in distinction from those which are held of a subject, and which are called *boroughs of barony.* [*See* BOROUGH, BURGH.]—*Royal Society,* London, a society incorporated by Charles II., under the name of "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society, for the improvement of Natural Philosophy."—*Royal Institution,* London, a corporation erected in the year 1800, the great object of which is to render science applicable to the comforts and conveniences of life.—*Royal Academy of London,* a corporation instituted by George III., for the advancement of drawing, painting, engraving, sculpture, modelling, and architecture.—*Royal Society of Edinburgh,* a society incorporated by royal charter in 1783. Its object is to advance the sciences and arts in Scotland.—*Royal oak,* in *astr., Robur Carolinum,* a constellation formed by Halley in the southern hemisphere, containing twelve stars.—*Royal parapet,* a breast-work in a fortification raised on the edge of a rampart towards the country.—*Royal assent.* [*See* ASSENT.]

ROY′AL, *n.* A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective. 2. Among *seamen,* a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the top-gallant-royal.—3. One of the shoots of a stag's head.—4. In *artillery,* a small mortar.—5. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the *royals,* and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

ROYAL BAY, *n.* The *Laurus indica,* a tree which grows in the Canary Islands and in Virginia. The wood is of a yellow colour, and is used for buildings and for furniture.

ROY′ALISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government.

ROY′ALIST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Where Candish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd. — *Waller.*

ROY′ALIZE, *v. t.* To make royal.

ROY′ALIZED, *pp.* Made royal.

ROY′ALLY, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be *royally* interr'd. — *Dryden.*

ROY′ALTY, *n.* [Fr. *royauté;* It. *realtà.*] 1. Kingship; the character, state, or office of a king; the condition or *status* of a person of royal rank, such as a king or queen, or reigning prince or duke, or any of their kindred.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty. — *Holyday.*

2. *Royalties,* plur. emblems of royalty; regalia.—3. Rights of a king; prerogative.—4. A manor of which the king is the lord.—5. In *Scotland,* the bounds of a royal burgh.

ROYNE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner.*] To bite; to gnaw.

ROYN′ISH,† *a.* [Fr *rogneux,* mangy.] Mean; paltry; as, the *roynish* clown.

ROY′STON CROW, *n.* The common English name for the hooded crow, the *corvus cornix,* Linn.

ROY′TELET,† *n.* [Fr. *roitelet,* from *roi,* king.] A little king.

ROY′TISH,† *a.* Wild; irregular.

RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhwbiaw;* G. *reiben,* to rub, to grate, also to upbraid; *reibe,* a grater. Qu. L. *probrum, exprobro;* Gr. τριβω, to rub. We have the elements of the word in *scrape, scrub,* L. *scribo,* Gr. γραφω.] 1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure; as, to *rub* the face or arms with the hand; to *rub* the body with flannel. Vessels are scoured or cleaned by *rubbing* them.—2. To wipe; to clean; to scour; but *rub* is a generic term, ap-

pliable to friction for every purpose. —3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over; as, to *rub* any thing with oil.—4. To polish; to retouch; with *over.*

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

5. To obstruct by collision. [*Unusual.*] —6. To touch hard. In popular language, *rub* is used for teasing, fretting, upbraiding, reproaching, or vexing with gibes or sarcasms.—*To rub down,* to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse.—*To rub off,* to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to *rub off* rust.—*To rub out,* to erase; to obliterate; as, to *rub out* marks or letters.—To remove or separate by friction; as, to *rub out* a stain. —*To rub upon,* to touch hard.—*To rub up,* to burnish; to polish; to clean.—To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to *rub up* the memory.

RUB, *v. i.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; as, a wheel *rubs* against the gate-post.—2. To fret; to chafe; to make a friction; as, to *rub* upon a sore.—3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world.

RUB, *n.* The act of rubbing; friction. —2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hinderance; obstruction.

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shak.*

Upon this *rub* the English ambassadors thought fit to demur. *Hayward.*

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Davenant*

3. In breaking inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl.—4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub.* *Shak.*

5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.

RUB, RUB'-STONE, } *n.* [*rub* and *stone.*] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.

RUB'BAGE, RUB'BIDGE, RUB'BLE, } for *Rubbish,* vulgar, and not used.

RUB'BED, *pp.* Moved along the surface with a pressure; cleaned; polished. —*Rubbed returns, and rubbed headers and stretchers,* in *bricklaying,* names given to headers and stretchers, in return, which are not axed.

RUB'BED WORK, *n.* Stones of which the faces have been rubbed with grit, until all traces of the mason's tool are obliterated. In Scotland it is termed polished work.

RUB'BER, *n.* One that rubs.—2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning.—3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it.—4. A whetstone; a rubstone.—5. At whist, and some other games, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.—*India rubber,* caoutchouc, a substance produced from the Siphonia elastica; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic.

RUB'BERS, *n.* A disease in sheep, occasioning great heat and itching.

RUB'BING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface with a pressure; chafing; scouring; polishing. — *Rubbing-stone,* in *bricklaying,* a cylindrical stone, on which the bricks for the gauged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the axe, are rubbed smooth.

RUB'BING-POST. In *husbandry,* a post set up for cattle to rub themselves on.

RUB'BISH, *n.* [from *rub;* properly, that which is rubbed off; but not now used in this limited sense] 1. Fragments; refuse fragments of building materials; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins.

He saw the towns one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing vile or worthless.—3. Mingled mass; confusion.—4.† Offscourings; refuse.

RUB'BLE, *n.* Stones of irregular shapes and dimensions.

RUB'BLE WORK, or RUB'BLE WALLING, *n.* Walls built of rubble stones. Rubble walls are either coursed or uncoursed; in the former, the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter, the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between the larger stones being filled in with smaller pieces.

RUBEFA'CIENT, *n.* [L. *rubefacio,* infra.] Making red.

RUBEFA'CIENT, *n.* In *med.,* a substance or external application which produces redness of the skin; not followed by blister.

RU'BELLITE, *n.* [from L. *rubeus,* red.] A silicious mineral of a red colour, of various shades; the red shorl; siberite. It occurs in accumulated groups of a middle or large size, with straight tubular-like striæ. In a red heat, it becomes snow-white and seems to phosphoresce. Rubellite is red tourmaline.

RUBE'OLA, *n.* In *med.,* the measles,—*which see.*

RUBES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rubescens, rubesco,* from *rubeo,* to redden or to be red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

RÜ'BEZÄHL, *n.* [Ger. *rübe,* turnip, and *zahl,* number.] Numbernip, a famous mountain spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous; a familiar imp, corresponding to our Puck.

RU'BIA, *n.* A genus of plants found both in Europe and Asia, belonging to the nat. order Stellatæ, or Galiaceæ, so named from the Latin word *ruber,* red, in allusion to the red colour yielded by many of the species. Several species are employed in medicine, and also in the arts, for the sake of the colouring matter which is contained in the roots —*R. tinctorum* is the well-known madder. [*See* MADDER.]—*R. cordifolia* is the munjeet of India. [*See* MUNJEET.]

RU'BICAN, *a.* [Fr. from L. *rubeo,* to be red.] Rubican colour of a horse, is a bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there. According to the French definition, *rubican* signifies *red,* predominating over gray in the colour of a horse.

RU'BICEL, or RU'BICELLE, *n.* [L. *rubeo,* to be red.] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish colour, from Brazil.

RU'BICON, *n.* A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Cæsar. When Cæsar crossed that stream, he invaded Italy, with the intention of reducing it to his power. Hence the phrase to *pass the Rubicon,* signifies to take a desperate step in an enterprise, or to adopt a measure from which one cannot recede, or from which he is determined not to recede.

RU'BICUND, *a.* [L. *rubicundus.*] Inclining to redness.

RUBICUN'DITY, *n.* The state of being red; redness.

RU'BIED, *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip; *rubied* nectar.

RUBIF'IC, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *facio.*] Making red; as, *rubific* rays.

RUBIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of making red.

RU'BIFORM, *a.* [L. *ruber,* red, and *form.*] Having the form of red; as, the *rubiform* rays of the sun are at least refrangible.

RU'BIFY, *v. t.* [L. *ruber,* red, and *facio,* to make.] To make red. [*Little used.*]

RUBIG'INOUS, *a.* Rusty

RUBI'GO, *n.* [L.] Mildew, a kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom.

RUBI'NIC ACID, *n.* According to Svanberg, when catechine is exposed to the air in contact with carbonated alkalies, it forms red solutions, which contain a new acid termed *rubinic* acid. It has not yet been obtained in a separate form.

RU'BIOUS,†*a.* [L. *rubeus.*] Red; ruddy.

RU'BLE, or ROUBLE, *n.* (roo'bl.) [Russ. from *rublyu,* to cut.] A silver coin of Russia, of the value of about three shillings and fourpence sterling. There are also paper *rubles,* of about one-fourth the value of the silver ruble

RU'BRIC, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique;* L. It. and Sp. *rubrica;* from L. *rubeo,* to be red.] 1. A title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters.—2. Directions printed in prayer books, formerly done in red.

The *rubric* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself. *Nelson.*

3. In *Scots law,* the *rubric* of a statute is its title, which is so termed because anciently it was written in red letters. The name has sometimes been given to any writing or printing, in red ink, in old books and manuscripts, especially the date and place on a title-page.

RU'BRIC, *v. t.* To adorn with red.

RU'BRIC, or RU'BRICAL, *a.* Red; marked with red.

RU'BRICAL, *a.* Placed in rubrics.

RU'BRICATE, *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus.*] To mark or distinguish with red.

RU'BRICATE, or RU'BRICATED, *a.* Marked with red.

RU'BUS, *n.* The bramble, a genus of plants, nat order Rosaceæ, suborder Rosaceæ proper. The species, which consist of shrub-like plants, with perennial roots, are universally diffused over the mountainous and temperate regions of the old and new world. Several are cultivated both as ornaments and on account of their agreeable acid and astringent fruit. About 20 species are enumerated by British botanists, among which are the *R. idæus,* or raspberry bush; *R. fruticosus,* or common bramble; *R. suberectus,* or red-fruited bramble; *R. saxatilis,* or stone bramble; and *R. chamæmorus,* mountain bramble or cloud-berry.

RU'BY, *n.* [Fr. *rubis;* G. Dan. and Sw. *rubin;* Ir. *id.;* from L. *rubeo,* to be red.] 1. A crystallized gem next to the diamond in hardness and value, found chiefly in the sand rivers in Ceylon, Pegu, and Mysore. It is of various shades of red, but the most highly prized varieties are the crimson and

carmine red. Among lapidaries the scarlet-coloured is sometimes called *spinelle ruby;* the pale or rose-red, *balass ruby;* and the yellowish-red, *rubicelle.* The ruby is a modification of the corundum. [*See* CORUNDUM.] It consists of 83 alumina, 9 magnesia, and 7 or 8 chromic acid; the latter gives it its colour.—2. Redness; red colour.—3. Any thing red.—4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. [The ruby is said to be the stone called by Pliny a *carbuncle.*]—*Ruby of arsenic* or *sulphur,* is the realgar, protosulphuret of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—*Ruby of zinc,* is the protosulphuret of zinc, or red blend.—*Rock ruby,* the amethystizontes of the ancients, is the most valued species of garnet.

RU'BY, *v. t.* To make red.

RU'BY, *a.* Of the colour of the ruby: red; as, *ruby* lips.

RU'BYING, *ppr.* Making red.

RU'BY SILVER. *See* RED SILVER.

RUCK,† *v. t.* [L. *rugo,* to wrinkle, to fold; *ruga,* a fold; or from A. Sax. *wrigan,* to cover.] 1. To cover; to bend and set close.—2. To wrinkle, to crease; as, to *ruck* up cloth or a garment.

RUCK,† *v. i.* To lie covered; to lie close; to squat or sit as a hen upon eggs; to take shelter.

RUCK,† *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait; a crease.

RUCK'ED, *pp.* Wrinkled.

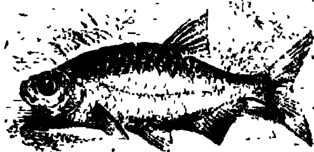
RUCTA'TION, *n.* [L. *ructo,* to belch.] The act of belching wind from the stomach.

RUD,† To make red, used by Spenser, is a different spelling of *red.* [*See* RUDDY.]

RUD, *n.* Sax. *rude.* [*See* RED and RUDDY.] 1. Redness; blush; also, red ochre.—2. The fish rudd.

RUD, *a.* Red; ruddy; rosy.

RUD, or **RUDD,** *n.* [Probably from *red, ruddy.*] A fish of the genus Cyprinus, with a deep body like the bream, but thicker, a prominent back and small head. The back is of an olive colour; the sides and belly yellow, marked



Rudd (Cyprinus erythrophthalmus).

with red; the ventral and anal fins and tail of a deep red colour. It is very common on the Continent, and is found in this country in the Thames, the Cam, the Charwell, and in many other streams, as well as in several lakes. Its average length is from nine to fifteen inches.

RUD'DER, *n.* [G. *ruder,* an oar and a rudder; Sax. *rother,* an oar. *See* ROW. The oar was the first rudder used by man, and is still the instrument of steering certain boats.] 1. In *navigation,* the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. This timber is managed by means of the tiller or wheel.—*Rudder coat,* a covering of tarred canvas loosely put round the rudder-head to keep the water from entering by the aperture.—*Rudder pendants,* strong pieces of rope ending in chains, by which the rudder, if unshipped, is held to the ship's quarter.—*Rudder shoch,* a piece of wood fitting between the head of the rudder and the rudder hole, to prevent the play of the rudder, in case of the tiller being removed.—2. That which guides or governs the course.

> For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

3. A sieve. [*Local. See* RIDDLE.]—*Rudder perch,* a small fish with the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow, the belly and sides streaked with lines of white and yellow. This fish is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

RUD'DIED, *a.* Made ruddy or red.

RUD'DINESS, *n.* [from *ruddy.*] The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh colour; that degree of redness which characterizes high health, applied chiefly to the complexion or colour of the human skin; as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

RUD'DLE, *n.* [W. *rhuzell;* from the root of *red, ruddy.*] The name of a species of red earth, coloured by sesquoxide of iron.

RUD'DLE-MAN, *n.* One who digs ruddle.

RUD'DOC, *n.* [Sax. *rudduc;* from the root of *red, ruddy.*] A bird; otherwise called *red-breast.*

RUD'DY, *a.* [Sax. *rude, rudu, reod;* G. *roth;* W. *rhuz;* Gr. ἐρυθρός; Sans. *rudhira,* blood. This seems to be a dialectical orthography of *red,*—which *see.*]—1. Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness; of a lively flesh colour, or the colour of the human skin in high health. Thus we say, *ruddy* cheeks, *ruddy* lips, a *ruddy* face or skin, a *ruddy* youth; and in poetic language, *ruddy* fruit. But the word is chiefly applied to the human skin.—2. Of a bright yellow colour; as, *ruddy* gold. [*Unusual.*]

RUDE, *a.* [Fr. *rude;* It. *rude* and *rozzo;* L. *rudis;* G. *roh,* raw, crude. The sense is probably rough, broken, and this word may be allied to *raw* and *crude.*]—1. Rough; uneven; rugged; unformed by art; as, *rude* workmanship, that is, roughly finished; *rude* and unpolished stones.—2. Rough; of coarse manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic; as, a *rude* countryman; *rude* behaviour; *rude* treatment; a *rude* attack.

> Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch. *Shak.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent, as, *rude* winds; the *rude* agitation of the sea.—4. Violent; fierce; impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies.—5. Harsh; inclement; as, the *rude* winter.—6. Ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous; as, the *rude* natives of America or of New Holland: the *rude* ancestors of the Greeks.—7. Raw; untaught; ignorant; not skilled or practised; as, *rude* in speech; *rude* in arms.—8. Artless; inelegant; not polished; as, a *rude* translation of Virgil.

RUDE'LY, *adv.* With roughness; as, a mountain *rudely* formed.—2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. The door was *rudely* assaulted.—3. In a rude or uncivil manner; as, to be *rudely* accosted.—4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely; as, work *rudely* executed.

> I that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty
> To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shak.*

5. Unskilfully.

> My muse, though *rudely,* has design'd
> Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

6. Without elegance.

RUDENESS, *n.* A rough broken state; unevenness; wildness; as, the *rudeness* of a mountain, country, or landscape.—2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity.

> And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*

3. Ignorance; unskilfulness.

> What he did amiss was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment. *Hayward.*

4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance; as, the *rudeness* of a painting or piece of sculpture.—5. Violence; impetuosity; as, the *rudeness* of an attack or shock.—6. Violence; storminess; as, the *rudeness* of winds or of the season.

RU'DENTURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rudens,* a rope.] In *architecture,* the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. [*See* CABLING.]

RU'DERARY,† *a.* [Low L. *ruderarius;* from the root of *rudis,* and indicating the primary sense of *rude,* to be broken.] Belonging to rubbish.

RUDERA'TION,† *n.* [L. *ruderatio,* from *rudero,* to pave with broken stones.] The act of paving with pebbles or little stones.

RUDESBY,† *n.* An uncivil turbulent fellow.

RU'DIMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rudimentum.* If connected with *erudio,* it denotes what is taught, and *erudio* may be connected with the Goth. *rodyan,* to speak, Sax. *rædan,* to read. But the real origin is not obvious.]—1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt; as, the *rudiments* of learning or science. Articulate sounds are the *rudiments* of language; letters or characters are the *rudiments* of written language; the primary rules of any art or science are its *rudiments.* Hence instruction in the *rudiments* of any art or science, constitutes the beginning of education in that art or science.—2. The original of any thing in its first form. Thus, in *botany,* the germen, ovary, or seed bud, is the *rudiment* of the fruit yet in embryo; and the seed is the *rudiment* of a new plant. *Rudiment,* in *natural history,* is also an imperfect organ; one which is never fully formed. Thus, the flowers in the genus Pentstemon have four stamens and a *rudiment* of a fifth, (a simple filament without an anther.)

> God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul. *Spectator.*

RU'DIMENT, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles.

RUDIMENT'AL, RUDIMENT'ARY, } *a.* Initial; pertaining to rudiments, or consisting in first principles; as, *rudimental* essays. *Rudimentary organs* in *bot.,* those developed in the seed when germinating.

RUDOL'PHINE TABLES, *n.* A set of astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahé. They were so named in honour of Rudolphus II., emperor of Bohemia.

RUE, *v. t.* (ru.) [Sax. *reowian, hreowian;* W. *rhuaw, rhuadu;* G. *reuen*, to repent; Dan. and Sw. *ruelse*, contrition. This is the L. *rudo*, to roar, to bray.] To lament; to regret; to grieve for; as, to *rue* the commission of a crime; to *rue* the day.

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues*.
Milton.

RUE,† *v. i.* To have compassion.

RUE,† *n.* Sorrow; repentance.

RUE, *n.* (ru.) [Sax. *rude;* G. *raute;* Gr. *ῥυτη*; L. and It. *ruta;* Fr. *rue;* Ir. *ruith, raith. Rue* is a contracted word. Qu. from its bitter taste, *grating*, roughness.] The English name of a genus of plants (*ruta*); nat. order Rutaceæ. The species are suffrutescent herbaceous plants, with alternate exstipulated, pinnated, or decompound leaves, covered with pellucid dots. Comparatively few of them are known or cultivated. *R. graveolens*, or common rue, sometimes called herb-grace, has been used



Rue (Ruta graveolens).

from time immemorial, along with rosemary, as an emblem of remembrance and grace, on account of its evergreen foliage. The stamens are remarkable for their presenting an instance of vegetable irritability. Every part of it is marked by transparent dots filled with volatile oil, which is obtained from it by distillation. The odour of rue is very strong and disagreeable, and the taste acrid and bitter; it possesses powerful stimulant antispasmodic and tonic properties, and when judiciously used, is very serviceable in hysteria and other convulsive disorders.

RU'ED, *pp.* Lamented; grieved for regretted.

RUEFUL, *a.* (ru'ful.) [*rue* and *full*] Woful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented.

Spur them to *rueful* work. *Shak*

2 Expressing sorrow.

He sighed and cast a *rueful* eye. *Dryden*

RUEFULLY, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness . mournfulness.

RUEING, *n.* Lamentation.

RUELLE,† *n.* (ruel'.) [Fr. a narrow street, from *rue*, a street.] A circle: a private circle or assembly at a private house.

RUFES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rufesco*, to grow red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

RUFF, *n.* [Arm. *rouffenn*, a wrinkle: W. *rhevu*, to thicken.] 1. A puckered linen ornament formerly worn around the neck.—2. Something puckered or plaited.—3. A small fish, a species of Perca, *P. cernua*, a native of England. —4. A species of the shore birds, the *Machetes pugnax* of Cuvier, belonging to his Longirostral family. It is alike curious in the disposition of its plumage and for its pugnacious character. It derives its common name from the disposition of the long feathers of the neck in the male, which stand out like the *ruffs* formerly worn. The ruffs



Ruff (Machetes pugnax).

are birds of passage, appearing at certain seasons of the year in the north of Europe. When taken and fattened, they are dressed like the woodcock, and their flesh is much esteemed. The female is called *reeve*.—5.† A state of roughness. [Sax. *hreof*.]—6. Pride; elevation; as, princes in the *ruff* of all their glory.—7. A particular species of pigeon.—8. At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit. [D. *troef, troeven.*]

RUFF, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder.—2. To trump any other suit of cards at whist.—3. In *Scotland*, to *ruff* means to applaud by making noise with hands or feet. [D. *troeven.*]

RUFF'ED, *pp.* Ruffled; disordered.

RUF'FIAN, *n.* [Fr. *raffiné*, refined, a name originally given to certain duelling and debauched dandies who infested the court of Henry III. of France. It. *ruffiano*, a pimp. *Ruffian* seems to have been at first a kind of coxcomb, swaggerer, or bully; a *ruffler*.] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cut-throat; a murderer.

They set them out wyth sumpteous and gorgeous apparell,—sometyme lyke *ruffyns*, but seldome like honest folkes.
Woolton Chr. Manual, 1576.

RUF'FIAN, *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous; as, *ruffian* rage.

RUF'FIAN, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult.

RUF'FIANISH, *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

RUF'FIANISM, *n.* The character of ruffians.

RUF'FIAN-LIKE, } *a.* Like a ruffian;
RUF'FIANLY, } bold in crimes; violent; licentious.

RUF'FING, *ppr.* Applauding, by beating the floor with the feet, or by clapping the hands. [*Scotch.*]

RUF'FLE, *v. t.* [Belgic, *ruyffelen*, to wrinkle. Chaucer has *riveling*, wrinkling, and Spelman cites *riffiura* or *ruffiura* from Bracton, as signifying in law a breach or laceration of the skin, made by the stroke of a stick.] 1. Properly, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits or folds.—2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make uneven by agitation; as, to *ruffle* the sea or a lake.

She smoothed the *ruff'd* seas. *Dryden.*

3. To discompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate; to disturb; as, to *ruffle* the mind; to *ruffle* the passions or the temper. It expresses less than *fret* and *vex*.—4. To throw into disorder or confusion.

Where best
He might the *ruffled* foe invest. *Hudibras.*

5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap. [*Unusual.*] *Chapman.*

6. To furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

RUF'FLE, *v. i.* To grow rough or turbulent; as, the winds *ruffle*.—2. To play loosely; to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed and dances in the wind.
Dryden.

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention.

They would *ruffle* with jurors.† *Bacon.*

RUF'FLE, *n.* A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom. That at the bosom is sometimes called a *frill*.—2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind or temper in a *ruffle*.

RUF'FLE, } *n.* A particular beat or roll
RUFF, } of the drum, used on certain occasions in military affairs, as a mark of respect. Lieutenant-generals have three *ruffles*, as they pass by the regiment, guard, &c. Major-generals have two, brigadiers one, &c.

RUF'FLE, } *v. t.* To beat the ruff or
RUFF, } roll of the drum.

RUF'FLED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

RUF'FLE-LESS, *a.* Having no ruffles.

RUF'FLEMENT, *n.* Act of ruffling.

RUF'FLER,† *n.* A bully; a swaggerer.

RUF'FLING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUF'FLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUF'FLING, } *ppr.* Beating a roll of
RUF'FING, } the drum.

RUF'FLING, } *n.* A particular beat or
RUF'FING, } roll of the drum, used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RU'FOUS, *a.* [L. *rufus;* Sp. *rufo;* probably from the root of L. *rubeo*.] Reddish; of a reddish colour, or rather of a yellowish red.

RUF'TER-HOOD, *n.* In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, *n.* [D. *ruig*, G. *rauch*, rough, hairy, shaggy; Sw. *rugg*, entangled hair; *ruggig*, rugged, shaggy. This coincides with Dan. *rug*, W. *rhyg*, rye, that is, *rough;* W. *rhug*, something abounding with points. In W. *brycan* is a *rug*, a clog, a brogue for the feet, a covering. This belongs to the great family of *rough*, L. *ruga*, *raucus*.]—1. A coarse nappy woollen cloth used for a bed cover, and in modern times particularly, for covering the carpet before a fire-place. This name was formerly given to a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments, and it may be that the poor in some countries still wear it.—2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog.

RUG, *v. t.* [Teuton. *rucken*.] To pull hastily or roughly; to tear. [*Scotch.*]

RUG, *n.* A rough or hasty pull. [*Scotch.*]

RU'GATE, *a.* Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.

RUG'GED, *a.* [from the root of *rug*, *rough*,—which *see*.]—1. Rough; full of asperities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or

otherwise uneven; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* road.—2. Uneven; not neat or regular.

His well proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*. *Shak.*

3. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere.—4. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; as, *rugged* weather; a *rugged* season.—5. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; as, a *rugged* verse in poetry; *rugged* prose.—6. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled; as, *rugged* looks. —7. Violent; rude; boisterous.—8. Rough; shaggy; as, a *rugged* bear.— 9. In *botany*, scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points; as a leaf or stem.

RUG'GEDLY, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUG'GEDNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface; as, the *ruggedness* of land or of roads.—2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness.—3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners.—4. Storminess; boisterousness; as of a season.

RUG'-GOWNED, *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug.

RUG'IN,† *n.* A nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, *n.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp.

RU'GOSE, } **RU'GOUS,** } *a.* [L. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.]—1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.—2. In *botany*, a rugose leaf is when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities; as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c. The term is applied also in *conchology* and *entomology*, when a surface or part is rugged or full of wrinkles.

RUGOS'ITY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [*Little used.*]

RUG'ULOSE, *a.* In *bot.*, finely wrinkled; as, a leaf.

RU'IN, *n* [Fr. *ruine*, from L. and Sp. *ruina*; It. *ruina* and *rovina*; from L. *ruo*, to fall, to rush down; W. *rhewin*, a sudden glide, slip, or fall, ruin; *rhew*, something slippery or smooth, ice, frost; *rheu*, to move or be active; *rhêb*, a running off; *rhêbyz*, a destroyer. Perhaps the latter words are of a different family.]—1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; as, the *ruin* of a house; the *ruin* of a ship or an army; the *ruin* of a constitution of government; the *ruin* of health; the *ruin* of commerce; the *ruin* of public or private happiness; the *ruin* of a project.—2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

3. *Ruin*, more generally *ruins*, the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Balbec, Palmyra, or Persepolis; the *ruins* of a wall; a castle in *ruins*.

The labour of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*

4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object; as, the venerable old man presents a great mind in *ruins*.— 5. The cause of destruction.

They were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel; 2 Chron. xxviii.

RU'IN, *v. t.* [Fr. *ruiner*.]—1. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; as, to *ruin* a city or an edifice. —2. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *ruin* a state or government.—3. To destroy; to bring to an end; as, to *ruin* commerce or manufactures.—4. To destroy in any manner; as, to *ruin* health or happiness; to *ruin* reputation.—5. To counteract; to defeat; as, to *ruin* a plan or project.—6. To deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee raised I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*

7. To impoverish; as, to be *ruined* by speculation.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us. *Franklin.*

8. To bring to everlasting misery; as, to *ruin* the soul.

RU'IN, *v. i.* To fall into ruins.—2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke*

Note.—This intransitive use of the verb is now unusual.

RU'INATE,† *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty.

RUINA'TION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition. [*Inelegant.*]

RU'INED, *pp.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RU'INER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys.

RU'INIFORM, *a.* [L. *ruina* and *form.*] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be *ruiniform.*

RU'INING, *ppr.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RU'INOUS, *a.* [L. *ruinosus*; Fr. *ruineux*.]—1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.—2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. Who can describe the *ruinous* practice of intemperance?—3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins. as, a *ruinous* heap. Is. xvii.

RU'INOUSLY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RU'INOUSNESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RUL'ABLE, *a.* Subject to rule; accordant to rule.

RULE, *n.* [W. *rheol*; Sax. *regol*, *reogol*; Sw. Dan. G. and D. *regel*; Fr. *regle*; L. *regula*, from *rego*, to govern, that is, to stretch, strain, or make straight. We suppose the Welsh *rheol* to be a contracted word.] 1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame; Prov. xvii.

And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. That which is established as a principle, standard, or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction. Thus a statute or law is a *rule* of civil conduct; a canon is a *rule* of ecclesiastical government; the precept or command of a father is a *rule* of action or obedience to children; precedents in law are *rules* of decision to judges; maxims and customs furnish *rules* for regulating our social opinions and manners. The laws of God are *rules* for directing us in life, paramount to all others.

A *rule* which you do not apply is no *rule* at all. *J. M. Mason.*

3. An instrument by which lines are drawn; also, an instrument for measuring short lengths, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are of course numerous kinds of rules adapted to their peculiar objects. [*See* RULER.]—*Carpenters' rule*, a folding ruler, generally three feet long, and used by carpenters and other artificers for taking measures, having a variety of scales adapted to facilitate the calculations of most frequent occurrence, by inspection.—*Gauging rule*, a rule adapted to discover the contents of casks and other vessels. It is used by the officers of excise.—*Brass rules*, pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made type height, to print with. They are used for column lines, in table work, to separate matter that requires to be distinct, as into columns, &c. Besides these, there are stonecutters' rules, masons' rules, glaziers' rules, sliding and parallel rules, &c. [*See* SLIDING RULE, PARALLEL RULER.]— 4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life. Every man should have some fixed *rules* for managing his own affairs.—5. A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science. In the *fine arts*, *rules* are those laws and maxims founded on the general and fundamental truths of nature, by which artists are guided in their compositions. —6. In *monasteries*, *corporations*, or *societies*, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.—7. In *English law*, an order of one of the three superior courts of common law. Rules are either general or particular. *General rules* are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. They are a declaration of what the court will do, or require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. *Particular rules* are such as are confined to the particular case in reference to which they have been granted.—8. In *arith.*, and *alge.*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result, as *rules* for addition, subtraction, &c.; *rules* for practice; *rules* for the extraction of roots, &c. *Algebraic rules* are often expressed in *formulas*; thus, if a, b, c represent the three sides of a right-angled triangle, of which c is the hypothenuse, the formula for determining c is $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$.—9 In *grammar*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words. Thus it is a *rule* in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and is an exception to the *rule*.—*Rule of three*, is that rule of arithmetic which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term, as the second has to the first. It is more generally called the Rule of Proportion. [*See* PROPOR-

TION.—*Rule of the road.* [*See* RIGHT, *a.*] —*Rule joint,* a joint formed in the manner of those to be found in the carpenters' foot rule.

RULE, *v. t.* To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws. The emperors of the East *rule* their subjects without the restraints of a constitution. In *limited* governments, men are *ruled* by known laws.

> If a man know not how to *rule* his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God? 1 Tim. iii.

2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. That God *rules* the world he has created, is a fundamental article of belief. —3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner.—4. To settle as by a rule.

> That's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

5. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to *rule* a blank book.—6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine; as a court.

RULE, *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority.

> By me princes *rule.* Prov. viii.

It is often followed by *over.*

> They shall *rule over* their oppressors. Isa. xiv.
> We subdue and *rule over* all other creatures. *Ray.*

2. In *law,* to decide; to lay down and settle as a *rule* or order of court.—3. Among *merchants,* to stand, or maintain a level; as, prices *rule* lower than formerly.

RULED, *pp.* Governed: controlled; conducted; managed; established by judicial decision.

RULER, *n.* One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope, or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others.—2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. Thus legislators and magistrates are called *rulers.*—3. A rule; in a mechanical sense, the words *rule, ruler,* are both used for a piece of wood, brass, or ivory, with straight edges or sides, by which straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by guiding a pen or pencil along the edge. [*See* RULE, No. 3.] When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, &c., it is called a *plane scale.*

RULING, *ppr.* Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies.—*Ruling Elder.* [*See* ELDER.]—2. Marking by a ruler.—3. Deciding; determining.—4. *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling; as, a *ruling* passion.

RULY,† *a.* [from *rule.*] Orderly; easily restrained. [*See* UNRULY.]

RUM, *n.* [Fr. *rhum.*] Spirit distilled from cane juice; or the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations. Its flavour is due to the presence of a peculiar volatile oil. In the United States, rum is distilled from molasses only.—2. A low cant word for a country parson.—3. A queer, odd, indescribable person or thing.

RUM,† *a.* Old fashioned; odd; queer. [*A low cant word.*]

RUM'BLE, *n.* A seat for servants behind a carriage.

RUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *rommelen;* G. *rummeln.* If *Rm* are the radical letters, this word may be referred to the Ch. Syr. Heb. and Eth. רעם *raam.* With a prefix, *grumble,* Gr. βρέμω, L. *fremo,* Ir. *cruim,* thunder, G. *brummen,* Sw. *rama,* to bellow.] To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as, thunder *rumbles* at a distance, but when near, its sound is sharp and rattling. A heavy carriage *rumbles* on the pavement.

RUM'BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUM'BLING, *ppr.* Making a low, heavy continued sound; as, *rumbling* thunder. A *rumbling* noise is a low, heavy, continued noise.—*Rumbling drains,* in *agriculture,* drains formed of a stratum of rubble stones.

RUM'BLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound; Jer. xlvii.

RUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

RU'MEN, *n.* [L.] The cud of a ruminant: also, the upper stomach of animals which chew the cud.

RU'MEX, *n.* A genus of plants, the species of which are known by the name of *docks* and *sorrels.* [*See* DOCK.]

RU'MINANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *rumino.*] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed; as, *ruminant* animals.

RU'MINANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind. *Ruminants* are four-footed, hairy, and viviparous.

RUMINAN'TIA, *n.* An order of herbivorous animals, having four stomachs, the first so situated as to receive a large quantity of vegetable matters coarsely bruised by a first mastication, which passes into the second, where it is moistened and formed into little pellets, which the animal has the power of bringing again to the mouth to be rechewed, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth, where it is finally digested. The camel, the deer, the bovine genus, the goat, and the sheep are examples of this order.

RU'MINANTLY, *adv.* By chewing

RU'MINATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ruminer;* L. *rumino,* from *rumen,* the cud; W. *rhum,* that swells out.] 1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. Oxen, sheep, deer, goats, camels, hares, and squirrels *ruminate* in fact; other animals, as moles, bees, crickets, beetles, crabs, &c., only appear to *ruminate.* The only animals endowed with the genuine faculty of rumination, are the *Ruminantia,* or cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, (*Pecora,* Linn.,) but the hare, although its stomach is differently organized, is an occasional and partial ruminant.—2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder. It is natural to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

> He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject. *Watts.*

RU'MINATE, RU'MINATED, *a.* In *bot.,* pierced by numerous narrow cavities; full of dry cellular cavities, like the albumen of a nutmeg.

RU'MINATE, *v. t.* To chew over again. 2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.

> Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*

RU'MINATED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

RU'MINATING, *ppr.* Chewing the cud; musing.

RUMINA'TION, *n.* [L. *ruminatio.*] 1. The act of chewing the cud; the act by which food, once chewed and swallowed, is a second time subjected to mastication.—2. The power or property of chewing the cud.

> *Rumination* is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.

> Retiring full of *rumination* sad. *Thomson.*

RU'MINATOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider.

RUM'MAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things.

RUM'MAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *remuer.*] To search narrowly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things.

> Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold. *Dryden.*

RUM'MAGE, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.

> I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

RUM'MAGED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUM'MAGING, *ppr.* Searching in every corner.

RUM'MER†, *n.* [D. *roemer,* a wine glass, from *roemen,* to vaunt, brag or praise.] A glass or drinking cup.

RU'MOUR, *n.* [L.] Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it.

> *Rumour* next, and chance,
> And tumult, and confusion, all embroil'd. *Milton.*
>
> When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye not troubled; Mark xiii.

2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized.

> This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea; Luke vii.

3. Fame; reported celebrity.

> Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*

RU'MOUR, *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

> 'Twas *rumour'd*
> My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURED, *pp.* Told among the people; reported.

RU'MOURER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.

RU'MOURING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling news.

RUMP, *n.* [G. *rumpf;* Sw. *rumpa;* Dan. *rumpe* or *rompe.*] 1. The end of the back bone of an animal with the parts adjacent. Among the Jews, the *rump* was esteemed the most delicate part of the animal. Contemptuously, the end of the back bone of human beings.—2. The buttocks.—3. Figuratively, the fag end of something which lasts longer than the original body.—*Rump Parliament,* in *English history,* the parliament which was assembled in 1659, so called in derision from being as it were the remnant and fag-end of the old Long Parliament. Hence the name *Rumper* was given to one who had favoured or belonged to the *Rump* Parliament.

RUM'PLE, *v. t.* [D. *rompelen,* to rumple; Sax. *hrympelle,* a fold; probably connected with *crumple,* W. *crwm, crom,* crooked, *crymu,* to bend.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular

inequalities; as, to *rumple* an apron or a cravat.
RUM'PLE, *n.* A fold or plait.
RUM'PLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.
RUMP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail; as, a *rumpless* fowl.
RUMP'LING, *ppr.* Making uneven.
RUN, *v. i.* pret. *ran* or *run;* pp. *run.* [Sax. *rennan;* and with a transposition of letters, *ærnan, arnian, yrnan;* Goth. *rinnan;* G. *rennen, rinnen.* The Welsh has *rhin,* a running, a channel, hence the *Rhine.*] 1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. Men and other animals *run* on their feet; carriages *run* on wheels, and wheels *run* on their axletrees.—2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps or long quick steps, as, men and quadrupeds *run* when in haste.—3. To use the legs in moving; to step; as, children *run* alone or *run* about.—4. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about. *B. Jonson.*

5 To proceed along the surface; to extend: to spread; as, the fire *runs* over a field or forest.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground; Exod. ix.

6. To rush with violence; as, a ship *runs* against a rock; or one ship *runs* against another.—7. To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go, as ships, railroad cars, stage-coaches, &c., *run* regularly between different places. The ship has *run* ten knots an hour.—8. To contend in a race; as, men or horses *run* for a prize.—9. To flee for escape; as, soldiers after a defeat.—10. To depart privately; to steal away.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak.*

11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass; as a fluid. Rivers *run* to the ocean or to lakes. The tide *runs* two or three miles an hour. Tears *run* down the cheeks.—12. To emit; to let flow.

I command that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*
Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

13. To be liquid or fluid.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run.* *Addison.*

14. To be fusible; to melt.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire *Woodward.*

15. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire, that is, *run* or melt, for then it will be brittle. *Moxon.*

16. To turn; as, a wheel *runs* on an axis or on a pivot.—17. To pass; to proceed; as, to *run* through a course of business; to *run* through life; to *run* in a circle or a line: to *run* through all degrees of promotion.—18. To flow, as words, language, or periods. The lines *run* smoothly.—19. To pass, as time.

As fast as our time *runs,* we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Childs.*

21. To have a course or direction.

Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*
Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason *Shak.*

22. To pass in thought, speech, or practice; as, to *run* through a series of arguments; to *run* from one topic to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To have a continued tenor or course. The conversation *ran* on the affairs of the Greeks.

The king's ordinary style *runneth,* "our sovereign lord the king." *Sanderson.*

25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. Her tongue *runs* continually.—26. To be busied.

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

27. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

28. To be received; to have reception, success, or continuance. The pamphlet *runs* well among a certain class of people.—29. To proceed in succession.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run,*
Each sire impress'd and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

30. To pass from one state or condition to another; as, to *run* into confusion or error; to *run* distracted.—31. To proceed in a train of conduct.

You should *run* a certain course. *Shak.*

32. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

33. To be generally received.

He was not ignorant what *report run* of himself. *Knolles.*

34. To be carried; to extend; to rise; as, debates *run* high.

In popish countries, the power of the clergy *runs* higher. *Ayliffe.*

35. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman.*

36. To extend; to lie in continued length. Veins of silver *run* in different directions.—37. To have a certain direction. The line *runs* east and west.—38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. The planets *run* their periodical courses. The comets do not *run* lawless through the regions of space.—39. To tend in growth or progress. Pride is apt to *run* into a contempt of others.—40. To grow exuberantly. Young persons of 10 or 12 years old, soon *run* up to men and women.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

41. To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs.*—42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of; as, time out of mind, the memory of which *runneth* not to the contrary.—43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable; as, a note *runs* thirty days; a note of six months has ninety days to *run.*—44. To continue in effect, force or operation.

The statute may be prevented from *running*...by the act of the creditor. *Hopkinson*

45. To press with numerous demands of payment; as, to *run* upon a bank.—46. To pass or fall into fault, vice, or misfortune; as, to *run* into vice; to *run* into evil practices; to *run* into debt; to *run* into mistakes.—47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition; as, colours *run* one into another.—48. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments. *Swift.*

49.† To proceed as on a ground or principle. Thus Atterbury; "Upon that the apostle's argument *runs.*"—50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management.

Tarquin *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled *Swift.*

51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling; as, serpents *run* on the ground. [*Scarcely correct.*]—52. To slide: as, a sledge *runs* on the snow.—53. To dart; to shoot; as, a meteor in the sky.—54. To fly; to move in the air; as, the clouds *run* from N. E. to S. W.—55. In *Scripture,* to pursue or practise the duties of religion.

Ye did *run* well; who did hinder you? Gal. v.

56. To come to an end; to become empty, or, as a sand glass; as my glass is *run* (out).—*To run after,* to pursue or follow.—2 To search for; to endeavour to find or obtain; as, to *run after* similes.—*To run at,* to attack with the horns, as a bull.—*To run away,* to flee; to escape.—*To run away with,* to hurry without deliberation.—2. To convey away; or to assist in escape or elopement.—*To run in,* to enter; to step in.—*To run into,* to enter; as, to *run into* danger.—*To run in debt;* to get credit.—*To run in with,* to close; to comply; to agree with. [*Unusual.*]—2. To make toward; to near; to sail close to; as, to *run in with* or *to* the land; *a seaman's phrase.*—*To run down a coast,* to sail along it.—*To run on,* to be continued. Their accounts had *run on* for a year or two without a settlement.—2. To talk incessantly.—3. To continue a course.—*To run over,* to overflow; as, a cup *runs over;* or the liquor *runs over.*—*To run out,* to come to an end; to expire; as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas.—2. To spread exuberantly; as, insectile animals *run out* into legs.—3. To expatiate; as, to *run out* into beautiful digressions. He *runs out* in praise of Milton.—4. To be wasted or exhausted; as, an estate managed without economy, will soon *run out.*—5. To become poor by extravagance.

And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out.* *Dryden.*

To run up, to rise; to swell; to amount. Accounts of goods credited *run up* very fast.
RUN, *v. t.* To drive or push; *in a general sense.* Hence to *run* a sword through the body, is to stab or pierce it.—2. To drive; to force.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others' secrets. *Ray.*

Others accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

3. To cause to be driven.

They *ran* the ship aground; Acts xxvii.

4. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property.

To *run the danger*, is a phrase not now in use.—6. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them *Clarendon.*

7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law; as, to *run* goods.—8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; as, to *run* the world back to its first original.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens.* *Collier.*

9. To push; to thrust; as, to *run* the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to *run* a nail into the foot.—10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds; as, to *run* a line between towns or states.—11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing; as, to *run* a stage coach from London to Bristol; to *run* a train from Manchester.—12. To cause to pass; as, to *run* a rope through a block.—13. To found; to shape, form, or make in a mould; to cast; as, to *run* buttons or balls.—*To run down*, in hunting, to chase to weariness; as, to *run down* a stag.—2. In *navigation, to run down a vessel*, is to run against her, and on, and sink her.—3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*

4. To pursue with scandal or opposition.—*To run hard*, to press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.—2. To urge or press importunately.—*To run over*, to recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily; as, to *run over* the particulars of a story.—2. To consider cursorily.—3. To pass the eye over hastily.—*To run out*, to thrust or push out; to extend.—2. To waste; to exhaust; as, to *run out* an estate.—*To run through*, to expend; to waste; as, to *run through* an estate.—2. To stab through with a sword or spear.—*To run up*, to increase; to enlarge by additions. A man who takes goods on credit, is apt to *run up* his account to a large sum before he is aware of it.—2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender—*To run at*, or *take a run at*, to go against; as, Fortune has taken a *run at* him.

RUN, *n.* The act of running.—2. Course; motion; as, the *run* of humour.—3. Flow; as, a *run* of verses to please the ear.—4. Course; process; continued series; as, the *run* of events.—5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Our family must have their *run*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. General reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison*

7. Modish or popular clamour, current opinion; censure, followed by *against*, as, a violent *run* against university education—8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.—9. The aftmost part of a ship's bottom.—10. The distance sailed by a ship; as, we had a good *run*.—11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another.—12. A pair of mill-stones. A mill has two, four or six *runs* of stones.—13 Prevalence; as, a disease, opinion, or fashion has its *run*.—14. In the middle and southern states of America, a small stream; a brook.—*In the long run*, [*at the long run*, not so generally used,] signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.—*The run of mankind*, the generality of people.

RUN'AGATE, *n.* [Fr. *renégat.*] A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond.

RUN'AWAY, *n.* [*run* and *away.*] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

RUNCA'TION,† *n.* [L. *runcatio.*] A weeding.

RUN'CINATE, *a.* [L. *runcina*, a saw.] In *bot.*, a *runcinate* leaf is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, pointing backwards, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion.



Runcinate Leaf.

RUNCINA'TO DENTATE, *a.* In *bot.*, hooked back and toothed.

RUND'LE, *n.* [From *round*, G. *rund.*] 1. A round; a step of a ladder.—2. Something put round an axis; a peritrochium; as, a cylinder with a *rundle* about it.

RUND'LET, } **RUN'LET**, } *n.* [from *round.*] A small barrel of no certain dimensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons.

RŪNE, *n.* [*See* RUNIC.] The runic letter or character.

RŪ'NER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [*See* RUNIC.]

RŪNES, *n. plur.* Gothic poetry or rhymes. Also the signs or letters of the ancient alphabet peculiar to the Teutonic nations, especially the Germans and Scandinavians.

RUNG, *pp.* of *Ring*.

RUNG, *n.* A floor timber in a ship, whence the end is called a *rung-head;* more properly a *floor-head.*—In *Scotch*, any long piece of wood, but most commonly a coarse heavy staff.

RŪ'NIC, *a* [W. *rhin*, Ir. *run*, Goth. *runa*, Sax. *run*, a secret or mystery, a letter.] An epithet applied to the language and letters of the Teutonic nations, especially the Scandinavians and Germans. The runic alphabet consisted of sixteen letters, most of which bear a great similarity to the Greek and Roman characters. The earliest runic characters are found cut on stones, which were either sepulchral monuments or landmarks. Such stones are found in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Northern Germany, Scotland, and in some parts of France and Spain. The characters consist almost invariably of straight lines, in the shape of little sticks either singly or put together.—*Runic wands*, willow wands inscribed with mysterious characters, and used by the heathen tribes of the north of Europe, in the performance of magic ceremonies. [In Russ. *chronoyu* is to conceal.]

RUNK'LED, *a.* [Ang. Sax. *wrinclian.*] Wrinkled. [*Scotch.*]

RUN'LET, *n.* A little run or stream; a brook.

RUN'NEL,† *n.* [from *run.*] A rivulet or small brook.

RUN'NER, *n.* [from *run.*] One that runs; that which runs.—2. A racer.—3. A messenger.—4. A shooting sprig; a very slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots: as in the strawberry.

In every root there will be one *runner*, with little buds on it. *Mortimer.*

5. The moving stone of a mill.—6. A bird.—7. In *ships*, a rope belonging to the garnet, and to the two bolt-tackles. It is received in a single block joined to the end of a pennant, and is used to increase the mechanical power of the tackle.

RUN'NET, *n.* [D. *runzel*, from *runnen*, *ronnen*, to curdle; G. *rinnen*, to curdle, and to *run* or flow; Sax. *gerunnen*, coagulated. It is sometimes written *Rennet.*] The dried stomach, or the coagulated milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds. The same name is given to a liquor prepared by steeping the inner membrane of a calf's stomach in water, and to the membrane itself. This is used for coagulating milk, or converting it into curd in the making of cheese.

RUN'NING, *ppr.* Moving or going with rapidity; flowing.—2. *a.* Kept for the race; as, a *running* horse.—3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; as, to visit two days *running;* to sow land two years *running*.—4. Discharging pus or other matter; as, a *running* sore.—*Running days*, in *Scots law*, a term in the contract of charter-party used in contradistinction to *working days*, and referring to the ship's *lay days*, or days of demurrage.—*Running ship*, a vessel which in time of war does not sail with convoy.—*Running part of a tackle*, the same as the *fall*, or that part on which the power is applied to produce the intended effect.

RUN'NING, *n.* The act of running, or passing with speed.—2. That which runs or flows; as, the first *running* of a still or of cider at the mill.—3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

RUN'NING-FIGHT, *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest.

RUN'NING-FIRE, *n.* A term used when troops fire rapidly in succession; also a brisk irregular cannonade by ships of war.

RUN'NING KNOT, *n.* A kind of knot made on a snare for catching hares and rabbits.

RUNNING-RIG'GING, *n.* That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c.; in distinction from *standing-rigging*.

RUNNING-TI'TLE, *n.* In *printing*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin, called, among printers, the *heads*.

RUNN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *rogner*, to cut, pare or shred.] A paltry scurvy wretch.

RUN'RIG LANDS, *n.* In *Scots law*, lands the alternate ridges of which belong to different proprietors.

RUNT, *n.* [In D. *rund* is a bull or cow; in Scot. *runt* is the trunk of a tree, a hardened stem or stalk of a plant, an old withered woman, an old cow. It may be from D. *runnen*, to contract.—*See* RUNNET.] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers and *runts*. *Walton*

RUPEE', *n.* [Pers. *ropah*, silver, and *ropiah*, is a thick round piece of money in the Mogul's dominions, value 24 stivers. *Castle.*] A silver and also a gold coin current in various parts of Asia and in the islands of the Eastern archipelago. Its value varies in different localities, as also with the course of exchange. For ordinary calculations the silver rupee current in the East Indies may be taken as equivalent to

two shillings.—*Lac of rupees*, is 100,000 rupees.

RU'PERT'S DROPS, *n.* Pieces of glass, which, being let fall into water when in a state of fusion, acquire a long oval form, tapering to a point; which point being afterwards broken off with the fingers, the whole of the drop is thereby made to burst into minute parts with a loud explosion. This singular phenomenon has been accounted for thus. The outside of the drop is suddenly contracted, hardened, and rendered brittle, whilst the interior, cooling slowly, retains its elasticity, so that when the point is broken off, the interior portion by its elastic force bursts the exterior covering; but no satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon has yet been given. These drops are said to have been first invented by Prince Rupert; hence the name.

RUPI'COLA, *n.* A genus of insessorial birds termed rock manakins or cocks of



Orange Rock Cock (Rupicola aurantia).

the rock. Two species, R. *aurantia* and *R. peruviana*, inhabit South America. The adult males are of a most splendid orange colour.

RUP'PIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Naiadaceæ. There is only a single species and that is a native of Britain, viz., *R. maritima*, or sea-tassel grass, found in salt-water pools and ditches. It has a slender filiform leafy stem, with linear leaves, which are furnished with sheaths. Its flowers, which are two in number, and green, are seated one above another on opposite sides of a short spadix.

RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *ruptio*, *rumpo*, to break.] Breach; a break or bursting open. [*Little used.*]

RUP'TURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ruptus*, *rumpo*, to break.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; as, the *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fibre.—2. Hernia: a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.—[*See* HERNIA.]—3. Breach of peace or concord; either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war. We say, the parties or nations have come to an open *rupture*.

He knew that policy would disincline Napoleon from a *rupture* with his family.
E. Everett.

RUP'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence; as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.

RUP'TURE, *v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

RUP'TURED, *pp.* Broken; burst.

RUP'TURE-WORT, *n.* A genus of plants, *Herniaria*, [*which see.*]

RUP'TURING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting.

RU'RAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, the country.] Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country, or resembling it; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect; a *rural* situation; *rural* music. *Rural economy*, the general management of territorial property either by the proprietor or his agent. It comprehends whatever tends to the improvement of land for the purposes of grazing or agriculture, either by renovating the soil by manure, the arrangement of crops, or the management of the produce.

RU'RAL ARCHITECTURE, *n.* That branch of architecture which relates to the construction of buildings in the country, such as noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, farm houses, cottages, &c.

RU'RAL DEAN, *n.* One who formerly, under the bishop and the archdeacon, had the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district, now called *a deanery*.

RU'RALIST, *n.* One that leads a rural life.

RURAL'ITY, *n.* Ruralness. [*Unusual.*]

RU'RALLY, *adv.* As in the country.

RU'RALNESS, *n.* The quality of being rural.

RURIC'OLIST,† *n.* [L. *ruricola*; *rus*, the country, and *colo*, to inhabit.] An inhabitant of the country.

RURIG'ENOUS,† *a.* [L. *rus*, the country, and *gignor*, to be born.] Born in the country.

RUS'CUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ, section Asparageæ, and known by the common name of butcher's broom. The species of this genus are evergreen, and on this account are frequently introduced for undergrowth in shrubberies. *R. aculeatus*, common butcher's broom, is found wild in Britain.

RUSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.—*Ruse de guerre*, *ruze de går* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

RUSH, *n.* [Sax. *ries* or *risc*; probably L. *ruscus*. The Swedish corresponding word is *suf*, the Hebrew סוף, *sûph*, usually rendered sea-weed, and applied to the Arabic gulf; Deut. i. 1; Numb. xxi. 14. This correspondence deserves notice, as illustrating certain passages in the Scriptures.] 1. The common name of the species of Juncus, a genus of plants, nat. order Juncaceæ. The genus is distinguished by its inferior perianth, composed of six glumaceous leaves; its three-celled, three-valved capsules; the seed-bearing dissepiments of the valves being in their middle. The species are numerous, and found chiefly in moist boggy situations in the colder parts of the world. *J. effusus*, the soft rush, and *J. conglomeratus*, the common rush, are used in many parts of the country for plaiting into mats, chair bottoms, and for constructing small toy baskets. The wicks also of the candles, called rush-candles, are made from the pith, as also the wicks of common lamps. Twenty species of rush are enumerated by British botanists, including the two above mentioned. Various species are frequently very troublesome weeds in agriculture. The term *rush* is however applied to plants of various other genera beside Juncus, and by no means to all of the genus Juncus.—2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*.
Arbuthnot.

RUSH, *v. i.* [Sax. *reosan*, *hreosan*, or *ræsan*; G. *rauschen*; Gr. ῥοθέω. The G. has also *brausen*, the Dutch *bruisschen*, to rush or roar; Dan. *brusen*, to rush. The Welsh has *brysiaw* and *crysiaw*, to hurry, to hasten; both from *rhys*, a rushing; *rhysiaw*, to rush. We have *rustle* and *brustle* probably from the same source. The Welsh *brysiaw*, seems to be the English *press*.] 1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; as, armies *rush* to battle; waters *rush* down a precipice; winds *rush* through the forest. We ought never to *rush* into company, much less into a religious assembly.—2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; as, to *rush* into business or speculation; to *rush* into the ministry.

RUSH,† *v. t.* To push forward with violence.

RUSH, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

RUSH'BEARING, *a.* Bearing or producing rushes.

RUSH'BEARING, *n.* Another name in some parts of England for the country wake or Feast of Dedication, when the parishioners strewed the church with rushes and sweet-smelling flowers.—[*See* WAKE.]

RUSH'-BOTTOMED, *a.* Having a bottom made with rushes.

RUSH'-CANDLE, *n.* A small blinking taper made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

RUSH'ED, *a.* Abounding with rushes.

RUSH'ER, *n.* One who rushes forward.—2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances.

RUSH'INESS, *n.* [from *rushy*.] The state of abounding with rushes.

RUSH'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward with impetuosity.

RUSH'ING, *n.* A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course; Is. xvii.

RUSH'-LIGHT, *n.* The light of a rush-candle; a small feeble light.—2. A rush candle, [*which see.*]

RUSH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.

RUSH'WHEAT, *n.* A species of Triticum, the *T. junceum*, called also sea-wheat-grass. It is a British plant, which grows on sand on the sea-coast along with *arundo arenaria*.

RUSH'Y, *a.* Abounding with rushes.—2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.
Goldsmith.

RUSK, *n.* A kind of light cake.—2. Hard bread for stores.

RUS'MA, *n.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair.

RUSS, *a.* (roos) [Sw. *ryss*.] Pertaining to the Russ or Russians. [The native word is *Russ*. We have *Russia* from the south of Europe.]

RUSS, *n.* (roos.) The language of the Russ or Russians.

RUS'SET, *a.* [Fr. *roux*, *rousse*, red; L. *russus*.—*See* RED and RUDDY.] 1. Of

a reddish brown colour; as, a *russet* mantle.

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse: homespun; rustic.

RUS'SET, *n.* A country dress.

RUS'SET, } *n.* A kind of apple of
RUS'SETING, } a russet colour and rough skin.

RUS'SETY, *a.* Of a russet colour.

RUS'SIA or RUS'SIAN LEATHER, *n.* [Fr. *roussi; cuir rouge de Russie*; Ger. *juften.*] An esteemed leather of a tawny colour and emitting a peculiar odour, extensively used in binding books or for covers of pocket-books, portfolios, &c. The inferior kinds of it are black and much used in Russia for the uppers of boots and shoes. It is said to be made from the hides of cattle under three years old, tanned with birch sprigs and not oak bark; but the process of its preparation is little known and not successfully practised out of Russia itself.

RUS'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

RUS'SIAN, *n.* A native of Russia.

RUS'SUD, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a progressively increasing land-tax, or *Jumma.*

RUST, *n.* [Sax. *rust;* D. *roest;* G. and Sw. *rost;* Dan. *rust;* W. *rhwd;* Gr. ἐρυσίβη: probably from its colour, and allied to *ruddy, red,* as L. *rubigo* is from *rubeo.*—*See* RUDDY.] 1. The red pulverulent substance which is formed on the surface of iron, when exposed to air and moisture. It is an oxide of iron, and in point of fact other metallic oxides may be considered as *rusts* of the peculiar metals on which they are formed, but the term *rust* in the common acceptation is limited to the red oxide or peroxide of iron. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils. All metals except rhodium, gold, and platinum are liable to *rust.*—2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used.—3. Any foul matter contracted; as *rust* on corn or salted meat.—4. Foul extraneous matter; as, sacred truths cleared from the *rust* of human mixtures.—5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gathers on the stalks and leaves; in reality, a parasitic fungus or mushroom.

RUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *rustian;* W. *rhydu.*] 1. To contract rust; to be oxidized and contract a roughness on the surface.

Our armours now may *rust.* *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction.

Must I *rust* in Egypt. *Dryden*

3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.

RUST, *v. t.* To cause to contract rust.

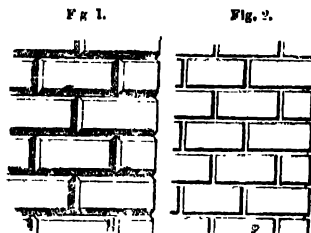
Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

RUST'-COLOURED, *a.* Having the colour of rust.

RUST'ED, *pp.* Affected with rust.

RUST'IC, } *a.* [L. *rusticus,* from *rus,*
RUST'ICAL, } the country.] 1. Pertaining to the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity.—2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; as, *rustic* manners or behaviour.—3. Coarse; plain; simple; as *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.—4. Simple; honest; artless; unadorned.—*Rustical* is little used.—*Rustic work,* in a building, is when the stones, &c., in the face of it are hacked or picked in holes, so as to give them a natural rough appearance. This sort of work is however now



Rustic Work

1. With chamfered joints. 2. With rectangular joints.

usually called *rock,* and the term *rustic* is applied to masonry worked with grooves between the courses, to look like open joints, of which there are several varieties. The same term is applied to walls built of stones of different sizes and shapes.

RUST'IC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain.—2. *Rustic work,* [*See* the adjective.]

RUST'ICALLY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely, without refinement or elegance.

RUST'ICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

RUST'ICATE, *v. i.* [L. *rusticor,* from *rus.*] To dwell or reside in the country.

RUST'ICATE, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.

RUST'ICATED, *pp.* Compelled to reside in the country.—*Rusticated work,* in *arch.* [*See* RUSTIC.]

RUST'ICATING, *ppr.* Compelling to reside in the country.

RUSTICA'TION, *n.* Residence in the country.—2. In *universities* and *colleges,* the punishment of a student for some offence, by compelling him to leave the institution and reside for a time in the country.—3. In *arch.,* that species of building called *rustic work,* —*which see.*

RUSTIC'ITY, *n.* [L. *rusticitas;* Fr. *rusticité.*] The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

RUS'TIC-LOOKING, *a.* Appearing to be rustic.

RUS'TIC ORDER, *n.* In *arch.,* a species of building in which the faces of the stones are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer. [*See* RUSTIC.]

RUS'TIC QUOINS, or COINS, *n.* In *arch.,* the stones which form the external angles of a building when they project beyond the naked of the walls.

RUST'ILY, *adv.* In a rusty state.

RUST'INESS, *n.* [from *rusty.*] The state of being rusty.

RUST'ING, *ppr.* Contracting rust; causing to rust.

RUSTLE, *v. i.* (rus'l.) [Sax. *hristlan;* G. *rasseln;* Sw. *rossla,* to rattle.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves or trees; *rustling* wings.

He is coming, I hear the straw *rustle.* *Shak.*

RUS'TLER, *n.* One who rustles.

RUS'TLING, *ppr.* Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.

RUS'TLING, *n* A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.

RUSTRE, *n.* In *her.,* a lozenge, pierced, of a circular form in the middle, the field appearing through it.

Lozenge Rustre.

RUST'Y, *a.* Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword.—2. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use.—3. Surly; morose.—4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter.

RUT, *n.* [Fr. *rut;* Arm. *rut,* the verb, *rudal, rutein;* probably allied to G. *reizen,* to excite, or Sw. *ryta,* to bellow.] The copulation of deer and some other animals.

RUT, *v. i.* To desire to come together for copulation.

RUT, *n.* [It. *rotaia,* from L. *rota,* a wheel, or from Eng. *rout.*] The track of a wheel.—2. A line cut on the soil with a spade.

RUT, *v t.* In *husbandry,* to cut a line on the soil with a spade.

RU'TA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* RUE.]

RU'TABAGA, *n.* The Swedish turnip, or Brassica campestris.

RUTA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of trees, small shrubs, or herbaceous plants. There are two principal divisions of this order, Ruteæ proper and Diosmeæ. The Ruteæ are characterized by their powerful odour and their bitterness, as for example *Ruta graveolens,* or common rue. [*See* RUE.] The Diosmas or Bucku plants of the Cape are well known for their powerful and usually offensive odour; they are recommended as antispasmodics. A South American species (*Galipea officinalis*), produces the Angostura bark. The bark of one of the Quinas of Brazil, the *Ticorea febrifuga,* is a powerful medicine in intermittent fevers. Dictamnus abounds in volatile oil to such a degree, that the atmosphere surrounding it actually becomes inflammable in hot weather.

RUTH, *n.* In the *East Indies,* a carriage on two low wheels drawn by bullocks.

RUTH,† *n.* [from *rue.*] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another.—2 † Misery; sorrow.

RUTH'ENUS, *n.* The specific name of a fish of the genus Accipenser, the sterlet.

RUTHFUL,† *a.* Rueful; woful; sorrowful.—2.† Merciful.

RUTHFULLY,† *adv.* Wofully; sadly; —2.† Sorrowfully; mournfully.

RUTHLESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

RUTHLESSLY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RUTHLESSNESS, *n.* Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

RU'TIL, } *n.* Titanic acid, of a dark
RU'TILE, } red colour, or of a light or brownish red. It occurs massive, disseminated, membranous, and in crystals.

RU'TILANT, *a.* [L. *rutilans, rutilo,* to shine; perhaps from the root of *red, ruddy.*] Shining.

RU'TILATE,† *v. i.* [L. *rutilo.*] To shine; to emit rays of light.

RU'TILINE, *n.* The name given by Braconnot to the product of the decomposition of salicine by strong sulphuric acid. When pure it is brownish-red, with a tinge of yellow when moist; dark-brown when dry; brittle, tasteless, insoluble in water and alcohol.

RU'TILITE, *n.* [L. *rutilus*, red.] Native oxide of titanium.

RUT'TER,† *n.* [G. *reiter*, D. *ruiter*, a *rider*. *See* RIDE.] A horseman or trooper.

RUT'TERKIN,† *n.* A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler.

RUT'TIER,† *n.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route*.] A direction for the *route*, or road, whether by land or sea; an old traveller acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

RUT'TING, *ppr.* Copulating as deer.

RUT'TISH, *a.* [from *rut*.] Lustful; libidinous.

RUT'TLE, for *Rattle*, not much used.

RYA'COLITE, *n.* [ῥυαξ, a stream, and λιθος, a stone.] A name given to glossy felspar.

RY'AL, *n.* A coin. [*See* RIAL.]

RY'DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in parliament. [*See* RIDER and RIDE.]

RŸE, *n.* [Sax. *ryge*; G. *rocken*; W. *rhyg*. This word is the English *rough*.] 1. A plant of the genus Secale, the *S. cereale*, nat. order Gramineæ. It is an esculent grain which bears naked seeds on a flat ear, furnished with awns like barley. It has been cultivated from time immemorial, and is considered as coming nearer in its properties to wheat than any other grain. It is more common than wheat in many parts of the continent, being a more certain crop, and requiring less culture and manure. It is the bread corn of Germany and Russia. It was formerly raised in considerable quantities as a bread corn in England, but now it is mostly sown as a green crop for food to sheep and cattle in spring. In the Netherlands, it is the chief grain from which the spirit called Hollands is distilled, and when malted it makes excellent beer. Two parts of wheat and one of rye ground together make an excellent bread. Rye straw is useless as fodder, but forms an excellent material for thatching. It is also used for stuffing horse-collars, for mattresses, and for making straw-hats and bonnets. The meal of rye differs from that of wheat in containing a much smaller proportion of gluten. *Spurred rye*. [*See* ERGOT.]—2. A disease in a hawk.


Rye (Secale cereale).

RŸE-GRÄSS, *n.* One of the most common of the artificial grasses. It is of the genus Lolium (*L. perenne*). There are several varieties, some annual, others perennial; some producing a strong juicy grass, and others a small diminutive plant. In the present system of husbandry, rye grass performs a very essential part, especially the perennial sort, which, mixed with different varieties of clover and other grass seeds, produces a rich and close herbage, which may be either mown for hay or depastured.

RY'OT, *n.* In Hindostan, a renter of land by a lease which is considered as perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations. The ryots or peasants may be considered as the cultivators of the soil in India, having a perpetual hereditary and transferable right of occupancy, so long as they continue to pay the share of the produce of the land demanded by the government.

S

S, THE nineteenth letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *sabbath, sack, sin, this, thus*; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of *z*, as in *muse, wise*, pronounced *muze, wize*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount*. In abbreviations, S. stands for *societas*, society, or *socius*, fellow; as, F. R. S. fellow of the Royal Society. S. or St. for *saint*; S. or Sec. for *seconds*; Sec. for *secretary*; S. or Sh. for *shillings*. S. T. P. for *sanctæ theologiæ professor*, professor of sacred theology. In medical prescriptions, S. A. signifies *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art. In the notes of the ancients, S. stands for *sextus*; Sp. for *spurius*; S. C. for *senatus consultum*; S. P. Q. R. for *senatus populusque Romanus*; the Roman senate and people. S. S. S. for *stratum super stratum*, one layer above another alternately; [S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. for *si vales, bene est, ego quoque valeo*.] As a numeral, S. denoted *seven* In the Italian music, S. signifies *solo*. In books of navigation and in common usage, S. stands for south; S. E. for south-east; S. W. for south-west; S S. E. for south-south-east; S. S. W. for south-south-west, &c.

SABADILLA. *See* CEVADILLA.

SABADILLIC ACID. *See* CEVADIC ACID.

SABADIL'LINE, *n.* A vegetable base discovered by Couerbe in *Veratrum Sabadilla*.

SABA'IAN, or **SABÆ'AN**, *a.* *See* SABIAN.

SABAISM. *See* SABIANISM.

SA'BAL, *n.* A genus of palms, natives of the tropics. Some of them are lofty trees, and one, the *S. palmetto*, is perhaps the smallest of all the palm tribe.

SAB'AOTH, *n.* [Heb. צבאות, *tzabaoth*, armies, from צבא, *tzaba*, to assemble, to fight. The primary sense is to drive, to urge, or crowd.] Armies, hosts; a word used, Rom. ix. 29, James v. 4, "the Lord of *Sabaoth*."

SABBATA'RIAN, *n.* [from *sabbath*.] One who observes the seventh day of the week as the sabbath, instead of the first. A sect of baptists are called *sabbatarians*. They maintain that the Jewish sabbath has not been abrogated.—2. One who observes the sabbath with unreasonable rigour.

SABBATA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week as the sabbath.

SABBATA'RIANISM, *n.* The tenets of sabbatarians.

SAB'BATH, *n.* [Heb. שבת, *shabath*, to cease, to rest; as a noun, cessation, rest, L. *sabbatum*; Ar *sabata*.] 1. The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labour or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, the day on which God rested from the work of creation; and this day is still observed by the Jews and some Christians, as the sabbath. But the Christian church very early began and still continue to observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day, by which the work of redemption was completed. Hence it is often called the *Lord's day*. The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated this day to the *sun*, and hence their Christian descendants continue to call the day *Sunday*. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *sunday*. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day; *sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the *sabbath* of Christians; *Saturday* is the *sabbath* of the Jews.—2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

> Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb. *Pope.*

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites; Lev. xxv.

SAB'BATH-BREAKER, *n.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] One who profanes the sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

SAB'BATH-BREAKING, *n.* A profanation of the sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as a holy time. All unnecessary secular labour, visiting, travelling, sports, amusements, and the like, are considered as *sabbath-breaking*.

SAB'BATHLESS, *a.* Having no sabbath; without intermission of labour.

SABBA'TIA, *n.* A genus of North American plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ. There are several species, all characterized by the possession of a pure bitter principle, on which account they are extensively used in North America in intermittent and remittent fevers, and as tonics. The species most used is *S. angularis*, which grows in damp wet soils in the United States, and is common in moist meadows among high grass.

SABBAT'IC, SABBAT'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique;* L. *sabbaticus.*] 1. Pertaining to the sabbath.—2. Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labour.—*Sabbatical year*, in the Jewish economy, was every *seventh* year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to *rest*, or lie without tillage, and the year next following every seventh sabbatical year in succession, that is, every fiftieth year, was the jubilee, which was also a year of rest to the lands, and a year of redemption or release: Lev. xxv.

SAB'BATISM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labour.

SABE'AN. *See* SABIAN.

SA'BEISM, SA'BAISM, *n.* The same as *Sabianism.*

SABEL'LA, *n.* A genus of marine articulated animals belonging to the order Tubicola of Cuvier. The species are large, and their fan-like branchiæ remarkable for their delicacy and brilliancy. *S. protula* is a large and splendid species inhabiting the Mediterranean. Its tube is calcareous.

SABELL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SABELL'IAN, *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century, who openly taught that there is one person only in the Godhead, and that the Word and Holy Spirit are only virtues, emanations, or functions of the Deity.

SABELL'IANISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius.

SA'BIA, *n.* A genus of plants named by Colebrook from the Indian name *sabja* of one of the species. The species form ornamental climbing shrubs, with smooth lanceolate alternate leaves, well suited to the shrubberies of this country.

SA'BIAN, SABE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, celebrated for producing aromatic plants.

SA'BIAN, SABÆ'AN, or SABA'IAN, *a.* [Heb. צבא, *tzaba*, an army or host.] The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SA'BIAN, *n.* A worshipper of the sun.

SA'BIANISM, or SA'BAISM, *n.* That species of idolatry which consisted in worshipping the sun, moon, and stars. This idolatry existed in Chaldea or Persia at an early period of the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors till they embraced the Christian religion.

SA'BIANS, *n.* A Christian sect also called Christians of St. John, on account of their attachment to the baptism of that forerunner of Christ. This sect, according to tradition, has existed from the time of John the Baptist.

SAB'INE, *n.* A plant; usually written *Savin,—which see.*—2. A small fish, which is sometimes preserved in oil for food.

SA'BLE, *n.* [Russ. *sobol;* G. *zobel;* Sw. Dan. and D. *sabel;* Fr. *zibeline;* L. *zoboia* or *zobola*, an ermine. This word and the animal were probably not known to the Greeks and Romans till a late period. Jornandes mentions the sending to Rome, in the 6th century, *saphilinas pelles*, sable skins; and Marco Polo calls them *zebelines* and *zombolines.*] 1. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal; a small animal of the weasel kind, the *Mustela zibellina*, found chiefly in the northern regions of Asia, and hunted for its fur. It resembles the marten, but has a longer head and ears. Its hair is



Sable (Mustela zibellina).

cinereous, but black at the tips. This animal burrows in the earth or under trees; in winter and summer subsisting on small animals, and in autumn on berries. The fur is very valuable, and a single skin of the darker colour, though not above four inches broad, has been valued as high as £15. The sable is hunted and killed for the Russian market, by exiles or soldiers sent for that purpose, in the deserts of Siberia. Another species of *mustela*, the *M. canadensis*, or fisher, inhabits North America, and is similarly sought after and destroyed for its fur.—2. The fur of the sable.

SA'BLE, *a.* [Fr. Qu. Gr. ζοφος, darkness. See the noun.] Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry; as, night with her *sable* mantle; the *sable* throne of night. In *her.*, *sable* is one of the colours or tinctures employed in blazonry. It is equivalent to diamond among precious stones, Saturn among planets. In engravings it is expressed by perpendicular and horizontal lines.

Sable.

SA'BLE-STÔLED, *a.* Wearing a sable stole or vestment.

SAB'LIÈRE, *n.* [Fr. from *sable*, sand, L. *sabulum.*] 1. A sand-pit. [*Not much used.*] 2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam.

SABÔT, *n.* [Fr. *sabot;* Sp. *zapato.*] A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c. [*Not English.*]



Sabot.

SA'BRE, *n.* [Fr. *sabre;* Arm. *sabrenn, seiabla;* Sp. *sable;* D. *sabel;* G. *säbel.* Qu. Ar. sabba, to cut.] A sword or scimitar with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little falcated or hooked at the point; a falchion.

SA'BRE, *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre. A small party was surprised at night and almost every man *sabred.*

SA'BRED, *pp.* Struck or killed with a sabre.

SÄBRETA'CHE, *n.* (tash.) [G. *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

SA'BRING, *ppr.* Striking or killing with a sabre.

SABULOS'ITY, *n.* [from *sabulous.*] Sandiness; grittiness.

SAB'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty. A term often applied to the calcareous matter deposited by urine.

SAC, *n.* [Sax. *sac, saca, sace* or *sacu*, contention. This is the English *sake* —*which see.*] In *English law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes and imposing fines.

SAC, *n.* [L. *saccus.*] A bag or cyst.

SAC'BUT. *See* SACKBUT.

SACCÄDE, *n.* [Fr. a jerk.] A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. It should be used discreetly.

SAC'CATE, *a.* [L. *saccus*, a bag.] Bagged; having a bag or pouch, as a *saccate* petal.

SAC'CHARIC ACID, *n.* An uncrystallizable acid product, formed along with oxalic acid during the action of nitric acid on sugar.

SACCHARIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing sugar; as *sacchariferous* canes. The maple is a *sacchariferous* tree.

SACCHA'RIFY, *v. t.* To convert into sugar.

SAC'CHARINE, *a.* [from Ar. Pers *sakar;* Gr. σακχαρ; L. *saccharum*, sugar.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane juice.—*Saccharine fermentation.* [*See* FERMENTATION.]

SAC'CHAROID, SACCHAROID'AL, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, and εἶδος, form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf sugar; as *saccharoid* carbonate of lime, &c.

SACCHARO'METER, *n.* [L. *saccharum*, and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of brewers' and distillers' worts. It is formed on the same principle as the Hydrometer.

SAC'CHARO-SULPHURIC ACID, *n.* A compound of sugar with sulphuric acid.

SAC'CHARUM, *n.* [L. sugar.] A genus of plants, nat. order Gramineæ. The species are widely distributed through the tropical parts of the world, and are distinguished by their highly ornamental nature and by the light and feathery or rather silk-like inflorescence. *S. officinarum*, or sugar-cane, the best known species or that yielding sugar in India, is cultivated in all parts of that country, and several varieties are known. It was intro-

duced into the south of Europe and the Canaries, and thence into the West Indies. [*See* SUGAR.]

SAC'CHARUM SATUR'NI. Acetate of lead or sugar of lead.

SACCHOLAC'TATE, *n.* In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base.

SACCHOLAC'TIC, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.] A term in chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk; now called *mucic* acid.

SACCHUL'MIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by boiling sugar with dilute sulphuric acid. When dry it is a light brown powder, soluble in ammonia and the fixed alkalies, giving them a brown colour.

SACCHUL'MINE, *n.* A substance obtained by boiling for a very long time cane sugar in very diluted sulphuric, hydrochloric, or nitric acids. It is deposited in brown scales, crystalline and brilliant, which are always contaminated with Sacchulmic acid. The latter is easily removed by ammonia.

SACCOLA'BIUM, *n.* An Asiatic genus of plants, nat. order Orchidaceæ, now extensively cultivated in hot-houses. It consists of caulescent epiphytes, with two-rowed coriaceous leaves and axillary flowers.

SACEL'LUM, *n.* [L.] In *ancient Roman arch.*, a small enclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity. In *medieval arch*, the term signifies a monumental chapel within a church; also a small chapel in a village.

SACERDO'TAL, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. *See* SACRED.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character.

SACERDO'TALLY, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner

SA'CER MORBUS, *n.* [L.] One of the names applied by the older writers to epilepsy.

SACH'EL, *n.* *See* SATCHEL.

SA'CHEM, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. [*See* SAGAMORE.]

SA'CHEMDOM, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

SACK, *n.* [Sax. *sæc, sacc;* G. *sack;* W. *sag;* Ir. *sac;* Fr. *sac;* L. *saccus;* Gr. σακκος: Heb. שק *sak.* *See* the verb to *sack.*] 1. A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like; Gen. xlii.—*Sack of wool*, in *England*, is 22 stone of 14 lbs. each, or 308 lbs. In *Scotland*, it is 24 stone of 16 lbs. each, or 384 lbs. —*A sack of cotton* contains usually about 300 lbs., but it may be from 160 to 400 lbs.—*A sack of flour* contains 280 lbs.—*Sack of earth*, in *fort.*, is a canvas bag filled with earth, used in making retrenchments in haste.—2. The measure of three bushels.

SACK, *n.* [Fr. *sec, seche*, dry.] A general name for the different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the 16th century.—*Sherry sack*, the same as sherry; *Canary sack*, a dry wine from the Canaries.

SACK, *n.* [L. *sagum*, whence Gr σαγος. But the word is Celtic or Teutonic; W. *segan*, a covering, a cloak.] Among our rude ancestors, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and fastened in front by a clasp or thorn. It was originally made of skin, afterward of wool. In modern times, this name has been given to a woman's garment, a gown with loose plaits on the back; and also to a loose garment worn by men.

SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags.

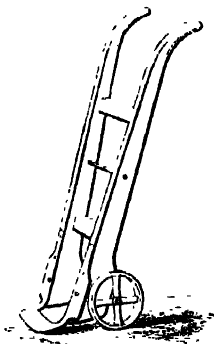
SACK, *v. t.* [Arm. *sacqa;* Ir. *sacham*, to attack; Sp. and Port. *saquear*, to plunder or pillage; Sp. to ransack; Sp. and Port. *sacar*, to pull out, extort, dispossess; It. *saccheggiare*, to sack; Fr. *saccager*, to pillage; *saccade*, a jerk, a sudden pull.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city. Rome was twice taken and *sacked* in the reign of one pope. This word is seldom or never applied to the robbing of persons, or pillaging of single houses, but to the pillaging of towns and cities; and as towns are usually or often *sacked*, when taken by assault, the word may sometimes include the sense of taking by storm.

> The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy. *Addison.*

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town; as, the *sack* of Troy.

SACK'AGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK BAR'ROW, *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or barn floors from one point to another, and for shipping goods.



Sack Barrow.

SACK'BUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche;* the tube or pipe of a pump, and a sackbut; Port. *sacabuxa* or *saquebuxo;* Fr. *saquebute.* The last syllable is the L. *buxus.*] A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required. It is in fact the *Trombone* of the Italians —In *scrip.*, a kind of harp or lyre. *Kitto, Cyc. of Bib. Lit.*

SACK'CLOTH, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth.*] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth This word is chiefly used in Scripture to denote a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress or mortification.

> Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner. 2 Sam. iii. Esth iv. Job xvi.

SACK'CLOTHED, *a.* Clothed in sackcloth.

SACK'ED, *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered

SACK'ER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACK'FUL, *n.* A full sack or bag.

SACK'ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering or pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* [Sax. *sæccing*, from *sæc, sacc.*] 1. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made.—2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SACK'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *sacleas*, from *sac*, contention, and *leas*, less.] Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [*Local.*]

SACK-POS'SET, *n.* [*sack* and *posset.*] A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

SACO'ME, *n.* [Ital.] In *arch.*, the exact profile of a member or moulding. Applied by the French to the mouldings themselves.

SA'CRAL, *a.* Of or belonging to the *sacrum;* as *sacral* arteries, veins, nerves, &c.

SAC'RAMENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrement;* It. and Sp. *sacramento;* from L. *sacramentum*, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred.] 1.† Among *ancient Christian writers*, a mystery.—2. The military oath taken by every Roman soldier, by which he swore to obey his commander, and not desert his standard; a ceremony producing an obligation · *but not used in this general sense.*- 3. In *present usage*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. Thus baptism is called a *sacrament*, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist or communion of the Lord's supper, is also a *sacrament*, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use *sacrament* without any qualifying word, we mean by it,—4. The eucharist or Lord's supper.

SAC'RAMENT,†*v. t.* To bind by an oath.

SACRAMENT'AL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.

SACRAMENT'AL, *n.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Sacramentals*, things relating to sacraments.

SACRAMENT'ALLY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SACRAMENTA'RIAN, *n* One that differs from the Romish church and the Lutherans in regard to the sacraments, or to the Lord's supper; *a word applied by Romanists to Protestants; and by the followers of Luther in the sixteenth century to the followers of Zwingle.*

SACRAMENT'ARY, *n.* An ancient book of the Romish church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practised in the celebration of the sacraments.—2. A sacramentarian; a term of reproach applied by Papists to Protestants.

SACRAMENT'ARY, SACRAMENT'ARIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to sacramentarians and to their controversy respecting the eucharist.

SACRA'RIUM, *n.* A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity.

SA'CRATE,† *v. a.* [Lat. *sacro.*] To consecrate.

SA'CRE. *See* SAKER.

SA'CRED, *a.* [Fr. *sacré;* from L. *sacer,* sacred, holy, cursed, damnable; W. *segyr,* that keeps apart, from *sêg,* that is without access; *segru,* to secrete, to separate. We here see the connection between *sacredness* and *secrecy.*] 1. Holy; pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common secular uses and consecrated to God and his service; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; a *sacred* feast; *sacred* service; *sacred* orders.—2. Proceeding from God and containing religious precepts; as, the *sacred* books of the Old and New Testament.—3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things; as, a *sacred* historian.—4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes; as, *sacred* songs; *sacred* music; *sacred* history.—5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted with *to.*

> A temple *sacred to* the queen of love. *Dryden.*

6. Entitled to reverence; venerable.

> Poet and saint, to thee alone were given,
> The two most *sacred* names of earth and heaven. *Cowley.*

7. Inviolable, as if appropriated to a superior being; as, *sacred* honour or promise.

> Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held. *Dryden.*

Sacred majesty.† A title once in use, indicating the inviolability or sacredness of the persons of the kings of Britain. It occurs often in the *Ikon Basilike,* meaning Charles the First.—*Sacred place,* in the civil law, is that where a deceased person is buried.

SA'CRED BEAN, *n.* A plant esteemed sacred in China and Japan. It is supposed to be the *Nelumbium speciosum,* a large petalled and splendid aquatic plant. [*See* NELUMBIUM.]

SA'CREDLY, *adv.* Religiously; with due reverence as of something holy or consecrated to God; as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly;* the day is *sacredly* kept.—2. Inviolably; strictly; as, to observe one's word *sacredly;* a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

SA'CREDNESS, *n* The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God, to his worship or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity; as, the *sacredness* of the sanctuary or its worship; the *sacredness* of the sabbath; the *sacredness* of the clerical office.—2. Inviolableness; as, the *sacredness* of marriage vows or of a trust.

SACRIF'IC, SACRIF'ICAL, *a.* [L. *sacrificus. See* SACRIFICE.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIF'ICABLE, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [*Ill formed, harsh and not used.*]

SACRIF'ICANT, *n.* [L. *sacrificans.*] One that offers a sacrifice.

SACRIFICA'TOR,† *n.* [Fr. *sacrificateur.*] A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice.

SACRIF'ICATORY, *a.* Offering sacrifice.

SAC'RIFICE, *v. t.* (sac'rifize.) L. *sacrifico;* Fr. *sacrifier;* L. *sacer,* sacred, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To offer to God in homage or worship, by killing and consuming, as victims on an altar; to immolate, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favour, or to express thankfulness; followed by *to;* as, to *sacrifice to* the Lord all that openeth the matrix; Exod. xiii.—2. To destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; as, to *sacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. We should never *sacrifice* health to pleasure, nor integrity to fame.—3. To devote with loss.

> Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
> To babbling ignorance and to empty fears. *Prior.*

4. To destroy; to kill.

SAC'RIFICE, *v. i.* To make offerings to God by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them; Exod. iii.

SAC'RIFICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sacrificium.*] 1. An offering made to God by killing and burning some animal upon an altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease his wrath or conciliate his favour, or to express thankfulness for his benefits. *Sacrifices* have been common to most nations, and have been offered to false gods, as well as by the Israelites to Jehovah. A *sacrifice* differs from an *oblation;* the latter being an offering of a thing entire or without change, as tithes or first fruits; whereas *sacrifice* implies a destruction or killing, as of a beast. Sacrifices are *expiatory, impetratory,* and *eucharistical;* that is, atoning for sin, seeking favour, or expressing thanks.—*Human sacrifices,* the killing and offering of human beings to deities, have been practised by some barbarous nations.—2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion.

> My life if thou preserv'st, my life
> Thy *sacrifice* shall be. *Addison.*

3. Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another; that which is given up for something else, deemed of more value; as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.—4. Any thing destroyed.

SAC'RIFICED, *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SAC'RIFICER, *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates.

SACRIFI"CIAL, *a.* Performing sacrifices; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice.

SAC'RIFICING, *ppr.* Offering to God upon an altar; surrendering, or suffering to be lost; destroying.

SAC'RILEGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sacrilegium; sacer,* sacred, and *lego,* to take or steal.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

> And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
> With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser.*

2. Church robbery, or the felonious taking of any goods out of any parish-church or any other church or chapel is sacrilege, and by common law was formerly a capital offence, but it is now put by statute on a footing with other felonies.

SACRILE'GIOUS, *a.* [L. *sacrilegus.*] 1. Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

> Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

2. Containing sacrilege; as, a *sacrilegious* attempt or act.

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things; as, *sacrilegiously* invading the property of a church.

SACRILE'GIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious.—2. Disposition to sacrilege.

SAC'RILEGIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.

SA'CRING,† *ppr.* [from Fr. *sacrer.*] Consecrating.

SA'CRING, *a.* Used in sacred offices.

SA'CRING-BELL, SAN'CTE-BELL, SAC'RINGE, *n.* In Roman catholic times, the small bell that was rung on the elevation of the host during the service of high mass. It was usually placed on the gable at the east end of the nave, in a small sort of turret, or in a lantern or tower. A small silver bell carried in the hand is now used.

SA'CRIST, *n.* A sacristan or sexton.—2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

SAC'RISTAN, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain;* It. *sacristano;* Sp. *sacristan;* from L. *sacer,* sacred.] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. It is now corrupted into *sexton.*

SAC'RISTY, or **SAC'RISTRY,** *n.* [Fr. *sacristie;* Sp. and It. *sacristia;* from L. *sacer,* sacred.] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept, and the vestments in which the clergyman officiates are deposited; now called the *vestry.*

SAC'ROSANCT,† *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus; sacer* and *sanctus,* holy.] Sacred; inviolable.

SA'CRUM, or **OS SA'CRUM,** *n.* [L.] In *anat.,* the bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column. Its shape has sometimes been compared to an irregular triangle.

SAD, *a.* [In W. *sad* signifies wise, prudent, sober, permanent. It is probable this word is from the root of *set.* We have not found the word, in the English sense, in any other language.] 1. Sorrowful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction.

> Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad* *Milton.*
>
> *Sad* for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; gloomy; not gay or cheerful.

> See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread. *Pope.*

3. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; as, a *sad* countenance. Matth. vi.—4. Serious; grave; not gay, light, or volatile.

> Lady Catherine, a *sad* and religious woman. *Bacon.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune.—6. Dark coloured.

> Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer.*

[*This sense seems to be entirely obsolete.*]
7. In *style, half burlesque;* bad; vexatious; as, a *sad* husband; a *sad* fellow. [*Col.*]—8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

> With that his hand more *sad* than lump of lead.† *Spenser.*

9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to *light* or *friable.*

> Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad.*† *Mortimer.*

[The two latter senses indicate that the primary sense is *set,* fixed; W. *sadiaw,* to make firm.]

SADDEN, *v. t.* (sad'n.) To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy.—2.† To make dark coloured.—3. To make heavy, firm, or cohesive.

> Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands.† *Mortimer.*

SADDEN, *v. i.* (sad'n.) To become sad or sorrowful; as, he *saddened* at the sight.
SAD'DENED, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.
SAD'DENING, *ppr.* Making sad or gloomy.
SAD'DER, *n.* An abridgment of the Zendavesta in modern Persian.
SAD'DER, *a. comp.* of *Sad.*
SADDLE, *n.* (sad'l.) [Sax. *sadel, sadl;* G. *sattel;* W. *sadell;* Ir. *sadhall;* from the root of *sit, set,* L. *sedeo, sedile.*] 1. A seat to be placed on the horse's back for the rider to sit on. Saddles are variously made, as the common saddle and the hunting saddle, and for females the side-saddle.—2. Something like a saddle in shape or use.—3. Among *seamen* a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding sail-booms in their place. The name is given also to other circular pieces of wood; as, the *saddle* of the bowsprit.—*Saddle of mutton, venison,* &c., two loins of mutton, &c., cut together.—To *put the saddle on the right horse,* means, in familiar parlance, to remove blame where it is not deserved, and charge those who have really incurred it.
SAD'DLE, *v. t.* To put a saddle on.

Abraham rose early in the morning and *saddled* his ass. Gen. xxii.

2. To load; to fix a burden on; as, to be *saddled* with the expense of bridges and highways.
SAD'DLE-BACKED, *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.—*Saddle-backed coping,* in *arch.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges, so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.
SAD'DLE-BAGS, *n.* Bags, usually of leather, united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.
SAD'DLE-BOW, *n.* [Sax. *sadl-boga.*] The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.
SAD'DLE-CLOTH, *n.* A part of the furniture belonging to a riding horse.
SAD'DLED, *pp.* Furnished with a saddle; loaded.
SAD'DLE-GALL, *n.* A hurt from the saddle.
SAD'DLE-GIRTH, *n.* The band or strap which passes under the horse's belly, and serves to fasten the saddle.
SAD'DLE-GRÄFTING, *n.* a mode of grafting the reverse of cleft-grafting. The stock, instead of the scion, is formed like a wedge, and the end of the scion made to fit over it, like a saddle. It is preferable to cleft-grafting, particularly where the stocks are small, or nearly the same size as the scion.
SAD'DLE-MÄKER, } *n* One whose
SAD'DLER, } occupation is to make saddles.
SAD'DLERY, *n.* Saddles in general; the manufactures of a saddler.—2. The articles usually on sale in a saddler's shop.—3. Trade or employment of a saddler.
SAD'DLE-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of a saddle. In *geol.*, when strata are bent on each side of a mountain without being broken at the top, they are called *saddle-shaped.*
SAD'DLE-TREE, *n.* The frame of a saddle.
SAD'DLING, *ppr.* Putting a saddle on; fixing a burden on; fixing on a saddle; putting on a burden.
SADDUCE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees, a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels. Acts xxiii.
SAD'DUCEES, *n.* A sect among the Jews, the founder of which is said to have been Sadoc, a Jewish rabbi, who lived about 250 years before Christ. His followers, in the time of our Saviour, denied the existence of any spiritual beings, except God, and believed that the soul died with the body, and, therefore, that there was no resurrection. They also rejected the doctrines of predestination and providence, the traditions of the Pharisees, and adhered to the text of the mosaic law. In the 8th century they were called Caraites.
SAD'DUCISM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.
SAD'IRON, *n.* An instrument for ironing or smoothing clothes; a flat iron.
SAD'LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully.

He *sadly* suffers in their grief. *Dryden.*

2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. The misfortunes which others experience we may one day *sadly* feel. —3.† In a dark colour.
SAD'NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as, grief and *sadness* at the memory of sin.—2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. Let every thing in a mournful subject have an air of *sadness*
SAFE, *a.* [Fr. *sauf, sauve,* contracted from L. *salvus,* from *salus,* safety, health.] 1. Free from danger of any kind; as, *safe* from enemies; *safe* from disease; *safe* from storms; *safe* from the malice of foes.—2. Free from hurt, injury, or damage; as, to walk *safe* over red hot ploughshares. We brought the goods *safe* to land.—3. Conferring safety; securing from harm; as, a *safe* guide; a *safe* harbour; a *safe* bridge. —4. Not exposing to danger. Phil. iii. —5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; *a ludicrous meaning.*

Banquo's *safe.*
—Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch. *Shak.*

SAFE, *n.* A place of safety; a place for securing provisions from noxious animals. A safe for meat commonly consists of an upright rectangular box, or case of wood or metal, with panels of wire-gauze, in the front and sides, for the purpose of admitting air, and at the same time of preventing the ingress of flies and other insects. The interior is fitted up with shelves, and with hooks for hanging meat.
SAFE,† *v. t.* To render safe.
SAFE-CON'DUCT, *n.* [*safe* and *conduct;* Fr. *sauf-conduit.*] That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass or warrant of security given to a person by the sovereign of a country to enable him to travel with safety.
SĀFEGUÄRD, *n.* [*safe* and *guard.*] He or that which defends or protects; defence; protection.

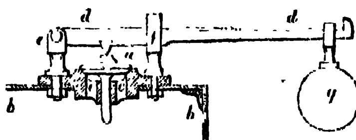
The sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne *Granville.*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveller.—3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.—4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback.
SĀFEGUÄRD, *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*Little used.*]
SAFE-KEEPING, *n.* [*safe* and *keep.*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.
SĀFE-LODGED, *a.* Lodged in safety.
SĀFELIER, *a. comp.* More safely.
SĀFELIEST, *a. super.* Most safely.
SĀFELY, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences. We may *safely* proceed, or *safely* conclude.—2. Without injury. We passed the river *safely.*—3. Without escape; in close custody; as, to keep a prisoner *safely.*
SĀFENESS, *n.* Freedom from danger; as, the *safeness* of an experiment.—2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety; as, the *safeness* of a bridge or of a boat.
SĀFETY, *n.* Freedom from danger or hazard; as, the *safety* of an electrical experiment; the *safety* of a voyage.

I was not in *safety,* nor had I rest; Job iii.

2. Exemption from hurt, injury or loss. We crossed the Atlantic in *safety.*— 3. Preservation from escape; close custody; as, to keep a prisoner in *safety.*—4. Preservation from hurt.
SĀFETY-ÄRCH, *n.* An arch formed in the substance of a wall, to relieve the part below it from the superincumbent weight. A discharging arch,—*which see.*
SĀFETY-LAMP, *n.* A lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases. Invented by Sir Humphry Davy. [*See* LAMP.]
SĀFETY-LINTLE, *n.* A name given to the wooden lintle which is placed behind a stone lintel, in the aperture of a door or window.
SĀFETY-VALVE, *n.* A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosions in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same: that of opposing the pressure within the boiler, by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate, fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety valve is adopted. This form is represented in fig. 1,

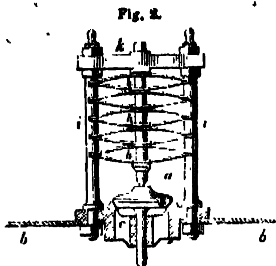
Fig. 1.



Lever Safety-valve.

where *a* is the valve, fitted to move vertically, and guided by a stem passing through the seat; *b*, the boiler; *c*, the valve-seat, usually, as well as the valve itself, formed of gun-metal; *d*, the lever working upon a fixed centre at *e*, and pressing upon the valve by a steel point; *f* is a guide for the lever, and *g* a weight which may be adjusted to

any distance from the centre, according to the pressure required. In locomotive engines, where a weight cannot with propriety be employed, it is usual to adopt the spring safety-valve, one form of which is shown at fig. 2. A series



Spring Safety-valve.

of bent springs, *h h h*, are placed alternately in opposite directions, their extremities sliding upon the rods, *i i*, and are forced down upon the valve, *a*, by means of a cross bar, *h*, which may be adjusted by means of the nut, so as to give the right pressure upon the valve.

SAF'FLOWER, *n*. Bastard saffron, a plant of the genus Carthamus, the *C. tinctorius*. It is cultivated in China, India, Egypt, and also in the South of Europe, on account of its flowers, which in their dried state form the safflower of commerce. An oil is expressed from the seeds, which is used by the Asiatics as a laxative medicine. It is also most extensively used as a lamp oil. The dried flowers afford a red colour, exceeding in delicacy and beauty, as it does in costliness. It is principally employed for imitating upon silk the fine scarlet, (*ponceau*) of the French, and rose colours dyed with cochineal upon woollen cloth. Safflower also produces the beautiful *rouge* known by the name of *rouge végétale*. Safflower from China is the most valued.

SAF'FLOWER, *n*. A deep red fecula separated from orange-coloured flowers particularly those of the *Carthamus tinctorius;* called also *Spanish red* and *China lake*. The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAF'FRON, *n*. [W. *saffrwn, safyr;* Fr. *safran;* G. Sw. and Dan. *saffran;* Ar. *safra*, to be yellow, to be empty; the root of *cipher*. The radical sense then is to fail, or to be hollow, or to be exhausted.] 1. A plant of the genus *Crocus*, the *C. sativus*. It is a low



Saffron (Crocus sativus.)

ornamental plant, with grass-like leaves and large lily-shaped flowers, of a purple colour. It is a native of Greece and Asia Minor, but extensively cultivated in Austria, France, Spain, and also formerly in England. The dried stigmata form the saffron of the shops, which, when good, has a sweetish, penetrating, diffusive odour; a warm, pungent, bitterish taste; and a rich, deep orange colour. Saffron is used in medicine and the arts, but in this country the consumption seems to be diminishing. It is also employed in cookery and confectionary, to colour butter and cheese, and by painters and dyers. It is chiefly imported from the south of Europe, especially Spain, but the English saffron, as being of a superior quality, is always preferred. It is often adulterated with the petals of other plants, especially with those of the marigold. The *bastard saffron* is of the genus Carthamus, and the *meadow saffron* of the genus Colchicum.

SAF'FRON, *a*. Having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow; as, a *saffron* face; a *saffron* streamer.

SAF'FRON, *v. t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

SAF'FRONED, *pp*. Tinged with saffron; made yellow.

SAF'FRONY, *a*. Having the colour of saffron.

SAG, *v. i.* [a different spelling of *swag*,—*which see*.] 1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position.—2. In *sailing*, to incline to the leeward; to make lee way.

SAG, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

SĀGA, *n*. A heroic tale, as the *saga* of Ragner Lodbrog, the Knytlinga *saga*, &c. The word is frequently to be met with in connection with Scandinavian literature, and refers exclusively to works in the languages of northern Europe.

SAGA'CIOUS, *a* [L. *sagax*, from *sagus*, wise, forseeing; *saga*, a wise woman; *sagio*, to perceive readily; Fr. *sage*, *sagesse;* It. *saggio*. The latter signifies wise, prudent, *sage*, and an *essay*, which unites this word with *seek*, and L. *sequor*.] 1. Quick of scent; as a *sagacious* hound; strictly perhaps, following by the scent, which sense is connected with L. *sequor;* with *of;* as, *sagacious of* his quarry.—2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration; as a *sagacious* head; a *sagacious* mind.

> I would give more for the criticisms of one *sagacious* enemy, than for those of a score of admirers. *H. Humphrey.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY, *adv*. With quick scent.—2. With quick discernment or penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS, *n* The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent.—2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment.

SAGAC'ITY, *n*. [Fr. *sagacité;* L. *sagacitas*.] 1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; *applied to animals*.—2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension; the faculty of readily discerning and distinguishing ideas, and of separating truth from falsehood.

> *Sagacity* finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain *Locke.*

SAG'AMORE, *n*. Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief. [In Sax. *sigora* is a conqueror.]

SAGAPE'NUM, *n*. [Gr. σαγαπηνον.] A fetid gum-resin, brought from Persia and Alexandria, generally believed to be furnished by some species of ferula. It is prepared in the same way as assafœtida. It occurs either in tears or irregular masses, of a dirty brownish colour, containing in the interior white or yellowish grains. It has an odour of garlic, and a hot, acrid, bitterish taste. It is occasionally used in medicine as a nervine and stimulating expectorant.

SAG'ATHY, *n*. A kind of serge; a slight woollen stuff.

SAGE, *n*. [Fr. *sauge;* Ar. *saoch*.] Salvia, a genus of monopetalous exogenous plants, nat. order Labiatæ. The species are well known, both as ornamental shrubs, and for their uses in domestic economy. The best known and most frequently used in this country is the *S. officinalis*, or garden sage, a native of various parts of the south of Europe. This plant is much used in cookery, and is supposed to assist the stomach in digesting fat and luscious foods. It was formerly in great repute as a sudorific aromatic, astringent, and antiseptic. It possesses stimulant properties in a high degree, and sage tea is commended as a stomachic and slight stimulant. *S. pratensis*, meadow sage or clary, and *S. verbenacea*, wild sage or clary, are natives of Great Britain.

SAGE, *a*. [Fr. *sage;* L. *saga*, *sagus*, *sagio*. *See* SAGACIOUS.] 1. Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; as, a *sage* counsellor.—2. Wise; judicious; proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* counsels.

SAGE, *n*. A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

> At his birth a star proclaims him come,
> And guides the eastern *sages*. *Milton.*
> Groves where immortal *sages* taught. *Pope.*

SĀGELY, *adv*. Wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

SAGĒNE, *n*. A Russian measure of about seven English feet. [*See* SAJENE.]

SĀGENESS, *n*. Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

SAG'ENITE, *n*. Acicular rutile, or red oxide of titanium.

SAG'GED, *pp*. Caused to bend or give way; loaded; burdened.

SAG'GER, *n*. A clay used in making the pots in which earthen ware is baked, and which are called *saggers* or *seggers*.

SAG'GING, *ppr*. Causing to bend; burdening.

SAG'GING, *n*. A bending or sinking, under superimposed weight.—*Sagging to leeward*. [*See* SAG.] A nautical term denoting the movement by which a ship makes considerable lee-way.

SAGI'NA, *n*. Pearl-wort, a genus of plants. [*See* PEARL-WORT.]

SAGIT'TA, *n*. [L. an arrow or dart.] One of the old constellations situated over the back of Aquila.

SAG'ITTAL, or **SAGIT'TAL**, *a*. [L. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow; that which is thrown or driven, probably from the root of *say* and *sing*.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; as, *sagittal* bars of yellow. In *anat.*, the *sagittal suture* is the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

SAGITTA'RIA, *n*. A genus of plants, nat. order Alismaceæ. The species

are water-plants, and are found in the hotter and temperate parts of the globe, and are frequently remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. *S. sagittifolia*, or common arrow-head, is indigenous in this country. The rhizomata of many of the species contain amylaceous matter, and form a nutritious food.

SAGITTA'RIUS, *n.* [L. an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters Nov. 22. It is represented on celestial globes and charts by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow.

SAG'ITTARY, *n.* [supra.] A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

SAG'ITTARY, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.

SAG'ITTATE, *a.* In *bot.*, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; or with the hinder angles acute, divided by a sinus; applied to the leaf, stipula or anther.



Sagittate leaf.

SA'GO, *n.* A kind of starch, produced from the stem or cellular substance of several palms and palm-like vegetables, the chief of which are, the *Sagus lævis*, *Sagus rumphii* of Wildenow (*Metroxylon sagus*), the *Saguerus rumphii*, the *Phœnix farinifera*, *Corypha umbraculifera*, some *Cycases*, and even a *Zamia*, but these last yield a very inferior sort. The *Sagus lævis* or *genuina*, from which the finest sago is prepared, forms immense forests, on nearly all the Moluccas, each tree yielding from



Sago Palm (Sagus genuina.)

100 to 800 lbs. of sago. The tree when at maturity is about 30 feet high, and from 18 to 22 inches in diameter. The sago or medullary matter, which is prepared by the plant for the use of the flowers and fruit, is most abundant just before the evolution or appearance of the spadix or flower-bud. At this period the tree is cut down and the medullary part extracted from the trunk, and reduced to powder like saw-dust. The filaments are next separated by washing, and the meal laid to dry. For exportation, the finest sago meal is mixed with water, and then rubbed into small grains of the size and form of coriander seeds. This is the kind principally brought to England. Of late years the Chinese have invented a process for refining sago, and giving it a fine pearly lustre; the sago so cured is in the highest estimation in all the European markets. It forms a light, wholesome, nutritious food. It may be used as a pudding, or prepared in other ways as an article of diet for children and invalids, if a farinaceous diet is required.

SAGOIN', or **SAGOU'IN**, *n.* The *Sagoins* form a division of the genus Simia, including such of the monkeys of America as have hairy tails, not prehensile.

SA'GUM, *n.* [L.] The military cloak of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries.

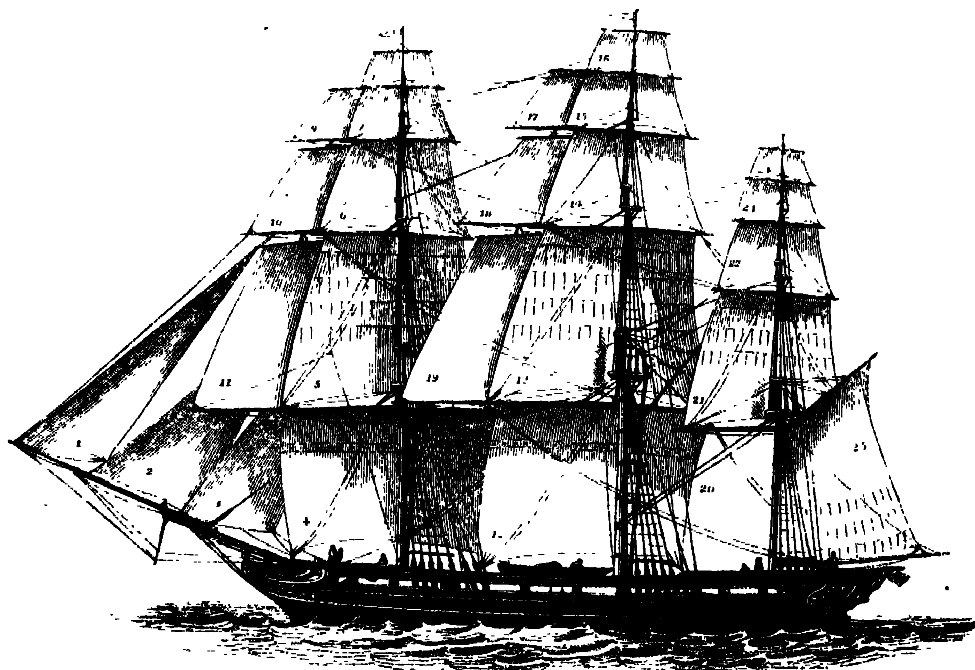
SA'GY, *a.* [from *sage.*] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SAH'LITE, *n.* A mineral named from the mountain *Sahla*, in Westermania, where it was discovered. It is of a light greenish gray colour, occurs massive, and composed of coarse granular concretions. It is called also malacolite; a sub-species or variety of augite.

SA'IC, *n.* A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-sail, nor mizzen-top-sail.

SAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Say;* so written for *sayed.* Declared; uttered; reported.—2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.

SAIL, *n.* [Sax. *segel;* G. and Sw. *segel;* W. *hwyl*, a sail, a course, order, state, journey; *hwyliaw*, to set in a course, train or order, to direct, to proceed, to sail, to attack, to butt. The Welsh appears to be the same word. So *hâl* is the L. *sal*, salt.] 1. In *navigation*, a spread of canvas, or an assemblage of



Merchantman under full Sail.

1. Flying jib.
2. Jib.
3. Fore top-mast stay sail.
4. Fore course.
5. Fore-top sail.
6. Fore-top-gallant sail.
7. Fore-royal.
8. Fore-sky sail.
9. Fore-royal studding sail.
10. Fore-top-gallant studding sail.
11. Fore-top-mast studding sail.
12. Main course.
13. Main-top sail.
14. Main top-gallant sail.
15. Main-royal.
16. Main-sky sail.
17. Main royal studding sail.
18. Main top-gallant studding sail.
19. Main top-mast studding sail.
20. Mizzen course.
21. Mizzen top sail.
22. Mizzen top-gallant sail.
23. Mizzen royal.
24. Mizzen sky sail.
25. Mizzen spanker.

several breadths of canvas, [or some substitute for it,] sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged with a cord called the bolt-rope, to be extended on the masts or yards for receiving the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven. A sail extended by a yard hung (*slung*) by the middle and balanced, is called *a square sail;* a sail set upon a gaff or a stay, is called a *fore and aft sail;* which terms refer to the position of the yard, gaff, or stay, when the sail is not set. The upper part of every sail is the *head,* the lower part the *foot,* the sides in general are called *leeches;* but the weather or side edge of any but a square sail is called the *luff,* and the other edge the *after leech.* The upper two corners are *earings,* but that of a jib is the *head;* the lower two corners are in general *clues;* the weather clue of a fore and aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *tack.* The edges of a sail are strengthened by a rope called the *bolt rope.* Sails take their names from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched. Thus the sails connected with the main mast are the *main-sail, main-top-mast sail, main-top-gallant sail,* and the *main-royal.* In like manner there are the *fore sail,* the *fore-top sail,* the *fore-top-gallant sail,* and the *fore-royal;* and similar appellations are given to the sails supported by the *mizzen* or *after-mast.* The *main-stay sail, main-top-mast-stay sail,* &c., are between the main and fore masts, and the *mizzen-stay sail, mizzen-top-mast stay sail,* &c, are between the main and mizzen-masts. Between the fore mast and bow-sprit, are the *fore-stay sail,* the *fore-top-mast stay sail,* the *jib,* and sometimes a *flying jib* and *middle jib.* The principal sails are the courses or lower sails, the top-sails and top-gallant sails.—2. In poetry, wings.—3. A ship or other vessel; used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many. We saw a *sail* at the leeward. We saw three *sail* on our starboard quarter. The fleet consists of twenty *sail.*—*To loose sails,* to unfurl them.—*To make sail,* to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail,* to expand or spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.—*To shorten sail,* to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—*To strike sail,* to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind.—2. To abate show or pomp. [*Colloquial.*]

SAIL, *v. i.* To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. A ship *sails* from Liverpool for New York. She *sails* ten knots an hour. She *sails* well close-hauled.—2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. We *sailed* from London to Canton.—3. To swim.

> Little dolphins, when they *sail*
> In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. We *sailed* from Greenock for Demerara March 10, 1848.—5. To be carried in the air, as a balloon.—6. To pass smoothly along.

> As is a winged messenger from heaven,
> When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
> And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*

7. To fly without striking with the wings.

SAIL, *v. t.* To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails.

> A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

[This use is elliptical, *on* or *over* being omitted.]—2 To fly through.

> Sublime she *sails*,
> Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILABLE, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships.

SAILBORNE, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails.

SAIL-BROAD, *a.* [*See* BROAD.] Spreading like a sail.

SAILCLOTH, *n* Canvas or duck used in making sails for ships, &c.

SAILED, *pp.* Passed in ships or other water craft.

SAILER, *n.* One that sails; a seaman; usually *Sailor.*—2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to her manner of sailing. Thus we say, a heavy *sailer;* a fast *sailer;* a prime *sailer.*

SAILING, *ppr.* Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.

SAILING, *n.* The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled or wafted along the surface of water by the action of wind on her sails. Also the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart. The term is also applied to the rules by which, in particular circumstances, a ship's place and its motion are computed. Sailing is distinguished into different cases according to the principles upon which the computations are founded, as *Plane sailing, Parallel sailing, Middle latitude sailing, Mercator's sailing, Globular sailing,* &c. [*See* NAVIGATION.]—2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon.—3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.—*Sailing order,* or *order of sailing,* any determinate order preserved by a squadron of ships. It usually implies 1, 2, or 3 parallel columns, but is at the disposition of the admiral.

SAILING-MASTER, *n.* An officer in a ship of war, who superintends all the details of navigating the ship.

SAILING OVER, *n.* In *arch.* the name given by workmen to any thing projecting beyond the naked of a wall, of a column, &c.

SAILLESS, *a.* Destitute of sails.

SAIL-LOFT, *n* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

SAIL-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make sails.—2. An officer on board ships of war, whose business is to repair or alter sails.

SAIL-MAKING, *n.* The art or business of making sails.

SAILOR, *n.* [a more common spelling than *Sailer.*] A mariner; a seaman; one who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels, or one who understands the management of ships in navigation. This word, however, does not by itself express any particular skill in navigation. It denotes any person who follows the seas, and is chiefly or wholly applied to the common hands. [*See* SEAMAN.]

SAILOR-LIKE, *a.* Like sailors.

SAIL-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a vessel, where spare sails are stowed away.

SAILY, *a.* Like a sail.

SAIL-YARD, *n.* [Sax. *segl-gyrd.*] The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

SAIM, *n.* [Sax. *seim;* W. *saim;* Fr. *saindoux.* Qu. L. *sebum,* contracted.] Lard. [*Scotch.*]

SAIN,† for *Sayen,* pp. of *Say.*

SAIN or **SANE,** *v. t.* [Ger. *segen,* a sign; *segmen,* to bless.] To make the sign of the cross as a token of blessing one; to bless. [*Scotch.*]

SAINFOIN, } *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin; saint,*
SAINTFOIN, } sacred, and *foin,* hay.] A plant of the genus Hedysarum, the *H. onobrychis,* or *Onobrychis sativa;* nat. order Leguminosæ. It grows luxuriantly and spontaneously on the calcareous mountains of the middle and south of Europe. It has been in regular cultivation for upwards of two centuries for the purpose of supplying fodder for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay. In England it is extensively cultivated on the Cotswold hills, and on the chalk soils of Dorset, Hants, Wilts, &c. It does not thrive well except when the soil or subsoil is calcareous.

SAINT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sanctus;* It. and Sp. *santo.*] 1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. A hypocrite may imitate a *saint;* Ps. xvi. 2. One of the blessed in heaven; Rev. xviii.—3. The holy angels are called saints, Deut. xxxiii; Jude xiv.—4. One canonized by the Church of Rome.

SAINT, *v. t.* To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

> Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified though never *sainted.* *Addison.*

SAINT, *v. i.* To act with a show of piety.

SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE. *See* ANTHONY'S FIRE.

SAINT BARNABY'S THISTLE, *n.* A plant, a species of centaurea, the *C. solstitialis,* which grows in corn fields and hedges in the south of England.

SAINTED, *pp.* Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. *a.* Holy; pious; as, thy father was a most *sainted* king.—3. Sacred; as the gods on *sainted* hills.

SAINTESS, *n.* A female saint.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S BEAN. *See* IGNATIUS'S BEAN.

SAINTING, *ppr.* Canonizing; enrolling among the saints.

SAINT JOHN'S BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Ceratonia, the *C. siliqua,* or Carob-Tree. [*See* CAROB, CERATONIA.]

SAINT JOHN'S WORT, *n.* The common name of several species of plants of the genus Hypericum. [*See* HYPERICUM.

SAINTLIKE, *a.* [*saint* and *like.*] Resembling a saint; as, a *saintlike* prince.—2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

> Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show. *Dryden.*

SAINTLY, *a* Like a saint; becoming a holy person; as, wrongs with *saintly* patience borne.

SAINT PETER'S WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ascyrum, and another of the genus Hypericum.

SAINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell rung in churches when the priest repeats the words *sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus sabaoth,* that persons absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office. [*See* SACRING BELL.]

SAINT-SEEMING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

SAINTSHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SAINT SIMO'NIAN, *n.* A partisan of the Count de St. Simon (died 1825), who maintained that the principle of joint stock property, and just division of the fruits of common labour among all members of society, is the true remedy for the evils of society.

SAINT-SIMO'NIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of the St. Simonians.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE. *See* CHOREA.

SAJÈNE, *n.* [written also *Sagene.*] A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.

SAKE, *n.* [Sax. *sac, saca, sace, sacu,* contention, discord, a suit or action at law, cause in court, hence the privilege which a lord had of taking cognizance of suits in his own manor; *sacan,* to contend, to strive; Goth. *sakan,* to rebuke, chide, upbraid; D. *zaak,* cause, case, thing, business, affair; G. *sache,* matter, thing; *eines sache führen,* to plead one's cause; *ursache,* cause, reason, motive; Dan. *sag,* cause, thing, affair, matter, case, suit, action; Heb. עשק, *ashak,* to press or oppress; Ch. to accuse, to criminate. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press, or drive forward, and this is from the same root as *seek, essay,* and L. *sequor,* whence we have *pursue* and *prosecute.* We have analogous words in *cause, thing,* and the L. *res.* Its Saxon sense is no longer in use, that is, cause, action, suit, a *seeking* or demand in court; but we use it in a sense nearly similar, though differently applied.] 1. Final cause; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. I open a window for the *sake* of air, that is, to obtain it, for the purpose of obtaining air. I read for the *sake* of instruction, that is, to obtain it. *Sake* then signifies, primarily, *effort* to obtain, and secondarily, *purpose* of obtaining. The hero fights for the *sake* of glory; men labour for the *sake* of subsistence or wealth.—2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

I will not again curse the ground any more for man's *sake;* Gen. viii.

Save me for thy mercies' *sake;* Ps. vi.

SA'KER, *n.* [Fr. *sacre.*] 1. A hawk; a species of falcon.—2. A piece of artillery.

SAK'ERET, *n.* The male of the saker-hawk.

SA'KIS, *n.* The American name of those monkeys which constitute the genus *Pithecia* of Desmarest and Illiger.



Saki Cuxio (Pithecia satanas).

They have for the most part long and bushy tails, and thus have obtained the name of Fox-tailed monkeys.

SAL, *n.* [*See* SALT.] Salt; a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.

SALABLE, *a.* *See* SALEABLE.

SALA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *salax,* from the root of *sal,* salt; the primary sense of which is shooting, penetrating, pungent, coinciding probably with L. *salio,* to leap. *Salacious,* then, is highly excited, or prompt to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

SALA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SALA'CIOUSNESS, **SALAC'ITY**, *n.* Lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

SAL'AD, *n.* [Fr. *salade;* Sp. *ensalada,* that is, literally, *salted;* G. and Sw. *salat.*] A general name for certain vegetables, prepared and served so as to be eaten raw. Salads are composed chiefly of lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land and water cresses, celery and young onions. They are usually dressed with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, or spices.

SAL'AD-BURNET, *n.* A British plant of the genus *Poterium, the P. sanguisorba.* It is a perennial with purple flowers, and grows in dry pastures. [*See* POTERIUM.]

SAL'ADING, *n.* Vegetables for salads.

SAL'AD OIL, *n.* Olive oil, used in dressing salads, and for other culinary purposes.

SA'LAL-BERRY, *n.* A fruit from Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark colour and sweet flavour.

SAL-ALEM'BROTH, *n.* A compound of corrosive sublimate of mercury, and sal ammoniacum, in the proportions of two equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

SALAM', *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect.

SAL'AMANDER, *n.* [L. and Gr. *salamandra.*] The popular name of a genus of batrachian reptiles, having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs. *Salamanders* have an elongated body, four feet, and a long tail, which gives them the general form of lizards;



Allegheny Salamander (Menopoma Alleghaniensis).

but then they have all the characters of batrachians. The vulgar story that the *salamander* is able to endure fire, is a mistake.—2. A large iron poker, which being made red hot, is used for lighting fires.—*Salamander's hair* or *wool,* a name once given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax.

SALAMAN'DRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

SAL-AMMO'NIAC, chloride of ammonium. The native sal ammoniac is of two kinds, volcanic and conchoidal. Its name is derived from the Temple of Ammon in Egypt, where it was originally made by burning camel's dung. It is now largely manufactured in this country. [*See* AMMONIA.]

SALAM'STONE, *n.* A variety of sapphire, which consists of small transparent crystals, generally six-sided prisms of pale-reddish, and blueish colours. It is brought from Ceylon.

SAL'ARIED, *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SAL'ARY, *n.* [Fr. *salaire;* L. *salarium;* said to be from *sal,* salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, and sometimes by the half-year or quarter; as to governors, judges, sheriffs, ministers of the crown, and other government officials, clergymen, teachers, &c. The income of a clergyman is more usually called a stipend. When wages are stated or stipulated by the month, week, or day, we do not call the compensation *salary,* but *pay* or *wages;* as in the case of military men and labourers.

SALE, *n.* [W. *sal,* a pass, a cast, or throw, a *sale;* Sax. *sal,* sale; *sellan, sylan, syllan, gesyllan,* to give, yield, grant, impart, deliver, also to *sell.* The primary sense of *sell,* is simply to deliver or cause to pass from one person to another; Sw. *sälja,* Dan. *sælger,* to sell.] 1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. The exchange of one commodity for another is *barter* or *permutation,* and *sale* differs from *barter* only in the nature of the equivalent given. In the law of England *sale* is a contract by which the seller at once transfers the property of a subject, in consideration of a price paid or to be paid. In the *law of Scotland, sale* is a consensual contract, by which one party, called the *seller* or *vender,* agrees to transfer the property of a subject, in consideration of a price to be paid by the other party, called the *purchaser* or vendee. According to the English law, a thing, when sold, immediately becomes the property of the purchaser; whereas, by the Scots law, a thing, when sold, is not alienated by the contract, the alienation being completed only by delivery. *Sale and return,* in *Scots law,* a contract by which goods are delivered by a wholesale dealer to a retailer, to be paid for at a certain rate if sold again by the retailer, and if not sold to return to the vendor.—2. Vent; power of selling; market. He went to market, but found no *sale* for his goods.—3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in a market or shop.—4. State of being venal, or of being offered to bribery; as, to set the liberty of a state to *sale.*—5. A wicker basket. [Qu. Sax. *sælan,* to bind.]

SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to *homemade.* [*Colloquial.*]

SALEABLE, *a.* [From sale.] That may be sold; vendible; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SALEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY, *adv.* In a saleable manner.

SALEBROS'ITY, *n.* [*See* SALEBROUS.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road.

SAL'EBROUS, *a.* [L. *salebrosus,* from *salebra,* a rough place; probably allied to *salio,* to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [*Little used.*]

SAL'EP, or **SAL'OP**, *n.* [Said to be a Turkish word; written also *saloop,* and *saleb.*] In the *materia medica,* the dried tuberous roots of different species of orchis, especially *O. mascula,* imported from Persia and Asia Minor. Salep occurs in commerce in small oval grains of a whitish-yellow colour, at times semi-transparent, of a honey aspect, very hard, with a faint peculiar smell, and a taste like that of gum-

tragacanth, but slightly saline. It is a nutritious article of diet, much valued in the East for its supposed general stimulant properties; but which is justly esteemed as bland and nutritious, and well suited to children and convalescents. A decoction of the root is used at meals, or as a beverage, in some parts of England, by individuals of the poorer classes.

SALERA'TUS, *n.* [Lat.] A carbonate of potash, containing a greater quantity of carbonic acid than pearl ash, used in cookery.

SĀLESMAN, *n.* [*sale* and *man.*] One that sells clothes ready made.—2. One who finds a market for the goods of another person, or who is employed in a shop to sell the goods.—3. One who sells beasts at market.

SĀLEWŎRK, *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. *This last sense is a satire on man.*

SAL GEM, *n.* Common salt.

SA'LIANT. In *her.*,—*see* SALIENT.

SAL'IC, or **SAL'IQUE**, *a.* [Fr. *salique.*] The etymology is uncertain. The most reasonable French philologists derive it from the Saliens, a surname of the Franks, who lived about the river Saale in ancient Germany. Echard deduces this word from *sala*, a house, and the law, from the circumstance that a male only could inherit his father's mansion and the court or land inclosed. *Montesq.* b. 18.] The Salic law of France was a fundamental pact, by virtue of which males only could inherit the throne.

SALICA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of apetalous exogens, distinguished by a two-valved capsule, and numerous seeds tufted with long hairs. The species are trees or shrubs, inhabiting woods in the northern districts of Europe, Asia, and America. Only two genera are included in the order, Salix or willow, and Populus or poplar.

SA'LICIN, SA'LICINE, *n.* [*Salix*, a willow.] A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow barks, and from that of the poplar. Its ultimate elements are carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, so that it differs from the vegeto-alkalis in containing no nitrogen. It possesses tonic properties analogous to those of disulphate of quina, and is a valuable stomachic bitter.

SALICORN'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, the species of which are known by the common name of glasswort or saltwort. They are mostly weeds inhabiting moist salt districts on the coasts of the north of Europe, Africa, and America. *S. herbacea*, (jointed glasswort) and *S. radicans*, (creeping jointed glasswort) are natives of Great Britain. *S. herbacea*, and many other species, yield a great quantity of soda.

SALICUL'AMIDE, or **SALICYL'AMIDE**, *n.* A new compound obtained from oil of gaultheria when dissolved in strong aqua ammoniæ, and the solution distilled. It appears in the form of colourless prismatic crystals.

SAL'ICULE, or **SAL'ICYLE**, *n.* In *chem.*, the hypothetical radical of a remarkable series of compounds, the most interesting of which is hyduret of salicyle, or salicylous acid.

SALI'CULIC ACID, or **SAL'ICYLIC ACID**, *n.* An acid obtained from hyduret of salicyle. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms. Its decompositions are very interesting, connecting it with several other series of organic compounds. It unites with bases forming salts, called *salicylates.*

SALICUL'IMIDE, or **SALICYL'IMIDE**, *n.* A substance formed from three equivalents of hyduret of salicyle and two of ammonia, by the separation of six equivalents of water. It appears in the form of golden yellow brilliant prisms.

SALIC'ULOUS ACID, or **SALI'CYLOUS ACID**, *n.* An acid also called hyduret of salicyle. It is the chief ingredient in the essence of meadow sweet. It is an oily colourless liquid, having a fragrant aromatic odour, and a burning taste. With chlorine and bromine it forms new compounds, and with bases it forms salicylurets, water being separated. It consists of fourteen atoms of carbon, five of hydrogen, and four of oxygen.

SALICYLU'RET, *n.* A substance formed by the union of salicylous acid with a base.

SA'LIENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, *salio*, to leap.] 1. Leaping; an epithet in heraldry applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right foot in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from *rampant.* It is also written *saliant.*—2. In *fortification*, projecting; as, a *salient* angle. A *salient* angle points outward, and is opposed to a *re-entering* angle, which points inward. All the angles of any regular figure, as the triangle, square, hexagon, &c., are *salient.*—3. In *arch.*, a term used in respect of any projecting part or member. Also written *saliant.*



Salient.

SA'LIENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, from *salio*, to leap or shoot out.] 1. Leaping; moving by leaps; as frogs.—2. Beating; throbbing; as the heart.—3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting; as, a *salient* sprout.

SA'LIENTLY, *adv.* In a salient or projected manner.

SALIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or bearing salt; as, *saliferous* rock. *Saliferous system*, the new red sandstone system of some geologists, so named from salt being the characteristic portion of the component masses of this system.

SAL'IFIABLE, *a.* [from *salify.*] Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.—*Salifiable bases*, in *chem.*, a term chiefly applied to those metallic oxides which combine in definite proportions with the acids, so as to form distinct salts. Ammonia and the vegeto-alkalies are also, upon the same principle, salifiable bases.

SALIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of salifying.

SAL'IFIED, *pp.* Formed into a salt by combination with an acid.

SAL'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.] To form into a salt, by combining an acid with a base.

SAL'IFYING, *ppr.* Forming into a salt by combination with a base.

SAL'IGOT, *n* [Fr.] A plant, the water thistle.

SALINA'TION, *n* [L. *sal*, salt; *salinator*, a salt maker; Fr. *salin*, salt, brinish.] The act of washing with salt water.

SALINE, **SALINOUS**, *a.* [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.] 1. Consisting of salt, or constituting salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.—2. Partaking of the qualities of salt; as, a *saline* taste. *Salinous* is less used.

SALINE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *salina;* Fr. *saline.*] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a name given to the salt springs in the United States.—2. A name given to potash before it is calcined.

SALINE'NESS, *n.* State of being saline.

SALINIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing salt.

SALIN'IFORM, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *form.*] Having the form of salt.

SALI'NO-TER'RENE, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth.] Denoting a compound of salt and earth.

SAL'IQUE, *a.* *See* SALIC.

SALI'RETINE, *n.* A resinous substance formed by boiling salicine with diluted sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is a yellowish-white powder, soluble in alcohol. Its formation is accompanied by the production or separation of grape sugar.

SALISBUR'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Taxaceæ, the yew tribe. *S. adiantifolia*, a Japanese species, is commonly cultivated, and is remarkable on account of its peculiar leaves resembling those of the fern, called maiden hair. The fruit is as large as a damson, and is resinous and astringent. The kernels are used in Japan to promote digestion.

SAL'ITE, *v t.* [L. *salio*, from *sal*, salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [*Little used.*]

SALI'VA, *n.* [L. *saliva;* Ir. *seile;* W. *haliw*, as if connected with *hâl*, salt. The Irish has *silim*, to drop or distil, and *sileadh*, saliva.] The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. It moistens our food also, and by being mixed with it in mastication, favours deglutition. When discharged from the mouth, it is called *spittle.* Its principal saline constituent appears to be muriate of potash.

SALI'VAL, **SAL'IVARY**, *a.* [from *saliva.*] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva; as, *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals.

SAL'IVANT, *a.* Exciting salivation.

SAL'IVANT, *n.* That which produces salivation.

SAL'IVATE, *v. t.* [From *saliva;* Fr. *saliver.*] To purge by the *salival* glands. To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person.

SAL'IVATED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.

SAL'IVATING, *ppr.* Producing increased secretion of saliva.

SALIVA'TION, *n.* The act or process of ptyalism, or of producing an excessive secretion of saliva; generally by means of mercury.

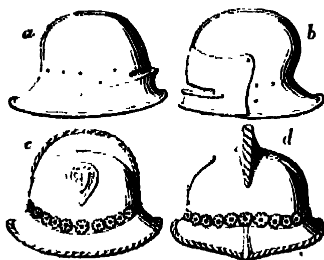
SALI'VOUS, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

SA'LIX, *n.* [L. a willow.] A genus of plants of the class and order diœcia diandria, Linn.; nat. order Salicaceæ. It consists of numerous species, all either trees or bushes, occurring abundantly in all the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. It comprehends the plants called osiers, sallows, and willows, and is of great economical value, not only for the purposes of the

basketmaker, but because several species have a bark which contains a great quantity of tannin. Upwards of sixty species are enumerated by British botanists. [*See* SALICINE, WILLOW.]

SALLE, *n.* [Fr.] A hall.

SAL'LET, or **SAL'ADE**, *n.* [Ger. *schale*, a shell, bowl, or cover.] A kind of light helmet of German origin, first used in the 15th century. Its characteristic mark is the projection behind.



Sallets.

a, German Sallet, with fixed vizor, of fifteenth century.
b, English Sallet, with movable vizor, of the reign of Henry VI.
c, *d*, Sallet of the archers of sixteenth century; profile and front views.

Sallets were made of various forms, and with and without the vizor.

SAL'LET, **SAL'LETING**, *n.*† [Corrupted from *salad.*]

SAL'LIANCE,† *n.* [from *sally.*] An issuing forth.

SAL'LIED, *pp.* Rushed out; issued suddenly.

SAL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *salh*, *salig*; Fr. *saule*; L. *salix*; W. *helig*. Qu. from its colour resembling brine.] The common name of various species of the genus Salix, or willow kind. The sallows consist of shrubs or trees, with downy branches, and mostly obovate, grey, hoary toothed, more or less wrinkled, and stipuled leaves. The great round leaved sallow (*salix caprea*) puts forth its handsome yellow blossoms very early in the spring. Its bark is much used for tanning, and its wood for making implements of husbandry. It is also grown for hoop-making.

SAL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *salowig*, *sealwe*, from *salh*, L. *salix*, the tree, supra.] Having a yellowish colour; of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow; as, a *sallow* skin.

SAL'LOWNESS, *n.* A yellowish colour; paleness, tinged with a dark yellow; as, *sallowness* of complexion.

SALLOW THORN. *See* HIPPOPHAE.

SAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *saillie*. See the Verb.] In *a general sense*, a spring; a darting or shooting. Hence, 1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.—2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. We say, *sallies* of wit, *sallies* of imagination.—3. Excursion from the usual track; range.

> He who often makes *sallies* into a country, and traverses it up and down, will know it better than one that goes always round in the same track. *Locke.*

4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gaiety; frolic; a bounding or darting beyond ordinary rules; as, a *sally* of youth; a *sally* of levity.—5. In *arch.*, a projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibres, as the feet of common rafters.

SAL'LY, *v. i.* [Fr. *saillir*; It. *salire*; L. *salio*. Qu. Gr. ἁλλομαι, which is allied to the Ar. *alla*, or *halla*, both of which signify to impel. to shoot. *See* SOLAR, from L. *sol*, W. *haul*, Gr. ἡλιος.] 1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place, to attack besiegers.

> They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*

2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden irruption.

SAL'LYING, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.

SAL'LY-PORT, *n.* In *fortification*, a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower, or to the tenailles, or to the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin.—2. A large port on each quarter of a fireship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired.

SALMAGUN'DI, *n.* [Fr. *salmigondis*; from the Lat. *salgama*, powdered or pickled meats, fruits, &c.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SAL'MIAC, a contraction of *sal ammoniac.*

SALMON, *n.* (sam'mon.) [L. *salmo*; Fr. *saumon.*] A fish of the genus Salmo, the *S. salar*, Linn., found in all the northern climates of Europe, America, and Asia, ascending the rivers for spawning in spring, and penetrating to their head streams. It is a remarkably strong fish, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of its progress. It has been known to grow to the weight of 75 pounds; more generally it is from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an article of commerce. The rivers of Scotland furnish immense quantities of salmon, especially the Tweed, the Tay, and the Spey. The total value of the salmon caught in the Scotch rivers has been estimated at £150,000 a year.

SALMONET, *n.* (sam'monet.) A little salmon; a samlet.

SALMO'NIDÆ, *n.* The salmon tribe, a family of fishes belonging to the Malacopterygii abdominales, of which the salmon is the type. Numerous species are found in the northern hemisphere, one of the largest of which is the common salmon, (*S. salar*). Osmerus, Mallotus, Thymallus, Coregonus, Argentina, Anastomus, and Gasteroplectus, are among the genera.

SAL'MONOID, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to fishes belonging to a tribe of which the salmon is the type.

SALMON-TROUT, *n.* (sam'mon-trout.) The *salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and colour, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers, to deposit its spawn.

SALOON', *n.* [It. *salone*, from *sala*, hall; Sp. and Fr. *salon*, *See* HALL.] In *arch.*, a lofty, spacious hall, frequently vaulted at the top, and usually comprehending two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is a magnificent room in the middle of a building, or at the head of a gallery, &c. It is a state room much used in palaces in Italy, for the reception of ambassadors and other visitors. The term *salon* is applied to the reunions of Paris, which have always exercised considerable influence in all that relates to fashion, literature, and even politics.

SALOOP', **SA'LOP**, *See* SALEP.

SAL'PA, or **SALP**, *n.* A genus of soft-shelled or tunicated acephalous molluscs which float in the sea, protected by a transparent gelatinous coat, perforated for the passage of water at both extremities. These animals are very abundant in the Mediterranean, and the warmer parts of the ocean, and are frequently phosphorescent.

SAL'PICON,† *n.* [Sp. from *salpicar*, to besprinkle; Port. to corn, to powder, to spot; from *sal*, salt.] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, &c., used to stuff legs of veal; called also *salmagundi.*

SAL'PINX, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the eustachian tube.

SAL PRUNEL'LA, *n.* Fused nitre cast into cakes or balls.

SAL'SAFY, or **SAL'SIFY**, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis.*] A plant of the genus Tragopogon, the *T. porrifolius*, called also purple goat's beard. [*See* GOAT'S BEARD.]

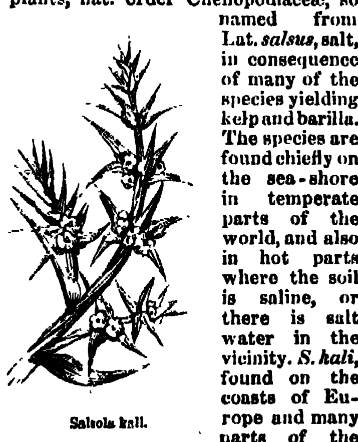
SALSAMENTA'RIOUS,† *a.* [L. *salsamentarius.*] Pertaining to salt things.

SAL SEIGNETTE', *n.* Rochelle salts; tartrate of potash and soda.

SALSI'LLA, *n.* A plant of the genus Alstrœmena, with edible tubers. It is a native of Peru.

SALSO-AC'ID, *a.* [L. *salsus*, salt, and *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness. [*Little used.*]

SAL'SOLA, *n.* Saltwort, a genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ, so named from Lat. *salsus*, salt, in consequence of many of the species yielding kelp and barilla. The species are found chiefly on the sea-shore in temperate parts of the world, and also in hot parts where the soil is saline, or there is salt water in the vicinity. *S. kali*, found on the coasts of Europe and many parts of the world, is one of the species which is burnt for the purpose of yielding kelp and barilla. *S. sativa*, found on the coasts of Spain, is employed for the same purpose. Other species, on the coasts of the Red Sea, yield soda. *S. kali* and *S. fruticosa* are British plants.



Salsola kali.

SALSU'GINOUS, *a.* [from L. *salsugo*, from *sal*, salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT, *n.* [Sax. *salt*, *sealt*; G. *salz*; Fr. *sel*; L. Sp. and Port. *sal*; Gr. ἁλς; W. *halen*; Corn. and Arm. *halinn*, from *whâl*, salt, a pervading substance. The radical sense is, probably, pungent, and if *s* is radical, the word belongs to the root of L. *salio*; but this is uncertain.] 1. Common salt is the chloride of sodium, formerly termed muriate of soda, a substance which has been known, and in common use, as a seasoner and preserver of food from the earliest ages. It is formed when chlorine and sodium or hydro-

chloric acid and soda come together. It possesses a crystalline structure, derived from the cube which is its primitive form. When in a state of purity it consists of 60 of chlorine, and 40 of sodium, in 100 parts. It is found in immense quantity dissolved in sea water, and in the water of salt springs, and in smaller quantity in all natural waters, by which, indeed, it is carried to the sea, where it accumulates. Salt is also found abundantly, as rock salt, in various countries, from fossil beds, or, as they are termed, salt mines, which are situated between the coal formation and the lias. It is obtained from sea water by simple evaporation, either spontaneous, or with the aid of heat; but immense quantities are obtained from the salt mines in the neighbourhood of Northwich, in Cheshire, and the salt springs in Cheshire and Worcestershire furnish a large proportion of the salt made use of in Great Britain. One chief use of salt is as an antiseptic in curing meat, but its most important use is as a condiment to food, or rather as a substance indispensable to digestion. It is also employed to yield hydrochloric acid, and chlorine for the making of bleaching powder, as well as the best carbonate of soda. It forms a glaze for coarse pottery; it improves the whiteness and clearness of glass; it gives hardness to soap; it is used as a mordant, and for improving certain colours; and enters more or less into many other processes of the arts.—2. In *chem.*, a term applied to all combinations of acids with alkaline or salifiable bases. The term has also been extended to certain binary combinations of chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, with the metals, and these have been termed *haloid* salts. [*See* HALOID.] Certain definite combinations of the sulphurets with each other, have of late been called *sulphur salts*. Turner, in his Chemistry, groups together all saline compounds which have a certain similarity of composition into one great class of *salts*, which he divides into the four following orders:—1. The oxy-salts. This order includes no salt the acid or base of which is not an oxidized body; as for example, when sulphuric acid unites with soda, the result being sulphate of soda. 2. The hydro-salts. This order includes no salts, the acid or base of which does not contain hydrogen. 3. The sulphur-salts. This order includes no salt, the electro-positive or negative ingredient of which is not a sulphuret. Such salts are, in this country, generally classed together as double sulphurets: thus, copper pyrites; or double sulphuret of iron and copper, is a sulphur-salt. 4. The haloid salts. This order includes no salt the electro-positive or negative ingredient of which is not haloid: thus, the whole series of the metallic chlorides, iodides, bromides, and fluorides, are *haloid salts*. Salts have been conveniently, though not quite correctly, divided into alkaline, earthy, and metallic salts; for, strictly speaking, most of the two former belong to the latter, and to these classes must be added ammonaical salts, and the salts of the vegetable alkalies. The nomenclature of salts has reference to the acids which they contain. For example, *sulphates*, *nitrates*, *carbonates*, &c., imply salts of the sulphuric, nitric, and carbonic acids. The termination *ate* implies the maximum of oxygen in the acids, and *ite* the minimum. If neither the acid nor base of a salt be in excess, it is termed a *neutral salt*; if the acid predominate, it is called an *acid salt*, a *bi salt*, or a *super salt*, and if the base prevail, it is called a *basic salt*, or a *sub-salt*. Many salts are *hydrous*, that is, they contain a definite proportion of water of crystallization; others are dry or *anhydrous salts*. Some salts attract moisture when exposed to air, and are called *deliquescent*; others suffer their water to escape, and become opaque or pulverulent: these are called *efflorescent salts*. The combination of salts with each other gives rise to compounds called *double* salts; as the sulphate of lime and soda, the boro-fluoride of potassium, &c. Most of the double salts hitherto examined consist of the same acid and two different bases. The neutral state of salts is commonly indicated by their solutions not changing the colours of litmus, violets, or red cabbage; the sub-state of salts, by their turning the colours of violets and cabbage into green; and the super-state of salts, by their changing the purple of litmus, violets, and cabbage into red; but to the generality of this criterion there are some exceptions. According to the views of modern chemists, all true acids are hydrogen compounds, and all their salts compounds of metals with radicals, simple or compound. Hence they define an acid to be "the hydrogen compound of a simple or compound radical, possessing the power of neutralizing bases;" and a salt, "the compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of an acid by a metal."—3. Taste; sapor; smack.

We have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*

4. Wit; poignancy; as, Attic *salt*.—5. That which seasons or gives flavour; that which preserves from corruption. —6. The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt.—7. A vessel for holding salt. [*Used most commonly in the plural*; as, a pair of *salts*.] 8. A cant name for a sailor; as, he is an old *salt*.

SALT, *a.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; as, *salt* beef; *salt* water.—2. Abounding with salt; as, a *salt* land; Jer. xvii.—3. Overflowed with salt water, or impregnated with it; as, a *salt* marsh.—4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows and having the taste of salt; as, *salt* grass or hay.—5. Producing salt water; as, a *salt* spring.—6. Lecherous; salacious.—7.† Pungent, or bitter; as, *salt* scorn. —8. Costly. [*Colloq.*]

SALT, *v. t.* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.—2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.

SALT, *v. i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance; as, the brine begins to *salt*. [*Used by manufacturers.*]

SALT,† *n.* [Fr. *saut*, from *saillir*, to leap.] A leap; the act of jumping.

SALT'ANT, *a.* [L. *saltans*, from *salto*, to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing. In *her.*, a term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

SALTA'TION, *n.* [L. *saltatio*, from *salto*, to leap.] 1. A leaping or jumping.—2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of the great artery.

SALTATO'RIA, *n.* The name given by Cuvier to his second family of orthopterous insects, which have their hind legs adapted for leaping; as grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, &c.

SAL'TATORY, **SALTATO'RIOUS**, *a.* Leaping or dancing; or having the power of leaping or dancing; adapted for leaping. The hind legs of the kangaroo, cricket, &c., are *saltatory*.

SALT'-BOX, *n.* A wooden box, rather deep, with a sloped lid, used for holding salt in kitchens, &c. In *burlesque music*, the salt-box is made to yield a modulated clatter in a mock serenade or charivari; and used to be common in stage buffoonery.

SALT'CAT, *n.* A lump or heap of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons; also a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cummin seed, salt, and stale urine, for food to pigeons; called also a *pigeon-cat*.

SALT'-CELLAR, *n.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table.

SALT'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled, seasoned, or impregnated with salt.

SALT'ER, *n.* One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.—2. One that sells salt.—3. A drysalter. The incorporated *salters*, or drysalters, of London, form one of the ninety-eight city companies.

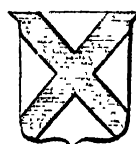
SALT'ERN, *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation.

SALT FISH, *n.* Fish in brine; or fish salted and dried.—2.† A fish from salt water.

SALT GREEN,† *a.* Green like the sea.

SALT'ICUS, *n.* A genus of wandering spiders, which do not spin webs, and are to be observed on walls, palings, &c., in hot and fine weather. The *S. formicarius* is a common British species.

SALT'IER, **SAL'TIRE**, *n.* [Fr *sautoir*, from *sauter*, L. *salto*, to leap.] In *her.*, an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross; formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. Long-shaped charges (swords, batons, &c.), placed in the direction of the saltier, are said to be borne *saltier-wise*.



Saltier.

SALT'IGRADES, *n.* [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradior*, to walk.] A tribe of spiders which seize their prey by leaping upon it from a distance.

SALT'INBANCO,† *n.* [Fr. *saltimbanque*; It. *saltare in banco*, to leap on the bench, to mount on the bench.] A mountebank; a quack.

SALT'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling, seasoning, or impregnating with salt.

SALT'ING, *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.—2. A salt water marsh.

SALT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated moderately with salt.

SALT'ISHLY, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'ISHNESS, *n.* A moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.

SALT'LY, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner

SALT'-MARSH, *n.* Land under pasture grasses or herbage plants, subject to

be overflown by the sea, or by the waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.

SALT'-MINE, *n.* A mine where fossil salt is obtained. The principal salt mines are at Wielitska, in Poland; Catalonia, in Spain; Altemonte, in Calabria; Loowur, in Hungary; in many places in Asia and Africa, and in Cheshire, in England.

SALT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being impregnated with salt; as, the *saltness* of sea-water or of provisions.—2. Taste of salt.

SALT OF AMBER. Succinic acid.

SALT OF LEMONS. Binoxalate of potassa. It is used for the removal of iron moulds, and other stains from linen.

SALT OF SATURN. Acetate of lead.

SALT OF SODA. Carbonate of soda.

SALT OF SORREL. Oxalate of potash.

SALT OF TARTAR. Carbonate of potassa.

SALT OF VITRIOL. Sulphate of zinc.

SALT'-PAN, SALT'-PIT, *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.

SALT PERLATE. Phosphate of soda.

SALTPE'TRE, *n.* [*salt* and Gr. πετρος, a stone.] A neutral salt formed by the nitric acid in combination with potassa, and hence denominated nitrate of potassa. It is found native in the East Indies, in Spain, in Naples, and other places. It is also found on walls sheltered from rain, and is extracted by lixiviation from the earths under cellars, stables, barns, &c. [*See* NITRE.]

SALTPE'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to saltpetre, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpetre.

SALT-RHEUM, *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions, which are common among adults, except ring-worm and itch.

SALTS, *n.* In *America*, the salt water of rivers entering from the ocean.—2. Cathartic medicines.—3. In *chem.*, —*see* SALT, No. 2.

SALT'-SPRINGS, *n.* Springs containing salt, as those of Droitwich, in Worcestershire.

SALT'-WATER, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

SALT'-WORK, *n.* A house or place where salt is made.

SALT'-WORT, *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to most of the numerous species of *salsola*, and also to some species of *salicornia* and *glaux*. [*See* SALSOLA.]

SALT'Y, *a.* Somewhat salt.

SALU'BRIOUS, *a.* [L. *saluber, salubris*, from *salus*. *See* SAFE.] Favourable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air or water; a *salubrious* climate.

SALU'BRIOUSLY, *adv.* So as to promote health.

SALU'BRIOUSNESS, SALU'BRITY, *n.* [L. *salubritas.*] Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favourableness to the preservation of health; as, the *salubrity* of air, of a country or climate.

SAL'UTARINESS, *n.* [*See* SALUTARY.] Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety.—2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.

SAL'UTARY, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire;* L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, health.] 1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. Diet and exercise are *salutary* to men of sedentary habits.—2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose. The strict discipline of youth has a *salutary* effect on society.

SALUTA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *salutatio*. *See* SALUTE.] The act of saluting; a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions, by gestures or by mutual contact; as in inquiring of persons their welfare, expressing to them kind wishes; bowing; pressing of hands, embracing, kissing, &c.; Luke i; Mark xii.

In all public meetings and private addresses, use the forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual among the most sober people. *Taylor.*

SALU'TATORY, *a.* Greeting. In the *U. States*, an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in colleges.

SALUTATO'RIAN, *n.* in the *U. States*, the student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement.

SALU'TATORILY, *adv.* By way of salutation.

SA'LUTARILY, *adv.* Favourably to health.

SALUTE, *v. t.* [L. *saluto;* Fr. *saluer;* from L. *salus* or *salvus.*] 1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes.

If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Matt. v.

2. To please; to gratify. [*Unusual.*]—3. To kiss.—4. In *military* and *naval affairs*, to honour some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colours, by shouts, &c.

SALUTE, *n.* The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting.—2. A kiss.—3. In *milit. affairs*, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honour of some distinguished personage. A salute is sometimes performed by lowering the colours or beating the drums. The officers also salute each other by lowering their swords.—4. In *the navy*, a testimony of respect or deference rendered by the ships of one nation to the ships of another, or by ships of the same nation to a superior or equal. This is performed by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, striking the colours or top-sails, or by shouts of the seamen mounted on the masts or rigging. When two squadrons meet, the two chiefs are only to exchange *salutes*.

SALUTED, *pp.* Hailed; greeted.

SALUTER, *n.* One who salutes.

SALUTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *salutifer; salus*, health, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing health; healthy; as, *salutiferous* air.

SALVABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *salvable.*] The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life.

SALV'ABLE, *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe, *salvo*, to save.] That may be saved or received to everlasting happiness.

SALV'ABLENESS, *n.* State of being salvable.

SALV'ABLY, *adv.* In a salvable manner.

SALVADO'RA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order, Chenopodiaceæ. *S. Persica* is supposed to be the mustard plant of scripture, which has very small seeds, and grows into a tree. Its fruit is succulent and tastes like garden cress. The bark of the root is acrid.

SALV'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *salvage, sauvage*, from L. *salvus; salvo.*] In *com.*, an allowance or compensation made to those by whose exertions ships or goods have been saved from the dangers of the seas, fire, pirates, or enemies. The crew of a ship are not entitled to salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may have made in saving her, but passengers are entitled to recompense for extraordinary services performed in the hour of danger. If the salvage be performed at sea, or within high or low water mark, the court of Admiralty has jurisdiction over the subject, and will fix the sum to be paid, and adjust the proportions, which vary according to circumstances. In cases where the parties cannot agree, the salvors may retain the property until compensation is made; or they may bring an action or commence a suit in the Admiralty court, against the proprietors, for the amount claimed.

SALV'AGE,† *n.* A savage, or wild aborigine.

SALVATEL'LA, *n.* [L. *salus*, health.] In *anat.*, a vein which runs along the little finger, unites upon the back of the hand with the cephalic of the thumb, and empties its blood into the external and internal cubital veins. It was formerly regarded as having peculiar influence on the health, when opened.

SALVA'TION, *n.* [It. *salvazione;* from L. *salvo*, to save.] 1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger or great calamity.—2. Appropriately in *theology*, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. This is the *great salvation*.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation;* 2 Cor. vii.

3. Deliverance from enemies; victory; Exod. xiv.—4. Remission of sins, or saving graces; Luke xix.—5. The author of man's salvation; Ps. xxvii. —6. A term of praise or benediction; Rev. xix.

SALV'ATORY, *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire.*] A place where things are preserved; a repository.

SÄLVE, *n. l mute.* [Sax. *sealfe;* from L. *salvus.*] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; when spread on leather or cloth, it is called a *plaster*.—2. Help; remedy.

SÄLVE, *v. t. l mute.* To heal by applications or medicaments. [*Little used.*] —2. To help; to remedy. [*Little used.*]—3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation. [*Lit. us.*]—4.† To salute.

SÄL'VER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; or a plate on which any thing is presented.—2.† One who salves or cures, or rather one who pretends to cure; as, a quack *salver*.

SÄL'VER-SHAPED, *a.* In *bot.*, a term applied to a monopetalous corolla, having the tube short, and the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose.


Salver-shaped.

SAL'VIA, *n.* Sage, a genus of plants. [*See* SAGE.]

SALVIF'IC, *a.* [L. *salvus* and *facio.*] Tending to save or secure safety. [*A bad word and not used.*]

SALVINIA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat.

order of acrogenous or flowerless plants, comprising only two genera, salvinia, and azolla, the first common in the south of Europe, the other a New Holland plant.

SAL'VO, *n.* [from the L. *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception; reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *K. Charles.*

2. A military or naval salute; as, a *salvo* of artillery.

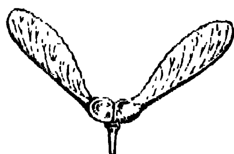
SAL-VOL'ATILE, *n.* Carbonate of ammonia; also, a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics.

SAL'VO PUDO'RE, [L.] Without offending modesty.

SAL'VO SENSU, [L.] Preserving the sense.

SALV'OR, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea.

SAMA'RA, *n.* [L.] An indehiscent superior fruit, being a few-seeded indehiscent dry nut, elongated into wing-like expansions, as in the fruit or *key*



Samara.

of the ash tree, elm, sycamore, &c. From this root is formed the word *Samaroid*, expressing a resemblance to a samara.

SAMAR'ITAN, *a.* Pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and, after the captivity of those tribes, repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.—2. Denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews.

SAMAR'ITAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. The Jews had no dealings with the *Samaritans*.—2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.

SAM'BO, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

SAMBU'CUS, *n.* A genus of plants, natives of Europe and North America. Two British species, *S. ebulus* and *S. nigra*, are known by the common name of elder. [*See* ELDER.]

SAME, *a.* [Sax. *same;* Dan. *samme*, same, and *sammen*, together; Sw. *samme*, same; Dan. *samler, forsamler;* to collect, to *assemble;* D. *zaam, zamen*, together; *zamelen*, to assemble; G. *sammeln*, id.; Sax. *samod*, L. *simul*, together; Sax. *samnian, semnian*, to assemble, to sum; W. *sum*, sum, amplitude; *swm*, the state of being together; *swmer*, that supports or keeps together, a beam, Eng. *summer*, in building. We observe that the Greek ἅμα agrees in signification with the L. *simul*, and Sax. *samod*, Sans. *sam*, together. Shall we suppose then that *s* has passed into an aspirate in this word, as in *salt*, Gr. ἅλς, or has the Gr. word lost *s*? The word *same* may be the L. *idem*, or *dem*, dialectically varied. The primary sense is to set, to place, to put together. See Ar. *dhamma*, to draw together, to set together, to join, to collect.] 1. Identical; not different or other.

Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end; Ps. cii.

The Lord Jesus, the *same* night in which he was betrayed, took bread, 1 Cor. xi.

2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. We say, the horse of one country is the *same* animal as the horse of another country. The *same* plants and fruits are produced in the *same* latitudes. We see in men in all countries, the *same* passions and the *same* vices.

Th' ethereal vigour is in all the *same*. *Dryden.*

3. That was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

4. Equal; exactly similar. One ship will not run the *same* distance as another in the *same* time, and with the *same* wind. Two balls of the *same* size have not always the *same* weight. Two instruments will not always make the *same* sound.

SAME,† *adv.* [Sax. *sam.*] Together.

SAMENESS, *n.* Identity; the state of being not different or other; as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being.—2. Near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness* of manner; a *sameness* of sound; the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.

SA'MIAN EARTH, [Gr. *Samos*, the isle.] The name of a marl of two species, used in medicine as an astringent.

SA'MIAN STONE, [L. *samens lapis.*] A stone brought from the island of Samos, and used by goldsmiths in brightening and polishing gold.

SA'MIEL, SIMOOM', *n.* [Ar. *samom.* The Ar. *sahama*, signifies to be thin, or to become thin or pale, and to suffer the heat of the simoom, and *sammu* signifies to poison. This word signifies probably that which is deleterious or destructive.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia. [*See* SIMOOM.]

SAM'ITE†, *n.* [Old Fr.] A species of silk stuff.

SAM'LET, *n.* Another name for the Parr,—*which see.*

SAM'OLUS, *n.* A genus of small herbs of the class Pentandria, and order monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Primulaceæ. *S. valerandi*, brook-weed or water-pimpernel, is a British perennial growing in watery places on gravelly soil.

SAMP, *n.* In *America*, a species of food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used.

SAMP'AN, *n.* A small canoe or boat attached to a prahu.

SAM'PHIRE, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *Saint Pierre.*] Crithmum, a genus of plants. [*See* CRITHMUM.] —*Prickly samphire* is of the genus *Echinophora*, the *E. spinosa.*—*Golden samphire* is the *Anula crithmoides.* In the *U. States*, this name is applied to *Salicornia herbacea*, which is called glass-wort in England.

SAM'PLE, *n.* [L. *exemplum;* Fr. *exemple;* Ir. *sompla*r, *samhluchas*, from *samhail*, similar.] 1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; as, a *sample* of cloth or of wheat. Sugars, wool, spirits, wine, coffee, grain, cloth, and indeed most species of merchandise, are sold by sample. If an article be not at an average equal to the sample by which it is sold, the buyer may cancel the contract and return the article to the seller.

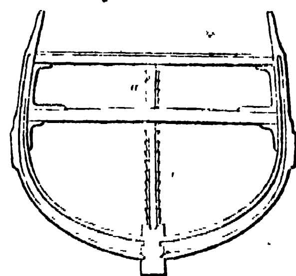
I design this as a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

2. Example; instance.

SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To show something similar; to exemplify. [*Unusual.*]

SAM'PLER, *n.* [L. *exemplar*, supra.] A pattern of work; a specimen; particularly, a piece of needle-work by young girls for improvement.

SAM'SON'S-POST, *n.* In *ships*, a strong pillar resting on the kelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the



Section of Ship showing the Samson's post, *a, a.*

hold, and thus acting to keep the cargo in its place. It is furnished with several notches that serve as steps to ascend or descend.

SAM'UEL, *n.* The books of Samuel are two canonical books of the Old Testament. It is traditionally said that the prophet Samuel composed the first 24 chapters of the first book, and the prophets Gad and Nathan the remainder.

SAMY'DA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Samydaceæ, of which it is the type. The species consist of small trees or shrubs, found in the hot parts of America.

SAMYDA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of apetalous plants, placed by De Candolle amongst polypetalous exogens. The leaves have a mixture of round and pellucid dots, which distinguishes them from all the other families with which they are likely to be confounded. It is an entirely tropical order, composed of small trees and shrubs. The bark and leaves are said to be slightly astringent. One species, *Casearia ulmifolia*, is used in Brazil as a remedy against the bite of snakes, the leaves being applied to the wound, and an infusion of them taken internally.

SANABIL'ITY, } *n.* State of being
SAN'ABLENESS, } curable.

SAN'ABLE, *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal; *sanus*, sound. *See* SOUND.] That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

SANA'TION†, *n.* [L. *sanatio*, from *sano*, to heal.] The act of healing or curing.

SAN'ATIVE, *a.* [L. *sano*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal.

SAN'ATIVENESS, *n.* The power of healing.

SAN'ATORY, *a.* [L. *sano*, to heal.] Healing, curing. [Often erroneously used for SANITARY,—*which see.*]

SAN BEN'ITO, *n.* A kind of linen garment painted with hideous figures, and worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition. Also a coat of sackcloth



Victim of the Inquisition, attired in the San Benito.

worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.

SANCE BELL, *n.* A corruption of saint's bell,—*which see.*

SANC'TE BELL. *See* SACRING BELL.

SANC'TIFICATE,† *v. t.* To sanctify.

SANCTIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from Low L. *sanctificatio*, from *sanctifico*. *See* SANCTIFY.] 1. The act of making holy. In an *evangelical sense*, the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth; 2 Thess. ii.; 1 Pet i.

2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

SANC'TIFIED, *pp.* Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services.—2. Affectedly holy.

SANC'TIFIER, *n.* He that sanctifies or makes holy. In *theol.*, the Holy Spirit is, by way of eminence, denominated the *Sanctifier*.

SANC'TIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *sanctifier*; Low L. *sanctifico*; from *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, to make.] 1. In *a general sense*, to cleanse, purify, or make holy.—2. To separate, set apart, or appoint to a holy, sacred, or religious use.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it; Gen. ii.

So under the Jewish dispensation, to *sanctify* the altar, the temple, the priests, &c.—3. To purify, to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things; Exod. xix.—4. To separate, ordain, and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the church; John x.—5. To cleanse from corruption; to purify from sin; to make holy by detaching the affections from the world and its defilements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth; John xvii.; Eph. v.

6. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

Those judgments of God are the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me, as to make me repent of that unjust act. *K. Charles.*

7. To make free from guilt.

That holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

8. To secure free from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

To sanctify God, to praise and celebrate him as a holy being; to acknowledge and honour his holy majesty, and to reverence his character and laws; Isa. viii.—*God sanctifies himself* or *his name*, by vindicating his honour from the reproaches of the wicked, and manifesting his glory; Ezek. xxxvi.

SANC'TIFYING, *ppr.* Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use.—2. *a.* Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

SANC'TIFYINGLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify, or make holy.

SANCTIL'OQUENT, *a.* Discoursing on heavenly things.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [L. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity; as, a *sanctimonious* pretence.

SANCTIMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* With sanctimony.

SANCTIMO'NIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or rather the appearance of it; devoutness.

SANC'TIMONY, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*.] Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [*Little used.*]

SANC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sanctio*, from *sanctus*, holy, solemn, established.] 1. Ratification, that which confirms or renders obligatory; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. No bill or legislative measure introduced into parliament, although it should pass both houses, can have the force of law until it has received the royal *sanction*.—2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

3. A law or decree. [*Improper.*]

SANC'TION, *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to.

SANC'TIONED, *pp.* Ratified; confirmed; authorized.

SANC'TIONING, *ppr.* Ratifying; authorizing.

SANC'TITUDE, *n.* [L. *sanctus*, *sanctitudo*.] Holiness; sacredness.

SANC'TITY, [L. *sanctitas*.] 1. Holiness; state of being sacred or holy. God attributes no *sanctity* to place.—2. Goodness; purity; godliness; as, the *sanctity* of love; *sanctity* of manners.—3. Sacredness; solemnity; as, the *sanctity* of an oath.—4. A saint or holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n. *Milton.*

[*Unusual.*]

SANC'TUARIZE, *v. t.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [*A bad word and not used.*]

SANC'TUARY, *n.* [Fr. *sanctuaire*; L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred.] 1. A sacred place; particularly among the Israelites, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the *Holy of Holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the most sacred part of the tabernacle; Lev. i; Heb. ix.—2. The temple at Jerusalem; 2 Chron. xx.—3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed; Ps. lxxiii. Hence *sanctuary* is used for a church.—4. In *Roman catholic churches*, that part of a church where the altar is placed.—5. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. Hence a *sanctuary-man* is one that resorts to a sanctuary for protection. From the time of Constantine downwards, certain churches have been set apart in many catholic countries, to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in a sanctuary was secured against punishment, if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. In Scotland, the Abbey of Holyroodhouse and its precincts, as having been a royal residence, have the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors in civil debts. When a person retires to the sanctuary he is protected against personal diligence, which protection continues for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy it longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the baillie of the Abbey. This sanctuary does not protect a crown debtor, nor a fraudulent bankrupt.—6. Shelter; protection.

Some relics of painting took *sanctuary* under ground. *Dryden.*

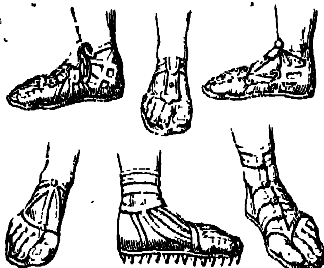
SANC'TUM SANCTO'RUM, [L.] Most holy place.

SAND, *n.* [Sax. *sand*; G. Sw. and Dan. *sand*; D. *zand*.] 1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust. A mass of any comminuted minerals is, in popular language, called sand, but the most abundant ingredient in the extensive sands of the deserts is granular quartz, or flint. Most of the sands which we observe, whether on the surface of the ground, or in strata at a certain depth, whether forming the beds of rivers or the shores of the sea, are the ruins of disintegrated rocks, and are red, white, grey or black, according to the rocks from which they were derived, such as granitic, porphyritic, and other pyrogenous rocks. Soil often contains sand, though the subjacent strata be wholly calcareous or finely argillaceous. Valuable metallic ores, as those of gold, platinum, tin, copper, iron, titanium, often occur in the form of sand or mixed with that substance. Pure silicious sands are very valuable for the manufacture of glass, for making mortars, filters, ameliorating dense clay soils, for making moulds in founding, and many other purposes.—2. *Sands*, in the plural, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa, as the Libyan *sands*.

SAND, *v. t.* To sprinkle with sand. It is customary among the common people to *sand* their floors.—2.† To drive upon the sand.

SAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *sandale*; L. *sandalium*; Gr. σανδαλιον. Qu. Syr. *san*, to shoe.] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, with a hollow part at one extreme to embrace the ancle, and leave the upper part of

the foot bare. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterwards became articles of great luxury; being made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented. The Greek and Roman ladies



Grecian and Roman sandals.

wore sandals of a rich stuff ornamented with gold or silver.—2. A shoe or slipper worn by the Pope and other Romish prelates when they officiate. A like sandal is worn by several congregations of monks.

SAN'DALIFORM, *a.* Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

SAN'DAL-WOOD, or SAN'DER'S-WOOD, *n.* [Ar. *sonadilin;* Pers. *jondul.*] The wood of a tree of the genus *santalum*, the *S. album*, which is a low tree, having a general resemblance to the Privet or Prim. When the sandal tree becomes old, the harder central wood acquires a yellow colour and great fragrance, while the softer exterior wood remains white and destitute of fragrance. The former is what is called yellow sandal wood, and the latter white sandal wood. Some botanists, however, are of opinion that the yellow sandal wood is the produce of a



Sandal wood (Santalum album).

different tree. It is the yellow wood only, which is highly esteemed for its perfume, and which is considered so valuable for musical instruments, boxes, cabinets, &c. This article grows chiefly on the coast of Malabar and in the Indian Archipelago. [*See* SANTALUM.] *Red sandal* wood, or *Red sanders Wood* is the produce of a tree of the genus Pterocarpus, the *P. santalinus*, a native of India. It is used as a dye-wood, and as a slight astringent in medicine. In India, it is employed, along with one-tenth of Sapan wood, principally for dyeing silk and cotton. The colouring principle is called *Santaline.* [*See* PTEROCARPUS.]

SAN'DALLED, *pp.* Wearing sandals.

SAN'DARAC, SAN'DARACH, *n.* [L. *sandaraca;* Ar. *sandros.*] 1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic. There is reason to think that the produce of different plants takes this name when it has the same external characters; but what may more properly be called *sandarach* is believed to be the produce of Callitris quadrivalvis of Roxburgh, and Thyia articulata of Vahl. It is used in powder, and mingled with a little chalk, to prevent ink from sinking or spreading on paper. This is the substance denoted by the Arabic word, and it is also called *varnish*, as it enters into the preparations of varnish. [*See* POUNCE.]—2. A native fossil; also, the combination of arsenic and sulphur, called realgar, which is the protosulphuret of arsenic.

SAND'-BAGS, *n.* Bags for holding sand or earth, and used in a fortification for repairing breaches, &c.

SAND'-BATH, *n.* A bath made by warm or hot sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND'-BLIND, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.

SAND'-BOX, *n.* A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand.—2. A tree or plant of the genus Hura, the *H. crepitans.* It is



Sand-box Tree (Hura crepitans).

said that the pericarp of the fruit will burst in the heat of the day with a loud report, and throw the seeds to a distance.

SAND'-CRACKS, *n.* Fissures in the hoofs of a horse, commonly of those before; the effect of which is to lame the horse.

SAND'-DRIFT, *n.* Drifting sand; drifted sand.

SAND'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with sand; as a *sanded* floor.—2. *a.* Covered with sand; barren.—3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy colour, as a hound.—4. Short sighted.

SAND'-EEL, *n.* The ammodyte, a fish that resembles an eel. It seldom exceeds a foot in length; its head is compressed, the upper jaw larger than the under one, the body cylindrical, with scales hardly perceptible. There is one species only, a native of Europe. It coils with its head in the centre, and penetrates into the sand; whence its name in Greek and English. It is delicate food.

SANDEMAN'IAN, *n.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, a Scotch Antinomian theologian; one of the sect called Glassites.

SAND'ERLING, *n.* A small wading bird of the genus Tringa, *the T. arenaria* of Illiger, which frequents many of our shores. The sanderlings differ from the sand-pipers only in having no thumb.

SAND'ERS. *See* SANDAL WOOD.

SAND'ERS WOOD. *See* SANDAL WOOD.

SAN'DEVER, } *n.* [Fr. *sain de verre*,
SAN'DIVER, } or *saint de verre*, dross or recrement of glass.] Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and floating on the top, is skimmed off. A similar substance is thrown out in eruptions of volcanoes. It is used by gilders of iron, and in the fusion of certain ores. It is said to be good for cleansing the skin, and taken internally, is detergent.

SAND'-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia.

SAND'-GROUSE, *n.* A bird of the genus Pterocles, the *P. arenarius.* It belongs to the grouse family and inhabits Europe. The *pin-tailed sand-grouse* is the *Pterocles setarius*, found abundantly on the arid plains of Persia.

SAND'-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

SAND'INESS, *n.* [from *sandy.*] The state of being sandy; as, the *sandiness* of a road.—2. The state of being of a sandy colour.

SAND'ING, *n.* Sprinkling or covering with sand.—2. Among *house painters*, a process performed by throwing fine sand on the last coat of paint, while wet. It is frequently adopted in outside work and stairs.

SAND'ISH, *a.* [from *sand.*] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.

SAND'IX, *n.* A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium.

SAND'-MARTIN, *n.* A species of swallow, the *Hirundo riparia* of Wilson; also called the bank-swallow.

SAND'ORICUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. *S. indicum*, the only species, is an elegant tree of considerable size, found in the Molucca and Philippine Islands, as well as in the southern parts of India. The fruit is acid, and may be mixed with syrups to make cooling drinks. The root is bitter, and is used in medicine in bowel complaints. It is sometimes called false mangosteen, from some resemblance to its fruit, and also Indian sandal wood.

SAND'PIPER, *n.* A name applied to different species of birds, of the genus Tringa, as the Dunlin, Knot, Stint, &c.; but it is properly restricted to the *T. hypoleucos*, Linn. The sandpipers are shore birds, allied to the snipe, plover, curlew, and godwit. They are included by Cuvier in his Longirostral family of Grallatoriæ. [*See* DUNLIN.]

SAND'STONE, *n.* [*sand* and *stone.*] Stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand, which may be calcareous, silicious, or of any other mineral nature. Sandstone is in most cases chiefly composed of particles of quartz, united by a cement. The cement is in variable quantity, and may be calcareous or marly, argillaceous, or argillo-ferruginous or even silicious. The grains of quartz are sometimes scarcely distinguishable by the naked eye, and some-

times are equal in size to a nut or an egg; as in those sandstones called *conglomerates*, and sometimes pudding stone or breccia. The texture of some sandstones is very close, while in others it is very loose and porous. Some sandstones have a slaty structure, and have been called sandstone slate. In colour sandstone varies from gray to reddish brown, in some cases uniform, in others variegated. In addition to quartz, some sandstones contain grains of feldspar, flint, and silicious slate, or plates of mica. Some sandstones are ferruginous, containing an oxide or the carbonate of iron. Sandstone, though a secondary rock, has been formed at different periods and under different circumstances, and is hence associated with different rocks or formations. It is in general distinctly stratified, and the beds horizontally arranged, but sometimes they are much inclined, or even vertical. The strata of the new red sandstone are found lying immediately above the coal measures. It is a conglomerate. The old red sandstone forms the lowest member of the carboniferous group, and lies above the silurian rocks. It consists of many varieties and alternations of silicious sandstones and conglomerates of various colours, red predominating. It sometimes contains metallic substances, disseminated through the mass, or in beds or veins. Among these are sulphurets of iron, mercury, lead, and copper, and arsenical cobalt. Various organic remains occur in sandstone, among which are reeds, impressions of leaves, trunks of trees, and shells, both fluviatile and marine. Sandstone in some of its varieties is very useful in the arts, and is often known by the name of *freestone.* When sufficiently solid it is employed as a building stone. Some varieties are used as mill-stones for grinding meal, or for wearing down other materials preparatory to a polish, and some are used for whetstones.

SAND'WICH, *n.* Two thin slices of bread with meat between; probably so named from the person who first brought them into fashion.

SAND'-WORT, *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Arenaria, class and order Decandria trigynia, *Linn.*; nat. order Alsinaceæ. They are found growing in sandy situations, but are of no value.

SAND'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sandig.*] 1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.—2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid; as, a *sandy* foundation.—3. Of the colour of sand; of a yellowish red colour; as *sandy* hair.

SANE, *a.* [L. *sanus*, Eng. *sound;* G. *gesund.* This is the Eng. *sound*, Sax. *sund.* *See* Sound.] 1. Sound; not disordered, or shattered; healthy; as, a *sane* body.—2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as, a *sane* person; a person of a *sane mind.*

SANENESS, *n.* State of being sane, or of sound mind.

SANG, *pret.* of *Sing.*

SANGAREE', *n.* In the *W. Indies*, and *U. States*, wine and water, sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced.

SANGAREE'ED, *pp.* Reduced in strength and sweetened. [Applied to *fermented liquors;* as, wine, ale, &c.]

SANG FROID, *n.* (song froaw'.) [Fr. cold blood.] Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind.—2. Indifference.

SAN'GIAC, or **SAN'JAK**, *n.* A Turkish governor of a province.

SAN'GIACATE, *n.* (sänjäkåte) A division of a pashalic, in Turkey.

SANGUIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *sanguifer; sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry.] Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.

SANGUIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.] In *the animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood.

SAN'GUIFIER, *n* A producer of blood.

SANGUIF'LUOUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

SAN'GUIFY, *v. i.* To produce blood.

SAN'GUIFYING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SANGUINA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Papaveraceæ. The *S. canadensis*, is the puccoon or bloodwort of North America; a polyandrous, flowering, tuberous rooted perennial. It is emetic and purgative in large doses, and in smaller quantities is stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

SAN'GUINARILY, *adv.* Bloodthirstily.

SAN'GUINARINE, *n.* A vegetable principle found in *Sanguinaria canadensis.* It forms a gray powder which is alkaline, and yields red salts. It excites sneezing, and is possibly identical with cholerythrine. [*See* Chelidonine.]

SAN'GUINARY, *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire;* L. *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood.] 1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle. —2. Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

> Passion ..makes us brutal and *sanguinary.* *Broome*

SAN'GUINARY, *n.* A plant.

SAN'GUINE, *a.* [Fr. *sanguin;* L. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.] 1. Red; having the colour of blood; as, a *sanguine* colour or countenance. — 2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; as, a *sanguine* habit of body. [*Technical.*] —3. Cheerful; warm; ardent; as, a *sanguine* temper, supposed to proceed from predominance of blood.—4. Confident. He is *sanguine* in his expectations of success. *Sanguine* is the term used by heralds to express murrey colour. It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines crossing each other.

SAN'GUINE,† *n.* Blood colour.

SAN'GUINE, *v. t.* To stain with blood. [But *ensanguine* is generally used.]—2. To stain or varnish with a blood colour.

SAN'GUINELESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale. [*A bad word, and little used.*]

SAN'GUINELY, *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success.

SAN'GUINENESS, *n.* Redness; colour of blood in the skin; as, *sanguineness* of countenance.—2. Fulness of blood; plethora; as, *sanguineness* of habit.—3. Ardour; heat of temper; confidence.

SANGUIN'EOUS, *a.* [L. *sanguineus.*] 1. Bloody; appertaining to the blood. 2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; warm; ardent.—3. Constituting blood. —4. Of a red or blood colour.

SANGUIN'ITY, for *Sanguineness*, is not in use.

SANGUINIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on blood.

SANGUIN'OLENT, *a.* Bloody.

SANGUISOR'BA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the sub order Sanguisorbeæ, in the nat. order Rosaceæ. Of this genus, called burnet, there are several species, most of which possess astringent properties. The common burnet (*S. officinalis*) is a native of Britain, and was at one time cultivated in chalky districts to a very considerable extent as a fodder plant, but it has lately been superseded by sainfoin and other artificial grasses.

SANGUISOR'BEÆ, *n.* One of the sub. orders of the nat. order Rosaceæ, consisting of herbaceous or under shrubby exogens. It is distinguished from Rosaceæ proper by the constantly apetalous flowers, indurated calyx and solitary or almost solitary carpels. The general character is that of astringency.

SANGUIS'UGA, or **SANGUIS'UGES**, *n.* [L. *sanguis* blood, and *sugo*, to suck.] A family of hemipterous insects, including those which suck the blood of animals; also applied to a family of Abranchiate annelidans, of which the leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*), is the type. [*See* Leech.]

SAN'GUISUGE, *n.* [L. *sanguisuga; sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, to suck.] The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse-leech.

SAN'HEDRIM, or **SAN'HEDRIN**, *n.* [Low L. *synedrium;* Gr. συνέδριον; συν, with, together, and ἕδρα, seat.] The great council among the Jews, whose jurisdiction extended to all important affairs. They received appeals from inferior tribunals, and had power of life and death. The Sanhedrim had a president, generally the high priest, and a vice president. The other members consisted of chief priests, elders, and scribes, in all amounting to seventy-one or seventy two, including the high priest.

SAN'ICLE, *n.* [from L. *sano*, to heal.] Sanicula, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ, and so named from its supposed healing virtues. *S. Europæa*, wood sanicle or self-heal, is found in Britain growing in woods. It is now totally neglected as an officinal plant. The *American bastard sanicle* is of the genus Mitella, and the *bear's ear sanicle* of the genus Cortusa.

SANID'IUM, *n.* A genus of fossils of the class of selenites, composed of plain flat plates.

SA'NIES, *n.* [L.] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and having a slight tinge of red.

SA'NIOUS, *a.* [from *sanies.*] Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.—2. Excreting or effusing a thin serous reddish matter; as, a *sanious* ulcer.

SAN'ITARY, *a.* [Fr. *sanitaire*, L. *sanitas.*] Preservative of health; as, *sanitary laws.* [*See* Sanatory, with which this word is often confounded.]

SAN'ITY, *n.* [L. *sanitas.* *See* Sane.] Soundness; particularly, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason.

SAN'JAK. *See* Sangiac.

SANK, *pret.* of *Sink*, [often, *but improperly, dropped, and* sunk, *the pp. substituted*]

SAN'NAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslin.

SANS, *prep.* [Fr.] Without; a term very generally used in blazonry, to express the omission or deprivation of some member of an animal, as a dragon or griffin *sans* wings.

SAN'SCRIT, *n.* [According to H. T. Colbrooke, *Sanscrit* signifies the polished dialect. It is sometimes written *Shanscrit*, and in other ways. Asiat. Res. 7, 200.] The ancient language of Hindoostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India. It is the language of the Bramins, and in this are written the ancient books of the country; but it is now obsolete. It is from the same stock as the ancient Persic, Greek and Latin, and all the present languages of Europe.

SANS CEREMONIE, [Fr.] Unceremoniously.

SANS CULOTTES, [Fr. without breeches.] Ragged fellows. The name given in derision to the popular party by the aristocratical in the beginning of the French revolution of 1789, and which was afterwards assumed by the patriots as a title of honour.

SANS CULOT'TIDES, *n. pl.* [Fr.] Five successive festival days, held annually, in republican France.

SANSCU'LOTTISM, *n.* A ragged state of men.

SANSEVIE'RA, *n.* A genus of liliaceous plants, found on the coasts of Western Africa, of Ceylon, and other Eastern Islands, as well as of India. The species are remarkable for the strength and fineness of the fibres of their leaves, which are made into bow-strings by the natives, and might be manufactured into cordage, especially the fibres of the leaves of *S. Roxburghiana*, abundant in the southern parts of India.

SANS SOUCI. [Fr.] Without care; free and easy.

SANTALA'CEÆ, *n* A nat. order of exogenous plants. In the form of weeds the genera are found in Europe and North America; in New Holland, the East Indies, and the South Sea Islands, they exist as large shrubs or small trees. The most valuable genus is the *santalum*,—*which see.*

SAN'TALINE, *n.* The colouring matter of red sandal or sanders wood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 212°, and is very soluble in acetic acid, as well as in alcohol, essential oils, and alkaline leys.

SAN'TALUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Santalaceæ, and the type of that order. One or more species yield the sandal wood of commerce.—[*See* SANDAL WOOD.]

SAN'TER. *See* SAUNTER.

SAN'TON, *n.* A Turkish priest, a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint.

SAN'TONINE, *n.* A proximate vegetable principle, possessing acid properties, obtained from the seeds of the *artemisia santonica* or southernwood. It is colourless, crystallizable, and soluble in alcohol, and in the fixed and volatile oils.

SAP, *n.* [Sax. *sæp*; G. *saft*; Fr. *seve*; Arm. *sabr*; probably from softness or flowing. Qu. Pers. *zabah*, a flowing.] 1. The juice of plants of any kind. The fluid which plants imbibe from the soil in which they are placed, and the great source from which they are nourished, and their various peculiar secretions produced. The constituents of sap may be divided into those which are necessary for the growth of all plants, which are carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; and those which are necessary only for the growth of particular plants or families of plants, such as the oxides of potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium. The sap is absorbed by the roots from the soil and then sent upwards into the stem towards the leaves. It is afterwards conveyed back from the leaves, when it is assimilated and altered, to the bark. In its crude state it consists of little except water holding earthy and gaseous matter in solution; especially carbonic acid; but as it rises through the tissue of the stem, it dissolves the secretions it meets with in its course, and thus acquires new properties, so that by the time it reaches the leaves it is entirely different from its state when it first enters the root. It is not certainly known through what kind of tissue the upward motion of the sap takes place, but it is most probable that all the tissues of a plant are engaged in conveying sap, with the exception of the spiral vessels, which seem appropriated to the conveyance of air. The sap, on arriving in the leaves, undergoes a diminution of its mass by the exhalation of a great part of the water which served as the vehicle of the nutritious substances contained in it. The remaining portion undergoes a further change by respiration. The sap, thus altered by respiration in the leaves and other green parts, descends into the stem and root, and is rendered subservient to the development of all the organs. *See* RESPIRATION, TRANSPIRATION, FOOD, NUTRITION.—2. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark.—[*A sense in general use.*]

SAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *saper*; It. *zappa*, a spade; *zappone*, a mattock. The primary sense is probably to dig or to thrust.] 1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine.

> Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods. *Dryden.*

2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of. Discontent *saps* the foundation of happiness. Intrigue and corruption *sap* the constitution of a free government.

SAP, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

> Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler*

SAP, *n.* In *sieges*, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging or under cover. The single *sap* has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, &c. In all *saps* traverses are left to cover the men.

SAP'AJOUS or **SA'JOUS**, *n.* The name generally given to a group of South American monkeys including fifteen or sixteen species, whose characteristics it is exceedingly difficult properly to define. Among the species may be named the Cebus fatuellus, or horned Sapajou, the C. monachus, and C. Capucinus. One of the most common species is the Weeper (*Cebus apella*). The fur is rather rich, inclining to olive, and the face is bordered with a paler circle, varying considerably in shading and breadth. This species has been known to breed in confinement. The sapajous are very active, and climb well. They are small in size, playful in disposition,



Sapajou (Cebus capucinus.)

leading a gregarious life, and feeding chiefly on fruits and insects.

SAP'-COLOUR, *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c.

SAP'-GREEN, *n.* A pigment prepared by evaporating the juice of the berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or buckthorn, to dryness, mixed with lime. It is soluble in water; acids redden it, but the alkalies and alkaline earths restore the green colour. It is used by water-colour painters as a green pigment.

SAPHE'NA, *n.* [Gr. σαφης, visible.] In *anat.*, the large vein of the leg which ascends over the external ankle.

SAPH'ETA, or **SAPH'ITA**, *n.* The same as *soffit.*

SAP'ID, *a.* [L. *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste.] Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste; as *sapid* water.

SAPID'ITY, **SAP'IDNESS**, *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savour; the quality of affecting the organs of taste; as, the *sapidness* of water or fruit.

SA'PIENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sapientia*, from *sapio*, to taste, to know.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

> Still has gratitude and *sapience*
> To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning.

> There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

[*This epithet is now seldom or never used but in an ironical sense.*]

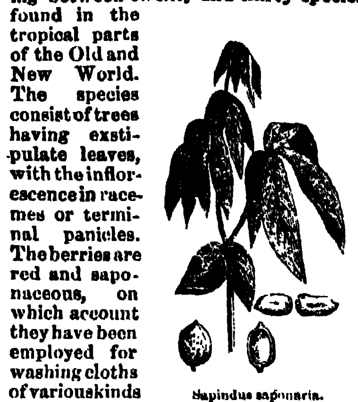
SAPIEN'TIAL, *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [*Not much used.*]

SA'PIENTLY, *adv* Wisely, sagaciously.—2. In an *ironical sense*, mistakenly; stupidly; sillily.

SAPIND'ACEÆ, *n.* A natural order of plants of the calycose group of polypetalous exogens. It consists of trees or shrubs with erect or climbing stems, inhabitants of most parts of the tropics, more especially of South America and India. In this order, although the leaves, branches and other organs, are poisonous in various degrees, yet the fruit and seeds are eatable and wholesome. The Litchi and Longan, favourite fruits in China, are produced by the genus Euphoria. Several other genera bear fruits that are eaten in Japan and Brazil. The most remarkable genus is Sapindus,—*which see.*

SAPINDA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the order Sapindaceæ.

SAPIN'DUS, *n.* [Contracted from *sapo Indicus*, or Indian soap.] A genus of plants, nat. order Sapindaceæ, containing between twenty and thirty species found in the tropical parts of the Old and New World. The species consist of trees having exstipulate leaves, with the inflorescence in racemes or terminal panicles. The berries are red and saponaceous, on which account they have been employed for washing cloths of various kinds in the West Indies, the continent of America, Java, and India. The fleshy part of these berries is viscid and in drying assumes a shining transparent appearance, and when rubbed with water it forms a lather like soap. This is owing to the presence of a principle called *Saponine*,—*which see*. The bark and root have similar properties, and have been employed for the same purpose, as well as medicinally in the countries where the plant is indigenous.



Sapindus saponaria.

SAP'LESS, *a.* [from *sap*.] Destitute of sap; as, a *sapless* tree or branch.—2. Dry; old; husky: as, a *sapless* usurer.

SAP'LING, *n.* [from *sap*.] A young tree full of sap.

Nurse the *saplings* tall. *Milton.*

SAPODIL'LA, *n.* The sapodilla plum is the name given to a tree and its fruit of the genus Achras, the *A. sapota*, nat. order Sapotaceæ, and found in the West Indies. The tree is large and straight, and runs to a considerable height without any branches, with a dark grey bark, very much chapped.



Sapodilla (Achras sapota).

The fruit resembles a bergamot pear in shape and size. It is also called naseberry, and is much prized as an article of diet.

SAPONA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *sapo*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Saponaceous* bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salt.

SAPONA'RIA, *n.* Soap-wort, a genus of annual and perennial herbs, chiefly natives of Europe. Class and order Decandria digynia, Linn.; nat. order Silenaceæ. *S. officinalis*, common soap-wort, is a native of Britain, growing in meadows and shady places. The whole plant is bitter, and when bruised and agitated in water it raises a lather like soap, which washes greasy spots out of clothes. It has also been used in syphilis.

SAP'ONARY, *a.* Saponaceous.

SAPO'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the action of acids and alkalies upon saponine. It appears as a white powder, soluble in alcohol, but very sparingly soluble in water.

SAPONIFICA'TION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SAPON'IFIED, *pp.* Converted into soap.

SAPON'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *sapo*, soap, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

SAP'ONINE, *n.* A non-azotized vegetable principle found in the root of *Saponaria officinalis*. It is white, amorphous, and has a taste first sweet, then styptic, and finally acrid. It is a powerful sternutatory. It is soluble in water, and its solution, even when much diluted, froths on being agitated like a solution of soap. The root of the plant is used as a detergent.

SAP'ONULE, *n.* An imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

SA'POR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savour; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments. *Brown.*

SAPORIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*; from L. *sapor* and *facio*, to make.] Having the power to produce taste; producing taste.

SAPOROS'ITY, *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAP'OROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

SAPO'TA, *n.* In *bot.*, the specific name of a tree or plant of the genus Achras, the *A. sapota*. [*See* SAPODILLA.]

SAPOTA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, belonging to the polycarpous group of monopetalous exogens. It consists of trees and shrubs which abound in a milky juice, which may be used for alimentary purposes. They are chiefly natives of India, Africa, and America. Some of the species produce eatable fruits, as the sapodilla plum, marmalade apple, star apple, medlar of Surinam, &c. The fruit and seeds of some species abound in oil, which is solid like butter, and has a mild pleasant flavour. The bark of four species of Achras is astringent and tonic, and has been recommended as a substitute for quinine. [*See* SAPODILLA.]

SAPPADIL'LO-TREE, } *See* SAPO-
SAPADIL'LO-TREE, } DILLA.

SAP'PAN WOOD, *n.* A dye-wood produced by certain species of *Cæsalpinia*, (*C. sappan*.) It has long been used in India, and resembles Brazil wood in its colour and properties.

SAP'PARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth, the cyanite; called by Haüy, disthene.

SAP'PED, *pp.* Undermined; subverted.

SAP'PER, *n.* One who saps.—*Royal sappers and miners*, the name given to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps of royal engineers. Their duties consist in building fortifications, in executing field works, and in performing similar operations under the direction of their superior officers.

SAP'PHIC, *a.* (saf'ic.) Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic* odes; *Sapphic* verse. The Sapphic verse consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl. The Sapphic strophe consists of three Sapphic verses followed by an Adonic.

SAP'PHIRE, *n.* [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. σαπφειρος: from the Ar. *safara*, to scrape, to shine, to be fair, open, beautiful; Ch. Syr. and Sam. to scrape, to shave.] A precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond, consisting essentially of crystallized alumina. Its colours are blue, red, yellow, green, white, or limpid. Sapphires are found in various places, as at Pegu, Calicut, Cananor, and Ceylon, in Asia; and Bohemia and Silesia, in Europe. The most highly prized varieties are the crimson and carmine red; these are the oriental rubies of the jewellers; the next is sapphire proper, and the last the oriental topaz. The asterias or star stone is a very beautiful variety, generally violet-red. The sapphire is considered next in value to the diamond.

SAP'PHIRINE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

SAP'PINESS, *n.* [from *sappy*.] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAP'PING, *ppr.* Undermining; subverting.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *sæpig*.] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.—2. Young; not firm; weak.

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*

3. Weak in intellect.

SAP'PY,† *a.* [Qu. Gr. σηπω, to putrefy.] Musty; tainted.

SAPRO'PHAGANS, *n.* [Gr. σαπρος, decomposing matter, and φαγω, to eat.] A tribe of coleopterous insects, comprising such as feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition.

SAP'SAGO, *n.* [G. *Schabziger*.] In the *U. States*, a kind of hard cheese made in Switzerland, having a greenish colour, and an agreeable flavour. In America, it is rasped into a kind of meal, and eaten with bread and butter.

SAP'-TUBE, *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.

SAP'-WOOD, *n.* The external part of the wood of Exogens, which from being the latest formed, is not filled up with solid matter. It is that through which the ascending fluids of plants move most freely. For all building purposes the Sap-wood is or ought to be removed from timber, as it soon decays.

SAPY'GIDÆ, *n.* A family of hymenopterous insects of the section Fossores, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by the feet, in both sexes, being slender, and little or not at all spinose. The genus Sapyga is the type of the order, the species of which are supposed to be parasitic upon some of the wild bees.—*S. punctata* and *S. clavicornis* are British species.

SAR'ABAND, *n.* [Sp. *zarabanda*; Fr. *sarabande*.] A dance used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens.—2. In *music*, a composition adapted to the dance. It is in triple time, and very similar to a minuet.

SAR'ACEN, *n.* An Arabian; so called from *sara*, a desert.

SARACEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens, inhabitants of Arabia.

SARACEN'IC ARCHITECTURE. *See* MOORISH ARCHITECTURE.

SAR'ASIN, SAR'ASINE, *n.* A plant, a kind of birth-wort. — 2. A portcullis or herse.

SAR'CARA, *n.* In *India*, the Sanscrit name for manufactured sugar.

SÄR'CASM, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus;* Gr. σαρκασμος, from σαρκαζω, to deride or sneer at, primarily to flay or pluck off the skin.] A keen reproachful cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ, on the cross, "He saved others, himself he cannot save."

SARCAS'TIC, SARCAS'TICAL, *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; keen cutting; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world. *South.*

SARCAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire.

SARCEL'LED, *a.* In *her.*, cut through the middle.

SAR'CLE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *sarcler;* L. *sarculum*, a weeding tool.] To weed corn.

SAR'CLING,† *ppr.* Weeding corn — *Sarcling-time*, the time of weeding corn.

SAR'COCARP, *n.* [σαρξ, flesh, and καρπος, fruit.] The fleshy part of certain fruits, placed between the epicarp and the endocarp. It is that part of fleshy fruits which is usually eaten, as in the peach, plum, &c.

SÄR'COCELE, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and κηλη, tumour.] A fleshy and firm tumour of a testicle, with a simple vascular texture, not inflammatory. It is the *Sarcoma vasculosum* of Good.

SÄR'COCOL, SÄRCOCOL'LA, *n.* [Gr. compounded of σαρξ, flesh, and κολλα, glue.] A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia, in grains of a light yellow or red colour. It is an inspissated sap, supposed to be produced by *Penæa mucronata* and other plants. It contains a peculiar principle named *Sarcocolline*, which has the property of forming oxalic acid when treated with nitric acid. It has its name from its supposed use in healing wounds and ulcers.

SÄR'CODERM, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and δερμα, skin.] In *bot.*, a name applied to the middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent, as in the iris. It is placed between the episperm and the endosperm.

SARCOI'DEA, *n.* A group of Polypiaria, of which the type is the old Linnæan genus *Alcyonium.*

SÄR'COLINE, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.] In *min.*, flesh-coloured.

SÄR'COLITE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A substance of a vitreous nature, and of rose flesh colour, found near Vesuvius. The French call it *hydrolite*, water-stone. Sarcolite is a variety of analcime.

SARCOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

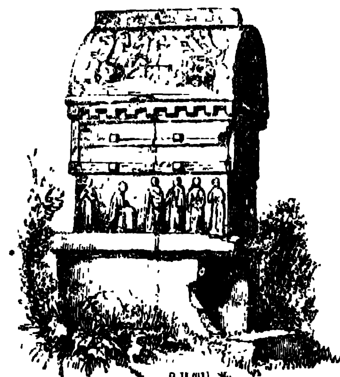
SARCOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and λογος, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c.

SARCO'MA, *n.* [Gr. from σαρξ, flesh.] Any fleshy and firm tumour not inflammatory, attended with dull sensations and sluggish growth. There are numerous varieties of sarcoma.

SARCOM'ATOUS, *a.* An epithet applied to a fleshy tumour.

SARCOPH'AGOUS, *a.* [*See* SARCOPHAGUS.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.

SARCOPH'AGUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. σαρκοφαγος: σαρξ, flesh, and φαγω, to eat.] 1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It is otherwise called *lapis Assius*, and said to be found at



Sarcophagus, Xanthus.

Assos, a city of Lycia. Hence,—2. A stone coffin or grave in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn. One of the most celebrated coffins of this kind is the great Sarcophagus taken by the British in Egypt in 1801, commonly called that of Alexander. It is deposited in the British Museum.

SARCOPH'AGY, *n.* [supra.] The practice of eating flesh.

SARCO'PHILUS, *n.* Cuvier's name for a genus of Marsupials, founded on *Dasyurus ursinus.*

SARCO'SIS, *n* [Gr. σαρκωσις.] In *sur.*, the generation of flesh. Also a fleshy tumour.

SARCOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.] In *sur.*, producing or generating flesh.

SARCOT'IC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative.

SARCULA'TION, *n.* [L. *sarculatio*, a raking.] A raking or weeding with a rake.

SÄR'DACHATE, *n.* The clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh colour.

SÄR'DAN. *See* SARDINE.

SÄRD, SÄR'DOIN, *n.* A mineral, a variety of carnelian, which displays on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood red carnelian.

SÄR'DEL, SÄR'DINE, SÄR'DIUS, *n.* [L. *sardius;* Gr. σαρδιον: from *Sardis*, in Asia Minor, now *Sart.*] A precious stone. One of this kind was set in Aaron's breastplate; Exod. xxviii.

SÄR'DINE or **SARDI'NIAS**, *n.* A species of fish of the herring tribe but smaller. They are taken in considerable quantities on our coasts, and are exceedingly plentiful on the coasts of Algarve in Portugal, Andalusia, and Granada in Spain, and along the shores of Italy. When perfectly fresh, sardines are accounted excellent fish.

SARDIN'IAN, *n.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia, or Piedmont.—2. Belonging to Sardis, in Natolia.

Gyges, great *Sardinian* king... *Trans. of Anacreon.*

SARDO'NIAN, SARDON'IC, *a. Sardonian* or *sardonic laughter*, a convulsive involuntary laughter, so called from the *herba sardonia*, said to be a species of ranunculus, which is said to produce such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as are observed during a fit of laughter. Homer, and others after him, apply this epithet to laughter which conceals some noxious design. [Qu. A contemptuous laugh.]

SARDON'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis.

SÄR'DONYX, *n.* [L. *sardonyches*, from Gr. σαρδονυξ, from *Sardis*, a city of Asia Minor, and ονυξ, a nail; so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its colour to the flesh under the nail; Plin. Lib. 37, 6.] A precious stone, a variety of chalcedony, differing from carnelian only in its colour, which is reddish yellow, or nearly orange with an occasional tinge of brown. It was formerly much employed for the sculpture of cameos. [*See* CHALCEDONY.]

SARGAS'SUM, *n.* A genus of seaweeds to which the various species of gulf-weed belong. *S. bacciferum* is the common gulf-weed.

SÄR'GUS, *n.* A genus of fish belonging to Cuvier's family of Sparoides, found in the Mediterranean. The body is variegated with brown transverse rings, resembling the variegations of the perch. This is also a name of the garden.—2. A genus of dipterous insects belonging to the family Stratiomidæ. There are several British species.

SAR'IGUE, *n.* The popular name of *Didelphis opossum*, a marsupial mammal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the *Virginian opossum.* [*See* MARSUPIALS.]

SÄRK, *n.* [Sax. *syrc.*] 1. In Scotland, a shirt.

Her cutty *sark* o' Paisley harn. *Burns.*

2.† A shark.

SARK'ING, *n.* A term used in Scotland to denote the boarding on which slates are laid. It is called sound boarding in England.

SÄR'LAC, *n.* The Bos Pœphagus, or grunniens, the grunting ox of Tartary.

SARMA'TIAN, SARMAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

SARMENTA'CEOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, the same as *Sarmentous.*

SARMENTO'SÆ, *n.* In *bot.*, one of Linnæus's natural orders, consisting of plants which have climbing stems and branches, as the vine.

SARMENT'OUS, or **SARMENT'OSE**, *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*, from *sarmentum*, a twig.] A sarmentous stem, in *bot.*, is one that is long and filiform and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots, where it strikes root.

SARMEN'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a runner, a name given to a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as the strawberry.

SARON'IC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta.

SÄR'PLAR, *n.* A sarplar of wool is a sack containing 80 tods; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each.

SÄR'PLIER, *n.* [Fr. *serpillière.*] Canvas, or a packing cloth.

SARRACENIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of albuminous polypetalous exogens which consists of herbaceous perennial plants, inhabiting bogs and swamps in North America. They have radical leaves with a hollow urn-shaped or pitcher-shaped leaf, the point of which is prolonged like a lid. There is only one genus (*Sarracenia*), belonging to the order, of which there are several species all inhabitants of North America. The pitcher-like leaves are capable of holding water, and are thus said to furnish drink to wild animals in their native forests, during seasons of drought. The species are also known by the name of side-saddle flower.

SARSAPARIL'LA, or **SAR'ZA**, *n.* The root of several plants of the genus Smilax.—*S. medica* supplies the Sarza of Vera Cruz.—*S. siphilitica*, or *S. papyracea*, yields the Lisbon or Brazilian sort.—*S. officinalis*, the Sarza



Sarsaparilla Smilax china).

of Jamaica, and Hemidesmus Indicus the East Indian sort. Sarsaparilla is valued in medicine on account of its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities. The kind now generally preferred is the reddish fibrous root, known in the market under the name of Jamaica, or red sarsaparilla. This root is used as a powerful and valuable alterative medicine in many disorders of debility.

SÄRSE, *n.* [Qu. *sarcenet*, or Fr. *sas.*] A fine sieve; usually written *searce* or *searse.* [*Little used.*]

SÄRSE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To sift through a sarse. [*Little used.*]

SÄRSENET, *n.* [Qu. *saracenicum* or *saracen*, silk.] A species of fine thin woven silk.

SÄRT, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable.

SARTO'RIUS MUSCLE, *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.] In *anat.*, a muscle of the thigh concerned in bending the leg obliquely inwards, and in crossing the legs. Hence it has been named *sartorius* or the tailor's muscle.

SÄR'ZA, *n.* *See* SARSAPARILLA.

SASH, *n.* [An Arabic word signifying a band. But this word when it signifies a frame, is referred by Ash and Bailey to the French *chassis*, a frame for a window, which is the *chase* of a printing press also. Johnson and his followers mistake the meaning of the word.] A band; a belt worn for ornament. Sashes are worn by military officers as badges of distinction, round the waist or over the shoulders. They are also worn by clergymen over their cassocks; and as a part of female dress. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

SASH, *n.* [Fr. *chassis.*] The framed part of a window in which the glass is fixed.

She ventures now to lift the *sash. Swift.*

SASH, *v. t.* To dress with a sash.—2. To furnish with sash-windows.

SASH'FASTENER, *n.* A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

SASH'FRAME, *n.* The frame in which the sash is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be *cased.*

SASH'LINE, *n.* The rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

SASH'SAW, *n.* A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long and has about 13 teeth to the inch.

SASH'OON, *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.

SA'SINE, *n.* [Fr. *saisine. See* SEIZIN.] In *Scots law*, a term used to signify either the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infeftment*), or colloquially, the instrument by which that fact is proved. Formerly the instrument of sasine required to be recorded within sixty days after its date, either in the general register of sasines at Edinburgh, or in the particular register of that district within which the property was situated; but by 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 35, the instrument may be recorded at any time during the life of the person in whose favour it stands, the entry of the date of presentment being the date of the instrument. According to the same act, it is no longer necessary to proceed to the lands, and deliver earth and stone &c., in the presence of two male witnesses, it being held sufficient to produce to a notary the precept of sasine (*See* PRECEPT OF SASINE), and relative writs, and record an instrument signed by the notary and witnesses, which instrument is to be recorded as the instrument of sasine. The act, however, does not alter sasine, or cognition and sasine in burgage property subjects, but they are to be effectual if attested by the town clerk as notary without his docquet, and by the witnesses; and delivery of symbols may either be on the ground or within the council chamber by the delivery of a pen. The precept of sasine is to be null, unless recorded at the first Whitsunday or Martinmas after its date, but without prejudice to a new precept being issued.—*Sasine ox*, a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands. It is now converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the estate.

SAS'SAFRAS, *n.* [L. *saxifraga; saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.] A genus of plants, nat. order Lauraceæ. The species most known is the *S. officinale*, the sassafras laurel, on account of the medicinal virtues of its root. It is mostly a small tree or bush inhabiting the woods of North America from Canada to Florida. The taste of sassafras is sharp, acrid, aromatic, and as well as the odour, resembles fennel. The chief constituents are volatile oil, resin, and extractive. The oil is the most active. Sassafras acts as a stimulant to the circulation, especially of the capillaries. The *sassafras nuts* of the London shops are the fruit of the *Laurus pucheri.*

SASSE, *n.* [D. *sas.*] A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes.

SAS'SOLIN, **SAS'SOLINE**, *n.* Native boracic acid, found in saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence.

SAS'SOROL, **SASSOROL'LA**, *n.* A species of pigeon, called rock pigeon.

SAS'TRA, **SHAS'TRA**, or **SHAS'TER**, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred book; a book containing sacred ordinances. The six great *Sastras*, in the opinion of the Hindoos, contain all knowledge, human and divine. These are the Veda, Upaveda, Vedanga, Purana, Dherma, and Dersana.

SAT, *pret.* of *Sit.*

SA'TAN, *n.* [Heb. an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

SATAN'IC, **SATAN'ICAL**, *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan: extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.

Detest the slander which, with a *satanic* smile, exults over the character it has ruined. *Dwight.*

SATAN'ICALLY, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

SA'TANISM, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

SA'TANIST, *n.* A very wicked person. [*Little used.*]

SATCH'EL, *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus;* W. *sagell;* Fr. *sachet.*] A little sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and school-boys carry papers and books.

SATE, (sat), *old pret.* of *sit* for *sat.*

SÄTE, *v. t.* [L. *satio;* Fr. *rassasier;* allied to *set.* The primary sense is to stuff, to fill, from crowding, driving.] To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.

While the vultures *sate*
Their maws with full repast. *Philips.*

SÄTED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.

SÄTELESS, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.

SAT'ELLITE, *n.* [Fr. and It. *satellite;* L. *satelles.*] 1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another called the *primary.* In the solar system, eighteen *satellites* have been discovered. The earth has *one*, called the moon, Jupiter *four*, Saturn *seven*, and Herschel *six.* The motions of the satellites of Herschel are *retrograde*, while those of all the others are *direct.*—2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependant.

SATELLI''TIOUS, *a.* Consisting of satellites.

SATIATE, *v. t.* (sa'shate.) [L. *satiatus*, from *satio. See* SATE.] 1. To fill; to satisfy appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to

the extent of desire; as, to *satiate* appetite or sense.—2. To fill to the extent of want; as, to *satiate* the earth or plants with water.—3. To glut; to fill beyond natural desire.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris.*

4. To gratify desire to the utmost.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *K. Charles.*

5. To saturate. [*Now unusual. See* SATURATE.]

SA'TIATE, *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; followed by *with* or *of.* The former is most common; as, *satiate of* applause. [*Unusual.*]

SATIA'TION, *n.* The state of being filled.

SATI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *satiété;* L. *satietas. See* SATE.] Properly, fulness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but it usually implies fulness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; state of being glutted.

In all pleasures there is *satiety.* *Hakewill.*

But thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety.*
Milton.

SATIN, *n.* [Fr. *satin;* W. *sidan*, satin or silk; Gr. and L. *sindon;* Ch. and Heb. סדין, *sedin;* Ar. *sidanah.*] A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture, generally dressed with gum, especially when intended for ribbons, dresses, &c.

SATINET', *n.* A thin species of satin. —2. A particular kind of woollen cloth.

SAT'IN-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Lunaria.

SAT'IN-SPAR, *n.* A fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, assuming a silky appearance when polished.

SAT'IN-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a tree of the genus Chloroxylon, the *C. swietenia* (formerly *swietenia chloroxylon*), nat. order Cedrelaceæ. It is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars in the East Indies. The wood is of a deep yellow colour, close grained, heavy and durable.

SĀTING, *ppr.* Filling; glutting; satiating.

SAT'IRE, *n.* [Fr. *satire;* Sp. and L. *satira;* so named from sharpness, pungency. *See* SATYRIASIS.] 1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity, and held up to ridicule or contempt. It differs from *lampoon* and *pasquinade*, in being general rather than personal. —2. Keenness and severity of remark. It differs from *sarcasm*, in not expressing contempt or scorn.

SATIR'IC, } **SATIR'ICAL,** } *a.* [L. *satiricus;* Fr. *satirique.*] 1. Belonging to satire; conveying satire; as, a *satiric* style.—2. Censorious; severe in language.

SATIR'ICALLY, *adv* With severity of remark; with invective; with intention to censure.

SAT'IRIST, *n.* One who writes satire.

Wycherley, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist* of his time. *Granville.*

SAT'IRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *satiriser.*] To censure with keenness or severity.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SAT'IRIZED, *pp.* Severely censured.

SAT'IRIZING, *ppr.* Censuring with severity.

SATISFAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *satisfactio. See* SATISFY.] 1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. Sensual pleasure affords no permanent *satisfaction.*—2. The act of pleasing or gratifying.

The mind having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of its desires... *Locke.*

3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief from suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction.

What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shak.*

4. Gratification; that which pleases.

Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

5. That which satisfies; amends; recompense; compensation; indemnification; atonement. *Satisfaction* for damages, must be an equivalent; but *satisfaction* in many cases, may consist in concession or apology.—6. Payment; discharge; as, to receive a sum in full *satisfaction* of a debt; to enter *satisfaction* on record.—7. In the language of duellists, *satisfaction* means, shooting or stabbing, or letting be shot or stabbed, or the incurring of that risk, on the demand of an aggrieved or offended person.

SATISFAC'TIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction. [*Little used or not at all.*]

SATISFAC'TORILY, *adv.* In a manner to give satisfaction or content.—2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief. The crime was *satisfactorily* proved.

SATISFAC'TORINESS, *n.* The power of satisfying or giving content; as, the *satisfactoriness* of pleasure or enjoyment.

SATISFAC'TORY, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire.*] 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; particularly, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, to give a *satisfactory* account of any remarkable transaction. A judge seeks for *satisfactory* evidence of guilt before he condemns. —2. Making amends, indemnification or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, to make *satisfactory* compensation, or a *satisfactory* apology for an offence.

A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

SAT'ISFIABLE, *a.* That may be satisfied.

SAT'ISFIED, *pp.* Having the desires fully gratified; made content.

SAT'ISFIER, *n.* One that gives satisfaction.

SAT'ISFY, *v. t.* [L. *satisfacio; satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *satisfaire;* G. *satt*, filled, satisfied.] 1. To gratify wants, wishes, or desires to the full extent; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. The demands of hunger may be easily *satisfied;* but who can *satisfy* the passion for money or honour?—2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural laws; as, to *satisfy* with rain the desolate and waste ground; Job xxxviii.—3. To pay to content; to recompense or indemnify to the full extent of claims; as, to *satisfy* demands.

He is well paid, that is, well *satisfied.* *Shak.*

4. To appease by punishment; as, to *satisfy* rigour.—5. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.—6. To convince. A jury must be *satisfied* of the guilt of a man, before they can justly condemn him.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying.* *Atterbury.*

SAT'ISFY, *v. i.* To give content. Earthly good never *satisfies.*—2. To feed or supply to the full.—3. To make payment. [But the intransitive use of this verb is generally elliptical.]

SAT'ISFYING, *ppr.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.

SAT'ISFYINGLY, *adv.* In a manner tending to satisfy.

SĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *sativus*, from *sero, satum*, to sow.] Sown in gardens.

Preferring the domestic or *sative* for the fuller growth. *Evelyn.*

SAT'RAP, *n.* [Gr. σατραπης.] A name which was given by the Greeks to a governor of a province of the Persian empire, before the conquests of Alexander.

SAT'RAPAL, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap, or a satrapy.

SAT'RAPESS, *n.* A female satrap.

SAT'RAPY, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

SAT'URABLE, *a.* [*See* SATURATE.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

SAT'URANT, *a.* [L. *saturans.*] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

SAT'URANT, *n.* In *med.*, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

SAT'URATE, *v. t.* [L. *saturo*, from *satur*, filled; *satio*, to feed to the full. *See* SATE.] 1. To impregnate or unite with till no more can be received. Thus an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the solvent can contain no more of the dissolving body.—2. To supply or fill to fulness.

SAT'URATED, *pp.* Supplied to fulness.

SAT'URATING, *ppr.* Supplying to fulness.

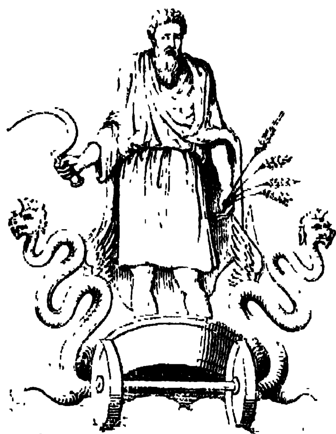
SATURA'TION, *n.* In *a general sense*, a filling or supply to fulness. In *chem.*, the union, combination, or impregnation of one body with another by natural attraction or affinity, till the receiving body can contain no more; or solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The *saturation* of an alkali by an acid, is by one sort of affinity; the *saturation* of water by salt, is by another sort of affinity, called solution. A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve, is said to be *saturated* with it, but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on, and dissolving some other bodies; and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will dissolve sugar. The word saturation is likewise used in another sense by chemists. The union of two principles produces a body, the properties of which differ from those of its component parts. When the principles are in such proportion that neither predominates, they are said to be *saturated* with each other; but, if otherwise, the most predominant principle is said to be *sub-saturated*, and the other *supersaturated.*

SAT'URDAY, *n.* [Sax. *Sæter-dæg;* D. *Saturdag;* Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

SATURE'IA, *n.* A genus of herbs and undershrubs commonly called savory, and used in cookery as a seasoning, particularly the summer savory (*S. hortensis*), an annual plant cultivated in kitchen gardens. The species are mostly natives of Europe, and belong to the nat order Lamiaceæ.

SATU'RITY, *n.* [L. *saturitas.* *See* SATURATE.] Fulness of supply; the state of being saturated. [*Little used.*]

SAT'URN, *n.* [L. *Saturnus.*] 1. In *myth.*, one of the oldest and principal deities, king of Crete, and son of Uranus or of Cœlus and Terra, (heaven and earth,) and the father of Jupiter. He answers to the Greek Χρονος, Chronus or Time. Armed with a sickle, he mutilated his father, and freed his brothers whom Cœlus had imprisoned. Cœlus being deprived of his sovereignty, Chronus or Saturn mounted the throne. He then married Rhea, by whom he had several sons and



Saturn.

daughters; but knowing he would be dethroned by one of his sons, he devoured the children as they were born to him. Rhea, however, saved Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, the first of whom dispossessed Saturn of his throne: on which he fled to Italy and took refuge in Latium, whose inhabitants he civilized.—2. In *astron.*, one of the planets of the solar system, less in magnitude than Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy-nine thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun somewhat more than nine hundred millions of miles, and its year or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty-nine years and a half. Saturn is attended by seven satellites.—*Ring of Saturn.* [*See under* RING.]—3. In *the old chem.*, an appellation given to lead.—4. In *her.*, the black colour in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

SATURNA'LIA, *n. plur.* [Lat.] Among the *ancient Romans*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December as a period of unrestrained licence and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves.

SATURNA'LIAN, *a.* [from L. *saturnalia*, feasts of Saturn.] 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honour of Saturn, Dec. 16 17, or 18, in which men indulged in riot without restraint. Hence,—2. Loose; dissolute; sportive.

SATURN'IAN, *a.* In *fabulous history*, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SAT'URNINE, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien*, from L. *Saturnus.*] 1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. Hence,—2. Dull; heavy: grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; as, a *saturnine* person or temper.

SAT'URNIST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

SAT'URNITE,† *n.* A metallic substance separated from lead in torrefaction, resembling lead in its colour, weight, solubility in acids, &c., but more fusible and brittle; easily scorified and volatilized.

SA'TYR, *n.* [L. *satyrus;* Gr. σατυρος, a monkey, a faun.] In *myth.*, a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, half man and half goat, having horns on his head, a hairy body with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are



Satyr

usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. They have been represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and keen raillery.

SATYRI'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. σατυριασις. In this word there is a connection with *satire*, in the sense of excitement.] Immoderate venereal appetite in males.

SATY'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs; as, *satyric* tragedy.

SATYR'IUM, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants.

SAUCE, *n.* (saus.) [Fr. *sauce* or *sausse*, from L. *salsus*, salt, from *sal.*] 1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish. Sauces are liquid preparations, such as melted butter with an infusion of some other ingredients; gravies drawn from fresh juicy meat; a mixture consisting partly of water, and of some preserves, condiments, or spices.

High *sauces* and rich spices are brought from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. In *America*, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh. This application of the word falls in nearly with the definition.

Roots, herbs, vine-fruits, and salad-flowers...they dish up various ways, and find them very delicious *sauce* to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*

3. Pertness; petulance; insolence; impudence. [*A low word.*]—*To serve one the same sauce*, is to retaliate one injury with another. [*Vulgar.*]

SAUCE, *v. t.* To season; to accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish.—2. To gratify with rich tastes; as, to *sauce* the palate.—3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sidney.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sauc'd* with thy upbraidings. *Shak.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language. [*Vulgar.*]

SAUCE-ALONE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Erysimum, the *E. alliaria*, called also garlic hedge-mustard, and Jack-by-the-hedge. [*See* ERYSIMUM.]

SAUCE-BOX, *n.* (saus'-box.) [from *saucy.*] A saucy impudent fellow.

SAUCE-PAN, *n.* (saus'-pan.) Originally, a pan for cooking sauces.—2. A metallic vessel for boiling or stewing, generally; called in Scotland a goblet.

SAUC'ER, *n.* [Fr. *sauciere* or *saussiere.*] 1. Formerly, a small pan in which sauce was set on a table.—2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea cup or coffee cup is set.—*Saucer of a capstan*, a socket of iron let into a wooden stock or standard, called the stop, resting upon, and bolted to the beams. Its use is to receive the spindle or foot, upon which the capstan rests and turns round.

SAUC'ILY, *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly

SAUC'INESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors.

SAUC'ING, *ppr.* Accompanying meats with something to give them a higher relish.—2. Gratifying with rich tastes.

SAU'CISSE, } *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, a sau-
SAU'CISSON, } sage, from *sauce.*] In *mining* or *gunnery*, a long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, &c. Saucisson is also a long bundle of faggots or fascines, for raising batteries and other purposes.

SAUC'Y, *a.* [from *sauce;* L. *salsus*, salt or salted. The use of this word leads to the primary sense of salt, which must be shooting forward, penetrating, pungent, for *boldness* is a shooting forward.] 1. Impudent; bold to excess; rude; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than *pert;* as, a *saucy* boy; a *saucy* fellow.—2 Expressive of impudence; as, a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks.

SAU'ER KRAUT, *n.* [Ger. *saur cabbage.*] A dish of which the Germans are very fond, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

SAUGH, *n.* Willow. [*Scotch.*]

SAUL, an old spelling of *Soul.*

SAUL TREE, or SAL TREE, *n.* The name given in India to a tree of the genus Shorea, the *S. robusta*, which yields a balsamic resin, used in the temples under the name of *ral* or *dhoona.* The timber called *sal*, the best and most extensively used in India, is produced by this tree.

SAUNDERS WOOD, or SANDERS WOOD. *See* SANDAL WOOD.

SAUN'TER, *v. i.* (sånter.) To wander about idly; as, *sauntering* from place to place.—2. To loiter; to linger.

SAUN'TER,† *n.* Idle occupation.—2. A sauntering, or place for sauntering.

SAUN'TERER, *n.* One that wanders about idly.

SAUN'TERING, *n.* The act of wandering lazily about, or loitering.

This must not run into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

SAUN'TERING, *ppr.* Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.

SAUR, *n.* Soil; dirt.

SAU'RIA, or **SAU'RIANS,** *n.* [*See* SAURIAN.] The term by which the great family of lizards is generally designated. The animal forms more strictly included under it, are those comprised under the genus Lacerta of Linnæus; but in the large acceptation of the term *Saurians*, the Pterodactyles, Enaliosaurians, and Crocodiles are included. The saurians are covered with scales, and have four legs. The mouth is always armed with teeth, and the toes are generally furnished with claws. They have all a tail more or less long, and generally very thick at the base. The most gigantic and singular species of the saurian order are now extinct, and their remains are most abundant in the oolitic strata. Some of them were exclusively marine, others amphibious, others terrestrial, and others were adapted for flying, as the Pterodactyles.

SAU'RIAN, *a.* [Gr. σαυρος, a lizard.] Pertaining to lizards; designating an order of reptiles.

SAUROCE'PHALUS, *n.* [Gr. σαυρος, and κεφαλη, a head.] A genus of fossil fishes of the cycloid order, found in the chalk formation. The form was adapted for swimming.

SAU'ROÏD, *a.* Resembling lizards; as, *sauroid* fish.

SAU'ROÏDS, *n.* [Gr. σαυρος, and ειδος, form.] A group of large fossil fishes found in great abundance in the carboniferous and secondary formations. They combined in their structure certain characters of reptiles, and had teeth resembling those of crocodiles.

SAURURA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants belonging to the achlamydeous group of incomplete exogens. It consists of a few genera which are aquatic or marshy herbs or herbaceous plants, found in North America, China, the North of India, and the Cape of Good Hope. They seem to be the representatives of the Peppers in colder countries.

SAU'RUS, *n.* In *India*, the name of a very tall bird, the largest of the crane kind.

SAUS'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse;* from *sauce*, L. *salsus*.] The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.

SAUS'SURITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Saussure, the discoverer, of a white grey or green colour, found at the foot of mount Rosa. It is a variety of nephrite.

SAUV'EGARDE, *n.* [Fr.] The name by which the monitory lizards or safeguards of the new world are known.

SĀVABLE, *a.* [from *save.*] Capable of being saved.

SĀVABLENESS, *n.* Capability of being saved.

SAV'AGE, *a.* [Fr. *sauvage;* It. *selvaggio;* Sp. *salvage;* from L. *silva*, a wood, or *silvicola*, an inhabitant of a wood, or *silvaticus*.] 1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated; as, a *savage* wilderness.

Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

2. Wild; untamed; as, *savage* beasts of prey.—3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as, *savage* life; *savage* manners.

What nation since the commencement of the Christian era, ever rose from *savage* to civilized without Christianity? *E. D Griffin.*

4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *savage* spirit.—5. Enraged, on account of provocation received. [*Vulgar.*]

SAV'AGE, *n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners. The *savages* of America, when uncorrupted by the vices of civilized men, are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, and for their truth, fidelity, and gratitude to their friends, but implacably cruel and revengeful toward their enemies. From this last trait of the savage character, the word came to signify,—2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.—3. The name of a genus of fierce voracious flies.

SAV'AGE, *v. t.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [*Not well authorized, and little used.*]

SAV'AGELY, *adv.* In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly.

SAV'AGENESS, *n.* Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated, or uncivilized state, barbarism. Hence,—2. Cruelty; barbarousness.

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

SAV'AGERY, *n.* Wild growth, as of plants.—2 Cruelty; barbarity.

SAV'AGISM, *n.* The state of rude uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness. [*American.*]

The greater part of modern philosophers have declared for the original *savagism* of men. *Encyc.*

SAVAN'NA, } *n.* [In Spanish, *sabana*
SAVAN'NAH, } is a sheet for a bed, or a large plain covered with snow.] An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees. The vast systems of plains watered by the Missouri and Mississippi are termed *Savannahs.*

SA'VANT, *n. plur.* (Savans.) [Fr *savant.*] A man of learning; in the plural, literary or scientific men.

SAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvo.* As *salve* is used in Latin for salutation, or wishing health, as *hail* is in English, this word may possibly be from the root of *heal* or *hail*, the first letter being changed as in Gr. ἁλς, W. *halen*, salt. *See* SALT.] 1. To preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames; to *save* a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin; to *save* a state from war.

He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me; Matth. xiv; Gen. xlv.

2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners; 1 Tim. i.

3 To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin.

He shall *save* his people from their sins; Matth. i.

4. To hinder from being spent or lost; as, to *save* the expense of a new garment. Order in all affairs *saves* time.—5. To prevent. Method in affairs *saves* much perplexity.—6. To reserve or lay by for preservation.

Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush. *Dryden.*

Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears *Dryden.*

8. To salve; as, to *save* appearances.—9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. The ship sailed in time to *save* the tide.—10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account.

Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor only; Josh. xi.

Of the Jews five times received 1 forty stripes *save* one; 2 Cor. xi.

[*Save* is here a verb followed by an object. It is the imperative used without a specific nominative; but it is now less frequently used than *except.*]

SAVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*

SĀVEALL, *n.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SĀVED, *pp.* Preserved from evil, injury, or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.

SĀVELIN, *n.* A fish of the trout kind, having very small scales and a black back.

SAVER, *n.* One that saves, preserves, or rescues from evil or destruction; as, the *saver* of the country.—2. One that escapes loss, but without gain.—3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist.

SAV'IN, *n.* [Fr. *savinier;* L. and Sp. *sabina.*] A tree or shrub of the genus Juniperus, the *J. sabina.* [*See* JUNIPER.] The savin of Europe resembles the red cedar of America, and the latter is sometimes called savin.

SĀVING, *ppr.* Preserving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time.—2. Excepting. In *this sense*, generally classed by grammarians among prepositions.—3. *a.* Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. But it implies less rigorous economy than *parsimonious;* as, a *saving* husbandman or housekeeper.—4. That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful; as, a *saving* bargain. The ship has made a *saving* voyage.—5. That secures everlasting salvation; as, *saving* grace.

SĀVING, *n.* Something kept from being expended or lost.

By reducing the interest of the debt, the nation makes a *saving.* *Anon.*

2. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

SĀVINGLY, *adv.* With frugality or parsimony.—2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as, *savingly* converted.

SĀVINGNESS, *n.* Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use.—2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SĀVINGS-BANK, *n* A bank established for the receipt of small sums (sav-

ings or earnings) deposited by the poorer classes of persons, and for the accumulation of such sums at compound interest. No depositor can contribute more than £30, exclusive of compound interest, to a savings bank, in any one year; and the total deposits to be received from any one individual are not to exceed £120, and whenever the deposits and compound interest accruing upon them, standing in the name of any one individual, shall amount to £200, no farther interest shall be paid upon such deposit. The interest allowed upon deposits is about £3 per cent. per annum.

SAVIOUR, *n.* (sāvyur.) [Fr. *sauveur.*] 1. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger; 2 Kings xiii. 5; Is. xix. 20.—2. Properly and appropriately, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called *the Saviour*, by way of distinction, the *Saviour* of men, the *Saviour* of the world.

SA'VORY, *n.* [Fr. *savorée.*] A plant of the genus Satureia,—*which see.*

SA'VOUR, *n.* [Fr. *saveur;* L. *sapor;* W. *sawyr;* from L. *sapio*, to taste.] 1. Taste or odour; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell; as, the *savour* of an orange or rose; an ill *savour;* a sweet *savour.*

I smell sweet *savours.* *Shak.*

In *scripture*, it usually denotes smell, scent, odour; Lev. xxvi.; Eccles. x.—2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.

If the salt hath lost its *savour*...; Matt. v.

3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation; Exod. v.—4. Cause; occasion; 2 Cor. ii. —*Sweet savour*, in *Scripture*, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance. Hence, to *smell a sweet savour*, is to accept the offering or service; Gen. viii.

SA'VOUR, *v. i.* To have a particular smell or taste.—2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of. The answers *savour* of a humble spirit; or they *savour* of pride.

I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*

SA'VOUR, *v. t.* To like; to taste or smell with pleasure.—2. To like; to delight in; to favour; Matt. xvi.

SA'VOURED, *pp.* Tasted or smelt with pleasure.

SA'VOURILY, *adv.* [from *savoury.*] With gust or appetite.—2. With a pleasing relish.

SA'VOURINESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell; as, the *savouriness* of a pine-apple or a peach.

SA'VOURLESS, *a.* Destitute of smell or taste; insipid.

SA'VOURLY, *a.* Well seasoned; of good taste.

SA'VOURLY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish.

SA'VOURY, *a.* [from *savour.*] Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste; as, a *savoury* odour.

Make me *savoury* meat; Gen. xxvii.

SAVOY', *n.* A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), much cultivated for winter use.

SAW, *pret.* of *See.*

SAW, *n.* [Sax. *saga;* G. *säge;* Fr. *scie.* See the Verb.] 1. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel, with one edge dentated or toothed. The saw is employed to cut wood, stone, ivory, and other solid substances. The best saws are of tempered steel, ground bright, and smooth. They are of various forms and sizes, according to the purposes to which they are to be applied. Those used by carpenters and other artificers in wood are the most numerous. Among these are the following:—The *cross-cut saw*, for cutting logs transversely, and wrought by two persons, one at each end. The *pit saw*, a long blade of steel with large teeth and a transverse handle at each end; it is used in saw-pits for sawing logs into planks or scantlings, and is wrought by two persons. The *frame saw*, consisting of a blade from 5 to 7 feet long, stretched tightly in a frame of wood. It is used in a similar manner to the pit saw. The *ripping saw, half-ripper, hand-saw*, and *panel saw* are saws for the use of one person, the blades tapering in length from the handle. *Tenor saws, sash-saws, dove-tail-saws*, &c., are saws made of very thin blades of steel, stiffened with stout pieces of brass, iron, or steel fixed on their back edges. They are used for forming the shoulders of tenons, dove-tail joints, &c., and for many other purposes for which a neat clean cut is required. *Compass* and *key-hole saws* are long narrow saws, tapering from about an inch to an eighth of an inch in width, and used for making curved cuts. The key-hole saw is inserted in a long hollow handle, and by a screw it is fixed in any required place, from which it may be made to project more or less, as required. Small *frame-saws* and *bow-saws*, in which very thin narrow blades are tightly stretched, are occasionally used for cutting both wood and metal. Saws for cutting stone are without teeth.—2.† A saying; proverb; maxim; decree. [*See* SAY.]

SAW, *v. t. pret. sawed; pp. sawed* or *sawn.* [G. *sägen;* It. *segare*, to saw, cut, reap; L. *seco;* Fr. *scier;* allied to *sickle.*] 1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.—2 To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* boards or planks; that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks.

SAW, *v. i.* To use a saw; to practise sawing; as, a man *saws* well.—2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill *saws* fast or well.—3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smooth.

SAW'-DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw.

SAW'ED, *pp.* Cut, divided, or formed with a saw. In *bot.*, resembling the teeth of a saw.

SAW'ER, *n.* One that saws; corrupted into *Sawyer.*

SAW'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus



Saw Fish (Pristis cirratus).

Pristis, belonging to the fixed-gilled chondropterygians, nearly related, on the one hand, to the sharks, and on the other, to the rays. It has a long beak or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges, and four or five spiracles or breathing holes in the sides of the neck.

SAW'-FLY, *n.* A genus of flies, (*Tenthredo* of Linn.) belonging to the modern family Tenthredinidæ, distinguished by their large wings with many cells, the abdomen united to the body by its whole breadth, and terminated on the under side by a pair of organs (ovipositors) which are employed in the act of depositing the eggs in the bark of trees, the twigs of various plants, or within the epidermis of the leaves, something in the same manner as the common hand-saw of mechanics. Thirty British species have been described, some of which, in their larva state, do great mischief to plants.

SAW'-GIN, *n.* A machine used to divest cotton of its husk and other superfluous parts.

SAW'-MILL, *n.* A mill for sawing timber, and driven by water or steam. There are two distinct kinds of saw-mills, the *circular* and the *reciprocating.* In the first kind the cutting instrument is a circular plate revolving upon its axis, and having teeth upon its circumference, so that it cuts by a continuous rotatory motion. In the reciprocating saw-mills the cutting instrument operates in the same manner as the common pit or frame-saw, but several saws may be connected together and moved by the same machinery. The circular saw-mills are for the most part used for cutting up timber of small dimensions, or for cutting veneers or very thin boards. Reciprocating saw-mills are used for large timber, in forming beams, rafters, planks, &c., out of large timber.

SAW'-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above

SAW'-SET, **SAW'-WREST**, } *n.* An instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outward that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade

SAW'-WORT, *n.* Serratula, a genus of plants, of the class Syngenesia, and order polygamia æqualis, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. It is so named from its serrated leaves. Common saw-wort, *S. tinctoria*, is a perennial plant indigenous to England, growing in woods and in pasture grounds. It is used for dyeing cloth yellow, and is considered useful against piles.

SAW'YER, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.—2. In *America*, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The *sawyers* in the Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.

SAX'ATILE, *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

SAXICA'VA, *n.* A genus of bivalves, belonging to the family Lithophagidæ, or stone-borers.

SAXICA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow out.] In *zool.*, a

term applied to animals which make holes in the rocks, either by boring them, or by dissolving the rock by means of some acid which they secrete.

SAXI'COLA, *n.* In *ornithol.*, the scientific generic name for the stone-chats.

SAXI'FRAGA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Saxifragaceæ. [*See* SAXIFRAGE.]

SAXIFRAGA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, belonging to the apocarpous group of polypetalous exogens. It consists of shrubs and herbaceous plants, with single alternate leaves, without stipules. The flowers are usually white, delicate, and beautiful. The species inhabit the mountainous districts of Europe and the northern parts of the world. According to De Candolle the whole order is more or less astringent. The root of *Heuchera Americana* is a powerful astringent, and called in North America *alum root*.

SAX'IFRAGE, *n.* [L. *saxifraga;* composed of *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.] A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in *bot.*, the anglification of Saxifraga, a genus of plants, of the class Decandria, and order digynia, Linn.; nat. order Saxifragaceæ. The species are mostly inhabitants of alpine and subalpine regions, of the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone. Most of them are true rock plants, and many are well known as ornamental plants in our gardens, as *S. umbrosa*, London pride, or none-so-pretty; *S. granulata*, white or granulated meadow saxifrage; *S. cotyledon*, or pyramidal saxifrage; *S. hypnoides*, mossy saxifrage or ladies' cushion; *S. crassifolia*, or thick-leaved saxifrage; *S. sarmentosa*, or Chinese saxifrage. Twenty-five species of saxifrage have been enumerated by British botanists. These plants were formerly supposed to be good against the stone in the bladder; hence the name. The *burnet saxifrage* is of the genus Pimpinella; the *golden saxifrage* is of the genus Chrysosplenium; the *meadow saxifrage* is of the genus Peucedanum.

SAXIF'RAGOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone.

SAX'ON, *n.* [Sax. *seax*, a knife, sword, or dagger, a Saxon.] 1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries. The Welsh still call the English *Sæsons*.—2. The language of the Saxons. The terms Saxon and Anglo-Saxon are popularly used to designate that dialect of the English language, which prevailed to the close of the twelfth century.

SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAX'ON ARCHITECTURE, *n.* The architecture of England before the Norman Conquest. There are some supposed remains of this style in existence, but the characteristics are not satisfactorily determined.

SAX'ON BLUE, *n.* A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is much used as a dye stuff.

SAX'ONISM, *n.* An odium of the Saxon language.

SAX'ONIST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. said*, contracted from *sayed*. [Sax. *sægan*, *secgan;* G. *sagen;* Ch. סוכה, *sucha*, to speak or say. The same verb in Arabic, *sauga*, signifies to *sink*, Goth. *sigcan*. The sense of the root is to throw or thrust.] 1. To speak; to utter in words; as, he *said* nothing; he *said* many things; he *says* not a word. *Say* a good word for me. It is observable that although this word is radically synonymous with *speak* and *tell*, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus, we say, to *speak* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in these phrases, *say* can not be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. We never use the phrases, to *say* a sermon or discourse, to *say* an argument, to *say* a speech, to *say* testimony. A very general use of *say* is to introduce a relation, narration, or recital, either of the speaker himself or of something said or done, or to be done by another. Thus, Adam *said*, This is bone of my bone; Noah *said*, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem. If we *say* we have no sin, we deceive ourselves. *Say* to the cities of Judah, Behold your God. I can not *say* what I should do in a similar case. *Say* thus precedes a sentence. But it is perhaps impracticable to reduce the peculiar and appropriate uses of *say*, *speak*, and *tell* to general rules. They can be learnt only by observation.—2. To declare; Gen. xxxvii.—3. To utter; to pronounce.

> *Say* now Shibboleth, Judg. xii

4. To utter, as a command.

> God *said*, Let there be light; Gen. i.

5. To utter, as a promise; Luke xxiii.—6. To utter, as a question or answer; Mark xi.—7. To affirm; to teach; Matth. xvii.—8. To confess; Luke xvii.—9. To testify; Acts xxiv.—10. To argue: to allege by way of argument.

> After all that can be *said* against a thing
> *Tillotson.*

11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; as, to *say* a lesson.—12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. Then shall be *said* or sung as follows.—13. To report; as, in the phrases, it is *said*, they *say*.—14. To answer, to utter by way of reply; to tell.

> *Say*, Stella, feel you no content,
> Reflecting on a life well spent? *Swift.*

Note.— This verb is not properly intransitive. In the phrase, "as when we *say*, Plato is no fool," the last clause is the object after the verb; that is, "we *say* what follows." If this verb is properly intransitive in any case, it is in the phrase, "that is to *say*," but in such cases, the subsequent clause is the object of the verb, being that which is said, uttered, or related.

SAY, *n.* [Sax. *saga*, *sagu*.] A speech, something said. [*In popular use, but not elegant.*]

SAY,† *n.* [for *assay*] A sample.—2.† Trial by sample.

SAY,† *n.* [Fr. *soie*.] A thin silk.

SAY, } *n.* In *com*, a kind of serge used
SAYE, } for linings, shirts, aprons, &c.

SAYING, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate sounds or words, speaking; telling; relating; reciting.

SAYING, *n.* An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration.

> Moses fled at this *saying;* Acts vii.
> Cicero treasured up the *sayings* of Scævola. *Middleton.*

2. A proverbial expression. Many are the *sayings* of the wise.

SCAB, *n.* [Sax. *scæb*, *sceb;* G. *schabe;* L. *scabies*. It seems to be connected with L. *scabo*, to rub or scratch, G. *schaben*, to shave, W. *ysgubaw*, to sweep, L. *scaber*, rough, D. *schob*, a scale.] 1. An incrusted substance, dry, and rough, formed over a sore in healing.—2. The mange in horses; a disease of sheep.—3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [*Low.*]

SCAB'BARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword.

SCAB'BARD, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.

SCAB'BARDED, *pp.* Put into a sheath.

SCAB'BARDING, *ppr.* Sheathing.

SCAB'BED, *a.* [from *scab*.] Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs.—2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

SCAB'BEDNESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

SCAB'BINESS, *n.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SCAB'BLE, *v. t.* To dress a stone with a broad chisel, called, in England, a *boaster*, and in Scotland a *drove*, after it has been pointed or broached, and preparatory to finer dressing.

SCAB'BY, *a.* [from *scab*.] Affected with scabs; full of scabs.—2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.

SCA'BIES, *n.* [L.] The itch, of which four varieties have been distinguished, viz., the *rank*, *watery*, *pocky*, and *scorbutic* itch. [*See* ITCH.]

SCA'BIOUS, *a* [L. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions.

SCA'BIOUS, *n.* Scabiosa, an extensive genus of annual and perennial herbs, found in all parts of the world. Class and order Tetrandria monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Dipsaceæ. The Indian species are admitted into our gardens. A few are British weeds, of which the most remarkable is *S. succisa*, or devils'-bit scabious. [*See* DEVILS'-BIT.]

SCABRED'ITY,† *n.* [L. *scabredo*, *scabrities*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, *scaber*, from *scabies*, scab.] 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points, or little asperities. Applied in *bot.*, *conchol.*, and *entomol.* to surfaces that are rough, or have small elevations.—2. Harsh; unmusical.

SCA'BROUSNESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCAB'WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Helenium.

SCAD, *n.* A fish, the *shad*,—*which see*.—2. A fish of the genus Caranx, (*Scomber trachurus*, Linn.)

SCAF'FOLD, *n.* [Fr. *echafaud;* Ir. *scafal;* G. *schafot;* perhaps from the root of *shape*, as *form* is used for *bench*. The last syllable is the L. *fala*. In Cornish, *skaval* is a bench or stool, and this word, *schavot*, in Dutch, signifies a tailor's bench, as well as a scaffold.] 1. Among *builders*, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards, or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen.—2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.—3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.

SCAF'FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

SCAF'FOLDAGE, *n.* A gallery, a hollow floor.

SCAF'FOLDED, *pp.* Furnished with a scaffold.

SCAF'FOLDING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a scaffold.

SCAF'FOLDING, *n.* A frame or structure for support in an elevated place. In *arch.*, the temporary combination of timber-work by the means of upright poles, and horizontal pieces, on which latter are laid the boards for

supporting the builders in carrying up the different stages or floors of a building, or plasterers in executing their work in the interior of houses, and which are struck or removed as soon as they have answered their purpose. —2. That which sustains; a frame; as, the *scaffolding* of the body.—3. Temporary structure for support.—4. Materials for scaffolds.

SCA'GLIA, *n.* (skal'ye-a.) [It.] A reddish variety of chalk.

SCAGLIO'LA, *n.* (scälyeo'la.) [It.] In *arch.*, a composition, sometimes also called *Mischia*, from the mixture of colours in it being made to imitate marble. It is composed of gypsum, or sulphate of lime calcined and reduced to a fine powder, with the addition of water, to which a fine paste is made, in which the requisite colours are diffused. It is laid on brickwork like stucco, and worked off with fine iron tools. It bears a fine polish. Columns are formed of it, as those of the Pantheon in London.

SCAITH. *See* SKAITH.

SCĀLABLE, *a.* That may be scaled.

SCALĀDE, } *n.* [Fr. *scalade;* Sp. **SCALA'DO**, } *scalado;* from L. *scala*, a ladder. *See* SCALE.] A storm or assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written also *Escalade*.

SCALA'RIA, *n.* A genus of marine turreted univalves, with anti-longitudinal raised ribs. They are found in sandy mud, at depths varying from seven to thirteen fathoms. This mollusc has been commonly called the



Scalaria pretiosa.

Wentletrap, a corruption of the German word *Wendel-treppe*, a winding stair-case. The typical and most celebrated species of Wentletrap is *S. pretiosa*, which was formerly rare, and brought a large price in the market.

SCALA'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *scalaris*, a ladder, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder.—*Scalariform vessels*, in *bot.*, tubes met with in plants, especially in tree ferns, distinguished by having bars at regular intervals so as to resemble a ladder.

SCA'LARY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Little used.*]

SCALD, *v.t.* [It. *scaldare;* Fr. *echauder*, for *eschalder;* Ir. *sgallaim;* from the root of L. *caleo, calda, calidus*. Probably the primary sense of *caleo* is to contract, to draw, to make hard.] 1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in or contact with a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it; as, to *scald* the hand or foot. We *scald* the part when the heat of the liquor applied is so violent as to injure the skin and flesh. *Scald* is sometimes used to express the effect of the heat of other substances than liquids.

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall. *Cowley.*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor; as, to *scald* meat or milk.

SCALD, *n.* [supra.] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.

SCALD, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *scyll*, a shell.] Scab; scurf on the head.

SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; as, *scald* rhymers.

SCALD, *n.* [Dan. *skialdrer*, to make verses, also a poet. The primary sense is probably to *make* or to sing. If the latter, we find its affinities in G. *schallen*, D. *schellen*, Sw. *skalla.*] Among the ancient Scandinavians, a poet; one whose occupation was to compose poems in honour of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions. The *scalds* of Denmark and Sweden answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts.

SCALD'ED, *pp.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.

SCALD'ER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.

SCALD'-HEAD, *n.* [*See* SCALD.] A pustular eruption mostly of the hairy scalp, in which the pustules are indistinct, often distant patches, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered as with a helmet; skin below the scabs red, shining, dotted with papillous apertures, excreting fresh matter; roots of the hair often destroyed. It is the Porrigo galeata of Good.

SCALD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds.

SCALD'ING, *ppr.* Burning or injuring by hot liquor.—2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.

SCALD'ING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

SCALE, *n.* [Sax. *scale, sceale;* D. *schaal*, a *scale*, a bowl, saucer, or dish, and a *shell*, uniting the Sax. *scale* and *scell;* G. *schale*, a scale or balance, a dish, bowl, *shell*, peel, or paring; Dan. *skal*, a shell; *skaler*, to shell, peel, or pare; *skiel*, a fish scale; Sw. *skal*, a shell; Fr. *ecaille; ecailler*, to *scale* or peel; *ecale*, a *shell;* *ecaler*, to *shell; echelle*, a scale or ladder; It. *scaglia*, the scale of a fish; *scala*, a ladder; L. *id.*, Sp. *escala*. *Scale*, a shell and a dish, is probably from peeling or paring, that is, separating; but whether a simple or compound word, [*es cal, ex-cal*,] we do not know. If the sense is to strip, it coincides with the Gr. σχυλαω, to spoil.] 1. The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument; as, to turn the *scale*.

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

But in general, we use the plural, *scales*, for the whole instrument.

The *scales* are turn'd; her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

2. The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.—3. The small shell or crust which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or separated; a thin lamina; as, *scales* of iron or of bone. The *scales* of fish consist of alternate layers of membrane and phosphate of lime. The *scales* of serpents are composed of a horny membrane, without the calcareous phosphate. The *scales* of plants are thin flat, membranous, scurf-like processes, formed of cellular tissue.—4. A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. [L. *scala*.]—5. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade, or scalade. —6. In *math.*, a *scale* is any line drawn upon wood, ivory, or other solid substance, and divided into parts equal or unequal, the lengths of which may be taken off by the compasses, and transferred to paper, in aid of any geometrical construction. The manner in which the scale is divided depends of course upon the nature of the algebraical or trigonometrical expression, the values of which are to be represented. The most simple of all scales is that in which the divisions are equal, or, as it is called, a scale of equal parts. The term *scale*, however, is generally applied to a thin flat rule of wood, ivory, or metal, and of a rectangular form, having an assemblage of lines and figures engraved on it, for the purpose of measuring distances, extent, proportions, &c.; the lines being variously divided according to the purpose which the instrument is intended to serve.—*Plain scale*, a flat rule, one or two feet in length, and about two inches broad. It has drawn upon it lines of equal parts; lines of chords, sines, tangents, secants, &c.—*Gunter's scale*, a large plain scale usually two feet long and an inch and a half broad. On one side of it are placed the natural lines; as the line of chords, the line of sines, tangents, rhombs, &c.; and on the other the corresponding logarithmic lines. By means of these lines the various problems in trigonometry may be solved, with the aid of a pair of compasses. Gunter's scale is used specially for solving questions in navigation.—*Diagonal scale*. [*See under* DIAGONAL.] The word *scale* is used in mensuration to signify a line or rule of a definite length divided into a given number of equal parts, and used for the purpose of measuring other linear magnitudes. It becomes a *standard scale*, when all its divisions have been examined and compared with some standard measure. The scales of thermometers are graduated from some arbitrary point, or *zero* (as that which indicates the temperature of freezing water), from which the temperature is counted upwards or downwards in degrees, which are also arbitrary. Scales of equal parts, marked upon plans, drawings, are lines explanatory of the real dimensions of the objects delineated, instead of their actual dimensions on the paper.—7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees like those of a ladder. Thus, we speak of the *scale* of being, in which man occupies a higher rank than brutes, and angels a higher rank than man.—8. Any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions; as a map drawn by a *scale* of half an inch to a league. —9. In *music*, a gamut; a diagram; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, on which notes are placed; or a scale consists of the regular gradations of sounds. A *scale* may be limited to an octave, called by the Greeks a tetrachord, or it may extend to the compass of any voice or instrument. [*See* DIATONIC, CHROMATIC.]—10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances. —*Scale of equivalents*, in *chem.*, an instrument devised by Wollaston, consisting of a flat scale with a slide, having engraved on it a table of equivalents, comprehending all those substances

which are most frequently employed by chemists in the laboratory. From the mathematical construction of the scale, it not only serves the same purpose as other tables of equivalents, but in many instances it supersedes the necessity of calculation. Thus, if it is required to determine how many parts of sulphuric acid, and how many of potassa are contained in 100 parts of sulphate of potassa, it is only necessary to move the slide until 100 marked upon it is in a line with the name sulphate of potassa, on the fixed part of the scale, and the numbers on the slide opposite to the terms sulphuric acid and potassa, will give the precise quantity of each contained in 100 parts of the compound. In the original scale of Wollaston, oxygen is taken as the standard of comparison; but hydrogen may be selected with equal propriety, and scales of this kind have been prepared by Reid of Edinburgh. [*See* EQUIVALENT.]—11. In *arith.*, the order of progression on which any system of notation is founded; as, the *binary scale*, *denary scale*, &c.

SCALE, *v. t.* [It. *scalare*, from *scala*, a ladder.] 1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; *and applied to the walls of a fortified place*, to mount in assault or storm.

Oft have I *scal'd* the craggy oak. *Spenser.*

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

3. [from *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales; as, to *scale* a fish.—4. To take off in thin laminæ or scales.—5. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scal'd*, and the earth made even. *Burnet.*

6. In *Scotland* and *the north of England*, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste, usually written *skail.*—7. In *gunnery*, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder.

SCALE, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ.

The old shells of the lobster *scale* off. *Bacon.*

SCALED, *pp.* Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered.—2. *a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous; as, a *scaled* snake.

SCALELESS, *a.* Destitute of scales.

SCALE MOSSES, *n.* A name applied to the species of Jungermannia, moss-like plants, which occur in shady woods and moist places.

SCALENE, } *a.* [Gr. σκαληνος, oblique, unequal, allied
SCALE'NOUS, } probably to σκελλος: G. *schel*, *schiel*, D. *scheel*, squinting; Dan. *skieler*, to squint.] A *scalene triangle*, is one of which the three sides are unequal. A cone or cylinder is also said to be *scalene*, when its axis is inclined to its base; but in this case the term *oblique* is more frequently used.

SCALENE, *n.* A scalene triangle.

SCALE'NUS, *n.* [Gr. σκαληνος, irregular, unequal.] In *anat.*, a muscle of the neck situated between the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ, and the upper part of the thorax. Its use is to move the neck to one side when it acts singly, or to bend it forward when both muscles act; and when the neck is fixed, it serves to elevate the ribs and dilate the chest.

SCALER, *n.* One who scales.

SCA'LINESS, *n.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly; roughness.

SCALING, *ppr.* Ascending by ladders or steps; storming.—2. Stripping of scales.—3. Peeling; paring.

SCALING-LADDER, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCAGLIO'LA. *See* SCAGLIOLA.

SCALL, *n.* [*See* SCALD and SCALD-HEAD.] Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy on the head; Lev. xiii.

SCAL'LED *a.* Scurfy; scabby.

SCAL'LION, *n.* [It. *scalogno*; L. *ascalonia*; Fr. *echalote*, whence our *shalot*; so named probably from its coats, *shell*, *scale*.] A plant, the *Allium Ascalonicum*, a kind of onion. [*See* SHALLOT.]

SCAL'LOP, *n.* This is from the root of *shell*, *scale*; coinciding with *scalp*, D. *schulp*, a shell.] 1. A testaceous mollusc called pecten. The shell is bivalvular, the hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow, from which alternate ribs and furrows usually run diverging to the margin of the shell. There are numerous species used for food, some of which are found in the seas of most climates. The shell occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land.—2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle; written also *scollop*. —*Scallop budding*, a method of grafting by gems. It is performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped portion of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

SCAL'LOP, *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles.—2. To cook in the shell, as oysters. [*See* SCALLOPED.]

SCAL'LOPED, *pp.* Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.—*Scalloped*, or *scolloped* oysters, are oysters baked with bread-crumb in their own shells, or in small tin pans of shell-like form.

SCAL'LOPING, *ppr.* Cutting the edge into segments of circles.

SCALP, *n.* [D. *schelp* or *schulp*, a shell. The German has *hirnschale*, brain-shell. *See* SCALE. But qu. the Ch. Syr. and Ar. קלף, *kaleph*, to peel, to bark, and L. *scalpo*.] 1. The skin of the top of the head; as, a hairless *scalp*; sometimes the skull itself, or the fore part of it.—2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off. A *scalp* among the Indians of America is a trophy of victory.

SCALP, *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head.

SCALP'ED, *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head.

SCALP'EL, *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, from *scalpo*, to scrape.] In *sur.*, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

SCALP'ER, } *n.* An instru-
SCALP'ING-IRON, } ment of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

SCALP'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head.

SCALP'ING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners.

SCALP'RUM, *n.* [L. a knife.] In *mammalogy*, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

SCALY, *a.* [from *scale*.] Covered or abounding with scales; rough; as, a *scaly* fish; the *scaly* crocodile.—2. Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.—3. In *bot.*, composed of scales lying over each other, as a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it, as a *scaly* stem.—4. In *low lan.*, shabby, mean, stingy.

SCA'LY-WINGED, *a.* Having wings with scales.

SCAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.] 1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent. —2. To shift awkwardly.

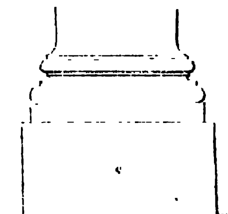
SCAM'BLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul.

SCAM'BLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

SCAM'BLING, *ppr.* Stirring; scrambling; intruding.

SCAM'BLINGLY, *adv.* With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

SCAMIL'LI, *n.* [L.] In *ancient arch.*, a sort of second plinths or blocks under



s, Scamilli.

statues, columns, &c., to raise them, but not, like pedestals, ornamented with any kind of moulding.

SCAMMO'NIATE, *a.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.

SCAM'MONY, *n.* [L. *scammonia*, from the Persian.] 1. A plant of the genus Convolvulus, the *C. scammonia*, which



Scammony (Convolvulus scammonia).

grows abundantly in Syria.—2. An inspissated sap obtained from the plant Convolvulus Scammonia, of a blackish grey colour, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste. The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light spungy masses, easily friable. That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter. It is used in medicine as a drastic purge, and usually administered in combination with other purgatives in doses of three or four grains.

SCAMP, *n.* [*See* SCAMPER.] A worthless fellow. [*Colloq.*]

SCAMP'ER, *v. i.* [D. *schampen*, to slip aside; Fr. *escamper*; It. *scampare*, to escape, to save one's self; *scampo*, safety; *campare*, to preserve, to fly, to

escape; Sp. *escampar*, to clear out a place.] To run with speed; to hasten escape.

SCAMP'ERING, *ppr.* Running with speed; hastening in flight.

SCAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *scander*; It. *scandire*, *scandere*, to climb, to scan. The Italian is the L. *ascendo*. *See* ASCEND.] 1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; or according to modern usage, to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation. Thus in Latin and Greek, a hexameter verse is resolved into six feet by *scanning*, and the true quantities are determined.

SCAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*; L. *scandalum*; Gr. σκανδαλον: Ir. *scannail*, slander. In Greek, this word signifies a stumbling-block, something against which a person impinges, or which causes him to fall. In Sax. *scande*, *sconde*, signifies shame, confusion, dishonour, infamy; D. *schande*, id.; *schandaal*, reproach, *scandal*; G. *schande*, shame; *schänden*, to mar, disfigure, spoil, violate; Dan. *shiender*, to abuse, defame, &c.; Sans. *schiande* or *ishianda*, scandal. In Arm. *scandal* is a quarrel. The primary sense of the root must be to drive, to thrust, or to strike or cast down.] 1. Offence given by the faults of another.

His lustful orgies he enlarged
Even to the hill of *scandal*. *Milton.*

[In this sense we now generally use *offence*.]—2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation.

My known virtue is from *scandal* free. *Dryden.*

3. Shame; reproach; disgrace. Such is the perverted state of the human mind that some of the most heinous crimes bring little *scandal* upon the offender.

SCAN'DAL, *v. t.* To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character.

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2.† To scandalize; to offend.

SCAN'DALIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. σκανδαλιζω: L. *scandalizo*; Sp. *escandalizar*; It. *scandalezzare*; Fr. *scandaliser*.] 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? *Hooker.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace, to defame; as, a *scandalizing* libeller.

SCAN'DALIZED, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.

SCAN'DALIZING, *ppr.* Giving offence to; disgracing.

SCAN'DALOUS, *a.* [It. *scandaloso*; Fr. *scandaleux*.] 1. Giving offence.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive to any. *Hooker.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice. How perverted must be the mind that considers seduction or duelling less *scandalous* than larceny.—3. Defamatory.

SCAN'DALOUSLY, *adv.* Shamefully; in a manner to give offence

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift.*

2.† Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault; as, a critic *scandalously* nice.

SCAN'DALOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offence, or of being disgraceful.

SCAN'DALUM MAGNA'TUM. In *law* an action which lies against those who speak scandalous or derogatory words of peers, judges, (*magnates*, "great men of the realm,") and some high officers. It has, however, for a long period never been resorted to. It is often abbreviated into *scan. mag.*

SCAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *scandens*, *scando*, to climb.] Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk; climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole.

SCAN'DIX, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. It is composed of annual herbs with square, rather striated stems, bipinnate leaves, the leaflets divided into linear lobes. *S. pecten veneris*, needle-chervil, or Venus's comb, is found in Britain. [*See* NEEDLE-CHERVIL.] *S. cerefolium*, the garden chervil, is used in France as a salad, and in Holland as a pot-herb.

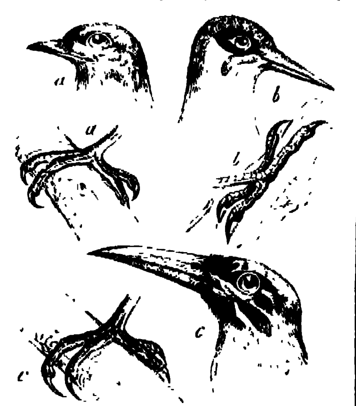
SCAN'NED, *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCAN'NING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse.

SCAN'NING, *n.* In *poetry*, the measuring of a verse by feet, in order to see whether the quantities be duly observed. The term is chiefly used in regard to Greek and Latin verses.

SCAN'SION, *n.* The act of scanning.

SCANSO'RES, SCANSO'RIALS, *n.* [L. *scando*, to climb.] Climbing birds. The name of an order of birds including those which have the toes arranged in pairs, two before, and two behind; a conformation of the foot which is admirably adapted for climbing.



Scansores.
a, Head and foot of Cuckoo; *b*, Do. of Green Woodpecker; *c*, Do. of Great Jacamar.

The jacamars, woodpeckers, cuckoos, barbets, toucans, parrots, &c., belong to this order. There are climbing birds, however, which do not belong to this order, as for example, the creepers and nuthatches.

SCANSO'RIAL, *a.* Climbing, or adapted to climbing; an epithet applied to the order of birds called *scansores*.

SCANT, *v. t.* [Dan. *skaanet*, from *skaaner*, to spare.] To limit; to straiten; as, to *scant* one in provisions; to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries; to *scant* a garment in cloth.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT, *v. i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants*.

SCANT, *a.* Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* pattern of cloth for a garment.—2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence.† *Shak.*

3. Not entirely favourable for a ship's course; as, a *scant* wind; also, a light wind.

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

The people received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*] *Camden.*

SCANT'ED, *pp.* Limited; straitened.

SCANT'ILY, *adv.* [from *scanty*.] Not fully; not plentifully. The troops were *scantily* supplied with flour.—2. Sparingly; niggardly; as, to speak *scantily* of one. [*Unusual.*]

SCANT'INESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of space or compass; as, the *scantiness* of our heroic verse.—2. Want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; limited extent.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself. *South.*

3. Want of fullness; want of sufficiency; as, the *scantiness* of supplies.

SCANT'LE, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail.

SCANT'LE, *v. i.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver.

SCANT'LE, *n.* Among *slaters*, a gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

SCANT'LET,† *n.* [*See* SCANTLING.] A small pattern; a small quantity.

SCANT'LING, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*, a pattern.] 1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose.—2. A small quantity; as, a *scantling* of wit.—3. A certain proportion or quantity.—4. In *carpentry*, the dimensions of a piece of timber in breadth and thickness; also, a general name for small timbers, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, purlins, or pole-plates in a roof, &c.—In *masonry*, the same word is used to express the size of stones in length, breadth, and thickness.—5. In *seamen's lan.*, the dimensions of a piece of timber with regard to its breadth and thickness. Thus, two ships of different sizes may have the same *scantling*.

SCANT'LING,† *a.* Not plentiful; small.

SCANT'LY,† *adv.* Scarcely; hardly.—2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

SCANT'NESS, *n.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; smallness; as, the *scantness* of our capacities.

SCANT'Y, *a.* [from *scant*, and having the same signification.] 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine. *Pope.*

2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as, a *scanty* language; a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.—3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

SCAPE,† *n.* An escape. [*See* ESCAPE.]—2.† Means of escape; evasion.—3.† Freak; aberration; deviation.—4.† Loose act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPE, *n.* [L. *scapus*; probably allied to *scipio*, and the Gr. σκηπτρον, sceptre.] In *bot.* a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.—In *arch.*, the apophyge, or spring of a column; the part where a column springs out of its base, usually moulded into a concave sweep, or cavetto.

SCAPE,† *v. t.* or *i.* The contracted form of *escape*, once allowed to be used in verse; we find it even in Pope's poems. [*See* ESCAPE.]

SCAPE-GOAT, *n.* [*escape* and *goat.*] In *the Jewish ritual*, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high-priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people; Lev. xvi.

SCAPE-GRACE, *n.* An idle worthless fellow.

SCAPELESS, *a.* [from *scape.*] In *bot.*, destitute of a scape.

SCAPEMENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock. [*See* ESCAPEMENT.]

SCA'PHA, *n.* [L. a skiff or cock-boat.] In *anat.*, the cavity of the external ear between the helix and the antihelix. Also, the name of a double-headed roller.

SCA'PHISM, *n.* [Gr. σκαπτω, to dig, or make hollow.] Among the Persians, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals, by confining them in a hollow tree till they died.

SCA'PHITE, *n.* [L. *scapha.*] Fossil remains of the scapha, or an extinct genus of Cephalapods, of a boat shaped form. The *scaphites* belong to the family of Ammonites. They have an elliptical-chambered shell, the inner extremity being coiled up in whorls embracing one another, and the outer extremity continued nearly in a horizontal plane, and then folded back. These beautiful shells are almost peculiar to the chalk formation.

SCA'PHOID, *a.* [Gr. σκαφη, a skiff, and ειδος, resemblance.] Boat-shaped; resembling a boat.—*Scaphoid bone*, a bone of the tarsus of the paddle of an ichthyosaurus, so named from its peculiar shape.

SCAP'LING, or **SCAB'BLING**, *n.* In *masonry*, a method of tooling the face of a stone, in order to reduce it to nearly the intended form, previous to the operation of hewing.—*Scapling* or *scabbling hammer*, a hammer used in rough-dressing stones; one end of the hammer is square, and the other has a point, or is axe-shaped. [*See* SCABBLE.]

SCAP'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. σκαπος, a rod, and λιθος, a stone.] A mineral which occurs massive, or more commonly in four or eight sided prisms, terminated by four-sided pyramids. It takes its name from its long crystals, often marked with deep longitudinal channels, and collected in groups or masses of parallel, diverging, or intermingled prisms. It is the radiated, foliated, and compact scapolite of Jameson, and the paranthine and Wernerite of Haüy and Brongniart.

SCAPPLE, *v. t.* To rough-dress stone preparatory to hewing. [*See* SCABBLE.]

SCAP'ULA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade.

SCAP'ULAR, *a.* [L. *scapularis.*] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries.

SCAP'ULAR, *n.* [supra.] In *anat.*, the name of two pairs of arteries and as many veins.—2. In *ornithology*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back.

SCAP'ULAR, } *n.* A part of the vest-
SCAP'ULARY, } ment of a *religieux*, which was put above his frock, over his shoulders, and which was meant to protect his garments while working with the hands; serving the same purpose as an apron to a female or to an operative.—2. A piece of cloth depending from the shoulders, and hanging low (say to near the feet), both before and behind; forming a portion of the dress of certain kinds of *religieux*, as "a blue *scapulary*," "a black *scapulary*." "To wear a *scapulary*."—3. Two small bits of cloth joined by ribbons, so as to be worn together on the person; as, "*scapulary* of the Holy Sacrament." "To sell *scapularies*."—4. In *sur.*, scapulary is the name given to a bandage for the shoulder blade.

SCA'PUS, *n.* [L. a stalk.] In *ornithology*, the stem or trunk of a feather, including the hollow base or quill, and the solid part supporting the barbs.—2. In *bot.* [*See* SCAPE.]—3. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column.

SCÄR, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*; Gr. εσχαρα: probably from the root of *shear*, *share*, to cut, Sax. *sciran*, *scearan*, whence Dan. *skaar*, a notch.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. The soldier is proud of his *scars*.—2. Any mark or injury; a blemish.

> The earth had the beauty of youth, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

3. [L. *scarus*; Gr. σκαρος.] A fish of the Labrus kind. [*See* SCARUS.]—4 † A cliff; a naked detached rock; also written or pronounced *scaur*, in Scotland.

SCÄR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar.

SCARABÆ'IDÆ, or **SCARABÆ'IDANS**, *n.* A very extensive group of beetles, forming the chief part of the section Lamellicornes, and having the genus Scarabæus of Linn. as its type. Latreille divides the Scarabæidæ into six sections; viz., Coprophagi, Arenicoli, Xilophili, Phyllophagi, Anthobii, and Melitophili. To the first section belong the dung-feeding Scarabæi, and the sacred beetle of the Egyptians.

SCARABÆUS, *n.* [L. *scarabæus*, from Gr. σκαφ, Sax. *scearn*, fimus.] An extensive genus of coleopterous insects, placed by Linn. at the head of the insect tribes, and answering to the section Lamellicornes of Latreille. By the French entomologists of the present



Scarabæus sacer.

day, as well as by some English writers, the name Scarabæus is still retained generically for the gigantic insects placed by Linn. at the head of the genus; such as the elephant and hercules beetles. [*See* BEETLE.]

SCAR'AMOUCH, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; Sp. *escaramuza*, a skirmish.] A buffoon in motley dress. A personage, in Italian comedy, imported originally from Spain; whose character (or his part) was compounded of traits of vaunting and poltroonery. His costume was black, from top to toe; he wore a black *toque* (kind of square-topped cap), a black mantle, and had on his face a mask, barred (*i.e.*, with openings) on the brow, the cheeks and the chin. The most celebrated *scaramouch* was one Tiberio Finnelli, a Neapolitan, born in the year 1608.

SCAR'BROITE, *n.* A mineral, a hydrated silicate of alumina, which occurs massive. Fracture conchoidal, easily scratched by the knife, and polished by the nail; adheres to the tongue, and has a strong earthy smell when breathed upon. Colour white, opaque, dull; streak shining. Sp. gr. 1.48. It occurs as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough.

SCÄRCE, *a.* [It. *scarso*; D. *schaarsch*. In Arm. *scarz* is short, and perhaps the word is from the root of *shear*, to cut. The Spanish equivalent word is *escaso*, and it is observable that some of our common people pronounce this word *scase*.] 1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. We say, water is *scarce*, wheat, rye, barley is *scarce*, money is *scarce*, when the quantity is not fully adequate to the demand.—2. Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon. Good horses are *scarce*.

> The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCÄRCE, } *adv.* Hardly; scantly.
SCÄRCELY, }

> We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

2. Hardly; with difficulty.

> Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides. *Dryden.*

SCARCE'MENT, *n.* A set back in the building of walls, or in raising banks of earth; a footing.

SCARCENESS, } *n.* Smallness of quan-
SCARCITY, } tity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; defect of plenty; penury; as, a *scarcity* of grain; a great *scarcity* of beauties; a *scarcity* of lovely women.

> Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its *scarcity*. *Rambler.*
>
> A *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency.

> The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*. *Collier.*

Root of scarcity, the mangel-wurzel, a variety of the Beta Cycla or white beet; G. *mangold-wurzel*, beet-root, corrupted into *mangel-wurzel*; Fr. *racine de disette*, root of want or scarcity.

SCÄRE, *v. t.* [In W. *esgar* is to separate; in It. *scorare* is to dishearten, from L. *ex* and *cor*, heart; but qu.] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

> The noise of thy cross-bow
> Will *scare* the herd, and so my shot is lost. *Shak.*

To scare away, to drive away by frightening.

SCÄRE-CROW, *n.* [*scare* and *crow.*]

Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A fowl of the sea gull kind; the black gull.

SCĀRED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

SCĀRE-FIRE,† *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people.

SCÄRF, *n.* plur. *scarfs.* [Fr. *echarpe;* Sax. *scearf*, a fragment or piece; G. *scharpe;* from the root of *shear.*] 1. A sort of shawl; something that hangs loose upon the shoulders; as a piece of cloth.

Put on your hood and *scarf.* *Swift.*

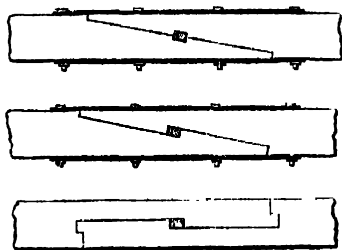
2. A water-fowl.—3. In *her.*, a small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crosier.



Scarf.

SCÄRF, *v. t.* To throw loosely on.—2. To dress in a loose vesture.

SCÄRF, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva;* Sp. *escarpar.*] To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, by letting the end of one into the end of the other and bolting them together, or



Various modes of Scarfing.

by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both; but this latter method is usually termed *fishing.*

SCÄRFED, *pp.* Dressed in a loose vesture.—2. Joined; pieced.

SCÄRFING, *n.* In *joiner work*, a mode of joining two pieces of timber together end long, or of lengthening timber as it is called. It is performed by cutting away a part of the thickness of each piece of the length of the joint, but from opposite sides, so that when united they form a continuous piece of equal width and depth. The joint is secured by bolts and straps.

SCÄRF-SKIN, *n.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

SCARIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *scarificatio.* *See* SCARIFY.] In *sur.*, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, for the purpose of taking away blood, letting out fluids, &c.

SCARIFICA'TOR, *n.* An instrument used in scarification or cupping. It consists of ten or twelve lancets which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a kind of trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied.

SCAR'IFIER, *n.* [from *scarify.*] The person who scarifies.—2. The instrument used for scarifying.—3. In *agriculture*, an implement with prongs employed for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called scufflers, cultivators, and grubbers.

SCAR'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *scarifier;* L. *scarifico.* Qu. *scar*, Gr. εσχαρα and L. *facio*, to make. But the Greek is σκαριφαομαι, from σκαριφος, a pointed instrument, or a sharp pointed piece of wood.] To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein, or to let out fluids.

SCAR'IFYING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.

SCĀRING, *ppr.* Frightening; suddenly terrifying.

SCA'RIOUS, SCA'RIOSE, *a.* [Low L. *scariosus*, rough.] In *bot.*, tough, thin and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch; as a perianth.

SCARI'TIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Geodephaga, which section corresponds to the carabus and cicindela of Linn. They burrow into sand in the neighbourhood of the sea, or in the banks of streams. They are chiefly found in hot climes.

SCÄRLATI'NA, *n.* [It. *scarlattino* and *scarlatto*, scarlet.] An exceedingly barbarous Italian term with a Latin termination, employed by many to designate that febrile exanthem, commonly called in English *scarlet fever*, and in nosology *rosalia*. It is characterized by fever, attended about the third day with an eruption of level or nearly level crimson red patches, first appearing in the fauces, and on the face, neck, and breasts, and progressively on the whole surface, often confluent and terminating about the seventh day, in cuticular exfoliations.

SCÄRLAT'INOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet colour; pertaining to the scarlet fever.

SCÄRLET, *n.* [Fr. *ecarlate;* It. *scarlatto;* Ir. *scarloid;* W. *ysgarlad*, the effusion of a wound, scarlet, from *ysgar*, to separate, [*See* SHEAR;] G. *scharlach;* Qu. Ch. סחר, *sahar*, to colour, as a derivative, minium; Ar. *shakara*, to be red.] 1. A beautiful bright red colour, brighter than crimson. The finest scarlet dye is obtained from cochineal. According to Berthollet the dyeing of scarlet is performed at two operations, the first is called the *boiling* (*bouillon*), and the second the reddening.—2. Cloth of a scarlet colour.

All her household are clothed with *scarlet;* Prov. xxxi.

SCÄRLET, *a.* Of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour; as, a *scarlet* cloth or thread; a *scarlet* lip.

SCÄRLET-BEAN, *n.* The *Phaseolus multiflorus*, a species of kidney-bean cultivated chiefly for the beauty of its scarlet flowers.

SCÄRLET-FE'VER, *n.* Rosalia. It seizes persons of all ages; but children and young persons are most subject to it, and it appears at all seasons of the year, but is most frequently met with towards the end of autumn or beginning of winter, at which time it often becomes a prevalent epidemic. It is highly contagious. [*See* SCARLATINA, above.]

SCÄRLET-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the *Quercus coccifera*, or chermes oak, producing small insects, the Coccus Ilicis, called *chermes* or *scarlet grain.* More properly, the Quercus coccinea of the United States.

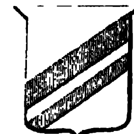
SCÄRMAGE,† } peculiar modes of
SCÄRMOGE, } spelling *Shirmish.*

SCÄRN, *n.* [Sax. *scearn.*] Dung. [*Not in use or local.*]

SCÄRN-BEE, *n.* A beetle. [*Not in use or local.*]

SCÄRP, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe;* It. *scarpa*, a scarp, a shoe, a slope; Sp. *escarpa.*] In *fort.*, the interior talus or slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart.

SCÄRP, or **SCÄRPE**, *n.* In *her.*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a baton sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field.



Scarpe and baton.

SCÄRPED, *a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification.

SCÄR'RED, *pp.* Marked with a scar.

SCÄR'RING, *ppr.* Marking with a scar.

SCA'RUS, *n.* A genus of fishes of the family Labridæ. The species are remarkable for the structure of their jaws, which project, are convex in front and concave within, and present a sharp cutting edge. The body is of the same oblong oval form as in the wrasses, and the scales are very large.



Scarus creticus.

The Scari are inhabitants of the tropical seas, and from the brilliance of their colouring, combined with the peculiar form of their jaws, they have received the name of *parrot-fishes.* [*See* SCAR.]

SCAT, or **SCAD**, *n.* A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind; and hence *scatty* or *scaddy*, showery. [*Local.*]

SCATCH, *n.* [Fr. *escache.*] A kind of horsebit for bridles.

SCATCH'ES, *n.* plur. [Fr. *echasses.*] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.

SCATE, *n.* A kind of shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on the ice. [*See* SKATE.]

SCATE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadda;* L. *squatina*, *squatus.*] A fish, a species of ray. [*See* SKATE.]

SCA'TEBROUS, *a.* [L. *scatebra*, a spring; *scateo*, to overflow.] Abounding with springs.

SCATH, *v.t.* [Sax. *scathian*, *sceathian*, to injure, to damage, to steal; G. *schaden.*] To damage; to waste; to destroy.

SCATH, *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. [In *Scotch*, spelt and pronounced *skaith.*]

SCATH'ED, *pp.* Damaged; wasted; destroyed.

SCATH'FUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive.

SCATH'FULNESS, *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.

SCATH'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; destroying.

SCATH'LESS, *a.* Without waste or damage.

SCAT'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *scateran*, to pour out, to disperse; L. *scateo*; Gr. σκιδάω, to scatter, to discuss, L. *discutio*. This word may be formed on the root of *discutio*. The primary sense is to drive or throw.] 1. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things to a distance from each other.

From thence did the Lord *scatter* them abroad upon the face of all the earth; Gen. xi.
I will *scatter* you among the heathen; Lev. xxvi.

2. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; as, to *scatter* seed in sowing.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love and endless joy *Prior.*

3. To spread or set thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages, and ample plains. *Dryden.*

SCAT'TER, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated. The clouds *scatter* after a storm.—2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable; Prov. xi.

SCAT'TER-BRAIN, *n.* A giddy youth. [*Vulgar.*]

SCAT'TER-BRAINED, *a.* Giddy; heedless. [*Vulgar.*]

SCAT'TERED, *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread; sprinkled or thinly spread over.—2. In *bot.*, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order; as, *scattered* branches; *scattered* leaves.

SCAT'TEREDLY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. [*Not much used.*]

SCAT'TERING, *ppr.* Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling.—2. *a.* Not united; divided among many; as, *scattering* votes.

SCAT'TERING, *n.* The act of dispersing; that which is dispersed.

SCAT'TERINGLY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner; thinly; as, habitations *scatteringly* placed over the country.

SCAT'TERINGS, *n. plur.* Things scattered.

SCAT'TERLING, *n.* A vagabond; one that has no fixed habitation or residence. [*Little used.*]

SCATU'RIENT,† *a.* [L. *scaturiens.*] Springing, as the water of a fountain.

SCATURIG'INOUS,† *a.* [L. *scaturigo.*] Abounding with springs.

SCAUP, *n.* A species of duck, *Fuligula marila*, Selby. It is common in North America and the north of Europe; and is found in considerable numbers on our own coasts during the winter months. It feeds on small fish, molluscs, and hence its flesh is coarse. According to Willoughby, the name Scaup is derived from the bird feeding among broken shells, which are called scaup in the north of England.

SCAV'AGE, *n.* [Sax. *sceawian*, to show.] In ancient customs, a toll or duty exacted of merchant-strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c. for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

SCAV'ENGER, *n.* [Sax. *scafan*, to scrape, to shave, G. *schaben*, L. *scabio.*] 1. Originally a petty officer whose duty was to see that the streets were clean. —2. A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth.

SCEL'ERAT,† *n.* [Fr. from L. *sceleratus.*] A villain; a criminal.

SCE'NA, *n.* [L.] The permanent architectural front which faced the audience in the ancient theatre.

SCENE, *n.* [Fr. *id*; L. *scena*; Gr. σκηνη: Heb. שכן, *shakan*, to dwell; Ch. to subside, to settle; Syr. to come or fall on; Ar. *sakana*, to be firm, stable, quiet, to set or establish, to quiet or cause to rest. The Gr. word signifies a tent, hut or cottage. In L. it is an arbor or stage. The primary sense is to set or throw down.] 1. A stage; the theatre or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. It does not appear that the ancients changed the *scenes* in different parts of the play. Indeed the original *scene* for acting was an open plat of ground, shaded or slightly covered.—2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. Thus we say, the execution of a malefactor is a melancholy *scene*. The crucifixion of our Saviour was the most solemn *scene* ever presented to the view of man. We say also, a *scene* of sorrow or of rejoicing, a noble *scene*, a sylvan *scene*.

A charming *scene* of nature is displayed. *Dryden.*

3. A part of a play; a division of an act. A play is divided into acts, and acts are divided into *scenes*. In the English stage, the subdivision called a scene is extremely arbitrary; the scenes in most plays being far more numerous than the actual changes of scene. In the French stage every entry of an actor constitutes a new scene.—4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place.—5. The imaginary place in which the action of the play is supposed to pass. The *scene* was laid in the king's palace. —6. The curtain or hanging of a theatre adapted to the play.—7. The place where anything is exhibited.

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason.*

8. An exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate kind, such as is represented in a drama or depicted in a romance. In real life, the term is used contemptuously or ironically; as, in the injunction, do not get up a *scene*.—9. Any remarkable exhibition.

The shepherds, while watching their flocks upon the plains of Bethlehem, were suddenly interrupted by one of the most sublime and surprising *scenes* which have ever been exhibited on earth. *W. B. Sprague.*

10. A large painted view generally.— *Scene painting*, a department of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of a theatre. It is conducted chiefly in water-colours, and admits of the most striking effects.

SCENE,† *v. t.* To exhibit.

SCE'NERY, *n.* The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves as seen together. Thus we may say, the *scenery* on the banks of the Thames at Richmond is diversified and pleasing; or the landscape *scenery* presented to the view from the Malvern hills is picturesque and varied. [*See* LANDSCAPE.] 2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.—3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.—4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.

SCEN'IC, **SCEN'ICAL**, *a.* [L. *scenicus.*] Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPH'IC, **SCENOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* [*See* SCENOGRAPHY.] Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In perspective.

SCENOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. σκηνη, scene, and γραφω, to describe.] The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye. It stands opposed to *ichnography* and *orthography*.

SCENT, *n.* [Fr. *senteur*, from *sentir*, L. *sentio*, to perceive.] 1. Odour; smell; that substance which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; as, the *scent* of an orange or an apple; the *scent* of musk. The word is applicable to any odour, agreeable or offensive.—2. The power of smelling; the smell; as, a hound of nice *scent*.—3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

He travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

SCENT, *v. t.* To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs; as, to *scent* game, as a hound.—2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odour, good or bad. Aromatic plants *scent* the room. Some persons *scent* garments with musk; others *scent* their snuff.

SCENT'ED, *pp.* Smelt; perceived by the olfactory organs.—2. Perfumed; imbued with odour.

SCENT'FUL, *a.* Odorous; yielding much smell.—2. Of quick smell.

SCENT'ING, *ppr.* Smelling; perceiving by the olfactory organs.—2. Perfuming; filling with odour.

SCENT'LESS, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

SCEP'TRE, *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*; L. *sceptrum*; Gr. σκηπτρον, from σκηπτω, to send or thrust; coinciding with L. *scipio*, that is, a shoot or rod.] 1. A staff or batoon borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority. Hence,—2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown. Hence,—3. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the *sceptre*.

The *sceptre* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, till Shiloh come; Gen. xlix.

4. A constellation.

SCEP'TRE, *v. t.* To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

SCEP'TRED, *a.* Bearing a sceptre; as, a *sceptred* prince.

To Britain's queen the *sceptred* suppliant bends. *Tickle.*
Gold-*sceptred* Juno. *Parnell.*

SCEP'TRELESS, *a.* Having no sceptre.

SCEP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικος, from σκεπτομαι, to look about, to consider, to speculate; Sax. *sceawian*, to look about, to see, also to show. *See* SHOW.] 1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In *philosophy*, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of sceptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of every thing.—2. In *theol.*,

a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine original of the Christian religion.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of *sceptics*. *Clarke.*

SCEP'TIC, } *a.* Doubting; hesitat-
SCEP'TICAL, } ing to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing.—2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *Rob. Hall.*

SCEP'TICALLY, *adv.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SCEP'TICALNESS, *n.* Doubt; profession of doubt.

SCEP'TICISM, *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme.*] The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature. Or *scepticism* is that tendency of thought, or system of doctrine, the object of which is, by denying the existence of all grounds of knowledge, to introduce universal doubt and suspension of assent. The most celebrated sceptics of modern times, are Montaigne, Glanville, Boyle, and Hume.—2. In *theol.*, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Irreligious *scepticism* or atheistic profaneness. *Milner.*

Let no despondency or timidity or secret *scepticism* lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized. *S. Miller.*

SCEP'TICIZE, *v. i.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [*Lit. us.*]

SCHA'ALSTEIN, } *n.* A rare mineral,
SCĀLE-STONE, } called also tafelspath and tabular spar, occurring in masses composed of thin laminæ collected into large prismatic concretions or hexahedral prisms. Its colour is grayish or pearly white, tinged with green, yellow, or red. It has been found chiefly at Dognatska in the Bannat.

SCHE'DIASM, *n.* [Gr. σχεδιασμα.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCHED'ULE, *n.* (shed'ule.) [L. *schedula*, from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper; Gr. σχεδη, from σχιζω, to cut or divide; L. *scindo*, for *scido*. The pronunciation ought to follow the analogy of *scheme*, &c.] 1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing.—2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c.—3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods.

SCHEELE'S GREEN, *n.* A green pigment. It is an arsenite of copper, and was first prepared by Scheele.

SCHEE'LIN, or **SCHEE'LIUM,** *n.* [So called from Scheele, a distinguished chemist.] A different name of tungsten, a hard brittle metal of a grayish white colour, and brilliant.

SCHEER'ERITE, or **SHER'ERITE,** *n.* A newly discovered mineral species of a combustible nature, found in a bed of brown coal near St. Gall in Switzerland. It seems to be a mineral naphthaline.

SCHEIK, *n.* Among Arabians, an old man; hence, a chief. [*See* SHEIK.]

SCHEL'TOPUSIK, or **SHEL'TOPUSIK,** *n.* A genus of reptiles placed among the Saurians. The only species known is *Le Bipède Sheltopusik* of Lacepede and others, found in Siberia, Greece, the whole of the continent of Europe to the south, and the Mediterranean coasts of Africa. It haunts thick herbage and grassy places.

SCHE'MATISM, *n.* [Gr. σχηματισμος, from σχημα. *See* SCHEME.] 1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. [*A word not much used.*]

SCHE'MATIST, *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes. [*Schemer* is more generally used.]

SCHE'MATIZE, *v. t.* To form a scheme or schemes.

SCHĒME, *n.* [L. *schema*; Gr. σχημα, from σχεω, a contracted word, probably from σχεθω, to have or hold.] 1. A plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. Thus we say, to form a *scheme*, to lay a *scheme*, to contrive a *scheme*.

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. In *astrol.*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any astrological figure of the heavens.—*Scheme of division*, in *Scots judicial procedure*, the state or cast according to which it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.—4. The representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it comprehensible; a diagram.

SCHEME, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

SCHEME, *v. i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

SCHĒME ARCH, or **SKĒNE ARCH,** *n.* An arch which is a segment of a circle.

SCHEMER, *n.* One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

SCHĒMING, *ppr.* Planning; contriving. 2. *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

SCHEMING, *n.* The act of forming a plan.

SCHĒMINGLY, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

SCHEMIST, *n.* A schemer; a projector.

SCHENE, *n.* [L. *schœnus*; Gr. σχοινος.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about 7½ miles.

SCHE'RIF, *n.* [Arab. lord or master.] A title given in the East to those who descend from Mahomet, through his son-in-law Ali, and daughter Fatima. The chiefs of Mecca and of Medina are styled the scherifs of those cities.

SCHER'ZO. [It.] In *music*, a term generally applied to a passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length; as in symphonies, quartettos, &c.

SCHE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. σχεσις, from σχεω, σχεθω, to have or hold.] Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things.—2. In *rhetoric*, a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

SCHEUCHZE'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Juncaginaceæ. *S. palustris* is a British perennial, growing in wet spongy mountain bogs.

SCHIEF'ER SPAR. Foliated carbonate of lime, a mineral which occurs massive. The structure is laminar, generally curved, wavy, or undulating. Colour white, reddish, yellowish, or greenish. It is almost entirely soluble in acids with effervescence. It occurs in Cornwall, Scotland, and Ireland.

SCHIL'LER SPAR, *n.* A genus of spars comprising four varieties, namely, common schiller spar, bronzite, hypersthene, and anthophyllite. It is of a pearly lustre, and changeable hues.

SCHI'NUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ. The species inhabit tropical America. The leaves of some species are so filled with a resinous fluid, that the least degree of unusual repletion of the tissue causes it to be discharged: thus, some of them fill the air with fragrance after rain.

SCHIRRUS. *See* SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM, *n.* (sizm.) [L. *schisma*; Gr. σχισμα, from σχιζω, to divide, L. *scindo*, Sax. *sceadan*, G. *scheiden*, to separate, to part.] 1. In a *general sense*, division or separation; but appropriately, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *K. Charles.*

In *Scripture*, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine.—2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

SCHIS'MA, *n.* [Gr. σχισμα.] In *music*, an interval equal to half a comma; therefore eighteen of them are required to make a complete tone.

SCHISMAT'IC, } *a.* (sizmat'ic, siz-
SCHISMAT'ICAL, } mat'ical.) Pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as, *schismatical* opinions or proposals.

SCHISMAT'IC, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHISMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHISMAT'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

SCHIS'MATIZE, *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church.

SCHISM'LESS, *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [*Little used.*]

SCHIST, } *n.* [Gr. σχιστος, from σχιζω,
SCHIST'US, } to split, to cleave.] A geological term adopted from the German, and applied to the varieties of slate, or those rocks which are of a fissile character, or which may easily be split.

SCHIST'IC, } *a.* Slaty; fissile.—
SCHIST'OSE, } *Schistose rocks*, those
SCHIST'OUS, } which have a slaty texture.—*Schistose mica*, mica slate.

SCHIZAN'DRA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Anonaceæ. *S. coccinea*, the scarlet schizandra, is one of our most beautiful green-house

climbers. It is a North American plant, and is found in woods in Georgia, Florida, and Carolina.

SCHIZAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species are fine flowering annuals, bearing diandrous flowers. They are natives of Peru.

SCHIZOP'ODA. Latreille's name for a division of macrurous crustaceans, or cleft-footed malacostraca. The opossum shrimps are examples.

SCHŒ'NUS, *n.* A genus of bog plants, nat. order Cyperaceæ, or the sedge tribe. The species are natives of Europe and Australia. They are useful for making bands for tying up goods. *S. nigricans,* black bog-rust, is a British plant, growing in bogs and wet moors.

SCHNEIDER'IAN MEMBRANE, *n.* In *anat.*, the living membrane of the nostrils; so named from Schneider, who first described it.

SCHOLA, *n.* [L.] In *ancient arch.*, the margin or platform which surrounded the bath. Also a portico corresponding to the exedra of the Greek palæstra, intended for the accommodation of the learned, who assembled there to converse.

SCHOL'AR, *n.* [Low L. *scholaris,* from *schola,* a school; Gr. σχολη, leisure, a school; Fr. *ecolier;* G. *schüler;* Dan. *skolelærd.* The Danish word signifies *school-learned. See* SCHOOL.] 1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy, or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science, or branch of literature.—2. A man of letters.—3. *Emphatically used,* a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature.—4. One that learns any thing; as, an apt *scholar* in the school of vice.—5. A pedant; a man of books. [But the word *scholar* seldom conveys the idea of a pedant.]—6. A person, in English universities, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum.

SCHOLAR'ITY,† *n.* Scholarship.

SCHOL'AR-LIKE, } *a.* Like a scholar;
SCHOL'ARLY, } becoming a scholar.

SCHOL'ARSHIP, *n.* Learning; attainments in science or literature; as, a man of great *scholarship.*—2. Literary education. [*Unusual.*]

> This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship.* *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student.

> A *scholarship* not half maintains,
> And college rules are heavy chains. *Warton.*

[*See* BURSARY.]

SCHOLAS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *scholasticus.*]
SCHOLAS'TICAL, } 1. Pertaining to a scholar, to a school, or to schools, particularly to the schools of the middle ages; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.—2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools; as, *scholastic* precision.—3. Pedantic; formal; needlessly subtile.—*Scholastic philosophy,* the method of philosophizing which arose in the schools and universities of what are commonly termed the dark ages. The father of this system was John Scotus Erigena, a native of Ireland, who lived in the ninth century. He combined the philosophy of Aristotle with the doctrines of the new Platonists. This system, which consisted in logical rules and metaphysical notions, formed what was termed the *dialectics* of the scholastics. These were combined with theology, and prevailed till about the conclusion of the 14th century.—*Scholastic divinity,* that species of divinity taught in some schools or colleges, which consists in discussing and settling points by reason and argument. It has now fallen into contempt, except in some universities, where the charters require it to be taught. [*See* SCHOOL.]

SCHOLAS'TIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools.

SCHOLAS'TICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHOLAS'TICISM, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools.

> The spirit of the old *scholasticism,* which spurned laborious investigation and slow induction. *J. P. Smith.*

SCHO'LIAST, *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστης. *See* SCHOLIUM.] A commentator or annotator; one who writes notes upon the works of another for illustrating his writings.

SCHOLIAS'TIC, *a.* That pertains to a scholiast or his pursuits.

SCHO'LIAZE,† *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works.

SCHO'LICAL,† *a.* Scholastic.

SCHO'LIUM, *n. plur.* (scholia, or scholiums.) [L. *scholion;* Gr. σχολιον, from σχολη, leisure, lucubration.] A note, annotation, or remark, occasionally made on some passage, proposition, or the like.—2. In *geom.* and *phys.*, an explanatory observation or excursive remark on the nature and application of a train of reasoning. After demonstrating a proposition, a scholium is sometimes added, pointing out how it might be done some other way, or giving some advice or precaution in order to prevent mistakes, or adding some particular use or application of the proposition. The plural *scholia,* is used to signify explanations annexed to Greek and Latin authors, by the early grammarians, who taught the practical part of philology.

SCHO'LY,† *n.* A scholium.

SCHO'LY,† *v. i.* To write comments.

SCHOOL, *n.* [L. *schola;* Gr. σχολη, leisure, vacation from business, lucubration at leisure, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school. The adverb signifies at ease, leisurely, slowly, hardly, with labour or difficulty. In Sax. *scol* is a crowd, a multitude, a school, [shoal,] as of fishes, and a school for instruction. So also *scol, scolu,* a school; but the latter sense, we think, must have been derived from the Latin. D. *school,* an academy and a crowd; *schoolen,* to flock together; G. *schule,* a school for instruction; W. *ysgol;* Fr. *ecole.* This word seems originally to have denoted leisure, freedom from business, a time given to sports, games, or exercises, and afterward time given to literary studies. The sense of a crowd, collection, or *shoal,* seems to be derivative.] 1. A place or house in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction. In common usage, *school* frequently denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. Thus we say, a *school* consists of fifty pupils. The preceptor has a large *school,* or a small *school.* His discipline keeps the *school* well regulated and quiet.—2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. Thus we say, the *school* begins or opens at eight o'clock, that is, the pupils at that hour begin their studies. So we say, the teacher is now in *school,* the *school* hours are from nine to twelve, and from two to five.—3. The state of instruction.

> Set him betimes to *school.* *Dryden.*

4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind; as, the *schools* of the prophets. In modern usage, the word *school* comprehends every place of education, as university, college, academy, common or primary schools, dancing-schools, riding-schools, &c.; but ordinarily the word is applied to seminaries inferior to universities and colleges.

> What is the great community of Christians, but one of the innumerable *schools* in the vast plan, which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences? *Buckminster.*

5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of Christians or philosophers.

> Let no man be less confident in his faith .. by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Taylor.*

Thus we say, the Socratic *school,* the Platonic *school,* the Peripatetic or Ionic *school;* by which we understand all those who adopted and adhered to a particular system of opinions.—6. The seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology.

> The supreme authority of Aristotle in the *schools* of theology as well as of philosophy. *Henry.*

Hence, *school divinity* is the divinity which discusses nice points, and proves every thing by argument.—7. Any place of improvement or learning. The world is an excellent *school* to wise men, but a *school* of vice to fools.—*Primary school,* a school for instructing children in the first rudiments of language and literature.—*Normal schools,*—*see* NORMAL.—*Public schools,* a name of not very definite application, by which a certain number of schools in England are designated, such as Eton, Winchester, and Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, &c. They are such as confer a classical education, have, on the average, a larger number of boys, and are frequented by the children of persons of rank and wealth.—*Free schools,* such as afford a gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous education to the children of the place, from whatever source the funds may be derived.—*Endowed schools,* those of which the funds arise out of royal, public, or private endowment.—*Parochial schools,* in *Scotland,* those schools which are established in the different parishes for the purpose of furnishing a cheap elementary education for the mass of the

people.—*Common school*, the name in the *U. States* for a primary or elementary school, supported by a general rate. —8. Formerly, a shoal or compact body; as, a *school* of fishes: spelt, also, *scull*. [*In this sense, still used in America.*]

SCHOOL, *v. t.* To instruct; to train; to educate.

He's gentle, never *school'd*, yet learn'd. *Shak.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he reviled. *Dryden.*

SCHOOL'-BOY, *n.* [*See* BOY.] A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments.

SCHOOL'-DAME, *n.* [*See* DAME.] The female teacher of a school.

SCHOOL'-DAY,† *n.* [*See* DAY.] The age in which youth are sent to school.

SCHOOL'-DISTRICT, *n.* In the *U. States*, a division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools.

SCHOOL'ED, *pp.* Instructed; trained; tutored; reproved.

SCHOOL'ERY,† *n.* Something taught; precepts.

SCHOOL'-FELLOW, *n.* [*See* FELLOW.] One bred at the same school; an associate in school.

SCHOOL'-GIRL, *n.* Feminine of schoolboy.

SCHOOL'-HOUSE, *n.* [*See* HOUSE.] A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; but applied only to buildings for subordinate schools, not to colleges.

SCHOOL'ING, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproving.

SCHOOL'ING, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition.—2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—3. Reproof; reprimand. He gave his son a good *schooling*.

SCHOOL'MAID, *n.* [*See* MAID.] A girl at school.

SCHOOL'MAN, *n.* [*See* MAN.] A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation, or of school divinity. The *schoolmen* were philosophers and divines of the middle ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught in the *schools* of divinity established by Charlemagne.

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtile art. *Pope.*

2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

Let subtile *schoolmen* teach these friends to fight. *Pope.*

SCHOOL'MASTER, *n.* [*See* MASTER.] The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school. [*Applied now only or chiefly to the teachers of primary or elementary schools.*]

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

2. He or that which disciplines, instructs, and leads.

The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us to Christ; Gal. iii.

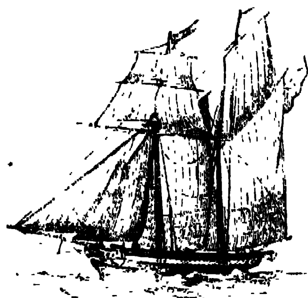
SCHOOL'MATE, *n.* One of either sex who attends the same school.

SCHOOL'MISTRESS, *n.* [*See* MISTRESS.] A woman who governs and teaches a school.

SCHOOL'TEACHER, *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

SCHOOL'TEACHING, *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

SCHOON'ER, *n.* [G. *schoner.*] A vessel with two masts, whose main-sail and fore-sail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's main-sail, and stretched below



Schooner.

by booms. The schooner differs from the brig, chiefly in the rig of the mainmast; that of the schooner having only fore and aft sails, while that of the brig has square topsails.

SCHORL, or SHORL, *n.* [Swed. *scorl*, brittle.] A mineral usually occurring in black prismatic crystals. It is brittle, and has much lustre, and becomes electric by heat and friction. It is a variety of tourmaline.

SCHOR'LITE, or SHOR'LITE, *n.* The pycnite of Haüy and Brongniart.

SCHOR'LOUS, } *a.* Pertaining to
SCHORLA'CEOUS, } schorl; possessing the properties of schorl.

SCHUIT, or SCHUYT, *n.* [Dutch.] The Dutch name for a boat; hence, also, *trekschuit*, a track-boat.

SCIÆNOI'DES, *n.* The third of the families into which Cuvier divides the spinous finned fishes, the type of which is the genus Sciæna. It is closely related to the Percoides, but both the vomer and palatines are without teeth, the bones of the cranium and face are generally cavernous, and form a muzzle more or less gibbous.



Sciæna aquila.

These fishes are abundant in the Mediterranean and in the warmer parts of the Atlantic, where they are amongst the most valuable fishes for the table.

SCIAGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

SCIAG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφια: σκια, a shadow, and γραφω, to describe.] 1. The art of sketching or delineating.—2. In *arch.*, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure.—3. In *astron.*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialling.

SCIATHER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. σκια, a
SCIATHER'ICAL, } shadow, and θηρα, a catching.] Belonging to a sun-dial. [*Little used.*]

SCIATHER'ICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial.

SCIAT'IC, } *n.* [L. *sciatica*, from Gr.
SCIAT'ICA, } ισχιαδικος, from ισχιας, a pain in the hips, from ισχιον, the hip, from ισχυ, the loin.] A peculiar and specific painful affection, principally seated in the sciatic nerve, which, if protracted, produces emaciation of the limb affected, with weakness, and a more or less permanent flexion. If it is not a true neuralgia, it is nearly allied to it.

SCIAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
SCIAT'ICAL, } hip; as, the *sciatic* artery or nerve.—2. Affecting the hip; as, *sciatic* pains.—*Sciatic stay*, in merchant ships, a strong rope fixed from the main to the fore-mast head. When loading or unloading, it serves to sustain a tackle.

SCI'ENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *scientia*, from *scio*, to know. *Scio* is probably a contracted word] 1. In *a general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the knowledge of many methodically digested and arranged so as to become attainable by one; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind. The *science* of God must be perfect.—2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject. *Pure science*, as the mathematics, is built on self-evident truths; but the term science is also applied to other subjects founded on generally acknowledged truths, as *metaphysics*; or on experiment and observation, as *chemistry* and *natural philosophy*; or even to an assemblage of the general principles of an art, as the science of *agriculture*; the science of *navigation*. The knowledge of reasons and their conclusions, constitutes *abstract science*; that of causes and effects, and of the laws of nature, *natural* or *physical science*. The term science is often used to signify that which we know inductively, or by the experience of particulars, from which we ascend to general conclusions not necessarily constituted by those particulars, yet warranted by previous experience and by analogies widely observed. This signification of the term is applicable to *physical, moral, and practical science*.—*Physical* or *natural science* is that which is susceptible of experiment, and is therefore said to be founded on experimental evidence.—*Moral science*, is that which, lying in great part beyond the reach of experiment, rests for its certainty on aggregated facts, supported by concurrent testimony, by experience, and by analogy, so as to leave no room for doubt, though not demonstrable.—*Practical science*, is that which consists of general observations arising out of experience, and is otherwise called *theory* in correlation to an art or practice belonging to it. The term *science*, however, is more particularly used in contradistinction to *art* and *literature*. As distinguished from the former, *a science* is a body of truths, the common principles of which are supposed to be known and separated, so that the individual truths, even though some or all may be clear in themselves, have a guarantee that they could have been discovered and known either with certainty, or with such probability as the subject admits of, by other means than their own evidence. [*See* ART.] As distinguished from *literature*, science is applied to any branch of knowledge which is made the subject of investigation with a view to discover and apply first principles. [*See* LITERATURE.]

A principle in *science* is a rule in art. *Playfair.*

3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles.

Science perfects genius. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principles on which it buildeth. *Hooker.*

5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.

Note.—Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science.* In general, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science;* the *practice* of it an *art.*

SCI'ENT,† *a.* [L. *sciens.*] Skilful.

SCIEN'TIAL, *a.* Producing science.

SCIENTIF'IC, SCIENTIF'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *scientifique;* L. *scientia* and *facio,* to make.] 1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration; as, *scientific* evidence.—2. According to the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.—3. Well versed in science; as, a *scientific* physician.

SCIENTIF'ICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

It is easier to believe, than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

2. According to the rules or principles of science.

SCILIC'ET. [Latin particle.] To wit; viz.; namely.

SCIL'LA, *n.* A genus of bulbous stemmed plants mostly natives of Europe, belonging to the nat. order Liliaceæ. The *S. maritima,* sea onion or squill, is a plant common on the sandy shores of the Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Levant. The officinal part is the bulb, of which there are two varieties; the one large and whitish externally; and the other smaller, and of a brownish-red colour. It abounds in an acrid mucilaginous juice, with an alliaceous odour, and a bitter acrid nauseous taste. It is a valuable medicine, and acts either as an emetic, purgative, or expectorant and diuretic, in proportion to the dose in which it is given. It is a popular or domestic medicine in colds and coughs. *Scilla verna, bifolia,* and *autumnalis* are British species.

SCIL'LITINE, *n.* The bitter principle of the squill, or the bulb of the *Scilla maritima,* to which its medical properties, if an expectorant and diuretic, are referrible. It is a brittle mass of a nauseous bitter taste, and said to be poisonous.

SCIM'ITAR, *n.* [Fr. *cimeterre.*] A short sword with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks. [This word is variously written. *See* CIMETER.]

SINCO'IDES, SCINCOID'IANS, or **SCIN'CIDÆ,** *n.* A family of saurian reptiles, of which the genus scincus, or skink, is the type. They have short feet, a non-extensible tongue, the body and tail are covered with equal scales, like tiles; they have no impressed lateral line, and the toes are margined. [*See* SKINK.]

SCINK, *n.* (skink.) A cast calf. [*Vulgar.*]

SCIN'TILLANT, *a.* [*See* SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

SCIN'TILLATE, *v. i.* [L. *scintillo.* This word seems to be a diminutive formed on the Teutonic *scinan,* Eng. to *shine.*] 1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.

Marbles do not *scintillate* with steel. *Fourcroy.*

2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

SCIN'TILLATING, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCINTILLA'TION, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling.—2. In *astron.,* the term applied to the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars.

SCIO'GRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and γραφω, to describe.] In *painting,* &c., the art of casting and delineating shadows with truth and upon mathematical principles.

SCI'OLISM, *n.* [*See* SCIOLIST.] Superficial knowledge.

SCI'OLIST, *n.* [L. *sciolus,* a diminutive formed on *scio,* to know.] One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

These passages in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists,* if their pride were not as great as their ignorance *Temple.*

SCI'OLOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCIOL'TO. [It.] In *music,* a term which, applied to counterpoint, signifies that it is free from syncopated or tied notes, or that it is not constrained by general rules. When applied to notes it signifies that they are not tied together, and is opposed to *legato.*

SCIOM'ACHY, *n.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and μαχη, a battle.] A battle with a shadow. [*Little used.*]

SCI'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. σκια and μαντεια.] Divination by shadows.

SCI'ON, *n.* [L. *scindo,* to cut off.] The first young shoot produced during the year by a tree; or more commonly a part of a branch prepared for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree.

SCIOP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. σκια, shadow, and οπτομαι, to see.] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room.

SCIOP'TIC, SCIOP'TRIC, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye; used in experiments with the camera obscura.

SCIOP'TICS, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCIRE FA'CIAS, *n.* [L.] In *law,* a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done, as to require sureties to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against them for debt and damages, or to require a third person to show cause why goods in his hands by replevin, should not be delivered to satisfy the execution, &c. It is not granted till a year and a day after judgment given.

SCI'ROC, SCIROC'CO, SIROC'CO, *n.* [It. *scirocco.*] In Italy, a south-east wind; a hot, suffocating wind, blowing from the burning deserts of Africa. This name is given also in the north-east of Italy to a cold, bleak wind from the Alps.

SCIR'PUS, *n.* A genus of hardy bog plants, known in Britain by the name of club-rush. Class and order Triandria monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Cyperaceæ. *S. tuberosus,* is the water chestnut of the Chinese. Several species, especially the *S. lacustris,* lake club-rush or bull-rush, are used for mats, chair bottoms, &c.

SCIRRHOS'ITY, *n.* [*See* SCIRRHUS.] An induration of the glands.

SCIR'RHOUS, *a.* Indurated; hard; knotty; as a gland.—2. Proceeding from scirrhus; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease.

SCIR'RHUS, *n.* [It. *scirro;* Sp. *escirro;* L. *scirrus;* Gr. σκιῤῥος.] In *sur.* and *med.,* a hard tumour on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer.

SCIRROS'ITY. *See* SCIRRHOSITY.

SCISCITA'TION, *n.* [L. *sciscitor,* to inquire or demand.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [*Little used.*]

SCIS'SEL, *n.* [from L. *scindo,* to cut.] The clippings of various metals, produced in several mechanical operations concerned in their manufacture. The slips or plates of metal, out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage, are called *scissel* at the mint.

SCIS'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *scissus, scindo,* to cut.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; as, *scissible* matter or bodies.

SCIS'SILE, *a.* [L. *scissilis,* from *scindo,* to cut.] That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

SCISSION, *n.* (sizh'on.) [Fr. from L. *scissio, scindo,* to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.

SCISSORS, *n. plur.* (siz'zors.) [L. *scissor,* from *scindo,* to cut, Gr. σχιζω, Sax. *sceadan.*] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre, by which they are fastened. Hence we usually say, a *pair* of *scissors.*

SCIS'SURE, *n.* [L. *scissura,* from *scindo,* to cut.] A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting

SCITAMINA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants. [*See* ZINGIBERACEÆ.]

SCITAMIN'EOUS, *a.* [L. *scitamentium,* a delicacy.] Belonging to the Scitamineæ, one of Linnæus's natural orders of plants.

SCIU'RIDÆ, *n.* The squirrel tribe, of which the genus Sciurus is the type. [*See* SQUIRREL.]

SCIU'RINES, *n. plur.* [Lat. *sciurus,* a squirrel.] Rodent animals, of the squirrel tribe.

SCLAVO'NIAN, SLAVON'IC, *a.* [from *Sclavi,* a people of the north of Europe.] Pertaining to the Sclavi, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the language which is now spoken in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

SCLERANTHA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of plants placed by Lindley in the curvembyrose group of incomplete exogens. They are small herbs with opposite leaves without stipules, having axillary sessile flowers which are hermaphrodite. They are mostly natives of barren fields in Europe, Asia, and North America, and are nearly related to Chenopodiaceæ, or the goose-foot tribe.

SCLERAN'THUS, *n.* Knawel, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Scleranthaceæ. [*See* KNAWEL.]

SCLER'ODERMS, or **SCLERODER'MI,** *n.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard, and δερμα, skin.] The name given by Cuvier to a family of plectognathic fishes, comprehending those which have the skin covered with hard scales; as the Mediterranean file fish, the ostracions.

SCLEROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard; σκληροτης, hardness.] Hard; firm; as the *sclerotic* coat or tunic of the eye.

SCLEROT'IC, *n.* The firm white outer coat of the eye. It does not extend over more than about four-fifths of the eye, its place in front being supplied by a transparent membrane called the *Cornea*, which affords a passage to the light.—2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

SCOAT, *v. t.* [Arm. *scoaz*, the shoulder; whence *scoazya*, to shoulder up; to prop, to support; W. *ysgwyz*, a shoulder; *ysgwyzaw*, to shoulder; which is said to be from *cwyz*, a fall.] To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle, as a stone, to prevent its rolling.

SCOB'IFORM, *a.* [L. *scobs*, saw-dust, and *form*.] Having the form of saw-dust or raspings.

SCOBS, *n.* [L. from *scabo*, to scrape.] Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals or other hard substances; dross of metals, &c.

SCOFF, *v. i.* [Gr. σκωπτω. The primary sense is probably to throw, in which sense it coincides with the D. *schoppen*, G. *schuppen*, to push, to shove. But I do not find the word, in the English and Greek sense, in any modern language except the English.] To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision; with *at*. To *scoff at* religion and sacred things is evidence of extreme weakness and folly, as well as of wickedness

They shall *scoff* at the kings; Hab. i.

SCOFF, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn.

SCOFF, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery, or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt.

With *scoffs* and scorns and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*

SCOFF'ED, *pp.* Treated with derision or scorn.

SCOFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs; one that mocks, derides, or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, "Where is the promise of his coming?" 2 Pet. iii.

SCOFF'ING, *ppr.* Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language.

SCOFF'ING, *n.* The act of treating with scorn.

SCOFF'INGLY, *adv.* In mockery or contempt; by way of derision.

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

SCŌLD, *v. i.* [D. *schelden*; G. *schelten*; Dan. *skielder*, to rail, to scold; Sw. *skalla*, to sound or ring; *skallra*, to snap or crack; *skalla*, to bark, to scold. It seems to be formed on the root of G. *schelle*, a bell, a jingle, a box on the ear; *schellen*, *schallen*, to ring. If *s* is a prefix, this word coincides with *call*, and Sax. *galan*, to sing, *gyllan*, *gielan*, to yell.] To find fault or rail with rude clamour; to brawl; to utter railing or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; with *at*; as, to *scold at* a servant. A *scolding* tongue, a *scolding* wife, a *scolding* husband, a *scolding* master, who can endure?

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever
I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shak.*

SCŌLD, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamour; to rate.

SCŌLD, *n.* A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.

Scolds answer foul-mouthed *scolds*. *Swift.*

2. A scolding; a brawl.

SCŌLDER, *n.* One that scolds or rails.

SCŌLDING, *ppr.* Railing with clamour; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language.—2. *a.* Given to scolding.

SCŌLDING, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language; a rating.

SCŌLDINGLY, *adv.* With rude clamour or railing.

SCOL'ECITE, *n.* [Gr. σκωληξ, a worm.] One division of the old species Mesotype, occurring in radiated crystallizations of a white colour, or transparent; and consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with thirteen and a half per cent. of water.

SCOL'LOP, *n.* A pectinated shell. [*See* SCALLOP.] 2. An indention or cut like those of a shell.

SCOL'LOP, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops. [*See* SCALLOP.]

SCOLI'ADÆ, *n.* A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, for the most part inhabitants of tropical countries, where they are generally found in sandy districts.

SCOLOPA'CIDÆ, *n.* A family of wading birds, of which the genus Scolopax is the type.

SCO'LOPAX, *n.* A genus of birds, of the order Grallæ, including woodcock and snipe.

SCOLOPEN'DRA, *n.* [Gr. σκολοπενδρα.] A genus of insects, of the order Myriapoda, destitute of wings. These insects have as many feet on each side as there are segments in the body. There are several species. They inhabit the southern parts of Europe, and all the tropical portions of the globe, and their bite is venomous. [*See* CHILOPODA, CENTIPED.]

SCOLOPEN'DRIUM, *n.* A genus of ferns. [*See* HART'S TONGUE.]

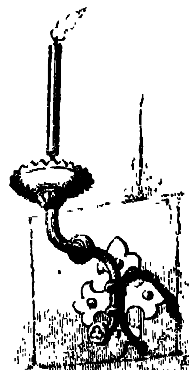
SCO'LYMUS, *n.* A genus of annual and perennial herbs belonging to the nat. order compositæ. They are known in English lists by the name of golden thistle. [*See* GOLDEN THISTLE.]

SCO'LYTUS, *n.* A genus of small but very destructive coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Xylophagidæ or wood-eaters. They destroy immense numbers of trees, especially firs, pines, and elms, by piercing them for the sake of eating the inner bark.

SCOM'BEROIDS, or **SCOM'BRIDÆ,** *n.* A family of fishes of the section Acanthopterygii, of which the common mackerel (*Scomber scomber*, Linn.,) may be regarded as a type. The tunny, sword-fish, dory and boar-fish, also belong to this group which contains a multitude of species and many genera.

SCOMM, *n.* [L. *scomma*; Gr. σκωμμα, from σκωπτω. *See* SCOFF.] 1.† A buffoon.—2.† A flout; a jeer.

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *schans*; G. *schanze*; Sw. *skans*, a fort or castle, a fortification.] 1.† A fort or bulwark; a work for defence.—2. In *arch.*, a branch to set a light upon, or to support a candlestick; a screen or partition to



Sconce.

cover or protect any thing; the head or top of any thing.

Golden *sconces* hang upon the walls. *Dryden.*

3. The circular tube with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted, that is, the support, the holder of the candle; and from this sense the candlestick, in the preceding definition, has its name.—4. A fixed seat or shelf. [*Local.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *skiönner*, to judge, to discern; *skiönsom*, judicious.] 1.† Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding.—2. The head; *a low word*.—3. A mulct or fine. [Qu. *poll-tax*.]

SCONCE, *v. t.* To mulct; to fine. [*A low word and not in use.*]

SCONCH'EON, *n.* [Fr. *ecousoin*.] In *arch.*, a term probably originally applied to the angle formed by the meeting of the planes of the window, jamb, and wall of a room; but now used to denote the whole side of any aperture, formed of roughly dressed stones.

SCONE, *n.* A thin cake of wheat or barley meal. [*Scotch.*]

SCONE, *v. t.* To beat with the open hand applied to the buttocks, to correct. [*Scotch.*]

SCOOP, *n.* [D. *schop*, a scoop, and a shovel; G. *schüppe*; *schupp*, a shove; *schuppen*, to push or shove; Sw. *skuff*, a shove; Dan. *skuffe*, a *scoop*, a *shovel*, a box or drawer; D. *schuif*, *schuiven*, to *shove*; Fr. *ecope*.] 1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping in liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for baling boats.—2. A kind of box shovel suspended by cords from a triangular frame, and worked by a long handle used in raising water.—3. An instrument of surgery.—4. A sort of pan for holding coals; a coal scuttle. [*Provincial.*] 5. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.—*Scoop-wheel*, a large wheel with numerous scoops fastened in its periphery, used for raising water in draining.

SCOOP, *v. t.* To lade out; properly, to take out with a scoop or with a sweeping motion.

He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

2. To empty by lading; as, he *scooped* it dry.—3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; as, the Indians

scoop the trunk of a tree into a canoe.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

SCOOP'ED, *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'ER, *n.* One that scoops; also, a water-fowl.

SCOOP'ING, *ppr.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'-NET, *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOPE, *n.* [L. *scopus;* Gr. σκοπος, from σκοπεω, to see or view; Heb. שקף, *shekaph*, to see, to behold; Ch. to drive or strike. The primary sense is to stretch or extend, to reach; properly, the whole extent, space, or reach, hence the whole space viewed, and hence the limit or ultimate end.] 1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view; as, a free *scope* for inquiry; full *scope* for the fancy or imagination; ample *scope* for genius.—2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention; drift. It expresses both the purpose and thing purposed.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. *Shak.*

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority, is to overthrow such laws and constitutions of the church... *Hooker.*

3 Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in.—4. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Give him line and *scope*. *Shak.*

5.† Act of riot; sally; excess.—6.† Extended quantity; as, a *scope* of land.—7. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable.

SCO'PIFORM, *a.* [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *form*.] Having the form of a broom or besom.

Zeolite, stelliform or *scopiform*. *Kirwan.*

SCO'PIPED, *n.* [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *pes*, a foot.] One of a tribe of melliferous insects, having a brush of hairs on the posterior foot.

SCOP'PET,† *v. t.* To lade out.

SCOP'TICAL,† *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικος.] Scoffing.

SCOP'ULOUS,† *a.* [L. *scopulosus.*] Full of rocks; rocky.

SCOR'BUTE,† *n.* [L. *scorbutus.*] Scurvy.

SCORBU'TIC, SCORBU'TICAL, *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique*, from L. *scorbutus*, the scurvy. *See* SCURF, SCURVY.] 1. Affected or diseased with scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* person.—2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature; as, *scorbutic* complaints or symptoms. —3. Subject to scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* habit.

SCORBU'TICALLY, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it; as, a woman *scorbutically* affected.

SCORBU'TUS, *n.* The scurvy,—*which see.*

SCORCE. *See* SCORSE.

SCORCH, *v. t.* [D. *schroeijen, schroohen*, to scorch. If this is the same word, there has been a transposition of the vowel. The Saxon has *scorened*, the participle. But it is probable the Dutch is the true orthography, and the word is to be referred to the Ch. חרך, *charah*, Ar. *haraha* or *charaka*, to burn, singe, or roast.] 1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the colour of a thing, or both the colour and texture of the surface. Fire will *scorch* linen or cotton very speedily in extremely cold weather.—2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat. *Scorched* with the burning sun or burning sands of Africa.

SCORCH, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw and fern among your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*. *Mortimer.*

SCORCH'ED, *pp.* Burnt on the surface; pained by heat.

SCORCH'ING, *ppr.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.

SCORCH'INGLY, *adv.* So as to parch or burn the surface.

SCORCH'ING-FENNEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia; deadly carrot.

SCORCH'INGNESS, *n.* The quality of scorching.

SCOR'DIUM, *n.* [L.] A plant, the water-germander, a species of Teucrium.

SCORE, *n.* [Ir. *scor*, a notch; *sgoram*, to cut in pieces; Sax. *scor*, a score, twenty; Ice. *skora*, from the root of *shear, share, shire.*] 1. A notch or long incision, used in former times to mark a number; hence, the number twenty. Our ancestors, before the knowledge of writing, numbered and kept accounts of numbers by cutting notches on a stick or tally, and in order to avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, it is supposed that when they had made twice ten notches, they cut off the piece or tally containing them, and afterwards counted the *scores* or pieces cut off, and reckoned by the number of separate pieces, or by *scores*.—2. A line drawn.—3 An account or reckoning; as, kept by divisions, marks, or notches cut in pieces of wood; hence the phrase, "he paid his *score*."—4. An account generally. —5. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era—6. Debt, or account of debt.—7. Account; reason; motive.

But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

8. Account; sake.

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*

9. In *music*, a collection of all the vocal and instrumental parts of a composition, arranged on staves one above the other, and bar for bar, presenting at once, to the eye of a skilful musician, the effect of the whole band as the composition proceeds. A composition so arranged is also said to be *in score*. —*To quit scores*, to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.—*A song in score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed and properly arranged.—*Score of a dead eye*, among *seamen*, the hole through which the rope passes.

SCORE, *v. t.* To notch; to mark by an incision.—2. To cut; to engrave.—3. To mark by a line.—4. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you *scored* me ten. *Swift.*

5. To set down or take as an account; to charge; as, to *score* follies.—6. To form a score in music.

SCORED, *pp.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing. In *bot.*, a *scored stem* is marked with parallel lines or grooves.

SCO'RER, *n.* A well known instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers on timber trees.

SCO'RIA, *n.* [L. from the Gr. σκωρια, σκωρ, rejected matter, that which is thrown off] Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion, or the mass produced by melting metals and ores.—*Scoriæ, plur.*, the cinders of volcanic eruptions.

SCORIA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCORIFICA'TION, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

SCO'RIFIED, *pp.* Reduced to scoria.

SCO'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *scoria* and *form*.] Like scoria; in the form of dross.

SCO'RIFY, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCO'RIFYING, *ppr.* Reducing to scoria.

SCŌRING, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.

SCO'RIOUS, *a.* Drossy; recrementitious.

SCORN, *n.* [Sp. *escarnio*, scorn; *escarnecer*, to mock; It. *scherno, schernire;* W. *ysgorn, ysgorniaw.*] 1. Extreme contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth.

He thought *scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone; Esth. iii.

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

2. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision; that which is treated with contempt.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are around us; Ps. xliv.

To think scorn,† to disdain; to despise. —*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

They *laughed* us *to scorn;* Neh. ii.

SCORN, *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain; Job xvi.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorner; but he giveth grace to the lowly; Prov. iii.

2. To think unworthy; to disdain.

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.

This my long suff'rance and my day of grace,
Those who neglect and *scorn*, shall never taste. *Milton.*

SCORN,† *v. i.* To *scorn at*, to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision, or reproach.

SCORN'ED, *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.

SCORN'ER, *n.* One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser.

They are great *scorners* of death. *Spenser.*

2. A scoffer; a derider; in Scripture, one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers, and who makes a mock of sin and the judgments and threatenings of God against sinners; Prov. i.; xix.

SCORN'FUL, *a.* Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent.

Th' enamour'd deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance or disregard

Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

3. In *scrip.*, holding religion in contempt; treating with disdain religion and the dispensations of God.

SCORN'FULLY, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. *Atterbury.*

SCORN'FULNESS, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORN'ING, *ppr.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdaining.

SCORN'ING, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight, or disdain.

How long will the scorners delight in their *scorning?* Prov. i.; Ps. cxxiii.

SCOR'ODITE, *n.* [Gr. σκοροδον, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.] A native compound of arsenic acid and oxide of iron, having a leek-green or brownish colour.

SCOR'PIO, *n.* [L.] A genus of Arachnidæ. [*See* SCORPION.]

SCOR'PIO, } *n.* [L.] A constellation
SCOR'PIUS, } of the zodiac. [*See* SCORPION.]

SCOR'PION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *scorpio;* Gr. σκορπιος: probably altered from the Oriental עקרב, *akorab*. The Arabic verb to which this word belongs, signifies to wound, to strike, &c.] 1. The popular English name of any species of *scorpio*, which is a genus of pedipalpous pulmonary arachnids. *Scorpions* have an elongated body, suddenly terminated by a long slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in an arcuated and very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. This sting



Scorpion (Scorpio afer).

gives rise to excruciating pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extremity is affected. It is very seldom, if ever, destructive of life. *Scorpions* are found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in the East Indies, and in South America. The number of species is not accurately determined.—2. In *Scripture*, a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail; 1 Kings xii. Malicious and crafty men, who delight in injuring others, are compared to *scorpions;* Ezek. ii.—3. In *astron.*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters Oct. 23.—4. A sea fish. [L. *scorpius.*]—5. An ancient military engine used chiefly in the defence of the walls of a town. It resembled the balista in form, consisting of two beams bound together by ropes, from the middle of which rose a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled up and let down at pleasure; on the top of this were fastened iron hooks whereon a sling was hung of iron or hemp for throwing stones.—*Water scorpion*, an aquatic insect.

SCOR'PION-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Panorna, having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.

SCOR'PION-GRÄSS, *n.* Myosotis, a genus of plants. [*See* MYOSOTIS.]

SCOR'PION-SENNA, *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla, the *C. emirus*, Linn.

SCOR'PION'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Ulex, the *U. scorpius*, Linn.

SCOR'PION-WÖRT, *n.* A plant, the *Ornithopus scorpioides.*

SCORPIU'RUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosæ. They are cultivated for the grotesque shape of their pods, which bear a strong resemblance to caterpillars.

SCORSE,† *n.* [It. *scorsa*, a course; L. *ex* and *cursus.*] A course or dealing; barter.

SCORSE,† *v. t.* To chase.—2 † To barter or exchange.

SCORSE,† *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of a horse.

SCORT'ATORY, *a.* [L. *scortator*, from *scortor.*] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

SCOR'ZA, *n.* [Qu. It. *scorza*, bark; L. *ex* and *cortex.*] In *min.*, a variety of epidote.

SCORZON'ERA, *n.* A genus of perennial herbs belonging to the nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Cichoraceæ. They are known in English lists by the name of viper's grass, and one of the species, *S. hispanica*, is cultivated for its roots, which are sold as an edible, and commonly known as *skirret.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *sceat*, a part, portion, angle, or bay, a garment or vest, a towel, cloth, or *sheet; sceat, sceata, sceatt*, money, tax, tribute, toll, price, gift; *sceta, scyta*, a sheet. This is the English *shot*, in the phrase, he paid his *shot;* and *scot*, in *scot and lot.* Ice. *skot*, D. *schot*, a wainscot, shot, scot; *schoot*, a sheet, a shoot, a shot, a sprig, a bolt, the lap, the womb; G. *schoss*, scot, a shoot, and *schooss*, lap, womb; Sw. *skatt*, tax, tribute, rent, Eng. *scot;* Dan. *skot, skat*, id.; *skiöd*, the lap, the bosom, the waist of a coat; Fr. *écot*, shot, reckoning, It. *scotto;* Sp. *escote*, shot, reckoning, a tucker, or small piece of linen that shades a woman's breast, also the sloping of a garment; *escota*, a sheet, in seamen's language; Port. *escota; escote*, shot, club. This word coincides in elements with *shade, scud, shoot, shed*, and *sheet*, all of which convey the sense of driving, or of separating, cutting off.] In *law* and *English history*, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff. Hence our modern *shot;* as, to pay one's *shot.*—*Scot and lot*, parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *scotta, scotte;* W. *ysgotiad*, a woodsman, a *Scot*, from *ysgawd*, a shade; *ysgodi*, to shade, to shelter, Eng. *shade*—*which see.* This word signifies, according to the Welsh, an inhabitant of the woods, and from the same root probably as *Scythian, Scythia.*] A native of Scotland or North Britain.

SCOT, SCOTCH, *v. t.* To stop the wheel of a coach or waggon with a stone, &c. [*Local.*]

SCOT'AL, } *n.* [*scot* and *ale.*] In
SCOT'ALE, } *law*, the keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants.

SCOTCH,† *v. t.* [Qu. Arm. *sqeigea*, or Sax. *sceadan.* This cannot be from Fr. *ecorcher*, to flay or peel; *ecorce*, bark.] To cut with shallow incisions; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-*scotch.*

SCOTCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision.

SCOTCH'-COLLOPS, } *n.* In
SCOTCH'ED-COLLOPS, } *cookery*, a dish consisting of thin slices of beef, beaten, and done in a stew-pan with butter and flour, some salt, pepper, and a finely minced onion.

SCOTCH'ED, *pp.* Cut with shallow incisions.—2. Supported, as a wheel. [*Local.*]

SCOTCH-FIDDLE, *n.* A cant name for the itch.

SCOTCH-FIR, *n.* The *Pinus sylvestris*, also called the Scotch pine and wild pine. [*See* PINE.]

SCOTCH HOPPER, SCOTCH-HOP, *n.* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground; hop-scotch.

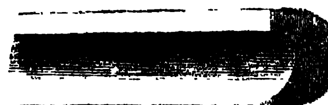
SCOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting with shallow incisions.—2. Supporting, as a wheel. [*Local.*] [See the verb.]

SCOTCH'ING, SCUTCH'ING, *n.* In *masonry*, a method of dressing stone either by a pick, or pick-shaped chisels inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer.

SCO'TER, *n.* A name given to ducks of the genus Oidemia. They are occasional, and winter visitants to our coasts. Some of the species are plentiful in N. America. *O. nigra* is found on our coasts all the year. Its flesh is oily, and has a fishy taste.

SCOT'FREE, *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed.—2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

SCO'TIA, *n.* [Gr. σκοτια, darkness.] The hollow moulding in the base of a column between the fillets of the tori. It takes its name from the shadow formed by it, which seems to envelop it in darkness. It is sometimes called



Scotia or Trochilus moulding

a casement, and often, from its resemblance to a common pulley, *Trochilus.* It is frequently formed by the junction of circular areas of different radii.

SCOT'ISH, or **SCOT'TISH**. *See* SCOTCH, the established word.

SCO'TIST, *n.* [from Duns *Scotus*, a Scotch cordelier.] One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of school divines who maintained the immaculate conception of the Virgin, or that she was born without original sin; in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

SCOTODIN'IA, *n.* [Gr. from σκοτος, darkness, and διvος, giddiness.] In *med.*, giddiness, with imperfect vision.

SCOT'OGRAPH, *n.* [σκοτος, darkness, and γραφω, to write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark.

SCOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. σκοτωμα, vertigo, from σκοτοω, to darken.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

SCOTS,† *n.* The Scotch dialect.

SCOTS,† *a.* Scotch; as, the *Scots Magazine; Scots* oatmeal.

SCOT'TERING, *n.* A provincial word in Herefordshire, denoting the burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest.

SCOT'TICISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.

SCOT'TISH. *See* SCOTISH.

SCOUN'DREL, *n.* [said to be from It. *scondarouole*, a lurker, one that skulks from the roll or muster, from L. *abscondo.* The Italian signifies properly the play hoodman-blind, or fox in the hole.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low petty villain; a man without honour or virtue. A person of no titular rank; one of the general mass of mankind.

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the Flood. *Pope.*

SCOUN'DREL, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled

SCOUN'DRELISM, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.

SCOUR, *v. t.* [Goth. *skauron*, to scour; Sax. *scur*, a scouring; G. *scheuern;* Fr. *ecurer*, to scour.] 1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; as, to *scour* a kettle; to *scour* a musket; to *scour* armour.—2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright.—3. To cleanse from grease, dirt, &c., as articles of dress; to renovate.—4. To purge violently.—5. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults. *Shak.*

6. To range about for taking all that can be found; as, to *scour* the sea of pirates.—7. To pass swiftly over; to brush along; as, to *scour* the coast.—

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

Scour, in its familiar sense, is often spelt *scower.*

SCOUR, *v. i.* To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing.—2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged to excess.—4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, thus *scouring* along the coast of Italy. *Knolles.*

5. To run with celerity; to scamper.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace. *Dryden.*

SCOUR'ED, *pp.* Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; severely purged; brushed along.

SCOUR'ER, *n.* One that scours or cleans by rubbing. — 2. A drastic cathartic.—3. One that runs with speed.

SCOURGE, *n.* (skurj.) [Fr. *escourgée;* It. *scoreggia*, a leather thong; from L. *corrigia*, from *corrigo*, to straighten.] 1. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline.

A *scourge* of small cords; John ii.

2. A punishment; vindictive affliction.

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment; 2 Esdras.

3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys; particularly, any continued evil or calamity. Attila was called the *scourge* of God, for the miseries he inflicted in his conquests. Slavery is a terrible *scourge.*—4. A whip for a top.

SCOURGE, *v. t.* (skurj.) [It. *scoreggiare.*] 1. To whip severely; to lash.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman? Acts xxii.

2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth; Heb. xii.

3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment, or injure.

SCOURG'ED, *pp.* Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.

SCOURG'ER, *n.* One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.

SCOURG'ING, *ppr.* Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.

SCOURG'ING, *n.* Punishment by the scourge.

SCOUR'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard with something rough; cleaning by rubbing; cleaning from grease, dirt, &c.; cleansing with a drastic cathartic; ranging over for clearing.

SCOUR'ING, *n.* A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing from grease, dirt, &c.; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness; flux.

SCOUR'ING-BARREL. A machine in which scrap iron is freed from dirt and rust by friction.

SCOURSE. *See* SCONSE.

SCOUT, *n* [Fr. *ecout; écouter*, to hear, to listen; Norm. *escoult*, a hearing; It. *scolta*, a watch; *scolture*, to listen; L. *ausculto;* Gr. ους, the ear, and L. *culto, colo.*] 1. In *milit. affairs*, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the general. Horsemen are generally employed as *scouts.*—2. A cant term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter.—3 † A high rock.

SCOUT, *v. i.* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

SCOUT, *v. t.* [perhaps Sw. *skiuta*, to shoot, to thrust, that is, to reject.] To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt; to reject.

SCOUT'ED, *pp.* Sneered at; treated with contempt; rejected with disdain.

SCOUTH, or **SCOWTH**, *n.* Room; liberty to range. [*Scotch.*]

SCOUT'ING, *ppr.* Treating with contempt; rejecting with disdain.

SCO'VEL, *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub*, a broom, L. *scopa.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

SCOW, *n.* [D. *schouw.*] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter, a pram.

SCOWER, *v. t.* *See* SCOUR.

SCOWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *scul*, in *scul-eaged*, scowl-eyed; probably from the root of G. *schel, schiel*, D. *scheel*, distorted; *schielen*, Dan. *skieler*, to squint; Gr. σκολιοω, to twist.] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowl'd* and frown'd with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or tempestuous; as, the *scowling* heavens.

SCOWL, *v. t.* To drive with a scowl or frowns.

SCOWL, *n.* The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance.—2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect; as of the heavens.

SCOWL'ED, *pp.* Frowned at.

SCOWL'ING, *ppr.* Contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.

SCOWL'INGLY, *adv.* With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

SCRAB'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *krabbelen*, to *scrape*, to *scribble; krabben*, to scrape; G. *krabbeln, graben.* This word belongs to the root of *scrape*, L. *scribo*, Eng. *grave, engrave*, &c. *See* SCRAPE.] 1. To make irregular or crooked marks; as, children *scrabble* when they begin to write; hence, to make irregular and unmeaning marks; to scribble.

David *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate; 1 Sam. xxi.

2. In *America*, to scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree.

SCRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters; as, to *scrabble* paper.

SCRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Making irregular marks.—2. In *America*, scraping; scratching; scrambling.

SCRAF'FLE,† *v. i.* To scramble; to be industrious. — 2.† To shuffle; to use evasion.

SCRAG, *n.* [This word is formed from the root of *rag, crag*, Gr. ῥαχις, ῥαχις, rack.] Something thin or lean with roughness.—*Scrag of mutton*, is that part of a sheep's carcase immediately under the head. A raw-boned person is called a *scrag*, but the word thus applied is vulgar.

SCRAG'GED, **SCRAG'GY**, *a.* [supra.] Rough with irregular points or a broken surface; as, a *scraggy* hill; a *scragged* back bone.—2. Lean with roughness.

SCRAG'GEDNESS, **SCRAG'GINESS**, *n.* Leanness, or leanness with roughness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken irregular points.

SCRAG'GILY, *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

SCRAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schrammen*, to scratch. It is not improbable that this word is corrupted from the root of *scrape, scrabble.*] 1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.—2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony. Man originally was obliged to *scramble* with wild beasts for nuts and acorns.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast. *Milton.*

SCRAM'BLE, *n.* An eager contest for

something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another.

The scarcity of money enhances the price and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLER, *n.* One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLING, *ppr.* Climbing by the help of the hands.—2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.

SCRAM'BLING, *n.* The act of climbing by the help of the hands.—2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.

SCRĂNCH, *v. t.* [D. *schranssen*; from *cranch, craunch*, by prefixing *s*.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch.

SCRAN'NEL, *a.* [Qu. broken, split; from the root of *cranny*.] Slight; poor.

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.† *Milton.*

SCRAP, *n.* [from *scrape*.] A small piece; properly something *scraped off*, but used for any thing cut off; a fragment; a crumb; as, *scraps* of meat.—2. A part; a detached piece: as, *scraps* of history or poetry; *scraps* of antiquity; *scraps* of authors.—3. A small piece of paper.

SCRAP'-BOOK, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books and papers.

SCRAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *screopan*; G. *schrapen*; Ir. *scriobam, sgrabam*; L. *scribo*, Gr. γράφω, to write; W. *ysgravu*, to scrape, from *cravu*, to scrape, from *crav*, claws. *Owen.* But probably from the general root of *grave*. In Ch. and Syr. כרב, *herab*, signifies to plough; in Ar. to strain, distress, *gripe*. See GRAVE.] 1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; as, to *scrape* the floor; to *scrape* a vessel for cleaning it; to *scrape* the earth; to *scrape* the body; Job ii.—2 To clean by scraping; Lev. xiv.—3. To remove or take off by rubbing.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock; Ezek. xxvi

4. To act upon the surface with a grating noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

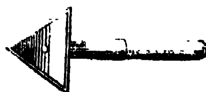
In *public meetings, &c.*, to insult by drawing the feet over the floor.—*To scrape off*, to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.—*To scrape together*, to gather by close industry or small gains or savings; as, to *scrape together* a good estate.

SCRĀPE, *v. i.* To make a harsh noise.—2. To play awkwardly on a violin.—3. To make an awkward bow.—*To scrape acquaintance*, to make one's self acquainted; to curry favour. [A low phrase introduced from the practice of *scraping* in bowing.]

SCRĀPE, *n.* [Dan. *scrab*; Sw. *skrap*.] 1. A rubbing.—2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.—3. A bow.—4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which harasses. [*A familiar word.*]

SCRĀPED, *pp.* Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.

SCRĀPER, *n.* An instrument with which any thing is scraped; as, a *scraper* for shoes.—2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, &c.—3. An agricultural implement which may be described as a broad hoe, of treble the size and strength of a common hoe, used in cleaning roads, court-yards, cow-houses, &c.—4 An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for



Scraper for ships.

cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of ships, &c.—5. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.—6. *Mezzotinto scraper*, a blade of steel, one end of which is brought to a tapering edge and point.—7. An awkward fiddler.

SCRĀPING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper; removing by rubbing; playing awkwardly on a violin.

SCRĀPING, *n.* That which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing; as, the *scrapings* of the street.

SCRAP IRON, *n.* Various pieces of old iron to be re-manufactured.

SCRAT,† *v. t.* [formed on the root of L. *rado*.] To scratch.

SCRAT,† *v. i.* To rake; to search.

SCRAT,† *n.* An hermaphrodite.

SCRATCH, *v. t.* [G. *kratzen, ritzen, kritzeln*; probably from the root of *grate*, and L. *rado*.] 1. To rub, tear, or mark. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake; to *scratch* the hands or face by riding or running among briers.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To wound slightly.—3. To rub with the nails.

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

4.† To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet.—5. To dig or excavate with the claws. Some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—*To scratch out*, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

SCRATCH, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing the surface. The gallinaceous hen *scratches* for her chickens.

Dull tame things that will neither bite nor *scratch*. *More.*

SCRATCH, *n.* A rent; a break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged; as, a *scratch* on timber or glass.

The coarse file ..makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Moxon.*

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast. *Prior.*

2. A slight wound.

Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this
Shak.

3. A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purpose.—4. Among *pugilists*, a line drawn across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought, when they join fight; hence the vulgar phrase, come up to the *scratch*, meaning, stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—5. *Scratches*, a disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.

SCRATCH'ED, *pp.* Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed.

SCRATCH'ER, *n* He or that which scratches.—2. Fowls which scratch for food, as the common hen and cock.

SCRATCH'ES, *n. plur.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot, just above the hoof.

SCRATCH'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.

SCRATCH'INGLY, *adv.* With the action of scratching.

SCRATCH WORK, *n.* A species of fresco with a black ground, on which a white plaster is laid, which being scratched off with an iron bodkin, the black appears through the scratches, and serves for shadows.

SCRAW,† *n.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface; cut turf.

SCRAWL, *v. t.* [Qu. from *crawl*, or its root, or from the D. *schravelen*, to scratch or scrape. Both may be from one root.] 1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly.—2 To write awkwardly.

SCRAWL, *v. i.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Though with a golden pen you *scrawl* *Swift.*

2.† To creep; to crawl.

SCRAWL, *n.* Unskilful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty bad writing

SCRAWL'ED, *pp.* Written unskilfully.

SCRAWL'ER, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Writing hastily or inelegantly.

SCRAW'NY, or **SCRAN'NY**, *a.* Meagre; wasted. [*Local.*]

SCRAY, *n.* A fowl called the sea swallow, [*hirundo marina*,] of the genus Terna.

SCRE'ABLE,† *a.* [L. *screabilis*, from *screo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out.

SCREAK, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; W. *ysgregian*, from *cregian*, to *creak*, to *shriek*, from *creç, cryç*, rough, roughness, or its root. This word is only a different orthography of *screech* and *shriek*, but is not elegant.] To utter suddenly a sharp shrill sound or outcry; to scream; as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. [*See* SCREECH.] [When applied to things, we use *creak*, and when to persons, *shriek*, both of which are in good use.]

SCREAK, *n.* A creaking; a screech.

SCREAM, *v. i.* [Sax. *reomian, hreman* or *hreman*; W. *ysgarmu*, to set up a scream or shout. It appears from the Welsh that this is also the English *skirmish*, Sp. *escaramuzar*, which in D. is *schermutselen*, from *scherm*, a fence or screen; *schermen*, to fence. The primary sense is to thrust, drive, or force out or away, to separate.] 1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek.

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a shrill harsh cry; as, the *screaming* owl

SCREAM, *n.* A shriek or sharp shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; as, *screams* of horror, *screams* of owlets, or the shrill cry of a fowl.

SCREAMER, *n.* One that screams.—2. A name given to two species of South American birds, of the genus Palamedea, Linn., usually ranked with the grallatorial or wading birds: so called from their loud shrill cry. [*See* PALAMEDEA.]

SCREAMING, *ppr.* Uttering suddenly a sharp shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.

SCREAMING, *n.* The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.

SCREECH, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika;* G. *schreien;* W. *ysgreçian*, from *creçian*, to creak; Ir. *screachaim*. *See* SCREAK and SHRIEK.] 1. To cry out with a sharp shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek.—2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called *screech-owl.*

SCREECH, *n* A sharp shrill cry uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright.—2. A harsh shrill cry, as of a fowl.

SCREECHING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.

SCREECH-OWL, *n* An owl that utters a harsh disagreeable cry at night, often considered ill-boding, but really no more ominous of evil than the notes of the nightingale.—2. *a.* Like a screech-owl.

SCREED, *n.* In *plastering*, ledges of lime and hair about 6 or 8 inches wide, by which any surface about to be plastered is divided into bays or compartments. The screeds are 4, 5, or 6 feet apart, according to circumstances, and are accurately formed in the same plane by the plumb rule and straight edge. They thus form gauges for the rest of the work, and when they are ready, the panels or compartments between them are filled in flush with plaster, and a long float being made to traverse them, all the plaster which projects beyond them is struck off, and the whole surface reduced to the same plane.

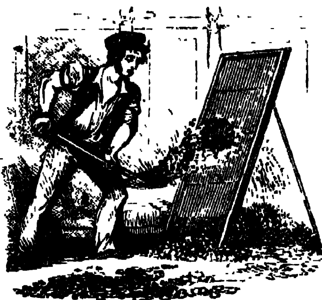
SCREED, *n.* The act of rending or tearing; a rent; the sound made in rending; thing that is rent or torn off, as a *screed* of cloth. [*Scotch.*]

SCREED, *v. t.* [Anglo-Sax. *screadan*, to tear or rend asunder.] To rend; to tear. [*Scotch.*]

SCREEN, *n.* [Fr. *ecran*. This word is evidently from the root of L. *cerno, excerno*, Gr. κρινω, to separate, to sift, to judge, to fight, contend, skirmish; Sp. *harnero*, a sieve. The primary sense of the root is to separate, to drive or force asunder, hence to sift, to discern, to judge, to separate, or cut off danger.] 1. Any thing that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, which hides, conceals, or prevents inconvenience. In particular, a *screen* is a kind of partition, often movable, and used for concealment, for excluding cold, or light, or intercepting the heat of a fire.

> Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy.
> *Bacon.*

2. A riddle or sieve, used by farmers for sifting earth or seeds. Among *builders*, a kind of wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, gravel, &c. It consists of a rectangular wooden frame with metal wires traversing it longitudinally at regular intervals. It is propped up in nearly a vertical position, and the materials to be sifted or screened are thrown against it, when the finer particles pass through and the coarser remain. A similar apparatus is used for



Builder's Screen.

separating lump coal from the small coal and dross.—3. In *arch.*, the partition that divides one part of a church from the other, as the altar-*screen*, the organ-*screen*, monumental-*screen*, &c. Screens are usually of wood, but sometimes of stone delicately carved.—4. In *ships*, the name given to pieces of canvas, or hammocks, hung round a berth for warmth and privacy.

SCREEN, *v. t.* To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter; to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or hill. Our houses and garments *screen* us from cold; an umbrella *screens* us from rain and the sun's rays. Neither rank nor money should *screen* from punishment the man who violates the laws.—2. To sift or riddle; to separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable.

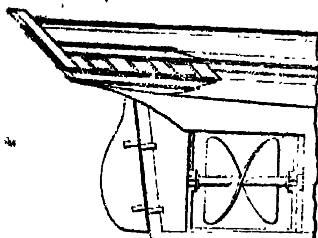
SCREENED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted, as *screened* coals.

SCREENING, *n.* The act of sifting earth, seeds, sand, or lime through a large oblong sieve or screen

SCREENING, *ppr.* Protecting from injury or danger.

SCREW, *n.* [D. *schroef;* G. *schraube*. The primary sense is probably to turn, or rather to strain.] 1. A cylinder of wood or metal, consisting of a helical ridge or groove winding round a cylinder, so as to cut every line on the surface parallel to the axis, at the same angle. The screw forms one of the six mechanical powers, and is simply a modification of the inclined plane, as may be shewn by cutting a piece of paper in the form of a right angled triangle, so as to represent an inclined plane, and applying it to a cylinder with the perpendicular side of the triangle, or altitude of the plane, parallel to the axis of the cylinder. If the triangle be then rolled about the cylinder, the hypothenuse which represents the length of the plane will trace upon the surface of the cylinder a helical line, which, if we suppose it to have thickness, and to protrude from the surface of the cylinder, will form the thread of the screw. The energy of the power applied to the screw thus formed, is transmitted by means of a hollow cylinder of equal diameter with the solid or convex one, and having a helical channel cut on its inner surface so as to correspond exactly to the thread raised upon the solid cylinder. Hence the one will work within the other, and by turning the convex cylinder, while the other remains fixed, the former will pass through the latter, and will advance every revolution through a space equal to the distance between two contiguous threads. The convex screw is called the *male*, and the concave or hollow screw the *female screw*, or they are more frequently termed simply the screw and nut respectively. As the screw is a modification of the inclined plane, it is not difficult to estimate the mechanical advantage obtained by it. If we suppose the power to be applied to the circumference of the screw, and to act in a direction at right angles to the radius of the cylinder, and parallel to the base of the inclined plane by which the screw is supposed to be formed; then the power will be to the resistance as the distance between two contiguous threads, to the circumference of the cylinder. But as in practice, the screw is combined with the lever, and the power applied to the extremity of the lever, the law becomes: The power is to the resistance, as the distance between two contiguous threads, to the circumference described by the power. Hence the mechanical effect of the screw is increased by lessening the distance between the threads, or making them finer, or by lengthening the lever to which the power is applied. The law, however, is greatly modified by the friction, which is very great.—*Hunter's double screw*, a contrivance for increasing the power of the screw. It consists of a combination of two screws of unequal fineness, one of which works within the other, the external one being also made to play in a nut. In this case the power does not depend upon the intervals between the threads of either screw, but on the difference between the intervals in the two screws. Thus, if the external screw have 20 threads in an inch, and the internal 21, then in one revolution the external screw will descend through $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch, and the internal will move in an opposite direction through $\frac{1}{21}$ of an inch, so that on the whole the internal screw will be depressed $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch, and raised through $\frac{1}{21}$ of an inch by the external screw, and its actual depression will consequently be the excess of $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch above $\frac{1}{21}$ of an inch, that is, $\frac{1}{420}$ of an inch. Hence it is easy to see that the power of this screw may be increased to almost any extent.—*Endless screw*, a screw combined with a wheel and axle in such a manner that the threads of the screw work into the teeth fixed on the periphery of the wheel. Such a combination may be employed for raising weights, or producing rotatory motion.—*Screw of Archimedes.* [*See* ARCHIMEDES' SCREW.]—*Micrometer screw*, a fine screw adapted to astronomical and optical instruments, for the purpose of measuring angles with great exactness; it is also used for sub-dividing a space into very minute equal parts, or for measuring minute spaces or distances.—*Screw-propeller*, an ingenious contrivance which has been recently applied with considerable success to supersede the use of paddles in the propulsion of vessels moved by steam power. A shaft furnished with broad helical arms is fitted to revolve in bearings in the dead-wood at the stern of the vessel, and is set in rapid motion

by the steam engines. This rotatory motion in the surrounding fluid, which may be considered to be in a partially inert condition, produces, according to the well known principle of the screw an onward motion of the vessel more or less rapid, according to the velocity of the shaft, the obliquity of the arms, and the weight of the vessel. The annexed figure shows the ordinary form and position of the screw-propeller.



Stern of Steam Vessel with Screw Propeller.

As a mechanical power, the screw has innumerable applications; but it is employed with most effect in all cases in which a very great pressure is required to be exerted within a small space, and without intermission. Hence it is the power generally used for expressing juices from solid substances, for compressing cotton and other goods into hard dense masses for the convenience of carriage, for coining, stamping, printing, &c. Machines of this kind are called *screw presses*.—*Screw nails* and *wood screws*, a kind of screws very much used by carpenters and other mechanics for fastening two or more pieces of any material together. When they are small they are turned by means of an instrument called a *screw driver*.—*Screw wrench or key*, a mechanical instrument employed to turn large screws or their nuts.

SCREW, *v. t.* To turn or apply a screw to; to move by a screw; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.—2. To force; to squeeze; to press; to twist.—3. To oppress by exactions. Landlords sometimes *screw* and rack their tenants without mercy.—4. To deform by contortions; to distort.

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile. *Dryden.*

To screw out, to press out; to extort. —*To screw up*, to force; to bring by violent pressure; as, to *screw up* the pins of power too high.—*To screw in*, to force in by turning or twisting.—*To screw down*, to fasten down by means of screws.

SCREW'-BOLT, *n.* In *carpentry*, a square or cylindrical piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at the one end, and a screw at the other. It is made to pass through holes made for its reception in two or more pieces of timber, to fasten them together, by means of a nut screwed on the end that is opposite to the knob.

SCREW'ED, *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.

SCREW'ER, *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.

SCREW'-JACK, *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights, as heavy carriages, &c., by the agency of a screw. [*See* JACK.]

SCREWING-MACHINE. A highly important implement in engineering establishments for forming the screws of bolts and nuts by means of the machinery of the factory. For this purpose tools are employed termed *taps* and *dies*, being simply counterparts in hard tempered steel of the screws to be produced, and formed with appropriate cutting edges. The motion of the machine forces the tap to penetrate the nut, and so form the screw in it, while the bolt is screwed by simply inverting this process, using the dies instead of the tap.

SCREW'-PINE, *n.* [Malay, *Pandang*, *i. e.* something to be regarded.] Pandanus, a genus of plants which forms the type of the nat. order Pandanaceæ. [*See* PANDANUS.] The screw-pines are trees which grow in the East Indies,



Screw-pine (Pandanus odoratissimus).

the Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius, New South Wales, and Guinea. The trees have great beauty, and some of them an exquisite odour; and their roots, leaves, and fruit are all found useful for various purposes Screw-pines are remarkable for the peculiar roots they send out from various parts of the stem. These roots are called aërial or adventitious, and serve to support the plant.

SCREW'-PLATE, *n.* A thin plate of steel having a series of holes with internal screws, used in forming small external screws.

SCREW'-TAP, *n.* The cutter by which an internal screw is produced.

SCREW'-TREE, *n.* Helicteres, a genus of plants, of several species, natives of warm climates. They are shrubby plants, with yellow flowers, and capsules intorted or twisted inward. [*See* HELICTERES.]

SCRIBATIOUS, *a.* Prone to write. [*Colloq.*]

SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *scribillo*, dim. of *scribo*, to write, W. *ysgrivaw*. *See* SCRIBE.] 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.—2. To fill with careless or worthless writing.

SCRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite *Pope.*

SCRIB'BLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; as, a hasty *scribble*.

SCRIB'BLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.

The *scribbler* pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine. *Granville.*

SCRIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Writing hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a scribbling way.

SCRIBE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *scriba*, from *scribo*, to write; formed probably on the root of *grave*, *scrape*, *scrub*; D. *schryven*; G. *schreiben*; W. *ysgrivaw*, *ysgrivenu*, whence *scrivener*; Fr. *ecrire*, *ecrivant*; Gr. γράφω: Ir. *grafadh*, to write, and *sgriobam*, *sgrabam*, to scrape, engrave, or write. The first writing was probably engraving on wood or stone.] 1. In *a general sense*, a writer. Hence,—2. A notary; a public writer. —3. In ecclesiastical meetings and associations in America, a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.—4. In *Scripture* and *the Jewish history*, a clerk or secretary to the king. Seraiah was *scribe* to King David; 2 Sam. viii. —5. An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them; 2 Ch. xxvi; 2 Kings xxv.—6. A writer and doctor of the law; a man of learning; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people; Ezra vii.—7. Among *bricklayers*, a spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mould, for the purpose of cutting them, and reducing them to the proper taper for gauged arches.

SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark by a rule or compasses; to mark so as to fit one piece to another; *a term used by carpenters and joiners.*

SCRIBED, *pp.* Marked or fitted to another surface.

SCRIBING, *n.* In *joinery*, the fitting of the edge of a board to another board in the same plane as the edge. Also, in joiner's work, the fitting one piece of wood to another so that their fibres may be respectively at right angles.

SCRIEVE, *v. i.* To move or glide swiftly along. [*Scotch.*]

SCRIM'MER,† *n.* [Fr. *escrimeur*. *See* SKIRMISH.] A fencing-master.

SCRIMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrumpen*, shriveled; Teut. *krimpen*, to contract; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to pinch.] To straiten; to deal sparingly with one in regard to food, clothes, or money; to limit, to straiten in a general sense. [*Scotch.*]

SCRIMP, *a.* Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted. [*Scotch.*]

SCRIM'PIT, *a.* The same as *scrimp*,—*which see.* [*Scotch.*]

SCRINE, *n.* [L. *scrinium*; Norm. *escrin*; probably from L. *cerno*, *secerno*.] A shrine; a chest, book-case, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited. [*See* SHRINE, which is generally used.]

SCRINGE, *v. i.* To cringe, of which this word is a corruption.

SCRIP, *n.* [W. *ysgrap*, *ysgrepan*, something puckered or drawn together, a wallet, a scrip; Sw. *skräppa*. This belongs to the root of *gripe*, our vulgar *grab*, that is, to seise or press.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel. David put five smooth stones in a *scrip*; 1 Sam. xvii; Matth. x.

SCRIP, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, *scriptio*, from *scribo*, to write.] A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

2. An interim writing entitling a party to a share or shares in any company, or to an allocation of stock in general, which interim writing, or *scrip*, is exchanged after registration for a formal certificate.

SCRIP'PAGE,† *n.* That which is contained in a scrip.

SCRIPT, *n.* 1.† A scrip or small writing. 2. In *printing*, type resembling manuscript.

SCRIP'TORY, *a.* [L. *scriptorius*. See SCRIBE.] Written; expressed in writing; not verbal. [*Little used.*]

SCRIPTURAL, *a.* [from *Scripture*.] Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible; as, a *scriptural* word, expression, or phrase.—2. According to the Scriptures; as a *scriptural* doctrine.

SCRIP'TURALIST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

SCRIP'TURE, *n.* [L. *scriptura*, from *scribo*, to write.] 1. In *its primary sense*, a writing; any thing written. – 2. *Appropriately, and by way of distinction*, the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible. The word is used either in the singular or plural number, to denote the sacred writings or divine oracles, called *sacred* or *holy*, as proceeding from God and containing sacred doctrines and precepts.

> There is not any action that a man ought to do or forbear, but the *Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

> Compared with the knowledge which the *Scriptures* contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity and emptiness. *Buckminster.*

SCRIP'TURIST, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.

SCRIV'ENER, *n.* [W. *ysgrivenwr*, from *ysgrivenu*, to write; Fr. *ecrivain*. See SCRIBE.] 1. Formerly, a writer; one whose occupation was to draw contracts or other writings.—2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

SCROBIC'ULATE, or **SCROBIC'ULATED**, *a.* [L. *scrobiculus*, from *scrobs*, a furrow.] In *nat. hist.*, furrowed; having small ridges and furrows.

SCROF'ULA, *n.* [L. In G. *kropf* is crop, craw, and scrofula. In D. it is *kropzeer*, neck-sore.] A disease, consisting in hard indolent tumours of the conglobate glands in various parts of the body, but particularly in the neck, behind the ears and under the chin, which after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers, from which, instead of pus, a white curdled matter is discharged. Scrofula is not contagious, but it is often a hereditary disease; its first appearance is most usually between the third and seventh year of the child's age, but it may arise between this and the age of puberty; after which it seldom makes its first attack. It is promoted by every thing that debilitates, but it may remain dormant through life and not shew itself till the next generation. In mild cases the glands, after having suppurated, slowly heal; in others, the eyes and eyelids become inflamed, the joints become affected, the disease gradually extending to the ligaments and bones, and producing a hectic and debilitated state under which the patient sinks; or it ends in tuberculated lungs and pulmonary consumption. It is more properly called *struma*. The popular name *king's-evil* is applied to this disease only when it is seated in glands.

SCROF'ULOUS, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumours; a *scrofulous* habit of body.—2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

> *Scrofulous* persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROF'ULOUSLY, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

SCROG, *n.* [Sax. *scrobb*, a shrub.] A stunted bush or shrub. In the plural, small branches of trees broken off. [*Scotch.*]

SCROG'GY, or **SCROG'GIE**, *a.* Stunted; abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood. [*Scotch.*]

SCROLL, *n.* [probably formed from *roll*, or its root; Fr. *ecroue*, a contracted word, whence *escrow*.] A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.

> Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*

> The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*; Is. xxxiv.

2. In *arch.*, a name given to a large class of ornaments characterized generally by their resembling a narrow band arranged in convolutions or undulations.—3. In *her.*, part of the outward ornaments of the shield, achievement, or escutcheon of arms in which the motto is inscribed.—4. A rounded mark, added to a person's name, in signing a paper. On some estates it has the effect of a seal, though not generally. [*American.*]

SCROPHULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, the species of which are known by the common name of figwort. [See FIGWORT.]

SCROPHULARIA'CEÆ, *n.* [*Scrophularia*, one of the genera.] A nat. order of herbaceous, or *shrubby* monopetalous exogens, inhabiting all parts of the world except the coldest. They are generally acrid, bitterish plants. The leaves and roots of *scrophularia aquatica*, and perhaps *nodosa*, of *gratiola officinalis*, and *peruviana*, and of *calceolaria*, act as purgatives, and even emetics. In digitalis, this quality is so much increased that its effects become dangerous. Many of the genera, such as digitalis, calceolaria, &c., are valued by gardeners for their beautiful flowers.

SCRO'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* hernia, which is a protrusion of any of the contents of the abdomen into the scrotum.

SCRO'TIFORM, *a.* [L. *scrotum*.] In *bot.*, formed like a double bag; as the nectary in plants of the genus Satyrium.

SCROTOCE'LE, *n.* [L. *scrotum*, and Gr. κηλη, a tumour.] A scrotal hernia.

SCRO'TUM, *n.* The bag which contains the testicles.

SCROYLE,† *n.* [In Fr. *écrouelles*, the king's evil; or D. *schraal*, thin, lean, meagre.] A mean fellow; a wretch.

SCRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubba*, to *scrub*, to rebuke; G. *schrubben*. This word is probably formed on *rub*, or its root, and perhaps *scrape*, L. *scribo*, may be from the same radix; Ir. *scriobam*.] To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; as, to *scrub* a floor; to *scrub* a deck; to *scrub* vessels of brass or other metal.

SCRUB, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious; as, to *scrub* hard for a living.

SCRUB, *n.* A mean fellow; one that labours hard and lives meanly.—2. Something small and mean.

> No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn out brush; or stunted broom.

SCRUB'BED, *pp.* Rubbed hard.

SCRUB'BED, } *a.* Small and mean;
SCRUB'BY, } vile; worthless; insignificant; stunted in growth; as, a *scrubbed* boy; a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree.

SCRUB'BING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard.

SCRUB'STONE, *n.* A provincial term for a species of calciferous sandstone.

SCRUF, for *Scurf*, not in use.

SCRU'PLE, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*, from L. *scrupulus*, a doubt; *scrupulum*, the third part of a dram, from *scrupus*, a chessman; probably a piece, a small thing, from *scraping*, like *scrap*.—*Scrupulus* was primarily a little stone or piece of gravel; and as one of such in a shoe hurts the foot, it is supposed that this, like a short stop or flinching, gave rise to the sense of *doubting*, which gives pain.] 1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act. A man of fashionable honour makes no *scruple* to take another's life, or expose his own. He has no *scruples* of conscience, or he despises them.—2. A weight of twenty grains, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, in the apothecaries' division of the Troy pound.—3. Proverbially, a very small quantity.—4. In *Chaldean chronology*, the $\frac{1}{1080}$ part of an hour; a division of time used by the Jews, Arabs, &c.—5. Among *the older astronomers*, a digit.—*Scruple of half duration*, an arch of the moon's orbit, which the moon's centre describes from the beginning of an eclipse to the middle.—*Scruples of immersion* or *incidence*, an arch of the moon's orbit, which her centre describes from the beginning of the eclipse to the time when its centre falls into the shadow.—*Scruples of emersion*, an arch of the moon's orbit, which her centre describes in the time from the first emersion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipse.

SCRU'PLE, *v. i.* To doubt; to hesitate.

> He *scrupled* not to eat,
> Against his better knowledge. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question; as, to *scruple* the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation. [*Little authorized.*]

SCRU'PLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.

SCRU'PLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRU'PLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.

SCRU'PULIZE, *v. t.* To perplex with scruples of conscience.

SCRUPULOS'ITY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas*.] 1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act; hence, the

caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending.

The first sacrilege is looked upon with some horror: but when they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety.

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath. *South.*

3. Niceness; preciseness.

SCRU'PULOUS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus;* Fr. *scrupuleux.*] 1. Nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. Be careful in moral conduct, not to offend *scrupulous* brethren.—2. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shak.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

The justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous.*† *Bacon.*

4. Careful; cautious; exact in regarding facts.—5. Nice; exact; as, a *scrupulous* abstinence from labour.

SCRU'PULOUSLY, *adv.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success to himself. *Addison.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expediency.

SCRU'TABLE, *a.* [*See* SCRUTINY.] Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination.

SCRUTA'TION,† *n.* Search; scrutiny.

SCRUTA'TOR, *n.* [L. from *scrutor.*] One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer. [*Little used.*]

SCRUTINÉER, *n.* One who scrutinizes; one who examines votes.

SCRU'TINIZE, *v. t.* [from *scrutiny.*] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically; as, to *scrutinize* the measures of administration; to *scrutinize* the private conduct or motives of individuals.

SCRU'TINIZED, *pp.* Examined closely.

SCRU'TINIZER, *n.* One who examines with critical care.

SCRU'TINIZING, *ppr.* Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness; searching closely.

SCRU'TINOUS, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious.

SCRU'TINY, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin;* Low L. *scrutinium*, from *scrutor*, to search closely, to pry into; Sax. *scrudnian;* Ir. *scrudam.*] 1. Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; as, a *scrutiny* of votes; narrower *scrutiny.* In the heat of debate, observations may escape a prudent man which will not bear the test of *scrutiny.*—2. In *the primitive church*, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. This was performed with prayers, exorcisms and many other ceremonies.—3. In *the canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—4. In *parliamentary language*, an examination of the votes given at an election by an election committee, at which the bad votes given on both sides are rejected, and the poll corrected accordingly, is called a *scrutiny.*

SCRU'TINY,† *v. t.* To scrutinize.

SCRUTOIRE, *n.* (scroo-twar'.) [Fr. *ecritoire*, from *ecrire*, to write. *See* SCRIBE.] A kind of desk, case of drawers or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it.

SCRUZE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [*A low word of local use.*]

SCUD, *v. i.* [This is *shoot*, or from the same root; Dan. *skyder*, to shoot; *skud*, a shot; Sw. *skudda*, to throw or pour out; Sax. *sceotan*, to shoot, to flee or haste away; W. *ysgwdu*, to push or thrust; *ysgudaw, ysguthaw*, to whisk, to scud, to whirl about. *See* SHOOT.] 1. In *a general sense*, to be driven or to flee or fly with haste. In seamen's language, to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. This is done with a sail extended on the foremast of the ship, or when the wind is too violent, without any sail set, which is called *scudding under bare poles.*—2. To run with precipitation; to fly.

SCUD, *n.* Among *seamen*, a low thin cloud, or thin clouds, driven swiftly by the wind.—2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation.

SCUD'DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.

SCUD'DLE, *v. i.* To run with a kind of affected haste; commonly pronounced *scuttle.* [*A low word.*]

SCU'DO, *n.* A money of account, and also a gold and silver coin in different parts of Italy, and of different values. At Rome the silver scudo is 4s. 3.87d. and the gold scudo, 64s. 11.43d.

SCUF'FLE, *n.* [This is a different orthography of *shuffle;* from *shove*, or its root; Sw. *skuff*, a push; *skuffa*, to push, thrust, shove; Dan. *skuffe*, a drawer, a *scoop*, a *shovel; skuffer*, to *shuffle*, to cheat; D. *schuiven*, to shove, push or draw; G *schieben.*] A confused quarrel or contest in which the parties struggle blindly, or without direction; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the serpent and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle*, the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

SCUF'FLE, *v. i.* To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties; to fight confusedly.

A gallant man prefers to fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, rather than to *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *K. Charles.*

SCUF'FLER, *n.* One who scuffles.—2. In *agriculture*, a kind of horse-hoe.

SCUF'FLING, *ppr.* Struggling or contending without order.

SCUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *skygger*, to shade; Sw. *skugga*, a shade.] To hide; to shelter. [*Scotch.*]

SCULK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skiuler;* D. *schuilen*, to hide, shelter, sculk; the Eng. *shelter.* It is also written *skulk.*] To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury or detection.

SCULK'ER, *n.* A lurker; one that lies close for hiding.

SCULK'ING, *ppr* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.

SCULL, *n.* The brain-pan. [*See* SKULL.] 2. A boat; a cock boat. [*See* SCULLER.] 3. One who sculls a boat. But properly,—4. A short oar, whose loom is only equal in length to half the breadth of the boat to be rowed, so that one man can manage two, one on each side. More generally an oar placed over the stern of a boat, and worked from side to side; the blade, which is turned diagonally, being always in the water. In China, boats are impelled by a single scull with considerable velocity.—5.† A shoal or multitude of fish. [Sax. *sceole.*]

SCULL, *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

SCULL'-CAP. *See* SKULL-CAP.

SCULL'ED, *pp.* Impelled by turning an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER, *n.* A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.—2. One that sculls, or rows with sculls; one that impels a boat by an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ERY, *n.* [probably from the root of *shell, scale*, Fr. *écuelle;* Scot. *skul, skoll*, a bowl; Dan. *skaal*, a drinking cup; *skal*, a *shell, skull;* G. *schale, scale*, a *shell*, a dish or cup. *Skulls* and *shells* were the cups, bowls, and dishes of rude men.] A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are cleaned and kept.

SCULL'ING, *ppr.* Impelling a boat by an oar.

SCULL'ION, *n.* [Ir. *squille*, from the root of the preceding.] A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen or scullery.

SCULL'IONLY,† *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean.

SCULP,† *v. t.* [L. *sculpo, scalpo.* Qu. Gr. γλυφω: root גלף *galaf* or *gall*, L. *calvus.*] To carve; to engrave.

SCULP'TILE, *a.* [L. *sculptilis.*] Formed by carving; as, *sculptile* images.

SCULP'TOR, *n.* [L. *See* SCULP.] One whose occupation is to carve wood, stone, or other materials into images; a carver.

SCULP'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

SCULP'TURE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sculptura.*] 1. The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, or other materials into images of men, beasts, or other things. The origin of sculpture is so remote that all attempts to trace it have been fruitless. It was brought to great perfection among the ancient Greeks by Phidias, Praxiteles, and Lysippus. During the dark ages it fell into decline, but revived again in Italy in the 14th century, and advanced to the highest degree of excellence.—*Sculpture* is a generic term, including carving or statuary and engraving; although engraving is generally considered a distinct art. Sculpture also includes the moulding of casts in clay, and the founding of brazen or bronze statues.—2. Carved work; any work of sculpture.

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

SCULP'TURE, *v. t.* To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal.

SCULP'TURED, *pp.* Carved; engraved; as, a *sculptured* vase; *sculptured* marble.

SCULP'TURES, *n.* Figures cut in stone, metal, or other solid substance, representing or describing some real

or imaginary object. [*See* SCULPTURE.]

SCULP'TURING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.

SCUM, *n.* [Fr. *ecume;* Sw. and Dan. *skum*; G. *schaum.*] 1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. The word is also applied to the scoria of metals.—2. The refuse; the recrement; that which is vile or worthless.

The great and the innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

SCUM, *v. t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim.

You that *scum* the molten lead. *Dryden.*

SCUM'BER, *n.* The dung of the fox.

SCUM'BLE, *v. t.* In *oil painting*, thinly to spread or rub opaque or semi-opaque colours over other colours, to modify the effect.

SCUM'BLING, *n.* Colours spread over others to modify the effect; or, the act of spreading such colours.

SCUM'MED, *pp.* Cleared of scum; skimmed.

SCUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *ecumoire.*] An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUM'MING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; skimming.

SCUM'MINGS, *n. plur.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house.

SCUN'NER, *v. i.* [Anglo Sax. *onscunian*, to loathe.] To loathe; to nauseate; to startle at any thing from doubtfulness of mind; to shrink back from fear. [*Scotch.*]

SCUN'NER, *n.* Loathing; abhorrence. [*Scotch.*]

SCUP'PER, *n.* [Sp. *escupir*, to spit, to eject, to discharge.] The scuppers or scupper-holes of a ship, are channels cut through the water ways and sides at proper distances, and lined with lead for carrying off the water from the deck.

SCUP'PER-HOSE, *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship, to prevent the water from entering.

SCUP'PER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the hose.

SCUP'PER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, *n.* [Sax. *scurf;* G. *schorf;* L. *scorbutus.* In D. *scheuren* is to rend or crack, and *scheurbuik* is scurvy, Dan. *skiörbug*, from *skiör*, brittle. In Ir. *gearbh* is rough. It is named from breaking or roughness.] 1. A material composed of minute portions of the dry external scales of the cuticle. These are, in moderate quantity, continually separated by the friction to which the surface of the body is subject, and are in due proportion replaced by others deposited on the inner surface of the cuticle. Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or scales like bran, occur naturally on the scalp, and take place after some eruptions on the skin, a new cuticle being formed underneath during the exfoliation. When scurf separates from the skin or scalp in unnatural quantities, it constitutes the disease called *Pityriasis*, which, when it affects children, is known by the name of dandriff.—2. The soil or foul remains of any thing adherent; as, the *scurf* of crimes. [*Not common or elegant.*]—3. Any thing adhering to the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf.* *Milton.*

SCURFF, *n.* Another name for the bull-trout.

SCURF'INESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURF'Y, *a.* Having scurf; covered with scurf.—2. Covered with scales resembling scurf.

SCUR'RILE, *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon; G. *scheren*, D. *scheeren*, to jeer.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; scurrilous; as, *scurrile* jests; *scurrile* scoffing; *scurrile* taunts.

SCURRIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas;* Fr. *scurrilité.*] Such low, vulgar, indecent or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters, and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, &c.

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness. *Dryden.*

SCUR'RILOUS, *a.* Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant; as, a *scurrilous* fellow.—2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.

SCUR'RILOUSLY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low indecent language.

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with what others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCUR'RILOUSNESS, *n.* Indecency of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners.

SCUR'VILY, *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCUR'VINESS, *n.* [from *scurvy.*] The state of being scurvy

SCUR'VY, *n.* [from *scurf;* *scurvy* for *scurfy;* Low L. *scorbutus.*] A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, sometimes minute and sometimes large, and occasioned by extravasation of blood under the cuticle, paleness, languor, lassitude, and depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, occasionally with fetid breath, spungy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is much more prevalent in cold climates than in warm, and chiefly affects sailors during long voyages, and such as are shut up in besieged places, being occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labour in conjunction; but more especially by confinement for a long period of time, to a limited range of food, which is incapable of supplying the elements necessary to repair the waste of the system. Fresh vegetables, farinaceous substances, and brisk fermented liquors, good air, attention to cleanliness, and due exercise, are among the principal remedies. This disease has been called *purpura* by some nosologists, but by Good it is more appropriately styled *porphyra.*

SCUR'VY, *a.* Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy.—2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* fellow.

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms. *Shak.*

That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCUR'VY-GRASS, *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Cochlearia; class and order Tetradynamia siliculosa, Linn.; nat. order Cruciferæ. They are herbaceous plants, having alternate leaves, the flowers disposed in terminal racemes, and usually white. The common scurvy grass, *C. officinalis*, grows abundantly on the sea coast, and along rivers near the sea. The leaves have an acrid and slightly bitter taste; they are eaten as a salad, and are antiscorbutic and stimulating to the digestive organs.

'SCU'SES, for *Excuses.*

SCUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott;* W. *cwt*, a tail or rump; *cwta*, short.] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

SCU'TAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium*, from *scutum*, a shield.] In *English history*, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service; originally, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment.

SCU'TATE, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a shield.] 1. In *bot.*, formed like an ancient round buckler.—2. In *zool.*, applied to a surface protected by large scales.

SCUTCH, *v. t.* [Eng. *scotch*, to cut, to strike.] To beat off the woody parts of the stalks of flax which adhere to the fibres, by means of an instrument called a scutcher. Previous to the operation of scutching, the stalks are broken by an instrument termed a brake, while the scutching prepares it for heckling. The operations of breaking and scutching, where large quantities of flax are required, are performed by means of a mill. In *the Scottish dialect*, to *scutch*, signifies to beat; to drub.

SCUTCHE'ON, *n.* [A contraction of *Escutcheon,—which see.*] A shield for armorial bearings.—2. In *ancient arch.*, the shield or plate on a door, from the centre of which hung the door handle.—3. The ornamental bit of brass plate perforated with a key hole, and placed over the key-hole of a piece of furniture.

SCUTCH'ER, *n.* An implement for separating hemp or flax from the stalk.

SCUTCH'ING, *n.* The process of separating hemp or flax from the woody stalk of the plant into distinct fibres, by means of a scutcher.

SCUTCH'ING MACHINE, *n.* A machine for beating off the woody parts of flax preparatory to its being heckled. The same machine also breaks the stalks.

SCUTE, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.] A French gold coin of 3s. 4d. sterling.

SCUTELLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of herbaceous perennials, natives of many different parts of the world. Class and order Didynamia gymnospermia, Linn.; nat. order Labiatæ. There are two British species, *S. galericulata*, and *S. minor*, known by the common name of skull-cap. They grow on the banks of rivers and lakes, and in watery places.

SCU'TELLATED, *a.* [L. *scutella*, a dish. *See* SCUTTLE.] Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces; as, the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon

SCUTEL'LUM, *n.* [L. *scutum.*] In *bot.*,

a term used to denote the small cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of wheat, inserted a little lower down than the other more perfect cotyledon, which is pressed close to the albumen.

SCUTIBRANCHIA'TA, *n* [L. *scutum*, and *branchiæ*, gills.] The name given by Cuvier to an order of hermaphrodite Gastropodous molluscs, including those which have the gills covered with a shell in the form of a shield; as the Haliotis of Linn.

SCUTIBRANCH'IATE, *a*. Pertaining to the order *scutibranchiata*.

SCU'TIFORM, *a*. [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *form*.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCU'TIPED, *n*. [L. *scutum*, a buckler, *pes*, foot.] One of a family of birds which have the anterior part of the legs covered with segments of horny rings, terminating on each side in a groove.

SCUT'TLE, *n*. [L. *scutella*, a pan or saucer; W. *ysgudell; Sax. scutel, scuttel*, a dish.] A broad shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.—2. A metal pan or pail for holding coals.

SCUT'TLE, *n*. [Fr. *écoutille;* Arm. *scoutilh;* Sp. *escotilla;* Sax. *scyttel*, a bolt or bar; *scyttan*, to bolt, to *shut*. *See* SHUT.] 1. In *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c.—2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid. 3. [from *scud*, and properly *scuddle*.] A quick pace; a short run. [*Vulgar*.]

SCUT'TLE, *v. i*. To run with affected precipitation. [*Vulgar*.]

SCUT'TLE, *v. t*. [from the noun.] To cut large holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose.—*To scuttle the decks*, to cut holes to let the water down from thence into the hold, as in the case of shipping a heavy sea, or of fire.—2. To sink by making holes through the bottom; as, to *scuttle* a ship.

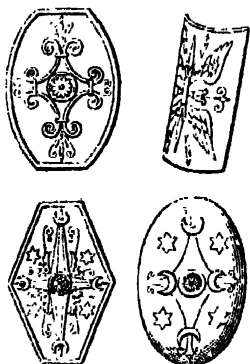
SCUT'TLE-BUTT, } *n*. A butt or cask
SCUT'TLE-CASK, } with a large hole in it, used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship or other vessel.

SCUT'TLED, *pp*. Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or sides.

SCUT'TLE-FISH, *n*. The cuttle-fish so called. [*See* CUTTLE-FISH.]

SCUT'TLING, *ppr*. Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes.

SCU'TUM, *n*. [L.] The shield of the heavy armed Roman legionaries. It was made of wood, covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron. It was either oval or of a semi-cylindrical shape, and had an iron boss jutting out in the middle.—2. A species of Echinite.



Various forms of the Roman Scutum.

SCYLLA'RIANS, *n*. A tribe of macrurous decapod crustaceans, distinguished by the singular conformation of the external antennæ, which are converted into a large flattened and horizontal crest, with the sides deeply notched.

SCYM'ITAR, *n*. A short sword with a convex blade. [*See* SCIMITAR.]

SCY'PHIFORM, *a*. [Gr. σκυφος, and form.] Goblet-shaped; as the fructification of some of the lichens.

SCY'PHUS, *n*. [Gr. σκυφος, a cup or goblet.] The cup of a narcissus. Also, in *lichens*, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium or stalk-like elongation of the thallus, bearing shields upon its margin.

SCYTHE, *n*. [Sax. *sithe;* D. *seissen;* Ar. *hatzada*, to reap; deriv. Ar. a sickle; Eth. *atzad*, to reap, and deriv. a sickle; Heb. and Ch. מעצד, *maatzad*, from the same root, an axe. These verbs seem to be the same, with different prefixes, and from this evidently is derived *scythe*.] 1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting grain or other vegetables. It consists of a long curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle, and which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. The blade is fixed to the handle, at an angle both to the plane of the blade and to the tangent to the curve of the blade. It is on the adjustment of these angles that the perfection of the instrument depends. Most scythes have two projecting handles fixed to the principal handle, by which they are held. The real line of the handle is that which passes through both the hands, and ends at the head of the blade. This may be a straight line or a crooked one, generally the latter, and by moving these handles up or down the main handle, each mower can place them so as best suits the natural size and position of his body. For laying the cut corn evenly, a scythe with the addition of a cradle, as it is called, is used. The cradle is a species of comb, with three or four long teeth parallel to the back of the blade, and fixed in the handle. The Hainault scythe is a scythe used with only one hand, and is employed when the corn is much laid and entangled. The person has a hook in one hand with which he collects a small bundle of the straggling corn, and with the scythe in the other hand cuts it. Another species of scythe, much used in Aberdeenshire, has a short branching handle somewhat in the shape of the letter Y, having two small handles fixed at the extremities of the two branches at right angles to the plane in which they lie. In *mythol*., Saturn or Time is represented with a scythe, the emblem of destruction.—2. The curved sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

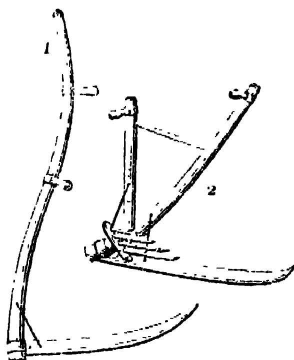


Fig. 1. Common Scythe. Fig. 2. Cradle Scythe.

SCYTHE,† *v. t*. To mow.

SCY'THED, *a*. Armed with scythes, as a chariot.

SCY'THEMAN, *n*. One who uses a scythe; a mower.

SCYTH'IAN, *a*. Pertaining to Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

SCYTH'IAN, *n*. [*See* SCOT.] A native of Scythia.

SDAIN,† for *Disdain*. [It. *sdegnare*.]

SDEINFUL,† for *Disdainful*.

SEA, *n* (see.) [Sax. *sæ, secge;* G. *see;* D. *zee;* Sw. *siö*, the sea, a lake, or pool; Basque, *sah;* contracted from *sæg, secg*. Hence Sax. *garsege, garsecge, garsegg*, the ocean. This word, like *lake*, signifies primarily a seat, set, or lay, a repository, a basin.] 1. A large basin, cistern, or laver which Solomon made in the temple, so large as to contain more than six thousand gallons. This was called the *brazen sea*, and used to hold water for the priests to wash themselves; 1 Kings vii; 2 Chron. iv.—2. A large body of water, nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic or the Mediterranean; as, the *sea* of Azof. *Seas* are properly branches of the ocean, and upon the same level. Large bodies of water inland, and situated above the level of the ocean, are lakes. The appellation of *sea*, given to the Caspian lake, is an exception, and not very correct. So the lake of Galilee is called a *sea*, from the Greek. [*See* OCEAN.] —3. The ocean; as, to go to *sea*. The fleet is at *sea*, or on the high *seas*.— 4. A wave; a billow; a surge. The vessel shipped a *sea*.—5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves; as, we head the *sea*.—6. Proverbially, any large quantity; a large quantity of liquor; as, a *sea* of blood; as, a *sea* of difficulties.—7. A rough or agitated place or element.

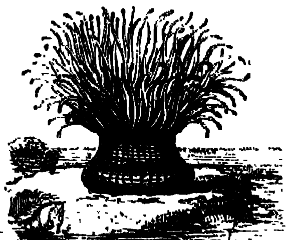
In a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton*.

Half seas over, half drunk. [*A low phrase*.]—*On the high seas*, in the open sea, the common highway of nations.— *A long sea*, an uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.— *A short sea*, when the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side, or quarter.—*A cross sea*, one composed of waves moving in different directions.—*A heavy sea*, one in which the waves run high.

SEA-AIR, *n*. That part of the atmosphere which is above the sea.

SEA-ANEM'ONE, *n*. The animal flower, a name given to the marine Zoophyte of the genus Actinia. They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body, which is soft, fleshy, and capable of dilatation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent, and is furnished with one or more rows of tentacula, by means of which the animal seizes and secures its food. These tentacula, when expanded, give the animal somewhat the appearance of a flower. The power of reproduction of these animals is scarcely in-

ferior to that of the Hydræ; parts that have been amputated shoot out again,



Sea Anemone (Actinia viridis).

and the animal may be multiplied by division. Many of the species are used as food in tropical countries.

SĒA-APE, *n.* [*sea* and *ape.*] The name given, by some, to the sea-otter, from its gambols.

SĒA-BANK, *n.* [*sea* and *bank.*] The sea-shore.—2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

SĒA-BÄR, *n.* [*sea* and *bar.*] The sea-swallow.

SĒA-BAT, *n.* [*sea* and *bat.*] A sort of flying fish.

SĒA-BĀTHED, *a.* [*sea* and *bathe.*] Bathed, dipped, or washed in the sea.

SĒA-BATH'ING, *n.* Bathing in the sea, in contradistinction to bathing in rivers, lakes, &c.

SĒA-BEĀR, *n.* [*sea* and *bear.*] An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear; *Arctocephalus ursinus.*

SĒA-BEARD, *n.* [*sea* and *beard.*] A marine plant, *Conferva rupestris.*

SĒA-BEAST, *n.* [*sea* and *beast.*] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea.

SĒA-BEAT, } *a.* [*sea* and *beat.*]
SĒA-BEATEN, } Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

Along the *sea-beat* shore. *Pope.*

SĒA-BIRD, *n.* A general name for sea-fowl, or birds that frequent the sea.

SĒA-BŌARD, } *n.* [*sea* and Fr. *bord*,
SĒA-BŌRD, } side.] The sea-shore.

SĒA-BŌARD, *adv.* Toward the sea.

SĒA-BŌAT, *n.* [*sea* and *boat.*] A vessel that bears the sea firmly, without labouring or straining her masts and rigging.

SĒA-BŌRD, } *a.* [*sea* and Fr.
SĒA-BŌRD'ERING, } *bord*, border.] Bordering on the sea or ocean.

SĒA-BORN, *a.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea; as, Neptune and his *sea-born* niece.—2. Born at sea. It was long erroneously believed, that all children born at sea, in English ships, belonged to Stepney parish, Middlesex.

SĒA-BOUND, } *a.* [*sea* and *bound.*]
SĒA-BOUND'ED, } Bounded by the sea.

SĒA-BREACH, *n.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SĒA-BREAM, *n.* [*sea* and *bream.*] An edible sea-fish, of the genus Pagellus (*Sparus*, Linn.), growing to the length of 16 or 20 inches.

SĒA-BREEZE, *n.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land; for the most part blowing during the day only, and subsiding at night. In tropical islands, a sea breeze sets in during the day, and a land breeze blows during the night. [*See* BREEZE.]

SĒA-BUCK'THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Hippophæ, the *H. rhamnoides*, called also sallow-thorn. [*See* HIPPOPHÆ.]

SĒA-BU'GLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus Lithospermum, the *L. maritimum;* called also sea gromwell. [*See* LITHOSPERMUM.]

SĒA-BUILT, *a.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea: as, *sea-built* forts [ships].

SĒA-CAB'BAGE, } *n.* [*sea* and *cab-*
SĒA-KALE, } *bage.*] Sea-colewort, a plant of the genus Crambe, the *C. maritima*,—*which see.*

SĒA-CÄLF, *n.* [*sea* and *calf.*] The common seal, a species of Phoca; the *Phoca vitulina* of Linn., and the *Calocephalus vitulinus* of Cuvier.

SĒA-CAP'TAIN, *n.* The commander of a ship or other sea-going vessel.

SĒA-CÄRD, *n.* [*sea* and *card.*] The mariner's card or compass.

SĒA-CÄRP, *n.* [*sea* and *carp.*] A spotted fish living among rocks and stones.

SĒA-CATGUT, *n.* The name given in Orkney to a common sea-weed, *Chorda filum*, called in England sea-lace.

SĒA-CHAMOMILE, *n.* A plant of the genus Anthemis, the *A. maritima.* [*See* ANTHEMIS.]

SĒA-CHANGE, *n.* [*sea* and *change.*] A change wrought by the sea.

SĒA-CHÄRT, *n.* [*sea* and *chart.*] A chart or map on which the lines of the shore, isles, shoals, harbours, &c. are delineated.

Note.—This word has become useless, as we now use *chart* for a representation of the sea coast, and *map* for a representation of the land.

SĒA-CIRCLED, *a.* [*sea* and *circle.*] Surrounded by the sea.

SĒA-CŌAL, *n.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for fossil coal, in distinction from *charcoal.*

SĒA-CŌAST, *n.* [*sea* and *coast.*] The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SĒA-COB, *n.* [*sea* and *cob.*] A fowl, called also sea-gull.

SĒA-COLEWORT, *n.* Sea-kale,—*which see.*

SĒA-CŎMPASS, *n.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea.

SĒA-COOT, *n.* [*sea* and *coot.*] A sea fowl, *Fulica marina.*

SĒA-COR'MORANT, *n.* [*sea* and *cormorant.*] The sea-crow or sea-drake, *Corvus marinus.*

SĒA-COW, *n.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The walrus, *Trichechus rosmarus;* also called sea-horse.

SĒA-CROW, *n.* [*sea* and *crow.*] A fowl of the gull kind; the mire-crow or pewet.

SĒA-DEVIL, *n.* [*sea* and *devil.*] The fishing frog or toad-fish, of the genus Lophius; a fish resembling a tadpole, growing to a large size, with a head larger than the whole body.

SĒA-DOG, *n.* [*sea* and *dog.*] The dog-fish, genus Scyllium, of various species, allied to the sharks.—2. The sea-calf or common seal.

SĒA-DRAGON, *n.* [*sea* and *dragon.*] A fabulous marine monster, said to have been caught in England in 1749, resembling in some degree an alligator, but having two large fins which served for swimming or flying. It had two legs terminating in hoofs, like those of an ass. Its body was covered with impenetrable scales, and it had five rows of teeth.

SĒA-DUCKS, *n.* Fuligulinæ, a group of sea fowls which form a sub-family of the Anatidæ, or duck family. The eider duck, surf-duck, and buffel duck, are placed among the Fuligulinæ.

SĒA-EAGLE, *n.* A marine bird of prey; the *Falco* or *Aquila albicilla;* also called the *white tailed* or *cinereous eagle.*

SĒA-EAR, *n.* [*sea* and *ear.*] A scutibranchiate gastropodous mollusc with a univalve shell, belonging to the genus Haliotis. [*See* HALIOTIS.]

SĒA-EGGS, *n.* The popular name of the Echinidæ, a family of radiated animals, also called sea urchins.

SĒA-EL'EPHANT, *n.* A species of seal, the *Macrorhinus proboscideus* of Cuvier, called also elephant seal. It is taken extensively on Crozet's islands, and is found in many other southern localities. This animal attains the great size of upwards of 25 feet in length; and becomes so fat, that when crawling, the whole body trembles as if it were a



Sea Elephant (Macrorhinus proboscideus)

bag of jelly. The tongue is reckoned savoury food; the skin is used extensively for carriage and horse harness. The oil yielded by this animal is clear, inodorous, and not liable to become rancid; one individual produces so much as from 1400 to 1500 lbs. In this country it is employed chiefly in the manufacture of cloth.

SĒA-ENCIR'CLED, *a.* [*sea* and *encircled.*] Encompassed by the sea.

SĒA-FĀRER, *n.* [*sea* and *fare.*] One that follows the seas; a mariner.

SĒA-FĀRING, *a.* [supra.] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

SĒA-FENNEL, *n.* [*sea* and *fennel.*] Another name for samphire.

SĒA-FIGHT, *n.* [*sea* and *fight.*] An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

SĒA-FOWL, *n.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] A marine fowl; any fowl that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water.

SĒA-FOX, *n.* A fish of the shark family, *Squalus vulpes;* called also *fox-shark*, or thresher. It frequently measures



Fox Shark (Squalus vulpes).

thirteen feet in length, of which six feet belong to the tail. It is from the form of the lobes of the tail that the animal obtains the name of sea-fox.

SĒA-GAGE, *n.* [*sea* and *gage.*] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water;

also, an instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea.

SEA GILLIFLOWER, *n.* A British plant of the genus *Statice*, the *S. armeria*, called also common thrift. [*See* STATICE.]

SEA-GIRT, *a.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a *sea-girt* isle.

SEA-GOD, *n.* [*sea* and *god.*] A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea; as Neptune.

SEA-GOWN, *n.* [*sea* and *gown.*] A gown or garment with short sleeves, worn by mariners.

SEA-GRASS, *n.* [*sea* and *grass.*] A British plant of the genus Zostera, the *Z. marina*, called also grasswrack and sea-wrack. [*See* GRASSWRACK.]

SEA-GREEN, *a.* [*sea* and *green.*] Having the colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour.

SEA-GREEN, *n.* The colour of sea-water.—2. A plant, the saxifrage.

SEA-GREENS, *n.* Grounds overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

SEA-GULL, *n.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A fowl of the genus Laurus; a species of gull; called also sea-crow. [*See* GULL.]

SEA-HARE, *n.* [*sea* and *hare.*] A molluscous animal of the genus Laplisia, Linn., whose body is covered with membranes reflected; it has a lateral pore on the right side, and four feelers resembling ears. The body is nearly oval, soft, gelatinous, and punctated. Its juice is poisonous, and it is so fetid as to cause nausea.

SEA-HEATH, *n.* The common name of two species of British plants, of the genus Frankenia, the *F. lævis*, and *F. pulverulenta.* [*See* FRANKENIA.]

SEA-HEDGEHOG, *n.* A species of Echinus, so called from its prickles, which resemble in some measure those of the hedgehog or urchin.

SEA-HEN, *n.* [*sea* and *hen.*] Another name for the guillemot.

SEA-HOG, *n.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpoise,—*which see.*

SEA-HOLLY, *n.* [*sea* and *holly.*] A plant of the genus Eryngium, the *E. maritimum.* [*See* ERYNGIUM.]

SEA-HOLM, *n.* [*sea* and Dan. *holm*, an isle.] 1. A small uninhabited isle.—2. Sea-holly.

SEA-HORSE, *n.* [*sea* and *horse.*] In *zool.*, the morse, a species of Trichechus or walrus, the *T. rosmarus.*—2. The hippopotamus, or river-horse.—3. A fish of the genus Syngnathus, *S. hippocampus*, Linn. [*See* HIPPOCAMPUS.]—4. In *myth.*, a fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those



Sea Horse.

of a fish. The Nereids used sea-horses as riding steeds, and Neptune employed them for drawing his chariot.

SEA-KALE, *n.* A species of colewort, the *Crambe maritima*,—*which see.*

SEA-KINGS, *n. plur.* A name given to the Northmen pirate kings, who infested the European coasts in the eighth and ninth centuries. They possessed neither territory nor subjects, and their whole possessions consisted in their vessels and crews, with which they plundered all countries within their reach.

SEA-LARK, *n.* A bird of the sandpiper kind; the parr.—2. A bird of the dotterel kind; the ringed dotterel, or plover.

SEA-LEGS, *n* [*sea* and *legs*] The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling.

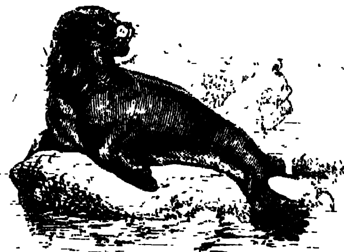
SEA-LEMON, *n.* [*sea* and *lemon.*] A nudibranchiate gastropodous mollusc, of the genus Doris, having an oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon colour.

SEA-LEOP'ARD, *n.* A species of seal, the *Phoca leopardina* of Jamieson; so named from the whitish spots on the upper part of the body.

SEA-LIGHT, *n.* A light so modified and directed, as to present to the mariner an appearance which shall at once enable him to judge of his position during the night, in the same manner as the sight of a land-mark would do during the day. [*See* LIGHTHOUSE.]

SEA-LIKE, *a.* [*sea* and *like.*] Resembling the sea.

SEA-LION, *n.* [*sea* and *lion.*] An animal of the genus Phoca or seal, the *Phoca jubata*, or *Leo marinus* of Forster. It has a thick skin, and reddish



Sea Lion of Forster (Phoca jubata).

yellow, or dark brown hair, and a mane on the neck of the male reaching to the shoulders. It attains the length of 10 to 14 feet, and is found in the southern hemisphere.

SEA-MAID, *n.* [*sea* and *maid.*] The mermaid. [*See* MERMAID.]—2. A sea-nymph.

SEA-MALL, } **SEA-MEW,** } *n.* A fowl, a species of gull or Larus.

SEAMAN, *n.* [*sea* and *man.*] A sailor; a mariner; a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea.—2. By way of distinction, a skilful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. In this sense, it is applied both to officers and common mariners. A complete seaman is called an *able seaman*, and is rated A. B.; one less competent, is called an *ordinary seaman;* and a man fresh from the shore, a *landsman.*—3. Merman, the male of the mermaid. [*Little used.*]

SEAMANSHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship; *applicable both to officers and to men.*—*Naval skill.* is the art of managing a fleet, particularly in an engagement; a very different thing from *seamanship.*

SEA-MARK, *n.* [*sea* and *mark.*] Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbour, or in sailing along, or approaching a coast; a beacon; as a lighthouse, a mountain, &c.

SEA-MEW, *n.* A fowl, a species of gull or Larus.

SEA-MILK'WORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Glaux, the *G. maritima.* [*See* GLAUX.]

SEA-MONSTER, *n.* [*sea* and *monster.*] A huge marine animal; Lam. iv.

SEA-MOUSE, *n.* [*sea* and *mouse.*] A dorsibranchiate annelid animal, of the genus Aphrodita, the *A. aculeata*, Linn. It is found on the coast of France, and with respect to its colouring, is one of the most splendid of all animals.

SEA-NAVELWORT, *n.* [*sea, navel* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Androsace, growing in Syria, which is said to effect great cures of diseases.

SEA-NEEDLE, *n.* [*sea* and *needle.*] A name of the gar or garfish, of the genus Esox. [*See* GARFISH.]

SEA-NETTLE, *n.* [*sea* and *nettle.*] Another name for the animal flower, or sea-anemone.

SEA-NURSED, *a.* [*sea* and *nursed.*] Nursed by the sea.

SEA-NYMPH, *n.* [*sea* and *nymph.*] A nymph or goddess of the sea.

SEA-ONION, *n.* [*sea* and *onion.*] A plant, the *Scilla maritima*, or squill.

SEA-OOZE, *n.* [*sea* and *ooze.*] The soft mud on or near the sea-shore.

SEA-OTTER, *n.* [*sea* and *otter.*] A kind of otter, the *Lutra marina*, Linn. Its whole length is about four feet, of which the tail occupies thirteen inches. The ears are small and erect, and the whiskers long and white, the legs are short and thick, the hinder ones somewhat resembling those of a seal. The fur is extremely soft, and of a deep glossy black. The skins of the sea-otters are of great value, and have long been an article of considerable export from Russia.

SEA-OWL, *n.* [*sea* and *owl.*] Another name for the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

SEA-PAD, *n* The star-fish.

SEA-PANTHER, *n.* [*sea* and *panther.*] A fish like a lamprey.

SEA-PARS'NEP, *n.* A British plant of the genus Echinophora, the *E. spinosa*, called also sea prickly samphire. [*See* ECHINOPHORA.]

SEA-PEA, *n.* A British plant of the genus Pisum, the *P. maritimum.* [*See* PISUM, PEA.]

SEA-PHEASANT, *n.* [*sea* and *pheasant.*] The pin-tailed duck; or *Dafila caudacuta.*

SEA-PIE, } **SEA-PYE,** } *n.* [*sea* and *pie*, pica.] A fowl of the genus Hæmatopus, (*H. ostralegus*, Linn.,) and grallic order; called also the oyster-catcher, from its thrusting its beak into oysters when open, and taking out the animal.

SEA-PIE, *n.* [*sea* and *pie.*] A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together; so named because common at sea.

SEA-PIECE, *n.* [*sea* and *piece*] A picture representing a scene at sea; a representation of the different aspects of the ocean, together with any accidental circumstances connected therewith, such as a naval action.

SEA-PIKE, *n.* Another name for the *Garfish*,—*which see.*

SEA-PLANT, *n.* [*sea* and *plant*] A plant that grows in salt water, as the *fucus*, &c.

SÊA-POOL, *n.* [*sea* and *pool.*] A lake of salt water.

SÊAPÔRT, *n.* [*sea* and *port.*] A harbour near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay.—2. A city or town situated on a harbour, on or near the sea. We call a town a *seaport*, instead of a *seaport town.*

SÊA-PURS'LANE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Atriplex, the *A. portulacoides*, called also shrubby orache. [*See* ORACHE.]

SÊA-RAD'ISH, *n.* A British plant of the genus *Raphanus*, the *R. maritimus.* [*See* RAPHANUS.]

SÊA-RISK, *n.* [*sea* and *risk.*] Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

SÊA-ROBBER, *n.* [*sea* and *robber.*] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.

SÊA-ROCKET, *n.* A British plant of the genus *Cakile*, the *C. maritima*, growing on the sea shore in sand. It belongs to the nat. order Brassicaceæ.

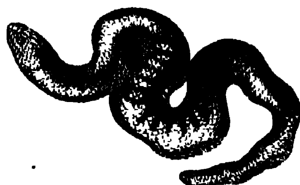
SÊA-ROOM, *n.* [*sea* and *room.*] Ample space or distance from land, shoals or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck.

SÊA-RÔVER, *n.* [*sea* and *rover.*] A pirate; one that cruises for plunder. —2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

SÊA-RÔVING, *a.* Wandering on the ocean.

SÊA-SCOR'PION, *n.* [*sea* and *scorpion.*] A salt water fish, (*Cottus scorpius*) a foot in length, with a spine-armed head; it is very voracious.

SÊA-SERPENTS, *n.* [*sea* and *serpent.*] The snakes belonging to the family Hydridæ, of several genera, as Hydrus, Pelamis, Chersydrus, &c. These animals frequent the seas of warm latitudes. They are found off the coast of Africa, and are very plentiful in the Mindoro and Sooloo seas. Some are exceedingly venomous, others innocuous. They delight in calms, and are fond of eddies and tide ways, where the ripple collects numerous fish and medusæ, on which they feed. The Hydrus Stokesii here depicted, inhabits



Sea Serpent (Hydrus Stokesii)

the Australian seas, and is as thick as a man's thigh.—2. An enormous marine animal resembling a serpent, said to have been repeatedly seen on the coasts of America. Some assert it to be 100 feet long, and others as many yards. All accounts, however, agree as to the protuberances on its back, its vertical sinuosities, and its serpent-shaped head. The following is a very likely account of the origin of this fabulous monster:—

"In the Sooloo seas, I have often witnessed the phenomenon which first gave origin to the marvellous stories of the great sea-serpent, namely, lines of rolling porpoises, resembling a long string of buoys, oftentimes extending seventy, eighty, or a hundred yards. These constitute the so-named protuberances of the monster's back, keep in close single file, progressing rapidly along the calm surface of the water, by a succession of leaps, or demi-vaults forwards, part only of their uncouth forms appearing to the eye. At the same moment, I have seen beautifully banded water-snakes, of the thickness of a man's leg, lying extended supinely along the glassy surface, or diving and swimming gracefully, with slow undulating lateral movements of their vertically compressed bodies."

Voyage of the Samarang, Vol. II. p. 354.

SÊA-SHORE, *n.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SÊA-SICK, *a.* [*sea* and *sick.*] Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

SÊA-SICKNESS, *n.* The sickness or nausea accompanied by retchings and vomitings, which attacks most persons on first going to sea; sometimes continuing only a day or two, but often lasting the whole of a long voyage. The principal cause is no doubt the motion of the vessel, but it is often aggravated by the smells and effluvia of the vessel. The most effective antidote or remedy, consists in lying in a horizontal position. A common remedy among sailors, is a draught or two of sea water. The violence of the attacks not only varies in different individuals at different times, but the same person who escapes in one voyage shall suffer severely in another.

SÊA-SIDE, *n.* [*sea* and *side.*] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it.

SÊA-STÄR, *n.* [*sea* and *star.*] The star-fish, a genus of marine animals, called technically Asterias.

SÊA-STOCK, *n.* A British plant of the genus *matthiola*, the *M. sinuata.* [*See* MATTHIOLA.]

SÊA-SURROUND'ED, *a.* [*sea* and *surround.*] Encompassed by the sea.

SÊA-SWAL'LOWS, *n.* The terns, so called from their excessively long and pointed wings, and from their forked tail, which render their flight and carriage analogous to those of swallows. [*See* TERNS.]

SÊA-TAN'GLE, *n.* The common name of several species of sea weeds of the genus Laminaria. *L. digitata* is the well known tangle of the Scotch.

SÊA-TERM, *n.* [*sea* and *term.*] A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

SÊA-TÔAD, *n.* [*sea* and *toad.*] The angler or fishing frog. [*See* FISHING FROG.]

SÊA-TÔRN, *a.* [*sea* and *torn.*] Torn by or at sea.

SÊA-TOSSED, *a.* [*sea* and *tossed.*] Tossed by the sea.

SÊA-UN'ICORN, *n.* The name of the narwhal, the *monodon monoceros* of Linnæus.

SÊA-URCHIN, *n.* [*sea* and *urchin.*] A genus of marine animals, the Echinus, of many species. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often set with movable prickles. This and the sea-egg, and the sea-hedgehog, belong to the family of radiated animals.

SÊA-WALLED, *a.* [*sea* and *walled.*] Surrounded or defended by the sea.

SÊAWARD, *a.* [*sea* and *ward.*] Directed toward the sea.

SÊAWARD, *adv.* Toward the sea.

SÊA-WATER, *n.* [*sea* and *water.*] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. Sea water is composed of chloride of sodium, 2.50; chloride of magnesium, 0.35; sulphate of magnesia, 0.58; carbonates of lime and magnesia, 0.02; sulphate of lime, 0.01; water, 96.54, in 100 parts.

SÊA-WEEDS, *n.* Those plants which are found growing at the bottom of the sea. They form a large proportion of the numerous family Algæ, and are all of them cryptogamic plants. The most important of these water plants are the Fucoideæ, which comprehend the Fuci, from the species of which kelp is manufactured; the Lichineæ, which resemble the lichens or liverworts; the Laminariæ or tangles; the Dictyoleæ or sea-net works; the Florideæ, which include the Carrageen moss (*Chondrus crispus*), and the dulse of the Scotch (*Rhodomenia palmata*); the Gastrocarpeæ, which include the *Iridea edulis*, or edible dulse.

SÊA-WITHWIND, *n.* Bindweed.

SÊA-WOLF, *n.* [*sea* and *wolf. See* WOLF.] A fish of the genus Anarrhicas, the *A. lupus.* [*See* WOLF-FISH.]

SÊA-WÔRN, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea.

SÊAWÔRTHINESS, *n.* The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather; as that of a ship.

SÊA-WÔRTHY, *a.* [*sea* and *worthy.*] Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a *seaworthy* ship. It is provided in all charter-parties that the vessel chartered shall be "tight, staunch, and strong, well apparelled, furnished with an adequate number of men and mariners, tackle, provisions, &c." If the ship be deficient in any of these particulars, the owners, though ignorant of the circumstance, will be liable for whatever damage may in consequence be done to the goods of the merchant; and if an insurance has been effected upon her, it will be void. But whether the condition of seaworthiness be expressed in the charter-party or not, it is always implied.

SÊA-WRACK, *n.* A plant, the *Zostera marina.* [*See* GRASSWRACK.]

SEACU'NIES, *n.* [Hind. *soukhanies*, from *soukhan*, a helm.] In the *East Indies*, helmsmen or steerers.

SEAFOR'THIA, *n.* A genus of palms indigenous to the eastern coast of tropical New Holland, and also in the nearest Asiatic island, named by Mr. Brown in honour of Francis, lord Seaforth, a patron of botany. The species are elegant in appearance, with pinnated fronds, the flowers polygamo-monœcious, sessile on a branched spadix, with several incomplete spathes; the male flowers above, and with two supporting each female flower. One species, *S. elegans*, has been introduced into our collections, and thrives in light sandy loam and heath mould.

SEAL, *n.* [Sax. *seol, sele, syle;* Sw. *säl.*] The English name for a genus of marine carnivorous mammiferous quadrupeds, the Phoca of Linn., and now raised to the rank of a family under the name of Phocidæ. These animals are amphibious, most of them inhabiting the sea coasts, particularly in the higher latitudes. They have six or four incisors above, four or two below. Their hind feet are placed at

the extremity of the body, in the same direction with it, and serve the purpose of a caudal fin; the fore feet are also adapted for swimming, and furnished each with five claws; the external ears are either very small or wanting. The head of a seal bears a resemblance to that of a dog, whose intelligence and soft expressive look it also possesses. It is easily tamed, and soon becomes attached to its keeper or those who feed it. The seal not only furnishes food for the Esquimaux table, oil for his lamp, and clothing for his person; but even the bones and skin supply materials for his boats and his summer tents. There are numerous species; as the *leonina*, sometimes 18 feet in length, and the *jubata*, sometimes 25 feet in length, with a mane like a lion, both called *sea-lion*, and found in the



Marbled Seal (Phoca discolor.)

southern seas, and also in the N. Pacific; the *ursina*, or sea-bear, 8 or 9 feet in length, and covered with long thick and bristly hair, found in the N. Pacific; and the common seal [*P. vitulina*,] from four to six feet in length, found generally throughout the Atlantic and the seas and bays communicating with it, covered with short, stiff, glossy hair, with a smooth head without external ears, and with the fore legs deeply immersed in the skin. As it frequents the British shores, the seal is well known and has been repeatedly described. Seals are principally hunted for their oil and skins. The skin, when tanned, is extensively employed in the making of shoes, and, when dressed with the hair on, serves for the covering of trunks, &c. In the arrangement of Cuvier, the morses, which form the genus Trichecus of Linn., are included among the Phocidæ.

SEAL, *n.* [Sax. *sigel, sigle*; G. *siegel*; Fr. *sceau*; L. *sigillum*. It is uncertain what was the original signification of *seal*, whether an image or some ornament. In Saxon, the word signifies a necklace, or ornament for the neck, a stud or boss, a clasp, and a seal.] 1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or oval, on which is engraved some image or device, and sometimes a legend or inscription for impressing the wax that makes fast a letter or other enclosed paper. It is also used by individuals, corporate bodies, and states, for making impressions on wax upon instruments of writing, as an evidence of their authenticity. *Seals* are sometimes worn in rings.—*Great seal*, a seal used for the united kingdoms of England and Scotland, and sometimes Ireland, in sealing the writs to summon parliament, treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great moment.—*Privy seal*, a seal which the sovereign of England uses previously in grants, &c., which are to pass the great seal, or in matters of subordinate consequence which do not require the great seal. *Lord privy seal*, the officer of state who keeps the privy seal. In Scotland, royal grants are the only deeds which are authenticated by means of seals. In addition to the great seal and privy seal, there is the quarter seal, so called from its having been originally the quarter, and merely the testimonial of the great seal.—*Seal of cause*. In Scotland, most royal burghs, and many superiors of burghs of barony, have conferred upon them, in their charters, the power of constituting subordinate corporations or crafts. The grant or charter by which such a constitution is given, and which defines the privileges and powers to be possessed by the subordinate corporation, is called the *seal of cause*.—2. The wax set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. Thus we give a deed under hand and *seal*. Wax is generally used in sealing instruments, but other substances may be used.—3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper.—4. Any act of confirmation.—5. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance; 2 Tim. ii.—6. That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast; Rev. xx.

SEAL, *v. t.* [Sw. *besegla, forsegla*; G. *siegeln*; D. *zegelen*. The root signifies, probably, to set, to fix, to impress, or to cut or engrave.] 1. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer, or with wax; as, to *seal* a letter.—2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity; as, to *seal* a deed. Hence,—3. To confirm; to ratify; to establish.

> And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts' love. *Shak.*

> When therefore I have performed this, and have *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come by you into Spain, Rom. xv.

4 To shut or keep close; sometimes with *up*. *Seal* your lips; *seal up* your lips.

> Open your ears, and *seal* your bosom upon the secret concerns of a friend. *Dwight.*

5. To make fast.

> So they went and made the sepulchre sure, *sealing* the stone and setting a watch; Matt. xxvii.

6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.—7. To keep secret.

> Shut up the words, and *seal* the book; Dan. xii; Is. viii.

8. To mark, as one's property, and secure from danger; Cant. iv.—9. To close; to fulfil; to complete; with *up*; Dan. ix.—10. To imprint on the mind; as, to *seal* instruction; Job xxxiii.—11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal; Job xiv.—12. To confine; to restrain; Job xxxvii.—13. In *arch.*, to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement, plaster, or other binding material, for staples, hinges, &c.

SEAL, *v. i.* To fix a seal.

> I will *seal* unto this bond. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SEALED, *pp.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed.

SEAL-ENGRAVING, *n.* The art of engraving gems for seals. [*See* ENGRAVING.]

SEALER, *n.* One who seals; an officer in chancery, who seals writs and instruments.—2. Hunters of the sea elephant and other kinds of seals, are sometimes called *sealers*.

SEALING, *ppr.* Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret; fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.

SEALING, *n.* [from *seal*, the animal.] The operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining their oil.—2. In *arch.*, the operation of fixing a piece of wood or iron on a wall, with plaster, mortar, cement, lead, or other binding, for staples, hinges, joints, &c.

SEALING-WAX, *n.* [*seal* and *wax*.] A compound of the resin lac, with some less brittle resin, and various colouring matters, used for fastening a folded letter, and thus concealing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments. Sealing-wax is hard or soft, and may be of any colour. The best red sealing wax is made by melting, in a very gentle heat, 48 parts of shell-lac with 19 of Venice turpentine, and 1 of Peruvian balsam; 32 parts of the finest cinnabar, thoroughly levigated, are then stirred in, and the whole well mixed. When the mixture has cooled down, it is either rolled into sticks or shaped in brass moulds.

SEAM, *n.* [Sax. *seam*; G. *saum*; Sw. *söm*, a seam, a suture; *söma*, to sew. The G. *saum* signifies a hem or border. The word probably signifies the *uniting by sewing*. In Danish, *sömmer* signifies to hem, and to *beseem*, to be seemly, to become, to be suitable. We see then that *seam* and *seem* are from one root. The primary sense is to meet, to come or put together. *See* SAME and ASSEMBLE.] 1. A suture; a juncture; the suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle.

> The coat was without *seam*, woven from the top throughout; John xix.

2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or rather the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c. The *seams* of ships are filled with oakum, and covered with pitch.—3. In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, and the like. In *geol.*, thin layers which separate thicker strata.—4. A cicatrix or scar.—5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it.—*A seam of glass*, the quantity of 120 pounds, or 24 stone of five pounds each.

SEAM,† *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim*.] Tallow; grease; lard.

SEAM, *v. t.* To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite.—2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar; as, *seamed* with wounds.

SEAMAN. *See under* SEA.

SEAMED, *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams or scars.

SEAMEN, *n.* The name given to individuals engaged in navigating ships, barges, &c., upon the high seas. Those employed for this purpose upon rivers, lakes, or canals, are denominated *watermen*.

SEAMING, *ppr.* Marking with scars; making seams.

SEAMLESS, *a.* Having no seam; as, the *seamless* garment of Christ.

SEAMSTER, *n.* One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SEAMSTRESS, *n.* [that is, *Seamsteress*; Sax. *seamestre*.] A woman whose oc-

cupation is sewing; a sempstress,—*which see.*

SEAMSTRESSY, *n.* The business of a sempstress.

SEAMY, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them.

SEAN, *n.* A net. [*See* SEINE.]

SEAPOY, } *n.* [Pers. *sipahi;* Hindoo,
SE'POY, } *sepahai.*] A native of India, in the military service of a European power, and disciplined after the European manner.

SEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *searan;* Gr. αζηρειν, to dry; ξηραινω, to dry, to parch; ξηρος, dry; σειρ, the sun; σειρεω, to dry. Qu. L. *torreo*, in a different dialect.] 1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of anything; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the colour of the surface, or makes it hard; as, to *sear* the skin or flesh.

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel. *Rowe.*

Sear is allied to *scorch* in signification; but it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface *hard*. *Scorch* is applied to flesh, cloth, or any other substance, and has no reference to the effect of hardness.—2. To wither; to dry.—3. To make callous or insensible.

Having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron; 1 Tim. iv.

To sear up, to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear up* those of ill. *Temple.*

SEAR, *a.* Dry; withered; no longer green; as *sear* leaves.—*To be in the sear and yellow leaf*, is to be past the meridian of life, to have arrived at that age when the body begins to decay.

SEARCE, *v. t.* (sers.) To sift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse. [*Little used.*]

SEARCE, *n.* (sers.) A sieve; a bolter. [*Little used.*]

SEARCER, *n.* (sers'er.) One that sifts or bolts. [*Little used.*]

SEARCH, *v. t.* (serch.) [Fr. *chercher;* Arm. *kerchat*, to seek, to ramble.] 1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection; as, to *search* the house for a book; to *search* the wood for a thief.

Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan; Num. xiii.

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of, by feeling with an instrument; as, to *search* a wound.—4. To examine; to try; or put to the test; Ps. cxxxix.—*To search out*, to seek till found, or to find by seeking; as, to *search out* truth.

SEARCH, *v. i.* (serch.) To seek; to look for; to make search.

Once more *search* with me. *Shak.*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire.

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke.*

To search for, to look for; to seek; to try to find; as, to *search for* a gentleman now in the house.

SEARCH, *n.* (serch.) A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown; with *for* or *after;* as, a *search for* lost money; a *search for* mines of gold and silver; a *search after* happiness or knowledge.—2. Inquiry; a seeking. He spent his life in *search* of truth.—3. Quest; pursuit for finding.

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,
Till my black hairs were changed upon my chin. *Dryden.*

Search of incumbrances. In *Scots law*, as it is of importance to discover the burdens which affect the borrower's or seller's estate, this is effected by what is technically called a *search;* and the system of records in Scotland furnishes the most advantageous means for this purpose. A *search* embraces the following particulars. 1st. A *search* of the general and particular register of sasines; 2nd. A *search* of the record of abbreviates of adjudications; and 3rd. A *search* of the general and particular register of inhibitions. Burdens, however, which do not enter the records, must be ascertained by inquiries made in other quarters. In general, a *search* of the records, comprehending a period of forty years, is supposed to give sufficient security, but to render the *search* complete, it ought to be continued down to the date of the recording of the purchaser's sasine.

SEARCHABLE, *a.* (serch'able.) That may be searched or explored.

SEARCH'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being searchable.

SEARCHED, *pp.* (serch'ed.) Looked over carefully; explored; examined.

SEARCHER, *n.* (serch'er.) One who searches, explores, or examines, for the purpose of finding something.—2. A seeker; an inquirer.—3. An examiner; a trier; as, the *Searcher* of hearts.—4. An officer in London, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death.—5. An officer of the customs, whose business is to search and examine ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board, also baggage, goods, &c.—6. An inspector of leather. [*Local.*]—7. In *milit. affairs*, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them.

SEARCHING, *ppr.* (serch'ing.) Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating.—2. *a.* Penetrating; trying; close; as, a *searching* discourse.

SEARCHING, *n.* (serch'ing.) Examination; severe inquisition; Judges v.

SEARCH'INGLY, *adv.* In a searching manner.

SEARCH'INGNESS, *n.* (serch'ingness.) The quality of severe inquiry or examination.

SEARCHLESS, *a.* (serch'less.) Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

SEARCH WARRANT, *n.* In *law*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to search for goods stolen, or respecting which other offences specified in the act under which it is granted, have been committed.

SEAR-CLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *sar-cluth*, sore-cloth.] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

SEARED, *pp.* [from *sear.*] Burnt on the surface; cauterized; hardened.

SEAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

SEAR WOOD, *n.* Dry wood. [*See* SEAR.]

SEASON, *n.* (se'zn.) [Fr *saison;* Arm. *sæsonn, saçzun;* Port. *sazam, sezam*, season, proper time, state of being seasoned; *sazonar*, to season, ripen, temper, sweeten, bring to maturity; Sp. *sazon*, season, maturity, taste, relish; *sazonar*, to season. The primary sense, like that of time and opportunity, is to fall, to come, to arrive, and this word seems to be allied to *seize* and *assess;* to fall on, to set on.] Season literally signifies that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense, is synonymous with *time*. Hence,—1. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; the usual or appointed time; as, the messenger arrived in *season;* in good *season*. This fruit is out of *season*.—2. Any time, as distinguished from others.

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A time of some continuance, but not long.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season;* Acts xiii.

4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. The *season* is mild; it is cold for the *season*.

We saw, in six days' travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

We distinguish the season by prefixing its appropriate name, as the spring-season, summer-season, &c. In *astron.*, the seasons are considered as beginning respectively when the sun enters the signs Aries, Cancer, Capricorn, and Libra. Hence the spring season commences about the 21st of March; summer about the 22d of June; autumn about the 23d of September; and winter about the 23d of December. The change of seasons may be divided into those which always recur every year in regular order, and those which are different in different years. The regular changes are explained by the sun's (or earth's) motion; and the irregular depend upon atmospheric and other circumstances, and belong to the science of meteorology.—*To be in season*, to be in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose.—*To be out of season*, to be too late, beyond the proper time, or beyond the usual or appointed time.—From the sense of convenience, is derived the following: 5. That which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.

You lack the *season* of all nature, sleep. *Shak.*

But in this sense, we now use *seasoning*.

SEASON, *v. t.* [Fr. *assaisonner.*] 1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant; as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* any thing with spices; Lev. ii.—2. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful, to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*

3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture.

When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shak.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him an enemy. *Shak.*

6. To prepare for use, by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices; as, to *season* timber.—7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure; as, to *season* the body to a particular climate. Long residence in the West Indies, or a fever, may *season* strangers.

SEASON, *v. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body.—2. To become dry and hard, by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance. Timber *seasons* well under cover in the air, and ship timber *seasons* in salt water. —3.† To betoken; to savour.

SEASONABLE, *a.* Opportune; that comes, happens, or is done in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose; as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Eccles.*

SEASONABLENESS, *n.* Opportuneness of time; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the purpose, or sufficiently early.

SEASONABLY, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early; as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

SEASONAGE,† *n.* Seasoning; sauce.

SEA'SONAL, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons.

SEASONED, *pp.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened.

SEASONER, *n.* He that seasons; that which seasons, matures, or gives a relish.

SEASONING, *ppr.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.

SEASONING, *n.* That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish; usually, something pungent or aromatic; as salt, spices, or other aromatic herbs, acids, sugar, or a mixture of several things.—2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment; as wit or humour may serve as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings*. *Addison.*

SEASONLESS, *a.* Without seasonal succession.

SEAT, *n.* [It. *sedia*; Sp. *sede*, *sitio*, from L. *sedes*, *situs*; G. *sitz*; W *sêz*; Ir. *saidh*; W. with a prefix, *gosod*, whence *gosodi*, to *set*. [*See* SET and SIT.] The English *seat* retains the Roman pronunciation of *situs*, that is, *seetus*.] 1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing on which a person sits.

Christ...overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves; Matth. xxi.

2. The place of sitting; throne; chair of state; tribunal; post of authority; as, the *seat* of justice; judgment *seat*. —3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; as, Italy the *seat* of empire. The Greeks sent colonies to seek a new *seat* in Gaul.

In Alba he shall fix his *royal seat*. *Dryden.*

4. Site; situation. The *seat* of Eden has never been incontrovertibly ascertained.—5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits.—6. In *horsemanship*, the posture or situation of a person on horseback.—7. A pew or sitting in a church; a place to sit in. —8. The place where a thing is settled or established. London is the *seat* of business and opulence. So we say, the *seat* of the muses, the *seat* of arts, the *seat* of commerce.

SEAT, *v. t.* To place on a seat: to cause to sit down. We *seat* ourselves; we *seat* our guests.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, in office, or a place of distinction. He *seated* his son in the professor's chair.

Then high was king Richard *seated*. *Shak.*

3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country. A colony of Greeks *seated* themselves in the south of Italy; another at Massilia in Gaul.—4. To fix; to set firm.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

5. To place in a church; to assign seats to.—6. To fit up with seats; as, to *seat* a church.—7. To repair by making the seat new; as, to *seat* a garment.—8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to *seat* a country. [*Not much used.*]

SEAT,† *v. i.* To rest; to lie down.

SEATED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.

SEATING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat.

SEAVES. *n. plur.* [Sw. *säf*; Dan. *siv*; Heb. סוף, *suf*.] Rushes. [*Local.*]

SEAVY, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]

SEBA'CEOUS, *a.* [Low L. *sebaceus*, from *sebum*, *sevum*, tallow, W. *saim*. Qu. Eth. *sebach*, fat.] Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.—*Sebaceous humour*, a suet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin and keep it soft.—*Sebaceous glands*, small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humour.

SEBAC'IC, *a.* [supra.] In *chem.*, pertaining to fat; obtained from fat; as, the *sebacic* acid. When any oil or fat, containing oleine or oleic acid, is distilled, and the product boiled with water, the hot filtered liquid deposits, on cooling, *sebacic acid* in small crystals resembling benzoic acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether.

SE'BATE, *n.* [supra.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base; as, *sebate* of oxide of ethule.

SEBES'TEN, *n.* The Assyrian plum, a plant of the genus Cordia, a species of jujube. The fruit known by the name of sebesten plums is the produce of two species of Cordia, the *C. Myxa* and *C. Sebestena*.

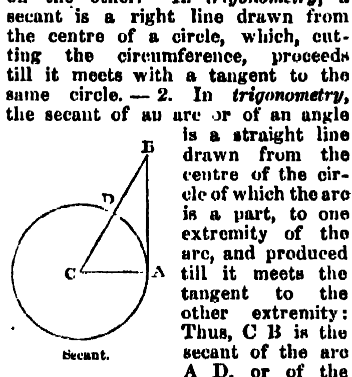
SEBUN'DY, SEBUN'DEE, *n.* In the *East Indies*, an irregular or native soldier or local militia-man, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police.

SE'CALE, *n.* Rye, *S. cornutum*, spurred rye. [*See* ERGOT.]

SECAMO'NE, *n* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ, found in the warm parts of India, Africa, Australia, and in the West Indies. The species form erect or climbing smooth shrubs with opposite leaves. Some of them secrete a considerable portion of acrid principle which makes them useful in medicine. Thus the roots of *S. emetica*, being emetic in action, are employed as a substitute for ipecacuanha, while the substance called Smyrna scammony is said to be obtained from the Egyptian species, *S. ægyptiaca* of Brown.

SE'CANT, *a.* [L. *secans*, *seco*, to cut or cut off, coinciding with Eng. *saw*.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SE'CANT, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *secante*, supra.] 1. In *geom*, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts. The secant of a circle is a line drawn from the circumference on one side to a point without the circumference on the other. In *trigonometry*, a secant is a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circumference, proceeds till it meets with a tangent to the same circle. — 2. In *trigonometry*, the secant of an arc or of an angle is a straight line drawn from the centre of the circle of which the arc is a part, to one extremity of the arc, and produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity: Thus, C B is the secant of the arc A D, or of the angle A C D. The secant of an arc is a third proportional to the cosine and the radius.



Secant.

SECEDE, *v. i.* [L. *secedo*; *se*, from, and *cedo*, to move. *Se* is an inseparable preposition or prefix in Latin, but denoting departure or separation.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion or association; to separate one's self; as, certain ministers *seceded* from the church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SECEDER. *n.* One who secedes. In *Scotland*, the *seceders* are a numerous body of presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the established church, in the year 1733, on account of the toleration of certain alleged errors, the evils of patronage, and general laxity in discipline. The seceders or Associate Synod, as they called themselves, remained a united body till 1747, when they split into two on a quarrel about a clause in the oath required to be taken by the burgesses or freemen of some of the Scottish burghs, declaratory of their profession and hearty allowance of the "true religion at present professed within the realm, and authorized by the laws thereof;" the larger division, who held that the oath might be conscientiously taken by seceders, calling themselves burghers, and their opponents taking the name of antiburghers. But in 1820, the burghers and antiburghers coalesced again into the United Associate Synod. A portion of the body of seceders, who adhered to the principle of an established church, separated in 1806, calling themselves the original seceders. They now form the Synod of United Original Seceders. In May, 1847, the body of dissenters forming the Relief Synod, and comprehending eleven pres-

byteries, united with the Associate Synod, and formed one body, named the United Presbyterian Church.

SECĒDING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from fellowship or communion.

SECERN′, *v. t.* [L. *secerno*; *se*, and *cerno*, to separate.] In *the animal economy*, to secrete.

The mucus *secerned* in the nose...is a laudable humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SECERN′ED, *pp.* Separated; secreted.

SECERN′ENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the motions which constitute secretion.

SECERN′ING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting; as, *secerning* vessels.

SECERN′MENT, *n.* The process or act of secreting.

SECESS′, *n.* [Lat. *secessus.*] Retirement; retreat.

SECESS′ION, *n.* [L. *secessio.* *See* SECEDE.] 1. The act of withdrawing; particularly from fellowship and communion.—2. The act of departing; departure.—3. The whole body of seceders from the established church of Scotland. [*See* SECEDER.]

SE′CHIUM, *n.* A South American edible vegetable, the *Sechium* or *Sicyos edulis.* The fruit, in size and form, resembles a large pear.

SE′CLE,† *n.* [Fr. *siècle*; L. *seculum.*] A century.

SECLŪDE, *v. t.* [L. *secludo*; *se* and *claudo*, *cludo*, to shut.] 1. To separate, as from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state; as, persons in low spirits *seclude* themselves from society.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

SECLŪDED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.

SECLŪDEDLY, *adv.* In a secluded manner.

SECLŪDING, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.

SECLŪSENESS, *n.* The state of being secluded from society.

SECLU′SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out; as, to live in *seclusion.*

SECLU′SIVE, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement.

SEC′OND, *a.* [Fr. from L. *secundus*; from L. *sequor*, to follow. *See* SEEK.] 1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. Take the *second* book from the shelf; enter the *second* house.

And he slept and dreamed a *second* time: Gen. xli.

2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity or rank; inferior. The silks of China are *second* to none in quality. Lord Chatham was *second* to none in eloquence. Dr. Johnson was *second* to none in intellectual powers, but *second* to many in research and erudition.—*Second terms*, in *alge.*, those where the unknown quantity has a degree of power less than it has in the term where it is raised to the highest. —*At second-hand*, in the second place of order; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as, a report received *at second-hand.*

In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

SEC′OND, *n.* One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, mark out the ground or distance, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair.—2. One that backs, supports, or maintains another; that which supports.

Being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton.*

The term in this sense, is now obsolescent, except for a *second* in a pugilistic encounter, or a duel.—3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* minute or small division next to the hour. A degree of a circle and an hour of time are each divided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds, in trigonometry marked thus 60″. [*See* DEGREE, MINUTE.] Sound moves above 1130 feet in a *second.*—4. In *music*, an interval of a conjoint degree, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. There are three kinds of seconds, the minor second or semitone, the major second, and the extreme sharp second.

SEC′OND, *v. t.* [L. *secundo*; Fr. *seconder.*] 1. To follow in the next place.

Sin is *seconded* with sin. [*Little used.*] *South.*

2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt. *Shak.*

The attempts of Austria to circumscribe the conquests of Buonaparte, were *seconded* by Russia. *Anon.*

In God, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

3. In *legislation*, to support, as a motion or the mover. We say, to *second* a motion or proposition, or to *second* the mover.

SECONDARILY, *adv.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention. Duties on imports serve primarily to raise a revenue, and *secondarily* to encourage domestic manufactures and industry.

SEC′ONDARINESS, *n.* The state of being secondary.

SEC′ONDARY, *a.* [L. *secundarius*, from *secundus.*] 1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate.

Where there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences; the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. Primary planets revolve about the sun; *secondary* planets revolve about the primary.—4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as, the work of *secondary* hands.—5. Acting in subordination, or as second to another; as, a *secondary* officer.—*Secondary rocks*, or *Secondary strata*, in *geol.*, those stratified rocks older than the tertiary, and newer than the primitive, which contain distinct organic remains, and which sometimes pass into the primitive or primary strata. The principal groups of the secondary formations, beginning with the uppermost and descending, are as follows. 1. The cretaceous group. 2. The wealden group. 3. The oolite, or Jura limestone group. 4. The lias group. 5. The new red-sandstone group. 6. The carboniferous group. 7. The graywacke group.—*Secondary creditor*, in *Scots law*, an expression used in contradistinction to *catholic creditor*: Thus, a creditor who has an heritable security over two estates for the same debt, is a catholic creditor; and a creditor who has a postponed heritable security over one of those estates, is technically called a *secondary creditor.*—*A secondary fever*, is that which arises after a crisis, or a critical effort, as after the declension of the small pox or measles.—*Secondary circles*, or *secondaries*, in *astron.*, great circles of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of another great circle, which is regarded as the *primary*, and consequently passing through its poles: thus declination circles, or celestial meridians, are secondary to the equator. The secondaries to the ecliptic are the circles on which the celestial latitudes are measured.—*Secondary qualities*, are the qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but which proceed from casual circumstances, such as colour, taste, odour, &c.—*Secondary formations*, in *geol.*, formations of substances subsequent to the primitive.—*Secondary amputation*, in *sur.*, amputation deferred in cases of compound fracture or other severe injury, till the immediate effects of the injury on the constitution have passed away, and suppuration is established. When the amputation is performed immediately after the injury is received, it is termed *primary* amputation.—*Secondary hemorrhage*, hemorrhage occurring after wounds or operations, not immediately, but at a time when, supposing a healthy state of the parts, it would not have happened.

SEC′ONDARY, *n.* A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; as, the *secondaries* of the Courts of Queen's Bench and of Common Pleas.—2. In *zool.*, a feather growing on the second bone of a fowl's wing. —3. A secondary circle; thus vertical circles are *secondaries* to the horizon.

SEC′OND BRICKS, *n* Bricks of a quality next to the finest malm stocks or cutters. They are used in the principal fronts of buildings

SEC′OND COAT, *n.* In *arch.*, either the finishing coat as inlaid and set, or inrendered and set; or it is the floating when the plaster is roughed in, floated and set for paper.

SEC′OND-COU′SIN, *n.* The son or daughter of a cousin-german.

SEC′ONDED *pp.* Supported; aided.

SEC′ONDER, *n.* One that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes; as, the *seconder* of an enterprise or of a motion.

SEC′OND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SEC′OND-HAND, *a.* Not original or primary; received from another.

They have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Not new; that has been used by another; as, a *second hand* book.

SEC'ONDINE, *n.* In *bot.* *See* SECUNDINE.

SEC'ONDLY, *adv.* In the second place. *Secondo*, in *music*, the second part.

SEC'OND-RATE, *n.* [*second* and *rate.*] The second order in size, quality, dignity or value.

> They call it thunder of the *second-rate.* *Addison.*

So we say, a ship of the *second-rate.*

SEC'OND-RATE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality or value; as, a *second-rate* ship; a *second rate* cloth; a *second rate* champion.

SEC'OND-SIGHT, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a well known Highland superstition. It is alleged that not a few in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland possess the power of foreseeing future events, especially of a disastrous kind, by means of a spectral exhibition, to their eyes, of the persons whom these events respect, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate. This power is called in Gaelic *Taischitaragh*, from *Taisch*, an unreal or shadowy appearance.

> Nor less avail'd his optic sleight,
> And Scottish gift of *second-sight.* *Trumbull.*

SEC'OND-SIGHTED, *a.* Having the power of second-sight.

SE'CRECY, *n.* [from *secret.*] Properly, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. When used of an individual, *secrecy* implies concealment from all others; when used of two or more, it implies concealment from all persons except those concerned. Thus a company of counterfeiters carry on their villany in *secrecy.*

> The lady Anne,
> Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married. *Shak.*

2. Solitude; retirement; privacy; seclusion from the view of others.—3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

> It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; close silence; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

> For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shak.*

SE'CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; L. *secretus.* This is given as the participle of *secerno*, but it is radically a different word; W. *segyr*, that is apart, inclosed or *sacred*; *segru*, to secrete or put apart; *sêg*, that is without access. The radical sense of *sêg* is to separate, as in L. *seco*, to cut off; and not improbably this word is contracted into the Latin *se*, a prefix in *segrego*, *separo*, &c.] 1. Properly, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned.

> I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king; Judges iii.

2. Unseen; private; secluded; being in retirement.

> There *secret* in her sapphire cell,
> He with the Naïs wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Removed from sight; private; unknown.

> Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself; 1 Sam. xix.

4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets intrusted; as, *secret* Romans. [*Unusual.*]—5. Private; affording privacy; as, the *secret* top of mount Sinai.—6. Occult; not seen; not apparent; as, the *secret* operations of physical causes.—7. Not revealed; known to God only.

> *Secret* things belong to the Lord our God; Deut. xxix.

8. Privy; not proper to be seen; kept, or such as ought to be kept, from observation.

SE'CRET, *n.* [Fr. from L. *secretum.*] 1. Something studiously concealed. A man who cannot keep his own *secrets*, will hardly keep the *secrets* of others.

> To tell our own *secrets* is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*

> A talebearer revealeth *secrets*; Prov. xi.

2. A thing not discovered and therefore unknown.

> All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*

> Hast thou heard the *secret* of God? Job. xv.

3. *Secrets*, plur., the parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed. — *In secret*, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

> Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant; Prov. ix.

SE'CRET,† *v. t.* To keep private.

SECRETA'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary.

SEC'RETARISHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary.

SEC'RETARY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; from L. *secretus*, secret; originally a confident, one intrusted with secrets.] 1. A person employed by a public body, by a company or by an individual, to write orders, letters, despatches, public or private papers, records and the like. Thus legislative bodies have *secretaries*, whose business is to record all their laws and resolves. Ambassadors have *secretaries.*—2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; as, the *secretary* of state, who conducts the correspondence of a state with foreign courts; the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the *secretary* at war, of the navy, &c. In the British government there are three principal secretaries of state; viz., one for foreign affairs, one for the home department, and one for the colonies, each of whom has two under secretaries. The principal secretaries are always *ex officio* cabinet ministers. The secretary at war is attached to the War Office. The secretary of state, for Ireland, is keeper of the privy seal of that part of the kingdom, and chief secretary to the lord lieutenant.

SEC'RETARY BIRD, *n.* An African



Secretary (Gypogeranus serpentarius).

bird of prey, of the genus Gypogeranus the *G. serpentarius*, called also the snake-eater. It is about three feet in length; the legs are long, so as to resemble those of a heron; the beak is hooked, and the eyelids projecting. It has an occipital crest of feathers, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure. It inhabits the dry and open grounds in the vicinity of the Cape, where it hunts reptiles on foot. Cuvier places it among his Diurnæ or diurnal birds of prey.

SECRE'TE, *v. t.* To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods.—2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscond.—3. In *the animal economy*, to secern; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as the glands. The liver *secretes* bile; the salivary glands *secrete* saliva. 4. In *vegetable physiology*, to separate substances from the sap.

SECRE'TED, *pp.* Concealed; secerned.

SECRE'TING, *ppr.* Hiding; secerning.

SECRE'TION, *n.* The act of secerning; the act or process by which substances are separated from the blood, differing from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. This was considered by the older physiologists as merely a separation from the blood of certain substances previously contained in it, the literal meaning of *secretion*; but this opinion is now generally exploded. The organs of secretion are of very various form and structure, but the most general are those called *glands.* The animal secretions are arranged by Bostock under the heads aqueous, albuminous, mucous, gelatinous, fibrinous, oleaginous, resinous and saline. Magendie arranges them into three sorts, 1. *Exhalations*, which are either external, as those from the skin and mucous membranes; and internal; as those from the surfaces of the closed cavities of the body, and the lungs.—2. *Follicular secretions*, which are divided into mucous and cutaneous; and 3. *Glandular secretions*, such as milk, bile, urine, saliva, tears, &c. Every organ and part of the body secretes for itself the nutriment which it requires.—2. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.—3. The process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables, also the matter secreted. The descending sap of plants is not merely subservient to nutrition, but furnishes various matters which are secreted or separated from its mass, and afterwards elaborated by particular organs. These secretions are exceedingly numerous, and constitute the great bulk of the solid parts of plants. They have been divided into, 1. *General or Nutritious secretions*, the component parts of which are gum, sugar, starch, lignine, albumen, and gluten; and 2. *Special or local secretions*, which may be arranged under the heads of acids, alkalies, neuter principles, resinous principles, colouring matters, milks, oils, resins, &c.

SE'CRETIST,† *n.* A dealer in secrets.

SECRETI''TIOUS, *a.* Parted by animal secretion.

SECRE'TIVENESS, *n.* In *phrenology*, that organ which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual towards secrecy or concealment. It is situated at the inferior edge of the

parietal bones, immediately above Destructiveness.

SE'CRETLY, *adv.* Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others; as, to despatch a messenger *secretly.*—2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd. *Addison.*

SE'CRETNESS, *n.* The state of being hid or concealed.—2. The quality of keeping a secret.

SE'CRETORY, *a.* Performing the office of secretion; as, *secretory* vessels.

SECT, *n.* [Fr. *secte;* L. and Sp. *secta;* from L. *seco,* to cut off, to separate.] 1. A body or number of persons who follow some teacher or leader, or are united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men. Any body which separates from the established religion of a country. Most *sects* have originated in a particular person, who taught and propagated some peculiar notions in philosophy or religion, and who is considered to have been its founder. Among the Jews, the principal *sects* were the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. In Greece were the Cynic *sect,* founded by Antisthenes; and the Academic *sect,* by Plato. The Academic *sect* gave birth to the Peripatetic, and the Cynic to the Stoic.—2.† A cutting or scion.

SECTA'RIAN, *a.* [L. *sectarius.*] Pertaining to a sect or to sects; peculiar to a sect; as, *sectarian* principles or prejudices.

SECTA'RIAN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

SECTA'RIANISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SECTARIAN'IZE, *v. t.* To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings.

SECT'ARISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [*Little used.*]

SECT'ARIST, *n.* A sectary. [*Not much used.*]

SECT'ARY, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire.*] 1. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter.—2.† A follower; a pupil.

SECTA'TOR,† *n.* [Fr. *sectateur.*] A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect.

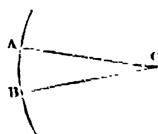
SEC'TILE, *a.* [L. *sectilis,* from *seco,* to cut.] That may be cut; that may be separated by cutting. A sectile mineral is one that is midway between the brittle and the malleable, as soapstone and plumbago.

SEC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sectio; seco,* to cut off.—1. The act of cutting, or of separating by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies.—2. A part separated from the rest; a division.—3. In *books* and *writings,* a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. In laws, a *section* is sometimes called a paragraph or article.—4. A distinct part of a city, town, country, or people; a part of territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people considered as distinct. Thus we say, the northern or eastern *section* of the United States, the middle *section,* the southern or western *section.*—5. In *geom.,* the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces, and likewise the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane. When a plane is cut by a plane, the section is a straight line, called the *common* section of the two planes. When a sphere is cut by a plane, the section is a circle; and when a cone is cut by a plane, the section may be a triangle, a circle, an ellipse, a parabola, or an hyperbola, which five figures are called the *conic sections.* *See Conic sections.*—6. In *arch.,* the projection or geometrical representation of a building supposed to be cut by a vertical plane for the purpose of exhibiting the interior, and describing the height, breadth, thickness, and manner of construction of the walls, arches, domes, &c.—*Section of a Machine,* a drawing or representation of a machine, exhibiting it as it would appear if cut through by a plane.—7. In the *United States,* a square tract of land, of 640 acres.

SEC'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.

SEC'TIONALLY, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

SEC'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *secteur,* from L. *seco,* to cut.] 1. In *geom.,* a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the arc; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle. Thus A C B, contained within the radii C A, C B, and the arc A B, is a sector of the circle of which the arc A B is a portion.—



2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c., as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c. Its principal advantage consists in the facility with which it gives a graphical determination of proportional quantities. It becomes incorrect, comparatively, when the opening is great, or the result greater than the data. The sector is founded on the fourth proposition of the sixth book of Euclid, where it is proved that equiangular triangles have their homologous sides proportional. It consists of two rulers, (generally of brass or ivory), representing the radii of a circular arc, and moveable round a joint, the middle of which forms the centre of the circle. From this centre, there are drawn on the faces of the rulers various scales, the choice of which, and the order of their arrangement, may be determined by a consideration of the uses for which the instrument is intended.—3. In *astr.*, an instrument constructed for the purpose of determining with great accuracy the zenith distances of stars, passing within a few degrees of the zenith, where the effect of refraction is small. *See* ZENITH.—*Dip sector,* an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon.

SEC'ULAR, *a.* [Fr. *seculaire;* L. *secularis,* from *seculum,* the world or an age.] 1. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly. The *secular* concerns of life respect making provision for the support of life, the preservation of health, the temporal prosperity of men, of states, &c. *Secular* power is that which superintends and governs the temporal affairs of men, the civil or political power; and is contradistinguished from *spiritual* or *ecclesiastical* power.—2. Among *catholics,* not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community. Thus we say, the *secular* clergy, and the *regular* clergy.—3. Coming once in a century; as, a *secular* year.—*Secular games,* in Rome, were games celebrated once in an age or century, which lasted three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, combats, sports, &c.—*Secular music,* any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses.—*Secular song* or *poem,* a song or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.—*Secular equations,* in *astronomy,* corrections required to compensate such inequalities in the motions of the heavenly bodies, as are found to obtain in the course of a century.—*Secular refrigeration,* the periodical cooling, and consequent consolidation of the crust of the globe; a term used by geologists, in reference to the supposed central heat, and even fluidity of the globe, and to the phenomena of its gradual refrigeration.

SEC'ULAR, *n.* 1. Not a spiritual person; a layman; an ecclesiastic of the Romish church, not bound by monastic rules.—2. A church officer or officiate, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

SECULAR'ITY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life.

SECULARIZA'TION, *n.* [from *secularize.*] 1. A making secular; the act of converting from spiritual appropriation to common use.—2. The act of converting a regular person, place, or benefice into a secular one. Most cathedral churches were formerly regular, that is, the canons were of religious or monastic orders; but they have since been secularized. For the *secularization* of a regular church, there is wanted the authority of the Pope, that of the prince, the bishop of the place, the patron, and even the consent of the people.—3. In *Politics,* the appropriation of church property to secular uses.

SEC'ULARIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *seculariser;* from *secular.*] 1. To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use; or to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; as, the ancient regular cathedral churches were *secularized.*

At the Reformation, the abbey was *secularized.* *Coxe, Switz.*

2. To make worldly or unspiritual.—3. To transfer the civil government of a bishopric or country from a prince bishop to a layman.—4. To make unworldly or unspiritual.

SEC'ULARIZED, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular.

SEC'ULARIZING, *ppr.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular.

SEC'ULARLY, *adv.* In a worldly manner.

SEC'ULARNESS, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness; worldly mindedness.

SEC'UND, *a.* [L. *secundus.*] In *bot.,* arranged on one side only; unilateral;

as the leaves and flowers of *Convallaria majalis*.

SECUNDA'TION,† *n.* Prosperity.

SEC'UNDINE, *n.* [Fr. *secondines;* from *second,* L. *secundus,* from *sequor,* to follow.] In *bot.,* the outermost but one of the enclosing sacs of the ovulum, immediately reposing upon the primine. —*Secundines,* in the plural, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

SECUN'DUM ARTEM. [L.] According to art. In *med.,* a term frequently used in prescriptions to denote that the recipe must be made up with particular care and dexterity.—*Secundum naturam,* according to the course of nature.

SECU̇RE, *a.* [L. *securus.* It coincides in elements with the oriental סגר, *sagar,* and סכר, *siker,* to shut or inclose, to make fast; but it may be from *se* or *sine,* and *cura,* care, free from anxiety.] 1. Free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. The place is well fortified and very *secure.* Gibraltar is a *secure* fortress. In this sense, *secure* is followed by *against* or *from;* as, *secure against* attack, or *from* an enemy.—2. Free from danger; safe; applied to persons; with *from.*—3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; confident of safety; hence, careless of the means of defence. Men are often most in danger when they feel most *secure.*

> Confidence then bore thee on, *secure*
> To meet no danger. *Milton.*

4. Confident; not distrustful; with *of.*

> But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden.*

> It concerns the most *secure of* his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

5. Careless; wanting caution.—6. Certain; very confident. He is *secure* of a welcome reception.

SECU̇RE, *v. t.* To guard effectually from danger; to make safe. Fortifications may *secure* a city; ships of war may *secure* a harbour.

> I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
> Sustain'd the vanquish'd and *secured* his flight. *Dryden.*

2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. Liberty and fixed laws *secure* to every citizen due protection of person and property. The first duty and the highest interest of men is to *secure* the favour of God by repentance and faith, and thus to *secure* to themselves future felicity.—3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner. The sheriff pursued the thief with a warrant, and *secured* him.—4. To make certain of payment; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage.—5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, bail, surety, or otherwise; as, to *secure* a creditor.—6. To insure, as property.—7. To make fast; as, to *secure* a door: to *secure* a rafter to a plate; to *secure* the hatches of a ship.

SECU̇RED, *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast.

SECU̇RELY, *adv.* Without danger; safely: as, to pass a river on ice *securely.* But *safely* is generally used.—2 Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.

> His daring foe *securely* him defied. *Milton.*

> Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee; Prov. iii.

SECU̇REMENT,† *n.* Security; protection.

SECU̇RENESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

SECU̇RER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SECU'RIFERS, or **SECURI'FERA,** *n.* [L. *securis,* a hatchet, and *fero,* to bear.] A family of Hymenopterous insects of the section Terebrantia, comprehending those in which the females have a saw-shaped or hatchet-shaped terebra or appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen, which not only serves for the purpose of depositing the eggs in the stems and other parts of plants, but for preparing a place for their reception.

SECU'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *securis,* an axe or hatchet, and *form.*] In *bot.,* having the form of an axe or hatchet.

SECU'RIPALPS, *n.* [L. *securis,* a hatchet, and *palpo,* to feel.] A family of Coleopterous insects, in which the maxillary palps terminate in a joint which is elongated and hatchet-shaped.

SECU'RITY, *n.* [Fr. *sécurité;* L. *securitas.*] 1. Protection; effectual defence or safety from danger of any kind; as, a chain of forts erected for the *security* of the frontiers.—2. That which protects or guards from danger. A navy constitutes the *security* of Great Britain from invasion.—3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; whence negligence in providing means of defence. *Security* is dangerous, for it exposes men to attack when unprepared. *Security* in sin is the worst condition of the sinner.—4. Safety; certainty. We have no *security* for peace with China, but the dread of our army.—5. Anything given or deposited, to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract; as a bond with surety, a mortgage, the indorsement of a responsible man, a pledge, &c.—6. Something given or done to secure peace or good behaviour. Violent and dangerous men are obliged to give *security* for their good behaviour, or for keeping the peace. This *security* consists in being bound with one or more sureties in a recognizance to the king or state.

SEDAN', *n.* [From the town of Sedan, in France, where they were first used.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person. It is borne on poles by two men. The sedan-chair was introduced into this country by Sir S. Duncombe in 1634.

SEDĀTE, *a.* [L. *sedatus,* from *sedo,* to calm or appease, that is, to *set,* to cause to subside.] Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled by passion; undisturbed; as, a *sedate* soul, mind, or temper. So we say, a *sedate* look or countenance.

SEDĀTELY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind.

SEDĀTENESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; freedom from agitation: a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity: as, *sedateness* of temper or soul; *sedateness* of countenance; *sedateness* of conversation.

SEDA'TION,† *n.* The act of calming.

SED'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sedatif,* from L. *sedo,* to calm.] In *med.,* moderating; allaying irritability and irritation; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.

SED'ATIVE, *n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity, and which assuages pain.

SE DEFENDEN'DO, [L.] In defending himself; the plea of a person charged with murder, who alleges that he committed the act in his own defence.

SE'DENT, *a.* Sitting; inactive; quiet.

SED'ENTARIES, or **SEDENTA'RIA,** *n.* [L. *sedeo,* to sit.] A section of spiders, which remain motionless in the hiding place of their web, until their prey be entangled.

SED'ENTARILY, *adv.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary, or living without much action.

SED'ENTARINESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SED'ENTARY, *a.* [Fr. *sedentaire;* L. *sedentarius,* from *sedens, sedeo,* to sit.] 1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as, a *sedentary* man. Students, tailors, and women are *sedentary* persons.—2. Requiring much sitting; as, a *sedentary* occupation or employment.—3. Passed for the most part in sitting; as, a *sedentary* life.—4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; as, the *sedentary* earth.

> The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss, *sedentary* nature. *Spectator.*

SEDE'RUNT. [L. they sat down.] In *Scotland,* a term employed chiefly in minutes of the meetings of courts, to indicate that such and such members were present, and composed the meeting: thus, *sederunt* A. B., C. D., E. F., &c., signifies that these individuals were present (literally sat down) and composed the meeting. The same term is also used as a noun, to signify a sitting or meeting of a court: thus, an *evening sederunt* of the General Assembly signifies an evening sitting or meeting.

SEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *secg;* perhaps from the root of L. *seco,* to cut; that is, sword-grass, like L. *gladiolus.*] The *carex* of botanists, an extensive genus of grass-like plants mostly inhabiting the northern and temperate parts of the globe; class and order Monœcia triandria, Linn.; nat. order Cyperaceæ. They are easily distinguished from the grasses by having the stem destitute of joints. They grow in marshes and swamps, and on the banks of rivers. Upwards of sixty species are enumerated by British botanists.

SEDGE-BIRD, *n.* The *Salicaria phragmitis* of Selby, a species of warbler



Sedge Warbler (Salicaria phragmitis).

which visits this country about the middle of April, and emigrates in Sep-

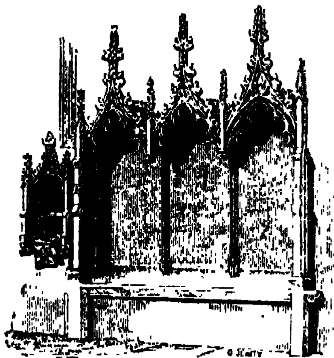
tember. It frequents the sedgy banks of rivers.

SEDG'ED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge.

SEDG'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*

SEDI'LIA, *n.* [L. *sedile*, a seat.] In *arch.*, stone seats for the priests in the south wall of the chancel, of many



Sedilia, Bolton Percy, Yorkshire.

churches and cathedrals. They are usually three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon, and subdeacon, during part of the service of high-mass.

SED'IMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquors; settlings; lees; dregs.

SEDIMENT'ARY, *a.* Containing sediment; consisting of sediment; formed by sediment; consisting of matter that has subsided.

SEDIMENT'ARY ROCKS, are those which have been formed by materials deposited from a state of suspension in water.

SEDI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *seditio*; L. *sed-eo*; from *se*, a part, and *eo*, to go. The inseparable preposition *se* becomes *sed* before a vowel, in the same manner as *re* is changed into *red* before a vowel. *Sed-eo* must not be confounded with *sedeo*, to sit, the latter being derived from Gr. ἕζομαι, to sit. *Sedition*, then, may signify, literally, a separation, or departure from union or peace, from submission, or from obedience; hence, discord, dissension, insurrection amongst citizens.] A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law, and in contravention of the public peace; Ezra iv.; Luke xxiii.; Acts xxiv.—2. In *law*, a general word, comprising, in common language, offences against the state which do not amount to high treason, but which tend to bring about or encourage the greater offence; such as the writing, publishing, or uttering of any words, tending to excite subjects to insurrection, though not urging them on to open rebellion, or total subversion of the government. The term *sedition*, however, is very difficult to define, and its meaning varies according to the state of political feeling at any given time. The act 36 Geo. III., provided against all seditious practices and attempts tending to high treason, and by the act 11 Victoria, the main provisions of the former were extended to Ireland, along with new enactments, which were made applicable to all parts of the United Kingdom. According to this latter act, now in force, any person or persons who shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend to deprive or depose the Queen, her heirs and successors, from the style, honour, or royal name of the Imperial crown of this realm, or of any other of her Majesty's dominions and countries, or to levy war against her Majesty, her heirs and successors, within any part of the United Kingdom, in order by force or constraint to compel her or them to change her or their measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe both houses, or either house of parliament, or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom, or any other her Majesty's dominions, and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by open and advised speaking, or by any overt act or deed, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on being convicted, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years. Indictments for felony under this act are to be held valid, though the facts may amount to treason. In Scotland, the laws against sedition are more stringent than in England, being founded on old statutes against *leasing-making*, an offence still more difficult to define than sedition, though partaking generally of the same nature. Felonies under the present act in Scotland are not bailable, unless with consent of the public prosecutor, and the trial is to take place as prescribed by the act 1701.

SEDI''TIONARY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

SEDI''TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *séditieux*; L. *seditiosus*.] 1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of sedition; as, *seditious* behaviour; *seditious* strife.—2. Tending to excite sedition; as, *seditious* words or writings.—3. Disposed to excite opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition: as, *seditious* persons.

SEDI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* With opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SEDI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SEDLITZ WATER. *See* SEIDLITZ WATER.

SEDŪCE, *v. t.* [L. *seduco*; *se*, from, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *seduire*.] 1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt; to deprave.

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*. *Shak.*

In the latter times, some will depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits; 1 Tim. iv.

2. To entice to a surrender of chastity. He that can *seduce* a female, is base enough to betray her.

SEDŪCED, *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SEDŪCEMENT, *n.* The act of seducing; seduction.—2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

SEDŪCER, *n.* One that seduces; a corrupter; one that by temptation or arts, entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; pre-eminently, one that by flattery, promises, or falsehood, persuades a female to surrender her chastity. The *seducer* of a female is little less criminal than the murderer. —2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CIBLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.

SEDŪCING, *ppr.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SEDŪCINGLY, *adv.* In a seducing manner.

SEDUC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *seductio*.] 1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; *in a general sense.*—2. *Appropriately*, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity. A woman who is above flattery, is least liable to *seduction*; but the best safeguard is principle, the love of purity and holiness, the fear of God and reverence for his commands.

SEDUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

SEDUC'TIVELY, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

SEDU'LITY, *n.* [L. *sedulitas*. *See* SEDULOUS.] Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy* and *perseverance*, rather than *intenseness* of application.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's inquiries into it. *South.*

SED'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *sedulus*, from the root of *sedeo*, to sit; as, *assiduous*, from *assideo*.] Literally, sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavours to effect an object; steadily industrious; as, the *sedulous* bee.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may lead to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

SED'ULOUSLY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SED'ULOUSNESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SE'DUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Crassulaceæ. The species are mostly herbs or shrubby plants, with stems usually branched from the base. They are inhabitants of the temperate and warmer parts of the earth, and are mostly found in dry, barren, rocky, or arid situations, where nothing else will grow. Many of them are British, and a number of the foreign species are cultivated in our gardens. The British species are known by the common name of stonecrop. The leaves of *S. telephium*, or pine or tuberous stonecrop, are sometimes eaten as a salad, and the roots were formerly in request as a remedy in hæmorrhoids and other diseases. *S. acre*, acrid stonecrop or wall-pepper, was formerly much used as a remedy in scorbutic diseases.

When applied to the skin it produces vesication, and when taken internally it causes vomiting. *S. album*, or white stonecrop, was also formerly used in medicine, and eaten cooked, or as a salad.

SEE, *n.* [Fr. *siège;* L. *sedes;* Scot. *sege;* Arm. *sich.*] 1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop.—2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, an archi-episcopal *see*.—3. The seat, place, or office of the Pope or Roman pontiff; as, the papal *see*.—4. The authority of the Pope or court of Rome; as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome.—5.† The seat of power generally.

SEE, *v. t. pret. saw; pp. seen.* [Sax. *seon, seogan, geseon;* G. *sehen.* This verb is contracted, as we know by the Eng. *sight*, Dan. *sigt*, G. *gesicht.* Ch. סכא, *saha*, סכה, *sekah*, or סכי, *seki*, to see. In G. *besuchen* is to visit, to *see*, and this is from *suchen*, which is the Eng. to *seek*, and to *seek* is to look for. In G. *gesuch* is a *suit*, a seeking, demand, petition; and *versuchen* is to try, Eng. *essay*. We have then decisive evidence that *see, seek*, L. *sequor*, and Eng. *essay*, are all from the same radix. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, extend; and as applied to *see*, the sense is to extend to, to reach, to strike with the eye or sight.] 1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold.

> I will now turn aside and *see* this great sight; Exod. iii.

> We have *seen* the land, and behold, it is very good; Judges xviii.

2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care; to attend, as to the execution of some order, or to the performance of something.

> Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they fully comprehend it before you go any further. — *Locke.*

> *See* that ye fall not out by the way; Gen. xlv.

3. To discover; to descry; to understand. Who so dull as not to *see* the device or stratagem? Very noble actions often lose much of their excellence when the motives are *seen*.—4. To converse or have intercourse with. We improve by *seeing* men of different habits and tempers.—5. To visit; as, to call and *see* a friend. The physician *sees* his patient twice a day; 1 Sam. xv.; 1 Cor. xvi.—6. To attend; to remark or notice.

> I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care to contradict him. — *Addison.*

7. To behold with patience or sufferance; to endure.

> It was not meet for us to *see* the king's dishonour; Ezra iv.

8. In *Scripture*, to hear or attend to.

> I turned to *see* the voice that spoke with me; Rev. i.

9. To feel; to suffer; to experience.

> Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years in which we have *seen* evil; Ps. xc.

> If a man shall keep my saying, he shall never *see* death; John viii.; Luke ii.

10. To know; to learn.

> Go, I pray thee, *see* whether it be well with thy brethren; Gen. xxxvii.

11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. I *see* the train of argument; I *see* his motives.—12. To perceive; to understand experimentally.

> I *see* another law in my members; Rom. vii.

13. To beware.

> *See* thou do it not; Rev. xix.

14. To know by revelation.

> The word that Isaiah, the son of Amoz, *saw* concerning Judah and Jerusalem; Is. ii. xiii.

15. To have faith in and reliance on.

> *Seeing* him who is invisible; Heb. xi.

16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.

> Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall *see* God; Matt. v.

SEE, *v. i.* To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. Some animals, it is said, are able to *see* best in the night.—2. To discern; to have intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand; with *through* or *into;* as, to *see through* the plans or policy of another; to *see into* artful schemes and pretensions.—3. To examine or inquire. *See* whether the estimate is correct.—4. To be attentive.—5. To have full understanding.

> But now ye say, we *see*, therefore your sin remaineth; John xix.

See to it, look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—*Let me see, let us see*, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.—*See* is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying lo! look! behold! *See, see*, how the balloon ascends.

> *See* what it is to have a poet in your house. — *Pope.*

SEED, *n.* [Sax. *sæd;* G. *saat;* from the verb *sow.* Qu. W. *hâd*, Arm. *had.*] 1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. In plants the seed is the impregnated and matured ovule, which may be defined a body within the pericarp, and containing an organized embryo, which on being placed in favourable circumstances is developed, and converted into an individual similar to that from which it derived its origin. The reproductive organs of flowerless plants, such as sea-weeds and mushrooms, differ in structure, and in their mode of germination, and are not considered as true seeds, but are named *sporules*. The seed is attached to the placenta by a small pedicel or *umbilical cord*, also named *podosperm*. In some plants this pedicel is usually expanded, and rising round the seed, forms a partial covering to it, named the *arillus;* as in the nutmeg, in which it constitutes the part called *mace*. The point of attachment of the cord or podosperm is named the *hilum*. The seed is composed of an external skin, the *testa* or *perisperm*, and a *kernel* or *nucleus*. In some cases, the seeds constitute the fruit or valuable part of plants, as in the case of wheat and other esculent grain; sometimes the seeds are inclosed in the fruit, as in apples and melons. When applied to animal matter, it has no plural.—2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice.—3. Principle of production.

> Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*. — *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form; but rarely used in the plural.—5. Race; generation; birth.

> Of mortal *seed* they were not held. — *Waller.*

SEED, *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. Maize will not *seed* in a cool climate.—2. To shed the seed.

SEED, *v. t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root.

SEED BASKET, or **SEED CARRIER.** In *agriculture*, a basket for holding the seed to be sown.

SEED-BUD, *n.* [*seed* and *bud.*] The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEED-CAKE, *n.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

SEED-COAT, *n.* In *bot.*, the aril of a seed.

SEED-CORN, **SEED-GRAIN**, *n.* Corn or grain for seed.

SEED-DOWN, *n.* The down on vegetable seeds.

SEEDED, *pp.* or *a.* Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds; interspersed with seed.—2. Sown; sprinkled with seed.—3. In *her.*, an epithet applied to the seeds of roses, lilies, &c., when borne of a tincture different to the flower itself.

SEEDER, *n.* One who sows.

SEED-FARMERS, *n.* In *England*, small farmers who devote themselves chiefly to the growing of garden seeds for the London seedsmen, and for the distillers.

SEED-FIELD, *n.* A field for raising seed.

SEEDING, *ppr.* Sowing with seeds.

SEED-LAC. *See* Lac.

SEED-LEAF, *n.* In *bot.*, the primary leaf. The *seed-leaves* are the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation.

SEEDLING, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.

SEED-LIP, **SEED-LOP**, *n.* A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed.

SEED-LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; the two halves into which the common pea splits are seed lobes; a cotyledon,—*which see.*

SEEDNESS,† *n.* Seed-time.

SEED-PEARL, *n.* [*seed* and *pearl.*] Small pearls about the size of small shot.

SEED-PLAT, **SEED-PLOT**, *n.* [*seed* and *plat.*] The ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence,—2. A nursery; a place where any thing is sown or planted for cultivation.

SEEDSMAN, *n.* [*seed* and *man.*] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower.

SEED-TIME, *n.* [*seed* and *time.*] The season proper for sowing.

> While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease; Gen. viii.

SEED-VESSEL, *n.* In *bot.*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEEDY, *a.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seeds; running to seed.—2. Having a peculiar flavour, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; applied to French brandy.—4. Exhausted; worn out; poor and miserable-looking; as, he looked *seedy;* a *seedy* coat. [*Colloq.*]

SEE'ING, *ppr.* [from *see.*] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

Note.—This participle, improperly classed by grammarians among conjunctions, appears to be used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons. "Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?" Gen. xxvi. That is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that. In this form of phraseology, *that* is understood or implied after *seeing*; why come ye to me, *seeing that*, ye hate me? The resolution of the phrase or sentence is, ye hate me; that fact being seen or known by you, why come ye to me? or, why come ye to me, ye seeing [knowing] that fact which follows, viz., ye hate me. In this case, *seeing* retains its participial character, although its relation to the pronoun is somewhat obscured. Originally, *seeing*, in this use, had direct relation to the speaker or to some other person. "Now I know that thou fearest God, *seeing* thou hast not withheld thy son;" Gen. xxii. Here *seeing* refers to *I*, or according to the language of syntax, agrees or accords with *I*. I know thou fearest God, for I *see* thou hast not withheld thine only son; I know thou fearest God by *seeing*, in consequence of *seeing* this fact, thou hast not withheld thine only son. But the use of *seeing* is extended to cases in which it can not be referred to a specific person or persons, in which cases it expresses the notoriety or admission of a fact in general, and is left, like the French *on*, in the phrases *on dit*, *on voit*, without application to any particular person.

SEE'ING, *n.* Sight; vision.

SEEK, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. sought*, pronounced *sawt*. [Sax. *secan*, *sæcan*, to seek, to come to; *asecan*, to require; *gesecan*, to seek, to come to; *forsacan*, *forsæcan*, to forsake; G. *suchen*, to seek; *absuchen*, to pick off; *besuchen*, to visit, to see; *gesuch*, suit, petition; *gesuche*, a continued seeking; *versuchen*, to try, prove, *essay*, strive; *versuch*, trial, *essay*; D. *zoeken*, to seek, to look for, to try or endeavour; *bezoeken*, to visit, to try; *gezoek*, a seeking; *opzoeken*, to seek; *verzoeken*, to request, desire, invite, try, tempt, to visit; Dan. *söger*, to seek, to endeavour; *besöger*, to visit; *forsöger*, to try, to *essay*, to experiment, to tempt; *opsöger*, to seek or search after; Sw. *söka*, to seek, to sue, to court; *söka en lagligen*, to sue one at law; *besöka*, to visit; *forsöka*, to try, to essay, to tempt. These words all accord with L. *sequor*, Ir. *seichim*, to follow; for to *seek* is to go after, and the primary sense is to advance, to press, to drive forward, as in the L. *peto*. *See* ESSAY, from the same root, through the Italian and French. Now in Sax. *forsacan*, *forsæcan*, is to *forsake*; *sacan* is to strive, contend, whence English *sake*, and *sæcan*, *secan*, is to seek. But in Swedish, *försaka*, to forsake, to renounce, is from *sak*, thing, cause, suit, Sax. *saca*, English *sake*; in Danish, *forsager*, to renounce, is from *siger*, to say; *sag*, a thing, cause, matter, suit; *sagd*, a saying; G. *versagen*, to deny, to renounce, from *sagen*, to *say*, to tell; D. *verzaaken*, to deny, to *forsake*, to revoke, from *saak*, thing, cause, and *zeggen* is to say or tell, which is the Sax. *secgan*, to say. These close affinities prove that *seek*, *essay*, *say*, and L. *sequor*, are all from one radix, coinciding with Ch. עסק, *asak*, to seek, to strive. The English verb *see* seems to be from the same root.] 1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place.

> The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren; Gen. xxxvii.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to go; to find; to endeavour to find or gain by any means.

> The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God; Ps. civ.
>
> He found no place for repentance, though he *sought* it carefully with tears; Heb. xii.
>
> Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign; Luke xi.

3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after*. To *seek out*, properly implies to look for a specific thing among a number. But in general, the use of *out* and *after* with *seek*, is unnecessary and inelegant.—*To seek God, his name*, or *his face*, in Scripture, to ask for his favour, direction and assistance; Ps. lxiii.; lxxxiii.—*God seeks men*, when he fixes his love on them, and by his word and Spirit, and the righteousness of Christ, reclaims and recovers them from their miserable condition as sinners; Ezek. xxxiv; Ps. cxix; Luke xv.—*To seek after the life*, or *soul*, to attempt by arts or machinations; or to attempt to destroy or ruin; Ps. xxxv.—*To seek peace*, or *judgment*, to endeavour to promote it; or to practise it; Ps. xxxiv; Is. i.—*To seek an altar, temple*, or habitation, to frequent it; to resort to it often; 2 Chron. i; Amos v.—*To seek out God's works*, to endeavour to understand them, Ps. cxi.

SEEK, *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavour to make discovery.

> *Seek* ye out of the book of the Lord, and read; Is. xxxiv.

2. To endeavour.

> Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
> Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

To seek after, to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take. [See No. 3, supra.] *To seek for*, to endeavour to find.—*To seek to*, to apply to; to resort to; 1 Kings x.—*To seek*, at a loss; without knowledge, measures, or experience.

> Unpractised, unprepared, and still *to seek*. *Milton.*

SEEKER, *n.* One that seeks; an inquirer; as, a *seeker* of truth.—2. One of a sect in the time of Cromwell, that professed no determinate religion.

SEEKING, *n.* Act of attempting to find or procure.

SEEK-SORROW,† *n.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One that contrives to give himself vexation.

SEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *sceller*, to seal.] To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of running a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, when first taken, so that she may see very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the hood. Hence, to hoodwink.

SEEL,† *v. i.* [Sax. *sylan*, to give. *See* SELL.] To lean; to incline to one side.

SEEL, } † *n.* The rolling or agita-
SEELING, } tion of a ship in a storm.

SEEL,† *n.* [Sax. *sæl*.] Time; opportunity; season.

SEELILY,† *adv.* In a silly manner.

SEELY,† *a.* [from *seel*.] Lucky; fortunate.—2.† Silly; foolish; simple. [*See* SILLY.]

SEEM, *v. i.* [G. *ziemen*, to become, to be fit or suitable; *geziemen*, to become, to *beseem*, to be meet, decent, *seemly*. In D. *zweemen* is to be like, to resemble, and *taamen* is to fit or suit, to become. In Dan. *söm* is a *seam*, and *sömmer*, signifies to hem, and also to become, to *beseem*, to be suitable, decent, or *seemly*. This is certainly the G. *ziemen*; hence we see that *seam* and *seem* are radically the same word: It. *sembrare*, to seem; *sembiante*, like, similar, resembling; *rassembrare*, to resemble; Sp. *semejar*, to be like; Fr. *sembler*, to seem, to appear. These words seem to be of one family, having for their radical sense, to extend to, to meet, to unite, to come together, or to press together. If so, the Dutch *taamen* leads us to the oriental roots, Heb. Ch. and Syr. דמה, *damah*, to be like; Eth. *adam*, to please, to suit; Ar. *adamâ*, to add, to unite, to agree, to suit, to conciliate, to confirm concord. These verbs are radically one, and in these we find the primary sense of *Adam*; likeness, or form.] 1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance.

> Thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shak.*
>
> All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*

2. To have the appearance of truth or fact, to be specious; to be understood as true. The phrase *it seems* (it appears), is often used to express slight affirmation, and also ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the old English *forsooth*; as this, *it seems*, is to be my task.

> A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress on a great lake. *Addison.*

SEEM,† *v. t.* To become; to befit; to beseem.

SEEMED, *pp.* Appeared; befitted.

SEEMER, *n.* One that carries an appearance or semblance.

> Hence we shall see,
> If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shak.*

SEEMING, *ppr.* Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not.—2. *a.* Specious; as, *seeming* friendship.

SEEMING, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance.—2. Fair appearance.

> These keep
> *Seeming* and savour all the winter long. *Shak.*

3. Opinion or liking; favourable opinion.

> Nothing more clear to their *seeming*. *Hooker.*
>
> His persuasive words impregn'd
> With reason to her *seeming*.† *Milton.*

SEEMINGLY, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance.

> Thus the father *seemingly* complied with. *Addison.*
>
> They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEEMINGNESS, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

SEEMLESS,† *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous.

SEEM'LIHED, } † *n.* [*See* HEAD and
SEEM'LYHED, } HOOD.] Comely or decent appearance.

SEEMLINESS, *n.* [from *seemly*.] Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

> When *seemliness* combines with portliness. *Camden.*

SEEMLY, *a.* [G. *ziemlich*.] Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occa-

4 U

sion, purpose or character; suitable; decent; proper.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

Honour is not *seemly* for a fool; Prov. xxvi.

SEEMLY, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner.

SEEN, *pp.* of *See.* Beheld; observed; understood.—2. *a.* Versed; skilled

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen.*† *Dryden.*

SEER, *n.* [from *see.*] One who sees; as, a *seer* of visions.—2 A prophet; a person who foresees future events; 1 Sam. ix.

SEER, *n.* A weight which varies all over India; in Bengal there are forty seers to a maund, which is about 74 pounds avoirdupois.

SEER-WOOD. [*See* SEAR, and SEAR-WOOD, dry wood.]

SEE′-SAW, *n.* [Qu. *saw* and *saw*, or *sea* and *saw.*] A vibratory or reciprocating motion.—2. A child's game so called.

SEE′-SAW, *v. i.* To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

SEETHE, *v. t. pret. seethed, sod; pp. seethed, sodden.* [Sax. *seathan, seothan, sythan;* G. *sieden;* Gr. ζεω, contracted from ζεθω: Heb. זוד, *zud*, to seethe, to boil, to swell, to be inflated.] To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to *seethe* flesh.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in its mother's milk; Exod. xxiii.

SEETHE, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. [*This word is rarely used in the common concerns of life.*]

SEETHED *pp.* Boiled; decocted.

SEETHER, *n.* One that seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling things.

SEETHING, *ppr.* Boiling; decocting.

SEG,† *n.* Sedge.

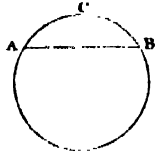
SEGAR′. *See* CIGAR.

SEG′GAR, or **SAG′GER,** *n.* The cylindric case of fire clay, in which fine stone-ware is enclosed while being baked in the kiln.

SEG′HOL, *n* A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus ∵, indicating the sound of the English *e*, in *men.*

SEG′HOLATE, *a.* Marked with a seghol.

SEG′MENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut off. We observe here the Latin has *seg*, for *sec*, like the It. *segare*, and like the Teutonic *sagen, zaagen*, to *saw;* properly, a piece cut off. This term, in its general sense, needs no explanation] 1. In *mensuration*, a term most frequently applied to the part cut off from a circle by a chord. Thus, the *segment of a circle* is a part of the area contained by an arc and its chord, as ACB. The chord is sometimes called the base of the segment. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any point in its arc, and terminating in the extremities of its chord or base.—*Similar segments of circles* are those which contain equal angles, or whose arcs contain the same number of degrees. — *Segment of a sphere*, any part of it cut off by a plane, not passing through the centre.



—2. In *general*, a part cut off or divided; as, the *segments* of a calyx.

SEG′NITUDE, } **SEG′NITY,** } *n.* [from Lat. *segnis.*] Sluggishness; dulness; inactivity. [*Little used.*]

SEG′REANT, *a.* In *her.*, a term used to express the griffin when standing upon its hind legs, with the wings elevated, and endorsed in the position of the lion when borne rampant.

SEG′REGATE, *v. t.* [L. *segrego; se*, from, and *grex*, flock.] To separate from others; to set apart.

SEG′REGATE, *a.* Select. [*Little used.*] *Segregate polygamy*, (*Polygamia segregata*, Linn.,) a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within an anthodium, or a common calyx, are furnished also with proper perianths, as in the dandelion.

SEG′REGATED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.

SEG′REGATING, *ppr.* Separating.

SEG′REGATION, *n.* [Fr.] Separation from others; a parting.

SEGUE. [It., it follows.] In *music*, a word which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is immediately to follow the last note of the preceding movement.

SEID′LITZ-WATER, *n.* The mineral water of Seidlitz, a village of Bohemia. Sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of soda, and carbonic acid, are its active ingredients.—*Seidlitz powders*, or *effervescing powders*, powders intended to produce the same effect as seidlitz-waters, though very different in composition. They are generally sold in separate papers, one containing 2 drachms of the potassa-tartrate of soda, mixed with 2 scruples of bicarbonate of soda, the other containing 35 grains of tartaric-acid. The former powder is dissolved in half a pint of water, and the latter in a separate wine-glassful; the solutions are then mixed, and taken in the act of effervescence.

SEIGNETTE′-SALT, *n.* The same as Rochelle salt, *which see.*

SEIGNEURIAL, *a* (seenu′rial.) [Fr. *See* SEIGNIOR.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor, manorial.—2. Vested with large powers; independent.

SEIGNIOR, *n.* (seen′yor.) [Fr. *seigneur;* It. *signore;* Sp. *señor;* Port. *senhor;* from L. *senior*, elder; *senex*, old; Ir. *sean.*] A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the south of Europe as a title of honour. The Sultan of Turkey is sometimes called the *Grand Seignior*

SEIGNIORAGE, or **SEIGNORAGE,** *n.* (see′nyorage.) An ancient prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a per-centage upon every ingot of gold and silver brought to the mint to be coined.

SEIGNIO′RIAL, the same as *Seigneurial.*

SEIGNIORIZE, *v. t.* (see′nyorize.) To lord it over. [*Little used.*]

SEIGNIORY, or **SEIGNORY,** *n.* (see′nyory.) [Fr. *seigneurie.*] 1 A lordship; a manor. In lower Canada the right of feudal superiority in real estate. The land held in seigniory, is said to amount to more than 15,000 square miles.—2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country, but what he got by encroachment upon the English. *Spenser.*

SEIN, or **SEINE,** *n.* [Sax. *segne;* Fr. *seine;* Arm. *seigne;* L. *sagena;* Gr. σαγηνη.] A large net for catching fish.

SEINER, *n.* A fisher with a sein or net. [*Not much used.*]

SE′ITY, *n.* [L. *se*, one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. [*Not well authorised.*]

SEIZABLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.

SEIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *saisir;* Arm. *seisza* or *sesya;* probably allied to *assess*, and to *sit, set.* The sense is to fall on, to throw one's self on, which is nearly the primary sense of *set.* It must be noticed that this word, in writers on law, is usually written *seise;* as also in composition, *disseise, disseisin, redisseise.* But except in law, it is usually or always written *seize.*] 1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or grasp suddenly. The tiger rushes from the thicket and *seizes* his prey. A dog *seizes* an animal by the throat. The hawk *seizes* a chicken with his claws The officer *seizes* a thief.—2. To take possession by force, with or without right.

At last they *seize*
The sceptre, and regard not David's son. *Milton.*

3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever *seizes* a patient.

And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. The sheriff *seized* the debtor's goods; the whole estate was *seized* and confiscated. We say, to *arrest* a person, to *seize* goods.—5. To fasten; to fix. In *seamen's language*, to fasten two ropes or different parts of one rope together with a cord.—6. To make possessed; to put or to be in possession of; to have possession of; as, a griffin *seized of* his prey. A.B. was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor of Dale.—*To seize on* or *upon*, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession; Matt. xxi.—*To seize up*, a term used at sea; as, to *seize up* a man to the gratings, to be lashed.

SEIZED, *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.

SEIZER, *n.* One that seizes.

SEIZIN, *n.* [Fr. *saisine.*] 1. In *law*, possession. Seizin is of two sorts, seizin in *deed* or *fact*, and seizin in *law.* Seizin in *fact* or *deed*, is actual or corporal possession; seizin in *law*, is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrolment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. In this case, the law considers the heir as *seized* of the estate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a *disseizor.*—2. The act of taking possession. [*Not used except in law.*]—3. The thing possessed; possession.—*Livery of seizin.* [*See* LIVERY.]—*Primer seizen.* [*See* PRIMER.]

SEIZING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; taking possession by force, or taking by warrant; fastening.

SEIZING, *n.* The act of taking or grasping suddenly. 2. In *seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord; also, the cord or cords used for such fastening.

SEIZMO′METER, *n.* [Gr. σεισμος, an earthquake, and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the shock of earthquakes, and other concussions.

SEIZOR, *n.* In *law*, one who seizes or takes possession.

SEIZURE, *n.* The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as, the *seizure* of a thief.—2. The act of taking possession by force; as, the *seizure* of lands or goods; the *seizure* of a town by an enemy; the *seizure* of a throne by an usurper.—3. The act of taking by warrant; as, the *seizure* of contraband goods.—4. The state of being seized; as, with disease.—5. The thing taken or seized.—6. Gripe; grasp; possession.

And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

7. Catch; a catching.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'JANT, or **SE'JEANT**, *a.* In *her.* sitting, like a cat, with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast. —*Sejant rampant*, sitting with the two fore-feet lifted up.



Sejant.

SEJOIN', *v. t.* To separate. [*Not English.*]

SEJU'GOUS, *a.* [L. *sejugis*; *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

SEJUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *sejunctio*; *se*, from, and *jungo*, to join.] The act of disjointing; a disuniting; separation. [*Little used.*]

SEJUNG'IBLE, *a.* [supra.] That may be disjointed. [*Little used.*]

SEKE,† for *Sick.* *See* SICK.

SE'KOS, *n.* [Gr.] A place in a temple in which pagans inclosed the images of their deities.

SELA'CHII, *n.* The name given by Cuvier to the tribe of Chondropterygian fishes, which includes the sharks and rays.

SE'LAH, *n.* In the Psalms, supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song.

SEL'COUTH,† *a.* [Sax. *sel*, *seld*, rare, and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; unusual; uncommon.

SEL'DOM, *adv.* [Sax. *selden*, *seldon*; G. *selten*. In Danish, *selskab*, [*sel* and *shape*,] is a company, fellowship, or club. *Sel* probably signifies separate, distinct, coinciding with L. *solus*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one. *Hooker.*

SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; unfrequent. [*Little used.*]

SEL'DOMNESS, *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness.

SELD'-SHOWN,† *a.* [Sax. *seld* and *shown.*] Rarely shown or exhibited.

SELECT', *v. t.* [L. *selectus*, from *seligo*; *se*, from, and *lego*, to pick, cull, or gather.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best authors for perusal; to *select* the most interesting and virtuous men for associates.

SELECT', *a.* Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; more valuable or excellent than others; as, a body of *select* troops; a *select* company or society; a library consisting of *select* authors.

SELECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled.

SELECT'EDLY, *adv.* With care in selection.

SELECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number; picking out; culling.

SELEC'TION, *n.* [L. *selectio.*] 1. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from another by preference.—2. A number of things selected or taken from others by preference. I have a small but valuable *selection* of books.

SELECT'IVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [*Unusual.*]

SELECT'MAN, *n.* [*select* and *man.*] In *New England*, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

SELECT'NESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

SELECT'OR, *n.* [L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number.

SELE'NIATE, *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base; as *seleniate* of soda.

SELEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to selenium; as, *selenic* acid, which is composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen. Selenic acid is formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with nitre. It is very acid and corrosive, and resembles sulphuric acid very much. It has a great affinity for bases, forming with them salts called seleniates.

SELE'NIOUS ACID, *n.* An acid derived from selenium. It is a compound of 1 equivalent of selenium and 2 of oxygen.

SEL'ENITE, *n.* [Gr. σελενιτης, from σεληνη, the moon; so called on account of its reflecting the moon's light with brilliancy.] 1. Foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime. Selenite is a subspecies of sulphate of lime, of two varieties, massive and acicular.

SELENIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to selenite; resembling it, or partaking of its nature and properties.
SELENIT'ICAL, }

SELE'NIUM, *n.* [supra.] An elementary acidifying and basifying substance, extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden, and discovered in 1818 by Berzelius. In its general chemical habitudes it bears a resemblance to sulphur. It generally occurs in very small quantity in some of the varieties of iron pyrites. According to Dr. Prout, selenium constitutes the connecting link between sulphur and the metals. When precipitated, it appears as a red powder, which, when heated, melts, and on cooling, forms a brittle mass nearly black, but transmitting red light in their plates. When heated in the air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, and produces a gaseous compound, oxide of selenium, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odour of putrid horse-radish.

SELENIURET, } *n.* A substance formed by the combination of sulphur, phosphorus, the earths, or the metals with selenium.
SELENURET, }

SELENIURETTED HYDROGEN, *n.* A gaseous compound of hydrogen and selenium, obtained by the action of acids on metallic seleniurets. It has a smell resembling that of sulphuretted hydrogen, and when respired, is even more poisonous than that gas. Seleniuretted hydrogen is absorbed by water, and precipitates most metallic solutions, yielding seleniurets, corresponding to the respective oxides.

SELENOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* [infra.] Belonging to selenography.
SELENOGRAPH'ICAL, }

SELENOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. σεληνη, the moon, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; a branch of cosmography.

SELF, *a.* or *pron. plur. Selves*; used chiefly in composition. [Sax. *self*, *sylf*; Dan. *selv*; G. *selbst*. The primary sense of this word is probably to set or unite, or to separate from others. *See* SELVEDGE.] 1. In old authors, this word sometimes signifies particular, very, or same. "*And on tham sylfan geare*;" in that same year, that very year; *Sax. Chron.* A.D. 1052, 1061.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way *Shak.*

On these *self* hills. *Ralegh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon *Dryden.*

In this sense, *self* is an adjective, and is now obsolete, except when followed by *same*; as, on the *self-same* day; the *self-same* hour; the *self-same* thing; which is tautology; Matth. viii.—2. In present usage, *self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally. Thus for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself*. Thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself*. You *yourself* shall write; you shall see for *yourself*. He *himself* shall write; he shall examine for *himself*. She *herself* shall write; she shall examine for *herself*. The child itself shall be carried; it shall be present *itself*. Reciprocally, I abhor *myself*; thou enrichest *thyself*; he loves *himself*; she admires *herself*; it pleases *itself*; we value *ourselves*; ye hurry *yourselves*; they see *themselves*. I did not hurt him, he hurt *himself*; he did not hurt me, I hurt *myself*. Except when added to pronouns used reciprocally, *self* serves to give emphasis to the pronoun, or to render the distinction expressed by it more emphatical. "*I myself* will decide," not only expresses my determination to decide, but the determination that no other shall decide. *Himself*, *herself*, *themselves*, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples; John iv.: *See* Matth. xxii. 4.

3. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun, noting the individual subject to his own contemplation or action, or noting identity of person. Consciousness makes every one to be what he calls *self*.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world. *Pope.*

4. It also signifies personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness.

The fondness we have for *self*.. furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

Self is much used in composition.

SELF-ABASED, *a.* [*self* and *abase.*] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.

SELF-ABASEMENT, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

SELF-ABASING, *a.* Humbling by the consciousness of guilt or by shame.

SELF-ABHOR'RING, *a.* Abhorring one's self.

SELF-ABUSE, *n.* [*self* and *abuse*] The abuse of one's own person or powers. —2. Onanism.

SELF-ACCUSED, *a.* Accused by one's own conscience.

SELF-ACCUSING, *a.* [*self* and *accuse.*] Accusing one's self; as, a *self-accusing* look.

SELF-ADMIRA'TION, *n.* Admiration of one's self.

SELF-AFFAIRS, *n. plur.* [*self* and *affair.*] One's own private business.

SELF-AFFRIGHTED, *a.* [*self* and *af-fright.*] Frightened at one's self.

SELF-AGGRAND'IZEMENT, *n.* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

SELF-APPLAUSE, *n.* (self-applauz'.) Applause of one's self.

SELF-APPROVING, *a.* That approves of one's own conduct.

SELF-BAN'ISHED, *a.* [*self* and *banish.*] Exiled voluntarily.

SELF-BEGOT'TEN, *a.* [*self* and *beget.*] Begotten by one's own powers.

SELF'-BORN, *a* [*self* and *born.*] Born or produced by one's self.

SELF-CEN'TRED, *a.* [*self* and *centre.*] Centred in itself.

The earth *self-centred* and unmoved. *Dryden.*

SELF-CHAR'ITY, *n.* [*self* and *charity.*] Love of one's self.

SELF-COMMAND', *n.* That steady equanimity, which enables a man in every situation to exert his reasoning faculty with coolness, and to do what existing circumstances require.

SELF-CONCEIT, *n.* [*self* and *conceit.*] A high opinion of one's self; vanity.

SELF-CONCEITED, *a.* Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits.

SELF-CONCEITEDNESS, *n.* Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments.

SELF-CONDEMNA'TION, *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.

SELF-CONDEMN'ING, *a.* Condemning one's self.

SELF-CON'FIDENCE, *n.* [*self* and *confidence.*] Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers, without other aid.

SELF-CON'FIDENT, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.

SELF-CONFIDING, *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers, without the aid of others.

SELF-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* [*self* and *conscious.*] Conscious in one's self.

SELF-CON'SCIOUSNESS, *n.* Consciousness within one's self.

SELF-CONSID'ERING, *a.* [*self* and *consider.*] Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.

SELF-CONSUMING, *a.* [*self* and *consume.*] That consumes itself.

SELF-CONTRADIC'TION, *n.* [*self* and *contradiction.*] The act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms. To be and not to be at the same time, is a *self-contradiction;* a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

SELF-CONVICT'ED, *a.* [*self* and *convict.*] Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

SELF-CONVIC'TION, *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

SELF-CREA'TED, *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another.

SELF-DECEIT, *n.* [*self* and *deceit.*] Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

SELF-DECEIVED, *a.* [*self* and *deceive.*] Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

SELF-DECEP'TION, *n.* [supra.] Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.

SELF-DEFENCE, *n.* (self-defens'.) [*self* and *defence.*] The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. A man may be justifiable in killing another in *self-defence.*

SELF-DELU'SION, *n.* [*self* and *delusion.*] The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self.

SELF-DENI'AL, *n.* [*self* and *denial.*] The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DENY'ING, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DESTRUC'TION, *n* [*self* and *destruction.*] The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.

SELF-DESTRUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.

SELF-DETERMINA'TION, *n.* [*self* and *determination.*] Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

SELF-DETERM'INING, *a.* Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence; as, the *self-determining* power of the will.

SELF-DEVOTED, *a.* [*self* and *devote.*] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.

SELF-DEVOTEMENT, *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.

SELF-DEVOTING, *a.* Devoting one's self.

SELF-DEVOUR'ING, *a.* [*self* and *devour.*] Devouring one's self or itself.

SELF-DOOM'ED, *a* Doomed by one's self.

SELF-ED'UCATED, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts.

SELF-ELECT'ED, *a* Elected by himself.

SELF-ELECT'IVE, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or as a body, of electing its own members.

SELF-ENJOY'MENT, *n.* [*self* and *enjoyment.*] Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

SELF-ESTEEM, *n.* [*self* and *esteem.*] The esteem or good opinion of one's self.

SELF-ESTIMA'TION, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self.

SELF-EV'IDENCE, *n.* [*self* and *evidence.*] Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement.

SELF-EV'IDENT, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as, a *self-evident* proposition or truth. That two and three make five, is *self-evident.*

SELF-EXALTA'TION, *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

SELF-EXAMINA'TION, *n.* [*self* and *examination.*] An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

SELF-EXIST'ENCE, *n.* [*self* and *existence.*] Inherent existence; the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

SELF-EXIST'ENT, *a.* Existing by its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause. God is the only *self-existent* being.

SELF-FACED, *a.* A term used to denote the natural face or surface of a flag-stone, in contradistinction to dressed or hewn.

SELF-FLAT'TERING, *a.* [*self* and *flatter.*] Flattering one's self.

SELF-GLO'RIOUS, *a.* [*self* and *glorious.*] Springing from vain glory or vanity; vain; boastful.

SELF-GRATULA'TION, *n.* Gratulation of one's self.

SELF-HEAL, *n.* [*self* and *heal.*] A British plant of the genus Prunella, the *P. vulgaris.* [*See* PRUNELLA.]

SELF-HEALING, *a* Having the power or property of healing itself. The *self-healing* power of living animals and vegetables is a property as wonderful as it is indicative of divine goodness

SELF-IMPOS'TURE, *n.* [*self* and *imposture.*] Imposture practised on one's self.

SELF-IN'TEREST, *n.* [*self* and *interest.*] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

SELF-IN'TERESTED, *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.

SELF-INVITED, *a.* Come without being asked.

SELF-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging one's self.

SELF-KNOWING, *a.* [*self* and *know.*] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.

SELF-KNOWL'EDGE, *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

SELF-LOVE, *n.* [*self* and *love.*] The love of one's own person or happiness; an instinctive principle in the human mind, which impels every rational creature to preserve his life, and promote his own happiness.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. *Pope*

SELF-LOV'ING, *a* Loving one's self.

SELF-LU'MINOUS BODIES. Those bodies which possess in themselves the property of giving out light; such as the sun, fixed stars, flames of all kinds, bodies which shine by being heated or rubbed. Bodies which shine by reflected light are termed *non luminous.*

SELF-MO'TION, *n.* [*self* and *motion.*] Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion.* *Cheyne.*

SELF-MOVED, *a.* [*self* and *move.*] Moved by inherent power without the aid of external impulse.

SELF-MOVING, *a.* Moving or exciting to action by inherent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous influence.

SELF-MUR'DER, *n.* [*self* and *murder.*] The murder of one's self; suicide.

SELF-MUR'DERER, *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life.

SELF-NEGLECT'ING, *n.* [*self* and *neglect.*] A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love is not so great a sin as *self-neglecting.* *Shak.*

SELF-OPIN'IONED, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.

SELF-PLEASING, *a.* [*self* and *please.*] Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.

SELF-POSSES'SION, *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command.

SELF-PRAISE, *n.* [*self* and *praise.*] The praise of one's self; self-applause.

SELF-PRESERVA'TION, *n.* [*self* and *preservation.*] The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

SELF-PRESERV'ING, *a.* Preserving one's self.

SELF-PROP'AGATING, *a.* Propagating by itself or himself.

SELF-REG'ISTERING, *a.* That registers itself; as, a thermometer which marks the extreme points of its range within a given time.

SELF-REG'ULATED, *a.* Regulated by one's or itself.

SELF-RELI'ANCE, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

SELF-RELY'ING, *a.* Depending on one's self.

SELF-REPEL'LING, *a.* [*self* and *repel.*] Repelling by its own inherent power.

SELF-REPROACHED, *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.

SELF-REPROVED, *a.* [*self* and *reprove.*] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.

SELF-REPROVING, *a.* Reproving by consciousness.

SELF-RESTRAINED, *a.* [*self* and *restrain.*] Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority.

SELF-RESTRAINING, *a.* Restraining or controlling itself.

SELF-RESTRAINT', *n.* Restraint over one's self.

SELF-RIGHTEOUS, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem.

SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness.

SELF-SACRIFI'CING, *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self.

SELF'-SAME, *a* [*self* and *same.*] Numerically the same; the very same; identical.

SELF-SAT'ISFIED, *a.* Satisfied with one's self.

SELF-SAT'ISFYING, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

SELF'-SEEKER, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest.

SELF'-SEEKING, *a.* [*self* and *seek.*] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish.

SELF-SLAUGHTER, *n.* (self-slau'ter.) [*self* and *slaughter.*] The slaughter of one's self.

SELF-SUBDU'ED, *a.* [*self* and *subdue.*] Subdued by one's own power or means.

SELF-SUFFI''CIENCY, *n.* [*self* and *sufficiency.*] An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

SELF-SUFFI''CIENT, *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing

SELF'-TAUGHT, *a.* Taught by one's self.

SELF-TORMENT'ING, *a.* [*self* and *torment.*] Tormenting one's self; as, *self-tormenting* sin.

SELF-UPBRAIDING, *a.* Reproaching one's self.

SELF-VI'OLENCE, *n.* Violence to one's self.

SELF-WILL', *n.* [*self* and *will.*] One's own will; obstinacy.

SELF-WILL'ED, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

SELF-WOR'SHIP, *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

SELF-WRONG', *n.* [*self* and *wrong.*] Wrong done by a person to himself.

SELF'ISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; void of regard for others; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage.

SELF'ISHLY, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

SELF'ISHNESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference, which leads a person in his actions to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding the interest of others. Selfishness, in its worst or unqualified sense, is the very essence of human depravity, and stands in direct opposition to *benevolence*, which is the essence of the divine character. As God is *love*, so man, in his natural state, is *selfishness.*

> *Selfishness* — a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbours it, and as such, condemned by self-love. *Mackintosh.*

SELF'LESS, *a.* Having no regard to self.

SELF'NESS,† *n.* Self-love; selfishness.

SEL'INUM, *n.* Milk parsley, a genus of herbs, natives of Europe. [*See* MILK PARSLEY.]

SEL'ION, *n.* A ridge of land. [*Local.*]

SELL, for *Self;* and *Sells* for *Selves.* [*Scot.*]

SELL,† *n.* [Fr. *selle;* L. *sella.*] A saddle, and a throne.

SELL, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. sold.* [Sax. *selan, sellan, sylan* or *syllan,* to give, grant, yield, assign of *sell; syllan to bote,* to give in compensation, *to give to boot.* The primary sense is to deliver, send, or transfer, or to put off. The sense of *sell,* as we now understand the word, is wholly derivative; as we see by the Saxon phrases, *syllan to agenne,* to give for one's own; *syllan to gyfe,* to bestow for a gift, to bestow or confer gratis.] 1. To transfer property or the exclusive right of possession to another for an equivalent in money. It is correlative to *buy,* as one party *buys* what the other *sells.* It is distinguished from *exchange* or *barter,* in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is money, or its representative in current notes. To this distinction there may be exceptions. "Esau *sold* his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage." But this is unusual. "Let us *sell* Joseph to the Ishmaelites—and they *sold* him for twenty pieces of silver;" Gen. xxxvii. Among the Hebrews, parents had power to *sell* their children.—2. To betray; to deliver or surrender for money or a reward; as, to *sell* one's country.—3. To yield or give for a consideration. The troops fought like lions, and *sold* their lives dearly; that is, they yielded their lives, but first destroyed many, which made it a dear purchase for their enemies. — 4 In *Scrip.*, to give up to be harassed and made slaves.

> He *sold* them into the hands of their enemies; Judges ii.

5 To part with; to renounce or forsake.

> Buy the truth and *sell* it not; Prov. xxiii.

To sell one's self to do evil, to give up one's self to be the slave of sin, and to work wickedness without restraint; 1 Kings xxi; 2 Kings vii.

SELL, *v. i.* To have commerce; to practise selling.—2. To be sold. Corn *sells* at a good price.

SELL, *n.* In *arch.* [*See* SILL.]

SEL'LANDER, *n.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern, owing to a want of cleanliness.

SEL'LA TURC'ICA, *n.* (so named from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle.) A cavity in the spheroid bone, containing the pituitary gland, and surrounded by the four clinoid processes.

SELL'ER, *n.* The person that sells; a vender.

SELL'ING, *ppr.* Transferring the property of a thing for a price or equivalent in money. — 2. Betraying for money.—*To sell the pass,* to betray one's countrymen, by giving information to the authorities. [*An Irish phrase.*] — *Selling out,* among stock-brokers, a transfer of the share of stock which one person holds to another person, in distinction from *buying in,* which is purchasing the share that another has in the stocks. — *Selling out* is also said of an officer who is permitted to retire from the service, and sell his commission; in distinction from *buying in,* or purchasing a commission.

SELT'ZER, or **SELT'ERS-WATER,** *n.* A highly-prized medicinal mineral water found at Brunnen-Selters, in the valley of the Lahn, Nassau, Germany. It contains chloride of sodium, carbonates of magnesia, soda, and lime, and a large quantity of free carbonic acid.

SELVAGE. *See* SELVEDGE.

SELVAGEE', *n.* A kind of skin of rope-yarn, wound round with yarns or marline, used for stoppers, straps, &c.

SEL'VEDGE, or **SEL'VAGE,** *n.* [D. *zelf-kant,* self-border; G. *sahl-leiste,* hall-list. The first syllable appears to be *self,* and the last is *edge.*] The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work; Ex. xxvii.—2. In *ships,* a piece of very flexible kind of rope, composed of yarns not twisted together, but laid parallel, and confined by external marline.

SELV'EDGED, or **SELV'AGED,** *a.* Having a selvedge.

SELVES, *plur.* of *Self.*

SEM'APHORE, *n.* [Gr. σημα, a sign, and φερω, to bear.] A term mostly synonymous with telegraph, but which may be applied to any means whatever employed to communicate intelligence by signals.

SEMAPHOR'ICALLY, *adv.* By means of a telegraph.

SEMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σημα, a sign, and λογος, discourse.] A word invented by Mr. Smart, author of Walker's Dictionary Remodelled, and applied by him as the name of a treatise on the doctrine of *signs,* particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning, comprehend-

ing the theory of grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

SEM'BLABLE,† *a.* [Fr.] Like; similar; resembling.

SEM'BLABLY,† *adv.* In like manner.

SEM'BLANCE *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *sembianza*; Sp. *semeja* and *semejanza*; from the root of *similar.*] 1. Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude; as, the *semblance* of worth; *semblance* of virtue.

The *semblances* and imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

2. Appearance; show; figure; form.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.*

SEM'BLANT,† *n.* Show; figure; resemblance.

SEM'BLANT,† *a.* Like; resembling.

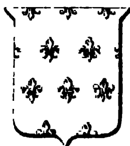
SEM'BLATIVE, *a.* Resembling; fit; suitable; according to.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.† *Shak.*

SEM'BLE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *sembler.*] To imitate; to represent or to make similar.

Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect † *Prior.*

SEME', *a.* [Fr. sown.] In *her.*, a term employed to describe a field, or charge powdered, or strewed over with figures, as stars, billets, crosses, &c.


Semee-de-lis.

SEMEƇAR'PUS, *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, and καρπός, fruit] A small Indian genus of plants, nat. order Terebinthaceæ, so named from the remarkable property possessed by the juice of the fruit, whence it is commonly called marking nut.—*S. anacardium*, has long been known for the corrosive resinous juice contained in the nut. This juice is at first of a pale milk colour, but when the fruit is perfectly ripe, it is of a pure black colour, and very acrid. It is employed in medicine by the natives of India, and to mark all kinds of cotton cloth. The bark is astringent, and yields various shades of a brown dye. A soft, tasteless, brownish coloured gum exudes from the bark.

SEMEIOLOǴ'IƇAL, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of signs, or symptoms of diseases.

SEMEIO'TIƇ, *a.* [Gr. σημεῖον, a sign.] Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases.

SEMEIO'TIƇS, SEMEIO'LOǴY, *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον, and λόγος, discourse.] In *medical science*, that branch which teaches how to judge of all the symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased. It is now merged in *symptomatology*.

SE'MEN, *n.* [L.] The seed or prolific liquor of animals.—2. The seed of plants, or the matured ovule.

SEMES'TER, *n.* [L. *semestris*, *sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.] A period or term of six months.

SEM'I, L. *semi*, Gr. ἡμι, in composition, signifies half.

SEMI-ACID'IFIED, *a.* or *pp.* Half acidified. [*See* ACIDIFY.]

SEMI-AMPLEX'IƇAUL, *a.* [L. *semi*, *amplexus*, or *amplector*, to embrace, and *caulis*, stem.] Partially amplexicaul. In *bot.*, embracing the stem half around, as a leaf.

SEMI-AN'NUAL, *a.* [*semi* and *annual.*] Half yearly.

SEMI-AN'NUALLY, *adv.* Every half year.

SEMI-AN'NULAR, *a.* [L. *semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round.

SEMI-AP'ERTURE, *n.* [*semi* and *aperture.*] The half of an aperture.

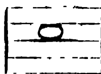
SEMI-A'RIAN, *n.* [*See* ARIAN.] In *eccles. history*, the Semi arians were a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but acquiesced in some of his principles, disguising them under more moderate terms. They did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege.

SEMI-A'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to semi-arianism.

SEMI-A'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-arians. The *semi-arianism* of modern times consists in maintaining the Son to have been from all eternity begotten by the will of the Father.

SEMI-BARBA'RIAN, *a.* [*semi* and *barbarian.*] Half savage; partially civilized.

SEM'IBREVE, *n.* [*semi* and *breve*; formerly written *Semibref.*] In *music*, a note of half the duration or time of the breve, a note not now in use. The semibreve is the longest note now used, and the measure note by which all others are regulated. It contains the time of two minims, four crotchets, eight quavers, sixteen semiquavers, and thirty-two demisemiquavers.


Semibreve.

SEMI-CAL'CINED, *a.* [*semi* and *calcine.*] Half calcined; as, *semi-calcined* iron.

SEMI-ƇAS'TRATE, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

SEMI-ƇASTRA'TION, *n.* Half castration; deprivation of one testicle.

SEMI-ƇHAOT'IƇ, *a.* Partially chaotic.

SEMI-ƇHO'RUS, *n.* A short chorus performed by a few singers.

SEMI-ƇHRIS'TIANIZED, *a.* Half christianized.

SEM'ICIRCLE, *n.* [*semi* and *circle.*] The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference.—2. Any body in the form of a half circle.

SEM'ICIRCLED, } *a.* Having the
SEMICIR'ƇULAR, } form of a half circle.—*Semicircular canals*, in *anat.*, the name given to three canals from their figure. They belong to the organ of hearing, are situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibule. [*Semicircular* is generally used.]

SEM'IƇOLON, *n.* [*semi* and *colon.*] In *gram.*, and *punctuation*, the point [;] the mark of a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon, double the duration of the comma, or half the duration of the period. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.

SEM'I-ƇOLUMN, *n* A half column.

SEMI-ƇOLUM'NAR, *a.* [*semi* and *columnar.*] Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other; a botanical term, applied to a stem, leaf, or petiole.

SEMI-ƇOM'PAƇT, *a.* [*semi* and *compact.*] Half compact; imperfectly indurated.

SEMI-ƇRUSTA'CEOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *crustaceous.*] Half crustaceous.

SEMI-ƇRYS'TALLINE, *a.* Half crystallized.

SEMIƇUB'IƇAL PARABOLA, *n.* In *analysis*, a curve of the second order, defined by this property, that the cubes of the ordinates are proportional to the squares of the corresponding abscissa. This curve is the evolute of the common parabola.

SEMIƇU'PIUM, *n.* [Gr. ἡμικύπελλον.] A half-bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and hips.

SEMI-CYLIN'DRIƇ, } *a.* [*semi* and
SEMI-CYLIN'DRIƇAL, } *cylindric.*] Half cylindrical.—*Semicylindrical leaf*, one that is elongated, flat on one side, round on the other.

SEMI-DEIST'IƇAL, *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism.

SEMI-DIAM'ETER, *n.* [*semi* and *diameter.*] Half the diameter; a right line or the length of a right line drawn from the centre of a circle or sphere to its circumference; a radius.

SEMI-DIAPA'SON, *n.* [*semi* and *diapason.*] In *music*, an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

SEMI-DIAPEN'TE, *n.* An imperfect fifth; in *music*, air.

SEMI-DIAPHANE'ITY, *n.* [*See* SEMI-DIAPHANOUS.] Half or imperfect transparency. [*Little used.*] [Instead of this, *translucency* is now used.]

SEMI-DIAPH'ANOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous.*] Half or imperfectly transparent. [Instead of this, *translucent* is now used.]

SEMI-DIATES'SARON, *n.* [*semi* and *diatessaron.*] In *music*, an imperfect or defective fourth.

SEM'I-DITONE, or SEMI-DI'TONO, *n.* [*semi* and It. *ditono.*] In *music*, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemiditone.

SEM'I-DOUBLE, *n.* [*semi* and *double.*] In the *Romish breviary*, an office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones.

SEMI-FLOR'ET.† *See* SEMI-FLOSCULE.

SEM'I-FLOSCULE,† *n.* [*semi* and *floscule.*] A floscule whose corolla consists of a single ligule, i. e. a single strap-shaped petal; as the floscules of *Leontodon Taraxacum*, or dandelion.

SEMIFLOS'ƇULOUS, *a.* [*semi* and L. *flosculus*, a little flower. *Semiflosculár* is also used, but is less analogical.] Composed of semiflorets or ligulate florets; as, a *semiflosculous* flower.

SEMI-FLU'ID, *a.* [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.

SEM'I-FORMED, *a.* [*semi* and *formed.*] Half formed; imperfectly formed; as, *semi-formed* crystals.

SEMI-HOR'AL, *a.* Half hourly.

SEMI-IN'DURATED, *a.* [*semi* and *indurated.*] Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

SEMI-LAPID'IFIED, *a.* [*semi* and *lapidified.*] Imperfectly changed into stone.

SEMI-LENTIƇ'ULAR, *a.* [*semi* and *lenticular.*] Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens.

SEMI-LIG'NEOUS STEM. In *bot.*, a stem which is woody at the base, and herbaceous at the top; as, the common rue, sage, and thyme.

SEMILU'NAR, } *a.* [Fr. *semilunaire;* **SEMILU'NARY,** } L. *semi* and *luna,* moon.] Resembling in form a half moon.—*Semilunar ganglia,* in *anat.,* the ganglia formed by the great sympathetic nerve on its entrance into the abdomen, from which nerves are sent to all the viscera.—*Semilunar valves,* the three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta; so named from their half-moon shape.

SEMI-MEM'BRANOSE MUSCLE, *n.* In *anat.,* a muscle of the thigh, so called from the long flat membrane-like tendon at its upper part. It serves to bend the leg.

SEM'I-METAL, *n.* [*semi* and *metal.*] Among the old chemists, a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, zinc, antimony, manganese, tungsten, molybden, and uranite.

SEMI-METAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

SEMI-MI'NIM, *n.* In *music,* a half minim or crotchet.

SEM'INAL, *a.* [Fr. from *seminalis,* from *semen,* seed; from the root of *sow.*] 1. Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production.—2. Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original; as, *seminal* principles of generation; *seminal* virtue.—*Seminal leaf,* the same as seed-leaf.

SEM'INAL, *n.* Seminal state.

SEMINAL'ITY, *n.* The nature of seed; or the power of being produced.

SEM'INARIST, *n.* [from *seminary.*] A Romish priest educated in a foreign seminary.

SEM'INARIZE,† *v. t.* To sow or plant.

SEM'INARY, *n* [Fr. *séminaire ;* L. *seminarium,* from *semen,* seed; *semino,* to sow.] 1.† A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery; as, to transplant trees from a *seminary.*—2. The place or original stock whence anything is brought.

> This stratum, being the *seminary* or promptuary, furnishing matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies.† *Woodward.*

3.† Seminal state 4. Source of propagation.—5. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments.—6. *Seminary priest,* a Roman catholic priest educated in a seminary; a seminarist.

SEM'INARY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed.

SEM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *semino.*] To sow; to spread; to propagate.

SEMINA'TION, *n.* [L. *seminatio.*] 1. The act of sowing.—2. In *bot.,* the natural dispersion of seeds. The seeds of plants are dispersed in various ways. Some are heavy enough to fall directly to the ground; others are furnished with a pappus or down, by means of which they are dispersed by the wind; while others are contained in elastic capsules, which, bursting open with considerable force, scatter the seeds.—3. The process of seeding.

SEM'INED,† *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds.

SEMINIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *semen,* seed; and *fero,* to produce.] Seed-bearing; producing seed.

SEMINIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *semen,* seed, **SEMINIF'ICAL,** } and *facio,* to make.] Forming or producing seed.

SEMINIFICA'TION, *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts.

SEMI-NYMPH, In *entom.,* the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state.

SEMIOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Relating to the doctrines of signs or symptoms of diseases.

SEMIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σημειον and λογος.] That part of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases. It is now merged in *Symptomatology.*

SEMI-OPAQUE, } *a.* [L. *semi* and **SEMI-OPA'COUS,** } *opacus.*] Half transparent only.

SEM'I-OPAL, *n.* A variety of opal.

SEMI-ORBIC'ULAR, *a.* [*semi* and *orbicular.*] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

SEMI-OR'DINATE, *n.* [*semi* and *ordinate.*] In the *conic sections,* the half of an ordinate; but the semi-ordinate is now called the ordinate. [*See* ORDINATE.]

SEMI-OS'SEOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *osseous.*] Of a bony nature, but only half as hard as bone.

SEMIOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σημειον.] Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases.

SEMI-O'VATE, *a.* [*semi* and *ovate.*] Half ovate.

SEMI-OX'YGENATED, or **SEMI-OX'YGENIZED,** *a.* Combined with oxygen only in part.

SEMI-PA'GAN, *a.* Half pagan.

SEMI-PAL'MATE, } *a.* [*semi* and **SEMI-PAL'MATED,** } *palmate.*] Half palmated or webbed. Having the toes connected together by a web, extending along only their proximal half.

SEM'IPED, *n.* [*semi* and L. *pes,* a foot.] A half foot in poetry.

SEMIP'EDAL, *a.* Containing a half foot.

SEMI-PELA'GIAN, *n.* In *eccl. hist.,* a follower of John Cassianus, a French monk, who, about the year 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by denying human merit, and maintaining the necessity of the Spirit's influences; while he rejected the doctrine of unconditional election, the inability of man to do good, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints.

SEMI-PELA'GIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Semi-pelagians, or their tenets.

SEMI-PELA'GIANISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-pelagians, supra.

SEMI-PELLU'CID, *a.* [*semi* and *pellucid.*] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as, a *semi-pellucid* gem.

SEMI-PELLUCID'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-PERSPIC'UOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

SEMI-PHLOGIS'TICATED,† *a.* [*semi* and *phlogisticated*] Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

SEMI-PHYLLI'DIANS, *n.* The third division of Lamarck's gastropods, consisting of those whose branchiæ are placed under the border of the mantle, and disposed in a longitudinal series on the right side of the body alone. It comprises two genera, Pleurobranchus and Umbrella.

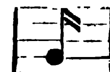
SEMI-PRIMIG'ENOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *primigenous.*] In *geol.,* of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation.

SEM'I-PROOF, *n.* [*semi* and *proof*] Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [*Little used.*]

SEMI-PRO'TOLITE, *n.* [*semi* and Gr. πρωτος, first, and λιθος, stone.] A species of fossil of a middle nature between substances of primary and those of secondary formation.

SEMI-QUAD'RATE, } *n.* [L. *semi* and **SEMI-QUAR'TILE,** } *quadratus,* or *quartus,* fourth.] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half.

SEM'IQUAVER, *n.* [*semi* and *quaver.*] In *music,* a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semi-breve.


Semiquaver.

SEM'IQUAVER, *v. t* To sound or sing in semi-quavers.

SEMI-QUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *semi* and *quintilis.*] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.

SEMI-SAV'AGE, *a.* [*semi* and *savage.*] Half savage; half barbarian.

SEMI-SAV'AGE, *n.* One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized.

SEMI-SEX'TILE, *n.* [*semi* and *sextile*] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

SEMI-SOSPI'RO, *n.* [It.] In *music,* a small pause equal to the eighth part of a bar in common time.

SEMI-SPHER'IC, or **SEMI-SPHER'ICAL,** *a.* [*semi* and *spherical.*] Having the figure of a half sphere.

SEMI-SPHEROID'AL, *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal.*] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITEN'DINOSE MUSCLE, *n.* In *anat.,* a muscle situated obliquely along the back part of the thigh. It assists in bending the leg, and at the same time draws it a little inwards.

SEMITER'TIAN, *a.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague.

SEMITER'TIAN, *n.* An intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SEMIT'IC LANGUAGES, *n.* One of the great families of languages. They have been divided thus: 1. Aramæan (in the north), including Eastern and Western Aramæan; the Eastern embraces the Assyrian, the Babylonian, from which several dialects originated, as the Chaldaic, the Syro-Chaldaic; and the Samaritan. The Western Aramæan includes the Syriac dialect, the Palmyrene, and the Sabian idiom, a corrupted Syriac dialect. 2. Canaanitish languages, which comprise the Phœnician language, with its dialect the Punic, the Hebrew with the Rabbinic dialect. 3. The Arabic language, from which originated the Ethiopian or Abyssinian.

SEM'ITONE, *n.* [*semi* and *tone.*] In *music,* half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *ut* and *re,* or *sol* and *la.* A semitone, strictly speaking, is not half a tone, as there are three kinds of semitones;—greater, lesser, and natural.

SEMITON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone.

SEMI-TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [*semi* and *transept;* L. *trans* and *septum.*] The half of a transept or cross aisle.

SEMI-TRANSPA'RENCY, *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

SEMI-TRANSPA'RENT, *a.* [*semi* and

transparent.] Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEMI-VERTIC'ILLATE, *a.* Partially verticillate.

SEMI-VIT'REOUS, *a.* Partially vitreous.

SEMI-VITRIFICA'TION, *n.* [*semi* and *vitrification.*] 1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified.—2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

SEMI-VIT'RIFIED, *a.* [*See* VITRIFY.] Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

SEM'I-VOCAL, *a.* [*semi* and *vocal.*] Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEM'I-VOWEL, *n.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] In *gram.*, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure. Thus *el, em, en*, though uttered with close organs, do not wholly interrupt the sound; and they are called *semi-vowels.*

SEMNOPITHE'CUS, *n.* Cuvier's name for a genus of monkeys, which differ from the long-tailed monkeys, by having an additional small tubercle, on the last of the inferior molares. These animals inhabit Eastern countries, and their long limbs and very long tail give them a peculiar appearance.

SEM'ONES, *n.* [Contracted from L. *semi*, half and *homines*, men.] In *Roman classic antiquity*, deities holding a middle place between the twelve supreme gods, and the heroes; as Vertumnus, Priapus, Fauns, Satyrs, &c

SEM'OULE, *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the large hard grains retained in the bolting machine, after the fine flour has been passed through it; [also written *semolina*, the Italian form of the word.]

SEMPERVI'RENT, *a.* [L. *semper*, always, and *virens*, flourishing.] Always fresh; evergreen.

SEMPERVIV'UM, *n.* House-leek, a genus of plants. [*See* HOUSELEEK.]

SEMPITERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*; L. *sempiternus*; *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.] 1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.—2. Eternal; everlasting.

SEMPITERN'ITY, *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Future duration without end.

Sempre, in *music*, throughout.

SEMP'STER, *n.* (sem'ster). A seamster,—*which see.*

SEMP'STRESS, *n.* [Sax. *seamestre.*] A woman who lives by needle-work.

SEMUN'CIA, *n.* [L. *semi* and *uncia*, the twelfth part of an *as.*] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachms, being the 24th part of the Roman pound.

SENA'CIA, *n.* A small genus of plants, nat. order Pittosporaceæ. The species are natives of the West Indies, Mauritius, and the Himalayas. The wood of *S. undulata*, a native of the Mauritius, is handsomely veined, and is esteemed for its hardness.

SEN'ARY, *a.* [L. *seni*, *senarius.*] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SEN'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *senat*; L. *senatus*, from *senex*, old, Ir. *sean*, W. *hen*; Ar. *sanna*, or *sanah*, to be advanced in years. Under the former verb is the Arabic word signifying a tooth, showing that this is only a dialectical variation of the Heb. שֵׁן, *shen*. The primary sense is to extend, to advance, or to wear. A senate was originally a council of elders.] 1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government. The *senate* of ancient Rome was one of the most illustrious bodies of men that ever bore this name. Some of the Swiss cantons have a *senate*, either legislative or executive.—2. In *the United States*, senate denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature. Such is the *senate* of the United States, or upper house of the congress; and in most of the states, the higher and least numerous branch of the legislature is called the *senate*. In the United States, the *senate* is an elective body. It is composed of two members for each state of the union, who are chosen by the state for six years. Besides its legislative functions, it is also a species of executive council assisting the president, its consent being necessary for the ratification of treaties, appointment of ambassadors, judges of the supreme court, heads of departments in the administration, &c. It is also the high court of impeachment for public functionaries.—3. In a looser sense, any legislative or deliberative body of men; as, the eloquence of the *senate*. In the university of Cambridge, the *senate* is equivalent to the convocation at Oxford, and consists of all masters of arts and higher graduates, being masters of art, who have each a voice in every public measure; as in granting degrees, in electing members of parliament, a chancellor, &c. In the Scotch universities, the *senate* is composed of the principal and professors.

SEN'ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

SEN'ATOR, *n.* A member of a senate. In Scotland, the lords of session are called *senators* of the college of justice. —2. A councillor; a judge or magistrate; Ps. cv.

SENATO'RIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a
SENATO'RIAN, } senate; becoming a senator; as, *senatorial* robes: *senatorial* eloquence.—2. In the *U. States*, entitled to elect a senator; as, a *senatorial* district.

SENATO'RIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

SEN'ATORSHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

SENATUS CONSUL'TUM. [L.] A decree of the Roman senate, pronounced on some question or point of law.

SEND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *sent.* [Sax *sendan*; G. *senden.*] 1. In *a general sense*, to throw, cast, or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance, either with the hand or with an instrument or by other means. We *send* a ball with the hand or with a bat; a bow *sends* an arrow; a cannon *sends* a shot; a trumpet *sends* the voice much farther than the unassisted organs of speech.—2. To despatch; to cause to be conveyed or transmitted; as, to *send* letters or despatches from one country to another.—3. To cause to go or pass from place to place; as, to *send* a messenger from London to Madrid.—4. To commission, authorize, or direct to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran; Jer. xxiii.

5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow.

He *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust; Matth v.

6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke; Deut xxviii.

If I *send* pestilence among my people; 2 Chron. vii.

7. To propagate; to diffuse.

Cherubic songs by night from neighb'ring hills.
Aerial music *send*. *Milton*

To send away, to dismiss; to cause to depart.—*To send forth* or *out*, to produce; to put or bring forth; as, a tree *sends forth* branches.—2. To emit; as, flowers *send forth* their fragrance; James iii.

SEND, *v. i.* To dispatch a message; to dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head? 2 Kings vi.

So we say, we *sent* to invite guests; we *sent* to inquire into the facts.—2. In *marine language*, to pitch precipitately into the hollow, or interval between two waves; as, "every time the vessel *sends*, the topmasts complain."—*To send for*, to request or require by message to come or be brought; as, to *send for* a physician; to *send for* a coach. But these expressions are elliptical.

SEN'DAL,† *n.* [Sp. *cendal.*] A light thin stuff of silk or thread.

SEND'ER, *n.* One that sends.

SENE'CIO, *n.* A genus of plants, known by the common names of Groundsel, and Ragwort. [*See* GROUNDSEL, RAGWORT.]

SEN'EGA, } *n.* A plant called rattle-
SEN'EKA, } snake-root, of the genus Polygala, the *P. senega*. It is brought from North America; it has a peculiar pungent flavour, and promotes the flow of saliva. It is occasionally used in stimulating gargles, and in America as an antidote to the effects of the bite of the rattlesnake.

SENEGAL. *See* GUM-SENEGAL.

SEN'EGINE, *n.* The bitter acrid principle of the *Polygala senega*, or rattlesnake root. *See* POLYGALA.

SENES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *senesco*, from *senex*, old. *See* SENATE.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

SEN'ESCHAL, *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*; G. *seneschall*. The origin and signification of the first part of the word are not ascertained. The latter part is the Teutonic *schalk* or *sceale*, a servant, as in *marshal.*] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies. In some instances, the seneschal is an officer who has the disponsing of justice. It is a French title of office and dignity, derived from the middle ages, and answering to that of steward or high steward in England.

SEN'GREEN, *n.* A plant, the house-leek, of the genus Sempervivum.

SE'NILE, *a.* [L. *senilis.*] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.

SENIL'ITY, *n.* Old age. [*Not mu. us.*]

SENIOR, *a.* (see'nyor) [L. *senior*, comp. of *senex*, old. *See* SENATE.] Elder or older; but as an adjective, it usually signifies older in office; as, the *senior* pastor of a church, where there are colleagues; a *senior* counsellor. In such use, *senior* has no reference to age, for a *senior* counsellor may be, and often is the younger man. When father and son, in one family, or two persons of unequal age, in the same establishment, &c., bear the same name

the elder of the two is entitled *senior*; as, John Blackie, *senior*. [*See* JUNIOR.]

SENIOR, *n.* (see'nyor). A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.—2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. Thus a senator or counsellor of sixty years of age, often has a *senior* who is not fifty years of age.—3 A student, the fourth year of the curriculum in American colleges, or the third year in their theological seminaries.—4. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies. *Dryden.*

SENIOR'ITY, *n.* Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. He is the elder brother, and entitled to the place by *seniority*.—2. Priority in office; as, the *seniority* of a pastor or counsellor.

SEN'NA, *n.* [Pers. and Ar. *sana*. Qu. from Ch. and Syr. סנן *sannen*, to strain, purge, purify. The common pronunciation, *seena*, is incorrect.] The leaves of various species of cassia, the best of which are natives of the East. The senna of the shops consists, according to Delille, of *Cassia acutifolia*, *Cassia senna*, and *cynanchum argel*; which latter plant is employed in Egypt to adulterate the senna proper. Aleppo senna is yielded by *Cassia obovata*, and the senna of Mecca by *C. lanceolata*.



Senna (Cassia lanceolata).

In addition to the leaflets, the leaf-stalks and pods are frequently present, especially in the Alexandrian senna. The true senna leaves are distinctly ribbed, thin, generally pointed, and, when chewed, have a peculiar nauseous flavour, and yield a dark brown infusion. It is a griping, nauseating, and somewhat drastic purge, and a most valuable addition to, or vehicle for, other purgatives.

SE'NNIGHT, *n.* (sen'nit.) [contracted from *sevennight*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. The court will be held this day *se'nnight*, that is, a week from this day; or the court will be held next Tuesday *se'nnight*, a week from next Tuesday.

SEN'NIT, *n.* [from *seven* and *knit*.] In *ships*, a sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting five or seven rope-yarns together.

SENOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *seni*, six, and *oculus*, the eye.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular*. *Derham.*

SENS'ATE, SENS'ATED, } *a.* [*See* SENSE.] Perceived by the senses.

SENSA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sensazione*; Sp. *sensacion*; from L. *sensus*, *sentio*, to perceive. *See* SENSE.] The perception of external objects by means of the senses, or the effect produced on the sensorium by something acting on the bodily organs. When an impression made on the extremity of a nerve is communicated to the sensorium so as to excite the consciousness of the mind, it is called a *sensation*. When the impression is produced by the action of a foreign body on an external part, it is called an *external sensation*; when it proceeds from some change taking place within the living system, and arising from its own actions, it is termed an internal sensation; thus the impression communicated to the mind by the effect of light on the retina, and the painful sensation produced by a blow, are external *sensations*; the feeling of hunger and of restlessness are *internal sensations*. The external organs by which those impressions which cause sensation are primarily received, are called the organs of the senses; these are, the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue, palate, &c., which constitute the organ of taste; and the extremities of nerves, dispersed under the common integuments, which give rise to the common sensation, feeling, or touch. The faculty of the mind by which we acquire the knowledge of bodies and their qualities, or perception, has been by some philosophers called *external sensation*; and those faculties by which we perceive novelty, sublimity, beauty, imitation, harmony, and ridicule, have been by some termed *secondary sensations*, by others *secondary senses*, and by others *emotions*.

SENSE, *n.* (sens.) [Fr. *sens*; from L. *sensus*, from *sentio*, to feel or perceive; W. *syniaw*, id.; *syn*, sense, feeling, perception; G. *sinn*, sense, mind, intention.] 1. The faculty by which animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. The senses are those faculties by which we become acquainted with some of the conditions of our own bodies, and with certain properties and states of external things, such as their colour, taste, odour, size, form, density, motion, &c. The senses are five in number, namely, sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch; and each of them is exercised in the recognition of an impression conveyed along some nerve to the brain. Not only are the fingers organs of touch, but every part of the body, and not only do sensations arise from the contact of other bodies, but from affections of the nerves and muscles, when no perceptible contact occurs. Indeed there are no kinds of sensation produced by external causes, which we may not also derive from conditions of the nerves, arising independently of such external causes; but the same internal cause acting on the organs of the several senses produces, through the medium of each, a sensation peculiar to itself, and similar in kind to that perceived in the exercise of that organ's normal function; so that a nerve of one sense, can in no case discharge the function of a nerve of any other sense. The great end of the senses, however, is to make us acquainted with external objects and their qualities, and our perception of these is accompanied with a belief that they exist, and are what they appear to be.—2. Sensation; perception by the senses.—3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover— *Sydney.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. — 5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason; as, a man of *sense*.

Opprest nature sleeps;
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*. *Shak.*

6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*. *Dryden.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom. *Roscommon.*

8. Consciousness; conviction; as, a due *sense* of our weakness or sinfulness.—9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words or phrases. In interpretation, we are to examine whether words are to be understood in a literal or figurative *sense*. So we speak of a legal *sense*, a grammatical *sense*, an historical *sense*, &c.—*Common sense*, that power of the mind which, by a kind of instinct, or a short process of reasoning, perceives truth, the relation of things, cause and effect, &c. and hence enables the possessor to discern what is right, useful, expedient or proper, and adopt the best means to accomplish his purpose. This power seems to be the gift of nature, improved by experience and observation.—*Moral sense*, a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions, or characters of rational agents, which are called good or virtuous.

SENS'ED,† *pp.* Perceived by the senses.

SENSEFUL,† *a.* (sens'ful.) Reasonable; judicious.

SENSELESS, *a.* (sens'less.) Incapable of sensation. Wanting the faculty of perception. The body when dead is *senseless*; but a limb or other part of the body may be *senseless*, when the rest of the body enjoys its usual sensibility.—2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness, when it would be too late. *Clarendon.*

4. Unreasonable; stupid; wanting understanding; acting without sense or judgment.

They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

5. Contrary to reason or sound judgment; as, to destroy by a *senseless* fondness the happiness of children.—6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with *of*; as, libertines *senseless of* any charm in love.—7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception.

SENSELESSLY, *adv.* (sens'lessly.) In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably; as, a man *senselessly* arrogant.

SENSELESSNESS, *n.* (sens'lessness.) Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity.

SENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité*; from *sensible*.] 1. Susceptibility of

impressions upon the organs of sense; the capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects; *applied to animal bodies;* as when we say, a frozen limb has lost its *sensibility.* Among physiologists, *sensibility* is said to be that faculty of living parts by which they are capable of receiving impressions, which increase, diminish, alter, or suspend their functions. It is usually divided into *animal sensibility* which gives rise to sensations; and *organic sensibility,* which calls into action the organic contractility. Some parts are endowed with a high degree of animal sensibility, while others possess hardly any. It is also more acute in some persons than in others.—2. Acuteness of sensation; *applied to the body.*—3. Capacity or acuteness of perception; that quality which renders us susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility.*—4. Actual feeling.

> This adds greatly to my *sensibility.* — *Burke.*

[This word is often used in this manner for *sensation.*]—5. It is sometimes used in the plural.

> His *sensibilities* seem rather to have been those of patriotism, than of wounded pride. — *Marshall.*

> *Sensibilities* unfriendly to happiness, may be acquired. — *Encyc.*

6 Nice perception, so to speak of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight, or the quality or state of any instrument that renders it easily affected; as, the *sensibility* of a balance or of a thermometer.

SENS'IBLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.*; It. *sensibile.*] 1. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. We say, the body or the flesh is *sensible,* when it feels the impulse of an external body. It may be more or less *sensible.* —2. Capable of exciting sensation; perceptible by the senses. The light of the moon furnishes no *sensible* heat.

> Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion. — *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind.

> The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. — *Temple.*

4 Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses.

> A man cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. — *Locke.*

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.

> If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
> I should not make so great a show of zeal. — *Shak.*

6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected; liable to quick emotion; taking quickly to heart; as, to be *sensible* of wrong.—7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded.

> They are now *sensible* it would have been better to comply than to refuse. — *Addison.*

8. Intelligent; discerning; judicious; wise; as, a *sensible* man.—9. Movable by a very small weight or impulse; as, a *sensible* balance is necessary to ascertain exact weight.—10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold; as, a *sensible* thermometer.—11. Containing good sense or sound reason.

> He addressed Claudius in the following *sensible* and noble speech. — *Henry.*

Sensible note, in *music,* that which constitutes a third major above the dominant, and a semitone beneath the tonic.

SENS'IBLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. [*Little used.*]

SENS'IBLENESS, *n.* Possibility of being perceived by the senses; as, the *sensibleness* of odour or sound.—2. Actual perception by the mind or body; as, the *sensibleness* of an impression on the organs. [But qu.]—3 Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception; as, the *sensibleness* of the eye.—4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness; as, the *sensibleness* of the soul and sorrow for sin. —5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense—6. Susceptibility of slight impressions. [*See* SENSIBLE, No. 9, 10.]

SENS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses; as, pain *sensibly* increased; motion *sensibly* accelerated. —2. With perception, either of mind or body. He feels his loss very *sensibly.*—3. Externally; by affecting the senses.—4. With quick intellectual perception.—5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously. The man converses very *sensibly* on all common topics.

SENSIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing sense.

SENSIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sensus* and *facio.*] Producing sensation.

SENS'ITIVE, *a.* [It. and Sp. *sensitivo;* Fr. *sensitif;* L. *sensitivus,* from *sensus, sentio.*] 1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects; as, *sensitive* soul; *sensitive* appetite; *sensitive* faculty.—2. Having feelings easily excited.—3. That affects the senses; as, *sensitive* objects.—4. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation; as, *sensitive* motions; *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation.

SENS'ITIVELY, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

SENS'ITIVENESS, *n.* The state of being easily affected by external objects, events, or representations.

SENS'ITIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mimosa, the *M. pudica,* so called from the susceptibility of its leaves and foot-stalks, which shrink,



Sensitive-plant (Mimosa pudica).

contract, and fall on being slightly touched. It inhabits the tropics of America; has a stem about a foot and a half high, covered with stiff hairs: the leaves are bipinnate, and the flowers are collected in small pink balls. The same property belongs to other species of Mimosa, and to species of other genera, as the *Hedysarum gyrans,* the ternate and pinnate species of Oxalis, the *Dionæa Muscipula,* &c.

SENSO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium; as, *sensorial* faculties; *sensorial* motions or powers.

SENSO'RIUM, } **SENS'ORY,** } *n.* [from L. *sensus, sentio.*] 1. The seat of sense and perception, almost universally supposed to be in the brain. —2. Organ of sense; as, double *sensories,* two eyes, two ears, &c.

SENS'UAL, *a.* [It. *sensuale;* Fr. *sensuel;* from L. *sensus.*] 1. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul.

> Far as creation's ample range extends,
> The scale of *sensual,* mental pow'rs ascends. — *Pope.*

2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it; as, *sensual* appetites, hunger, lust, &c.—3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them; as, *sensual* pleasure or gratification. Hence,—4. In *theol.,* carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil; James iii.; Jude 19.—5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; lewd; luxurious.

> No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. — *Atterbury.*

SENS'UALISM, *n.* In *mental philosophy,* that theory which resolves all our mental acts and intellectual powers into various modifications of mere sensation. This theory is strenuously advocated by Condillac. The theory opposed to it is *Intellectualism.*—2. A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetite.

SENS'UALIST, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

SENSUAL'ITY, } **SENS'UALNESS,** } *n.* [It. *sensualità;* Fr. *sensualité.*] Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

> Those pamper'd animals
> That rage in savage *sensuality.* — *Shak.*

> They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality.* — *Addison.*

SENSUALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

SENS'UALIZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications; as, *sensualized* by pleasure.

> By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are *sensualized.* — *T. H. Skinner.*

SENS'UALIZED, *pp.* Made sensual.

SENS'UALIZING, *ppr.* Subjecting to the love of sensual pleasure.

SENS'UALLY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SENS'UOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sense; feeling; connected with sensible objects.

> Poetry is more simple, *sensuous,* and passionate. — *Milton.*

SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Send.*

SEN'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentenza;* from L. *sententia,* from *sentio,* to think.] 1. In *law,* the decree or judgment of the ecclesiastical or admiralty courts; but in popular language, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon

a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In *technical language*, *sentence* is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime. In civil cases, the decision of a court is called a judgment. In criminal cases, *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.—2. In *law, not technical*, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavourable determination.

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

3. An opinion; judgment concerning a controverted point; Acts xv.—4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction.—5. Vindication of one's innocence; Ps. xvii.—6. In *gram.*, a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full pause. Sentences are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "the Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse:

He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all. *Pope.*

A dark sentence, a saying not easily explained; Dan. viii.

SEN'TENCE, *v. t.* To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom; as, to *sentence* a convict to death, to transportation, or to imprisonment.—2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom. *Dryden.*

3. To express in a short energetic manner.

SEN'TENCED, *pp.* Doomed; condemned.

SEN'TENCER, *n.* One who pronounces a sentence.

SEN'TENCING, *ppr.* Pronouncing the judgment of a court on.

SENTEN'TIAL, *a.* Comprising sentences.—2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period; as, a *sentential* pause.

SENTEN'TIARY, *n.* Formerly, one who read lectures, or commented on the sentences of Peter Lombard, a school divine of the 12th century.

SENTENTIOS'ITY,† *n.* Sententiousness.

SENTEN'TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *sententieux*; It. *sentenzioso*.] 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic; as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison.*

2. Comprising sentences; as, *sententious* marks. [This should be *sentential*.]

SENTEN'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In short expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTEN'TIOUSNESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for its gravity and *sententiousness*. *Dryden.*

SENTIENT, *a.* (sen'shent.) [L. *sentiens*, *sentio*.] That perceives; having the faculty of perception. Man is a *sentient* being; he possesses a *sentient* principle.—2. In *phys.*, a term applied to those parts which are more susceptible of feeling than others; as, the *sentient* extremities of the nerves, &c.

SEN'TIENT,† *n.* A being or person that has the faculty of perception.—2. He that perceives.

SEN'TIMENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; from L. *sentio*, to feel, perceive, or think.] 1. *Properly*, a thought prompted by passion or feeling; an opinion or thought which greatly affects or interests us.—2. In *a popular sense*, thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. Thus in deliberative bodies, every man has the privilege of delivering his *sentiments* upon questions, motions, and bills.—3. The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. We may like the *sentiment*, when we dislike the language.—4. Sensibility; feeling; emotion; as, a *sentiment* of admiration; *sentiments* of love, fear, hope, pride, humility, &c.—5. Among *phrenologists*, a term employed to designate the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed *propensities*. The propensities include those faculties which produce only desires or inclinations, such as amativeness, the love of life, philoprogenitiveness, combativeness, &c. The sentiments include such faculties as not only produce a desire to act, but are combined with some other emotion or affection, which is not mere propensity. The sentiments are subdivided into those which are common to man with the lower animals, and those which are proper to man. The first subdivision comprehends self-esteem, love of approbation, cautiousness, and benevolence; the second, veneration, firmness, conscientiousness, hope, wonder, ideality, wit, and imitation.

SENTIMENT'AL, *a.* Abounding with sentiment, or just opinions or reflections; as, a *sentimental* discourse.—2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling.—3. Affecting sensibility; *in a contemptuous sense*.

SENTIMENT'ALISM, *n* State of feeling or refined sensibility.

SENTIMENT'ALIST, *n.* One that affects sentiment, fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENTAL'ITY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENT'ALIZE, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

SENTIMENT'ALLY, *adv.* With intellectual feeling or sensibility.

SEN'TINEL, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; from L. *sentio*, to perceive.] In *military affairs*, a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it. In popular use, the word is contracted into *Sentry*.

SEN'TINELLED, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel.

SEN'TRY, *n.* [*See* SENTINEL.] 1. A soldier placed on guard; a sentinel.—2. Guard; watch; duty of a sentinel.

SEN'TRY-BOX, *n.* A small shed to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SEN'ZA. [It. *without*.] In *music*, a term signifying without; as, *senza stromenti*, without instruments.

SE'PAHI, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native soldier; a sepoy.

SEP'AL, *n.* [from L. *sepio*.] In *bot.*, the separate divisions of that sort of *calyx* which is called a *perianth*. When a perianth consists of but one part it is said to be *monosepalous*, when of two or more parts, it is said



s, s, s, Sepals.

to be *di*, *tri*, *tetra*, *pentasepalous*, &c. When of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be *polysepalous*.

SE'PALOID, *a.* Like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth.

SEPARABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *separable*.] The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

SEP'ARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *separabilis*. *See* SEPARATE.] That may be separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent; as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

SEP'ARABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

SEP'ARABLY, *adv.* In a separable manner

SEP'ARATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo*; Fr. *separer*. The Latin word is compounded of *se*, a prefix, and *paro*, evidently coinciding with the oriental ברא *bera*, or ברר *berar*, the sense of which is to throw or drive off. *See* PARE and PARRY.] 1. To disunite, to divide, to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. The parts of a solid substance may be *separated* by breaking, cutting, or splitting, or by fusion, decomposition, or natural dissolution. A compound body may be *separated* into its constituent parts. Friends may be *separated* by necessity, and must be *separated* by death. The prism *separates* the several kinds of coloured rays. A riddle *separates* the chaff from the grain.—2. To set apart from a number for a particular service

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, Acts xiii.

3. To disconnect; as, to *separate* man and wife by legal acts.—4. To make a space between. The Atlantic *separates* Europe from America. A narrow strait *separates* Europe from Africa. *To separate one's self*, to withdraw; to depart

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me; Gen. xiii.

SEP'ARATE, *v. i.* To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. The parties *separated*, and each retired.—2. To cleave; to open; as, the parts of a substance *separate* by drying or freezing.

SEP'ARATE, *a.* [L. *separatus*.] 1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjoined; disconnected; *used of things that have been united or connected*; Gen. xlix.; 2 Cor. vi.—

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct; *used of things that have not been connected.*

Christ was holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners; Heb. vii.

3. Disunited from the body; as, a *separate* spirit: the *separate* state of souls.

SEP'ARATED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited; disconnected.

SEP'ARATELY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly. The opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

SEP'ARATENESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEPARAT'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to separation in religion.

SEP'ARATING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.

SEPARA'TION, *n.* [Fr from L. *separatio;* It *separazione;* Sp. *separacion.*] 1. The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; disjunction; as, the *separation* of the soul from the body. —2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection.

All the days of his *separation* he is holy to the Lord; Num vi.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.—4. Divorce; disunion of married persons.

Note.—In *Eng. law*, and *legislature*, there is a practical difference between a *divorce* and a *separation*. The ecclesiastical courts can grant the latter; it needs a special act of parliament, *pro re nata*, to obtain the former. *Separation* gives no power to either of the parties separated, leave to marry again; while *divorce* allows at least one of them to do so. Yet by a strange anomaly, the legislature, in recent times, has uniformly refused to give a complete divorce, (i. e. with leave to marry again), to any injured English wife, however great the wrongs sustained by her may have been: all that female complainants have yet obtained from parliament, after enormous expense incurred, has been a final *separation*.

SEP'ARATISM, *n.* The act of separating; disposition to withdraw from a church, or practice of withdrawing.

SEP'ARATIST, *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.*] One that withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary.—2. A religious sect which originated in Dublin, about the year 1803. From conscientious scruples, they refused to take an oath in courts of justice and other places. There is nothing very peculiar in their tenets, beyond their withdrawing from the fellowship of other Christian bodies. In 1833, an act of parliament was passed for their relief in the matter of oaths.

SEP'ARATOR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEP'ARATORY, *a.* That separates; as, *separatory* ducts. [*Little used.*]

SEP'ARATORY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SEPAWN', } *n.* In the *United States*, a
SEPON', } species of food consisting of meal of maize boiled in water.

SE'PIA, *n.* [Gr. σηπια and σιπυη, a bag.]. The name given by Linnæus to the cuttle-fish; a genus of cephalopods, comprising several subgenera; the two most interesting of which are the Argonauta of Linnæus, and the Sepia of Lamarck. [*See* CUTTLE FISH.]—2. In the *fine arts*, a species of pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the sepia or cuttle-fish. The *sepia officinalis*, so common in the Mediterranean, is chiefly sought after on account of the profusion of colour which it affords. When prepared with caustic lye, it forms a beautiful brown colour, with a fine grain, and has given name to a species of drawing now extensively cultivated for landscapes and other branches of the fine arts.

SEPI'ADÆ, *n.* A family of cephalopods, including those forms which are vulgarly called cuttle-fishes. Leach divides the family into Octopods and Decapods.

SEPIL'IBLE, *a.* That may be buried.

SEP'IMENT, *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, from *sepio*, to inclose.] A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

SE'PIUM, *n.* The bone or internal shell of the cuttle-fish.

SEPOSE,† *v. t.* (sepo'ze.) [L. *sepono, sepositus.*] To set apart.

SEPOSI''TION,† *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation.

SE'POY, *n.* [Pers. *sipahi*, a soldier, plur. *sipahis*, Hindoo, *sepahai.*] A name given in Hindostan to the native soldiers in the British service. They now form a large army, well trained in European discipline. They are of a size somewhat less than European soldiers, but quite as brave, as active, and as hardy, capable of undergoing as much fatigue and of sustaining even greater privations. To the attachment and bravery of the Sepoys, Great Britain is chiefly indebted for the possession of her Indian empire. The native troops in the pay of the British government have been roughly estimated at 152,000 infantry and 2100 cavalry, the total number, including artillery, engineers, &c., being probably about 184,000.

SEPS, *n.* [L. from Gr. σηπω. Cuvier.] The name of a genus of scincoid saurian reptiles, sometimes called *serpent-lizards*. They are found in the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean. These animals have elongated bodies, short and indistinct feet, non-extensile tongues, and scales covering their bodies like tiles.

SEPT, *n.* [Qu. *sapia*, in the L. *prosapia;* or Heb. שבט, *shabet.*] A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland.

SEP'TA, *pl.* of *Septum*,—*which see.*

SEPTAN'GULAR, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, angle.] Having seven angles.

SEPTA'RIUM, *n. plur. Septaria.* [L. *septa*, partitions.] A name given to nodules or spheroidal masses of calcareous marl, whose interior presents numerous fissures or seams of some crystallized substance, which divide the mass. When calcined and reduced to powder, these septaria furnish the valuable mortar called *Roman* or *Parker's cement*, which has the property of hardening under water.

SEPTEM'BER, *n.* [L. from *septem*, seven; Fr. *Septembre.*] The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. September is now the ninth month of the year.

SEPTEM'BRISTS, } *n.* The name
SEPTEMBRI'ZERS, } given to the agents of the dreadful massacre which took place in Paris on September 2d, 1792, in the first French Revolution.

SEPTEM'PARTITE, *a.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

SEP'TENARY, *a.* [Fr. *septénaire;* L. *septenarius*, from *septem*, seven.] Consisting of seven; as, a *septenary* number.

SEP'TENARY, *n.* The number seven.

SEPTEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *septennis; septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.] 1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments.—2. Happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections in England. The British parliaments are septennial, the members of the House of Commons, after a dissolution, being elected for seven years.

SEPTEN'NIALLY, *adv.* Once in seven years.

SEPTEN'TRION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *septentrio.*] The north or northern regions.

SEPTEN'TRION, } *a.* [L. *septen-*
SEPTEN'TRIONAL, } *trionalis.*] Northern; pertaining to the north.

From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton.*

SEPTEN'TRIONATE, *v. i.* To tend northerly. [This word *septentrion* and its derivatives are hardly anglicized; they are harsh, unnecessary, and little used, and may well be suffered to pass into disuse.]

SEPT'-FOIL, *n.* [L. *septem* and *folium;* seven-leafed.] A British plant of the genus *Tormentilla*, the *T. officinalis*. [*See* TORMENTILLA.]

SEP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σηπτικος, from
SEP'TICAL, } σηπω, to putrefy.] Having power to promote putrefaction. Many experiments were made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the *septic* and *antiseptic* virtues of natural bodies.

SEP'TIC,† *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies.

SEPTI'CIDAL, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, to cut or divide. *See* SEPTUM.] In *bot.*, applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing through the septa, or partitions of the ovary.



Septicidal dehiscence.

SEPTIC'ITY,† *n.* Tendency to putrefaction.

SEPTIFA'RIOUS, *a.* Having seven different ways.

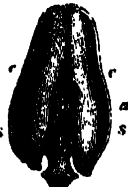
SEPTIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *septum*, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.*, bearing septa. [*See* SEPTUM.]

SEPTIF'LUOUS, *a.* Flowing in seven streams.

SEPTIFO'LIOUS, *a.* Having seven leaves.

SEP'TIFORM, *a.* Having seven forms.

SEPTIF'RAGAL, *a.* [L. *septum* a partition, and *frango*, to break.] A *septifragal dehiscence of a pericarp* occurs, when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.



Septifragal dehiscence. Capsule of Mahogany. a, Axis; c, c, Carpels; s, s, Seeds.

SEPTILAT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, side.] Having seven sides; as, a *septilateral* figure.

SEPTIL'LION, *n.* In *arith.*, a million

raised to the seventh power; a number consisting of a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed.

SEPTIN'SULAR, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, isle.] Consisting of seven isles; as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian isles.

SEP'TON, *n.* [Gr. σηπω, to putrefy.] That which promotes putrefaction.

SEPTUAG'ENARY, *a.* [Fr. *septuagénaire*; L. *septuagenarius*, from *septuaginta*, seventy.] Consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAG'ENARY, *n.* A person seventy years of age.

SEPTUAGES'IMA, *n* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth] The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, supposed to be so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

SEPTUAGES'IMAL, *a.* [supra.] Consisting of seventy.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age. *Brown.*

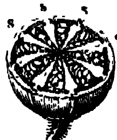
SEP'TUAGINT, *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy; *septem*, seven, and some word signifying ten.] A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it is supposed to have been the work of *seventy*, or rather of seventy-two interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is supposed to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about two hundred and seventy or eighty years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work, not only of different hands, but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually. The Septuagint was in use up to the time of our Saviour, and is that out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken. It is an invaluable help to the right understanding of the Hebrew Scriptures [Dr. Campbell supposes this version was so called because it was approved by the Sanhedrim.]

SEP'TUAGINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

The *Septuagint* chronology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible. *Encyc.*

SEP'TUARY, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.] Something composed of seven; a week.

SEP'TUM, *n. pl. Septa.* [L. a partition.] In *bot.*, any partition separating a body into two or more cells, in a direction parallel with the longer axis. Partitions parallel with the shorter axis are called *phragmata*. —2. In *anat.*, the plate or wall which separates from each other two adjoining cavities; as the *septum* of the nose. The partitions of chambered cells are also called *septa*.



s, s, Septa.

SEP'TUPLE, *a.* [Low L. *septuplex*; *septem*, seven, and *plico*, to fold.] Seven-fold; seven times as much.

SEPUL'CHRAL, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum.*] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone; a *sepulchral* statue; a *sepulchral* inscription.—2. Deep; grave; hollow; as, a *sepulchral* tone of voice.

SEP'ULCHRE, *n.* [Fr. *sepulchre*; from L. *sepulchrum*, from *sepelio*, to bury, which seems to be formed with a prefix on the Goth. *filhan*, to bury.] A grave; a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose. Among the Jews, *sepulchres* were often excavations in rocks; Is. xxii.: Matt. xxvii.

SEP'ULCHRE, *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb; as, obscurely *sepulchred*.

SEP'ULTURE, *n* [Fr. from L. *sepultura*, from *sepelio.*] Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare. *Dryden.*

Rites of sepulture, literally, the ceremonies performed in depositing the bodies of the dead in the earth; but the expression is applied in a more extended sense to all ceremonies of this kind, whether they consist in interment, incremation, or embalming.

SEQUA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *sequax*, from *sequor*, to follow. *See* SEEK.] 1. Following; attendant.

Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre. *Dryden.*
The fond *sequacious* herd. *Thomson.*

2 Ductile; pliant.

The forge was easy, and the matter ductile and *sequacious*. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

SEQUA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being sequacious; disposition to follow.

SEQUAC'ITY, *n.* [supra.] A following, or disposition to follow.—2. Ductility; pliableness. [*Little used.*]

SE'QUEL, *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; L. It. and Sp. *sequela*; from L. *sequor*, to follow.] 1. That which follows; a succeeding part; as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history. — 2. Consequence; event. Let the sun or moon cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin.—3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [*Lit. us.*]

SE'QUELS, *n.* In *Scots law*, a term relating to thirlage, and signifying the small allowances of meal, or of manufactured victual, or of money composition made to the servants at the dominant mill for their real or implied trouble in grinding the victual of the servient lands.

SE'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sequens*, *sequor*; It. *sequenza.*] 1. A following, or that which follows; a consequent.—2. Order of succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shak.*

3. Series; arrangement; method.—4. In *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords; ascending or descending diatonically.—5. In *gaming*, a set of cards immediately following each other, in the same suit; as king, queen, knave, &c.; thus we say a *sequence* of three, four, or five cards.—6. In the *Roman catholic church*, a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the gradual or introit; whence the name.

SE'QUENT, *a.* [supra.] Following; succeeding.—2. Consequential. [*Little used.*]

SE'QUENT,† *n.* A follower.

SEQUEN'TIALLY, *adv.* In succession.

SEQUES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*; Low. L. *sequestro*, to sever or separate, to put into the hands of an indifferent person, as a deposit; *sequester*, belonging to mediation or umpirage, and as a noun, an umpire, referee, mediator. This word is probably a compound of *se* and the root of *quæstus*, *quæsitus*, sought. *See* QUESTION.] 1. To separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of some property which belongs to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chancery were, in the last resort, *sequestered* and detained to enforce the decrees of the court. And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered* to pay the debts of ecclesiastics. *Blackstone.*

2. To take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person. — 3. To put aside; to remove; to separate from other things.

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs. *Bacon.*

4. To *sequester one's self*, to separate one's self from society; to withdraw or retire; to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy or solitude; as, to *sequester one's self* from action.—5. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity.

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him. *South.*

SEQUES'TER, *v. i.* To withdraw.—2. To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

SEQUES'TERED, *pp.* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; also, being in retirement; secluded; private; as, a *sequestered* situation.

SEQUES'TERING, *ppr.* Seizing or taking possession of the property of another for a time, to satisfy a claim; removing; separating; secluding.

SEQUES'TRABLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

SEQUES'TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester. [It is less used than *sequester*, but exactly synonymous.]

SEQUESTRA'TION, *n.* The act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and intrusting it to an indifferent person.—2. In *English law*, a species of execution for debt in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect. The profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied.—*Sequestration in chancery*, is the setting aside from both parties the matter in controversy, till the right is determined by course of law. It is either *voluntary*, that is, by consent of the parties; or *necessary*, that is, when it takes place by order of the judge.—*Sequestration*, in *Scots law*, is, 1. A species of diligence used where two or more creditors are in competition for the property of a land estate; the owner of which is in insolvent circumstances, or where the right to a land estate is the subject of litigation. In these cases the court may, on application, sequestrate the rents, and employ a factor to collect them. 2. The process whereby the whole estate, both heritable and movable, of a bankrupt is distributed equitably amongst his creditors.—3. The act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand.—4. The act of seizing the

estate of a delinquent for the use of the state.—5 Separation; retirement; seclusion from society -3. State of being separated or set aside.—7.† Disunion; disjunction.

SEQUESTRA'TOR, *n.* One that sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits.—2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

SE'QUIN, *n.* [Ital. *zecchino.*] A gold coin of Italy, &c. The average value of the Italian *sequin*, which is almost peculiar to Austrian Italy and Tuscany, is about 9*s.* 3*d.* The *sequin soultany* of Turkey, Algiers, &c., is worth from 6*s.* to 7*s.*; that of Egypt, 5*s.* 4d.

SERAGLIO, *n.* (seral'yo.) [Fr. *sérail;* It. *serraglio*, from *serrare*, to shut or make fast, Fr. *serrer;* perhaps from יצר *yetzer*, or צרר *tzerar*. Castle deduces the word from the Persian *sarai*, *serai*, a great house, a palace. The Portuguese write the word *cerralho*, and Fr. *serrer*, to lock, they write *cerrar*, as do the Spaniards.] The palace of the Grand Seignior or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince. The seraglio of the sultan is a long range of buildings inhabited by the Grand Seignior and all the officers and dependents of his court; and in it is transacted all the business of government. In this also are confined the females of the harem. By Europeans the word *seraglio* is often confounded with *harem*, and hence is sometimes used to signify a house of women kept for debauchery.

SE'RAI, *n.* In *India*, a place for the accommodation of travellers. In Persian, *serai* signifies a palace, the king's court, a large edifice; hence *karávánserai*, by corruption, *caravanserie*, that is, place of rest for caravans. In Turkey these buildings are generally called *khans*. The erection of them is considered highly meritorious by Hindus, as well as by Mohammedans, who frequently endow them with rents for their support.

SER'APH, *n. plur. Seraphs;* but sometimes the Hebrew plural, *seraphim*, is used, [from Heb. שרף, *saraph*, to burn.] An angel of the highest ord r.

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a
SERAPH'ICAL, } seraph; angelic; sublime; as, *seraphic* purity; *seraphic* fervour.—2. Pure; refined from sensuality.—3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal. Thus, St. Bonaventure was called the *seraphic* docto .

SER'APHIM, *n.* [The Hebrew plural of *Seraph.*] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy. [It is sometimes improperly written *Seraphims.*]

SER'APHINE, } *n.* [from *Seraph.*] A
SERAPHI'NA, } keyed wind instrument, the tones of which are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, as in the accordion. It consists, like the organ, of a key board, wind-chest and bellows. By means of a pedal, the stress of the wind upon the reeds may be so regulated as to give, with fine effect, the expression of accent, crescendo and diminu ndo.

SERA'PIS, *n.* A tutelary god of Egypt, by some considered as an old deity identical with Osiris, by others as introduced from abroad. In Alexandria, he was the chief deity.

SERAS'KIER, or **SERAS'QUIER,** *n.* A Turkish general or commander of land forces.

SERASS', *n.* A fowl of the East Indies, of the crane kind.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered; usually written *Sear—which see.*

SERE,† *n.* [Qu. Fr. *serrer*, to lock or make fast.] A claw or talon.

SERENĀDE, *n.* [Fr. from It. and Sp. *serenata*, from L. *serenus*, clear, serene.] 1. Properly, music performed in a clear night; hence, an entertainment of music given in the night by a lover to his mistress under her window. It consists generally of instrumental music, but that of the voice is sometimes added. The songs composed for these occasions are also called *serenades*. This practice, which was formerly very general in Spain and Italy, has latterly fallen greatly into disuse in these countries; but it is still very common in the German university towns, where the students are in the habit of assembling in the evening under the windows of a favourite professor, and offering him a musical tribute.—2. Music performed in the streets during the stillness of the night; as, a midnight *serenade*.

SERENĀDE, *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music.

SERENĀDE, *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

SERE'NA GUT'TA. *See* GUTTA SERENA.

SERENA'TA, *n.* A vocal piece of music on an amorous subject.

SERĒNE. *a.* [Fr. *serein;* L. *serenus;* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. זהר, *zehar*, to shine.] 1. Clear or fair, and calm; as, a *serene* sky; a *serene* air. *Serene* imports great purity.—2. Bright.

The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

3. Calm; unruffled; undisturbed; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.—4. A title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe; as, *serene* highness; most *serene*. Before the dissolution of the German empire, *serene*, and *most serene highness*, were the appropriate addresses of princely houses, holding immediately of the empire. Since that period, it appears that these titles belong to members of the families of sovereign houses in the confederacy, and also to members of ci-devant sovere gn houses now mediatized.

SERĒNE.† *n.* 1. The fresh cool air.—2.† A cold damp evening.

SERĒNE, *v. t.* To make clear and calm; to quiet.—2. To clear; to brighten.

SERĒNELY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone serenely bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

SERĒNENESS, *n.* The state of being serene; serenity.

SEREN'ITUDE,† *n.* Calmness.

SEREN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *sérénité;* L. *serenitas.*] 1. Clearness and calmness; as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.—2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

A general peace and serenity newly succeeded general trouble. *Temple.*

3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness.

I cannot see how any men should transgress those moral rules with confidence and serenity. *Locke.*

4. A title of respect or courtesy.

SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf;* L. *servus. See* SERVE.] The French name for the lowest class of slaves in the dark ages; those who were incapable of holding property, attached to the land, and liable to feudal services of the lowest description.

SERF'AGE, } *n* The state or condition
SERF'DOM, } of a serf or serfs.

SERGE, *n.* [Fr. *serge;* Sp. *xerga*, coarse frieze, and jargon; It. *sargia*, a coverlet.] A woollen quilted stuff manufactured in a loom with four treddles, after the manner of ratteens.—*Silk serge*, a twilled silken stuff, used by tailors for lin ng garments.

SER'GEANT, } *n.* [Fr. *sergent.*] There
SER'JEANT, } is an almost incurable irregularity existent in spelling this word. The first mode is most consonant to etymology; but the second was unquestionably earliest, and longest in use, among us. On the other hand, we find most of our contemporaries, especially in military works, despatches, gazettes, &c., adopting the former spelling; hence has arisen an attempt among typographers to print the word *sergeants* when those of the army are mentioned, and confine the title *serjeant* to legal gentlemen of that rank This practice is convenient at least, though, perhaps, hardly countenanced by any rule of analogy. [*See* SERJEANT, &c.]

SERGE-MAKER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SER'GES, *n.* The great wax candles burnt before the altars in Roman Catholic churches.

SE'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a series; consisting of a series.

SE'RIALS, *n. plur.* Tales, or other writings, commenced in one number of a periodical work, and continued in successive numbers.—2. Periodicals.

SERIA'NA, or **SERJA'NIA,** *n.* An entirely tropical South American and West Indian genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Sapindaceæ. The species consist of climbing or twining shrubs with tendrils, and the flowers white, arranged in racemes. Some of them possess very poisonous properties. *S. triternata* is acrid and narcotic, and employed for the purpose of stupifying fish.

SE'RIATE, *a.* Arranged in a series or succession.

SE'RIATELY, *adv.* In a regular series.

SERIA'TIM, *adv* [L.] In sequent order.

SE'RICA, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Melolonthidæ. The British species, *S. brunnea*, is the type of the genus.

SER'ICATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of sericic acid with a base.

SERI"CEOUS, *a.* [L. *sericus*, from *sericum*, silk.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky. In *bot*, covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf.

SERI CIC ACID, *n.* [L. *sericum*, silk.] An acid which exists in combination with oxide of glycerule, in the butter of nutmegs, which are the fruit of *myristica moschata*, and hence also called myristic acid. It forms brilliant white scales of a silky lustre; hence the name. When heated with potash and a little water, it forms a beautiful white soap.

SER'ICINE, *n.* Sericate of oxide of glycerule.

SE'RIES, *n.* [L. This word belongs probably to the Shemitic, ישר, *yashar*, the primary sense of which is to stretch

or strain.] 1. A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of successors. —2. Sequence; order; course; succession of things; as, a *series* of calamitous events.—3. In *nat. hist.*, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies.—4. In *arith.* and *alge.*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law: as, arithmetical *series* and geometrical *series*. The usual form of a series is a set of terms connected by the signs + or —. When the number of terms is greater than any assignable number, the series is said to be *infinite*. A *converging series* is one in which the successive terms become less and less. A *diverging series*, one in which any term is greater than the preceding. A *recurring series*, one in which each term is a certain constant function of two or more of the preceding terms; as, $1 + 3x + 4x^2 + 7x^3 + 11x^4$ &c. An *exponential series*, one whose terms depend on exponential quantities. A *logarithmic series*, one whose terms depend on logarithms. A *circular series*, one whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, &c. The *general term* of a series is a function of some indeterminate quantity x, which, on substituting successively the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., for x, produces the terms of the series.—*Law of a series*, that relation which subsists between the successive terms of a series, and by which their general term may be denoted.—*Summation of series*, the method of finding the sum of a series whether the number of terms be finite or infinite. [*See* PROGRESSION.]

SER'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A song-bird of the finch tribe, found in the central parts of Europe. It has a small, horny, and short bill; and its habits are mostly similar to those of the canary bird.

SER'IO-COM'IC, } *a.* Having a
SER'IO-COM'ICAL, } mixture of seriousness and sportiveness.

SE'RIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *serieux*; L. *serius*.] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile; as, a *serious* man; a *serious* habit or disposition.—2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretence. Are you *serious*, or in jest?—3. Important; weighty; not trifling.

> The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns or one's own religious state.

SE'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity. One of the first duties of a rational being is to inquire *seriously* why he was created, and what he is to do to answer the purpose of his creation.

SE'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. He spoke with great *seriousness*, or with an air of *seriousness*.—2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

> That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once *Atterbury*

SER'JEANT, *n.* (sarjent.) [Fr. *sergent*; It. *sergente*; Sp. and Port. *sargento*; from L. *serviens*, serving, for so was this word written in Latin. But Castle deduces the word from the Persian *sarchank* or *sarjank*, a prefect, a subaltern military officer. *See* CAST. If this is correct, two different words are blended.] 1. Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred: also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. This officer is now called *serjeant-at-arms* or *mace*. A similar officer, termed a serjeant-at-arms, attends the lord chancellor; another, the speaker of the house of commons, and another the lord mayor of London, on solemn occasions.—*Common serjeant*, an officer of the city of London who attends the lord mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and is in council with them on all occasions He is more particularly to take care of the orphans' estates. There are at present other officers of an inferior kind, who attend mayors and magistrates to execute their orders.—2. In *milit. affairs*, a non-commissioned officer in a company of infantry or troop of dragoons, whose duty is to see discipline observed, to order and form the ranks, be helpful to young officers, &c.—*Serjeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.—*Colour-serjeants*, certain non-commissioned officers, appointed to attend the officers who have charge of the colours of the regiment.—3. In *England*, a lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the doctor of the civil law. He is called serjeant-at-law, and all must proceed through this degree before attaining the dignity of judge. *Serjeants-at-law* are now made by the king's writ, commanding them to take their degree.—4. A title sometimes given to the king's servants; as, *serjeant surgeon*, servant surgeon.—*King's serjeant*, the name given to one or more of the serjeants-at-law, whose presumed duty is to plead for the king in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason, &c.

SER'JEANTY, *n* (sarjeanty.) In *England*, serjeanty is of two kinds; *grand serjeanty*, and *petit serjeanty*. *Grand serjeanty* is a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like, or to be his butler, his champion, or other officer at his coronation, to lead his host, to be his marshal, to blow a horn when an enemy approaches, &c. —*Petit serjeanty* was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, a lance, or the like.

SER'JEANTSHIP, *n.* (sarjentship.) The office of a serjeant.

SERMOCINA'TION,† *n.* Speech-making.

SERMOCINA'TOR,† *n.* One that makes sermons or speeches.

SER'MON, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sermo*, from the root of *sero*, the primary sense of which is to *throw* or *thrust*. *See* ASSERT, INSERT.] 1. A discourse delivered in public by a licensed clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction, and usually grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. Sermons are extemporary addresses, or written discourses.

> His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
> A living *sermon* of the truths he taught.
> *Dryden.*

2. A printed discourse.—3. A serious exhortation. [*Colloq.*]

SER'MON, *v. t.* To discourse as in a sermon. [*Little used.*] 2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach. [*Little used.*]

SER'MON,† *v. i.* To compose or deliver a sermon.

SER'MONING,† *n.* Discourse; instruction; advice.

SER'MONISH, *a.* Resembling a sermon.

SER'MONIZE, *v. i* To preach.—2. To inculcate rigid rules.—3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermon or sermons.

SER'MONIZER, *n.* One that composes sermons.

SER'MONIZING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating rigid precepts; composing sermons; the act of instructing in a formal manner.

SER'MOUNTAIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Laserpitium; laserwort; seseli.

SEROON', *n.* [Sp. *seron*, a frail or basket.] 1. A seroon of almonds is the quantity of two hundred pounds; of anise seed, from three to four hundred weight; of Castile soap, from two hundred and a half to three hundred and three quarters.—2. A bale or package made of hide or leather for holding drugs, &c.

SEROS'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *serosité*. *See* SERUM.] In *med.*, the watery part of the blood which exudes from the serum when it is coagulated by heat. It contains common salt, sulphates, phosphates, and carbonates

SER'OTINE, *n.* A species of European bat, the *Scotophilus serotinus* of Gray.

SE'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *séreux*. *See* SERUM.] 1. Thin; watery; like whey; used of that part of the blood which separate in coagulation from the grumous or red part.—2. Pertaining to serum.—*Serous membranes*. [*See* SERUM.]

SER'PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens*, creeping. *serpo*, to creep. In Welsh, *sarf*, a serpent, seems to be from *sâr*. The Sanscrit has the word *sarpa*, serpent] 1. Ophidian reptiles without feet. Their bodies are extremely elongated, and move by means of the folds they form when in contact with the ground. Their hearts have two auricles. This is the widest use of the term *serpent*. This term is likewise applied to a family of ophidian reptiles, which comprises all the genera without a sternum, and without any vestige of a shoulder, &c. In Cuvier's arrangement, serpents constitute the order *Ophidia*. [*See* OPHIDIA.] They are divided into *pseudophidians*, or spurious ophidians, and ophidians proper. The chief divisions of the true ophidians are the *amphisbenæ*, the *typhlopes*, the *roles*, the *boas*, the *pythons*, the *colubers*, the *acrochords*,—all which tribes are non-venomous. The *pseudoboas*, *rattlesnakes*, *trigonocephali*, and vipers, are the venomous tribes.—2. In *astron.*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing, according to the British catalogue, sixty-four stars —3. An instrument of music, serving as a bass to the cornet, to sustain a chorus of singers in a large edifice. It consists of a long conical tube covered with leather, having a mouth-piece, ventages, and keys, and bent in a serpentine form; hence its name. Its use is confined to military bands. The ophicleide is an instrument of far superior utility. [*See* OPHICLEIDE.]—4. Figuratively, a subtile or malicious person.—5. In *myth.*, a symbol of the sun. In *her.*, the serpent is borne coiled and

twisted in various forms, as *torqued, bowed-embowed, regardant, nowed, reverted*, &c.—6. A kind of firework.—*Serpent stones* or *snake stones*, are fossil shells of different sizes, found in strata of stones and clays.

SER'PENT-CU'CUMBER, *n.* A plant of the genus Trichosanthes.

SER'PENT-EATER, *n.* A fowl of Africa that devours serpents. [*See* SECRETARY BIRD.]

SER'PENT-FISH, *n.* A fish resembling a snake, but of a red colour. [Qu. *Cepola tænia* or *rubescens*, Linn., the band-fish, Fr. *ruban.*]

SER'PENT'S-TONGUE, *n.* A plant of the genus Ophioglossum.

SERPENTA'RIA, *n.* A name given to numerous plants that have been reputed to be remedial of snake bites; as Aristolochia Serpentaria, Prenanthes Serpentaria, &c. [*See* SNAKE-ROOT.]

SERPENTA'RIUS, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, containing seventy-four stars

SERPENT'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of a serpent.

SERPENTIG'ENOUS, *a.* Bred of a serpent.

SER'PENTINE, *a.* [L. *serpentinus*, from *serpens.*] 1. Resembling a serpent; usually, winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous; as, a *serpentine* road or course.—2. Spiral; twisted; as, a *serpentine* worm of a still.—3. Like a serpent; having the colour or properties of a serpent.—*Serpentine tongue*, in the manege. A horse is said to have a serpentine tongue, when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit.—*Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word.

SER'PENTINE, } **SER'PENTINE-STONE,** } *n.* A species of talc or magnesian stone, usually of an obscure green colour, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin.—2. In *geol.*, a rock generally unstratified, which is principally composed of hydrated silicate of magnesia. Many of the alpine districts of Europe contain beds and rocks of serpentine. In the United States it is met with abundantly. Its degree of hardness, and the peculiar arrangement of its colours, form the distinctive characters of serpentine. Serpentine is often nearly allied to the harder varieties of steatite and potstone. It presents two varieties, precious serpentine and common serpentine.

SER'PENTINE,† *v. i.* To wind like a serpent.

SER'PENTINELY, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

SER'PENTIZE, *v. i.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander.

The road *serpentized* through a tall shrubbery. *Barrow, Trav. in Africa.*

SER'PENTRY, *n.* A winding like that of a serpent.

SER'PET,† *n.* A basket.

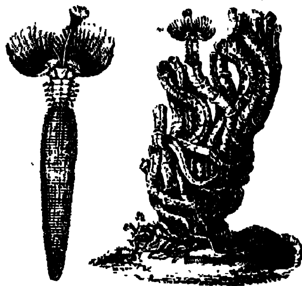
SERPI'CULA VERTICILLA'TA, *n.* The *Serpicula*, now *Hydrilla verticillata*, of modern botanists, is a plant belonging to the nat. order Hydrochaceæ. It is used in India in refining sugar, the same way that clay is employed in other countries.

SERPIG'INOUS, *a.* [from L. *serpigo*, from *serpo*, to creep.] Affected with serpigo.

SERPI'GO, *n.* [L. from *serpo*, to creep.] An exploded name of *Herpes circinatus* or *ringworm.*

SER'PLATH, *n.* A weight equal to eighty stones. [*Scotch.*]

SERPU'LIDÆ, or **SERPU'LIDANS**, *n.* A family of cephalobranchiate annelidans, of which the genus Serpula



Serpulidæ.

is the type. They inhabit calcareous tubes of a cylindrical and tortuous form, and are generally parasitic upon stones and shells. They are also named Tubicolæ.

SERPU'LIDAN, *n.* An animal with a winding shell; a worm shell.

SER'PULITE, *n.* Petrified shells or fossil remains of the genus Serpula.

SERR,† *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer;* Sp. and Port. *cerrar.*] To crowd, press, or drive together.

SERRA'NUS, *n.* A genus of fishes nearly allied to the perches, but readily distinguished by their possessing only



Lettered Serranus (S. scriba).

one dorsal fin, and seven branchiostegous rays. The *S. cabrilla*, and *S. couchii*, are found off the British coast.

SER'RATE, } **SER'RATED,** } *a.* [L. *serratus*, from *serro*, to saw; *serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw. In *bot.*, having sharp notches about the edge, pointing toward the extremity; as, a *serrate* leaf. When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. We say also, a *serrate* calyx, corolla, or stipule. A *serrate-ciliate* leaf, is one having fine hairs, like the eye-lashes, on the serratures. A *serrate-dentate* leaf has the serratures toothed. A *serrulate* leaf, is one finely serrated, with very small notches—2. In *zool.*, applied to those parts or margins which have jagged incisions like the teeth of a saw.—3. In *anat.*, applied to muscles and other parts from their appearance.



Serrated Leaf.

SERRA'TION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRA'TULA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* SAW-WORT.]

SER'RATURE, *n.* A notching in the edge of any thing, like a saw.

SER'RICORNES, or **SER'RICORNS**, *n.* [L. *serra*, a saw, and *cornu*, a horn.] Cuvier's third family of coleopterous insects, comprehending those which have serrated or saw-shaped antennæ; as the *Buprestis, Elater*, &c.

SER'RIED, *pp.* or *a.* Crowded; compacted; as, *serried* files.

SER'ROUS, *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [*Little used.*]

SER'RULATE, } **SER'RULATED,** } *a.* Finely serrate; having very minute notches. When the edges of leaves or margins of shells are very finely jagged or notched, they are said to be *serrulated*, not *serrated.*

SERRULA'TIONS, *n.* Notchings like the teeth of a saw.

SER'RY,† *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer.*] To crowd; to press together.

SERTULA'RIA, *n.* A Linnæan genus of Polypiaria, now the type of a numerous family Sertularidæ.

SE'RUM, *n.* [L.] The thin transparent part of the blood; also the lymph-like fluid secreted by certain membranes in the human body, such as the pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, &c. which are thence denominated *serous membranes*. The serum of the blood, which separates from the crassamentum, during the coagulation of that liquid, has a pale, straw-coloured, or greenish-yellow colour, is transparent when carefully collected, has a slightly saline taste, and is somewhat unctuous to the touch. It usually constitutes about three-fourths of the blood, the pressed coagulum forming about one-fourth. [*See* BLOOD.]—2. The thin part of milk; whey.

SER'VAL, *n.* A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the cat genus, the *Felis Serval* of Southern Africa. It is a middle sized species with a long tail and black spots.

SERV'ANT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *servans*, from *servo*, to keep or hold; properly one that waits, that is, stops, holds, attends, or one that is bound.] 1. A person, male or female, that attends another for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices or for other labour, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master*. *Servant* differs from *slave*, as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave. Servants are of various kinds; as *household* or *domestic servants*, menial servants; *labourers*, who are hired by the day, week, or other term, and do not reside with their employers, or if they board in the same house, are employed abroad and not in domestic services; *apprentices*, who are bound for a term of years to serve a master, for the purpose of learning his trade or occupation. In *a legal sense*, stewards, factors, bailiffs, and other agents, are *servants* for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others.—2. One in a state of subjection.—3. In *Scripture*, a slave; a bondman; one purchased for money, and who was compelled to serve till the year of jubilee; also, one purchased for a term of years; Exod. xxi.—4. The subject of a king; as, the *servants* of David or of Saul.

The Syrians became *servants* to David; 2 Sam. viii.

5. A person who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister; as, Joshua was the *servant* of Moses, and the apostles the *servants* of Christ. So Christ himself is called a *servant*; Isa. xlii. Moses is called the *servant* of the Lord; Deut. xxxiv.—6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes of mercy or wrath. So Nebuchadnezzar is called the *servant* of God; Jer. xxv.—7. One who yields obedience to another. The saints are called the *servants* of God, or of righteousness; and the wicked are called the *servants* of sin; Rom. vi.—8. That which yields obedience, or acts in subordination as an instrument; Ps. cxix.—9. One that makes painful sacrifices in compliance with the weakness or wants of others; 1 Cor. ix.—10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit; Eccles. x.—11. A word of civility. I am, sir, your humble or obedient *servant*.

> Our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude; Gen. ix.

SERV'ANT,† *v. t.* To subject.

SERVE, *v. t.* (serv.) [Fr. *servir*; It. *servire*; Sp. *servir*; from L. *servio*. This verb is supposed to be from the noun *servus*, a servant or slave, and this from *servo*, to keep. If *servus* originally was a slave, he was probably so named from being *preserved* and taken prisoner in war, or more probably from being bound, and perhaps from the Shemitic צור, *tzur*, צרר, *tzerar*, to bind. But the sense of *servant* is generally a waiter, one who attends or waits, and from the sense of stopping, holding, remaining.] 1. To work for; to bestow the labour of body and mind in the employment of another.

> Jacob loved Rachel and said, I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter; Gen. xxix.

> No man can *serve* two masters; Matth. vi.

2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to; as, a minister *serves* his prince.

> Had I *served* God as diligently as I have *served* the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs. *Cardinal Wolsey.*

3. To attend at command; to wait on.

> A goddess among gods, adored and *serv'd*
> By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

4. To obey servilely or meanly. Be not to wealth a *servant*.—5. To supply with food; as, to be *served* in plate.—6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

> Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
> The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To perform the duties required in; as, the curate *served* two churches.—8. To obey; to perform duties in the employment of; as, to *serve* the king or the country in the army or navy.—9. To be sufficient to, or to promote; as, to *serve* one's turn, end, or purpose.—10. To help by good offices; as, to *serve* one's country.—11. To comply with; to submit to.

> They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content.

> One half pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
> And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

13. To be in the place of any thing to one. A sofa *serves* the Turks for a seat and a couch.—14. To treat; to requite; as, he *served* me ungratefully; he *served* me very ill. We say also, he *served* me a trick, that is, he deceived me, or practised an artifice upon me.—15. In *Scripture* and *theol.*, to obey and worship; to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and treat him with due reverence.

> Fear the Lord, and *serve* him in sincerity and truth. As for me and my house, we will *serve* the Lord; Josh. xxiv.

16. In *a bad sense*, to obey; to yield compliance or act according to.

> *Serving* divers lusts and pleasures; Tit. iii.

17. To worship; to render homage to; as, to *serve* idols or false gods; Ezek. xx.—18. To be a slave to; to be in bondage to; Gen. xv.—19.† *To serve one's self of*, to use; to make use of; *a Gallicism*.—20. To use; to manage; to apply. The guns were well *served*.—21. In *seamen's lan.*, to wind something round a rope to prevent friction.—*To serve up*, to place on the table; as, to *serve up* a sirloin of beef in plate; the dinner was *served up*. [This phrase derives its origin from the circumstance of the kitchen being usually below the level of the dining room.]—*To serve in*, as used by Shakspeare, *to bring in*, as meat by an attendant.—*To serve out*, to distribute in portions; as, to *serve out* provisions to soldiers. In *vulgar lan.*, to be revenged on some one; as, I'll *serve* him *out;* I have *served* her *out.*—*To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—*To serve an attachment*, or *writ of attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; or to seize.—*To serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods, or person by seizure or taking possession.—*To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued. In *general*, to *serve a process*, is to read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.—*To serve a person heir to a property*, in *Scots law*, is to take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession of the property. [*See* SERVICE.]—*To serve an office*, to discharge a public duty.

SERVE, *v. i.* (serv.) To be a servant or slave.

> The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve*; Is. xiv.

2. To be employed in labour or other business for another; Gen. xxix.—3. To be in subjection; Is. xliii.—4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another; Luke x.—5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office. An officer *serves* five years in India, or under a particular commander.—6. To answer; to accomplish the end.

> She feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*

[It is more usual to say, *serve the turn.*]

7. To be sufficient for a purpose.

> This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

8. To suit; to be convenient. Take this, and use it as occasion *serves*.—9. To conduce; to be of use.

> Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

10. To officiate or minister; to do the honours of; as, to *serve* at a public dinner.

SERV'ED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshipped; levied.

SERV'ER, *n.* A salver or plate.—*Time-server.* [*See* under TIME.]

SERV'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *servizio;* from L. *servitium.*] 1. In *a general sense*, labour of body or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. Service is *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary* service is that of hired servants, or of contract, or of persons who spontaneously perform something for another's benefit. *Involuntary* service is that of slaves, who work by compulsion.—2. The business of a servant; menial office.—3. Attendance of a servant.—4. Place of a servant; actual employment of a servant; as, to be out of *service*.—5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.

> This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

6. Attendance on a superior.

> Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
> Which I will purchase with my duteous *service*. *Shak*

7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

> Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shak.*

8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office; as, to perform the *services* of a clerk, a sheriff, or judge.—9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience.

> God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson*

10. Employment; business; office; as, to qualify a man for public *service*.—11. Use; purpose. The guns are not fit for public *service*.—12. Military duty by land or sea; as, military or naval *service*.—*To retire from the service*, to quit the navy.—*To see service*, to be in actual contact with the enemy at sea, &c.—*Home service*, the naval or military duty which is carried on within the limits of Great Britain and Ireland.—*Foreign service*, the duty performed at any distant place, or on a foreign station.—13. A military achievement.—14. Any duty performed in behalf of government.—*Secret service*, any service performed in a perfectly clandestine manner; as, the gaining intelligence respecting the proceedings of a court, the movements of an army, &c.—*Secret service money*, money paid by government as the reward or compensation for such services.—15. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness. Medicine often does no *service* to the sick; calumny is sometimes of *service* to an author.—16. Favour.

> To thee a woman's *services* are due. *Shak.*

17. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. Personal *service* consists in homage and fealty, &c.—*Annual service* is rent, suit to the court of the lord, &c.—*Accidental services* are heriots, reliefs, &c.—18. Public worship, or office of devotion. Divine *service* was interrupted.—19. A musical church composition consisting of choruses, trios, duets, solos, &c. The name given, in *English cathedral music*, to the *Te Deum*, and *Jubilate*, the *Magnificat*, and *Nunc Dimittis*, the *Cantate Domino*, and *Deus Misereatur*, collectively or separately.—20. The

official duties of a minister of the gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, &c. —21. Course; order of dishes at table.

There was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

22. A set or number of vessels ordinarily used together; as, a *service* of plate or glass.—23. In *seamen's lan.*, the materials used for serving a rope, as spun yarn, small lines, &c.—24. The common name of two species of plants of the genus Pyrus. [*See* SERVICE TREE.]—*Service of an heir*, in *Scots law*, is a proceeding before a jury for ascertaining the heir of a person deceased. It is either general or special. A *general service* ascertains generally who is heir of another; it is equal to an assignation to the heir served of all personal rights held by the deceased, and therefore of all procuratories and precepts held by him and not executed. A *special service* ascertains who is heir to particular lands or heritage in which a person dies infeft. It entitles the heir served to a precept of *clare constat*, or charter of confirmation, and precept of *clare constat* from the superior for infeftment.—*Service of a writ, process*, &c., the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.—*Service of an attachment*, the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction.—*The service of an execution*, the levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.

SERV'ICEABLE, *a.* That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. Rulers may be very *serviceable* to religion by their example. The attentions of my friends were very *serviceable* to me when abroad. Rain and manure are *serviceable* to land.—2. Active; diligent; officious.

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SERV'ICEABLENESS, *n.* Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or dis-serviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

2. Officiousness; readiness to do service.

SERV'ICEABLY, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

SERV'ICE-BOOK, *n.* A missal or prayer-book; as, the *service-book* of the episcopal church, attempted to be established in Scotland in the seventeenth century.

SERV'ICE PIPE, *n.* A pipe, usually of lead or iron, for the supply of water to a building.

SERV'ICE TREE, *n.* The true service tree is the *Pyrus domestica*, and the wild service tree is the *Pyrus torminalis*. [*See* PYRUS.]

SERV'IENT,† *a.* [L. *serviens.*] Subordinate.—*Servient tenement*, in *Scots law*, a tenement or subject over which a predial servitude is constituted; an estate in respect of which a service is owing; the *dominant tenement* being that to which the service is due.

SERV'ILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *servilis*, from *servio*, to serve.] 1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; such as proceeds from dependence; as, *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.—2. Held in subjection; dependent.

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land. *Pope.*

3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive; as, *servile* flattery.

She must bend the *servile* knee. *Thomson.*

4. In *gram.*, not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter.

SERV'ILELY, *adv.* Meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness.—2. With base deference to another; as, to copy *servilely*; to adopt opinions *servilely*.

SERV'ILENESS, SERVIL'ITY, *n.* Slavery; the condition of a slave or bondman.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile Than is a slave in base *servility*. *Shak.*

2. Mean submission; baseness; slavishness.—3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference; as, the common *servility* to custom; to copy manners or opinions with *servility*.

SERV'ING, *ppr.* Working for; acting as a servant; acting in subordination to; yielding obedience to; worshipping; also, performing duties; as, *serving* in the army.

SERV'ING, *n.* In *marine lan.*, the operation of winding any thing round a rope to prevent it from being rubbed or chafed. The materials used for this purpose, which are called service, are generally spun yarn, small lines, sennit, or ropes; sometimes leather, old canvas, &c.—*Serving board*, a small piece of board with a notch or groove, in which spun yarn is twisted.—*Serving mallet*, a mallet used in serving the rigging, which binds the spun yarn more firmly about it than could possibly be done by the hand.

SERV'ING-MAID, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

SERV'ING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERV'ITOR, *n.* [It. *servitore*; Fr. *serviteur*; from L. *servio*, to serve.] 1 A servant; an attendant.—2. One that acts under another; a follower or adherent.—3. One that professes duty and obedience.—4. In *the university of Oxford*, an under graduate who is partly supported by the college funds, and whose duty it was formerly to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners; hence the name. The servitors at Oxford are the same class as the sizars at Cambridge. [*See* SIZAR.]

SERV'ITORSHIP, *n.* The office of a servitor.

SERV'ITUDE, *n* [Fr. from L. *servitudo* or *servitus*; It. *servitù* *See* SERVE.] 1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage. Such is the state of the slaves in America. A large portion of the human race are in *servitude*. —2. The state of a servant. [*Less common and less proper.*]—3. The condition of a conquered country.—4. A state of slavish dependence. Some persons may be in love with splendid *servitude*.—5.† Servants, collectively.—*Servitude*, in *civil law*, is the right to the use of a thing without property in the same for all or for some particular purposes. It is divided into real or predial, mixed, and personal: the first being the subjection of an inheritable thing to certain duties or services towards another inheritable thing; the second that of an inheritable thing towards a person; the third, that of a person towards a person or thing, *i. e.* *slavery*, whether by dependence on a person or on the soil. The word servitude is equally applicable to the duty or burden, and to the right of exacting it, *e. g.*, the right of way which A. enjoys on the land of B., and B.'s liability to permit that right to be exercised, are both designated by the term *servitude*, the first active, the latter passive. Real servitudes are numerous, and fall into several classes or divisions. They are, for example, either *visible*, such as the right to light, and air, sewers, &c.; or, *latent*, such as the right of way, right of drawing water, &c., which appear only when they are exercised. In *Scots law*, servitudes are either predial, or personal. A predial servitude is defined to be a servitude constituted over one subject or tenement in favour of the proprietor of another subject or tenement. Personal servitudes are those constituted over a subject in favour of a person without reference to his possession of another subject. In Scotland the only rights classed under personal servitudes are the different kinds of usufruct;—liferent by reservation or constitution, terce, and courtesy.

SES'AME, SES'AMUM, *n.* [Fr. *sesame*; L. *sesama*; Gr. σησαμη, σησαμον.] Oily grain; a genus of annual herbaceous plants, nat. order Pedaliaceæ. The species, though now cultivated in many countries, are supposed to have been originally natives of India. They have alternate leaves and axillary solitary flowers. The species *S. orientale*,



Sesame (Sesamum orientale).

indicum, *luteum*, *laciniatum*, and *radiatum*, are cultivated in various countries, especially in India, Egypt, and Syria. They have also been taken to the West Indies, where the plant is called bangio and oil-plant. Sesamum seeds are sometimes added to broths, frequently to cakes by the Jews, and likewise in the East. The oil expressed from them is bland, and of a fine quality, and will keep many years without becoming rancid, and is often used in India as a salad oil. The leaves of the plant are mucilaginous, and are employed for poultices. Of the seeds, two varieties are known in commerce, the one white and the other black.

SES'AMOID BONES, *n.* [Gr. σησαμον, a seed or grain, and ειδος, form.] Small bones formed at the articulations of the great toes, and occasionally at the joints of the thumbs.

SESBA'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are

shrubs or herbs found in Egypt and the equinoctial parts of the world. *S. ægyptiaca*, the Egyptian species, found also in India, forms a small and very elegant tree, the wood of which is employed in making the best charcoal for gunpowder. *S. cannabina*, the Dhanchi of Bengal, is cultivated on account of the fibres of the bark, which are generally employed for the drag-ropes, and other cordage about fishing nets.

SES'ELI, *n.* [L. Gr. *seselis.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants. *S. libanotis* is a British plant, found in chalky pastures, in Cambridgeshire. It is known by the name of mountain meadow-saxifrage.

SE'SIA, *n.* A genus of lepidopterous insects, belonging to the family Sphingidæ.

SESLE'RIA, *n.* Moor-grass, a genus of plants. [*See* MOOR-GRASS.]

SES'QUI, *n.* [L.] A prefix signifying one integer or whole, and a half; as, *sesqui granum*, a grain and a half, &c. In *chem.*, this term is used to designate compounds in which an equivalent and a half of one substance are combined with one of another; thus, *sesquicarbonate* of soda is a salt composed of one equivalent and a half of carbonic acid with one of soda. In *music*, it signifies a whole and a half: joined with *altera, terza, quarta*, it is much used in the Italian music, to express a set of ratios, particularly the several species of triple time. In *geom.*, it expresses a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and leaves a certain aliquot part of the less over; but such terms are nearly obsolete.

SESQUIAL'TER, *n.* The name of a stop on the organ, containing three ranks of pipes, thus giving three pipes to each organ key, which are tuned in different but harmonic intervals. Sometimes the *mixture stop* is considered as part of the sesquialter, in which case the latter is said to contain five ranks of pipes, all tuned in harmonic intervals.

SESQUIAL'TER, } *a.* [L. from *ses-*
SESQUIAL'TERAL, } *qui*, the whole and half as much more, and *alter*, other.] 1. In *arith.* and *geom.*, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once, and half as much more; as 9 contains 6 and its half.—2. A *sesquialteral floret* is when a large fertile floret is accompanied with a small abortive one.

SESQUIAL'TERATE, *a.* In *arith.* and *geom.*, designating a ratio between two numbers, lines, &c., in which the greater is equal to once and a half of the less.

SESQUIBRO'MIDE, *n.* A basic compound of bromine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of bromine to two of the other element.

SESQUICÄR'BONATE, *n.* A salt composed of three equivalents of carbonic acid, with two equivalents of any base; as the *sesquicarbonate* of ammonia, *i. e.* the common volatile salt of hartshorn.

SESQUICHLO'RIDE, *n.* A basic compound of chlorine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of chlorine to two of the other element.

SESQUICY'ANIDE, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen with some element, in the proportions of three equivalents of cyanogen to two of the other element.

SESQUIDU'PLE, *a.* [L. *sesquiduplus*,] is sometimes used in the same manner as *sesquiduplicate*, to denote the proportions of two and a half to one, or rather of five to two.

SESQUIDU'PLICATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, supra, and *duplicatus*, double.] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

SESQUI'ODIDE, *n.* A basic compound of iodine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of iodine to two of the other element.

SESQUIP'EDAL, } *a.* [L. *sesqui*,
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN, } one and a half, and *pedalis*, from *pes*, a foot.] Containing a foot and a half; as, a *sesquipedalian* pigmy.

SESQUIP'LICATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *plicatus*, *plico*, to fold.] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one; as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

SESQUISUL'PHIDE, *n.* A basic compound of sulphur with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of sulphur to two of the other element.

SESQUITER'TIAN, } *a.* [L. *sesqui*,
SESQUITER'TIONAL, } one and a half, and *tertius*, third.] Designating the ratio of one and one third.

SES'QUITONE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third, or interval of three semitones.

SESQUOX'IDE, *n.* A basic compound of oxygen with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of the oxygen to two of the other element.

SESS, *n.* [L. *sessio.*] A tax. [*Lit. us., or not at all. See* CESS, ASSESSMENT.]

SES'SILE, *a.* [L. *sessilis. See* SET.] Having a sitting position, or as if sitting. In *bot.*, a *sessile* leaf issues directly from the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk. A *sessile* flower has no peduncle. A *sessile gland* is one not elevated on a stalk. A *sessile stigma* is one without a style, as in the poppy.

SES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sessio*, from *sedeo. See* SET.] 1. A sitting or being placed; as, the ascension of Christ, and his *session* at the right hand of God.—2. The actual sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, &c.; or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body, for the transaction of business. Thus we say, the court is now in *session*, meaning that the members are assembled for business.—3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business; or the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation, with no other interval than adjournments. Thus a *session* of parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The *session* of a judicial court is called a term. Thus a court may have two *sessions* or four *sessions* annually.—*Sessions of the peace.* In *English law*, the term "session of the peace" is applied to designate a sitting of justices of the peace for the execution of those duties which are confided to them by their commission, and by charter or statute. Such are:—1. A petty session, which is a private meeting of two or more justices of the peace for the execution of some power vested in them by law; as, the holding parties to bail against whom a charge of felony has been entertained. 2. A *special session*, which is principally distinguished from the former by being public. Special sessions are held to grant licences, execute the provisions of the highway act, appoint overseers for the poor, and for many other purposes.—3. *Quarter sessions.* [*See* QUARTER.] In most corporate towns there are quarter sessions, &c., and the sovereign is empowered to grant a court of quarter sessions to those municipal corporations who shall petition for the same under particular circumstances. There are sessions of constables of hundreds, or high constables, held at particular times, generally in the autumn, for regulating the hiring of servants, who go thither for the purpose of being hired; these are called statute sessions, or a statute fair.—*Court of session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions of whatever nature. It was instituted in 1532. The number of judges is thirteen; the lord president, the lord justice clerk, and eleven ordinary lords. They sit in two divisions, the lord president and three ordinary lords forming the first division, and the lord justice clerk, and other three ordinary lords, the second division. The chambers in which they hold their sittings is called the inner house. There are five permanent lords ordinary, the last appointed of whom officiates on the bills during session, and performs the other duties discharged by the junior lord ordinary; and the other four perform in weekly rotation the duties of ordinary in the outer house. All who consider themselves aggrieved by judgments of the court of session have the power of appealing to the house of lords. The judges hold their office *ad vitam aut culpam*, and their nomination and appointment are in the crown.—*Kirk session.* [*See* KIRK.]

SESS'-POOL, *n.* [*sess* and *pool.*] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. *Sess-pools* should be placed at proper distances in all drains, and particularly should one be placed at the entrance. [It is also written *cess-pool.*]

SES'TERCE, or **SESTER'TIUS**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sestertius.*] A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, about two pence sterling. The Romans generally reckoned sums of money in sestertii, although the coin used in making payments was commonly the denarius. Large sums they reckoned by sestertia; that is, sums of a *thousand sertertii.* The coin itself was called *sestertius*, or *sestertius nummus*, or simply *nummus.* The sum of a thousand sestertii (about £8) was expressed by *mille sestertii*, or *M. sestertium*, or *M. nummi*, or *M. nummum*, or *nummorum*, or *M. sestertii nummi*, or *M. sestertium nummum.* The singular, *sestertium*, is never used alone for a thousand sestertii, but the plural, *sestertia*, for all multiples of a thousand sestertii, up to a thousand. One qualification of a Roman knight was the possession of estate of the value of four hundred thousand sesterces; that of a senator was double this sum. Authors mention also a copper *sesterce*, of the value of one third of a penny sterling. *Sesterce* was also used by the ancients for a thing containing two wholes and a half; the *as* being taken for the integer.

SES'TET, SESTET'TO, } *n.* [It. *sestetto.*] In *music,* a composition, vocal or instrumental, consisting of six distinct parts.

SET, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. set.* [Sax. *sætan, setan, settan,* to set or place, to *seat* or fix, to appease, to calm, L. *sedo;* to compose, as a book, to dispose or put in order, to establish, found, or institute, to possess, to cease; G. *setzen,* to set, to risk or lay, as a wager, to plant, to appoint, to leap or make an onset; W. *sodi,* to fix, to constitute; *gosodi,* to set, to lay, to put, to establish, to ordain; *gosod,* a setting or placing, a *site,* a statute, an onset or assault; L. *sedo, sedeo,* and *sido,* coinciding with *sit,* but all of one family. From the Norman orthography of this word, we have *assess, assise. See* ASSESS. Heb. and Ch. יסד *yasad* and שית *shuth,* to set, to place; Syr. *sett,* to found, to establish. The primary sense is to throw, to drive, or intransitively, to rush.]

1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. We *set* a house on a wall of stone; we *set* a book on a shelf. In this use, *set* differs from *lay;* we *set* a thing on its end or basis; we *lay* it on its side.—2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. We *set* a chest or trunk on its bottom, not on its end; we *set* a bedstead or a table on its feet or legs.—3. To put, place, or fix in any situation. God *set* the sun, moon, and stars in the firmament.

I do *set* my bow in the cloud; Gen. ix.

4. To put into any condition or state.

The Lord thy God will *set* thee on high; Deut. xxviii.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father; Matt. x.

So we say, to *set in order,* to *set at ease,* to *set to work,* or *at work.*—5. To put; to fix; to attach to.

The Lord *set* a mark upon Cain; Gen. iv.

So we say, to *set* a label on a vial or a bale.—6. To fix; to render motionless; as, the eyes are *set;* the jaws are *set.*—7. To put or fix, as a price. We *set* a price on a house, farm, or horse.—8. To fix; to state by some rule.

The gentleman spoke with a *set* gesture and countenance. *Carew.*

The town of Berne has handsome fountains planted at *set* distances from one end of the street to the other. *Addison.*

9. To regulate or adjust; as, to *set* a time-piece by the sun.

He *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes; as, to *set* the words of a psalm to music.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public.

He *set* the hundredth psalm. *Spectator.*

12. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable.—13. To variegate, intersperse, or adorn with something fixed; to stud; as, to *set* any thing with diamonds or pearls.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set,*
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, to *set* a bone or a leg.—15. To fix; to place; as, the heart or affections.

Set your affections on things above; Col. iii.

Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison.*

16. To fix firmly; to predetermine.

The heart of the sons of men is fully *set* in them to do evil; Eccles viii.

Hence we say, a thing is done of *set* purpose; a man is *set,* that is, firm or obstinate in his opinion or way.—17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign; as, to *set* a time for meeting; to *set* an hour or a day.—18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty.

Am I a sea or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? Job vii.

19. To stake at play. [*Little used.*]—20. To offer a wager at dice to another. [*Little used.*]—21. To fix in metal.

And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

22. In the *U. States,* to fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct: as, to *set* a coach in the mire. The waggon or the team was *set* at the hill. In some of the states, *stall* is used in a like sense.—23. To embarrass; to perplex.

They are hard *set* to represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge; as, to *set* a razor.—25. To loose and extend; to spread; as, to *set* the sails of a ship.—26. To point out without noise or disturbance; as, a dog *sets* birds.—27. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shak.*

28. To prepare with runnet for cheese; as, to *set* milk.—29. To dim; to darken or extinguish.

Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were *set* by reason of his age; 1 Kings xiv.

To set the land or the sun by the compass, to observe how the land bears on any point of the compass, or on what point the sun is.—*To set the chase by the compass,* to observe on what point the chased ship bears.—*To set the sails,* to loosen and expand them.—*To set sail,* also signifies to set out on a voyage; to begin to sail.—*To set about,* to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to. He has planned his enterprise, and will soon *set about it.*—*To set one's self against,* to place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set himself against* Jerusalem the same day; Ezek. xxiv.

To set against, to oppose; to set in comparison, or to oppose as an equivalent in exchange; as, to *set* one thing *against* another; or to *set off* one thing *against* another.—*To set apart,* to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest.—2.† To neglect for a time.—*To set aside,* to omit for the present; to lay out of the question.

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

2. To reject.

I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward.*

3. To annul; to vacate. The court *set aside* the verdict, or the judgment.—*To set abroach,* to spread.—*To set a-going,* to cause to begin to move.—*To set by,* to set apart or on one side; to reject. [In this sense, *by* is emphatical.]—2. To esteem; to regard; to value. [In this sense, *set* is pronounced with more emphasis than *by.*]—*To set down,* to place upon the ground or floor.—2. To enter in writing; to register.

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. To explain or relate in writing.—4. To fix on a resolve. [*Little used.*]—5. To fix; to establish; to ordain.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God hath *set down* with himself for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

To set forth, to manifest; to offer or present to view; Rom. iii.—2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.—3. To send out; to prepare and send.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set forth* by the Venetians.† *Knolles.*

4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show.—*To set forward,* to advance; to move on; also, to promote.—*To set in,* to put in the way to begin.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in,* I will recollect myself. *Collier.*

To set off, to adorn; to decorate; to embellish.

They *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

2. To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; as, to *set off* a character.—3. To place against as an equivalent; as, to *set off* one man's services against another's.—4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose; as, to *set off* a portion of an estate.—*To set on* or *upon,* to incite; to instigate; to animate to action.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shak.*

2. To assault or attack; seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used.

Alphonsus...was *set upon* by a Turkish pirate and taken. *Knolles.*

3. To employ, as in a task.

Set on thy wife to observe. *Shak.*

4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled purpose.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own. *Sidney.*

To set out, to assign; to allot; as, to *set out* the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; to *set out* the widow's thirds.—2. To publish, as a proclamation. [*Not elegant nor common.*]

3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out,* or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

4. To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman in a rich habit, *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

5. To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out,* in case of great necessity, thirty men of war. [*Not elegant and lit. us.*] *Addison.*

6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

I could *set out* that best side of Luther. *Atterbury.*

7. To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. [*Little used and not elegant.*] *Atterbury.*

To set up, to erect; as, to *set up* a building; to *set up* a post, a wall, a pillar.—2. To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found;

as, to *set up* a manufactory; to *set up* a school.—3. To enable to commence a new business; as, to *set up* a son in trade.—4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power; as, to *set up* the throne of David over Israel; 2 Sam. iii.—5. To place in view; as, to *set up* a mark.—6. To raise; to utter loudly; as, to *set up* the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to *set up* a new opinion or doctrine.—8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune. This good fortune quite *set* him *up*.—9. In *seamen's language*, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.—*To set at naught*, to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.

Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel, Prov. i.

To set in order, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come; 1 Cor. xi.

To set eyes on, to see; to behold; or to fix the eyes in looking on; to fasten the eyes on.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a painful sensation.—*To set over*, to appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler or commander.—2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.—*To set right*, to correct; to put in order.—*To set at ease*, to quiet; to tranquillize; as, to *set* the heart *at ease*.—*To set free*, to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.—*To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action; or to direct how to enter on work.—*To set on fire*, to communicate fire to; to inflame; and figuratively, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate; to fill with disorder; James iii.—*To set before*, to offer; to propose; to present to view; Deut. xi.; xxx.—*To set a trap, snare*, or *gin*, to place in a situation to catch prey; to spread; figuratively, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.

SET, *v. i.* To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon; as, the sun *sets*: the stars *set*.—2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm.—3. To fit music to words.—4. To congeal or concrete; to solidify.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*. *Boyle.*

5. To begin a journey. The king is *set* from London.—[This is obsolete. We now say, to *set out*.]—6. To plant; as, "to sow dry, and to *set* wet."—7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion; as, the tide *sets* to the east or north; the current *sets* westward.—8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net.—9. To point out game; as a sportsman's dog.—*To set one's self about*, to begin; to enter upon; to take the first steps.—*To set one's self*, to apply one's self.—*To set about*, to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise.—*To set in*, to begin. Winter, in England, usually *sets in* about December.—2. To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad. *Addison.*

To set forward, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.

The sons of Aaron and the sons of Merari *set forward*; Num. x.

To set on, or *upon*, to begin a journey or an enterprise.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth... *Locke.*

2. To assault; to make an attack.—*To set off*, to start.—*To set out*, to begin a journey or course; as, to *set out* for London or from London; to *set out* in business; to *set out* in life or the world.—2. To have a beginning.—*To set to*, to apply one's self to.—*To set up*, to begin business or a scheme of life; as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.—2. To profess openly; to make pretensions. He *sets up* for a man of wit; he *sets up* to teach morality.

SET, *pp.* Placed; put; located; fixed; adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone.—2. *a.* Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* speech or phrase; a *set* discourse; a *set* battle.—3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.—4. Established; prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.

SET, *n.* A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together; as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of tea-cups; a *set* of China or other ware.—2. A number of things fitted to be used together, though different in form; as, a *set* of dining-tables. A *set* implies more than two, which are called a *pair*.—3. A number of persons customarily or officially associated, as, a *set* of men, a *set* of officers; or a number of persons having a similitude of character, or of things which have some resemblance or relation to each other. Hence our common phrase, a *set* of opinions.

This falls into different divisions or *sets* of nations connected under particular religions, &c. *Ward's Law of Nations.*

4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole; as, a *set* of features.—5. A young plant for growth; as, *sets* of white thorn or other shrub.—*Sets and eyes of potatoes*, slices of the tubers of the potato for planting, each slice having at least one eye or bud.—6. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; as, the *set* of the sun.—7. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*. *Dryden.*

8. A game.

We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak.*

Set or sett of a burgh, in *Scots law*, the constitution of the burgh. The setts are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modelled by the convention of burghs.—A *dead set*, the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out. The term is said by Grose to signify also a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming.—*To be at a dead set*, is to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress.—*To make a dead set upon*, to make a determined onset, or an importunate application.

SE'TA, *n. plur.* *Setæ.* [L.] A term used by botanists in various senses. It is the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses; the awn or beard of grasses, where it proceeds from the extreme point of a palea or glume; sometimes the glandular aculeus of roses, and also the abortive stamens, or rudimentary perianth of Cyperaceous plants.

SETA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle.] 1. Bristly; set with bristles; consisting of bristles; as, a stiff *setaceous* tail.—2. In *bot.*, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle; as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet.—*Setaceous worm*, a name given to a water worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair. But this is a mistake.—*Setaceo-rostrate*, having a beak with the figure of a bristle.

SE'TÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] Bristles. [*See* SETA.]

SETA'RIA, *n.* A genus of grasses, containing a few species cultivated as corn-grains in some countries. The species are found in both the hot and temperate parts of the world. Two are indigenous in England, *S. verticillata*, and *S. viridis*, and are called bristle-grass. *S. germanica* is cultivated in Hungary as food for horses, and *S. Italica* is cultivated in Italy and other parts of Europe, and sometimes called millet. The genus is sometimes included under *Panicum*.

SET'-DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.

SET-FAIR, *n.* In *arch.*, the coat of plaster used after roughing in, and floated, or pricked up and floated.

SET'-FOIL. *See* SEPT-FOIL.

SETIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *seta* and *fero.*] Producing or having bristles.

SE'TIFORM, *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *form.*] Having the form of a bristle.

SETIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *gero*, to bear.] Covered with bristles.

SE'TIREME, *n.* [L. *seta* and *remus.*] An animal that has a dense fringe of hairs on the inner side of jointed legs, by which it moves on the water.

SET'NESS, *n.* Regulation, adjustment; obstinacy. [*Not much used.*]

SET'-OFF, *n.* [*set* and *off.*] 1. A demand on the other side against a previous demand; a counterbalance; also, a recommendation or decoration.—2. In *law*, the act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another. In a *set-off*, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but *sets* up a demand of his own to counterbalance it in whole or in part. It is only in actions for the non-payment of money that set-offs are allowable; set-offs not being allowed against unliquidated damages, penalties of bonds for the performance of covenants, &c.—3. The part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness; also called *offset*.—4. Among printers, a *set-off* means the transferred impression from a printed page, the ink on which is undried, to an opposite page, when the two leaves are pressed together; this often occurs when printed sheets are too hastily bound up.

SE'TON, *n.* [Fr from L. *seta*, a bristle.] In *sur.*, an artificial sinus made under the skin, by means of a few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a large needle, called a seton needle, by which a small opening is made and continued for the discharge of humours.

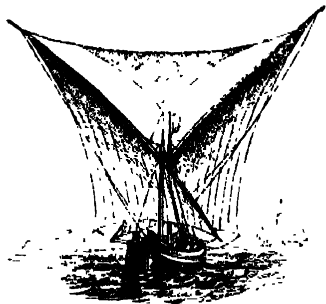
SE'TOUS, } *a.* [It. *setoso*; L. *setosus*,
SE'TOSE, } from *seta*, a bristle.] In *bot.*, bristly; having the surface set

with bristles; as, a *setous* leaf or receptacle.

SET'-SPEECH, *n.* A speech or discourse carefully prepared before it is delivered in public.

SETT, *n.* In *piling*, a piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile which cannot be reached by the monkey or weight, but by means of some intervening matter.—*Sett of a burgh.* [*See* SET.]

SETTEE', *n.* [from *set.*] A long seat with a back to it.—2. A vessel with



Settee.

one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails; used in the Mediterranean.

SET'TER, *n.* One that sets; as, a *setter* on, or inciter; a *setter up;* a *setter forth,* &c.—2. A dog that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen. The setter is a variety of the dog, which partakes of the characters of the pointer and spaniel, *canis familiaris index* of Caius. When a well-broken, well-bred setter is hunted frequently, no dog trained to the gun does his work better, or is more staunch. The breed originated in all probability between the large English spaniel and the Spanish pointer. This variety possesses a high degree of intelligence, and is capable of the strongest attachment.—3. A man that performs the office of a setting dog, or finds persons to be plundered.—4. One that adapts words to music in composition.—5.† Whatever sets off, adorns, or recommends.—6. In *gunnery*, a round stick for driving fuses, or any other compositions, into cases made of paper.

SET'TER-WORT, *n.* A plant, a species of Helleborus, the *H. fœtidus*, a perennial.

SET'TING. *ppr.* Placing; putting; fixing; studying; appointing; sinking below the horizon, &c.

SET'TING, *n.* The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing.—2. The act of sinking below the horizon; as the sun or a star. The setting of stars is of three kinds, *cosmical, acronical,* and *heliacal.* [*See* these words.]—3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting dog.—4. Inclosure; as, *settings* of stones; Exod. xxviii.—5. The direction of a current at sea.—6. In *arch.*, the quality of hardening in plaster or cement; also, the fixing of stones in walls or vaults. —*Setting coat,* the best sort of plastering on ceilings or walls.

SET'TING BOARD, *n.* In *glazing*, where lead-work for lights is employed, a board on which the ridge of the light is worked and divided into squares, and struck out with a chalk line or drawn with a lath, which serve to guide the workman. One side and end are squared with a projecting bead and fillet.—*Setting knife,* a blade with a round end, loaded with lead at the bottom of the blade, and having a long square handle. The square end of the handle serves to force the squares home tight in the lead. The knife serves for cutting off the ends of the lead.

SET'TING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.

SET'TING-OUT ROD, *n.* A rod used by joiners for setting-out frames, as of windows, doors, &c.

SET'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *setl, settl;* G. *sessel;* L. *sedile.* *See* SET.] A seat or bench; something to sit on.

SET'TLE, *v. t.* [from *set.*] To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation.

> I will *settle* you after your old estate; Ezek. xxxvi.

2. To fix; to establish; to make permanent in any place

> I will *settle* him in my house and in my kingdom for ever; 1 Chron. xvii.

3. To establish in business or way of life; as, to *settle* a son in trade.—4 To marry; as, to *settle* a daughter.—5. To establish; to confirm.

> Her will alone could *settle* or revoke. *Prior.*

6. To determine what is uncertain; to establish; to free from doubt; as, to *settle* questions or points of law. The supreme court have *settled* the question.—7. To fix; to establish; to make certain or permanent; as, to *settle* the succession to a throne in a particular family. So we speak of *settled* habits and *settled* opinions.—8. To fix or establish; not to suffer to doubt or waver.

> It will *settle* the wavering and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

9. To make close or compact.

> Cover ant-hills up that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. Thus clear weather *settles* the roads.—11. To fix or establish by gift, grant, or any legal act; as, to *settle* a pension on an officer, or an annuity on a child.—12. To fix firmly. *Settle* your mind on valuable objects.—13. To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors. In fining wine, we add something to *settle* the lees.—14. To compose; to tranquillize what is disturbed; as, to *settle* the thoughts or mind when agitated.—15. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain over a church and society, or parish; as, to *settle* a minister.—16 To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. The French first *settled* Canada; the Puritans *settled* New England.

> Provinces first *settled* after the flood. *Mitford.*

> Land which they are unable to *settle* and cultivate. *Vattel, Trans.*

17 To adjust; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise; as, to *settle* a controversy or dispute by agreement, treaty, or by force.—18. To adjust; to liquidate; to balance, or to pay; as, to *settle* accounts.—*To settle the main-top-sail halyards,* to ease off a small portion of them so as to lower the yard a little.—*To settle the land,* to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

SET'TLE, *v. i.* To fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to sink and rest on the bottom; as, lees or dregs *settle* Slimy particles in water *settle* and form mud at the bottom of rivers. This word is used of the extraneous matter of liquors, when it subsides spontaneously. But in chemical operations, when substances mixed or in solution are decomposed, and one component part subsides, it is said to be *precipitated.* But it may also be said to *settle.*—2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as feces.

> A government on such occasions, is always thick before it *settles.* *Addison.*

3. To fix one's habitation or residence. Belgians had *settled* on the southern coast of Britain before the Romans invaded the isle.—4. To marry and establish a domestic state. Where subsistence is easily obtained, children *settle* at an early period of life.—5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation; as, the wind came about and *settled* in the west.—6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one.—7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state; as, a *settled* conviction.

> Chyle.. runs through the intermediate colours till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

> When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

9. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

> Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
> Come not before him. *Shak.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

> He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To sink by its weight; and in loose bodies, to become more compact. We say, a wall *settles;* a house *settles* upon its foundation; a mass of sand *settles* and becomes more firm.—12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry; as, roads *settle* in spring after frost and rain.—13. In *marine law.*, to lower or sink, as, the deck has *settled;* that is, it has sunk below its first plan by the wood drying.—14. In *America*, to be ordained or installed over a parish, church, or congregation.—15. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreement. He has *settled* with his creditors.

SET'TLED, *pp.* Placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted.

SET'TLEDNESS, *n* The state of being settled; confirmed state. [*Little used*]

SET'TLEMENT, *n.* The act of settling, or state of being settled.—2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence.—3.† The matter that subsides, lees; dregs. [For this we use *Settlings.*]—4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

> My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
> With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. We say, the wife has a competent *settlement* for her maintenance; or she has provision made for her by the *settlement* of a jointure.—6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping.—7. A becom-

ing stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. —8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established; as, the British *settlements* in America or India.—9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account.—10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation; as, the *settlement* of disputes or controversies.—11. The ordaining of a clergyman over a parish or congregation.—12. In *America*, a sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.—13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish; or the right which an individual acquires to parochial assistance under the statutes for the relief of the poor in that parish or district to which he legally belongs, and in which he is said to have the *settlement*. In *England*, the statutes 12 Richard II. and 19 Henry VII. seem to be the first rudiments of parish *settlements*. By statutes 13 and 14 Charles II. a legal *settlement* is declared to be gained by birth, by inhabitancy, by apprenticeship, or by service for forty days. But the gaining of a *settlement* by so short a residence produced great evils, which were remedied by statute 1 James II. The law of settlement has in our day undergone considerable alterations by the Poor Laws Amendment Act 4 and 5 Will. IV., cap. 76.—14. *Act of settlement*, in *British history*, the statute of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to her present majesty's house, or the house of Orange.—15. In *law*, a settlement, in the most general sense of the word, is a disposition of property of any kind, made for certain purposes by the owner, who, in relation to such disposition, is called the settlor or grantor. A settlement in this case may be made either by deed or by will, but the term is most commonly applied to such settlements as are made by deed, and these may be either made upon valuable or good consideration, or they may be purely voluntary. The most important species of settlements are marriage settlements. In *Scots law*, in cases of bankruptcy, when the creditors agree to give the insolvent person a discharge in full, on his paying them a part, instead of the whole of the debt he owes them, this is termed a *settlement*.—*Disposition* and *settlement*. [*See under* DISPOSITION.]—16. In *arch.*, *settlements* are those parts in a building in which failures by sinking have occurred.

SET'TLER, *n.* One who settles; particularly one who fixes his residence in a new colony.

SET'TLING, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting or colonizing; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing.

SET'TLING, *n.* The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing. —2. The act of subsiding, as lees.—3. The adjustment of differences.—4. *Settlings, plur.* lees; dregs; sediment.

SET'TLOR, *n.* In *law*, the person who makes a settlement.

SET'-TŌ, *n.* A conflict at fisty-cuffs.—2. Contentious argumentation. [*Familiar.*]

SETT' OFF, *n.* In *arch.*, the horizontal projection left in carrying up a wall, where the thickness of it diminishes at its different stages or stories. Also, the sloped mouldings which divide Gothic buttresses into stages. It is also written *offset*.

SETTS, *n.* In *mast-making*, powers made use of, where force is required, to bring or unite two or more pieces together. This is performed by screws, shores, &c.

SET'WALL, *n.* [*set* and *wall*.] A plant. The *garden setwall* is a species of Valeriana.

SEVEN, *a.* (sev'n.) [Sax *seofa, seofan;* G. *sieben;* L. *septem*, whence Fr. *sept*, Sans. *sapta;* Pers. *haft;* Gr. ἑπτα: Ar. *saba;* Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. שבע, *sheba*. In Ch. and Syr. סבע, *seba*, signifies to fill, to satisfy; in Ar. seven, and to make the number seven. In Heb. and Ch. שבע, *sheba*, is seven; Ar. *shabia*, to fill. With this orthography coincides the spelling of the Teutonic and Gothic words whose elements are *Sb*, or their cognates. But the Latin and Sanscrit have a third radical letter, as has the Persic, viz. *t*, and these coincide with the Ar. *sabata*, to observe the sabbath, to rest, Heb. Ch. and Syr. שבת, *shabath*. It is obvious then that *seven* had its origin in these verbs, and if the Persic and Greek words are from the same source, which is very probable, we have satisfactory evidence that the sibilant letter *s* has been changed into an aspirate. And this confirms an opinion that a similar change has taken place in the Gr. ἁλς, salt, W. *halen*, and in many other words.] Four and three; one more than six or less than eight. *Seven* days constitute a week. We read in Scripture of *seven* years of plenty, and *seven* years of famine, *seven* trumpets, *seven* seals, *seven* vials, &c. *Seven stars*, the *Pleiadas*,—*which see*. *Seven wise men*, or *seven sages of Greece*, a name commonly applied to seven philosophers, several of whom were legislators, at an early period of Grecian history. They were Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, and Cleobulus. *Seven wonders of the world*. [*See* WONDER.]

SEV'ENFOLD, *a.* [*seven* and *fold*.] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount; as the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax; *sevenfold* rage.

SEV'ENFOLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

> Whoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold;* Gen. iv.

SEV'EN-HILLED, *a.* Having seven hills.

SEV'ENNIGHT, *n.* [*seven* and *night*.] A week; the period of seven days and nights; or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal revolutions of the earth by *nights*, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by *winters*. *Sevennight* is now contracted into *Se'nnight*,—*which see*.

SEV'ENSCORE, *n.* [*seven* and *score*, twenty notches or marks.] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

> The old countess of Desmond, who lived *sevenscore* years, dentized twice or thrice.
> *Bacon.*

SEV'ENTEEN, *a.* [Sax. *seofontyne;* seven-ten.] Seven and ten.

SEV'ENTEENTH, *a.* [from *seventeen*. The Saxon *seofonteotha* or *seofon-teogetha* is differently formed.] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

> On the *seventeenth* day of the second month ...all the fountains of the great deep were broken up; Gen. vii.

SEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *seofetha*.] 1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

> On the *seventh* day God ended his work which he had made, and he rested on the *seventh* day from all his work which he had made; Gen. ii.

2. Containing or being one part in seven; as, the *seventh* part.

SEV'ENTH, *n.* The seventh part; one part in seven.—2. In *music*, a dissonant interval or heptachord. An interval consisting of four tones and two major semitones, is called a *seventh* minor. An interval composed of five tones and a major semitone, is called a *seventh* major.—*Defective seventh*, an interval consisting of three tones and three greater semitones.—*Extreme sharp seventh*, an interval which is only a comma less than the octave.

SEV'ENTHLY, *adv.* In the seventh place.

SEV'ENTIETH, *a.* [from *seventy*.] The ordinal of seventy; as, a man in the *seventieth* year of his age.

SEV'ENTY, *a.* [D. *zeventig;* Sax. *seofa*, seven, and *tig*, ten; Goth. *tig*, Gr. δεκα, ten, but the Saxon writers prefixed *hund*, as *hund-seofontig*. *See* Lye ad voc. and Sax. Chron. A. D. 1083.] Seven times ten.

> That he would accomplish *seventy* years in the desolations of Jerusalem; Dan ix.

SEV'ENTY, *n.* The number which is made up of seven times ten.—2. The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *sevrer;* It. *sevrare*. There may be a doubt whether *sever* is derived from the Latin *separo*. The French has both *sévrer*, as well as *séparer;* and the Italian, *sevrare, sceverare* and *sceverare*, as well as *separare*. The It. *sceverare* coincides well in orthography with Eng. *shiver*, and this with Heb. שבר, *shabar*, Ch. Syr. and Ar. תבר, *thebar*, to break. The latter are the same word with different prefixes.] 1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.—2. To part from the rest by violence; as, to *sever* the head from the body.—3. To separate; to disjoin, as distinct things, but united; as, the dearest friends *severed* by cruel necessity.—4. To separate and put in different orders or places.

> The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just; Matt. xiii.

5. To disjoin; to disunite; in a general sense, but usually implying violence. —6. To keep distinct or apart; Exod. viii.—7. In *law*, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession; as, to *sever* an estate in joint-tenancy.

SEV'ER, *v. i.* To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish.

> The Lord will *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt; Exod. ix.

2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder.

SEV'ERAL, *a.* [from *sever*.] Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; as, a *several* fishery; a *several* estate. A *several* fishery is one held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner. A *several*

estate is one held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person.—2. Separate; different; distinct.

Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink. *Bacon.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryden.*

3. Divers; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. *Several* persons were present when the event took place.—4. Separate; single; particular.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

5. Distinct; appropriate.

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

A *joint* or *several* note or bond, is one executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole, in case the others prove to be insolvent.

SEV'ERAL, *n.* Each particular, or a small number, singly taken.

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *severals.* *Shak.*

[*This latter use, in the plural, is now infrequent or obsolete.*]—2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; as, they had their *several* for the heathen, their *several* for their own people; put a beast into a *several.* [*These applications are nearly or wholly obsolete.*]—*In several,* in a state of separation or partition.

Where pastures *in several* be. [*Lit. used.*] *Tusser.*

SEVERAL'ITY,† *n.* Each particular singly taken; distinction.

SEV'ERALIZE,† *v. t.* To distinguish.

SEV'ERALLY, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others. Call the men *severally* by name.

I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newton.*

To be *jointly* and *severally* bound in a contract, is for each obligor to be liable to pay the whole demand, in case the other or others are not able.

SEV'ERALTY, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. An estate in *severalty,* is that which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenery, and common.

SEV'ERANCE, *n.* Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting. The *severance* of a jointure is made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance.* So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited; in this case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit. So also in assize, when two or more disseizees appear upon the writ, and not the other, *severance* is permitted.

SEVERE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *severus;* It. and Sp. *severo.*] 1. Rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent; as, *severe* words; *severe* treatment; *severe* wrath.—2. Sharp; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal ..be more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Taylor.*

3. Very strict; or sometimes perhaps, unreasonably strict or exact; giving no indulgence to faults or errors; as, *severe* government; *severe* criticism.—4. Rigorous, perhaps cruel; as, *severe* punishment; *severe* justice.—5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme; opposed to *cheerful, gay, light, lively.*

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe.* *Waller.*

6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy. I will not venture on so nice a subject with my *severe* style.—7. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture, &c.—8. Sharp; biting; extreme; as, *severe* cold.—9. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

10. Exact; critical; nice; as, a *severe* test.

SEV'ERED, *pp.* Parted by violence; disjoined.

SEVERELY, *adv.* Harshly; sharply; as, to chide one *severely.*—2. Strictly; rigorously; as, to judge one *severely.*

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

3. With extreme rigour; as, to punish *severely.*—4. Painfully; afflictively; greatly; as, to be *severely* afflicted with the gout.—5. Fiercely; ferociously.

More formidable Hydra stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

SEV'ERING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; disuniting.

SEV'ERITE, *n.* A mineral found near St. Sever, in France, occurring in small masses, white without lustre, a little harder than lithomarge. It is composed of silica, alumina, and water.

SEVER'ITY, *n.* [L. *severitas.*] 1. Harshness; rigour; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence; as, the *severity* of a reprimand or reproof.—2. Rigour; extreme strictness; as, *severity* of discipline or government.—3. Excessive rigour; extreme degree or amount. *Severity* of penalties or punishments often defeats the object by exciting pity.—4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing; as, the *severity* of pain or anguish.—5. Extreme degree; as, the *severity* of cold or heat.—6. Extreme coldness or inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter.—7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practised on prisoners of war.—8. Exactness; rigour; niceness; as, the *severity* of a test.—9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

SEV'ERY, **SEB'EREE**, **SIB'ARY**, *n.* In *arch.*, a compartment in a vaulted roof. Also, a compartment or division of scaffolding.

SEVOCA'TION, *n.* [L. *sevoco.*] A calling aside.

SEVRU'GA, *n.* A fish, the *Acipenser stellatus* of the Caspian sea.

SEW,† to follow. [*See* SUE.]

SEW, *v. t.* (so.) [Sax. *siwian, suwian;* Goth. *siuyan;* Sw. *sy;* Dan. *syer;* L. *suo.* This is probably a contracted word, and if its elements are *Sb* or *Sf,* it coincides with the Eth. *shafai,* to sew; and the Ar. has *ashafai,* an awl. The Hindoo has *siwawa,* and the Gipsy *siwena.* But the elements are not obvious.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

They *sewed* fig leaves together, and made themselves aprons; Gen. iii.

To sew up, to inclose by sewing; to inclose in any thing sewed.

Thou *sewest up* mine iniquity; Job xiv.
Sew me *up* the skirts of the gown. *Shak.*

SEW, *v. i.* To practise sewing; to join things with stitches.

SEW,† *v. t.* [L. *sicco,* to dry.] To drain a pond for taking the fish.

SEW'ED, *pp.* United by stitches. In *marine law*, a term applied to the situation of a ship which rests upon the ground; and while the depth of water around her is not sufficient to float her, she is said to be *sewed* by as much as is the difference between the surface of the water and the ship's floating-mark or water-line.

SEW'EL, *n.* Among *huntsmen,* something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

SEW'ER, *n.* (shore.) [Fr. *suivre,* to follow; *issir,* to issue, to go or depart out, to flow forth.] A subterranean channel or canal, formed in cities, towns, and other places, to carry off superfluous water, soil, and other matters. [The word is sometimes pronounced *soer,* and *soor.*]

SEW'ER,† *n.* [D. *schaffer,* from *schaffen,* to provide, to dish up; G. *schaffner.* *See* SHAPE.] An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes.

SEW'ER, *n.* One who sews, or uses the needle.

SEW'ERAGE, **SEW'AGE**, *n.* The system of sewers or subterranean conduits for receiving and carrying off the superfluous water and filth of a city; as, the *sewage* of the city of London. [*See* SEWER.]—2. The matter carried off by sewers.

SEW'ING, *ppr.* Joining with the needle or with stitches.

SEW'ING, *n.* The act or occupation of sewing or using the needle; that which is sewed by the needle.

SEW'ITUDE, *n.* A term from the civil law, equivalent to easement.

SEW'STER,† *n.* A woman that sews or spins.

SEX, *n.* [Fr. *sexe;* L. *sexus;* qu. G. *siehe,* she, female; from L. *seco,* to divide.] 1. The distinction between male and female; or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. The male sex is usually characterized by muscular strength, boldness, and firmness. The female sex is characterized by softness, sensibility, and modesty. In *bot.*, the structure of plants which corresponds to *sex* in animals. The Linnæan method of botany is formed on the *sexes* in plants. [*See* SEXUAL.]—2. By way of emphasis, womankind; females.

Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare. *Dryden.*

The *sex,* whose presence civilizes ours. *Cowper.*

SEXAGENA'RIAN, *n.* [infra.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.

SEX'AGENARY, *a.* [Fr. *sexagénaire;* L. *sexagenarius,* from *sex,* six, and a word signifying ten, seen in *viginti; bisgenti.*] Designating the number sixty; as, a noun, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.—*Sexagenary arithmetic,* that which proceeds according to the number 60, as the common arithmetic does by the number 10. [*See* SEXAGESIMAL.]

SEXAGES'IMA, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus,* sixtieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Sunday, so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.

SEXAGESIMAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.—*Sexagesimal* or *sexagenary* arithmetic is a method

of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds. —*Sexagesimals*, or *sexagesimal fractions*, are those whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. The denominator is sixty, or its multiple. These fractions are called also astronomical fractions, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. They are still retained in the division of the circle, and of time, where the degree or hour is divided into 60 minutes, the minute into 60 seconds, and so on.

SEX'ANGLE, *n.* In *geom.*, a figure having six angles, and, consequently, six sides.

SEXAN'GLED, **SEXAN'GULAR**, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *angulus*, angle.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

SEXAN'GULARLY, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXDEC'IMAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decem*, ten.] In *crystallography*, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and two summits, and taken together, ten faces, or the reverse.

SEXDUODEC'IMAL,† *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *duodecim*, twelve.] In *crystallography*, designating a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces and two summits, having together twelve faces.

SEXEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEXEN'NIALLY, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEX'FID, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *findo*, to divide.] In *bot.*, six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

SEX'FOIL, *n.* [L. *sex* six, and *folium*, a leaf.] A plant or flower with six leaves.

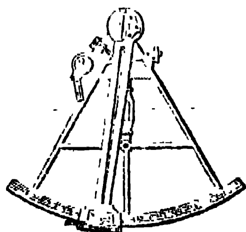
SEXIL'LION, for *Sextillion*. [*See* SEXTILLION.]

SEX'LESS, *a.* Having no sex.

SEXLOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell.] In *bot.*, six-celled; having six cells for seeds; as, a *sexlocular* pericarp.

SEX'TAIN, *n* [L. *sextans*, a sixth, from *sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

SEX'TANT, *n.* [L. *sextans*, a sixth. The Romans divided the *as* into 12 ounces; a sixth, or two ounces, was the *sextans*.] 1. In *math.*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence,—2. An instrument formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle.



Sextant.

It is used for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection. It is capable of very general application, but it is chiefly employed as a nautical instrument for measuring the altitudes of celestial objects, and their apparent angular distances. It is an instrument of the utmost importance in navigation. The principle of the sextant, and of reflecting instruments in general, depends upon an elementary theorem in catoptrics; viz., if an object be seen by reflection from two mirrors which are perpendicular to the same plane, the angular distance of the object from its image is double the inclination of the mirrors. The angle of inclination of the two mirrors, in the case of the sextant, is measured by means of a graduated arch or limb, and an index. The double of this angle gives the apparent altitude of the observed object. The sextant used at sea generally goes by the name of Hadley's sextant, or quadrant.—3. In *astron.*, a constellation situated across the equator and south of the ecliptic.

SEX'TARY, *n.* [L. *sextarius*.] An ancient measure containing about a pint and a half.

SEX'TARY, **SEX'TRY**, † *n.* The same as *Sacristan.*

SEX'TILE, *n.* [L. *sextilis*, from *sex*, six.] Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus ✱.

SEXTIL'LION, *n.* [from L. *sex*, six, and *million*.] The sixth power of a million according to the English notation, but the third power of a million according to the French notation.

SEX'TON, *n.* [contracted from *sacristan*,—*which see*.] An under officer of the church, whose business, in ancient times, was to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c. belonging to the church. The greater simplicity of protestant ceremonies has rendered this duty one of small importance, and in the *church of England* it is now usually performed by the parish clerk; so that the sexton has sunk into an officer whose business it is to see to the preparation of graves, and to assist in depositing the corpses. To him also belongs the care of sweeping the church, and other similar menial offices.

SEX'TONSHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton.

SEX'TUPLE, *a.* [Low L. *sextuplus*: *sex*, six, and *duplus*, double.] 1. Sixfold; six times as much.—2. In *music*, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times composed of six equal notes, three for each time.

SEX'UAL, *a.* [from *sex*.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; as, *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* intercourse, connection, or commerce.—2. *Sexual method*, in *bot.*, the method which is founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female, each sex being furnished with appropriate organs or parts; the male producing a pollen or dust which fecundates the stigma of the pistil or female organ, and is necessary to render it prolific. It is found that most plants are hermaphrodite, the male and female organs being contained in the same flower. This doctrine was taught, to a certain extent, by Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Pliny among the ancients, but has been more fully illustrated by Cæsalpinus, Grew, Camerarius, Linnæus, and many others among the moderns

SEX'UALIST, *n.* One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or one who classifies plants by the differences of the sexes and parts of fructification.

SEXUAL'ITY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.

SEX'UALLY, *adv.* In a sexual manner.

SFORZA'TO. [It. forced.] In *music*, a term written over a note to signify that it is to be played or struck louder than the rest.

SFUMA'TO. [It. smoky.] In *painting*, a term applied to that style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty appearance.

SGRAFIT'TO. [It. scratched.] A species of painting in which the ground is prepared with dark stucco, on which a white coat is applied; which last being removed, the chipping it away opens the black ground, and forms the shadows, giving it the appearance of a chiaro-scuro painting.

SHAB,† *v. i.* To play mean tricks.

SHAB, *n.* A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off.

SHABBED,† *a.* Mean; shabby.

SHAB'BILY, *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes; as, to be clothed *shabbily*.—2. Meanly; in a despicable manner.

SHAB'BINESS, *n.* Raggedness; as, the *shabbiness* of a garment.—2. Meanness; paltriness.

SHAB'BY, *a.* [D. *schabbig*; G. *schäbig*, from *schaben*, to rub, to *shave*, to scratch; *schabe*, a moth, a shaving tool, a *scab*. This is a different orthography of *Scabby*.] 1. Ragged; torn or worn to rags; as, a *shabby* coat; *shabby* clothes. —2. Clothed with ragged garments.

The dean was so *shabby*. *Swift.*

3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, a *shabby* fellow; *shabby* treatment. [For the idea expressed by *shabby*, there is not a better word in the language.]

SHAB'RACK, *n.* The cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's charger; a term of Hungarian origin.

SHABUN'DER, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a master attendant, or harbour-master; generally the king's agent and merchant.

SHACK, *n.* In *ancient customs of England*, a liberty of winter pasturage. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the lord of a manor has *shack*, that is, liberty of feeding his sheep at pleasure on his tenants' lands during the six winter months. In Norfolk, *shack* extends to the common for hogs, in all men's grounds, from harvest to seed-time; whence to go *a-shack*, is to feed at large.—2. In *New England*, beech, oak, &c., mast for swine's food.—3. A shiftless fellow; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. [*American.*]

SHACK, *v. i.* To shed, as corn at harvest. [*Local.*]—2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field. [*Local.*]

SHACK'LE, *n.* Stubble. [In Scotch, *shag* is the refuse of barley, or that which is not well filled, and is given to horses. The word *shack* then is probably from a root which signifies to break, to reject, or to waste, or it may be allied to *shag* and *shake*.]

SHACK'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceacul*; D. *schakel*, a link or mesh; Sax. *sceac-line*, a rope to fasten the foot of a sail. Qu. the root שוך, *shuk*. But we find the word perhaps in the Ar. *shakul*, from *shakala*, to tie the feet of a beast or bird.] 1. To chain; to fetter; to tie

or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion.

So the stretched cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

SHACK'LE, } *n.* [generally used in
SHACK'LES, } the plural.] Fetters, gyves, handcuffs, cords, or something else that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them, or prevent free motion.—2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.

His very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles.* *South.*

3. Among *seamen, shackles* is the name given to the rings by which the ports are secured by hooking the port-bars to them. Also, a sort of iron rings to hook tackles to.

SHACK'LE-BONE, *n.* The wrist. [*Scotch.*]

SHACK'LED, *pp.* Tied; confined; embarrassed.

SHACK'LING, *ppr.* Fettering; binding; confining.

SHAD, *n.* It has no plural termination. *Shad* is singular or plural. [G. *schade.* In W. *ysgadan,* Ir. *sgadan,* is a herring.] A fish, a species of Clupea, the *C. alosa,* Linn., which inhabits the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and in the spring ascends them to deposit its spawn. It attains a length of three feet, and is distinguished by the absence of sensible teeth, and by an irregular spot behind the gills. Two species of shad are found off the British coast; the *Twaite* and the *Allice shad,* Yarrel; but their flesh is dry and not much esteemed here. In the *U. States,* the shad is much esteemed and is consumed in great quantities in the fresh state. This fish is plentiful in the Hudson, Delaware, and Chesapeake.

SHAD'DOCK, *n.* [The name of the man who first carried this fruit from the East to the West Indies.] A large species of orange, the produce of the *Citrus decumana.* It is a native of



Shaddock Tree (*Citrus decumana*).

China and Japan, and was brought to the West Indies by a Captain Shaddock, hence the name. The pulp is white, of a sweet taste mingled with acidity.

SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *scad, scead, sced,* shade; *sceadan,* to separate, divide, or shade; G. *schatten,* shadow, and to shade; D. *schaduw, schaduwen;* Dan. *skatterer,* to shade a picture; W. *ysgawd,* a shade; *ysgodi,* to shade or shelter; *cysgodi,* id.; Corn. *skod* or *skez;* Ir. *sgath,* and *sgatham,* to cut off, to shade. The Gr. σκια is probably the same word contracted, and perhaps σκοτος, darkness. In the sense of cutting off or separating, this word coincides exactly, as it does in elements, with the G. *scheiden,* L. *scindo,* for *scido,* which is formed on *cædo,* to strike off. Hence Sax. *gescead,* distinction, L. *scutum,* a shield, Sp. *escudo;* that which cuts off or intercepts. Owen deduces the Welsh word from *cawd,* something that incloses; but probably the sense is that which cuts off or defends.] 1. Literally, the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. *Shade* differs from *shadow,* as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no reference to its form; but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow,* we have reference to its extent.—2. Darkness; obscurity; as, the *shades* of night. The *shade* of the earth constitutes the darkness of night.—3. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays; and hence, a secluded retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade,* and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*

4. A screen; something that intercepts light or heat.—5. Protection; shelter. [*See* Shadow.]—6. In *painting,* the dark part of a picture.—7. Degree or gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. *Locke.*

8. In *com.,* a small degree; as, coffee is a *shade* lower.—9. A shadow. [*See* Shadow.]

Envy will merit, as its *shade,* pursue. *Pope.*

[This is allowable in poetry.]—10. The soul, after its separation from the body; so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

Swift as thought the flitting *shade.* *Dryden.*

SHADE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceadan, gesceadan,* to separate, to divide, to *shade.*] 1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; and when applied to the rays of the sun, it signifies to shelter from light and heat; as, a large tree *shades* the plants under its branches; *shaded* vegetables rarely come to perfection.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head. *Shak.*

4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen.—5. To paint in obscure colours; to darken.—6. To mark with gradations of colour; as, the *shading* pencil.—7. To darken; to obscure.

SHĀDED, *pp.* Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened.

SHĀDER, *n.* He or that which shades.

SHĀDES, *n. plur.* The lower region or place of the dead. Hence,—2. Deep obscurity; total darkness.

SHAD'ILY, *adv.* Umbrageously.

SHĀDINESS, *n.* [from *shady.*] The state of being shady; umbrageousness; as, the *shadiness* of the forest.

SHĀDING, *ppr.* Sheltering from the sun's rays.

SHĀDING, *n.* The act or process of making a shade.

SHAD'OW, *n.* [Sax. *scadu, sceadu.* *See* Shade.] 1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as, the *shadow* of a man, of a tree or a tower. The *shadow* of the earth in an eclipse of the moon is proof of its sphericity. Shadow in *optics,* may be defined a portion of space from which light is intercepted by an opaque body. Every opaque object on which light falls is accompanied with a shadow on the side opposite to the luminous body, and the shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. An opaque object illuminated by the sun, or any other source of light which is not a single point, must have an infinite number of shadows though not distinguishable from each other, and hence the shadow of an opaque body received on a plane is always accompanied by a *penumbra,* or partial shadow. In certain states of the atmosphere, the shadows of opaque objects projected on a white wall are frequently observed, about the time of sunset or sunrise, to be of a blue colour. — 2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser.*

4. Obscure place; secluded retreat.

To secret *shadows* I retire.† *Dryden.*

5†. Dark part of a picture.—6.† A spirit; a ghost. [In this sense, *shade* is now used.]—7. In *painting,* the representation of a real shadow, or of the form which a solid object projects on a surface or surfaces, by being interposed between the surface or surfaces and the sun or other luminous body. The doctrines relating to the projection of shadows have received the name of *sciagraphy.* *Shade* is a term applied to that part of the object which is not obvious to the luminous body.—8. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to *substance.*

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come; Heb. x.

9. Inseparable companion.

Sin and her *shadow,* death. *Milton.*

10. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed. *Milton.*

11. Protection; shelter; favour; Lam. iv.; Ps. xci.—12. Slight or faint appearance; James i.—*Shadow of death,* terrible darkness, trouble, or death; Job iii.

SHAD'OW, *v. t.* To overspread with obscurity.

The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree
So fair and great, that *shadow'd* all the ground. *Spenser.*

[*Shade* is more generally used.] 2. To cloud; to darken.

The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun. *Shak.*

3. To make cool; to refresh by shade; or to shade.

Flowery fields and *shadow'd* waters. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal; to hide; to screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.

Shadowing their fight under your wings of war. *Shak.*

6. To mark with slight gradations of colour or light.—[In this sense, *shade* is chiefly used.]—7. To paint in obscure colours; as, void spaces deeply *shadowed*.—8. To represent faintly or imperfectly.

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*

9. To represent typically. The healing power of the brazen serpent *shadoweth* the efficacy of Christ's righteousness. In this sense the word is frequently followed by *forth;* as, to *shadow forth* the gospel dispensation. [The two last senses are in use. In place of the others, *shade* is now more generally used.]

SHAD'OW-CASTING, *a.* Casting a shadow.

SHAD'OWED, *pp.* Represented imperfectly or typically.

SHAD'OW-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass so called.

SHAD'OWINESS, *n.* The state of being shadowy.

SHAD'OWINESS, *n.* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

SHAD'OWING, *ppr.* Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance; typifying.

SHAD'OWING, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and colour. [This should be *shading.*] 2. A typifying. — 3. In *drawing*, the art of correctly casting the shadows of objects, and representing their degrees of shade.

SHAD'OWLESS, *a.* Having no shadow.

SHAD'OWY, *a.* [Sax. *sceadwig.*] 1. Full of shade; dark; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods. *Shak.*

2. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

More pleasant light,
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical; as, *shadowy* expiations.—4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *Addison.*

5. Dark; obscure; opaque.

By command ere yet dim night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws. *Milton.*

SHA'DRACH, *n.* In *the smelting of iron*, a mass of iron in which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect. [*Local.*]

SHA'DY, *a.* [from *shade.*] Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade.

And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves *Dryden.*

2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAF'FLE,† *v. i.* [*See* Shuffle.] To hobble or limp.

SHAF'FLER,† *n.* A hobbler; one that limps.

SHĂFT, *n.* [Sax. *sceaft;* D. and G *schaft;* L. *scapus;* from the root of *shape*, from setting, or shooting, extending.] 1. An arrow; a missile weapon; as, the archer and the *shaft.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden.*

2. In *mining*, a pit or long narrow opening or entrance into a mine. The direction of the shaft is either vertical or much inclined to the horizon. It is never less than 32 inches in its narrowest diameter, and sometimes amounts to several yards. Its depth may extend to 1000 feet or more. [This may possibly be a different word, as in German it is written *schacht*, Dan. *skægte.*]—3. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital. It is also called the *fust*, or *trunk* of the column. It always diminishes in diameter, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes from a quarter, and sometimes from a third of its height, and sometimes it has a slight swelling, called the *entasis*, in the lower part of its height. In the Ionic and Corinthian columns, the difference of the upper and lower diameters of the shaft, varies from a fifth to a twelfth of the lower diameter. [*See* Column.] *Vaulting shafts*, those which support ribs, or other parts of a vault.—*Shaft of a king-post*, the part between the joggles.—*Shaft of a chimney*, the part which rises above the roof for discharging the smoke into the air.—4. Any thing straight; as, the *shaft* of a steeple and many other things.—5. The stem or stock of a feather or quill.—6. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called *tongue* or *neap.* The thills of a chaise or gig are also called *shafts.*—7. The handle of a weapon.—8. In *mech.*, axles of considerable dimensions are called shafts, while smaller axles are denominated spindles. Thus *shaft* is applied to the axis of a fly wheel or steam boat paddle, while the axis of a turning lathe is called a *spindle.* Shafts are made of various forms and materials according to circumstances. The different pieces which make up continuous lines of shafting, for conveying motion to a distance from the prime mover, are connected together by means of pieces called *couplings.*—*Shaft*, or *white-shaft*, a species of Trochilus or humming-bird, having a bill twenty lines in length, and two long white feathers in the middle of its tail.

SHĂF'TED, *a.* Having a handle; a term in heraldry, applied to a spear-head.

SHĂFTMENT,† *n.* [Sax. *scæftmund.*] A span, a measure of about six inches.

SHAG, *n.* [Sax. *sceacga*, hair, shag; Dan. *skiæg;* Sw. *skägg*, the beard, a brush, &c. In Eth. *shaky*, a hair cloth.] 1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough woolly hair.

True Witney broadcloth, with its *shag* unshorn. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.—3. In *zool.*, an aquatic fowl, the green cormorant or crested cormorant; *Phalacrocorax cristatus.*—4. A kind of tobacco; tobacco leaves shredded for being smoked.

SHAG, *a* Hairy; shaggy.

SHAG, *v. t.* To make rough or hairy.

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. *J. Barlow.*

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform.

SHAG'BARK, *n.* In the *U. States*, a trivial name for *Carya squamosa*, a kind of hickory; some call it *shell-bark.*

SHAG'GED, **SHAG'GY**, *a.* Rough with long hair or wool.

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*

2. Rough; rugged; as, the *shaggy* tops of hills.

And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addison.*

SHAG'GEDNESS, **SHAG'GINESS**, *n.* The state of being shaggy; roughness with long loose hair or wool

SHAGREEN, *n.* [Pers. *sagri*, the crupper skin of a mule or an ass, dressed.] A species of leather supposed formerly to have been prepared from the skin of the *shagree*, a species of whale. It is prepared from horse or ass skin, its granular appearance being given by imbedding in it, whilst soft, the seeds of a species of chenopodium, and afterwards shaving down the surface. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. It is also made of the skins of the sea otter, seal, &c. It was formerly much used for watch, spectacle, and instrument cases, and was made chiefly in Astracan.

SHAGREEN, **SHAGREENED**, *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.

SHAGREEN, for *Chagrin.* [*See* Chagrin.]

SHAH, *n.* The title of *Shah* is given by European writers to the monarch of Persia, but in his own country he is designated by the compound appellation of *Padishah.*—2. A chieftain.

SHAIK, **SCHEIK**, *n.* Among the Arabians and Moors, an old man; and hence a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. [*See* Sheik.]

SHAIL, *v. t.* To walk sidewise. [*Low and not in use.*] [This word is probably the G. *schielen*, Dan. *skieler*, to squint.]

SHAKE, *v. t.* pret. *Shook;* pp. *Shaken* [Sax. *sceacan*, to shake, also to flee, to depart, to withdraw; D. *schokken*, to shake, to jolt, to heap; *schok*, a shock, jolt or bounce; W. *ysgegiaw*, to shake by seizing one by the throat; *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, a choking, the mouth, an entrance. If the Welsh gives the true origin of this word, it is remarkably expressive, and characteristic of rough manners. I am not confident that the Welsh and Saxon are from a common stock.] 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate; as, the wind *shakes* a tree; an earthquake *shakes* the hills or the earth.

I *shook* my lap, and said, So God *shake* out every man from his house; Neh. v.

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head. *Dryden.*

As a fig-tree casteth her untimely fruit, when it is *shaken* by a mighty wind; Rev. vi.

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heaven's basis. *Milton.*

3. To cause to shiver; as, an ague *shakes* the whole frame.—4. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*. *Shak.*

[But see *Shake off*, which is generally used.]—5. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age.
[*See* SHAKE OFF.] *Shak.*

6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. Nothing should *shake* our belief in the being and perfections of God, and in our own accountableness.—7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of.

That ye be not soon *shaken* in mind; 2 Thess. ii.

8. To trill; as, to *shake* a note in music.—*To shake hands*, sometimes, to unite with; to agree or contract with; more generally, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting.—*To shake off*, to drive off; to throw off or down by violence; as, to *shake off* the dust of the feet; also, to rid one's self; to free from: to divest of; as, to *shake off* disease or grief; to *shake off* troublesome dependents.

SHĀKE, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion: as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shakes* in a tempest.

The foundations of the earth do *shake*; Is. xxiv.

2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake; as, a man *shakes* in an ague; or he *shakes* with cold, or with terror.—3. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

SHĀKE, *n.* Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation.

The great soldier's honour was composed
of thicker stuff which could endure a *shake*. *Herbert.*

2. A trembling or shivering; agitation.—3. A motion of hands clasped

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

4 In *music*, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a semitone.—5 A fissure or rent in timber occasioned by its being dried too suddenly, or exposed to too great heat. Shakes frequently occur in growing timber from various causes.—6. The season of the year when mast, &c., falls from the trees.

SHAKE'-DOWN, *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as that formed on chairs or on the floor. The term is possibly derived from straw being used to form the rough beds of early times.

SHAKEN, *pp.* (sha'kn.) Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated.—2. *a.* Cracked or split; as, *shaken* timber.

Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Cape-town. *Barrow.*

SHAKER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes or agitates; as, the *shaker* of the earth.—2. A variety of pigeon.

SHĀK'ERS, *n.* In *the U. States*, a fanatical sect, which originated in Manchester, about 1747, with one Ann Lee, a blacksmith's daughter. This person, who seems to have been a hypochondriacal religionist, emigrated to America with a few proselytes in 1774, and formed a settlement at Niskayuna, a few miles from Albany, in the state of New York. The *shakers*, who were at first called *shaking quakers*, from similarity of garb, take the name of the "millennial church." Their doctrines are a strange mixture of crude errors, intermixed with some gospel truths. Their devotional exercises are accompanied with dancing, or rather jumping, and singing. The members, male and female, lead a life of celibacy, and all the goods of the community, which is or has been a thriving one, are held and enjoyed in common. There are about fifteen shaker settlements, or villages, in the *U. States*, the chief of which is "New Lebanon," fourteen miles S.E. from Albany, in the state of New York.

SHĀKING, *ppr.* Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating.—2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.—*Shaking quags*, or *Shaking bogs*, a name given to wet spongy soil, that shakes or trembles when trodden upon.

SHĀKING, *n.* The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing; Job xli.—2. Concussion.—3. A trembling or shivering.

SHAK'O, *n.* [Fr. *schako.*] A military cap.

SHĀ'KY, *a.* Cracked, split, or cleft, as timber.—2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces. [*Familiar.*]

SHALE,† *v. t.* To peel. [*See* SHELL.]

SHALE, *n.* [G. *schale*; a different orthography of *shell*, but not in use. *See* SHELL.] 1. A shell or husk.—2. In *nat. hist.*, a species of schist or schistous clay; slate clay; generally of a bluish or yellowish gray colour, more rarely of a dark blackish or reddish gray, or grayish black, or greenish colour. Its fracture is slaty, and in water it moulders into powder. It is often found in strata in coal mines, and commonly bears vegetable impressions. It is generally the forerunner of coal. Bituminous shale is a subvariety of argillaceous slate, is impregnated with bitumen, and burns with flame. There are sandy, calcareous, purely argillaceous and carbonaceous shales.

SHALL, *v. i.* verb auxiliary. pret. *Should* [Sax. *scealan*, *scylan*, to be obliged. It coincides in signification nearly with *ought*, it is a duty, it is necessary; D. *zal*, *zul*; G. *soll*; Sw. *skola*, pret. *skulle*; Dan. *skal*, *skulle*, *skulde*. The German and Dutch have lost the palatal letter of the verb; but it appears in the derivative G. *schuld*, guilt, fault, culpability, debt; Sax. *scyld*, debt, offence, L. *scelus*. The literal sense is to hold or be held, hence to owe, and hence the sense of guilt, a being held bound or liable to justice and punishment. In the Teutonic dialects, *schulden*, *skyld*, are used in the Lord's prayer, as, "forgive us our debts," but neither *debt* nor *trespass* expresses the exact idea, which includes sin or crime, and liability to punishment. The word seems to be allied in origin to *skill*, L. *calleo*, to be able, to know. *See* SKILL. *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle. It ought to be written *shal*, as the original has one *l* only, and it has one only in *shalt* and *should.*] 1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense, and in our mother tongue was followed by a verb in the infinitive, like other verbs. "*Ic sceal fram the beon gefullod,*" I *have need* to be baptized of thee; Matt. iii. "*Ic nu sceal singan sarcwidas,*" I must now sing mournful songs. We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses. In the present tense, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal pronouns. Thus in the first person, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday. This declaration simply informs another of a fact that is to take place. The sense of *shall* here is changed from an expression of need or duty, to that of previous statement or information, grounded on intention or resolution. When uttered with emphasis, "I *shall* go," it expresses firm determination, but not a promise.—2. In the second and third persons, *shall* implies a promise, command, or determination. "You *shall* receive your wages," "he *shall* receive his wages," imply that you or he *ought* to receive them; but usage gives to these phrases the force of a *promise* in the person uttering them. When *shall* is uttered with emphasis in such phrases, it expresses determination in the speaker, and implies an authority to enforce the act. "Do you refuse to go? Does he refuse to go? But you or he *shall* go."—3. *Shall I go, shall he go*, interrogatively, asks for permission or direction. But *shall you go*, asks for information of another's intention.—4. But after another verb, *shall*, in the third person simply foretells. He says that he *shall* leave town to-morrow. So also in the second person; you say that you *shall* ride to-morrow.—5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells; as,

If { I *shall* say, or we *shall* say,
Thou *shalt* say, ye or you *shall* say,
He *shall* say, they *shall* say.

6. *Should*, in the first person, implies a conditional event. "I *should* have written a letter yesterday, had I not been interrupted." Or it expresses obligation, and that in all the persons.

I *should*, } have paid the bill on demand; it was my duty,
Thou *shouldst*, } your duty, his duty to
He *should*, } pay the bill on demand,
You *should*, } but it was not paid.

7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it *should* rain to-morrow; if you *should* go to London next week; if he *should* arrive within a month. In like manner after *though*, *grant*, *admit*, *allow*.

SHALLOON', *n.* [said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chaleon*; Fr. *ras de Chalons.*] A slight woollen stuff.

SHAL'LOP, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*; G. *schaluppe*. This word is changed into *sloop*; but the two words have now different significations.] 1. A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like

a schooner.—2. A small light vessel with a small main-mast and fore-mast, with lug-sails.

SHALLOT', or **ESCHALOT**, *n.* A plant, the *Allium ascalonicum*, a species of onion, the mildest cultivated. It grows wild in many parts of Syria, especially near Ascalon, whence it derives its specific name. It is soboliferous, and propagated by the clove, and is sufficiently hardy to endure the severest winters of England. The shallot is used to season soups and made dishes, and makes a good addition in sauces, salads, and pickles.

SHAL'LOW, *a.* [from *shoal*, Sax *sceol*, a crowd, or rather *scylf*, a shelf] 1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* stream; a *shallow* brook.—2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth; as, a *shallow* furrow; a *shallow* trench.—3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; empty; silly; as, a *shallow* mind or understanding; *shallow* skill.

Deep vers'd in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

4 Slight; not deep; as, a *shallow* sound.

SHAL'LOW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand *Dryden.*

SHAL'LOW, *v. t.* To make shallow. [*Little used.*]

SHAL'LOW-BRAINED, *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty headed.

SHAL'LOWLY, *adv.* With little depth.—2. Superficially; simply; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely.

SHAL'LOWNESS, *n.* Want of depth; small depth; as, the *shallowness* of water, of a river, of a stream.—2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness.

SHAL'LOW-SEARCHING, *a.* Searching superficially.

SHALM, } † *n.* [G. *schalmeie*, from
SHAWM, } *schallen*, to sound.] A kind of musical pipe.

SHALOTE, *n.* The French *echalote* anglicised. [*See* ESCHALOT and SHALLOT.]

SHAL'STONE, *n.* [G. *schale*, a scale, and *stone*, G. *stein*.] A mineral which appears in masses, composed of thin laminæ, collected into large prismatic concretions; sometimes in hexahedral prisms or tables. Its natural joints are parallel to the sides of a prism slightly rhombic. It is imperfectly foliated and somewhat shining and pearly. It is called by Hausman, tafelspath; by Phillips, tabular spar. Its localities, Ceylon, United States, and Temeswar.

SHALT, the second person singular of *shall*; as, thou *shalt* not steal.

SHA'LY, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

SHAM, *n.* [W. *siom*, vacuity, void, balk, disappointment.] That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. [*Not an elegant word.*]

Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham* fight.

SHAM, *v. t.* [W. *siomi*, to balk or disappoint.] 1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretences.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into conviction. [*Not elegant.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

SHAM, *v. i.* To pretend; to make false pretences.—*To sham Abraham*, a sailor's term; to pretend illness, in order to avoid doing duty in the ship, &c.

SHAM'AN, *n.* In Russia, a wizard or conjuror, who by enchantment pretends to cure diseases, ward off misfortunes, and foretell events.

SHAM'ANISM, *n.* The idolatrous worship of the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, &c.

SHAM'BLE, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.

SHAM'BLES, *n.* [Sax. *scamel*, L. *scamnum*, a bench, It. *scanno*, Sp. *escaño*; from L. *scando*.] 1. Properly, the tables or stalls where butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughter house; a flesh market; 1 Cor. x.—2. In *mining*, a niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.

SHAM'BLING, *a.* [from *scramble*, *scambling*.] Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

SHAM'BLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

SHAME, *n.* [Sax. *scama*, *sceam*, *sceom*: G. *scham*; Qu. Ar. *chashama*, with a prefix, to cause shame, to blush, to reverence.] 1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. *Shame* is particularly excited by the disclosure of actions which, in the view of men, are mean and degrading. Hence it is often or always manifested by a downcast look or by blushes, called *confusion of face*.

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

Shame prevails when reason is defeated. *Rambler.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of others. Thus an idol is called a *shame*; Hos. ix.

Guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen; Ezek. xxxvi.

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered.—5. Dishonour; disgrace; Prov. ix.

SHAME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush.

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through. *Pope.*

I write not these things to *shame* you; 1 Cor. iv.

2. To disgrace.

And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser.*

3. To mock at.

Ye have *sham'd* the counsel of the poor; Ps. xiv.

SHAME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.

To its trunk authors give such a magnitude, as I *shame* to repeat. *Ralegh.*

[This verb is no longer used intransitively.]

SHĀMED, *pp.* Made ashamed.

SHĀMEFĀCED, *a.* [Lye supposes this to be a corruption of Sax. *scam-fæst*, shame-fast, held or restrained by shame.] Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance. A man may be *shamefaced* to excess.

Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit. *Shak.*

Your *shamefaced* virtue shunn'd the people's praise. *Dryden.*

SHĀMEFĀCEDLY, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.

SHĀMEFĀCEDNESS, *n.* Bashfulness, excess of modesty.

SHĀMEFUL, *a.* [*shame* and *full*.] That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. It expresses less than *infamous* and *ignominious*.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Indecent; raising shame in others.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*

SHĀMEFULLY, *adv.* Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. He *shamefully* deserted his friend.—2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.

How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Spenser.*

SHĀMEFULNESS, *n.* Disgracefulness.

SHĀMELESS, *a.* [*shame* and *less*.] Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Such *shameless* bards we have. *Pope.*

2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame; as, a *shameless* denial of truth.

SHĀMELESSLY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently; as, a man *shamelessly* wicked.

SHĀMELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; impudence.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to shame, has nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHĀMER, *n.* One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.

SHAM'-FIGHT, *n.* A pretended fight or engagement.

SHĀMING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.

SHAM'MER, *n.* [from *sham*.] One that shams; an impostor. [*Low.*]

SHAM'MY, or **SHAM'OY**, *n.* [Fr. *chamois*; from Sp. *gama*, a doe, or its root; W. *gavyr*, a goat; Corn. and Ir. *gavar*.] 1. A species of antelope, the *Antilope rupicapra*, a ruminant mammal of the tribe Capridæ, inhabiting the mountains of Savoy, Piedmont, and the Pyrenees. [*See* CHAMOIS.]—2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of this animal. It is dressed in oil or tanned, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and the quality of bearing soap without damage. A great part of the leather which bears this name is counterfeit, being made of the skin of the common goat, the kid, or even of sheep. It is often improperly written *Shamois*.

SHAMPOO', *v. t.* [Oriental?] To press the joints and rub the limbs after the East Indian manner, in order to free from lassitude or pain. It is used in connection with the hot bath. What is now popularly called *shampooing*, was anciently called *tripsis*, and it is still so called technically.

SHAMPOO'ED, *pp.* Rubbed, pressed, &c., in connection with the hot bath.

SHAMPOO'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing and pressing the limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath.

SHAMPOO'ING, *n.* A name given to an operation in the East, which consists in pressing the joints and rubbing the limbs, so as to mitigate pain, and restore tone and vigour to the parts. It is performed in the baths.

SHAM'ROCK, *n.* [In the Gaelic *seamrag*, probably in the Irish and Gaelic languages a generic term for trefoils.] The name commonly given to the national emblem of Ireland, as the rose of England and the thistle of Scotland. It is generally supposed to be the plant called white clover, *Trifolium repens;* but it appears to be rather the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosilla,—which see.*

SHANG'IE, } *n.* A shackle; a stick
SHANG'AN, } cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog in by way of mischief, or to frighten him away. [*Scotch.*]

SHANK, *n.* [Sax. *scanc, sceanc;* G. and D. *schenkel;* Sw. *skank.*] 1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle. In a horse, the part of the fore leg between the knee and the fetlock.—2. The tibia or large bone of the leg; as, crooked *shanks.*—3. The long part of an instrument; as, the *shank* of a key. The beam or shaft of an anchor, having the ring at one end and the arms at the other.—4. A plant (*Bryonia*).—5. In *arch.*, another name for the shaft of a column. *Shanks* or *legs*, names given to the plain space between the channels of the triglyph of a Doric frieze.

SHANK'ED, *a.* Having a shank.

SHANK'ER, *n.* [from Fr. *chancre.*] A primary syphilitic ulcer, always occasioned by the application of the specific secretion from another primary syphilitic ulcer. It is always the first manifestation of true and regular syphilis. [This word is now generally written *Chancre.*]

SHANK'LIN SAND, *n* In *geol.*, another name for lower green sand. It is the lowest member of the cretaceous group. [*See* under LOWER.]

SHANK-PAINTER, *n.* With *seamen*, a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

SHAN'SCRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindoostan. [*See* SANSCRIT.]

SHAN'TY, for *janty*, gay; showy. [*Not in use or local.*]

SHAN'TY, *n.* [said to be from Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A hut, or mean dwelling.

SHAPE, *v. t.* pret. *Shaped;* pp. *Shaped* or *Shapen.* [Sax. *sceapian, sceppan, scipan*, or *scyppan*, to form, to create; G. *schaffen*, to create, to make or get, to procure, furnish, or supply; Sans. *shafana.* The Sw. has *skaffa*, to provide, and the Dan. *skaffer.*] 1. To form or create.

> I was *shapen* in iniquity; Ps. li.

2. To mould or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; as, to *shape* a garment.

> Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

3. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt to a purpose. He *shapes* his plans or designs to the temper of the times.—4. To direct; as, to *shape* a course.—5. To image; to conceive.

> Oft my jealousy
> *Shapes* faults that are not. *Shak.*

SHAPE, *v. i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.

SHAPE, *n.* Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles; as, the *shape* of a horse or a tree; the *shape* of the head, hand, or foot.—2. External appearance.

> He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*

3. The form of the trunk of the human body; as, a clumsy *shape;* an elegant *shape.*—4. A being as endowed with form.

> Before the gates there sat
> On either side, a formidable *shape.* *Milton.*

5. Idea; pattern.—6. Form. This application comes before the legislature in the *shape* of a memorial.—7. Manner.

SHĀPED, } *pp.* Formed; moulded; cast;
SHĀPEN, } conceived.

SHĀPELESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; as, deformed and *shapeless.*

> The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHĀPELESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of regular form.

SHĀPELINESS, *n.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form. [*Little used.*]

SHĀPELY, *a.* [from *shape.*] Well formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical.

SHĀPESMITH, *n.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [*In burlesque.*]

SHĀPING, *ppr.* Forming; moulding; casting; conceiving; giving form.

SHĀPING, *n.* The act of forming a shape.

SHAPOURNATED. [*Her.*] *See* CHAPOURNATED.

SHAPOURNET. [*Her.*] *See* CHAPOURNET.

SHĀRD,† *n.* [Sax. *sceard*, from *scearan*, to *shear*, to separate.] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance.—2. The shell of an egg or of a snail; also the sheath that covers the wing of an insect.—3. A plant (*chard*).—4. A frith or strait; as, a perilous *shard.*—5. A gap.—6. A fish.

SHĀRD'-BORNE, } *a.* [Which of these
SHĀRD'-BORN, } is the right spelling is somewhat uncertain, but not unimportant, as the true sense of the epithet depends upon the choice. Some, says Halliwell, are of opinion, that Shakspeare wrote the word *shard-born, i. e.*, born among shards; but neither he nor any of the later lexicographers adopts this opinion.] A beetle borne along the air by its shards, or scales.

> The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hums. *Shak.*

SHĀRD'ED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case; as, the *sharded* beetle.—2.† Inhabiting shards.

SHARE, *n.* [Sax. *scear, sceara*, from *scearan*, to shear; W. *ysgar*, which is a compound.] 1. A part; a portion; a quantity; as, a small *share* of prudence or good sense.—2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor; as, *shares* in a bank; *shares* in a railway; a ship owned in ten *shares;* a tontine building owned in a hundred *shares.*—3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; dividend; separate portion. Each heir has received his *share* of the estate.—4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed.

> Nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden.*

5. A part contributed. He bears his *share* of the burden.—6. The broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice.—*To go shares*, to partake; to be equally concerned.

SHARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scearan, scyran;* but we have *shear* directly from this verb, and *share* seems to be from the noun; W. *ysgariaw.*] 1. To divide; to part among two or many.

> Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. *Swift.*
> And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common.

> Great Jove with Cesar *shares* his sov'reign sway. *Milton.*
> While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Ib.*

3.† To cut; to shear.

> And the *shared* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

SHARE, *v. i.* To have part or a dividend.

> A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

SHĀRE-BONE, *n.* The *os pubis*, the smallest of the three portions of the *os innominatum*, which is placed at the upper and fore part of the pelvis.

SHARED, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares.

SHĀREHOLDER, *n.* [*share* and *holder.*] One that holds or owns a share in a joint stock or property.

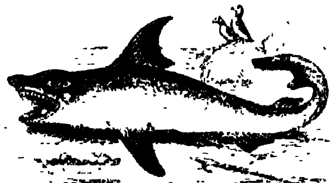
SHARE LINE, *n.* The summit line of elevated ground.

SHĀRER, *n.* A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; as, a *sharer* in another's good fortune; a *sharer* in the toils of war; a *sharer* in a lady's affections.

SHĀRING, *ppr.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHĀRING, *n.* Participation.

SHĀRK, *n.* [L. *carcharias;* Gr. καρχαρίας, from καρχαρος, sharp; Corn. *skarkias;* Ger. *schurke*, a rascal.] The genus Squalus, Linn., or the modern Squalidæ; a family of cartilaginous fishes, allied to the Rays, and celebrated for the size and voracity of many of the species. The form of the body is elongated and the tail thick and fleshy.



White Shark (Carcharias vulgaris).

The mouth is large, and armed with several rows of compressed sharp-edged and sometimes serrated teeth. The skin is usually very rough, covered with a multitude of little osseous tubercles. They are the most formidable and voracious of all fishes, pursue other

marine animals, and seem to care little whether their prey be living or dead. They often follow vessels for the sake of picking up any offal which may be thrown overboard, and man himself often becomes a victim to their rapacity. The basking shark is by far the largest species, sometimes attaining the length of forty feet, but it has none of the ferocity of the others. The hammer-headed sharks are very vora-



Hammer-headed Shark (Zygænus malleus).

cious, and often attack man The long-tailed shark is distinguished by having the tail as long as the body. The shark is oviparous or ovo-viviparous according to circumstances. [*See* SQUALIDÆ.]—2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [*Low.*]—3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon the *shark*. [*Little used.*]

SHÄRK, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slily, or in small quantities. [*Low.*]

SHÄRK, *v. i.* To play the petty thief; or rather to live by shifts and petty stratagems.—2. To cheat; to trick. [*Low.*]—3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg.—*To shark out*, to slip out or escape by low artifices. [*Vulgar.*]

SHÄRK'ER, *n.* One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow.

SHÄRK'ING, *ppr.* Picking up in haste: living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.

SHÄRK'ING, *n.* Petty rapine; trick.—2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.

SHAR'OCK, *n.* A silver coin in India, worth about a shilling sterling.

SHÄRP, *a.* [Sax. *scearp;* G. *scharf;* probably from the root of *shear, shire, short;* the radical letters being *Cr* or *Gr.*] 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; not blunt. Thus we say, a *sharp* knife, or a *sharp* needle. A *sharp* edge easily severs a substance; a *sharp* point is easily made to penetrate it.—2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse; as, a hill terminates in a *sharp* peak, or a *sharp* ridge.—3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge; as, a *sharp* roof.—4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious.

> Nothing makes men *sharper* than want. *Addison.*

> Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have not yet obtained clear ideas. *Watts.*

5. Being of quick or nice perception; applied to the senses or organs of perception; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight.

> To *sharp* eyed reason this would seem untrue. *Dryden.*

6. Affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; as, *sharp* vinegar; *sharp* tasted citrons.—7. Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; piercing; penetrating; shrill; as, a *sharp* sound or voice; a *sharp* note or tone; opposed to a *flat* note or sound.—8. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; as, *sharp* words; *sharp* rebuke.

> Be thy words severe.
> *Sharp* as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel.

> To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
> Cannot pursue us. *Shak.*

10. Eager for food; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite.—11. Eager in pursuit; keen in request.

> My falchion now is *sharp* and passing empty. *Shak.*

12. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; as, a *sharp* contest.

> A *sharp* assault already is begun. *Dryden*

13. Keen; severe; pungent; as, *sharp pain.*—14. Very painful or distressing; as, *sharp* tribulation; a *sharp* fit of the gout.—15. Very attentive or vigilant.

> *Sharp* at her utmost ken she cast her eyes. *Dryden.*

16. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues.—17. Biting; pinching; piercing; as, *sharp* air; *sharp* wind or weather.—18. Subtle; nice; witty; acute; *used of things;* as, a *sharp* discourse.—19. Among *workmen*, hard; as, *sharp* sand.—20. Emaciated; lean; thin; as, a *sharp* visage.—*To brace sharp*, in *seamanship*, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind.

SHÄRP, *n.* In *music*, an acute sound.—2 A note artificially raised a semitone; or,—3. The character which, prefixed to a note, signifies that it is to be sung or played a semitone higher than it naturally would have been without such character It is formed thus ♯.

Sharp is also a musical term applied to those keys, the basis of which is the perfect harmonic triad. [*See* FLAT.]—*Double sharp*, a character (X) used in chromatic music, and which raises a note two semitones above its natural state.—4 † A pointed weapon.

SHÄRP, *v t.* To make keen or acute.—2. To render quick.—3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition; or to raise a note a semitone.

SHÄRP, *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

SHÄRP'ED, *pp.* Made keen.—2. Marked with a sharp in musical composition.

SHÄRP-EDG'ED, *a.* Having a fine keen edge.

SHÄRP'EN, *v. t.* (shärpn.) [G. *schärfen.*] 1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to a thing; to edge; to point; as, to *sharpen* a knife, an axe, or the teeth of a saw; to *sharpen* a sword.

> All the Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter, and his axe and his mattock; 1 Sam. xiii.

2. To make more eager or active; as, to *sharpen* the edge of industry.—3. To make more pungent and painful. The abuse of wealth and greatness may hereafter *sharpen* the sting of conscience.—4. To make more quick, acute, or ingenious. The wit or the intellect is *sharpened* by study.—5. To render perception more quick or acute.

> The air *sharpen'd* his visual ray
> To objects distant far. *Milton.*

6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food or for any gratification; as, to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* a desire.—7. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe.

> *Sharpen* each word. *Smith.*

8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing.

> Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.—10. To make more distressing, as, to *sharpen* grief or other evil.—11. In *music*, to raise a sound by means of a sharp.

SHÄRP'EN, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp.

SHÄRP'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sharp; edged; pointed; rendered more active, acute, keen, &c.

SHÄRP'ENING, *ppr. See* the verb.

SHÄRP'ER, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricky fellow; a rascal; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

> *Sharpers*, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

SHÄRP'ING, *ppr.* Making keen or acute.—2. Marking with a sharp, in musical composition.

SHÄRP'ING, *n* In former times, a customary present of corn, made about Christmas, by farmers in some parts of England, to blacksmiths, for sharpening their iron implements of husbandry.

SHÄRP'LY, *adv.* With a keen edge or a fine point.—2. Severely; rigorously; roughly; Tit i.

> They are to be more *sharply* chastised and reformed than the rude Irish. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously; as, the mind and memory *sharply* exercised.—4. Violently; vehemently.

> At the arrival of the English ambassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely.

> You contract your eye, when you would see *sharply* *Bacon.*

6. Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment.

SHÄRP NAIL, *n* A kind of nail with a flat shank and sharp point, much used in the West Indies.

SHÄRP'NESS, *n.* Keenness of an edge or point; as, the *sharpness* of a razor or a dart.—2. Not obtuseness.—3. Pungency; acidity; as, the *sharpness* of vinegar.—4. Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction; as, the *sharpness* of pain, grief, or anguish.—5. Painfulness; afflictiveness; as, the *sharpness* of death or calamity.

> And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
> By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shak.*

6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm; as, the *sharpness* of satire or rebuke.

> Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame. *Dryden.*

7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity; as, *sharpness* of wit or understanding.—8. Quickness of sense or perception; as, the *sharpness* of sight.—9. Keenness; severity; as, the *sharpness* of the air or weather.

SHÄRP'-POINTED, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SHÄRP'-SET, *a.* [*sharp* and *set.*] Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion *sharp-set.*—2. Eager in desire of gratification. [*Familiar in both senses.*]

> The town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHÄRP′-SHOOTER, *n.* [*sharp* and *shoot.*] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle. Formerly there were, in several armies, a few men attached to each company of troops, who carried rifles and took aim at particular individuals, and did not shoot with the mass of the troops. These were called *sharp-shooters;* but the better organization of modern armies has caused them to be abolished. Instead of them riflemen are employed in the British army, and *tirailleurs* in the French army.

SHÄRP′-SHOOT′ING, *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect, as riflemen.

SHÄRP′-SIGHTED, *a.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick or acute sight; as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.—2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment.

SHÄRP′-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* The state of having acute sight.

SHÄRP′-VISAGED, *a.* [*sharp* and *visage.*] Having a sharp or thin face.

SHÄRP′-WITTED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

SHAS′TER, SHAS′TRA, *n.* [Properly *sastra.*] Among *the Hindoos*, a law, or legal institutes; applied particularly to a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in *a wider sense*, to Hindoo treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

SHAT′TER, *v. t.* [D. *schateren*, to crack, to make a great noise. This word seems to be allied to *scatter* and to *scath*, waste. The sense is to force or drive apart.] 1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend, or part by violence into fragments; as, explosion *shatters* a rock or a bomb; lightning *shatters* the sturdy oak; steam *shatters* a boiler; a monarchy is *shattered* by revolt.—2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters.—3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application; as, a man of *shattered* humour.—4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious; as, to *shatter* the brain. The man seems to be *shattered* in his intellect.

SHAT′TER, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHAT′TER-BRAINED, SHAT′TER-PĀTED, *a.* [*shatter* and *brain* or *pate.*] Disordered or wandering in intellect.—2. Heedless; wild; not consistent.

SHAT′TERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent; disordered.

SHAT′TERING, *ppr.* Dashing or breaking to pieces; rending; disordering.

SHAT′TERS, *n.* [used only in the plural.] The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken; used chiefly or solely in the phrases, to *break* or *rend into shatters.*

SHAT′TERY, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture; as, *shattery* spar.

SHĀVE, *v. t.* pret. *Shaved;* pp. *Shaved* or *Shaven.* [Sax. *sceafan, scafan;* D. *schaaven;* G. *schaben.*] 1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument, by rubbing, scraping, or drawing the instrument along the surface; as, to *shave* the chin and cheeks; to *shave* the head of its hair.

He shall *shave* his head in the day of his cleansing; Num. vi.

2. To *shave off*, to cut off.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard; Lev. xxi.

3. To pare close.

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

4. To cut off thin slices; or to cut in thin slices.—5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.—7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices; as, to *shave* hoops or staves.

SHĀVE, *n.* [Sw. *skaf;* G. *schabe;* Sax. *scafa, sceafa;* D. *schaaf*, a plane.] An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.; called also a *drawing knife.*

SHĀVED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.

SHĀVE-GRÄSS, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum.

SHĀVELING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religieux; *in contempt.*

SHĀVER, *n.* One that shaves or whose occupation is to shave.—2. One that is close in bargains or a sharp dealer.

This Lewis is a cunning *shaver.* *Swift.*

3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHĀ′VER, *n.* A humorous fellow; a wag. A low word, borrowed from the idea of taking off the beard. [*Scotch.*]

SHĀV′IE, *n.* A trick or prank. [*Scotch.*]

SHĀVING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.

SHĀVING, *n.* The act of paring the surface.—2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

SHAW, *n* [Sax. *scua, scuwa;* Sw. *skugga;* Dan. *skove*, a thicket, and *skygge*, a shade.] A thicket; a small wood; a shady place. [*Local.*]

SHAW′-FOWL, *n.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

SHAWL, *n.* [Fr. *châle.*] A long or square vestment, not specially shaped for any individual, but which is generally used by persons of both sexes, in the East, to form the folds of their turbans, or is worn as a mantle or a girdle, and sometimes serves as a carpet to sit or lie on. The shawls of Cashmere are the most valued.—2. A large piece of woven stuff, often imitative of the foregoing, in material, pattern, and colour, worn by the females of Europe and N. America, as a loose body or shoulder covering, or neckerchief. Shawls are of several sizes, and divers materials; as, shawls of silk, cotton, hair, or wool; and occasionally they are formed of a mixture of some or all these staples. The use of the shawl in Europe, at least of a vestment under that name, belongs almost entirely to the present century.

SHAWM, SHALM, *n* [G. *schalmeie*, from *schallen*, to sound.] In *ancient music*, a wind instrument, similar in form to the clarionet; now superseded by the hautboy and bassoon.

SHE, pronoun personal of the feminine gender. [Sax. *seo;* Goth. *si;* D. *zy;* G. *sie.* The Danes and Swedes use for *he* and *she*, the word from which the English has *hen;* Dan. *han*, he, the male; *hun*, she, the female; *hane*, a cock; Sw. *han*, he; *hanne*, a cock; *hon*, *hennes*, *henne*, she. This is the root of *Henry.* *She* is perhaps the Heb. אשה, *ishah*, a woman or wife. In the Saxon, *seo* is used as an adjective, and may be rendered *the* or *a.* It is also used as a relative, answering to *who*, L. *quæ.* It is also used for *he* and *that.* In English, *she* has no variation, and is used only in the nominative case. In the oblique cases, we use *hers* and *her*, a distinct word.] 1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid; Gen. xviii.

2. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for *woman* or *female*, and in the plural; but in contempt or ludicrous language.

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive. *Shak.*

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
My interest. *Shak.*

3. *She* is used also in composition for female, representing sex; as, a *she*-bear; a *she*-cat.

SHE′A or **BUTTER TREE**, *n.* The *Bassia butyracea* of botanists, a native of tropical Asia and Africa, and believed to be the Fulwa or Fulwara tree of India. The African *shea tree*, (says Mr. John Duncan,) resembles the laurel in the shape and colour of its leaves, but usually grows to the height of 18 or 20 feet. The *shea*, or vegetable butter, is found in the nut, and is obtained pure by crushing, boiling, and straining. The nuts grow in bunches, and are attached to the boughs by slender filaments. They are of the shape and size of a pigeon's egg, of a light drab when new, but the colour deepens afterwards to that of chocolate. A good sized tree, in prolific condition, will yield a bushel of nuts.

SHEADING, *n.* [G. *scheiden*, Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.] In *the Isle of Man*, a riding, tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six *sheadings.*

SHEAF, *n. plur. Sheaves.* [Sax. *sceaf;* D. *schoof.* It appears to be connected with the D. *schuiveni, schoof*, to *shove*, Sax. *scufan.* The sense then is a mass or collection driven or pressed together.] 1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection; as, a *sheaf* of arrows.—3. In *mechanics*, a solid cylindrical wheel fixed in a channel, and movable about an axis, as in the block of a pulley. [*See* Sheave.]

SHEAF, *v. t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves.

SHEAL,† to *shell.*

SHĒAL′ING, SHĒEL′ING, or **SHEIL′ING**, *n.* A hut or residence for those who have the care of sheep; also a hut for fishermen. [*Scotch.*]

SHEAR, *v. t.* pret. *Sheared;* pp. *Sheared* or *Shorn.* The old pret. *shore* is en-

tirely obsolete. [Sax. *scearan, scyran, sciran*, to shear, to divide, whence *share* and *shire*; G. *scheren*, to shear or shave, and to vex, to rail, to *jeer*; *schier dich weg*, get you gone; *schier dich aus dem wege*, move out of the way; D. *scheeren*, to shave, shear, banter, stretch, warp; *de gek scheeren*, to play the fool; *zig weg scheeren* to *shear off*; Dan. *skierer*, to cut, carve, saw, hew; *skierts*, a jest, jeer, banter; *skiertser*, to sport, mock, jeer; Sw. *skära*, to reap, to mow, to cut off, to cleanse, to rinse; Sans. *schaura* or *chaura*, to shave; W. *ysgar*, a part, a *share*; *ysgariaw*, to separate. The Greek has ξυρεω, to shave, and κειρω, to shave, shear, cut off, or lay waste. The primary sense is to separate or force off in general; but a prominent signification is to separate by rubbing, as in *scouring*, or as in *shaving*, cutting close to the surface. Hence the sense of *jeering*, as we say, to give one the *rub* *See* SCOUR.] 1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades; to separate any thing from the surface by shears, scissors or a like instrument; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth. It is appropriately used for the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, and for clipping the nap from cloth, but may be applied to other things; as, a horse *shears* the ground in feeding much closer than an ox.—2. To separate by shears; as, to *shear* a fleece.—3. In *Scotland*, to reap.

SHEAR, *v. i.* To divide, as the two parts of anything when cut or sheared.—2. To deviate. [*See* SHEER.]

SHEAR, *n.* A year as applied to the age of a sheep, denominated from the yearly *shearing*; as, sheep of one *shear*, of two *shears*, &c. [*Local.*]

SHEAR-BILL, *n.* [*shear* and *bill.*] A fowl, the black skimmer or cut-water, *Rhyncops nigra*, of the Antilles. [*See* SKIMMER.]

SHEARD, *n.* A shard. [*See* SHARD.]

SHEARED, *pp.* Clipped; deprived of wool, hair, or nap.

SHEARER, *n.* One that shears; as, a *shearer* of sheep. In *Scotland*, one that reaps corn.

SHEARING, *ppr.* Clipping; depriving of wool, hair, or nap.

SHEARING, *n.* The term used in Scotland for reaping.—*Shearing sheep*, the operation of clipping off the wool from the bodies of ewes and lambs, generally performed in the beginning of summer.

SHEARING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine used by boiler-makers and engineers for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metals. [*See* PUNCHING MACHINE.]

SHEARLING, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

SHEARMAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

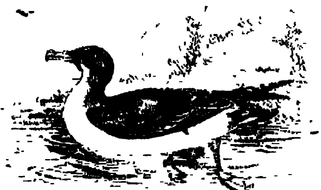
SHEARS, *n. plur.* [from the verb.] An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances by interception between the two blades. Shears differ from scissors chiefly in being larger.

Fate urg'd the *shears* and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

The *shears* used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel, bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves by the elasticity of the metal.—2. Something in the form of the blades of shears.—3.† Wings.—4. An engine for raising heavy weights. [*See* SHEERS.]

SHEAR STEEL, *n.* (so called because fitted for making *clothiers' shears*, scythes, &c.) A kind of steel prepared by laying several bars of common steel together, and heating them in a furnace until they acquire the welding temperature. The bars are then beaten together with forge hammers, after which they are drawn anew into bars for sale.

SHEAR-WATER, *n.* A fowl, *Larus niger*. A species of petrel, (*Procellaria puffinus*, Linn., and *Puffinus cinereus*



Shearwater (Procellaria puffinus).

Stephens,) found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland: and also common on the coast of Peru and Cape Horn. The shearwaters fly rapidly, skimming over the waves, whence they pick up small fishes, crustaceans, molluscs, &c. The cut-water, *Rhyncops nigra*.

SHEAT. *See* SHEET.

SHEAT-FISH, *n.* [G. *scheide.*] A fish, a species of Silurus, having a long slimy body destitute of scales, and the back dusky, like that of the eel. It is the largest fresh-water fish of Europe, being sometimes six feet or more in length.

SHEATH, *n.* [Sax. *sceath, scæthe*; G. *scheide*; from separating, G. *scheiden*, Sax. *sceadan*. *See* SHADE.] 1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. A *sheath* is that which separates, and hence a defence.—2 In *bot.*, a term applied to a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses; or to a rudimentary leaf which wraps round the stem on which it grows, as in the scapus of many Endogenous plants.—3. Any thin covering for defence; the wing-case of an insect.—4. A land-guard of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.

SHEATHE, *v. t.* To put into a case or scabbard; as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.—2. To inclose or cover with a sheath or case.

The leopard...keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes. *Grew.*

'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

3. To cover or line; as, to *sheathe* the bowels with demulcent or mucilaginous substances.—4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles.—5. To fit with a sheath.—6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper; as, to *sheathe* a ship to preserve it from the worms.—*To sheathe the sword*, a figurative phrase, to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace. It corresponds to the Indian phrase, *to bury the hatchet*.

SHEATHED, *pp.* Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane.

SHEATHER, *n.* One that sheathes.

SHEATHING, *ppr.* Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; lining; investing with a membrane.—*Sheathing leaf*, a leaf which forms a sheath to the stem; as in wheat, oats, and grasses.

SHEATHING, *n.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering. The object of sheathing is to protect the ship from worms. Sheets of thin copper nailed on with copper nails, constitutes at present the sheathing of all the better kind of vessels.

SHEATHING NAILS, *n.* Nails used in fastening sheathing to ships.

SHEATHLESS, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed.

SHEATH-WINGED, *a.* [*sheath* and *wing.*] Having cases for covering the wings; as, a *sheath-winged* insect.

SHEATHY, *a.* Forming a sheath or case.

SHEAVE, *n.* [in D. *schyf* is a slice, a truckle, a quoit, a fillet, a draughtsman, a pane. In G. *scheibe* is a mark, a pane, a wheel, the knee-pan, a slice.] In *seamen's lan.*, a wheel on which the rope works in a block. It is made of hard wood or of metal. When made of wood, it is sometimes *bushed*, that is, has a piece of perforated brass let into its centre, the better to sustain the friction of the pin or axis.

SHEAVE,† *v. t.* To bring together; to collect.

SHEAVED,† *a.* Made of straw.

SHEAVE-HOLE, *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

SHEAVING, *n.* The operation of binding wheat, oats, barley, &c., into sheaves.

SHECHI'NAH, SHEKI'NAH, *n.* The Jewish name for the divine presence which rested in the shape of a cloud over the mercy seat; Lev. xvi. 2.

SHECK'LATON,† *n.* [Fr. *ciclaton.*] A kind of gilt leather.

SHED, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Shed*. [Sax. *scedan*, to pour out. If *s* is a prefix, this word coincides in elements with D. *gieten*, to pour, to cast, G. *giessen*, Eng. *gush*. It coincides also in elements with *shoot*. *See* the Noun.] 1. To cause or suffer to flow out; to pour out; to spill; as, to *shed* tears; to *shed* blood. The sun *sheds* light on the earth; the stars *shed* a more feeble light.

This is my blood of the New Testament which is *shed* for many for the remission of sins; Matt. xxvi.

2. To let fall; to cast; as, the trees *shed* their leaves in autumn; the fowls *shed* their feathers; and serpents *shed* their skin.—3. To scatter; to emit: to throw off; to diffuse; as, flowers *shed* their sweets or fragrance. [The peculiar sense of this word is to cast off something that belongs to the body, either a substance or a quality. Applied to animals and plants, it expresses a periodical casting off of a natural covering.]

SHED, *v. i.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

SHED, *n.* [Sax. *sced*, a shade; Sw. *skydd*, a defence; *skydda*, to protect, to defend or shelter; Dan. *skytter*, id; *skytter*, a shooter; *skyts*, a defence; *skyt*, a gun; *skyder*, to shoot; G. *schützen*, to defend; *schütze*, a shooter; D. *schutten*, to defend, to parry or stop; *schutter*, a shooter. It appears that *shed*, the noun and verb, and *shoot*, are from one source, and *shade*, *scud*, *scath*, and several other words, when traced, all terminate in the same radical sense, to thrust, rush, or drive.]

1. A slight building: a covering of timber and boards, &c., for shelter against rain and the inclemencies of weather; a poor house or hovel.

The first Alcides born in lowly *shed*. *Fairfax.*

2. In *agriculture*, a slight temporary building to shelter cattle or implements of husbandry from the weather.

Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

3. In *composition*, effusion; as in blood-*shed*. [*See* the Verb.]

SHED, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering; as a hut, umbrella, or garment that *sheds* rain.

SHED'DER, *n.* One that sheds or causes to flow out; as, a *shedder* of blood.

SHED'DING, *ppr.* Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out: diffusing: keeping off.

SHED'DING, *n.* That which is cast off.—2. The act of casting off or out.

SHED LINE, *n.* The summit line of elevated ground.

SHED ROOF, *n.* The simplest kind of roof, formed by rafters sloping between a high and a low wall.

SHĒEN, } *a.* [Sax. *scene, scen*, bright.
SHĒENY, } This is the old orthography of *Shine,—which see.*] Bright; glittering; showy. [*Poetical.*]

The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea. *Byron.*

SHĒEN, *n.* Brightness; splendour.

SHĒEP, *n. sing.* and *plur.* [Sax. *sceap, scep*; G. *schaf.*] 1. An animal of the genus Ovis, which is among the most useful species that the Creator has bestowed on man, as its wool constitutes a principal material of warm clothing, and its flesh is a great article of food. The skin dressed, forms different parts of our apparel, and is used for covers of books. The entrails, properly prepared and twisted, serve for strings for various musical instruments. The milk is thicker than that of cows, and consequently yields a greater quantity of butter and cheese. The sheep is remarkable for its harmless temper and its timidity. The varieties are numerous. The principal varieties of the English sheep are the large Lincolnshire, the Dorset breed, the South-down, and the Cheviot. The foreign breeds of sheep are exceedingly numerous, but of these perhaps the Asiatic variety is the most singular.



Barbary Broad-tailed Sheep (Ovis steatopyga).

In India, the sheep is long-tailed; and in Persia, Tartary, and China, &c., the tail is not only elongated, but loaded with a mass of fat, in some instances weighing ten pounds. The variety most celebrated for the fineness of the wool is the Spanish merino, [*see* MERINO,] as improved in Germany. The wild sheep or Argali [*see* ARGALI] is found in Asia, Africa, and America. The Rocky Mountain sheep is nearly related to the goat, and its fleece is said to be as fine as that of the



Rocky Mountain Sheep (Ovis montana)

shawl goat of Cashmere.—2. In contempt, a silly fellow.—3. Figuratively, God's people are called *sheep*, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd; John x.—4. A congregation considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor. More usually termed a *flock*.

SHĒEP-BITE,† *v. t.* [*sheep* and *bite.*] To practise petty thefts.

SHĒEP-BITER,† *n.* One who practises petty thefts.

SHĒEPCOT, *n.* [*sheep* and *cot.*] A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

SHĒEPFOLD, *n.* [*sheep* and *fold.*] A place where sheep are collected or confined.

SHĒEPHOOK, *n.* [*sheep* and *hook.*] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

SHĒEPISH, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over modest: meanly diffident.—2. Pertaining to sheep.

SHĒEPISHLY, *adv.* Bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence.

SHĒEPISHNESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.

SHĒEP-MÄRKET, *n.* A place where sheep are sold.

SHĒEP-MÄSTER, *n.* [*sheep* and *master.*] A feeder of sheep; one that has the care of sheep.

SHĒEP'S BIT, *n.* A plant of the genus Jasione, the *J. montana*. [*See* JASIONE.]

SHĒEP'S-EYE, *n.* [*sheep* and *eye.*] A modest, diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

SHĒEP-SHANK, *n.* [*sheep* and *shank.*] Among *seamen*, a knot in a rope made to shorten it, as on a runner or tie.—*To sheep-shank*, to shorten the top-gallant backstays, &c.

SHĒEP'S-HEAD, *n.* [*sheep* and *head.*] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. It is esteemed delicious food.

SHĒEP-SHEARER, *n.* [*sheep* and *shear.*] One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep; Gen xxxviii

SHĒEP-SHEARING, *n.* The act of shearing sheep.—2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

SHĒEP-SILVER, *n.* A sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be released from the service of washing the lord's sheep.—In *Scot.*, the popular name of mica.

SHĒEP-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.

SHĒEP'S-SOR'REL, *n.* An herb, (*Rumex acetosella,*) growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil.

SHĒEP-STEALER, *n.* [*sheep* and *steal.*] One that steals sheep.

SHĒEP-STĒALING, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.

SHĒEP-WALK, *n.* [*sheep* and *walk*] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed; a track or path made by sheep.

SHĒER, *a.* [Sax. *scir, scyr*; G. *schier*; Dan. *skier*; Sans. *charu, tscharu*; from the root of *shear*, to separate; whence *sheer* is clear, pure. It might be deduced from the Shemitic זהר, *zehar*, to be clear. But the Danish and Saxon orthography coincides with that of *Shear.*] 1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled; as *sheer* ale. But this application is unusual. We say, *sheer* argument, *sheer* wit, *sheer* falsehood, *sheer* ignorance, *sheer* stupidity &c.—2. Clear; thin; as, *sheer* muslin.

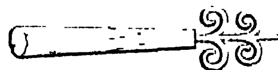
SHĒER,† *adv.* Clean; quite; at once.

SHĒER,† *v. t.* To shear.

SHĒER, *v. i.* [*See* SHEAR.] 1. In *seamen's lan.*, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness.—2. To slip or move aside.—*To sheer off*, to turn or move aside to a distance; to part or separate from; to move off or away.—*To sheer up*, to turn and approach to a place or ship.

SHĒER, *n.* The curve which the line of ports or of the deck presents to the eye when viewing the side of a ship. When these lines are straight or the extremities do not rise, as is most usual, the ship is said to have a straight *sheer*.—*To quicken the sheer*, among *shipwrights*, is to shorten the radius which strikes out the curve.—*To straighten the sheer*, to lengthen the radius.—2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.—*To break sheer*, to deviate from that position.

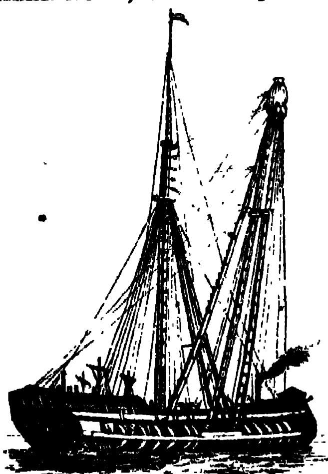
SHĒER-HOOKS, *n.* An instrument with prongs and hooks, placed at the



Sheer-Hooks.

extremities of the yards of fire-ships, to entangle the enemy's rigging, &c.

SHĒER-HULK, *n.* An old ship of war,



Sheer-Hulk.

fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships.

SHEERLY,† *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely.

SHEERS, *n. plur.* In *ships*, an apparatus consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles erected in a mutually inclined position, and fastened together near the top, their lower ends being secured to the opposite sides of the vessel. Tackle blocks are suspended to them for the purpose of hoisting in or getting out the masts of a vessel; the same contrivance is also used for other purposes, such as the loading or unloading the vessel, &c.

SHEER-STRAKE, *n.* In *shipbuilding*, the strake under the gunwale in the top-side. [*See* STRAKE.]

SHEET, *n.* [Sax. *sceat, sceta, scyta*; L. *scheda*; Gr. σχιδη. The Saxon *sceat* signifies a garment, a cloth, towel, or napkin; *sceta* is rendered a *sheet*, and the Greek and Latin words signify a table or plate for writing on; from the root of Sax. *sceadan*, to separate, L. *scindo*, Gr. σχιζω.] 1. A broad and large piece of cloth, as of linen or cotton; the linen of a bed.—2. A broad piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturer. *Sheets* of paper are of different sizes, as royal, demy, foolscap, pot, and post paper.—3. A piece of paper printed, folded, and bound, or formed into a book in blank, and making four, eight, sixteen, or twenty-four pages, &c.—4. Any thing expanded; as, a *sheet* of water or of fire; a *sheet* of copper, lead, or iron.—5. *Sheets*, *plur.* a book or pamphlet. The following *sheets* contain a full answer to my opponent.—6. In *poetry*, a sail. [*Improper.*]

SHEET, *n.* [Fr. *escoute*. This word seems to be connected with *scot* or *shot*; Sp. *escotar*, to *cut* out clothes, to pay one's *scot* or share of taxes, and in *nautical lan.*, to free a ship of water by pumping. The word is probably from that root, or from *shoot*.] In *nautical lan.*, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation. In the square sails above the courses, the ropes attached to both clues are called *sheets*: in all other cases the weathermost one is called a *tack*. When a ship sails with a side-wind, the lower corners of the main and fore sails are fastened with a tack and a *sheet*. The stay-sails and studding-sails have only one tack and one sheet each.

SHEET, *v. t.* To furnish with sheets. [*Little used.*]—2. To fold in a sheet. [*Little used.*]—3. To cover as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.

> When snow the pasture *sheets*. *Shak.*

To sheet home, is to haul home a sheet, or extend the sail till the clue is close to the sheet-block.

SHEET-ANCHOR, *n.* [originally written *shote-anchor*, that is, the anchor *thrown* out for security or preservation.] The largest anchor of a ship, which in stress of weather is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. Hence,—2. The chief support; the last refuge for safety.

SHEET-COPPER, *n.* Copper in broad thin plates.

SHEET'ING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHEET-IRON, *n.* Iron in sheets, or broad thin plates.

SHEET-LEAD, *n.* Lead formed into sheets. [*See* LEAD.]

SHEET-PILES, SHEETING-PILES, *n.* Piles formed of thick plank, shot or jointed on the edges, and sometimes grooved and tongued, driven closely together between the main or gauge piles of a cofferdam or other hydraulic work, to enclose the space either to retain or exclude water, as the case may be. Sheeting piles have of late been formed of iron.

SHEETS, *n.* The ropes attached to sails, by which they are set and the top-sails hauled up. [*See* SHEET.]

SHEIK, *n.* [In Ar. elder, or eldest.] A title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the Arabic tribes or clans. The heads of monasteries are sometimes called sheiks among the Mohammedans, and it is also the title of the higher order of religious persons who preach in the mosques.

SHEK'EL, *n.* [Heb. שקל, *shakel*, to weigh; Ch.Syr. Ar. and Eth. *id.*; Eth. to append or suspend; Low L. *siclus*; Fr. *sicle*. From this root we have *shilling*. Payments were originally made by weight, as they still are in some countries. *See* POUND.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 pennyweights 2½ grains, Troy weight, and the value 2s. 3⅜d. sterling. Others make its value 2s. 6d. sterling. The golden shekel was worth £1 16s. 6d. sterling. The shekel of the sanctuary was used in calculating the offerings of the temple, and all sums connected with the sacred law. It differed from the common shekel, and is supposed to have been double its value.

SHELD'AFLE, SHELD'APLE, *n.* A chaffinch. This word is also written *Shell-apple*.

SHEL'DRAKE, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the duck kind, the *Anas tadorna*, which is the type of the subgenus Tadorna of Ray, and of modern ornithologists. It is also called bergander, St. George's duck, burrow duck, sly-goose, skeel duck, and skeeling goose. These birds inhabit the sea coasts, and breed in rabbit holes. They feed on small fish, marine insects and sea-weeds.

SHEL'DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck.

SHELF, *n.* plur. *Shelves*. [Sax. *scylf*, whence *scylfan*, to shelve; Fr. *écueil*, a sand-bank.] 1. A platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set on a frame or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books, and the like.—2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.—3. In *mining*, fast ground; that part of the internal structure of the earth which lies in an even, regular form.—*To put or lay on the shelf*, to put aside or out of use.

SHELF, *v. t.* To place on a shelf; to furnish with shelves. More usually written *Shelve*,—*which see*.

SHELF'Y, *a.* Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous; as, a *shelfy* coast.—2.† Hard; firm. [*See* SHELF, No. 3.]

SHELL, *n.* [Sax. *scyl, scyll, scell*, a shell, and *sceale*, a scale; G. *schale*; Fr. *ecaille*. The word primarily signifies that which is peeled or separated, as rind or the outer coat of plants, or their fruit; and as *shells* were used for dishes, the word came to signify a dish. *See* SCALE.] 1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits, and of certain animals; as, the *shell* of a nut; the *shell* of an oyster or lobster. The *shells* of animals are crustaceous or testaceous; crustaceous, as that of the lobster, and testaceous as that of the oyster and clam. That branch of natural history which treats of the nature, form, structure, classification, &c., of shells and shell-fish is termed *conchology*,—*which see*.—2. The hard covering of anything; particularly the outer coat of an egg.—3. The outer part of a house unfinished. We say of a building that wants the interior timbers or finishing, that it is a mere *shell*.—4. A coarser kind of coffin.—5. An instrument of music, like *testudo* in Latin; the first lyre being made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise-shell.—6. The outer frame or case of a block.—7. Outer or superficial part; as, the shell of religion.—8. The handle of a fencing foil.—9. In *artillery*, a hollow sphere of iron, which being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar, bursts into pieces by the explosion of the gunpowder, and produces very destructive effects. *See* BOMB.—*Fossil shells*, shells dug from the earth.

SHELL, *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell; as, to *shell* nuts or almonds.

SHELL, *v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.—2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. Nuts *shell* in falling.

SHELL'-BARK, *n.* A species of hickory, (*Carya squamosa*,) whose bark is loose and peeling. This species produces the most palatable nut.

SHELL'-BIT, *n.* A boring tool used with the brace in boring wood; it is shaped like a gouge, that is, its section is the segment of a circle, and when used it shears the fibres round the margin of the hole, and removes the wood almost as a solid core.

SHELL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of the shell.

SHELL'-FISH, *n.* A testaceous mollusc, whose external covering consists of a shell; as, oysters, clams, &c.

SHELL'ING, *ppr.* Taking off the shell; casting the external hard covering; separating from the husk and falling.

SHELL'LAC, *n.* Seed-lac melted, and formed into thin cakes. [*See* LAC.]

SHELL'-MARL, *n.* A deposit of clay, and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.

SHELL'-MEAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell-fish, or testaceous molluscs.

SHELLS, *n. pl.* The husks or envelopes of the cocoa bean, a decoction of which is used as a substitute for cocoa or chocolate.

SHELL'-WORK, *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

SHELL'Y, *a.* Abounding with shells; as, the *shelly* shore.—2. Consisting of shells.

SHEL'TER, *n.* [Sw. *skyla*, to cover; Dan. *skiul*, a shed or cover, a *shelter*; *skiuler*, to hide, conceal, cloak; L. *celo*.] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. A house is a *shelter* from rain and other inclemencies of the weather; the foliage of a tree is a *shelter* from the rays of the sun.

> The healing plant shall aid,
> From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security.

> Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

3. He that defends or guards from danger; a protector; Ps. lxi.

SHEL'TER, *v. t.* To cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; as, a valley *sheltered* from the north wind by a mountain.

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*

We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train? *Dryden.*

3. To betake to cover or a safe place.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

4. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

SHEL'TER, *v. i.* To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

SHEL'TERED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.

SHEL'TERING, *ppr.* Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.

SHEL'TERLESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless* perhaps she lies. *Rowe.*

SHEL'TERY, *a.* Affording shelter. [*Little used.*]

SHEL'TIE, *n.* A small but strong horse in Scotland; so called from Shetland, where it is produced.

SHELVE, *v. t.* (shelv.)† To place on a shelf or on shelves; to put aside or out of use.—2. To furnish with shelves.

SHELVE, *v. i.* (shelv.) [Sax. *scylfan*, to reel.] To incline; to be sloping.

SHELVES, *n. plur.* [*See* SHELF.] A general name given to any dangerous shallows, sand-banks, or rocks lying immediately under the surface of the water.

SHELV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.

With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*

SHELV'ING, *n.* The operation of fixing up shelves; materials for shelves.

SHELV'Y, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow; as, a *shelvy* shore. [*See* SHELFY.]

SHEM'ITE, *n.* A descendant of Shem.

SHEMIT'IC, or **SHEMIT'ISH**, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. The *Shemitic* languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Old Phenician. [*See* SEMITIC.]

SHEM'ITISM, *n.* The system or peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.

SHEND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Shent.* [Sax. *scendan*; D. *schenden*, to violate, spoil, slander, revile; G. *schänden*, to mar, spoil, disfigure, violate, abuse, debauch. This is from the root of *scandal.*] 1.† To injure, mar, or spoil.

That much I fear my body will be *shent.* *Dryden.*

2. To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace.

The famous name of knighthood foully
shend. *Spenser.*

3.† To overpower or surpass.

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

SHENT, *pp.* Injured. [Obsolete, unless in poetry.]

SHEP'HERD, *n.* [Sax. *sceap-heard* or *hyrd*; *sheep* and *herd.*] 1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep in the pasture.—2. A swain; a rural lover.—3. The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation; a minister of the gospel, who superintends a church or parish, and gives instruction in spiritual things. God and Christ are in Scripture denominated *Shepherds*, as they lead, protect, and govern their people, and provide for their welfare; Ps. xxiii. lxxx; John x.

SHEP'HERDESS, *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess.* *Sidney.*

SHEP'HERDISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

SHEP'HERDISM, *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.

SHEP'HERDLY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic.

SHEP'HERD'S DOG, *n.* The *canis domesticus*, Linn., distinguished by its rather pointed muzzle, convex forehead, erect or semi-erect ears, rather long pile, and moderate size. It stands at the head of the class of farm dogs. This breed of dogs is said to be preserved in the greatest purity in the northern part of Scotland, where its aid is highly necessary in managing the numerous herds of sheep in those extensive wilds.

SHEP'HERD'S NEE'DLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix, the *S. pecten veneris*, or Venus's comb. [*See* SCANDIX.]

SHEP'HERD'S PURSE, *n.* Capsella, a genus of plants of the class Tetradynamia, and order Siliculosa, Linn.; nat. order Cruciferæ. It is distinguished by its silicles being emarginate at the apex, with the valves winged at the back; the petals are equal, the pedicels bractless, and the flowers are white. *C. bursa pastoris*, common Shepherd's purse, grows plentifully by waysides.

SHEP'HERD'S ROD, } **SHEP'HERD'S STAFF,** } *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus, the *D. pilosus*; called also small teasel.

SHERAR'DIA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* FIELD-MADDER.]

SHER'BET, *n.* [Pers. *sharbat.* This word, as well as *sirup* and *shrub*, L. *sorbeo*, and Fr. *sorbet*, is from the Ar. *sharaba*, to drink, to imbibe.] A drink composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water. Another kind is made with violets, honey, juice of raisins, &c. It is a favourite beverage in the East.

SHERD, *n.* A fragment, as a *pot-sherd.* Sherd is usually written *Shard*,—*which see. Sherds*, fragments of potting employed by gardeners to drain their flower-pots.

SHER'IFF, *n.* [Sax. *scir-gerefa*; *scyre*, *scire*, a shire or division, and *gerefa*, a *reeve*, a count, prefect, bailiff, provost, or steward; G. *graf*, D. *graaf.*] In *Eng.*, an officer appointed in each county by the crown, to execute process, preserve the peace, and give assistance to justices, and others in doing so. During his office, which is but for a year, he is the first man in his county, and has at his disposal the whole civil force of that county, so as to enable him to preserve the peace. He only executes in person such parts of his office as are either purely honorary, or are of some dignity and public importance, his other functions being performed by a deputy or under sheriff, for whose conduct he is responsible. The sheriffs of London and Middlesex, are chosen by the citizens of London. In Scotland, the sheriff is the chief local judge of a county. He is properly sheriff depute, the principal sheriffship being a mere nominal office. He is nominated by the crown, and holds his office *ad vitam aut culpam.* He is entitled to appoint sheriff substitutes, executes writs, returns juries, &c., decides on claims for enrolment in the county lists of parliamentary voters, and exercises a certain criminal jurisdiction. He holds also civil courts for the recovery of small debts, and a court of record, the jurisdiction of which extends to all personal actions, and possessory actions for the recovery of real property.—*Sheriff clerk*, the clerk to the sheriff's court.—*Sheriff in that part*, a person appointed by the sovereign in signet letters, to supply the place of the sheriff. He was termed the sheriff in that part, from being appointed to execute a particular duty which previously had been in use to be performed by the sheriff. By uniform and immemorial custom, all the diligences of the law are directed to messengers-at-arms as *sheriffs in that part.*

SHER'IFFALTY, } **SHER'IFFDOM,** } **SHER'IFFSHIP,** } **SHER'IFFWICK,** } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. These words are now rarely used. [*See* SHRIEVALTY, the word now in use.]

SHER'RIFFE, } **SHER'IF,** } **SCHER'IF,** } *n.* The title of a descendant of Mohammed by Hassan Ibn Ali. [*See* SCHERIF.]

SHER'RIS SACK,† } **SHER'RY SACK**,† } *n.* Sherry.

SHER'RY, *n.* [sometimes written *Sherris.*] A species of wine; so called from Xeres in Spain, where it is made. Genuine sherry is a rich dry wine, containing from 20 to 23 per cent. of alcohol; there are many varieties, and it is extensively imitated and adulterated.

SHEUGH, or **SEUCH**, *n.* A furrow; a ditch; a gulf. [*Scotch.*]

SHEW, SHEW'ED, SHEWN. *See* SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.

SHEW'-BREAD. *See* SHOW-BREAD.

SHEW'ER, *n.* One that shows. [*See* SHOWER.] Shewers in *Scots law*, in jury causes, are the persons named by the court, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the six jurors when a view is allowed. [*See* VIEWERS.]

SHEW'ING. *See* SHOWING.

SHIB'BOLETH, *n.* [Heb. an ear of corn, or a stream of water.] 1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites not being able to pronounce the letter ש *sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*; See Judges xii. Hence,—2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another; and usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance.

SHIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.] A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter. [*Local in England.*]

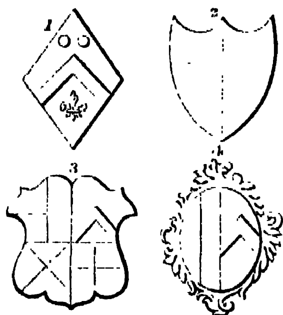
SHIE, or **SHY**, *v. t.* To throw; as to *shie* a stone. [*Familiar.*]

SHIELD, *n.* [Sax. *scyld*; D. and G. *schild.* This word is from covering, defending, Sw. *skyla*, to cover; or from separating, Sax. *scylan*, Dan. *skiller*, to separate. Protection is deduced from either, and indeed both may be radically

one. *See* SHELTER. The L. *scutum* coincides in elements with the Sax. *sceadan*, to separate, and *clypeus* with the Gr. καλυπτω, to cover.] 1. A broad piece of defensive armour; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. The shields of the ancients were of different shapes and sizes, triangular, square, oval, &c., made of leather, or wood covered with leather, and borne on the left arm. This species of armour was a good defence against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but would be no protection against bullets.—2. Defence; shelter; protection; or the person that defends or protects; as a chief, the ornament and *shield* of the nation.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward; Gen xv.

3. In *her.*, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. The shape of the shield upon which heraldic bearings are displayed is left to fancy; the form of the lozenge, however, is preserved for single ladies and widows. The shield used in funeral



1. Lozenge Shield. 2. Norman Shield. 3, 4. Fanciful variations of the Shield.

processions is of a square form, something larger than the escutcheon, and divided per pale, the proper half being sable, or the whole black, as the case may be, with a scroll border around, and in the centre the arms of the deceased upon a shield of the usual form. *Shields* in *bot.*, little coloured cups or lines with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens.

SHIELD, *v. t.* To cover, as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect; to secure from assault or injury.

To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour. *Smith.*

2. To ward off; to defend against; as, clothes to *shield* one from cold.

SHIELDED, *pp.* Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.

SHIELD FERN, *n.* Aspidium, a genus of Cryptogamian plants belonging to the nat. order Polypodiaceæ, and so named from the form of the indusium of the fructification. The sori are roundish and scattered, or deposited in ranks; the endusia solitary, roundly-peltate, or kidney-shaped, fixed by the middle or the edge. The species are numerous, and among the most beautiful of all the fern tribes. Thirteen are natives of Britain, among which is the male shield-fern, (*A. filix mas*), the stem of which has been employed as an anthelmintic, and as an emmenagogue and purgative. Fragrant shield-fern (*A. fragrans*), has been employed as a substitute for tea.

SHIELDING, *ppr.* Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protecting.

SHIELDLESS, *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.

SHIELDLESSLY, *adv.* Without protection.

SHIELDLESSNESS, *n.* Destitution of a shield or of protection.

SHIFT, *v. i.* [Sax. *scyftan*, to order or appoint, to divide or distribute, also to verge or decline, also to drive; D. *schiften*, to divide, distinguish, part, turn, discuss; Dan. *skifte*, a parting, sharing, division, lot, share; *skifter*, to part, share, divide; Sw. *skifta*, to shift, to distribute. This verb is apparently from the same root as *shiver;* Dan. *skifer sig*, to shiver; Sw. *skifta om*, to change. The primary sense is to move, to depart; hence to separate. We observe by the Swedish, that *skifta om*, [*om* about or round,] was originally the true phrase, to move about or round, and we still say, to *shift about.*] 1. To move; to change place or position. Vegetables are not able to *shift* and seek nutriment.—2. To change its direction; to vary; as, the wind *shifted* from south to west.—3. To change; to give place to other things.—4. To change dress, particularly the under garment or chemise.—5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose; to move from one thing to another, and seize one expedient when another fails.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

6. To practise indirect methods.—7. To seek methods of safety.

Nature teaches every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

8. To change place; as, a cargo *shifts* from one side to the other.

SHIFT, *v. t.* To change; to alter; as, to *shift* the scenes.—2. To transfer from one place or position to another; as, *shift* the helm; *shift* the sails.—3. To put out of the way by some expedient

I *shifted* him away. *Shak.*

4. To change, as clothes; as, to *shift* a coat.—5. To dress in fresh clothes, particularly fresh linen. Let him have time to *shift* himself.—*To shift about*, to turn quite round, to a contrary side or opposite point.—*To shift off*, to delay; to defer; as, to *shift off* the duties of religion.—2. To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self, as of a burden or inconvenience.

SHIFT, *n.* A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails.

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shak.*

2. In *a bad sense*, mean refuge; last resource.

For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or, an evasion; a trick to escape detection or evil.—4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.—5. In *music*, the motion of the hand along the finger-board of a violin, violoncello, &c., necessary in the execution of passages, the notes of which, in point of gravity or acuteness, lie at a considerable distance from each other.—*Shift of crops*, in *agriculture*, an alteration or variation in the succession of crops.

SHIFT'ED, *pp.* Changed from one place or position to another.

SHIFT'ER, *n.* 1. One that shifts or changes; as, *scene-shifter*.—2. One that plays tricks or practises artifice.—3. In *ships*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

SHIFT'ING, *ppr.* Changing place or position; resorting from one expedient to another.—*Shifting beach*, a beach of gravel liable to be shifted or moved by the action of the sea, or the current of rivers.

SHIFT'ING, *n.* Act of shifting.

SHIFT'INGLY, *adv.* By shifts and changes; deceitfully.

SHIFT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live; as, a *shiftless* fellow.

SHIFT'LESSLY, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

SHIFT'LESSNESS, *n.* A state of being shiftless.

SHI'ITES, *n. pl.* [Heretics, from *shiah*, heresy.] That class of the Mahommedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the three first caliphs, and consider Ali as being the only rightful successor of Mahommed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Mahommed, as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mahommedans.

SHILF, *n.* [G. *schilf*, sedge.] Straw.

SHILL,† *v. t.* To put under cover; to sheal.

SHIL'LING, *n.* [Sax. *scill*, *scilling*; G. *schilling*; D. *schelling*; Sw. and Dan. *shilling*; Fr. *escalin*; from the oriental שָׁקַל, *shakal*, to weigh. *See* SHEKEL] An English silver coin equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling, or shilling sterling, is equivalent nearly to 22 cents 22 hundredths, money of the United States. Among the ancient Saxons, the value of the shilling was only 5d. It afterwards underwent many alterations, containing sometimes 16d. and often 20d. The period when it attained its present value is assigned to the reign of Edward I.

SHIL'LY-SHAL'LY, *n.* [Russ. *shalyu*, to be foolish, to play the fool, to play wanton tricks.] Foolish trifling; irresolution. [*Vulgar.*] To stand *shilly-shallying*, is to stand hesitating. [This word has probably been written *Shill-I-Shall-I*, from an ignorance of its origin.]

SHI'LOH, *n.* [Heb. שִׁילֹה, *shiloh*, differently rendered, Son, He who is sent, or the Sent, the Peaceable, or the Prosperous.] The name given to the Messiah by Jacob in his prophecy; Gen. xlix. 10.

SHI'LY. *See* SHYLY.

SHIM'MER,† *v. i.* [Sax *scymrian*; G. *schimmern*.] To gleam; to glisten.

SHIN, *n.* [Sax. *scina*, *scyne*, *shin*, and *scinban*, shin-bone; G. *schiene*, *schienebein*.] The fore part of the leg, particularly of the human leg; the fore part of the crural bone, called *tibia*. This bone being covered only with skin, may be named, from that circumstance, *shin-bone*; or it may be formed from the root of *chine*, edge.

SHINE, *v. i.* pret. *Shined* or *Shone*; pp. *Shined* or *Shone*. [Sax. *scinan*; G. *scheinen*. If *s* is a prefix, this word accords with the root of L. *canus*, *caneo*; W. *cân*, white, bright. *See* CANT.] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to ex-

hibit brightness or splendour; as, the sun *shines* by day; the moon *shines* by night. *Shining* differs from *sparkling, glistening, glittering*, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed, and we may say, the fixed stars *shine*, as well as that they *sparkle*. But we never say, the sun or the moon *sparkles*.—2. To be bright; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

3. To be unclouded; as, the moon *shines*.—4. To be glossy or bright, as silk.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

5. To be gay or splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state. *Spenser.*

6. To be beautiful.

Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

7. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; as, to *shine* in courts; Phil. ii.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company. *Swift.*

8. To give light, real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* to us. *Wisdom.*

9. To manifest glorious excellences; Ps. lxxx.—10. To be clearly published; Is. ix.—11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.

Let your light so *shine* before men; Matth. v.

To cause the face to shine, to be propitious; Num. vi; Ps. lxvii.

SHINE, *n.* Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss.

The glittering *shine* of gold. *Decay of Piety.*

Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*. [*Not elegant.*] *Pope.*

SHINE, *n.* A tool used in tillage to break down the land, or to cut it up and clear it of weeds.

SHI'NESS. *See* SHYNESS.

SHIN'GLE, *n.* [G. *schindel*; Gr. σχινδαλμος; L. *scindula*, from *scindo*, to divide, G. *scheiden*.] 1. A wooden tile. Shingles are small pieces of thin wood used like slates for covering a roof or building. They are from eight to twelve inches long, and about four inches broad, thicker on one edge than the other.—2. Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles. The coarse gravel or accumulation of small rounded stones found on the shores of rivers or the sea.

The plain of La Crau, in France, is composed of *shingle*. *Pinkerton.*

SHIN'GLE, *v. t.* To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof.—2. To perform the process of shingling; as, to *shingle* iron.

SHIN'GLED, *pp.* Covered with shingles.

SHIN'GLE-ROOFED, *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

SHIN'GLES, *n.* [L. *cingulum*.] A kind of herpes, viz., Herpes zoster, which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease.

SHIN'GLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.

SHIN'GLING, *n.* The process of making a roof with shingles.—2. In iron manufacture, the process of expelling the scoriæ and other impurities from the metal in its conversion from the cast to the malleable state. This operation is performed by subjecting the puddled iron either to the blows of a ponderous forge hammer, to the action of squeezers, or to the pressure of rollers. [*See* PUDDLING and ROLLING MILL.]

SHIN'GLY, *a.* Abounding with gravel or shingle.

SHINING, *ppr.* Emitting light; beaming; gleaming.—2. *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant.—3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; as, a *shining* example of charity.—*Shining stem*, one whose surface is polished, so as strongly to reflect the light; as in *Hippuris vulgaris*.

SHINING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness; 2 Sam. xxiii.

SHININGNESS, *n.* Brightness; splendour.

SHIN'LOG, *n.* The brick building by which the mouth of a brick kiln is closed.

SHINY, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day. *Dryden.*

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in *lordship*.

SHIP. *See* SHAPE.

SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *scip*, *scyp*; D. *schip*; G. *schiff*; L. *scapha*; from the root of *shape*; Sax. *sceapian*, *scippan*, *scyppan*, to create, form, or build.] In *a general sense*, a vessel or building of a peculiar structure, adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails. In *an appropriate sense*, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main mast, a fore-mast, and a mizen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and top-gallant-mast, and square rigged.



Ship.

Ships are of various sizes, and fitted for various uses, and receive various names, as man of war ships, [*see* NAVY,] frigates, merchantmen, brigs, schooners, luggers, sloops, xebecs, galleys, &c.—2. *Armed ship*, in the English usages of war, a private vessel occasionally taken into the service of government in time of war, armed and equipped like a regular ship of war, and commanded by an officer of the navy with the rank of master and commander.—*Ship's papers*, the papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of the ship and cargo. They are of two sorts: viz., 1st. Those required by the law of a particular country, as the certificate of registry, license, charter-party, bills of lading, bills of health, &c., required by the law of England to be on board British ships. 2d. Those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships to vindicate their title to that character.—*Registry of ships*, in commercial navigation, the registration or enrolment of ships at the custom-house, so as to entitle them to be classed among, and to enjoy the privileges of, British built ships. [*See* REGISTER ACTS.]—*Ship's husband*, in Scotland, the person whose duty it is to arrange every thing for the outfit and repair of the ship, to enter into the contract of affreightment, and superintend the papers of the ship.

SHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *scipian*.] 1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; as to *ship* goods at Glasgow for New York.—2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shak.*

3. To engage for service on board a ship or other vessel; as, to *ship* seamen.—4. To receive into a ship or vessel; as, to *ship* a sea.—*To ship the oars*, to place them in the rowlocks.—*To ship the tiller*, to place it on the head of the rudder.—*To ship off*, to send away by water; as, to *ship off* convicts.

SHIP, *v. i.* To engage for service on board a ship.

SHIP'BOARD, *adv.* [*ship* and *board*.] To go on *shipboard* or *a shipboard* is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark; literally, to *go over the side*. It is a peculiar phrase, and not much used. Seamen say, to go *aboard* or *on board*.—*To be on shipboard*, to be in a ship; but seamen generally say, *aboard* or *on board*.—2.† *n.* The plank of a ship; Ezek. xxvii.

SHIP'-BOY, *n.* [*ship* and *boy*.] A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP'-BROKER, *n.* A broker who procures insurance on ships.

SHIP'-BUILDER, *n.* [*ship* and *builder*.] A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

SHIP'-BUILDING, *n.* [*ship* and *build*.] Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, bearing masts; in distinction from *boat-building*.

SHIP'-CAPTAIN, *n.* The commander or master of a ship. [*See* CAPTAIN.]

SHIP-CARPENTER, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

SHIP-CHANDLER, *n.* [*ship* and *chandler*, G. *handler*, a trader or dealer.] One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

SHIP'-HOLDER, *n.* [*ship* and *hold*.] The owner of a ship, or of shipping.

SHIP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships.

SHIP'MAN,† *n.* [*ship* and *man*.] A seaman or sailor; 1 Kings ix; Acts xxviii.

SHIP'MASTER, *n.* [*ship* and *master*.] The captain, master, or commander of a ship; Jonah i.

SHIP'MATE, *n.* [*ship* and *mate*.] One who serves in the same ship with another.

SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation; as, he was engaged in the *shipment* of coal for London.—2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel. We say, the merchants have made large *shipments* to the United States.

SHIP'-MONEY, *n.* [*ship* and *money*.] In *English hist.*, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. This imposition being laid by the king's writ

under the great seal, without the consent of parliament, was held to be contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm, and abolished by stat. 17 Car. II.

SHIP'-OWNER, *n.* The owner of a ship or ships.

SHIP'PED, *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

SHIP'PEN, *n.* [Sax. *scipen.*] A stable; a cow-house. [*Local.*]

SHIP'PER, *n.* One who places goods on board a vessel for transportation.

SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board.—2. *a.* Relating to ships; as *shipping* concerns.

SHIP'PING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation. The *shipping* of the English nation exceeds that of any other.—*Shipping articles*, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.—*To take shipping*, to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage; John vi.

SHIP'-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner, or after the fashion of a ship; as, the mast is not rigged *ship-shape;* trim your sails *ship-shape.*

SHIP'-WORM, *n.* The *Teredo navalis*, Linn.; a testaceous mollusc which is very destructive to ships, piles, and all submarine wood-works. The ravages of this mollusc at one time threatened Holland with submersion by the destruction of its dykes. It swarms in our seas, but is supposed to have been imported originally from a warm climate.

SHIP'WRECK, *n.* [*ship* and *wreck.*] The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by beating against rocks and the like. *Shipwreck* on the open sea, is the loss of a vessel, from the water leaking in at the bottom faster than the pumps can discharge it; or from the sea coming over one of the decks, and getting below in great quantity; or from the vessel being overset by the wind.—2. The parts of a shattered shipwreck. [*Unusual.*]—3. Destruction; miscarriage.—*To make shipwreck concerning faith*, is to apostatize from the love, profession, and practice of divine truth which had been embraced; 1 Tim. i.

SHIP'WRECK, *v. t.* To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks. How many vessels are annually *shipwrecked* on the Bahama rocks!—2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship. The *shipwrecked* mariners were saved.

SHIP'WRECKED, *pp.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.—2. Thrown or cast into distress or difficulty, as by a shipwreck.

SHIP'WRIGHT, *n.* [*ship* and *wright. See* WORK.] One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

SHIRE, *n.* [Sax. *scir, scire, scyre*, a division, from *sciran*, to divide. *See* SHARE and SHEAR. It is pronounced in compound words, *shir*, as in *Hampshire, Berkshire.*] In *England*, a division of territory, otherwise called a county, but some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial appellation of shires; as Richmondshire in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Hallamshire, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly co-extensive with the parish of Sheffield. The *shire* was originally a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was intrusted to the *sheriff*, [shire-reeve] On this officer the government ultimately devolved. The English county members of the House of Commons are called *knights of the shire.* [*See* COUNTY.]

SHIRE CLERK, *n.* In *England*, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court.

SHIRE-MOTE, SHIRE-GEMOT, *n.* [Sax. *scyr-gemote*, shire-meeting.] Anciently, in England, the county court; sheriff's tourn or court.

SHIRK, *v. t.* or *i.* To avoid or get off from; to slink away.

SHIRK, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts or tricks. [*See* SHARK.] [*Both familiar.*]

SHIRL, a different spelling of *Shorl.* [*See* SHORL.]

SHIR'LEY, *n.* A bird, by some called the greater bullfinch; having the upper part of the body of a dark brown, and the throat and breast red.

SHIR'RED, *a.* An epithet applied to articles having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of India rubber in men's braces.

SHIRT, *n.* (shurt.) [Dan. *skiorte*, Sw. *skiorta*, a shirt; Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat; Ice. *scyrta.* This word seems to be named from its *shortness* or cutting off, and might have signified originally a somewhat different garment *shortened;* Sax. *scyrt*, short, L. *curtus.*] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys under the outer clothes.

SHIRT, *v. t.* (shurt.) To cover or clothe, as with a shirt.—2.† To change the shirt and put on a clean one.

SHIRT'ING,† *ppr.* Covering with a shirt.

SHIRT'ING, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRTLESS, *a.* (shurt'less.) Wanting a shirt.

SHIST, SHIST'US, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth or slate; clay slate. [*See* SCHIST.]

SHIST'OSE, SHIST'OUS, SHIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to shist, or partaking of its properties.

SHIT'TAH, SHIT'TIM, *n.* In *Scripture*, a sort of precious wood, of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews.



Shittim wood (Acacia vera).

The wood is said to be hard, tough, and smooth, and very beautiful. It is thought that the shittim of Scripture is a species of *Acacia*, probably the *A. vera*, or *A. seyal*, which grows abundantly in Upper Egypt, in the mountains of Sinai, and in the deserts. It is of the size of a large mulberry tree.

SHIT'TLE,† *a.* [*See* SHOOT.] Wavering; unsettled.

SHIT'TLE-COCK. *See* SHUTTLE-COCK.

SHIT'TLENESS,† *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy.

SHIVE, *n.* (shiv.) [D. *schyf;* G. *scheibe.* If *s* is a prefix, this word agrees radically with *chip.*] 1.† A slice; a thin cut; as a *shive* of bread.—2.† A thin flexible piece cut off.—3. A little piece or fragment; as, the *shives* of flax made by breaking.

SHIV'ER, *n.* [G. *schiefer*, a splinter, slate; *schiefern*, to shiver, to scale; Dan. *skive*, Sw. *skifva*, a slice; Dan. *skifer, skiver*, a slate; *skifer, sig*, to shiver, peel, or split.] 1. In *min.*, a species of blue slate; shist; shale.—2. In *seamen's lan.*, a little wheel; a sheave.

SHIV'ER, *v. t* [supra. Qu. Heb. שבר, *shabar*, to break into pieces] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

> The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milton.*

SHIV'ER, *v. i.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

> The natural world, should gravity once cease, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake, as with cold, ague, fear or horror.

> The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin. *Dryden.*

> Prometheus is laid
> On icy Caucasus to *shiver.* *Swift.*

3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness.

> Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver.* *Bacon.*

4. In *marine lan.*, a term used in speaking of a sail when it shakes or flutters in the wind, as being neither full nor aback, but in a medium between both, as well with regard to its absolute position, as to its relative effect on the vessel.

SHIV'ER, *n.* A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.

> He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*

2. A shaking fit.

SHIV'ERED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.

SHIV'ERING, *ppr.* Breaking or dashing into small pieces.—2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.

SHIV'ERING, *n.* The act of breaking or dashing to pieces; division; severance.—2 A trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.

SHIV'ERINGLY, *adv.* With shivering, or slight trembling.

SHIV'ER-SPAR, *n.* [G. *schiefer-spath.*] A carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure; called also slate-spar.

SHIV'ERY, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact; as, *shivery* stone.

SHOAD, *n.* Among *miners*, a train of metallic stones which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines.

SHOAD-STONE, *n.* A small stone, or

fragment of ore, made smooth by the action of water passing over it.

SHŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *sceol*, a crowd. It should rather be written *Shole*.] 1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; as, *shoals* of people. Immense *shoals* of herring appear on the coast in summer.

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow. The entrance of rivers is often rendered difficult or dangerous by *shoals*.

SHŌAL, *v. i.* To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. The fishes *shoaled* about the place.—2. To become more shallow. The water *shoals* as we approach the town.

SHŌAL, *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal* water.

SHŌALINESS, *n.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; little depth of water.—2. The state of abounding with shoals.

SHŌALY, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOAR, *n.* A prop. [*See* SHORE.]

SHOAT, *n.* A young hog. [*See* SHOTE.]

SHOCK, *n.* [D. *schok*, a bounce, jolt, or leap; Fr. *choc*, a striking or dashing against. *See* SHAKE.] 1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against.

The strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas. *Blackmore.*

2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes.

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

3. External violence; as the *shocks* of fortune.—4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. In *electricity*, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body.—6. A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.; a stook or buttock.—*Shocks* are assemblages of sheaves set together on their ends, consisting of never more than ten sheaves in those places where the tithe is paid in kind. In *Scot.*, a shock consists of from ten to twelve sheaves, independently of the two or four hood or roof sheaves.

And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*. *Thomson.*

7. A dog with long rough hair or shag. [from *shag*.]

SHOCK, *v. t.* [D. *schokken*; Fr. *choquer*.] 1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body.—2. To meet force with force; to encounter.—3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust. I was *shocked* at the sight of so much misery. Avoid every thing that can *shock* the feelings of delicacy.

Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

4. To make up shocks of corn.

SHOCK, *v. i.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves.

SHOCK'ED, *pp.* Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted.—2. Piled, as sheaves.

SHOCK'-HEADED, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

SHOCK'ING, *ppr.* Shaking with sudden violence.—2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd. *Pope.*

3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

The French humour.. is very *shocking* to the Italians. *Addison.*

SHOCK'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, the operation of setting up sheaves of corn, &c., on their ends in pairs leaning against each other. This, in *Scotland*, is called *stooking*. [*See* SHOCK.]

SHOCK'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust.

SHOCK'INGNESS, *n.* The state of being shocking.

SHOD, for *Shoed*, pret. and pp. of *Shoe*.

SHOD'DY, *n.* Old woollen rags torn up by machinery, and mixed with fresh but inferior wool, to be re-spun and made into cheap cloth, table-covers, &c.

SHOD'DY, *a.* Made of shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth. The *shoddy* trade is chiefly located at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire.

SHODE,† *n.* A bush of hair; the head.

SHŌE, *n. plur. Shoes.* [Sax. *sceo*, *sceog*; G. *schuh*; Dan. *shoe*, a shoe; *skoer*, to bind with iron, to shoe. It is uncertain to what this word was originally applied, whether to a band of iron, or to something worn on the human foot. It is a contracted word. In G. *handschuh*, hand shoe, is a glove. The sense is probably a cover, or that which is put on.] 1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarters. Shoes for ladies often have some species of cloth for the vamp and quarters.—2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse to defend it from injury; also, a plate of iron for an ox's hoof, one for each division of the hoof.—3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter.—4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sledge, to prevent them from wearing.—5. Something in form of a shoe.—6. A cover for defence.—7. The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead pipe for turning the course of the water, and discharging it from the wall of a building.—8. An iron socket used in timber framing to receive the foot of a rafter or the end of a strut.—*Shoe of an anchor*, a small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke; used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow, when raised or lowered.

SHŌE, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Shod.* To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse.—2. To cover at the bottom.—*To shoe an anchor*, to cover the flukes with a broad triangular piece of plank whose area is larger than that of the fluke. This is intended to give the anchor a stronger hold in soft grounds.

SHŌEBLACK, *n.* [*shoe* and *black*.] A person that cleans shoes.

SHŌEBLĂCKER, *n.* Same as *shoeblack*.

SHŌEBOY, *n.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

SHŌEBUCKLE, *n.* [*shoe* and *buckle*.] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.

SHŌEING, *ppr.* Putting on shoes.

SHŌEING-HORN, or **SHŌE-HORN**, *n.* [*shoe* and *horn*.] A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe.—2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing horns*. *Spectator*

SHŌE-LATCHET, *n.* A shoe-tye.

SHŌE-LEATHER, *n.* [*shoe* and *leather*.] Leather for shoes.

SHŌELESS, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors. *Dr. Addison.*

SHŌEMĀKER, *n.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] Properly, a maker of shoes, though this name is often applied to every one connected with the calling, as the person who makes boots or any other article in the trade, and also to the employing party, as well as the employed.

SHŌEMĀKING, *n.* The trade of making shoes.

SHŌER, *n.* One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or puts on shoes; as a farrier.

SHŌE-STRĂP, *n.* A strap for a shoe.

SHŌE-STRING, *n.* [*shoe* and *string*.] A string used to fasten the shoe to the foot.

SHŌE-TRADE, *n.* The trade of making boots and shoes.

SHŌE-TŸE, *n.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] A ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot.

SHOG,† *n.* for *Shock*, a violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *shog*, cast all the hair before. *Dryden.*

SHOG,† *v. t.* To shake; to agitate.

SHOG,† *v. i.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. [*See* JOG.]

SHOG'GING,† *n.* Concussion.

SHOG'GLE,† *v. t.* To shake; to joggle. [*See* JOGGLE.]

SHOLE, *n.* [Sax. *sceol*, a crowd.] A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. [*See* SHOAL.]

SHONE, *pp.* of *Shine*.

SHOO, *v. t.* [Ger. *scheuchen*, to scare.] To scare or drive away by frightening; hence; begone. [*A word used in scaring away fowls, sheep, &c.* Only used in the imperative. It is also written *shough*, *shue*, and *skue*.]

SHOOK, *pp.* of *Shake*.

SHOOK, *n.* In *com.*, shooks are casks of hogshead staves prepared for use. Boards for boxes of sugar, prepared or fitted for use, bear the same name.

SHOOK, *v. t.* To pack staves in casks.

SHOON,† *old plur.* of *Shoe*.

SHOOT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Shot.* The old participle *Shotten* is obsol. [Sax. *sceotan*, *scytan*, to shoot, to dart, to rush, to lay out or bestow, to transfer, to point with the finger, whence to lead or direct; G. *schossen*, to shoot, and to pay scot, also *schiessen*, to shoot, to dart; Ir. *sceithim*, to vomit; *sciot*, an arrow or dart; It. *scattare*, to shoot an arrow; L. *scateo*, to shoot out water; W. *ysguthaw*, *ysgudaw*, to scud; *ysgwdu*, to thrust; *ysgythu*, to spout.] 1. To let fly and drive with force; as, to *shoot* an arrow.—2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence; as, to *shoot* a ball.—3. To send off with force; to dart.

And from about her shot *darts* of desire. *Milton.*

4. To let off; used of the instrument.

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

5. To strike with any thing shot; as, to *shoot* one with an arrow or a bullet. —6. To send out; to push forth; as, a plant *shoots* a branch.—7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth.

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward; to drive; to propel; as, to *shoot* a bolt.—9. To push out; to thrust forward.

They *shoot* out the lip; Ps. xxii.

The phrase, *to shoot out the lip*, signifies to treat with derision or contempt. —10. To pass through with swiftness; as, to *shoot* the Stygian flood.—11. To pass rapidly under, by the force of a current; as, to *shoot* a bridge.— 12. To plane straight, or fit by planing; *a workman's term.*

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed or pared with a chisel. *Moxon.*

12. To kill by a ball, arrow, or other thing shot; as, to *shoot* a duck.

SHOOT, *v. i.* To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument; as, to *shoot* at a target or mark.

When you *shoot* and shut one eye. *Prior.*

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him; Gen. xlix.

2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

Delightful task.
To teach the young idea how to *shoot*. *Thomson.*

3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spiculæ. Metals *shoot* into crystals. Every salt *shoots* into crystals of a determinate form.—4. To be emitted, sent forth, or driven along.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. The land *shoots* into a promontory.—6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart. *Addison.*

7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. The boy soon *shoots* up to a man.

He'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move with velocity; as a *shooting* star.—9. To feel a quick darting pain. My temples *shoot*. — *To shoot ahead*, to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing.—*To be shot of*, to be quit of, to be freed from.

SHOOT, *n.* The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow; as, a good *shoot*.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking or endeavouring to strike with a missive weapon.—3. A young branch, which *shoots* out from the main stock.

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring. *Evelyn.*

4. A young swine.—5. The thrust of an arch.

SHOOT'ER, *n.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

SHOOT'ING, *ppr.* Discharging as fire-arms; driving or sending with violence; pushing out; protuberating; germinating; branching; glancing; as pain. —*Shooting stars*, well-known meteors, of which the origin and nature are involved in great obscurity, and which have of late years excited extraordinary interest by their periodical appearances in unusually great numbers. They appear to be equally numerous in all climates. They are observed at all seasons of the year, but, generally speaking, they appear to be more abundant in the end of summer and autumn than at other seasons. They burst from the clear azure sky, and, darting along the heavens, are extinguished without leaving any residuum, except a vapour-like smoke, and generally without noise. Many of them appear at altitudes far beyond the limits of the atmosphere, which clearly proves that they are not of atmospheric origin. Some have supposed that they have a lunar origin, and others that there are myriads of bodies revolving in groups round the sun which only become visible when inflamed by entering our atmosphere. They have been observed to be unusually abundant at certain periods of the year, as for instance on the 12th and 13th of November, the first two weeks, and particularly the 10th day of August.

SHOOT'ING, *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; a firing.—2. Sensation of a quick glancing pain.—3. In *sportsmanship*, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.—4. In *joinery*, the operation of planing the edge of a board straight, and out of winding.—*Shooting boards*, two boards joined together, with their sides lapped upon each other, so as to form a rebate for making short joints.—*Shooting stick*, in *printing*, an implement for tightening and loosening the quoins that wedge up the pages in a chase. It is in the shape of a wedge, about one inch broad and nine inches long, and is usually made of boxwood.

SHOP, *n.* [Norm. *schope*; Fr. *échoppe*; Sax. *sceoppa*, a depository, from *sceapian*, to form or shape; Sw. *shap*, a repository; Dan. *skab*, a cupboard or chest of drawers.] 1. A building or apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail.—2. A building in which mechanics work, and where are kept the manufactures for sale.

Keep your *shop* and your *shop* will keep you. *Franklin.*

SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle; as, the lady is *shopping*.

SHOP'BOARD, *n.* [*shop* and *board*.] A bench on which work is performed; as, a doctor or divine taken from the *shopboard*.

SHOP'BOOK, *n.* [*shop* and *book*.] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOP'KEEPER, *n.* [*shop* and *keep*.] A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale.—2. An article that has been long on hand; as, that bonnet is an old *shopkeeper*. [*Familiar.*]

SHOP'LIFTER, *n.* [*shop* and *lift*. See LIFT.] One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who under pretence of buying goods, takes occasion to steal.

SHOP'LIFTING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.

SHOP'LIKE, *a.* Low; vulgar.

SHOP'MAN, *n.* [*shop* and *man*.] A petty trader.—2. One who serves in a shop.

SHOP'PING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

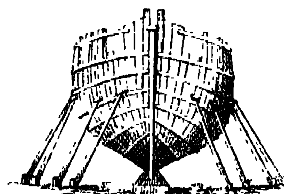
SHOP'PING, *n.* The act of visiting shops to purchase or cheapen goods; as, this continual *shopping* grows tiresome.

SHORE,† the *old pret.* of *Shear.*

SHORE, *n.* [Sax. *score.*] The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river. This word is applied primarily to the land contiguous to water; but it extends also to the ground near the border of the sea or of a lake, which is covered with water. We also use the word to express the land near the border of the sea or of a great lake, to an indefinite extent; as when we say, a town stands on the *shore*. We do not apply the word to the land contiguous to a small stream. This we call a bank.

SHORE, *n.* A sewer,—*which see.*

SHORE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *escora*; D. *schoor.*] In *arch.*, a piece of timber or other material placed in such a manner as to prop up a wall or other heavy body.—*Dead-shore*, an upright piece fixed in a wall that has been cut or broken through for the purpose of making some alterations in the building. In *marine lan.*, *shores* are props



Vessel on the stocks supported by Shores.

or stanchions fixed under a ship's side or bottom, to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks on the slip.

SHORE, *v. t.* To prop; to support by a post or buttress; usually with *up*; as, to *shore up* a building.—2.† To set on shore.

SHORE, *v. t.* To threaten; to offer. [*Scotch.*]

SHO'REA, *n.* A small genus of Indian plants, belonging to the nat. order Dipteraceæ. One species, *S. robusta*,



Shorea robusta.

is a lofty and ornamental tree with showy inflorescence. It yields the timber called in India *saul* or *sal*, which is employed in the north-western provinces, in all government works, house timbers, gun-carriages, &c. The wood is of a uniform light-brown colour, close grained and strong. The tree

exudes a resin, called by the natives *ral* or *dhoona*, and by the Europeans one of the kinds of Dammer, being used for the same purpose as many other resins, and in Bengal very frequently as a substitute for pitch in the dockyards. It is also sometimes used by the Hindoos as an incense.

SHŌRED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.

SHŌRING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.

SHŌRELESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as, a *shoreless* ocean.

SHŌRELING, } *n.* In *Eng.*, the skin of
SHOR′LING, } a living sheep shorn, as distinct from the *morling*, or skin taken from the dead sheep. Hence in some parts of England, a *shorling* is a sheep shorn, and a *morling* is one that dies.

SHORE WEED, *n.* A British plant of the genus Littorella, the *L. lacustris*.

SHORL, or SCHORL, *n.* [Sw. *skörl*, from *skör*, brittle; Dan. *skiör*.] A mineral, usually of a black colour, found in masses of an indeterminate form, or crystallized in three or nine-sided prisms, which when entire are terminated by three-sided summits. The surface of the crystals is longitudinally streaked. The amorphous sort presents thin straight distinct columnar concretions, sometimes parallel, sometimes diverging or stelliform. This is called also tourmalin. The shorl of the mineralogists of the last century comprehended a variety of substances which later observations have separated into several species. The green shorl is the epidote, or the vesuvian, or the actinolite. The violet shorl and the lenticular shorl are the axinite. The black volcanic shorl is the augite. The white vesuvian shorl is the sommite. The white grenatiform is the leucite. The white prismatic is the pycnite, a species of the topaz, and another is a variety of feldspar. Of the blue shorl, one variety is the oxide of titanium, another the sappare, and another the phosphate of iron. The shorl cruciform is the grenatite. The octahedral shorl is the octahedrite or anatase. The red shorl of Hungary and the purple of Madagascar, are varieties of the oxide of titanium. The spathic shorl is the spodumene. The black shorl and the electric shorl only remain, and to this species the name tourmalin was given by that celebrated mineralogist, the Abbé Haüy. Blue shorl is a variety of Hauyne. Red and titanitic shorl is rutile.

SHORLA′CEOUS, or SCHORLA′CEOUS, *a.* Like shorl: partaking of the nature and characters of shorl.

SHORL′ITE, or SCHORL′ITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish white colour, sometimes yellowish; mostly found in irregular oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite. Shorlite or shorlous topaz, the pycnite of Werner, is of a straw yellow colour.

SHŌRN, *pp.* of *Shear.* Cut off; as, a lock of wool *shorn*.—2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; as, a *shorn* lamb.—3. Deprived; as, a prince *shorn* of his honours.

SHORT, *a.* [Sax. *sceort, scyrt;* G. *kurz;* Fr. *court;* L. *curtus;* Ir. *gear;* Russ. *kortayu*, to shorten. It is from cutting off or separating. Qu. Dan. *skiör*, Sw. *skor*, brittle.] 1. Not long; not having great length or extension; as, a *short* distance; a *short* ferry; a *short* flight; a *short* piece of timber.

> The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it; Is. xxviii.

2. Not extended in time; not of long duration.

> The triumphing of the wicked is *short;* Job xx.; 1 Thess. ii.

3. Not of usual or sufficient length, reach, or extent.

> Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight. *Pope.*

4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time; as, *short* breath.—5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired, or expected; as, a quantity *short* of our expectations.

> Not therefore am I *short*
> Of knowing what I ought. *Milton.*

6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. This account is *short* of the truth.—7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty; as, provisions are *short;* a *short* allowance of water for the voyage.—8. Not sufficiently supplied; scantily furnished.

> The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*

9. Not far distant in time; future.

> He commanded those who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

We now say, at *short* notice. In *mercantile lan.*, a note or bill is made payable at *short* sight, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payer.—10. Not fetching a compass; as, in the phrase, to turn *short*.—11. Not going to the point intended; as, to stop *short*.—12. Defective in quantity; as sheep *short* of their wool. 13. Narrow; limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive.

> Their own *short* understandings reach
> No further than the present. *Rowe.*

14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters; as, marl so *short* that it cannot be wrought into a ball.—15. Not bending.

> The lance broke *short.* *Dryden.*

16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe. I asked him a question, to which he gave a *short* answer.—*To be short*, to be scantily supplied; as, to *be short* of bread or water; to be *short* of money; to be *short* of breath.—*To come short*, to fail; not to do what is demanded or expected, or what is necessary for the purpose; *applied to persons.* We all *come short* of perfect obedience to God's will.—2. Not to reach or obtain; Rom. iii.—3. To fail; to be insufficient. Provisions *come short*.—*To cut short*, to abridge; to contract; to make too small or defective; also, to destroy or consume; 2 Kings x.—*To fall short*, to fail; to be inadequate or scanty; as, provisions *fall short;* money *falls short*.—2. To fail; not to do or accomplish; as, to *fall short* in duty.—3. To be less. The measure *falls short* of the estimate.—*To stop short*, to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.—*To turn short*, to turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass.

> For turning *short* he struck with all his might. *Dryden.*

To be taken short, to be seized with urgent necessity.—*In short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up or close in a few words.—*Short entry in a banker's bill*, an entry which is made by stating the amount in an inner column, and carrying it out into the account between the parties only when the bill is paid. *Short-allowance money*, a pecuniary allowance made to the officers and seamen of any of his (her) Majesty's ships for the period they have been necessitated to subsist on a diminution of the established allowance. This is commonly made where the service on which they were sent has not been performed within the time limited for that purpose.— *Short allowance, in seamen's lan.*, also signifies a limited quantity of meat and drink when provisions fall short.—*At short*, a commercial abbreviation of *at a short date;* as, the ordinary exchange at Paris on London *at short* (or at sight) is 25.50: that is, an English pound exchanges for twenty-five and a half francs.

SHORT, *n.* A summary account; as, the *short* of the matter.

> The *short* and long in our play is preferred. *Shak.*

SHORT, *adv.* Not long; as, *short*-enduring joy; a *short*-breathed man. In connection with verbs, *short* is a modifying word, or used adverbially; as, to *come short*, &c.

SHORT, *v. t.* To shorten.—2.† *v. i.* To fail; to decrease.

SHORT′-BREATHED, *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

SHORT′-CAKE, } *n.* A sweet and
SHORT′-BREAD, } friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.

SHORT′COMING, *n.* A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount; as of a crop.—2. A failure of full performance, as of duty.

SHORT′-DĀTED, *a.* [*short* and *date.*] Having little time to run.

SHORT′-DRAWN, *a.* Being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired, as breath.

SHORTEN, *v. t.* (short′n.) [Sax. *scyrtan.*] 1. To make short in measure, extent, or time; as, to *shorten* distance; to *shorten* a road; to *shorten* days of calamity; Matt. xxiv.—2. To abridge; to lessen; as, to *shorten* labour or work.—3. To curtail; as, to *shorten* the hair by clipping.—4. To contract; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount; as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance of provisions.—5. To confine; to restrain.

> Here where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

6. To lop; to deprive.

> The youth...*shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*

7. To make paste short or friable, with butter or lard.

SHORTEN, *v. i.* (short′n.) To become short or shorter. The day *shortens* in northern latitudes from June to December.—2. To contract; as, a cord *shortens* by being wet; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

SHORT′ENED, *pp.* Made shorter; abridged; contracted.

SHORT′ENING, *ppr.* Making shorter; contracting.

SHORT′ENING, *n.* Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard.

SHORT′-HAND, *n.* [*short* and *hand.*] Short writing; a compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for words; otherwise called *stenography*.

SHORT′-HAULS, *n* A term in rope-

making for the hauls of yarn which fall short of the ordinary length.

SHORT'-JOINTED, *a.* [*short* and *joint.*] A horse is said to be *short-jointed*, when the pastern is too short.

SHORT'-LAID, *a.* A term in rope-making for short-twisted.

SHORT'-LIVED, *a.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure; *short-lived* passion.

SHORT'LY, *adv.* Quickly; soon; in a little time.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas more *shortly* in verse than in prose.

SHORT'ENER, *n.* He or that which shortens.

SHORT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration; as, the *shortness* of a journey or of distance; the *shortness* of the days in winter; the *shortness* of life.—2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; as, the *shortness* of an essay. The prayers of the church, by reason of their *shortness*, are easy for the memory.—3. Want of reach or the power of retention; as, the *shortness* of the memory.—4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; as, the *shortness* of our reason.

SHORT OCTAVES, *n.* An appellation given to some of the lower octaves of an organ, because, from the omission of some of the intermediate notes, the extreme keys lie nearer to each other than those of the full octaves.

SHORT'-RIB, *n.* [*short* and *rib.*] One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib.

SHORTS, *n. plur.* The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—2. A term in rope-making for the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale lines. The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long-hemp used in making staple-ropes and inferior hemp.

SHORT-SIGHT, *n.* Near-sightedness; myopy; vision accurate only when the object is near.

SHORT-SIGHTED, *a.* [*short* and *sight.*] Not able to see far; having limited vision; *in a literal sense.* [*See* NEAR-SIGHTED, a better term.]—2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS, *n.* A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends.—2. Defective or limited intellectual sight; inability to see far into futurity or into things deep or abstruse.

SHORT'-WAISTED, *a.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short waist or body.

SHORT-WIND'ED, *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; as dyspnœic and asthmatic persons.

SHORT'-WINGED, *a.* [*short* and *wing.*] Having short wings; as, a *short-winged* hawk.

SHORT-WIT'TED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.

SHORY, *a.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the shore or coast. [*Little used.*]

SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Shoot.*

SHOT, *n.* [Sax. *scyt*; D. *schoot*, *schot.* *See* SHOOT and SCOT.] 1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

Note.—The plural *shots*, may be used, but *shot* is used in both numbers.—2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. *Shot* is properly whatever is discharged from fire-arms or cannon by the force of gunpowder. Shot used in war is of various kinds; as, *round shot* or *balls*; those for cannon made of iron, those for muskets and pistols, of lead. Secondly, *double headed shot* or *bar shot*, consisting of a bar with a round head at either end. Thirdly, *chain-shot*, consisting of two balls chained together. Fourthly, *grape-shot*, consisting of a number of balls bound together with a cord in canvas, on an iron bottom. Fifthly, *case shot* or *canister shot*, consisting of a great number of small bullets in a cylindrical tin box. Sixthly, *langrel* or *langrage*, which consists of pieces of iron of any kind or shape. *Small shot*, denotes musket or pistol balls.—3. Small globular masses of lead, used by sportsmen for killing birds and other small game. They are numbered according to their sizes. In manufacturing this kind of shot, the melted lead is poured into a kind of sieve, elevated about 200 feet from the ground. It falls down in a shower, and in descending the streams separate into drops or globules, on the principle of cohesion. Before they reach the ground they are cooled and become solid.—4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine; as, a cannon *shot*; a musket *shot*; a pistol *shot*; a bow *shot*.—5. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense. [*See* SCOT.]—6. Any thing emitted, cast, or thrown forth.—*To shot the guns*, is to load the pieces of ordnance with the necessary quantity of gunpowder and ball.—*Shot-boxes*, boxes in which grape, case, and small arms shot are packed for service.—*Shot gauge*, an instrument for measuring the diameter of shot.—*Shot locker.* [*See* LOCKER.]—*Shot-racks*, wooden frames bolted to the coverings and head-ledges round the hatchways on the decks, to contain the different species of shot.—*Shot-pile.* [*See* PILE.]—*Shot of a cable*, in *seamen's lan.*, the splicing of two cables together; or the whole length of two cables thus united. A ship will ride easier in deep water with one *shot of cable* thus lengthened, than with three short cables.

Bar-shot.

Chain-shot.

SHOT, *v. t.* To load with shot over a cartridge; as, to *shot* a gun. [The term is merely confined to charging cannon, for to *load* is the word used in the case of small arms.]

SHOT, *pp.* That which has been emptied at one movement; as, a cart of rubbish has been *shot.*

SHOT'-BELT, *n.* A leathern receptacle for shot and other ammunition; as, the Circassians wear conspicuous *shot-belts.*

SHOT'-BELTED, *a.* Wearing a belt carrying shot and ammunition.

SHOTE, *n.* [Sax. *sceota*; from *shooting*, darting.] 1. A fish resembling the trout. [*See* SHOOT.]

SHOT'-FREE, *a.* [*shot* and *free.*] Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.—2.† Not to be injured by shot.—3.† Unpunished.

SHOT'-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by a bullet discharged.

SHOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded with shot over a cartridge; as, great guns.

SHOTTEN, *a.* (shot'n.) [from *shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn; as, a *shotten* herring.—2. Shooting into angles.—3. Shot out of its socket; dislocated; as a bone.

SHOUGH,† *n.* (shok.) A kind of shaggy dog. [*See* SHOCK.]

SHOUGH,† *interj.* (shoo.) [Ger. *scheuchen.*] A cry used to scare away fowls.

SHOULD, (shood) The preterit of *Shall*, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present. "He *should* have paid the debt at the time the note became due." *Should* here denotes past time. "I *should* ride to town this day if the weather would permit." He *should*, expresses present or future time conditionally. In the second and third persons, it denotes obligation or duty, as in the first example above.—1. *I should go.* When *should* in this person is uttered without emphasis, it declares simply that an event would take place, on some condition or under other circumstances. But when expressed with emphasis, *should* in this person denotes obligation, duty, or determination.—

2. *Thou shouldst* } *go.* *You should* } Without emphasis, *should*, in the second person, is nearly equivalent to *ought*; you ought to go, it is your duty, you are bound to go. [*See* SHALL.] With emphasis, *should* expresses determination in the speaker conditionally to compel the person to act. "If I had the care of you, you *should* go, whether willing or not."—3. *He should go.* *Should*, in the third person, has the same force as in the second.—4. If *I should*, if *you should*, if *he should*, &c. denote a future contingent event.—5. After *should*, the principal verb is sometimes omitted, without obscuring the sense.

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should.* *Dryden.*

That is, so they *should love* them.—6. *Should be*, ought to be; a proverbial phrase, conveying some censure, contempt, or irony. Things are not as they *should be.*

The boys think their mother no better than she *should be.* *Addison.*

7. "We think it strange that stones *should* fall from the aerial regions." In this use, *should* implies that stones do fall. In all similar phrases, *should* implies the actual existence of the fact, without a condition or supposition.

SHOULDER, *n.* [Sax. *sculdre*, *sculdor*, *sculder*; G. *schulter.*] 1. The joint by which the arm of a human being or the fore leg of a quadruped is connected with the body; or in man, the projection formed by the bones called *scapulæ* or shoulder-blades, which extend from the basis of the neck in a horizontal direction.—2. The upper joint of the fore leg of an animal cut for the market; as, a *shoulder* of mut-

ton.—3. *Shoulders*, in the plural, the upper part of the back.

Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. *Figuratively*, support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.

For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shak.*

5. Among artificers, something like the human shoulder; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.—*Shoulder of a tenon*, the plane transverse to the length of a piece of timber from which the tenon projects. It does not, however, always lie in the plane here defined, but sometimes lies in different planes.—6. In *fort.*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank.—7. In *archery*, the broad part of the arrow-head.

SHŎULDER, *v. t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence.

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*

As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser.*

2. To take upon the shoulder; as, to *shoulder* a basket.—3. In *milit. phrase*, to lay any thing on the shoulder, or to rest any thing against; as, to *shoulder* arms; to *shoulder* a musket, &c.

SHŎULDER-BELT, *n.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that passes across the shoulder.

SHŎULDER-BLADE, *n.* [*shoulder* and *blade*.] The bone of the shoulder, or blade bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs; called by anatomists *scapula* and *omoplata*.

SHŎULDER-BLOCK, *n.* Among *ship carpenters*, a large single block left almost square at the upper end, and cut sloping in the direction of the sheave.


Shoulder-block.

SHŎULDER-CLAPPER,† *n.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity.—2.† A sheriff's officer.

SHŎULDERED, *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the shoulder.—2. Supported on the shoulder.

SHŎULDERING, *ppr.* Pushing with the shoulder.—2. Taking upon the shoulder.

SHŎULDER-KNOT, *n.* [*shoulder* and *knot*.] An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

SHŎULDER-PEGGED, *a.* An epithet for horses that are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

SHŎULDER-SHOTTEN, *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse.

SHŎULDER-SLIP, *n.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus.

SHŎULDER-SPLAYED, *a.* An epithet for a horse when he has given his shoulders such a violent shock, as to disjoint the shoulder-joint from the body.

SHŎULDER-WRENCH, *n.* A wrench in the shoulder of a horse.

SHOUT, *v. i.* [This word coincides with *shoot*, W. *ysgythu*, to jet, to spout.] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery; Exod. xxxii.

When ye hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall *shout* with a great shout; Josh. vi.

SHOUT, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage. It is sometimes intended in derision; Josh. vi.; Ezra iii.

The Rhodians seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles.*

SHOUT, *v. t.* To treat with shouts or clamour, followed by *at*.

SHOUT'ED, *pp.* Treated with shouts.

SHOUT'ER, *n.* One that shouts.

SHOUT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.

SHOUT'ING, *n.* The act of shouting; a loud outcry expressive of joy or animation; 2 Sam. vi.

SHŎVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scufan*, to push or thrust; *scyfan*, to suggest, to hint; G. *schieben*, *schuppen*.] 1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; particularly, to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument; as, to *shove* a bottle along a table; to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat on the water.

And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit. *Dryden.*

2. To push; to press against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

To shove away, to push to a distance; to thrust off.—*To shove by*, to push away; to delay, or to reject; as, to *shove by* the hearing of a cause; or to *shove by* justice. [*Not elegant.*]—*To shove off*, to thrust or push away.—*To shove down*, to overthrow by pushing.

SHŎVE, *v. i.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course.—2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole; as, he *shoved* from shore.—*To shove off*, to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars.

SHŎVE, *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse.—2. A sudden push.

SHŎVED, *pp.* Pushed; propelled.

SHŎVEL, *n.* (shuv'l.) [Sax. *scofl*; G. *schaufel*; Dan. *skuffe*, a *scoop* or *shovel*; from *shoving*.] An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle; used for taking up and removing a quantity of loose substances together; as coals, sand, loose earth, gravel, corn, money, &c. The construction of shovels is necessarily very much varied to adapt them for their particular purposes. A *fire shovel* is an utensil for taking up coals, cinders, or ashes. The *barn shovel*, for lifting and removing grain, has the blade generally of wood.

SHŎVEL, *v. t.* To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to *shovel* earth into a heap or into a cart, or out of a pit.—2. To gather in great quantities.

SHŎVEL-BOARD, *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

SHŎVELLED, *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.

SHŎVELLER, *n.* [from *shovel*.] A species of duck, remarkable for the length and terminal expansion of the bill. It is the *Anas clypeata* of Linnæus.

SHŎVELLING, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel.

SHŎV'ELLING, *n.* The act of taking up, and removing loose substances, as sand, gravel, &c. with a shovel.

SHŎW, *v. t.* pret. *Showed*; pp. *Shown* or *Showed*. It is sometimes written *shew*, *shewed*, *shewn*. [Sax. *sceawian*; G. *schauen*. This word in most of the Teutonic dialects, signifies merely to look, see, view, behold. In Saxon it signifies to show, look, view, explore, regard. This is doubtless a contracted word. If the radical letter lost was a labial, *show* coincides with the Gr. *σκοπεω*, *σκεπτομαι*. If a dental has been lost, this word accords with the Sw. *skada*, to view or behold.] 1. To exhibit or present to the view of others.

Go thy way, *show* thyself to the priest; Matt. viii.

2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain in a visible form.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can heaven *show* more? *Milton.*

3. To make or enable to see.—4. To make or enable to perceive.—5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach or inform; Job x.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days. *Milton.*

6. To prove; to manifest.

I'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

7. To inform: to teach; with *of*.

The time cometh when I shall no more speak to you in proverbs, but I shall *show* you plainly *of* the Father; John xvi.

8. To point out, as a guide.

Thou shalt *show* them the way in which they must walk; Exod. xviii.

9. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to *show* favour or mercy on any person; Ps. cxii. 5.—10. To prove by evidence, testimony, or authentic registers or documents.

They could not *show* their father's house; Ezra ii.

11. To disclose; to make known.

I durst not *show* you mine opinion; Job xxxii.

12. To discover; to explain; as, to *show* a dream or interpretation; Dan. ii.—*To show forth*, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim; 1 Pet. ii.—*To show off*, to set off, to exhibit one's accomplishments in an ostentatious manner.—*To show up*, to expose; to show the way up, or to an audience of some one; as, *Show up* that gentleman, Sir.—2. To expose to animadversion, to ridicule, or to contempt; as, the power which public journalists have of *showing up* private individuals, ought not to be recklessly exercised. [*Colloquial.*]

SHŎW, *v. i.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you.† *Shak.*

SHŎW, *n.* Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*. *Milton.*

2. A spectacle; something offered to view for money.—3. Ostentatious display or parade.

I envy none their pageantry and *show*. *Young.*

4. Appearance as an object of notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world. *Addison.*

5. Public appearance, in distinction from concealment; as, an open *show*.—6. Semblance; likeness.

In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

And forc'd, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view; as, a *show* of cattle, or cattle-*show*.—10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*. *Bacon.*

11. A phantom; as, a fairy *show*.—12. Representative action; as, a dumb *show*.—13. External appearance; hypocritical pretence.

Who devour widows' houses, and for a *show* make long prayers; Luke xx.

—*A show of hands;* a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.

SHOW'-BILL, *n.* A placard, usually printed, and placed at a shop door, or window, containing announcements of books, or other wares, sold within.

SHOW'-BOX, *n.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity, carried round as a show.

SHOW-BREAD, } *n.* [*show* and *bread.*]
SHEW'-BREAD, } Among the Jews, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were shaped like a brick, were ten palms long and five broad, weighing about eight pounds each. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priest only.

SHOW'-CASE, *n.* A case or box fixed (generally on the counter) in a shop, with plates of glass, through which light or valuable small wares can be seen by a purchaser.

SHOWER, *n.* One who shows or exhibits. One who shows any thing. [The word where it has this uncommon meaning, ought to be spelt *shewer.*]

SHOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *scur;* G. *schauer*, a shower, horror; *schauern*, to shower, to shiver, shudder, quake. Qu. Heb. Ch. and Ar. שער, *shaar*, to be rough, to shudder.] 1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration. It may be applied to a like fall of snow, but this seldom occurs. It is applied to a fall of rain or hail of short continuance, of more or less violence, but never to a storm of long continuance.—2. A fall of things from the air in thick succession; as, a *shower* of darts or arrows; a *shower* of stones.—3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution; as, a great *shower* of gifts.

SHOW'ER, *v. t.* To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; as, to *shower* the earth.—2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.

Cesar's favour,
That *show'rs* down greatness on his friends. *Addison.*

3. To wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.

SHOW'ER, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

SHOW'ER-BATH, *n.* Water let fall upon a person's body, from above in a mass of drops; also, a contrivance for effecting this.

SHOW'ERED, *pp.* Wet with a shower; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.

SHOWERING, *ppr.* Wetting with a shower, or with falling water; raining in showers; bestowing liberally.

SHOW'ERLESS, *a.* Without showers.

SHOW'ERY, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

SHOWILY, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

SHOWINESS, *n.* State of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

SHOWING, *ppr.* Presenting to view; exhibiting; proving.

SHOWING, *n.* A presentation to view; exhibition.

SHOWISH, *a.* Splendid; gaudy. [*Little used.*]—2. Ostentatious.

SHOWN, *pp.* of *Show.* Exhibited; manifested; proved.

SHOW-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a warehouse for the display of fancy goods, to attract purchasers. Also, an apartment in a milliner's or dressmaker's establishment for the display of articles of dress.

SHOWY, *a.* Splendid; gay; gaudy; making a great show; fine.—2. Ostentatious.

SHRAG,† *v. t.* To lop.

SHRAG,† *n.* A twig of a tree cut off.

SHRAG'GER,† *n.* One that lops; one that trims trees.

SHRANK, *pret.* of *Shrink*, nearly obsolete.

SHRAP, } † *n.* A place baited with
SHRAPE, } chaff to invite birds.

SHRAP'NEL SHELLS, *n.* In *gunnery*, shells filled with a quantity of musket balls which, when the shell explodes after being fired, are projected about 150 yards further. They are fired from guns, mortars, and howitzers, and have been found most effective.

SHREAD' HEAD, *n.* The same as *jerkin head,—which see.*

SHRED, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Shred.* [Sax. *screadan*, to cut off; Sw. *skraddare*, a tailor.] To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather. It differs from *mince*, which signifies to chop into pieces fine and short.

SHRED, *n.* A long narrow piece cut off; as, *shreds* of cloth.—2. A fragment; a piece; as, *shreds* of wit.

SHRED'DING, *ppr.* Cutting into shreds.

SHRED'DING, *n.* That which is cut off; a piece.

SHRED'DINGS, *n.* In old buildings, short light pieces of timber, fixed as bearers below the roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters.

SHRED'LESS, *a.* Having no shreds.

SHREW, *n.* [If this word signifies a brawler, it may be from D. *schreeuwen*, to brawl, G. *schreien*. But *beshrew*, in Chaucer, is interpreted to *curse.*] 1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman. It appears originally to have been applied to males as well as females; but is now restricted to the latter.

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her. *L'Estrange.*

2. A shrew-mouse.

SHREW,† *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse.

SHREWD,† *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; vexatious; troublesome; mischievous.—2. Sly; cunning; arch; subtile; artful; astute; as, a *shrewd* man.—3. Sagacious; of nice discernment; as, a *shrewd* observer of men.—4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it; as, a *shrewd* saying; a *shrewd* conjecture.—5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome.

Every of this number
That have endured *shrewd* nights and days with us.† *Shak.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do one a *shrewd* turn.† *L'Estrange.*

SHREWD'LY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee.† *Shak.*

2. Vexatiously; *used of slight mischief.*

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt by being cut from that body they chose not to be of.† *South.*

Yet seem'd she not to wince, though *shrewdly* pain'd.† *Dryden.*

3. Archly; sagaciously; with good guess; as, I *shrewdly* suspect; he *shrewdly* observed.

SHREWD'NESS, *n.* Sly cunning; archness.

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness.* *Swift.*

2. Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment.—3.† Mischievousness; vexatiousness.

SHREW'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

SHREW'ISHLY, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

He speaks very *shrewishly.* *Shak.*

SHREW'ISHNESS, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness.* *Shak.*

SHREW'-MOUSE, SHREW'-MOLE, *n.* [Sax. *screawa.*] An insectivorous mammal resembling a mouse, but belonging to the genus Sorex; an animal



Common Shrew Mouse (*Sorex araneus*).

that burrows in the ground, feeding on the larvæ of insects, &c. It is a harmless animal. [*See* SOREX.]

SHRIEK, *v. i.* [G. *schreien;* D. *schreijen;* the two latter contracted; W. *ysgregian*, from *creg*, a scream or shriek, also rough, rugged, Eng. to *creak*, whence *screech*, and vulgarly *screak;* hence W. *ysgreg*, a jay, from its scream; *creg*, hoarse, *crygi*, hoarseness, roughness, from the root of *rugged*, and L. *ruga*, wrinkled, *rugo*, to bray; all from straining, and hence breaking, bursting, cracking; allied to *crack* and *crackle.*] To utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream; as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

At this she *shrieked* aloud. *Dryden.*

It was the owl that *shriek'd.* *Shak.*

SHRIEK, *n.* A sharp shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrieks, clamours, murmurs fill the affrighted town. *Dryden.*

SHRIEK'ER, *n.* One who shrieks.

SHRIEKING, *ppr.* Crying out with a shrill voice.

SHRIEVAL,† *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff.

SHRIEVALTY, *n.* [from *sheriff.*] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. [*See* SHERIFFALTY.]

It was ordained by 28 Edw. I. that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire, where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance. *Blackstone.*

SHRIEVE,† *n.* Sheriff.

SHRIFT,† *n.* [Sax. *scrift.*] Confession made to a priest.

SHRIGHT, for *Shrieked.*

SHRIGHT,† *n.* A shriek.

SHRIKES, *n.* The English ornithological name of the butcher-birds, which form the genus Lanius of Linn., and the Laniadæ of modern ornithologists. Cuvier arranges them under the dentirostral division of his order of Passerine birds. Swainson arranges the Laniadæ into five sub-families:—1. The *Tyranninæ*, or tyrant-shrikes; 2. the *Ceblepyrinæ* or caterpillar-shrikes; 3. the *Dicrurinæ*, or drongo-shrikes; 4. the *Thamnophilinæ*, or bush-shrikes; and, 5. the *Lanianæ*, or true-shrikes. The



Great Grey Shrike (Lanius excubitor).

shrikes are characterized by a strong compressed conical beak, more or less hooked, and emarginate near the point, as in the other dentirostrals. They live in families. and fly irregularly and precipitately, uttering shrill cries. They build in trees, lay five or six eggs, and take great care of their young. They



Forked-tail Crested Shrike (Lanius furficatus).

have a habit of imitating a part of the songs of such birds as live in their vicinity. The larger and stronger birds are predatory, and attack, slay, and devour smaller birds, frogs, mice, lizards, and beetles. They have been called butcher-birds from their habit of suspending their prey, after depriving it of life, upon thorns.

SHRILL, *a.* [W. *grill*, a sharp noise; Arm. *scrilh*, a cricket, L. *gryllus*, Fr. *grillon*, It. *strillare*, to scream.] 1. Sharp; acute; piercing; as sound; as, a *shrill* voice; *shrill* echoes.—2. Uttering an acute sound; as, the cock's *shrill* sounding throat; a *shrill* trumpet.

Note.—A *shrill* sound may be tremulous or trilling; but this circumstance is not essential to it, although it seems to be from the root of *trill.*

SHRILL, *v. i.* To utter an acute piercing sound.

Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark. *Spenser.*

SHRILL, *v. t.* To cause to make a *shrill* sound.

SHRILL'NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

SHRIL'LY, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound or voice.

SHRIMP,† *v. t.* [D. *krimpen;* Dan. *skrumper*, to crumple, to shrink; G. *schrumpfen;* W. *crom, crwn*, bending or shrinking in.] To contract.

SHRIMPS, *n.* [supra.] The Salicoques of the French, a very numerous family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, whose body is generally compressed laterally, their abdomen very large, and their tegument simply horny. They have long slender feelers, claws with a single hooked fang, three pairs of legs, and seven joints in the tail. The *Crangon vulgaris*, or common shrimp, inhabits the shores of Britain in vast quantities, and is esteemed delicious food.—2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf; in contempt.

SHRINE, *n.* [Sax. *scrin;* Ger. *schrein;* Fr. *écrin, escrin*, from Lat. *scrinium*, a wooden case for keeping books, papers, unguents, &c., in a chest, box, &c.] A reliquary, or box for holding the bones, or other remains of departed saints. The primitive form of the shrine was that



Portable Shrine, Malmesbury Abbey.

of a small church with a high-ridged roof, and similar to the hog-backed tombs of the ancient Greeks, still seen in Anatolia. Hence, 2. A tomb, of shrine-like configuration; and, 3. A mausoleum of a saint, of any form; as, the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.

SHRINK, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Shrunk.* The old pret. *Shrank* and pp. *Shrunken* are nearly obsolete. [Sax. *scrincan.* If *n* is not radical, the root is *rig* or *ryg.*] 1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent power; as, woollen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere. Many substances *shrink* by drying.—2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction; as the skin.—3. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear. A brave man never *shrinks* from danger; a good man does not *shrink* from duty.—4. To recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. My mind *shrinks* from the recital of our woes.

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

5. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body.

SHRINK, *v. t.* To cause to contract; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

O mighty Cesar, dost thou lie so low!
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure! *Shak.*

SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; corrugation.—2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear or horror.

SHRINK'AGE, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass. Make an allowance for the *shrinkage* of grain in drying.

SHRINK'ER, *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.

SHRINK'ING, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; declining to act from fear; causing to contract.

SHRINK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing back through fear.—2. The contracting of a piece of timber in its breadth by seasoning by hot water.

SHRINK'INGLY, *adv.* By shrinking.

SHRIV'ALTY. *See* SHRIEVALTY.

SHRIVE, *v. t.* pret. *Shrove*, pp. *Shrived, Shriven.* [Sax. *scrifan*, to take a confession. But the sense seems to be to enjoin or impose penance, or simply to enjoin.] To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession; as a priest.

He *shrives* this woman. † *Shak.*

SHRIVEL, *v. i.* (shriv'l.) [from the root of *rivel*, Sax. *gerifled.*] To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age.

SHRIV'EL, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations. A scorching sun *shrivels* the blades of corn.

And *shrivel'd* herbs on withering stems decay. *Dryden.*

SHRIV'ELLED, *pp.* Contracted into wrinkles.

SHRIV'ELLING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

SHRIVER,† *n.* [from *shrive.*] A confessor.

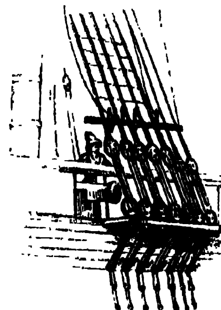
SHRIVING,† *n.* Shrift; confession taken.

SHROFF, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a banker or money-changer.

SHROUD, *n.* [Sax. *scrud*, clothing.] 1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals, or protects.

Swaddled, as new born, in sable *shrouds.* *Sandys.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding sheet.—3. *Shroud* or *shrouds* of a ship,



Shrouds.

a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left

sides of the ship, to support the mast. The shrouds, as well as the sails, &c., are denominated from the masts to which they belong; they are the main, fore, and mizen shrouds, the main-top-mast, fore-top-mast, or mizen-top-mast shrouds; and the main-top-gallant, fore-top-gallant, or mizen-top-gallant shrouds. There are also fut-tock *shrouds*, bowsprit *shrouds*, &c.—4. A branch of a tree. [*Not proper.*] 5. A *shroud*, or *shrowde*, in *arch.*, an old name for the crypt of a church.

SHROUD, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Spenser.*

One of these trees with all its young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Ralegh.*

2. To dress for the grave; to cover; as a dead body.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in several folds of linen besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*

3. To cover; to conceal; to hide; as, to be shrouded in darkness.

Some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*

4. To defend; to protect by hiding.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

5. To overwhelm; as, to be *shrouded* in despair.—6. To lop the branches of a tree. [*Unusual or improper.*]

SHROUD, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbour.

If your stray attendants be yet lodg'd
Or *shroud* within these limits. *Milton.*

SHROUD'ED, *pp.* Dressed; covered; concealed; sheltered; overwhelmed.

SHROUD'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing; sheltering; overwhelming.

SHROUDS, SHROUD'ING, *n.* In water wheels, the plates at the periphery of the wheels which form the sides of the buckets.

SHROUD'Y, *a.* Affording shelter.

SHROVE,† *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide.

SHRŌVE-TIDE, SHRŌVE-TUESDAY, *n.* [from *shrove*, pret. of *Shrive*, to take a confession. *See* TIDE and TUESDAY.] Confession-time; confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash Wednesday; on which day, all the people of England, when Roman catholics, were obliged to confess their sins one by one to their parish priests; after which they dined on pancakes or fritters. The latter practice still continues, and it has given this day the vulgar appellation of Pancake Tuesday. The Monday preceding was by the vulgar called collop Monday, from the primitive custom of eating eggs on collops or slices of bread.—2. In Scotland, shrove-tide is called *Fastern's e'en* or *Fasten's e'en*.

SHRŌVING, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.

SHRUB, *n.* [Sax. *scrob*, G. *schroff*, rugged; Ir. *sgrabach*, rough. *See* SCRUB.] A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems, dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in trees. All plants are divided into herbs, shrubs, and trees. A shrub approaches the tree in its duration and consistence, but never attains the height of a tree, and is generally taller than the herb. It varies in height from about four to twelve feet. For practical purposes shrubs are divided into the deciduous and ever-green kinds. The most ornamental flowering shrubs, are those belonging to the genera Rosa, Rhododendron, Azalea, Kalmia, Andromeda, Vaccinium, &c. Among the ever-green shrubs, are the holly, the ivy, the jasmine, the box, various heaths, &c.

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

SHRUB, *n.* [Ar. *shurbon*, drink, and from the same source, *sirup*. The Arabic verb signifies to drink, to imbibe, whence L. *sorbeo*. *See* SHERBET and ABSORB.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit (chiefly rum) to preserve it; usually the acid of lemons.

SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs.

SHRUB'BERY, *n.* Shrubs in general.—2. A plantation of shrubs, formed for the purpose of adorning gardens and pleasure grounds.

SHRUB'BINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby.

SHRUB'BING, *ppr.* Clearing of shrubs.

SHRUB'BY, *a.* Full of shrubs; as, a *shrubby* plain.—2. Resembling a shrub; as, plants *shrubby* and curled.—3. Consisting of shrubs or brush; as, *shrubby* browze.—4. A *shrubby* plant is perennial, with several woody stems.

SHRUB'LESS, *a.* Having no shrubs.

SHRUFF,† *n.* [G. *schroff*, rugged.] Dross; recrement of metals.

SHRUG, *v. t.* [This word is probably formed from the root of G. *rücken*, the back, D. *rug*, Sax. *hric* or *hryg*, the back, a *ridge*, W. *crug*, a heap, *crwg*, a crook, L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rough*.] To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders. The word seems to be limited in its use to the shoulders, and to denote a particular motion which raises the shoulders and rounds the back.

SHRUG, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, &c.

They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*

SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods, and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.

SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Shrink*.

SHRUNK'EN, *pp.* of *Shrink*. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

SHUCK, *n.* The husk or shells of grain.

SHUD'DER, *v. i.* [G. *schaudern*, *schilteln*; D. *schudden*. This word contains the same elements as the L. *quatio*.] To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver.

SHUD'DER, *n.* A tremour; a shaking with fear or horror.

SHUD'DERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trembling or shaking with fear or horror; quaking.

SHUD'DERINGLY, *adv.* With tremour.

SHUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *schoffelen*, to shove, to shovel, to shuffle; *dim.* of *Shove*. *See* SHOVE and SCUFFLE.] 1. Properly, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.—2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative positions of cards in the pack.

A man may *shuffle* cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind. *Rambler.*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

To shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. When you lay blame to a child, he will attempt to *shuffle* it *off*.—*To shuffle up*, to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he *shuffled up* a piece.

SHUF'FLE, *v. i.* To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves; as, to *shuffle* and cut.—2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to practise shifts to elude detection.

Hiding my honour in my necessity, I am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shak.*

4. To move with an irregular gait; as, a *shuffling* nag.—5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing. [*Vulgar.*]—*To shuffle off*, to move off with low, short, irregular steps; to evade.—6. To evade doing some duty; to prevaricate. [*Familiar.*]

SHUF'FLE, *n.* A shoving, pushing, or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*

2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice.—3. In *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement with the feet; a compound sort of this is the *double shuffle*.

SHUF'FLE-BŌARD, the old spelling of *Shovel-board*.

SHUF'FLE-CAP, *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

SHUF'FLED, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.

SHUF'FLER, *n.* One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards.

SHUF'FLING, *ppr.* Moving by little shoves one way and the other; changing the places of cards; prevaricating; evading; playing tricks.—2. *a.* Evasive; as, a *shuffling* excuse.

SHUF'FLING, *n.* The act of throwing into confusion, or of changing the relative position of things by shoving or motion.—2. Trick; artifice; evasion.—3. An irregular gait.

SHUF'FLINGLY, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace.

SHU'MACH. *See* SUMACH.

SHUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *scunian*, *ascunian*; allied perhaps to D. *schuinen*, to slope.] 1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with; as, to *shun* rocks and shoals in navigation. In *shunning* Scylla, take care to avoid Charybdis.—2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with; as, to *shun* evil company.—3. To avoid; not to practise; as, to *shun* vice.—4. To avoid; to escape; as, to *shun* a blow.—5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.

I have not *shunned* to declare the whole counsel of God; Acts xx.

SHUN'LESS, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable; as, *shunless* destiny. [*Little used.*]

SHUN'NED, *pp.* Avoided.

SHUN'NING, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.

SHUN'T, *n.* [Contraction of *shun it.*] In *railways*, a turning off to a short rail, that the principal rail may be left free.

SHUT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Shut.* [Sax. *scittan, scyttan*, to bolt or make fast, to shut in. This seems to be derived from or connected with *scyttel*, a bolt or bar, a *scuttle, scytta, a shooter*, an archer, *scytan, sceotan, scotian*, to shoot, D. *schutten*, to stop, defend, parry, pound, confine, which seems to be allied to *schutter*, a shooter. So in G. *schützen*, to defend, and *schütze*, a shooter, Dan. *skytter*, to defend; *skytte*, a shooter; Sw. *skydda*, to defend; *skytt*, a marksman. The sense of these words is expressed by *shoot*, and this is the primary sense of a bolt that fastens, from thrusting, driving.] 1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or gate; to *shut* the eyes or the mouth.—2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; as, to *shut* the ports of a kingdom by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast Is open? *Milton.*

3. To preclude; to exclude.

But *shut* from every shore. *Dryden.*

4. To close, as the fingers; to contract; as, to *shut* the hand.—*To shut in*, to inclose; to confine.

And the Lord *shut* him *in*; Gen vii.

2. Spoken of points of land, when by the progress of a ship, one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another. It is then said, we *shut in* such a point, we *shut in* the land; or one point *shuts* in another.—*To shut out*, to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to *shut out* rain by a tight roof. An interesting subject occupying the mind, *shuts out* all other thoughts.—*To shut up*, to close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to *shut up* a house.—2. To obstruct.

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Ralegh.*

3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; as, to *shut up* a prisoner.—4. To confine by legal or moral restraint.

Before faith came we were kept under the law, *shut up* to the faith, which should afterward be revealed; Gal. iii.

5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

SHUT, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed. The door *shuts* of itself; it *shuts* hard. Certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

SHUT, *pp.* Closed; having the entrance barred.—2. *a.* Rid; clear; free.

SHUT, *n.* Close; the act of closing; as, the *shut* of a door; the *shut* of evening. [*Little used.*]—2. A small door or cover. But *Shutter* is more generally used.

SHUT'TER, *n.* A person that shuts or closes.—2. A door; a cover; something that closes a passage.—3. In *arch.*, *shutters* are the boards which close the aperture of a window. The shutters of principal windows are usually in two divisions or halves, each subdivided into others, so that they may be received within the boxings or reeds into which the shutters are folded or fall back. The front shutter is of the exact breadth of the boxing, and also flush with it; the others, which are hidden in the boxing, are somewhat less in breadth, and are termed back-folds or backflaps. Shutters may be considered as the doors of window openings, and are formed upon the same principles as doors. [*See* BOXINGS OF A WINDOW.]

SHUT'TING, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance; confining.

SHUT'TING, *n.* In *anchor-making*, the act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another.

SHUT'TLE, *n.* [from the root of *shoot*; Ice. *skutul.*] An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp. In the middle of the shuttle is a kind of cavity, called its eye or chamber, in which is enclosed the *spoul*, which is part of the thread destined for the woof.—*Fly-shuttle*, an improved kind of shuttle contrived by John Kay of Lancashire, in 1738, and so named from the rapidity with which it can be wrought. In throwing the common hand shuttle both hands must be used alternately, and the process is consequently slow; but the fly-shuttle, by means of an apparatus connected with it, can be propelled from side to side of the web with great rapidity by one hand only, the other being occupied in managing the lay.

SHUT'TLE-COCK, *n.* [*shuttle* and *cock* or *cork.*] A cork stuck with feathers, made to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

SHWAN'PAN, *n.* The calculating instrument of the Chinese. It is similar in shape and construction to the Roman abacus, and is used in the same manner.

SHY, *a.* [G. *scheu*, shy; *scheuchen* to scare, and *scheuen*, to shun; D. *schuw*, shy; *schuwen*, to shun; Sw. *skygg*, shy and *shy*, to shun; Dan. *sky*, shy, and *skyer*, to shun, to eschew. In Sp. *esquivo* is *shy*, and *esquivar*, to shun; It. *schifo*, shy, and *schifare*, to shun. The two last mentioned languages have a labial for the last radical, but possibly the words may be of the same family. The G. *scheuchen*, to scare, is our *shough*, a word used for scaring away fowls.] 1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach; as, a *shy* bird.

She is represented in a *shy* retiring posture. *Addison.*

2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse.

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? *Arbuthnot.*

3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures.

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

4. Suspicious; jealous.

Princes are by wisdom of state somewhat *shy* of their successors. *Wotton.*

SHY, *v. i.* In *horsemanship*, to turn aside or start away from any object that causes fear; as, a horse *shies* at a post.—*To shy one*, in an active sense, is to shun or avoid him. [*Low* or *Colloq.*]

SHY, *v. t.* To throw; as, to *shy* a stone at one. [*Vulgar.*]

SHY'ING, *ppr.* The act of starting aside; as, a horse given to *shying.*

SHY'LY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

SHY'NESS, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.

SI. In *music*, the name for the seventh sound added by Le Maire, a Frenchman, at the latter end of the seventeenth century, to the six ancient notes, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, of Guido.

SIALOGOGUE, *n.* (sial'ogog.) [Gr. σιαλον, saliva, and αγωγος, leading.] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge. Sialogogues are divided into *local* and *remote*. Of the local some are *gaseous*, and are called *masticatories*, and others solid; as scilla, nicotiana, piper, &c. Remote sialogogues are first received into the system by the stomach or other channels, and these exert a peculiar influence on the salivary glands; such are the various preparations of mercury.

SIB,† *a.* [Sax. *sib, syb, sybbe*, peace, quietness, concord, agreement, kindred, alliance, affinity.] Akin; in affinity; related by consanguinity. [*Retained in the Scottish dialect.*]

SIBBAL'DIA, *n.* A genus of hardy trailing shrubs, and perennial herbs; of the class Pentandria, and order hexagynia, Linn.; nat. order Rosaceæ. *S. procumbens* is a British plant, and found on the summits of the higher mountains of Scotland.

SIB'BENS, or **SIV'VENS**, *n.* A disease which is endemic in some of the western counties of Scotland. It strikingly resembles the yaws in many respects, but entirely differs in others. It is propagated, like syphilis, by the direct application of contagious matter. This disease has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

SIBE'RIAN, *a.* [Russ. *siver*, north. *Siberia* is formed by annexing the Greek *ia*, country, from the Celtic, to *siver*, north.] Pertaining to *Siberia*, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia; as, a *Siberian* winter.

SIB'ERITE, *n.* Red tourmalin, or rubellite.

SIB'ILANT, *a.* [L. *sibilo*, to hiss, Fr. *siffler.*] Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.

SIB'ILANT, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice; as *s* and *z*.

SIBILA'TION, *n.* A hissing sound.

SIBTHORP'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, named after Dr. Humphry Sibthorp, formerly professor of botany at Oxford. It belongs to the nat. order Scrophulariaceæ, and consists of small, creeping, rooting, tufted herbs, with small alternate uniform leaves, and axillary, solitary, inconspicuous flowers. *S. Europæa* is a native of Europe, and is found in Portugal, Spain, and France, and in Devonshire and Cornwall, in England, where it is known by the name of Cornish money-wort.

SIB'YL, *n.* [from the L.] In *pagan antiquity*, the Sibyls were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated; but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted. These ten Sibyls resided in Persia, Lybia, Delphi, Cumæ in Italy, Erythræa, Samos, Cumæ in Æolia, Marpessa on the Hellespont, Ancyra in Phrygia, and Tiburtis. The most celebrated were the Sibyl of Cumæ, fabled to have been consulted by Æneas, and the prophetess who offered her books to Tarquin the Proud. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called Sibylline verses, Sibylline oracles, or Sibylline books. They were supposed to contain the fate of the

Roman empire, and were held in great authority by the Romans. Sibylline verses are often quoted by Christian



Sibyl of Delphi.

writers, as containing prophecies respecting Christianity, but these are spurious, a forgery of the second century.

SIB'YLLINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by Sibyls: prophetical; as, *Sibylline* leaves, *Sibylline* oracles, *Sibylline* verses.

SIC, *adv.* [L.] Thus, or it is so; as, *sic* in the work (or the MS.) quoted; or, briefly, *sic.*

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI. [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.

SIC'AMORE, *n.* More usually written *Sycamore,—which see.*

SIC'CATE,† *v. t.* To dry.

SICCA'TION,† *n.* The act or process of drying.

SIC'CATIVE, *a.* [from L. *sicco*, to dry, Fr. *secher.*] Drying; causing to dry.

SIC'CATIVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.

SICCIF'IC, *a.* Causing dryness.

SIC'CITY, *n.* [L. *siccitas.*] Dryness: aridity; destitution of moisture; as, the *siccity* of the flesh or of the air.

SICE, *n.* (size.) [Fr. *six.*] The number six at dice.

SICH, for *Such.* [*See* SUCH.]

SICILIANO, in *music*, a composition in measures of $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

SICIL'IAN VESPERS, *n.* In *modern hist.*, the name commonly given to the great massacre of the French in Sicily in the year 1282. The insurrection which led to this massacre, broke out on the evening of Easter Tuesday, whence the name.

SICK, *a.* [Sax. *seoc;* Ice. *syke.*] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach. [*This is probably the primary sense of the word.*] Hence,—2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with *of;* as, to be *sick of* flattery; to be *sick of* a country life.

> He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work. *L'Estrange.*

3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health; followed by *of;* as, to be *sick of* a fever. [*Little used.*] 4. Corrupted. [*Not in use nor proper.*]—5. *The sick*, the person or persons affected with disease. *The sick* are healed.

SICK,† *v. t.* To make sick. [*See* SICKEN.]

SICK'-BERTH, *n.* In a ship of war, an apartment for the sick.

SICK'-BRAINED, *a.* Disordered in the brain.

SICKEN, *v. t.* (sik'n.) To make sick; to disease.

> Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death. *Prior.*

2. To make squeamish. It *sickens* the stomach.—3. To disgust. It *sickens* one to hear the fawning sycophant.—4.† To impair.

SICK'EN, *v. i.* To become sick; to fall into disease.

> The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it and died. *Bacon.*

2. To be satiated: to be filled to disgust.—3. To become disgusting or tedious.

> The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain. *Goldsmith*

4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. He *sickened* at the sight of so much human misery.—5 To become weak; to decay; to languish. Plants often *sicken* and die.

> All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SICK'ENED, *pp.* Made sick.

SICK'ENING, *ppr.* Becoming sick; making sick.—2. Disgusting.

SICK'ER,† *a.* [L. *securus;* Dan. *sikker;* G. *sicher.*] Sure; certain; firm.

SICK'ER,† *adv.* Surely; certainly.

SICK'ERLY,† *adv.* Surely.

SICK'ERNESS,† *n.* Security.

SICK'ISH, *a.* [from *sick.*] Somewhat sick or diseased.—2. Exciting disgust; nauseating; as, a *sickish* taste.

SICK'ISHLY, *adv.* In a sickish manner.

SICK'ISHNESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.

SICKLE, *n.* (sik'l.) [Sax. *sicel, sicol;* G. *sichel;* D. *zikkel;* Gr. ζαγκλη, ζαγκλον: L. *secula*, from the root of *seco*, to cut.] A reaping-hook; an instrument used in agriculture for cutting down corn. It is simply a curved blade or hook of steel with a handle, and having the edge of the blade in the interior of the curve.

> Thou shalt not move a *sickle* to thy neighbour's standing corn; Deut. xxiii.

SICK'LED, *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

SICK'LEMAN, } *n.* One that uses a **SICK'LER**, } sickle; a reaper.

SICK'LE-SHAPED, *a.* Shaped like a sickle.

SICK'LE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla.

SICK'LINESS, *n.* [from *sickly.*] The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased; *applied to persons.*—2. The state of producing sickness extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a season.—3. The disposition to generate disease extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a climate.

SICK'-LIST, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.

SICK'LY, *a.* Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; or habitually in disposed; as, a *sickly* person, or a *sickly* constitution; a *sickly* plant.—2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness; as, a *sickly* time; a *sickly* autumn.—3. Tending to produce disease; as, a *sickly* climate.—4. Faint; weak; languid.

> The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

SICK'LY,† *v. t.* To make diseased.

SICK'LY, *adv.* Not in health; not soundly, faintly, languidly.

SICK'NESS, *n.* [G. *sucht.*] 1. A particular state of the stomach which occurs under three forms,—nausea, retching, and vomiting.—2. State of being diseased.

> I do lament the *sickness* of the king. *Shak.*

3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body of an animal or plant, in which the organs do not perfectly perform their natural functions. [*In this sense little used at the present day.*]

> Trust not too much your now resistless charms,
> Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope*

> Himself took our infirmities, and bore our *sicknesses;* Matt. viii.

SI'DA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Malvaceæ. The species are very numerous, and very extensively distributed throughout the warm parts of the world, and are abundant in the peninsula and plains of India. They abound in mucilage like all malvaceous plants, and some of them have tough ligneous fibres, which are employed for the purposes of cordage in different countries; as *S. rhomboidea, rhombifolia, periplocifolia*, and *tiliæfolia. S. indica, asiatica*, and *populifolia*, are employed in India as demulcents. The chewed leaves of *S. carpinifolia*, are applied in Brazil to the stings of wasps and bees. At Rio Janeiro, the straight shoots of *S. macrantha* are employed as rocket-sticks.

SIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sid, side, sida*, a side, also wide, like L. *latus;* D. *zyde*, side, flank, page; *zid*, far; G. *seite;* Sw. *sida;* Dan. *side*, a side; *sid* or *siid*, long, trailing; *sidst*, last; Scot *side*, long. These words indicate the radical sense to be to extend, dilate, or draw out.] 1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent and may be a point; as, the *side* of a plank; the *side* of a chest; the *side* of a house or of a ship. One *side* of a lens may be concave, the other convex. *Side* is distinguished from *edge;* as, the *side* of a knife or sword.—2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length; as, the *side* of a tract of land or a field, as distinct from the *end.* Hence we say, the *side* of a river; the *side* of a road.—3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly; the part on which the ribs are situated; as, the right *side;* the left *side.* This in quadrupeds is usually the broadest part.—4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill or mountain; as, the *side* of Mount Etna.—5. One part of a thing, or its superficies, as seen by the eye; as, the *side* of a ball or sphere.—*Side* in *geom.*, is used for any line which forms one of the boundaries of a right-lined figure; as, the *side* of a triangle, square, &c. Also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid is termed a *side;* as, the *side* of a parallelopiped, prism, &c.—6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass; as, to whichever *side* we direct our view. We see difficulties on every *side.*—7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. One man enlists on the *side* of the tories; another on the *side* of the whigs. Some persons change *sides* for

the sake of popularity and office, and sink themselves in public estimation.

And sets the passions on the *side* of truth. *Pope.*

8. Interest; favour.

The Lord is on my *side;* Ps. cxviii

9 Any part being in opposition or contradistinction to another; *used of persons or propositions.* In that battle, the slaughter was great on both *sides.* Passion invites on one *side;* reason restrains on the other.

Open justice bends on neither *side.* *Dryden.*

10. Branch of a family; separate line of descent; as, by the father's *side* he is descended from a noble family; by the mother's *side* his birth is respectable.—11. Quarter; region; part: as, from one *side* of heaven to the other. —*To take sides,* to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.—*To choose sides,* to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.

SIDE, *a.* Lateral; as, a *side* post; but perhaps it would be better to consider the word as compound.—2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect.

The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

So we say, a *side* view, a *side* blow.— 3.† Long; large; extensive.

SIDE, *v. i.* To lean on one side. [*Little used.*]—2. To embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; often followed by *with;* as, to *side with* the ministerial party.

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

SIDE,† *v. t.* To stand at the side of.— 2.† To suit; to pair.

SIDE-BĂR, *n.* In *the court of session,* the name given to the bar in the outer parliament house, at which the lords ordinary were in use to call their hand-rolls.

SIDEBŌARD, *n.* [*side* and *board.*] A piece of furniture or cabinet work consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.—2. In *joinery,* the board placed vertically which forms the side of the bench next to the workman. It is pierced with holes ranged at different heights in diagonal directions, so as to admit of pins for holding up one end of the object to be planed, the other end being supported by the bench-screw.

SIDE-BOX, *n.* [*side* and *box.*] A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the seats in the pit.

SIDE-CUT, *n.* A canal branching out from the main one. [*American.*]

SIDE-CUTTING, *n.* A term applied in a double sense in engineering. 1. An excavation made along the side of a canal or railroad in order to obtain material to form an embankment.—2. The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where the centre of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the upper side to form one half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half in embankment. This is sometimes called *side-forming.*

SIDE-FLY, *n.* An insect.

SIDE-HOOK, *n.* In *joinery,* a rectangular prismatic piece of wood, with a projecting knob at the ends of its opposite sides. The use of the side-hook is to hold a board fast, its fibres being in the direction of the length of the bench, while the workman is cutting across the fibres with a saw or grooving plane, or in *traversing* the wood, which is planing it in a direction perpendicular to the fibres.

SIDELONG, *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance.

SIDELONG, *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.—2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong.*

SIDE-POSTS, *n.* In *arch.,* a kind of truss-posts placed in pairs, each disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of supporting the principal rafters, braces, crown or camber beams, as well as for hanging the tie-beam below. In extended roofs two or three pairs of side-posts are used.

SIDER,† *n.* One that takes a side or joins a party.

SID'ERATED, *a.* [L. *sideratus.*] Blasted; planet-struck.

SIDERA'TION, *n.* [L. *sideratio; sidero,* to blast, from *sidus,* a star.] A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas.† A sphacelus, or a species of erysipelas, vulgarly called a *blast.*

SIDE'REAL, } *a.* [L. *sideralis,* from **SID'ERAL,** } *sidus,* a star.] 1. Pertaining to a star or stars; astral; as, *sideral* light.—2. Containing stars; starry; as, *sidereal* regions.—*Sidereal day,* the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars; or it is the time which elapses between the instant when a star is in the meridian of a place, and the instant when it arrives at the meridian again. This period is always the same, and is about four minutes less than the mean solar day. —*Sidereal year,* in *astron.,* the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution and come to the same point in the heavens. Or it is the time that elapses between the sun's leaving any fixed star, and his return to the same star. It is equal to 365 d. 6 h. 9 m. 9.6 sec., being 19.9 sec. longer than the tropical year.—*Sidereal time* is equal to 1.00273791 × mean solar time.—*Mean solar time* is equal to 0.99726957 × sidereal time.—*Sidereal magnetism,* according to the believers in animal magnetism, the beneficial influence of the stars upon patients.

SIDERIS'MUS, *n.* [from σίδηρος, iron.] The name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body.

SIDE'RITE, *n.* [L. *sideritis;* Gr. *id.,* from σίδηρος, iron.] 1. The loadstone; also, iron-wort, a plant; also, the common ground pine, (*Teucrium chamæpitys,* Linn.)—2. In *min.,* a phosphate of iron.

SIDERI'TIS, *n.* Iron-wort, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Lamiaceæ. The species are numerous, and are inhabitants of Europe, and the northern parts of Asia; they consist of herbs and shrubs, with small yellowish flowers arranged in whorls.—*S. canariensis,* or canary iron-wort, and *S. syriaca,* Syrian or sage-leafed iron-wort, are cultivated in gardens. In both species the leaves are clothed with a villous wool on both surfaces.

SIDERO-CAL'CITE, *n.* The brown spar of Werner.

SIDEROCLEP'TE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish green colour, soft and translucid, occurring in reniform or botryoidal masses.

SIDERODEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and δένδρον, a tree.] The iron-wood tree. [*See* SIDEROXYLON.]

SIDEROGRAPH'IC, } *a.* [*See* SI- **SIDEROGRAPH'ICAL,** } DEROGRAPHY.] Pertaining to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel; as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

SIDEROG'RAPHIST, *n.* One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

SIDEROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, steel, or iron, and γράφω, to engrave.] The art or practice of engraving on steel, by means of which, impressions may be transferred from a steel plate to a steel cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction.

SIDE'ROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and μαντεία, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red-hot iron. By observing their figures, bendings, sparkling, and burning, prognostics were obtained.

SIDE'ROSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and σκοπέω, to view or explore.] An instrument invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal.

SIDEROX'YLON, *n.* [Gr. σίδηρος, iron, and ξύλον, wood.] A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Sapotaceæ. The species are natives of Africa, America, the East Indies, and New Holland. They are evergreen trees, with axillary and lateral fascicles of flowers. They are remarkable for the hardness and weight of their wood, which sinks in water; and the genus has hence derived the name of iron-wood. The *S. inerme,* or smooth iron-wood, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and has long been cultivated in the green-houses of Europe.

SIDE'RUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. σίδηρος, iron.] The name given by Bergman to phosphuret of iron.

SIDE-SADDLE, *n.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A saddle for a woman's seat on horse-back.

SIDE-SADDLE-FLOWER, *n.* A species of Sarracenia, or Sarrazinia.

SIDE-SCRIPTION, *n.* In *Scots law,* before the introduction of the present system of writing deeds "bookwise," the sheets were pasted together at length, and in order to authenticate them, the party was required to sign his name at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other. This was called *side-scription.*

SIDESMAN, *n.* [*side* and *man.*] An assistant to the churchwarden.—2. A party man.

SIDE'-TABLE, *n.* A table placed either against the wall, or aside from the principal table.

SIDETAKING, *n.* A taking sides, or engaging in a party.

SIDEWAYS, } *adv.* [*side* and *way;* but **SIDEWISE,** } *sidewise* is the proper combination.] 1. Toward one side; inclining; as, to hold the head *sidewise.* —2. Laterally; on one side; as, the refraction of light *sidewise.*

SIDING, *ppr.* Joining one side or party.

SIDING, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a party.—2. In *engineering*, a short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line, and so joined to it at each end that a carriage may either pass into the siding or continue its course along the line. [*See* RAILWAY.]

SI'DLE, *v. i.* To go or move side foremost; as, to *sidle* through a crowd.—2. To lie on the side.

SIDLING, *adv.* [from *sidle*; D. *zydelings.*] 1. Sidewise; with the side foremost; as, to go *sidling* through a crowd. It may be used as a participle; as, I saw him *sidling* through the crowd.—2. Sloping.

SIEGE, *n.* [Fr. *siége*, a seat, a siege, the *see* of a bishop; Norm. *sege*, a seat; Arm. *sich*, *sicha*, *sich enn.* The radical sense is to set, to fall or to throw down; Sax. *sigan*, to fall, set, or rush down. These words seem to be connected with *sink*, and with the root of *seal*, L. *sigillum.*] 1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs from a *blockade*, as in a siege the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a blockade, the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender.—2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden*

3 † Seat; throne.—4.† Rank; place; class.—5 † Stool.—6. The bench or other support on which a mason places his stone to be hewn. A banker or mason's bench.

SIEGE,† *v t.* To besiege.

SI'ENITE, } *n.* A compound granular
SY'ENITE, } rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, of a grayish colour; so called, because there are many ancient monuments consisting of this rock, brought from Syene, in Upper Egypt. Sienite often bears the general aspect of a granite, but it is the presence of hornblende as a constituent part which distinguishes this rock from certain granites that accidentally contain hornblende. It frequently contains mica, and occasionally talc, and epidote. The structure of sienite is commonly granular, but the grains are sometimes coarse, and sometimes very fine.

SIENI'TIC, *a.* Containing sienite; resembling sienite or possessing some of its properties.—*Sienitic granite* contains hornblende; *sienitic porphyry* is fine-grained sienite containing large crystals of feldspar.

SIER'RA, *a.* [Sp.] A word, meaning *saw*, introduced by the Spaniards into geography, to designate a mass of mountains with jagged ridges.

SIES'TA, *n.* [Sp.] The name given to the practice indulged in by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants of hot countries generally, of resting two or three hours in the middle of the day or after dinner, when the heat is too oppressive to admit of their going from home.

SIEUR, *n.* [Fr.] A title of respect used by the French.

SIEVE, *n.* (siv.) [Sax. *sife*, *syfe*; G. *sieb*; D. *zeef*, *zift*; the *sifter*. *See* SIFT.] An instrument for separating the smaller particles of substances from the grosser; as flour from bran. Sieves are made of various forms and sizes, to suit the article to be sifted; but in its most usual form, a sieve consists of a hoop from two to six inches in depth, forming a flat cylinder, and having its bottom, which is stretched tightly over the hoop, constituted of basket-work, coarse or fine hair, gut, skin perforated with small holes, canvas, muslin, lawn, net-work, or wire, according to the use intended. In *agriculture*, sieves are used for separating corn or other seed from dust, or other extraneous matter.—*Drum-sieve*, a kind of sieve in extensive use amongst druggists, drysalters, and confectioners, so named from its form. It is used for sifting very fine powders, and consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom sections being covered with parchment or leather, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material under operation is at the same time saved from waste.

SIFT, *v. t.* [Sax. *siftan*; G. *sieben.*] 1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime.—2. To separate; to part.—3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize. Let the principles of the party be thoroughly *sifted.*

We have *sifted* your objections. *Hooker.*

SIFT'ED, *pp.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.

SIFT'ER, *n.* One that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

SIFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating the finer from the coarser part by a sieve; critically examining.

SIG, a Saxon word signifying victory, is used in names, as in *Sigbert*, bright victory. It answers to the Greek *νιϰ* in *Nicander*, and the L. *vic*, in *Victorinus.*

SIGH, *v. i.* [Sax. *sican*, to sigh; D. *zugt*, a sigh; *zugten*, to sigh; allied perhaps to *suck*, a drawing in of the breath.] To inhale and respire audibly, as from grief; to suffer a deep single respiration.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit; Mark viii.

SIGH, *v. t.* To lament; to mourn.

Ages to come and men unborn
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

2. To express by sighs.

The gentle swain *sighs* back her grief. *Hoole.*

SIGH, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual; and the sudden emission of it. This is an effort of nature to dilate the lungs and give vigour to the circulation of the blood, when the action of the heart and arteries is languid from grief, depression of spirits, weakness, or want of exercise. Hence, *sighs* are indications of grief or debility.

SIGHER, *n.* One that sighs.

SIGHING, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respiration; taking a long breath.

SIGHING, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.

SIGHINGLY, *adv.* With sighing.

SIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *gesiht*, with a prefix; D. *gezigt*; G. *sicht*; Sw. *sicht*, from the root of *see.*] 1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of land; to have a *sight* of a landscape; to lose *sight* of a ship at sea.

A cloud received him out of their *sight*; Acts i.

2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. It has been doubted whether moles have *sight*. Milton lost his *sight*. The *sight* usually fails at or before fifty years of age.

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain. *Milton.*

3. Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed vision; a being within the limits of vision. The harbour is in *sight* of the town; a mountain is or is not within *sight*; an engagement at sea is within *sight* of land.—4. Notice from seeing; knowledge; as, a letter intended for the *sight* of one person only.—5. Eye; the instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*. *Dryden.*

6. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen; as, the *sight* of a quadrant.—7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a show; particularly, something novel and remarkable; something wonderful.

They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned; Exod. iii.

Fearful *sights* and great signs shall there be from heaven; Luke xxi.

8. A small piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c., to aid the eye in taking aim.—*At sight*, in *mercantile affairs*, when presented; as, a bill of exchange payable *at sight*.—*To take sight*, to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, &c.—*To take a sight of*, to take a look at; to view; to examine. [*Familiar.*]

SIGHT, *v. t.* In *navigators' language*, to come in sight or view of; as, we *sighted* Madeira, but did not touch at it.

SIGHTED, *a.* In *composition only*, having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as, *long-sighted*, seeing at a great distance; *short sighted*, able to see only at a small distance; *quick-sighted*, readily seeing, discerning, or understanding; *sharp-sighted*, having a keen eye or acute discernment.

SIGHTFULNESS,† *n.* Clearness of sight.

SIGHTLESS, *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; as, *sightless* stains. [*Not well authorized.*]—3.† Not appearing to sight; invisible.

SIGHTLESSLY, *adv.* In a sightless manner.

SIGHTLESSNESS, *n.* Want of sight.

SIGHTLINESS, *n.* Comeliness; an appearance pleasing to the sight.

SIGHTLY, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

Many brave *sightly* horses. *L'Estrange.*

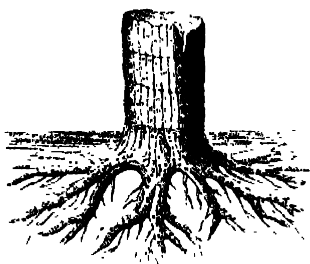
2. Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance. We say, a house stands in a *sightly* place.

SIGHTS'MAN, *n.* Among *musicians*, one who reads music readily at first sight.

SIG'IL, *n.* [L. *sigillum.*] A seal; signature.

SIGILLA'RIA, *n.* [L. *sigillum*, a seal.] The name given by M. Brongniart, to certain large, and, in modern vegetation, unknown forms of plants, discovered in the coal formation. They were so named from the peculiar impressions on the stems. The stems are of various sizes, from a few inches

to upwards of three feet in circumference, and of great length. They are



Sigillaria in a coal mine near Liverpool.

supposed to have been allied to *ferns;* and the roots seem to be the plant known by the name stigmaria.

SIGIL'LATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif;* L. *sigillum.*] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

SIG'MA, *n.* The name of the Greek Σ, ς. The Greeks originally used for this letter the form of the English C, and the Romans adopted this form for their tables. The most honourable places at the table were the extremities.

SIG'MOID, or **SIGMOID'AL,** *a.* [Gr. σιγμα and ειδος.] Curved like the Greek ς sigma.—2. In *anat.*, a term applied to several parts, as the valves of the heart, the cartilages of the trachea, the semilunar cavities of the bones, and the flexure of the colon. The *sigmoid flexure* is the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum.

SIGN, *n.* (sine.) [Fr. *signe;* L. *signum;* Sax. *segen;* Arm. *sygn, syn;* Ir. *sighin;* G. *zeichen;* Sans. *zaga.* From the last three words it appears that *n* is not radical; the elements being *Sg.* If so, and the G. *zeichen* is of this family, then we learn that *sign* is only a dialectical orthography of *token,* for *zeichen* is the D. *teeken,* Dan. *tegn,* Sw. *tecken,* coinciding perhaps with Greek δεικνυμι.] 1. A token; something by which another thing is shown or represented; any visible thing, any motion, appearance, or event which indicates the existence or approach of something else. Thus we speak of *signs* of fair weather or of a storm, and of external marks which are *signs* of a good constitution.—2. A motion, action, nod, or gesture indicating a wish or command.

They made *signs* to his father, how he would have him called; Luke i.

3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event, or phenomenon.

Through mighty *signs* and wonders; Rom. xv.

4. Some visible transaction, event, or appearance intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight.

Show me a *sign* that thou talkest with me; Judges vi.

5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within; as, a trader's *sign;* a tailor's *sign;* the *sign* of the eagle.—6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing.

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign;* Num. xxvi.

7. Visible mark or representation; as, an outward *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace.—8. A mark of distinction. —9. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative. *Brerewood.*

10. In *astron.*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic. The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are counted onwards, proceeding from west to east, according to the annual course of the sun, all round the ecliptic. In *printing*, they are represented by the following marks, which are attached to their respective names:—Aries ♈, Taurus ♉, Gemini ♊, Cancer ♋, Leo ♌, Virgo ♍, Libra ♎, Scorpio ♏, Sagittarius ♐, Capricornus ♑, Aquarius ♒, Pisces ♓. The first six signs, commencing with Aries, are called *northern signs,* because they lie on the north side of the equator: and the other six, commencing with Libra, are called *southern signs,* because they lie on the south side of the equator. The six beginning with Capricornus are called *ascending signs,* because the sun passes through them while advancing from the winter to the summer solstice, and is consequently acquiring altitude with respect to inhabitants of the northern hemisphere. The other six, beginning with Cancer, are called *descending signs,* because the sun in passing through them diminishes his altitude with respect to inhabitants of the northern hemisphere. [*See* ECLIPTIC.] These names are borrowed from the constellations of the zodiac of the same denomination, which were respectively comprehended within the foregoing equal divisions of the ecliptic, at the time when those divisions were first made, but on account of the precession of the equinoxes, the positions of these constellations in the heavens no longer correspond with the divisions of the ecliptic of the same name, but are considerably in advance of them. Thus the constellation Aries is now in that part of the ecliptic called Taurus.—11. In *alge.*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed by them; as the sign + [plus] prefixed to a quantity, indicates that the quantity is to be added; the sign — [minus] denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. The former is prefixed to quantities called *affirmative* or *positive;* the latter to quantities called *negative.* The sign × [into] stands for multiplication, ÷ [divided by] for division, √ for the square root, ∛ for the cube root, $\sqrt[n]{}$ for the nth root, &c. The signs denoting a relation are, = equal to, > greater than, < less than, &c.—12. The subscription of one's name; signature; as, a *sign* manual. *Sign manual* is a term particularly applied to the royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants or letters-patent.—13. Among *physicians,* an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicates its condition as to health or disease.—14. In *music,* any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.—*Sign manual,* one's own name written by himself. [*See* No. 12.]—*Sign,* or *sign of the cross,* a ceremonial observance much in use among Roman Catholics and in the Greek church.

He dies, and makes no *sign.* *Shak.*

SIGN, *v. t.* (sine.) To mark with characters or one's name. To *sign a paper, note, deed,* &c., is to write one's name at the foot, or underneath the declaration, promise, covenant, grant, &c., by which the person makes it his own act. To *sign one's name* is to write or subscribe it on paper. Signing does not now include sealing.—2.† To signify; to represent typically.—3. To mark.—4. To signify by the hand; to move the hand for intimating something to another. To *sign with the cross,* is to perform a common Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic ceremonial observance.

SIGN,† *v. i.* To be a sign or omen.

SIG'NAL, *n.* [Fr. *signal;* from L. *signum.*] A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given. Signals are used to communicate notice, information, orders, and the like, to persons at a distance, and by any persons and for any purpose. A signal may be a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the firing of a gun, or any thing which being understood by persons at a distance, may communicate notice. Signals are particularly useful in the navigation of fleets and in naval engagements. There are *day-signals,* which are usually made by the sails, by flags and pendants, or guns; *night-signals,* which are lanterns, disposed in certain figures, or false fires, rockets, or the firing of guns; *fog-signals,* which are made by sounds, as firing of guns, beating of drums, ringing of bells, &c. There are signals of evolution, addressed to a whole fleet, to a division, or to a squadron; signals of movements to particular ships; and signals of service, general or particular. Signals used in an army are mostly made by a particular beat of the drum, or by the bugle.

SIG'NAL, *a.* Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* service; a *signal* act of benevolence. It is generally but not always used in a good sense.

SIG'NALFIRE, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.

SIGNAL'ITY,† *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable.

SIG'NALIZE, *v. t.* [from *signal.*] To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common. The soldier who *signalizes* himself in battle, merits his country's gratitude. Men may *signalize* themselves, their valour, or their talents.

SIG'NALIZED, *pp.* Made eminent.

SIG'NALIZING, *ppr.* Making remarkable.

SIG'NALLY, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.

SIGNA'TION,† *n.* Sign given; act of betokening.

SIG'NATORY, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing.

SIG'NATURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *signo,* to sign.] 1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures* and images. *Watts.*

The natural and indelible *signature* of God, stamped on the human soul. *Bentley.*

2. In *old medical writers*, an external mark or character on a plant, which was supposed to indicate its suitableness to cure particular disease, or diseases of particular parts. Thus plants with yellow flowers were supposed to be adapted to the cure of jaundice, &c.

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More.*

3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks.—4. Sign manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.—5. Among *printers*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder. Every successive sheet has a different letter or figure, and if the sheets are more numerous than the letters of the alphabet, then a small letter is added to the capital one; thus A a, B b. In large volumes, the signatures are sometimes composed of letters and figures; thus 5 A, 5 B. But some printers now use figures only for signatures.—6. In *physiognomy*, an external mark or feature by which some persons pretend to discover the nature and qualities of a thing, particularly the temper and genius of persons.—7. In *music*, the flats and sharps placed after the clef at the beginning of the staff, which affect throughout the movement all notes of the same letter.—8. In *Scots law*, a writing prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the Baron of Exchequer, as the ground of a Royal grant to the person in whose name it is presented; which having, in the case of an original charter the sign-manual of the sovereign, and in other cases the *cachet*, appointed by the act of union for Scotland, attached to it, becomes the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject, or the object in view.

SIG′NATURE,† *v. t.* To mark; to distinguish.

SIG′NATURIST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [*Little used.*]

SIGN-BOARD, *n.* A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.

SIGNED, *pp.* Marked; subscribed.

SIGNER, *n.* One that signs or subscribes his name; as, a memorial with a hundred *signers*.

SIG′NET, *n.* A seal; particularly in Great Britain; the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters, and grants that pass by bill under his majesty's hand. It is in the custody of the secretary of state for the home department. The *signet* in Scotland is the seal by which the king's letters and writs for the purpose of justice are now authenticated. Hence the title of *clerks to the signet*, or *writers to the signet*, whose business is nearly the same with that of attorneys in England. Their duty is to prepare the warrants of all charters of lands flowing from the crown; to sign all summonses for citing parties to appear in the court of session, and almost all diligences of the law for affecting the person or estate of a debtor, or for compelling implement of the decrees of the supreme court. They have further the privilege of acting as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the court of session.—*Clerk of the signet*, an officer in England continually in attendance upon the principal secretary of state, who has the custody of the privy signet.

SIGNIF′ICANCE, } SIGNIF′ICANCY, } *n.* [from L. *significans*. *See* SIGNIFY.] 1. Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; as, the *significance* of a nod, or of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression.—2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind; as, a duty enjoined with particular *significance*.—3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

Many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

SIGNIF′ICANT, *a.* [L. *significans*.] 1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.—2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense; as, a *significant* word or sound; a *significant* look.—3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Ralegh.*

4 Expressive or representative of some fact or event. The passover among the Jews was *significant* of the escape of the Israelites from the destruction which fell on the Egyptians. The bread and wine in the sacrament are *significant* of the body and blood of Christ. 5.† Important; momentous.

SIGNIF′ICANTLY, *adv.* With meaning.—2. With force of expression.

SIGNIFICA′TION, *n* [Fr. from L. *significatio*. *See* SIGNIFY.] 1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words.

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark, or word; that idea or sense of a sign, mark, word, or expression which the person using it intends to convey, or that which men in general who use it, understand it to convey. The *signification* of words was originally arbitrary, and is dependent on usage. But when custom has annexed a certain sense to a letter or sound, or to a combination of letters or sounds, this sense is always to be considered the *signification* which the person using the word intends to communicate. So by custom certain signs or gestures have a determined *signification*. Such is the fact also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.

SIGNIF′ICATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *significatif*.] 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign; as, the *significative* symbols of the eucharist.—2. Having signification or meaning; strongly expressive; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

Neither in the degrees of kindred were they destitute of *significative* words. *Camden.*

SIGNIF′ICATIVELY, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign.

SIGNIF′ICATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being significative.

SIGNIFICA′TOR, *n.* That which signifies.

SIGNIF′ICATORY, *a.* That betokens.

SIGNIF′ICATORY, *n.* That which betokens, signifies or represents.

SIG′NIFIED, *pp.* Made known by signs or words.

SIG′NIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *signifier*; L. *significo*; *signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To make known something, either by signs or words; to express or communicate to another any idea, thought, wish, purpose, or command, either by words, by a nod, wink, gesture, signal, or other sign. A man *signifies* his mind by his voice or by written characters; he may *signify* his mind by a nod or other motion, provided the person to whom he directs it, understands what is intended by it. A general or an admiral *signifies* his commands by signals to officers at a distance.—2. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense. The word sabbath *signifies* rest. *Less*, in composition, as in *faithless*, *signifies* destitution or want. The prefix *re*, in *recommend*, seldom *signifies* any thing.—3. To import; to weigh; to have consequence; *used in particular phrases*; as, it *signifies* much or little; it *signifies* nothing. What does it *signify?* What *signify* the splendours of a court? Confession of sin without reformation of life, can *signify* nothing in the view of God.—4. To make known; to declare.

The government should *signify* to the Protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

SIG′NIFY, *v. i.* To express meaning with force. [*Little used.*]

SIG′NIFYING, *ppr.* Making known by signs or words.

SIGNING, *ppr.* Marking; subscribing; signifying by the hand.

SIGN′IOR, } SIGN′OR, } *n.* (see′nyur.) A title of respect among the Italians, equivalent to the English *Lord*, *Sir*, or *Mr.*, the French *Monsieur*, and the German *Herr*. [*See* SEIGNOR.]

SIGNIORIZE, *v. i.* (see′nyurize.) To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [*Little used*]

SIGNIORY, *n.* (see′nyury.) A different, but less common spelling of *seigniory*, —*which see*. It signifies lordship, dominion, and in Shakspeare, *seniority*.

SIGN-POST, *n* [*sign* and *post*.] A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing.

SIK, } SIKE, } † *a.* Such.

SIK′ER,† *a.* or *adv.* Sure; surely. [*See* SICKER.]

SIK′ERNESS,† *n.* Sureness; safety.

SIKHS, or SEIKS, *n.* A religious sect in Hindostan, (founded about A. D. 1500), which professes the purest Deism, and is chiefly distinguished from the Hindoos by worshipping one only invisible God. The name Sikhs, or lions, was given to the sect, on account of the heroic manner in which they resisted their Mohamedan oppressors, against whom they long fought with varying success. They ultimately subdued Lahore, and established for themselves a country which includes the Punjaub, a part of Moultan, &c.

SILE,† *n.* A sieve; a strainer.

SILE, *v t.* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow. [*Local.*]

SILED, *pp.* Strained.

SILENA′CEÆ, *n.* A natural order of plants belonging to the syncarpous group of the polypetalous sub-class of Exogens It is a part of the larger order caryophilleæ of Jussieu, and was originally separated by De Candolle. It differs from the remaining portion of

the order Caryophilleæ, (now called Alsinaceæ), in the possession of a tubular calyx, and petals with claws. The plants of this order are natives principally of the temperate and frigid parts of the world, where they inhabit mountains, hedges, rocks, and waste places. The Dianthuses and Lychnises are handsome flowers, but the greater part are mere weeds.

SI'LENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *silentium*, from *sileo*, to be still. The sense is to stop or hold; but this may proceed from setting, throwing down. *See* SILL.] 1. In *a general sense*, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise; as, the *silence* of midnight.—2. In *animals*, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals.

I was dumb with *silence*; I held my peace, even from good; Ps. xxxix.

3. Habitual taciturnity; opposed to *loquacity*.—4. Secrecy. These things were transacted in *silence*.—5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; as, the elements reduced to *silence*.—6. Absence of mention; oblivion.

Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton*.
And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton*

7. *Silence!* is used elliptically for *let there be silence*, an injunction to keep silence.

SI'LENCE, *v. t.* To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking.—2. To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon*.
These would have *silenced* their scruples. *Rogers*.

3. To stop; as, to *silence* complaints or clamour.—4. To still; to cause to cease firing; as, to *silence* guns or a battery.—5. In the *United States*, to restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach; as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel—6. To put an end to; to cause to cease.

The question between agriculture and commerce has received a decision which has *silenced* the rivalships between them. *Hamilton*.

SI'LENCED, *pp.* Stilled; hushed.

SI'LENCING, *ppr.* Stilling.

SILE'NE, *n.* An extensive genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Silenaceæ. The species are in general herbaceous; the stems are leafy, jointed, branched, and frequently glutinous below each joint. The greatest proportion are inhabitants of the South of Europe, and north of Africa. Ten species are enumerated by British botanists, which are known by the names of campion and catch-fly. Several are cultivated in gardens as ornamental flowers. *S. compacta* or close-flowered catch-fly, is one of the most beautiful of the genus. *S. inflata*, or bladder-catch-fly, possesses edible properties. The young shoots, boiled, are a good substitute for green peas or asparagus.

SI'LENT, *a.* Not speaking; mute; Ps. xxii.—2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious.

Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *Broome*.

3. Still; having no noise; as, the *silent* watches of the night; the *silent* groves; all was *silent*.—4. Not operative; wanting efficacy.—5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming.

This new created world, of which in hell Fame is not *silent*. *Milton*.

6. Calm; as, the winds were *silent*.—7. Not acting; not transacting business in person; as, a *silent* partner in a commercial house.—8. Not pronounced; having no sound; as, *e* is *silent* in *fable*.

SILEN'TIARY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

SI'LENTLY, *adv.* Without speech or words.

Each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden*.

2. Without noise; as, to march *silently*.—3. Without mention. He mentioned other difficulties, but this he *silently* passed over.

SI'LENTNESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness; silence.

SI'LENT SYS'TEM. Abstinence from all communication by words, and even looks, enforced in some penitentiaries.

We prefer the *silent system* to the solitary system. *Prison Inspectors' Reports*.

SILE'NUS, *n.* (σιληνος). A Grecian divinity, the foster-father and attendant of Bacchus, and likewise leader of the satyrs. He was represented as a robust old man in a state of intoxication, and riding on an ass with a can in his hand.

SILESIA, *n.* (sile'zha.) A duchy or country now chiefly belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin coarse linen.

SILESIAN, *a.* (sile'zhan.) Pertaining to Silesia; made in Silesia; as, *Silesian* linen.

SI'LEX, }
SIL'ICA, } *n.* [L. *silex*, flint.] Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature. This important substance constitutes the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals; among which rock-crystal, quartz, chalcedony, and flint may be considered as silica nearly pure. It also predominates in many of the rocky masses which constitute the crust of our globe, such as granite, the varieties of sandstone, and quartz rock. It is the chief substance of which glass is made; also an ingredient, in a pulverized state, in the manufacture of stoneware, and it is essential in the preparation of tenacious mortar. Silex, when pure, is a fine powder, hard, insipid, and inodorous; rough to the touch, scratches and wears away glass. It combines in definite proportions with many salifiable bases, and its various compounds have been termed silicates. Plate glass and window glass, or, as it is commonly called, crown glass, are silicates of soda or potassa, and flint glass is a similar compound, with a large addition of silicate of lead. Recent experiments prove silica to be a compound substance, the base of which is a metal called silicium or silicon. Silica then is an oxide of silicium. [*See* SILICIC ACID.]

SIL'HOUETTE, *n.* (sil'ooet.) In the *fine arts*, a name given to the representation of an object filled in of a black colour, and in which the inner parts are sometimes indicated by lines of a lighter colour, and shadows or extreme depths by the aid of a heightening of gum or other shining medium. This sort of drawing derives its name from its inventor Etienne de Silhouette, the French minister of finance, in 1759.

SIL'ICATE, *n.* A salt composed of silicic acid and a base. Silicates formed by the union of silicic acid, or silica, with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, &c., constitute the greater number by far of the hard minerals which encrust the globe. The silicates of potash and soda, when heated to redness, form glass.

SIL'ICATED, *a.* Coated or mixed with flint.

SILIC'IC AC'ID, *n.* A name given to silica, because although it has none of the ordinary, or more obvious properties of an acid, it combines with many salifiable bases, and expels carbonic acid when fused with the carbonated alkalies. According to Thomson, it is composed of one equivalent of silicium or silicon, and one of oxygen; or, according to Berzelius, one of silicium, or silicon, and three of oxygen.

SILICICALCA'REOUS, *a.* [*silex* and *calcareous*.] Consisting of silex and calcareous matter.

SILICICAL'CE, *n.* [L. *silex* or *silica* and *calx*.] A mineral of the silicious kind, occurring in amorphous masses; its colour is gray or brown. It is a mixture of flint and carbonate of lime.

SILICIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *silex* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing silex; or united with a portion of silex.

SILIC'IFICA'TION, *n.* Petrifaction; the conversion of any substance into stone by silicious matter.

SILIC'IFICÆ, *n.* Substances petrified or mineralized by silicious earth.

SILIC'IFIED, *pp.* Petrified by flint.

SILIC'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *silex*, flint, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into silex, or petrify by flint.

The specimens...found near Philadelphia, are completely *silicified*. *Say*.

SILIC'IFY, *v. i.* To become silex.

SILIC'IFYING, *ppr.* Petrifying by silex.

SILICIMU'RITE, *n.* [*silex* and *muria*, brine.] An earth composed of silex and magnesia.

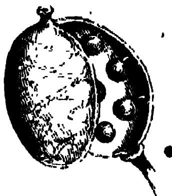
SILI''CIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities, as *silicious* limestone; *silicious* slate; *silicious* nodules, &c. *Silicious waters*, such as contain silica in solution; as the boiling springs of the Geyser in Iceland.—*Silicious earth*, silica,—*which see*.

SILIC'ITED, *a.* Impregnated with silex.

SILIC'IUM, }
SIL'ICON, } *n* [L. *silex*, flint.] The base of silica, a dark, nut-brown elementary substance, destitute of a metallic lustre. It is probably not metallic, as has been supposed. It bears a greater analogy to boron than any known principle. It is a non-conductor of electricity, incombustible in air and oxygen, infusible by the blow pipe, and not acted upon by any single acid; but it is readily soluble in a mixture of the nitric and hydrofluoric acids. Its external characters are much altered after exposure to a high temperature.

SIL'ICLE, }
SILI'CULA, } *n.* [L. *silicula*.] In *bot.*, a kind of fruit. In its structure it resembles the siliqua, and differs in nothing but its figure, which is rounded and much shorter, and in the number of its seeds. It is never more than four times as long as broad, and often much shorter. Examples of it may be seen in the whitlow-grass,

in the shepherd's purse, and in the horse radish. [*See* SILIQUA.]



Silicula.

SIL'ICO-FLUORIC ACID, *n.* When silicic acid is dissolved by hydrofluoric acid a gas is produced which is colourless, fuming strongly in the air. It is absorbed by water, and hydrated silicic acid is deposited, while an acid is found in the water, which is termed *silico-fluoric acid.* With bases this acid forms salts called *silico-fluorides*, which are nearly all insoluble.

SILICULO'SA, *n.* One of the two orders into which Linnæus divided his class Tetradynamia. It comprehends those plants which have a silicle. [*See* SILICLE.]

SILIC'ULOUS, SILIC'ULOSE, *a.* Having silicles, or pertaining to them.

SILIG'INOUS, SILIG'INOSE, *a.* [L. *siligo*] Made of fine wheat.

SIL'ING, *ppr.* Straining.

SIL'ING-DISH,† *n.* [Dan. *siler*, to strain.] A colander.

SIL'IQUA, *n* [L.] With *gold finers*, a carat, six of which made a scruple.

SIL'IQUA, SIL'IQUE, *n.* [L. *siliqua.*] In *bot.*, a species of fruit. It is characterized by having one or two cells, with many seeds, dehiscing by two valves, which separate from a central portion called the *replum.* It is linear in form, and is always superior to the calyx and corolla. The seeds are attached to two placentæ, which adhere to the replum, and are opposite to the lobes of the stigma. This kind of seed-vessel is possessed by a large number of plants belonging to the order Cruciferæ, and examples may be seen in the stock or wall-flower, in the ladies' smock, and in the cabbage, turnip, and mustard.



Siliqua.

SILIQUA'RIA, *n.* A genus of marine univalves found both fossil and recent. The shell is tabular, spiral at its beginning, continued in an irregular form, divided laterally through its whole length by a narrow slit, and formed into chambers by entire septa. Recent siliquariæ have been found in sponges. Cuvier places the genus in the order Tubulibranchiata.



Siliquaria anguina.

SIL'IQUIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a siliqua.

SILIQUO'SA, *n.* One of the two orders into which Linnæus divided his class Tetradynamia, the other being Siliculosa. It comprehends those plants which have a silique, as the cabbage, turnip, and mustard.

SIL'IQUOSE, SIL'IQUOUS, *a.* [L. *siliquosus.*] Having that species of pericarp called *silique;* as, *siliquose* plants.

SILK, *n.* [Sax. *seolc;* Sw. *silke;* Russ. *schilk;* properly any thread, from Ar. *salaka*, to send or thrust in, to insert, to pass or go.] 1. The fine, soft thread produced by the larva of the insect called *silk-worm* or *Bombyx Mori.* That which we ordinarily call *silk*, is a thread composed of several finer threads, which the worm draws from its bowels, like the web of a spider, and with which the silk-worm envelopes itself, forming what is called a *cocoon. Raw silk* is produced by the operation of winding off, at the same time, several of the balls or cocoons (which are immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filament) on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth even thread. Before it is fit for weaving it is converted into one of three forms,—viz., *singles, tram*, or *organzine. Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of one of the reeled threads, being twisted in order to give it strength and firmness. *Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together. In this state it is commonly used in weaving, as the *shoot* or *weft. Thrown silk* is formed of one, two, three, or more singles, according to the substance required, twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. This process is termed *organzining*, and the silk so twisted *organzine.*—2. Cloth made of silk. In this sense, the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts and varieties, as black *silk*, white *silk*, coloured *silks.* —*Virginia silk*, a plant of the genus Periploca, which climbs and winds about other plants, trees, &c.

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.

SILK COTTON-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Bombax, the *B. ceiba*, Linn., growing to an immense size; a native of both the Indies. It is so called because the seed capsule contains a downy substance like silk, which is employed for stuffing mattresses and cushions in India. This tree is cultivated in the Mauritius, where there are two varieties. In the West Indies the wood is used in the construction of canoes, and is formed into laths for roofs, and other domestic purposes.

SILKEN, *a.* (silk'n.) [Sax. *seolcen.*] 1. Made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* veil.—2. Like silk; soft to the touch.—3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth; as, mild and *silken* language.—4. Dressed in silk; as, a *silken* wanton.

SILKEN, *v. t.* (silk'n.) To render soft or smooth.

SILK'ENED, *pp.* Rendered soft or smooth.

SILK'-GRASS, *n.* A filamentous plant, of the genus Yucca.

SILK'INESS, *n.* [from *silky.*] The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel.—2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. [*Little used.*]

SILK'MAN, *n.* [*silk* and *man.*] A dealer in silks.

SILK'-MERCER, *n.* [*silk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in silks.

SILK'-MILL, *n.* A factory for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.

SILK'-THROWER, SILK'-THROWSTER, *n.* One who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.

SILK'-WEAVER, *n.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.

SILK'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Asclepias (also called *wild cotton*), whose seed-vessels contain a long silky down.

SILK'-WÖRM, *n.* [*silk* and *worm.*] The worm which produces silk, the larve of a lepidopterous insect called the *Bombyx Mori.* [*See* BOMBYX.] Silk-worms are said to have been first introduced into the Roman empire from China, in the reign of Justinian.

SILK'-WÖRM-GUT, *n.* A substance prepared from the entrails of silk-worms, used in making lines for angling.

SILK'Y, *a.* Made of silk; consisting of silk.—2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch.—3. Pliant; yielding.—In *bot.*, the surface of a plant is said to be silky when it is covered with long, very slender, close-pressed, glistening hairs.

SILL, or CILL, *n.* [Sax. *syl, syle, syll;* Fr. *seuil;* G. *schwelle;* W. *sail, syl*, or *seiler*, foundation; *seiliaw*, to found; L. *solum;* allied to *solid.* The primary sense is probably to lay, set, or throw down.] 1. Properly, the basis or foundation of a thing; appropriately, a piece of timber on which a building rests; the lowest timber of any structure; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like.—2. In *arch.*, the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a framed case; such as that of a door or window.—*Ground sills*, are the timbers on the ground which support the posts and superstructure of a timber building. The word *sill* is also used to denote the bottom pieces which support quarter and truss partitions.—*Sills of the ports*, or *portsills*, in *ship-building*, pieces of oak-timber let in horizontally between the frames, to form the upper and lower sides of the ports.—3 The shaft or thill of a carriage. [*Local*]

SIL'LABUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

SIL'LILY, *adv.* [from *silly.*] In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment.

SIL'LIMANITE, *n.* A mineral found in Saybrook in Connecticut, so named in honour of Professor Silliman of Yale College. It occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in gneiss. Its colour is dark grey and hair brown; lustre shining upon the external planes, but brilliant and pseudo-metallic upon those produced by cleavage in a direction parallel with the longer diagonal of the prism. Hardness about the same with quartz. Specific gravity, 3.410.

SIL'LINESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly.

SIL'LOCK, *n.* The name given in the Orkney islands to the fry of the coal-fish, a congener of the cod; also spelled *silloc, sillik*, and *selluk.*

SIL'LON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.*, a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide.

SIL'LY, *a.* [The Sax. *asealcan* signifies to be dull, inert, lazy. This corresponds with the Ar. *kasela*, to be stupid, Heb. כסל, *casal.* This may be radically the same word with a prefix.] 1. Ori-

ginally, harmless, simple, guileless; innocent.—2. Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; simple; as, a *silly* man; a *silly* child.—3. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; as, *silly* thoughts; *silly* actions; a *silly* scheme; writings stupid or *silly*.—4. Weak; helpless.

After long storms...
With which my *silly* bark was toss'd.† *Spenser.*

SIL'LYHOW,† *n.* [Sax. *sælig*, happy, prosperous, and *howve*, a hood.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.—In *Scotland*, a film or membrane stretched over the heads of children new-born is called a *sillyhow*, that is, a holy or fortunate cap or hood.

SIL'PHA, *n.* A genus of coleopterous insects known in English as the carrion-beetle.

SIL'PHIDÆ, *n.* The name given by Leach to a family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Pentamera, and subsection Necrophaga, having five distinct joints in all the tarsi, and the mandibles terminated in an entire point, and not notched. It comprehends the genera Necrophorus, Necrodes, Oiceoptoma, Silpha, Phosphuga, &c. These insects subsist upon carcasses, bones, and other putrifying substances. The most interesting genus is Necrophorus, which contains sexton-beetles or burying-beetles. The carrion-beetle belongs to the genus Silpha. [*See* NECROPHORUS.]

SILT, *n.* [Sw. *sylta*, to pickle.] 1. Saltness, or salt marsh or mud.—2. A deposite of mud or fine earth, from running or standing water.

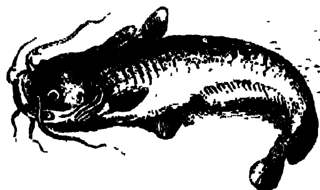
SILT, *v. t.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud. Sometimes *silt up* is the term used.

SILT'ING, *ppr.* Choking, filling, or obstructing with silt or mud.

SILURE, SILU'RUS, *n.* The sheat-fish; also, a name of the sturgeon.

SILU'RIAN ROCKS or **STRATA.** The name given by Murchison to a series of rocks forming the upper subdivision of the sedimentary strata found below the old red sandstone, and formerly designated the *greywacke series*. These strata are well developed in that part of England and Wales formerly included in the ancient British kingdom of the Silures.

SILU'RIDÆ, *n.* A family of fishes of the order Malacopterygii, placed by Cuvier between the Esocidæ or pike-tribe, and the Salmonidæ or family of



Sly Silurus (Silurus glanis).

the salmons. The family Siluridæ constitutes a very extensive section of fishes, the species of which are, for the most part, confined to the fresh waters of warm climates. They present great diversity of form, but their most obvious external characters are the want of true scales: the skin is generally naked, but in parts protected by large bony plates; the foremost ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins almost always consists of a strong bony ray, often serrated either in front or behind, or on both sides. The mouth is almost always provided with barbules. The only known European species of Silurus is the *Silurus glanis*, Linn., a fish of a very large size, which is found in the lakes of Switzerland, in the Danube, the Elbe, and all the rivers of Hungary. It takes its prey by lying in wait for it. The flesh, which is fat, is used in some places for the same purposes as lard.

SILU'RIDANS, *n. plur.* The Siluridæ; the family of fishes of which the *Silurus* is the type.

SIL'VA, *n.* [L.] A collection of poems, written also *Sylva*.—2. The natural history of the forest trees of a country.

SIL'VAN, *a.* [L. *silva*, a wood or grove. It is also written *sylvan*.] 1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods.—2. Woody; abounding with woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene. *Dryden.*

[*See* SYLVAN.]

SIL'VAN, *n.* Another name of *tellurium*.

SILVA'NUS, *n.* An Italian rural deity, so called from Lat. *sylva*, a wood. He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand, and a bough in his left. He is described as the protector of herds and trees from wolves and lightning, the god of agriculture, or the defender of boundaries.

SIL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *seolfer*, *siluer*; G. *silber*; Sw. *silfver*. Qu. Russ. *serebro*; *r* for *l*.] 1. A metal of a white colour and lively brilliancy. It has neither taste nor smell; its specific gravity is 10.552, according to Bergman, but according to Kirwan it is less. A cubic foot weighs about 660 lbs. Its ductility is little inferior to that of gold. It is harder and more elastic than tin or gold, but less so than copper, platinum, or iron. It is superior to gold in lustre, but inferior to it in malleability; it is, however, so malleable that it may be beaten into leaves not exceeding the 100,000th part of an inch in thickness. It is not altered by air or moisture, but is blackened or tarnished by sulphuretted hydrogen. The only pure acids which act upon silver are the nitric and sulphuric. It is found native in thin plates or leaves, or in fine threads, or it is found mineralized by various substances; it is also found in the state of sulphuret, constituting the varieties of black and vitreous silver ore. It likewise occurs in combination with several other metals, and more especially with the sulphurets of lead. Great quantities of this metal are furnished by the mines of South America, and it is found in small quantities in Norway, Germany, Spain, the United States, &c. The numerous uses and applications of silver are well known. In its pure state it is too soft for coin, plate, and most ornamental purposes, and is therefore in such cases alloyed with copper, by which, in proper proportion, its colour is not materially impaired, and it is considerably hardened. The standard silver of our coin is an alloy of 11 oz. 2 dwts. of pure silver, and 18 dwts. of copper to the pound Troy, and this weight is coined into 66 shillings.—*German silver*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, which is now extensively used as a substitute for silver for ornamental purposes.—2. Money; coin made of silver.—3. Any thing of soft splendour.

Pallas...piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver*-streaming eyes. *Pope.*

SIL'VER, *a.* Made of silver; as, a *silver* cup.—2. White like silver; as, *silver* hair.

Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. White or pale; of a pale lustre; as, the *silver* moon.—4. Soft: as, a *silver* voice or sound. [Italian, *suono argentino*.]

SIL'VER, *v. t.* To cover superficially with a coat of silver; as, to *silver* a pin or a dial-plate.—2. To foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; as, to *silver* glass.—3. To adorn with mild lustre; to make smooth and bright.

And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

4. To make hoary.

His head was *silver'd* o'er with age. *Gay.*

SIL'VER-BEATER, *n.* [*silver* and *beater*.] One that foliates silver or forms it into a leaf.

SIL'VER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of Anthyllis, the *A. barba jovis*, Linn.

SIL'VER-BUS'KINED, *a.* Wearing buskins made of, or adorned with, silver.

SIL'VERED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or hoary.

SIL'VER-FIR, *n.* A species of fir, the *Abies picea*, Linn. It is a native of the mountains of the middle and south of Europe. Planks of indifferent quality, on account of their softness, are sawn from its trunk, which also yields Burgundy pitch, and Strasburg turpentine.

SIL'VER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp, having a white colour, striped with silvery lines. It is a variety of the *Cyprinus auratus*, Linn., or gold-fish.

SIL'VER-GLANCE, *n.* A mineral, a sulphuret of silver.

SIL'VER-GRAIN, *n.* The name given by persons who work on wood to the medullary rays.

SIL'VER-HAIRED, *a.* Having hair of the colour of silver.

SIL'VERING, *ppr.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous; rendering white.

SIL'VERING, *n.* The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver; as, the *silvering* of copper or brass.—2. The silvering thus laid on.

SIL'VER-LEAF, *n.* Silver foliated or beaten out into a thin leaf.

SIL'VERLING, *n.* A silver coin; Is. vii.

SIL'VERLY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver.

SIL'VERSMITH, *n.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One whose occupation is to work in silver, or in manufactures of which the precious metals form a part.

SIL'VER-THISTLE, SIL'VERY-THISTLE, *n.* [*silver* and *thistle*.] A plant, *Carduus argentatus*.

SIL'VER-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Protea, the *P. argentea*, Linn., so called from the appearance of the leaves, which are lanceolate and silky. It is a large evergreen shrub with handsome foliage, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

SIL'VER-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Potentilla, the *P. anserina*, Linn., called also goose-grass, and wild tansy. [*See* POTENTILLA.]

SIL'VERY, *a.* [from *silver*.] Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild lustre.

Of all the enamel'd race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring.
Pope.

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.

SI'MA. In *arch.*, another name for *Cyma.* [*See* CYMATIUM.]

SIM'AGRE,† *n.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] Grimace.

SIM'AR, } † *n.* [Fr. *simarre.*] A wo-
SIMARE, } man's robe.

SIMAR'UBA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Simarubaceæ. The bark of the root of *S. officinalis*, a tall tree, a native of Guyana, and of Jamaica, is also called simaruba. It is a tough, fibrous, bitter bark; the infusion is occasionally used in medicine as a tonic.

SIMARUBA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of arborescent or shrubby exogens, inhabiting the tropics. The plants of this order are all intensely bitter. The wood of Quassia is well known. The *Simaruba versicolor* is so bitter that no insects will attack it.

SIM'IA, *n.* [L. *simus*, flat-nosed.] The generic name applied by Linnæus to all the quadrumanous mammals (monkeys), except the lemurs. The Linnæan Simiæ are divided into numerous subgenera, to none of which the name *Simia* is now applied, except by some modern naturalists to the orang-outan, (*Simia satyrus*) and *S. moris.*

SIM'IADÆ, *n.* A quadrumanous family of mammals, including apes, ateles, baboons, cheiropoda, chimpanzee, hylobates, lagothrix mycetes, nasalis, orang-outan, sakis, sapajous, semnopithecus, &c.

SIM'ILAR, *a.* [Fr. *similaire; L. similis;* W. *heval, hevalyz;* from *mal*, like, Gr. ὁμαλος. The Welsh *mal* signifies small, light, ground, bruised, smooth, allied to *mill*, W. *malu*, to grind. But we are not confident that these words are of one family.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance. *Similar* may signify exactly alike, or having a general likeness, a likeness in the principal points. Things perfectly *similar* in their nature, must be of the same essence, or homogeneous; but we generally understand *similar* to denote a likeness that is not perfect. In *geom.*, *similar rectilineal figures* are such as have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about the equal angles proportional. Such figures are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.—*Similar segments* of circles, are those which contain equal angles.—*Similar curves*, are curves whose equations are of the same form, and the ratio of the constants in those equations equal.—*Similar arches of circles*, are those which contain the same number of degrees and parts of a degree, or which are the same parts of their respective circles.—*Similar solids*, are such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclinations to one another. Such solids are to one another as the cubes of their homologous sides.

SIMILAR'ITY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features. There is a great *similarity* in the features of the Laplanders and Samoiedes, but little *similarity* between the features of Europeans and the woolly-haired Africans.

II.

SIM'ILARLY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance.

SIMILE, *n.* (sim'ily.) [L.] In *rhet.*, similitude; a comparison of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; by which comparison, the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated or presented in an impressive light. Thus, the eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero, like a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquillity.

SIMIL'ITER, *adv.* [L. in like manner.] In *law*, the technical designation of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent.

SIMIL'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *similitudo.*] 1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance; as, *similitude* of substance.

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude.* *Milton.*

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine.
Pope.

2. Comparison; simile. [*See* SIMILE.]

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods. *Dryden.*

3. In *geom.*, the relation of figures that are similar to each other.

SIMILITU'DINARY, *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison.

SIM'ILOR, *n.* A name given to an alloy of red copper and zinc, made in the best proportions to imitate silver and gold.

SIM'IOUS, *a.* [L. *simia.*] Pertaining to or like the monkey.

SIMITAR. *See* SCIMITAR.

SIM'MER, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. ζυμη, ζυμοω, to ferment.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. *Simmering* is incipient ebullition, when little bubbles are formed on the edge of the liquor next to the vessel. These are occasioned by the escape of heat and vapour.

SIM'MERING, *ppr.* Boiling gently.

SIM'NEL, *n.* [Dan. *simle;* Sw. *simla;* G. *semmel.*] A kind of sweet cake; a bun.

SIMO'NIAC, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque.* *See* SIMONY.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

SIMONI'ACAL, *a.* Guilty of simony. —2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

SIMONI'ACALLY, *adv.* With the guilt or offence of simony.

SIMO'NIANS, *n. plur.* In *eccles. hist.*, the followers of Simon Magus.

SIMO'NIANS, ST. *See* SAINT SIMONIANS.

SIMO'NIOUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony.

SIM'ONY, *n.* [from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit; Acts viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. By stat. 31 Elizabeth, c. vi., severe penalties are enacted against this crime. In the church of Scotland, simoniacal practices afford a ground for deposing a clergyman who has been guilty of them, or for depriving a probationer of his license.

SIMOOM', *n.* A hot, suffocating wind, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. Its approach is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects are only to be avoided by falling on the face and holding the breath.

SI'MOUS, *a.* [L. *simo*, one with a flat nose, Gr. σιμος.] 1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up. —2. Concave; as the *simous* part of the liver.

SIM'PER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner.

SIM'PER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness.

SIM'PERING, *ppr.* Smiling foolishly.

SIM'PERING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.

SIM'PERINGLY, *adv.* With a silly smile.

SIM'PLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *simplex; sine*, without, and *plex, plica*, doubling, fold.] 1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined with any thing else; as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* idea; a *simple* sound.—2. Plain; artless; not given to design, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

A *simple* husbandman in garments grey.
Hubberd.

3. Artless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; plain.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies.
Young.

4. Unadorned; plain; as, a *simple* style or narration; a *simple* dress.—5. Not complex or complicated; as, a machine of *simple* construction.—6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent looketh well to his going; Prov. xiv.

7. In *bot.*, undivided, as a root, stem, or spike; only one on a petiole, as, a *simple* leaf; only one on a peduncle, as a *simple* flower; having only one set of rays, as an umbel; having only one series of leaflets, as, a *simple* calyx; not plumose or feathered, as a pappus.—*A simple body*, in *chem.*, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more bodies. [*See* ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.]—*Simple equation*, in *alge.*, an equation in which only the first power of the unknown quantity or quantities enter; as $7ax = b$; $3x + ax = b$. [*See* EQUATION.]—*Simple quantity*, that which consists but of one term; as *ab*, *3ax*, &c.—*Simple contract.* In *Eng. law*, a debt by simple contract, is where the contract is ascertained, neither by matter of record, nor by deed or special instrument, but by mere oral evidence, or notes unsealed.

SIM'PLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded. In the *materia medica*, the general denomination of an herb or plant, as each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy. *Simple*, when applied to minerals and rocks, has reference to their homogeneousness, and not to the number of elements which enter into their composition.

SIM'PLE, *v. i.* To gather simples or plants.

As *simpling* on the flowery hills he stray'd.
Garth.

SIM'PLE-HEARTED, *a.* Having a simple heart.

SIM'PLE-MINDED, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.

SIM'PLE-MINDEDNESS, *n.* Artlessness.

SIM'PLE MINERAL, *n.* A mineral composed of a single substance. Rocks

are generally aggregates of several simple minerals cemented together.

SIM'PLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; as, the *simpleness* of the elements.—2. Artlessness; simplicity.—3. Weakness of intellect.

SIM'PLER, *n.* One that collects simples: an herbalist; a simplist.

SIMPLESS, for *Simplicity* or *Silliness*, is not in use.

SIM'PLETON, *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person.

SIMPLI''CIAN,† *n.* An artless, unskilled, or undesigning person.

SIMPLIC'ITY, *n.* [L. *simplicitas;* Fr. *simplicité.*] 1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths.—2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as, the *simplicity* of a machine.—3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity.

> Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded. *Hayward.*

4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; as, the *simplicity* of a dress, of style, of language, &c. *Simplicity* in writing is the first of excellences.—5. Plainness; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness; as, the *simplicity* of Scriptural doctrines or truth. — 6. Weakness of intellect; silliness.—*Simplicity*, in the fine arts, is that quality in works of art, through which the elements whereof it is composed are arranged in the most natural order; and in which the ideas and images are presented to us, so that the principal objects are not eclipsed by the accessories, and the details are in due subordination to the whole.—*Godly simplicity*, in *Scrip.*, is a fair, open profession and practice of evangelical truth, with a single view to obedience and to the glory of God.

SIMPLIFICA'TION, *n.* [*See* SIMPLIFY.] The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.

SIM'PLIFIED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.

SIM'PLIFY, *v. t.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *simplifier.*] To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy.

> The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far *simplified.* *Hamilton.*

> It is important in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions. *Nicholson.*

> This is the true way to *simplify* the study of science. *Lavoisier, Trans.*

SIM'PLIFYING, *ppr.* Making simple; rendering less complex.

SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medicinal plants.

SIM'PLOCE. *See* SYMPLOCE.

SIM'PLY, *adv.* Without art; without subtilty; artlessly; plainly.

> Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
> By *simply* meek. *Milton.*

2. Of itself; without addition; alone.

> They make that good or evil, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one nor the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.

> *Simply* the thing I am
> Shall make me live. *Shak.*

4. Weakly; foolishly.

SIM'ULACHRE,† *n.* [L. *simulacrum.*] An image.

SIM'ULAR,† *n.* [*See* SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits something.

SIM'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *simulo*, from *similis*, like.] To feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. The wicked often *simulate* the virtuous and good.

SIM'ULATE, *a.* [L. *simulatus.*] Feigned; pretended.

SIM'ULATED, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed; artificially.

SIM'ULATING, *ppr.* Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.

SIMULA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *simulatio.*] The act of feigning to be that which one is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. *Simulation* differs from *dissimulation.* The former denotes the assuming of a false character; the latter denotes the concealment of the true character. Both are comprehended in the word *hypocrisy.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *simultanée;* from L. *simul*, at the same time.] Existing or happening at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. The exchange of ratifications may be *simultaneous.*

SIMULTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* At the same time.

SIMULTA'NEOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being or happening at the same time; as, the *simultaneousness* of transactions in two different places.

SIM'ULTY,† *n.* [L. *simultas.*] Private grudge or quarrel.

SIN, *n.* [Sax. *sin* and *syn;* G. *sünde;* Lapponic, Finnish, *sindia;* allied perhaps to Ir. *sainim*, to alter, to vary, to *sunder.* The primary sense is probably to depart, to wander.] 1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty, prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. Sin is either a positive act in which a known divine law is violated, or it is the voluntary neglect to obey a positive divine command, or a rule of duty clearly implied in such command. Sin comprehends not actions only, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, purposes, words, and desires, whatever is contrary to God's commands or law; 1 John iii.; Matt. xv.; James iv.

> Sinners neither enjoy the pleasures of *sin*, nor the peace of piety. *Rob. Hall.*

Among divines, sin is *original* or *actual.* *Actual* sin, above defined, is the act of a moral agent in violating a known rule of duty. *Original* sin, as generally understood, is native depravity of heart; that want of conformity of heart to the divine will, that corruption of nature or deterioration of the moral character of man, which is supposed to be the effect of Adam's apostasy; and which manifests itself in moral agents by positive acts of disobedience to the divine will, or by the voluntary neglect to comply with the express commands of God, which require that we should love God with all our heart and soul and strength and mind, and our neighbour as ourselves. This native depravity or alienation of affections from God and his law, is supposed to be what the apostle calls the *carnal mind* or *mindedness*, which is enmity against God, and is therefore denominated *sin* or *sinfulness.*—*Unpardonable sin*, or blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, is supposed to be a malicious and obstinate rejection of Christ and the gospel plan of salvation, or a contemptuous resistance made to the influences and convictions of the Holy Spirit; Matt. xii.—2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

> He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin; 2 Cor. v.

3.† A man enormously wicked. [*Sin* differs from *crime*, not in nature, but in application. That which is a *crime* against society, is *sin* against God.]

SIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *singian, syngian.*] 1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression, or by the neglect or non-observance, of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty.

> All have *sinned* and come short of the glory of God; Rom. iii.

It is followed by *against.*

> *Against* thee, thee only, have I *sinned;* Ps. li.

2. To offend against right, against men or society; to trespass.

> I am a man
> More *sinn'd* against than *sinning.* *Shak.*
> And who but wishes to invert the laws
> Of order, *sins* against th' eternal Cause. *Pope.*

SIN, for *Since*, [Scot. *syne*,] obsolete or vulgar.

SINAIT'IC, *a.* [from Sinai, the mountain.] Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai.

SINA'PIS, *n.* Mustard, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. [*See* MUSTARD.]

SINAP'ISINE, *n.* A white crystallizable substance extracted from mustard seed (*sinapis alba*). It is inodorous, and has a bitter taste, accompanied by the flavour of mustard.

SIN'APISM, *n.* [L. *sinapis, sinape*, mustard, G. *senf*, Sax. *senep.*] In *phar.*, a cataplasm or poultice, which is a mixture of mustard and vinegar, applied to various parts of the body, and intended to supersede the use of a blister.

SINAP'OLINE, *n.* A new base obtained by depriving oil of mustard of its sulphur by the action of baryta, or of oxide of lead. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, and crystallizes in shining, fatty, fusible scales. It combines with acids, and is separated from them by ammonia. It is a compound of 14 equivalents of carbon, 12 of hydrogen, 2 of nitrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

SIN'BORN, *a.* Derived from sin.

SINCE, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sw. *sedan;* D. *sint;* supposed to be contracted from Sax. *siththan*, which is from *sithian*, to pass, to go; and *siththan* may be the participle, and denote past, gone, and hence after, afterward. *Sith* in Saxon, has a like sense. Our early writers used *sith, sithen, sithence;* the latter is evidently a corruption of *siththan.* It may be doubted whether Sw. *sen*, Dan. *seen*, slow, late, is a contraction of this word; more probably it is not.] 1. After; from the time that. The proper signification of *since* is *after*, and its appropriate sense includes the whole period between an event and the pre-

sent time. I have not seen my brother *since* January.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming; Gen. xxx.

Holy prophets, who have been *since* the world began; Luke i.; John ix.

Since then denotes, during the whole time after an event; or at any particular time during that period.—2. Ago; past; before this. "About two years *since*, an event happened," that is, two years having *passed*.—3. Because that; this being the fact that.

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Glanville.*

Since, when it precedes a noun, is called a preposition, but when it precedes a sentence it is called an adverb. The truth is, the character of the word is the same in both cases. It is probably an obsolete participle, and according to the usual classification of words, may be properly ranked with the prepositions. In strictness, the last clause of the passage above cited is the case absolute. "The Lord hath blessed thee, *since my coming*," that is, my arrival being *past*. So, *since the world began*, is strictly, *past* the world began, the beginning of the world being *past*. In the first case, *since*, considered as a preposition, has *coming*, a noun, for its object, and in the latter case, the clause of a sentence. So we say, *against* your arrival, or *against* you come. — *Since* is considered by many grammarians as a conjunction when taken to signify because that, seeing, or seeing that.

SINCERE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *sincerus*, which is said to be composed of *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax; as if applied originally to pure honey.] 1. Pure; unmixed.

As new-born babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word; 1 Pet. ii.

A joy which never was *sincere* till now. *Dryden.*

There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*

I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*. *Felton.*

[This sense is for the most part obsolete. We use the phrases, *sincere* joy, *sincere* pleasure, but we mean by them, *unfeigned, real* joy or pleasure.] 2. Unhurt; uninjured.

Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*.† *Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; undissembling; honest; uncorrupt; not hypocritical or pretended. [*This is the present use of the word.*] Let your intentions be pure and your declarations *sincere*. Let love and friendship be *sincere*. No prayer can avail with a heart-searching God, unless it is *sincere*.

SINCERELY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly; as, to speak one's mind *sincerely*; to love virtue *sincerely*.

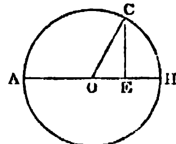
SINCERENESS, *n.* Sincerity.

SINCER'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *sincérité*; L. *sinceritas*.] 1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. We may question a man's prudence, when we cannot question his *sincerity*.—2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise or false pretence; as, the *sincerity* of a declaration of love.

SIN'CIPUT, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture, in contradistinction to the *occiput* or back part of the head.

SIN'DON,† *n.* [L. fine linen.] A wrapper.

SINE, *n.* [L. *sinus*.] In *trigonometry*, the sine of any arc of a circle, or of the angle measured by it, is the straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. Thus in the circle ACH, let AOH be a diameter, and let CE be perpendicular thereto; then shall CE be the sine of the arc CH, or of the angle COH, and of its supplement COA.



Sine.

The sine of a quadrant, or of a right angle, is equal to the radius. The sine of any arc is half the chord of twice that arc. — *Versed sine*, of an arc or angle, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc; thus EH is the versed sine of the arc CH, or of the angle COH, and of its supplement COA.—*Arithmetic of sines*, a term employed to denote analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, &c. of arcs, multiple arcs, &c.—*Line of sines*, a line on the sector or Gunter's scale, &c., divided according to the sines, or expressing the sines.—*Artificial sines*, logarithmic sines.—*Natural sines*, sines expressed by natural numbers.

SINE, (si'ney.) A Latin preposition signifying *without*.

SI'NECURE, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.] An office which has revenue without employment; in church affairs, a benefice without cure of souls. [*This is the original and proper sense of the word.*] There are three sorts of ecclesiastical sinecures. 1. Where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing, or being entrusted to a vicar; this is the strictest sinecure. 2. Certain cathedral offices, viz., the canonries and prebends, and, according to some authorities, the deanery. 3. Where a parish is destitute, by some accident, of parishioners; this last kind has been called depopulations, rather than sinecures.

SINE'CURISM, *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

SI'NECURIST, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

SI'NE DIE, [L. without day.] In *legal* and *parliamentary usage*, an adjournment or prorogation.—*Sine die* signifies an adjournment without any specified day or time for resuming the subject or business, or reassembling. When a defendant is suffered to go *sine die*, he is dismissed the court.

SI'NE PARI, [L.] In *anat.*, a term applied to several muscles, veins, arteries, &c., which are without a fellow.

SIN'EPITE, *n.* [L. *sinape*, mustard.] Something resembling mustard-seed.

SINE QUA NON. [L.] Without which a thing cannot be; hence, an indispensable condition.

SINE QUO NON. [L. without whom nobody.] In *Scots* law, a term applied to a trustee without whom the others cannot act.

SIN'EW, *n.* [Sax. *sinu, sinw, sinwe*; G. *sehne*. The primary sense is stretched, strained, whence the sense of strong; G. *sehnen*, to long; Ir. *sinnim*, to strain.] 1. In *anat.*, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.—2. In *the plural*, strength; or rather that which supplies strength. Money is the *sinew* of war.—3. Muscle; nerve.

SIN'EW, *v. t.* To knit as by sinews.

SIN'EWED, *a.* Furnished with sinews; as, a strong-*sinewed* youth.—2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

When he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shak.*

SIN'EWLESS, *a.* Having no strength or vigour.

SIN'EW-SHRUNK, *a.* Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, as a horse.

SIN'EWY, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or nerve.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall. *Donne.*

2. Nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm; as, the *sinewy* Ajax.

The northern people are large, fair complexioned, strong, *sinewy* and courageous. *Hale.*

SIN'FUL, *a.* [from *sin*.] Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as, *sinful* men.

Ah, *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity! Isa. i.

2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; as, *sinful* actions; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

SIN'FULLY, *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

SIN'FULNESS, *n.* The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality; as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes. — 2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity; as, the *sinfulness* of men or of the human race.

SING, *v. i.* pret. *Sung, Sang*; pp. *Sung*. [Sax. *singan, syngan*; Goth. *siggwan*; G. *singen*. It would seem from the Gothic that *n* is casual, and the elements *Sg*. If so, it coincides with *say* and *seek*, all signifying to strain, urge, press, or drive.] 1. To utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear; Exod. xxxii.

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. It is remarkable that the female of no species of birds ever *sings*.

And *singing* birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

3. To make a small shrill sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear
Sang innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

Sing
Of human hope by cross events destroy'd. *Prior.*

SING, *v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice.

And they *sing* the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb; Rev. xv.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry.

Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden.*
While stretch'd at ease you *sing* your happy loves. *Dryden.*

SINĠE, *v. t.* (sinj.) [Sax. *sængan; G. sengen.*] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing, as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin; as, to *singe* off the beard.

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

SINĠE, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SINĠ'ED, *pp.* Burnt superficially.

SINĠ'EING, *ppr.* Burning the surface.

SING'ER, *n.* [from *sing.*] One that sings.—2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing; as, a chorus of *singers*. The chief elements of a good singer are: 1. a voice distinguished for melody and compass; 2. skill to read notes correctly and readily, and accurate intonation; 3. a distinct utterance; and 4. adaptation of the delivery to the meaning of the words, in which the singer shows his taste and feeling. — 3. A bird that sings.

SINĠ'ER, *n.* One who singes.

SINGH, *n.* [*Hindu*, a lion.] In the *East Indies*, a distinctive appellation of the khetries or military caste; and now assumed by many barbarous tribes converted by the Brahmins.

SINGHA'RA NUTS, *n.* In the *East Indies*, the name given to the fruit of a species of Trapa, the *T. bispinosa*, belonging to the nat. order Onagraceæ, and sub-order Hydrocaryes. These nuts are sweet and edible, and form an extensive article of cultivation in Cashmere, and other parts of the East.

SING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.

SING'ING, *n.* The act of uttering sounds with musical inflections; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious notes; Cant. ii. There are three chief methods or schools of singing—the Italian, German and French. Singing in its perfection unites music with lyric poetry.

SING'ING BIRD, *n.* A bird that sings.

SING'ING-BOOK, *n.* A music-book, *as it ought to be called;* a book containing tunes.

SING'INGLY, *adv.* With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune.

SING'ING-MAN, *n.* [*singing* and *man.*] A man who sings, or is employed to sing; as in cathedrals.

SING'ING-MASTER, *n.* A music-master; one that teaches vocal music.

SING'ING-WOMAN, *n.* A woman employed to sing.

SIN'GLE, *a.* [L. *singulus; probably from a root that signifies to separate.*] 1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only; as, a *single* star; a *single* city; a *single* act.—2. Particular; individual.

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

3. Uncompounded.

Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion or assistant.

Who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

5. Unmarried; as, a *single* man; a *single* woman.—6. Not double; not complicated; as, a *single* thread; a *single* strand of a rope.—7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another; as, a *single* fight; a *single* combat.—8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiased; having clear vision of divine truth; Matth. vi.—9.† Small; weak; silly.—10. In *bot.*, a single flower is when there is only one on a stem, and in common usage, one not double.—*Single perianth*, a perianth of one verticil; as in the tulip and lily.—*Single frame and naked floor*, in *arch.*, a floor with only one tier of joists.—*Single flooring*, flooring constructed with only one series of joists.—*Single hung*, a term applied to a pair of window sashes in which one only is movable. *Single joists*, joists which are employed singly in a floor.—*Single-joist floor*, one that has no binding joists.—*Single measure*, a term applied to a door which is square on both sides. When it is moulded on both sides it is said to be *double measure;* and when moulded on one side and square on the other it is said to be *measure and half.*—*Single wind-rows*, in *agriculture*, a single range of new made hay before it is packed into cocks.

SIN'GLE, *v. t.* To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others.

A dog who can *single* out his master in the dark. *Bacon.*

2.†To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; as, an agent *singling* itself from comforts.—3.† To take alone; as, men commendable when *singled* from society.—4. To separate.

SIN'GLED, *pp.* Selected from among a number.

SIN'GLE-HANDED, *a.* Having one hand or workman only.

SIN'GLE-HEÄRTED, *a.* Having no duplicity.

SIN'GLE-MINDED, *a.* Having a single purpose.

SIN'GLENESS, *n.* The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity.—2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity; as, *singleness* of belief; *singleness* of heart.

SIN'GLES, *n. pl.* The reeled filaments of silk, twisted to give them firmness.

SIN'GLE-SEEDED, *a.* Containing one seed only.

SIN'GLE-STICK, *n.* A cudgel, called also a backsword.

SIN'GLE-VALVED, *a.* Having one valve only.

SIN'GLING, *ppr.* Selecting from among a number.

SIN'GLY, *adv.* Individually; particularly; as, to make men *singly* and personally good.—2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so, thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. Without partners, companions, or associates; as, to attack another *singly*.

At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Dryden.*

4. Honestly; sincerely.

SING-SONG, *n.* A term for bad singing or cant; repetition of similar words or tones.

SIN'GULAR, *a.* [Fr. *singulier;* L. *singularis*; from *singulus*, single.] 1. Single; not complex or compound.

That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. In *gram.*, expressing one person or thing; as, the *singular* number. The *singular* number stands opposed to *dual* and *plural*.—3. Particular; existing by itself; unexampled; as, a *singular* phenomenon. Your case is hard, but not *singular*. — 4. Remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; as, a man of *singular* gravity, or *singular* attainments.—5. Not common; odd; implying something censurable or not approved.

His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*

6. Being alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

Singular term, in *logic*, a term which stands for one individual.—*A singular proposition*, is one which has for its subject either a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual, by a singular sign. [*See* TERM, PROPOSITION.]—*Singular successor*. In *Scots law*, a purchaser or other disponee, or acquirer by titles, whether judicial or voluntary, is called a *singular successor*, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.

SIN'GULAR, *n.* A particular instance. [*Unusual.*]—2. In *gram.*, the singular number.

SIN'GULARIST, *n.* One who affects singularity.

SINGULAR'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *singularité.*] 1. Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Addison.*

2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable.

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*, (universal bishop.) *Hooker.*

Catholicism must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or trait of character different from that of others. The *singularity* of living according to the strict precepts of the gospel is highly to be commended. — 5. Oddity. — 6.† Celibacy.

SIN'GULARIZE,† *v. t.* To make single.

SIN'GULARLY, *adv.* Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. It is no disgrace to be *singularly* good. —2. Oddly; strangely.—3. So as to express one or the singular number.

SIN'GULI in SOLIDUM, [L.] A term in *Scots law*, signifying each for the whole.

SIN'GULT,† *n.* [L. *singultus.*] A sigh.

SINGUL'TUS, *n.* [L.] The hiccough; a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent.

SIN'ICAL, *a.* [from *sine.*] Pertaining to a sine.—*Sinical quadrant*, a quadrant formerly used for taking the altitude

of the sun. It had lines drawn from each side intersecting each other, with an index divided by sines, also with 90° on the limb, and sights at the edge.

SIN'ISTER, *a.* [L. Probably the primary sense is, weak, defective.] 1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand; opposed to *dexter* or *right;* as, the *sinister* cheek. In *her.*, a term denoting the left side of the escutcheon, as the *sinister chief point*, and the *sinister base point.*—2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest; as, *sinister* means; *sinister* purpose.

Sinister.
C, I, Sinister side; C, Sinister chief; I, Sinister base.

He scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. Unlucky; inauspicious.—*Sinister aspect*, in *astrol.*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs; as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.

SIN'ISTER-HANDED,† *a.* Left-handed, unlucky.

SIN'ISTERLY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly.

SIN'ISTRAL, *a.* In *conchology*, *sinistral* shells are those in which the turns of the spiral are made to the left instead of to the right.

SINISTROR'SAL, *a.* [*sinister* and Gr. ὀρω, to rise.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix.

SIN'ISTROUS, *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left.—2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SIN'ISTROUSLY, *adv.* Perversely; wrongly.—2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

SINK, *v. i.* pret. *Sunk;* pp. *id.* The old pret. *sank*, and pp. *sunken*, are now little used. [Sax. *sencan, sincan;* G. *sinken;* coinciding with *siege.*] 1. To fall by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; to go to the bottom; not to swim; to subside; opposed to *swim* or *float.* Some species of wood or timber will *sink* in water. Oil will not *sink* in water and many other liquids, for it is specifically lighter.

I *sink* in deep mire; Ps. lxix.

2. To fall gradually.

He *sunk* down in his chariot; 2 Kings ix.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead; 1 Sam. xvii.

4. To fall; to become lower; to subside or settle to a level.

The Alps and Pyrenees *sink* before him. *Addison.*

5. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

6. To enter deeply; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears; Luke ix.

7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing; as, the eyes *sink* into the head.—8. To fall; to decline; to decay; to decrease. A free state gradually *sinks* into ruin. It is the duty of government to revive a *sinking* commerce.

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence; as, to *sink* away in pleasing dreams.—10. To be lower; to fall; as, the price of land will *sink* in time of peace.

SINK, *v. t.* To cause to sink; to put under water; to immerse in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship.—2. To make by digging or delving; as, to *sink* a pit or a well.—3. To depress; to degrade. His vices *sink* him in infamy, or in public estimation.—4. To plunge into destruction.

If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*

5. To cause to fall or to be plunged.—6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity.

You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. This would *sink* the spirit of a hero.—8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade.

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness. *Rogers.*

9. To cause to decline or fail.

Thy cruel and unnat'ral lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rowe.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

11. To depress; to lower in value or amount. Great importations may *sink* the price of goods.—12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment; as, to *sink* the national debt.—13. To waste; to dissipate; as, to *sink* an estate.—14. To reduce a capital sum of money, for the sake of greater profit or interest out of it.—To *sink the shop*, to avoid allusion to one's calling. [*Familiar.*]

SINK, *n.* [Sax. *sinc.*] 1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes.—2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.—3. Any place where corruption is gathered.

SINK'ER, *n.* A weight on something, as a fish-line, to sink it.

SINK'-HOLE, *n.* An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through.

SINK'ING, *ppr.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining. *Sinking fund*, in *finance*, a fund created for *sinking* or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government, consisting of the surplusage of other funds.

SIN'LESS, *a.* [from *sin.*] Free from sin; pure; perfect. Christ yielded a *sinless* obedience.—2. Free from sin; innocent; as, a *sinless* soul.

SIN'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt.

SIN'NAMINE, *n.* In *chem.*, a basic substance obtained from thiosinnamine, another basic substance obtained from oil of mustard. Sinnamine appears in the form of fine transparent crystals; it is a powerful base, expels ammonia from the salts, and precipitates the solutions of peroxide of iron, of copper, and of lead. It combines with acids, but yields no crystallizable salts. When heated it gives off ammonia, and leaves a resinoid matter, which is also basic.

SIN'NER, *n.* One that has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty.—2. It is used in contradistinction to *saint*, to denote an unregenerate person; one who has not received the pardon of his sins.—3. An offender; a criminal.

SIN'NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner; in *ludicrous language.*

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it. *Pope.*

SIN'NET, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, rope-yarn bound about ropes to prevent them from chafing; also written *sennit.*

SIN'-OFFERING, *n.* [*sin* and *offering.*] A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin; Exod. xxix.

SIN'OPER, *n.* [L. *sinopsis;* Gr. σινωπις.] Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish red colour, sometimes with a tinge of yellow. It occurs in small but very perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of jasper.

SIN'OPIS, *n.* In *painting*, a sort of red earth, in colour near to minium.

SINO'PLE, *n.* In *her.*, the Continental designation for the colour green; by English heralds called *vert.*

SIN-OPPRESS'ED, *a.* Oppressed with a sense of sin.

SIN-STUNG, *a.* Stung with remorse for sin.

SIN'TER, *n.* In *min.*, calcareous sinter is a variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plane, or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. Silicious sinter is white or grayish, light, brittle, porous, and of a fibrous texture. Opaline silicious sinter somewhat resembles opal. It is whitish, with brownish, blackish, or bluish spots, and its fragments present dendritic appearances. Pearl sinter, or fiorite, occurs in stalactitic, cylindrical, botryoidal, and globular masses, white or grayish.

SIN'TOC, SIN'DOC, SYN'DOC, *n.* The bark of a species of cinnamomum, which has been called *C. sintoc*, by Blume, who says it is a tree 80 feet in height, indigenous in the primeval forests of Java. It is in flattish pieces, of a warm spicy taste, but is seldom seen in this country.

SIN'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *sinuo.*] To wind; to turn; to bend in and out.

SIN'UATE, SIN'UATED, *a.* In *bot.*, a *sinuate* leaf is one that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays, as in the oak. *Sinuato-dentate*, sinuate and toothed, as a leaf.

SIN'UATING, *ppr.* Winding; turning; bending in and out.

SINUA'TION, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

SINUOS'ITY, *n.* [L. *sinuosus, sinus.*] The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

SIN'UOUS, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from L. *sinus.*] Winding; crooked; bending in and out; as, a *sinuous* pipe.

Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton.*

2. In the *fine arts*, of a serpentine or undulating form.

SI'NUS, *n.* [L. a bay.] A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land.—2. In *anat.*, a cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance. The veins of the dura mater are called *sinuses.*—3. In *sur.*, a little elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.—4. An opening; a hollow.—5. In *conch.*, a groove or cavity.

SIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sipan*, to sip, to drink in, to macerate; G. *saufen;* Ir. *subham;* W. *sipiaw;* to draw the lips; *sipian*, to *sip;* Fr. *soupe, souper;* Eng. *sop*,

sup, supper.] 1. To take a fluid into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; as, to *sip* wine; to *sip* tea or coffee.—2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities.

Every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract; as, a bee *sips* nectar from the flowers. —4. To drink out of.

They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

SIP, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips.

SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips.

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SIPE, } *v. i.* To ooze; to issue slowly;
SEEP, } as, a fluid. [*Scotch.*]

SIPH'ILIS, *n.* The venereal disease. [*See* SYPHILIS.]

SI'PHON, } *n.* [L. *sipho, sipo*; Gr.
SY'PHON, } σιφων; Fr. *siphon*; Qu. from the root of *sip.*] 1. A bent pipe or tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquor out of a vessel by causing it to rise over the rim or top. For this purpose, the shorter leg is inserted in the liquor, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg (*See* fig. 1.) The liquor then rises by the weight of the atmosphere to supply the vacuum, till it reaches the top of the vessel, and then descends in the longer leg of the siphon, and continues to flow till the vessel be emptied. The action of the siphon depends on the difference between the lengths of the two legs, estimated in a perpendicular direction, the shorter leg being always inserted in the liquid. Sometimes an exhausting tube is placed on the longer leg for exhausting the air by suction, (*see* fig. 2,) and causing the flow to commence, but the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then stopping the mouth of the longer leg, to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removing the stop the liquid will immediately begin to flow. The limits within which the siphon can act, are determined by the specific gravity of the fluid. Water cannot be raised by the siphon to a greater height than 34 feet, nor mercury to a greater height than 30 inches.—*Würtemberg siphon,* (so called from its having been first used at that place), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities; in which case, so long as the extremities are kept on the same level, it will continue always full and ready for use.

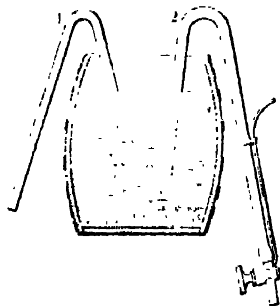


Fig. 1. Common Siphon. Fig. 2. Improved Siphon, with exhausting tube for filling it.

SI'PHON, } *n.* In *zool.*, the name
SI'PHUNCLE, } of the membranous, and calcareous tubes which traverse the septa, and the interior of Polythalamous shells. Also applied to the tubular prolongation of the mantle in certain univalve and bivalve molluscs; and by Latreille to the mouth of certain suctorious, crustaceous, and apterous insects.

SIPHONAP'TERANS, *n.* A name given by Latreille to an order of insects including those apterous species which have a mouth in the form of a siphon.

SIPHO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ, consisting of two species *S. elastica*, which yields the true caoutchouc, is a tree from 50 to 60 feet in height, common in the forests of Guiana and Brazil, and which has been introduced into the West Indies. Caoutchouc is the milky juice of the tree which exudes on incisions being made, and solidifies on exposure to the air. This tree was named *Jatropha elastica* by the younger Linnæus.

SIPHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

SIPHONIF'ERA, *n.* M. D'Orbigny's name for an order of testaceous molluscs, including all those species which have a siphon contained within a polythalamous shell.

SIPHONOBRANCH'IATE, *a.* In *malacology*, provided with a siphon or tube, by which the water to be inhaled is carried to the gills, as in the siphonobranchiata. The molluscans which have no siphons are called *asiphonobranchiate.*

SIPHONOBRANCH'IATES, *n.* (σιφων, and βραγχια, gills.) The name of an order of gastropods, including those in which the branchial cavity terminates in a tube or siphon more or less prolonged, by which the respiratory current of water is received and expelled.

SIPHONOS'TOMES, *n.* (σιφων, and στομα, a mouth.) The name of a family of crustaceans, comprehending those which have a siphon-shaped mouth for suction.

SI'PHUNCLE. *See* SIPHON.

SIPHUN'CULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a siphuncle.

SIPHUN'CULATED, } *a.* [L. *siphun-*
SI'PHUNCLED, } *culus*, a little siphon.] Having a siphuncle; having a little siphon or spout, as a valve.

SIPING, *n.* The act of oozing. [*Scotch.*]

SIP'PED, *pp.* Drawn in with the lips; imbibed in small quantities.

SIP'PER, *n.* One that sips.

SIP'PET,† *n.* A small sop.

SIP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing in with the lips; imbibing in small quantities.

SI QUIS. [L. if any one.] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

SIR, *n.* (sur.) [Fr. *sire*, and *sieur*, in *monsieur;* Norm. *sire*, lord; Corn. *sira*, father; Heb. שור, *shur*, to sing, to look, observe, watch, also to rule. The primary sense is to stretch, strain, hold, &c., whence the sense of a ruler or chief.] 1. A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. It signifies properly *lord*, corresponding to *dominus* in Latin, *don* in Spanish, and *herr* in German. It is used in the singular or plural.

Speak on, *Sir.* *Shak.*
But, *Sirs*, be sudden in the execution. *Shak.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet prefixed to the Christian name; as, *Sir* Horace Vere.—3. It is used by Shakspeare for *man.*

In the election of a *sir* so rare.† *Shak.*

4. In American colleges, the title of a master of arts.—5. It is prefixed to *loin*, in *sirloin;* as, a *sirloin* of beef. This practice is said to have originated in the knighting of a loin of beef by one of the English kings in a fit of good humour.—6. Formerly the title of a priest, whence a Sir John came to be a nickname of a priest.

SIR'CAR, *n.* A Hindoo clerk or accountant.

SIR'DAR, *n* [Hindostanee.] A chieftain, captain, head-man.—*Sirdar-bearer* (frequently contracted *sirdar*), the chief of the palankeen bearers, and generally his master's valet.

SIRE, *n.* [supra.] A father; *used in poetry.*

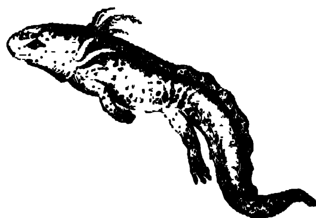
And raise his issue like a *loving* sire. *Shak.*

Since the 16th century the word *sire* has been used in prose only in addressing sovereign princes. 2 The male parent of a beast; particularly used of horses; as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.—3. It is used in composition; as, in *grandsire*, for grandfather; great *grandsire*, great grandfather.—4. A term of respect, of French origin, by which the king is addressed.

SIRE, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; *used of beasts.*

SIRED, *pp.* Begotten.

SI'REDON, *n.* Wagler's name for the Axolotl, a singular genus of batrachian reptiles belonging to the perennibranchiate family, or those which retain their gills throughout life. Siredons are true amphibiæ, being possessed of both lungs and gills. They resemble, in many respects, the salamander, and are found abundantly in the lakes of Mexico, in which country their flesh is esteemed a delicacy.



Siredon axolotl.

SI'REN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *sirène;* from Heb. שיר, *shur*, to sing.] 1. In *ancient myth.*, a mermaid or goddess, who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence in



Siren.

modern use, an enticing woman; a female rendered dangerous by her enticements.

Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote. *Shak.*

2. A genus of perennibranchiate Batrachians, which have only one pair of feet, and are supplied both with lungs and external gills, by this means being rendered truly amphibial. They are peculiar to the southern provinces of the United States.

SI'REN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; as, a *siren* song.

SIRE'NE, *n.* In *acoustics*, an instrument for determining the velocity of aërial vibrations, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds.

SI'RENIZE, *v. i.* To use the enticements of a siren; to charm.

SI'RENIZED, *pp.* Charmed.

SI'RENIZING, *ppr.* Charming.

SI'REX, *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, called in English tailed wasps.

SIRI'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. σειριασις. *See* SIRIUS.] A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun; almost peculiar to children.

SIR'IUS, *n.* [L. from the Gr. σειρ, the sun.] The large and bright star called the dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis major.

SIR'LOIN, *n.* The loin of beef, said to have been knighted by one of our kings. [*See* SIR.]

SIRNAME, is more correctly written *Surname.*

SI'RO, *n.* A mite.

SIROC'CO, or **SCIRO'CCO**, *n.* [It. *id.*; Sp. *siroco* or *xaloque*.] An oppressive relaxing wind coming from Northern Africa, over the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, &c. It produces on the human frame excessive languor, and a sinking of the mental energies. The setting in of the sirocco is followed by a considerable rise of the thermometer, and is attended with a haze which obscures the atmosphere.

SIR'RAH, *n.* A compellation of reproach and insult; used in addressing servile characters. It is applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to servants in hastiness.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell. *Shak.*

[It is not known whence we have this word. The common derivation of it from *sir*, *ha*, is ridiculous.]

SIRT,† *n.* (sert.) [L. *syrtis*.] A quicksand.

SIR'UP, *n.* [Oriental. *See* SHERBET and ABSORB.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

SIR'UPED, *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice.

SIR'UPY, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

SIRVENTE', *n.* (sur-vangt'.) [Fr.] In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours, usually satirical, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

SIS'AL-HEMP, } *n.* The prepared
SIS'AL-GRASS, } fibre of the Agave Americana, or American aloe, used for cordage; so called from Sisal, a port in Yucatan.

SISE, for *Assize.*

SISE, *n.* Six, a term in games.

SIS'KIN, *n.* A bird; another name of the aberdavine. The siskin or aberdavine is the *Fringilla spinus.*

SI'SON, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. Two species are found in Britain: *S. amomum*, hedge-stonewort, or bastard stone-parsley; and *S. segetum*, corn-parsley or stonewort. *S. amomum* grows chiefly in chalk soils in rather moist ground, under hedges, &c. The green-plant, when bruised, has a peculiarly nauseous smell, something like that of bugs. The seeds are pungent and aromatic, and were formerly celebrated as a diuretic.

SIS'SOO, *n.* A tree well known throughout the Bengal Presidency, and highly valued on account of its timber, which furnishes the Bengal ship-builders with their crooked timbers and knees. It is universally employed both by Europeans, and natives of the north-west provinces of India, where strength is required. It is the *Dalbergia sissoo* of botanists, and belongs to the papilionaceous division of the nat. order Leguminosæ.

SIST, *v. t.* [L. *sistere*, to stop.] To stop; to stay.—*To sist proceedings* or *process*, to delay judicial proceeding in a cause; used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts.—2. To cite or summon. —*To sist one's self*, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined. [*Scotch.*]

SIST, *n.* In *Scots law*, the act of legally staying diligence, or execution on decrees for civil debts.—*Sist on a suspension*, in the court of session, the order or injunction of the lord ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. [*See* SUSPENSION.]

SIS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *sweoster*; G. *schwester*; Sw. *syster*.] 1. A female born of the same parents; correlative to *brother*.—2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow Christian.

If a brother or *sister* be naked and destitute of daily food...James ii.

3. A female of the same kind.—4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; as, *sister*-fruits.—5. A female of the same society; as the nuns of a convent.

SIS'TER, *v. t.* To resemble closely. [*Little used.*]

SIS'TER, *v. i.* To be akin; to be near to. [*Little used.*]

SIS'TERHOOD, *n.* [*sister* and *hood*.] Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order. —2. The office or duty of a sister. [*Little used.*]

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister.

SIS'TERLY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as, *sisterly* kindness.

SIS'TERS OF CHARITY, *n. plur.* An order of uncloistered nuns, first instituted in France, who attend sick in hospitals, criminals in prison, &c.; or give instruction to the ignorant, and set the idle to work. In *England*, a similar body of nuns, of recent institution, is called *sisters of mercy.*

SIS'TRUM, *n.* [Gr. σειστρον, from σειω, to shake.] A kind of timbrel which the Egyptian priests of Isis used to shake with their hands at the festivals of that goddess.



Sistrum.

SISYM'BRIUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. The species, which are numerous, are mostly perennial or annual herbs, with yellow or white flowers, and leaves very variable on the same plant. A few are well known on account of their uses.—*S. officinale* is our common hedge-mustard. [*See* HEDGE-MUSTARD.]—*S. irio*, or London rocket, is a native of waste places throughout Europe, especially about London. The whole plant possesses the hot biting character of the mustard.—*S. sophia*, or fine-leaved hedge-mustard, or flixweed, is frequent in Great Britain. It was formerly supposed to have the power of controlling diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.—*S. millefolium*, or mill-foil leaved flix-weed, is a green-house species.

SIS'YPHUS, *n.* In *ancient myth.*, one of the descendants of Æolus, distinguished for his craftiness and cunning. His punishment in Tartarus, for his crimes committed on earth, consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, which constantly recoiled, and rendered his labour incessant.

SIT, *v. i.* pret. *Sat*: old pp. *Sitten.* [Goth. *sitan*; Sax. *sitan* or *sittan*; G. *sitzen*; L. *sedeo*; Fr. *seoir*, whence *asseoir*, to set or place, to lay, to assess, from the participle of which we have *assise*, *assize*, a sitting, a session, whence *size*, by contraction; W. *seza*, to sit habitually; *sezu*, to seat; *gorsez*, a supreme seat; *gorsezu*, to preside; Arm. *asezu*, *diasezu*, *sizhea*, to sit; Ir. *suidhim*, *eisidhim*, and *seisim*; Corn. *seadha*, to *sit*. It coincides with the Ch. and Heb. יסד, *yasad*, and Heb. שית, *shuth*, to set, place, or found, and perhaps with the Ar. *sadda*, to stop, close, or make firm. *See* SET. The Sp. *sitiar*, to besiege, is the same word differently applied.] 1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals; as, to *sit* on a sofa or on the ground.—2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls.—3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity.

The scribes and the Pharisees *sit* in Moses' seat; Matt. xxiii.

4. To be in a state of rest or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here; Num. xxxii.

5. To rest, lie, or bear on, as a weight or burden, as, grief *sits* heavy on his heart.—6. To settle; to rest; to abide.

Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not; Jer. xvii.

8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty, *Sits* not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted; as, to *sit* for one's picture.—10. To be in any situation or condition.

Suppose all the church lands to be thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as, judges, legislators, or officers of any kind. The house of commons sometimes *sits* till late at night. The judges or the courts *sit* in Westminster Hall. The commissioners *sit* every day.—12. To exercise authority; as, to *sit* in judgment.

One council *sits* upon life and death. —13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. —14. To be in a local position. The wind *sits* fair. [*Unusual.*]—*To sit at meat*, to be at table for eating.—*To sit down*, to place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to *sit down* at a meal. —2. To begin a siege. The enemy *sat down* before the town.—3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode.—4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search. *Rogers.*

To sit out, to sit till all is done; also, to be without engagement or employment. [*Lit. us.*]—*To sit up*, to rise or be raised from a recumbent posture.

He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak: Luke vii.

2. Not to go to bed; as, to *sit up* late at night; also, to watch; as, to *sit up* with a sick person.

SIT, *v. t.* To keep the seat upon. He *sits* a horse well. [*This phrase is elliptical.*]—2. To *sit me* down, to *sit him* down, to *sit them* down, equivalent to I *seated myself*, &c. are familiar phrases used by good writers, though deviations from strict propriety.

They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. "The court *was sat*," an expression of Addison, is a gross impropriety.

SITE, *n.* [L. *situs*, Eng. *seat*; from the root of L. *sedeo*, to *sit*. The Roman pronunciation was *seetus.*] 1. Situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city or of a house.—2. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.

The semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*. *Thomson.*

[*This is improper.*] 3. In *arch.*, the situation of a building, or the plot of ground on which it stands.

SI'TED,† *a* Placed; situated.

SIT'FAST, *n.* A hard knob growing on a horse's back under the saddle.

SITH,† *adv.* [Sax. *sith*, *siththan.*] Since; seeing that; in later times.

SITHE,† *n.* Time.

SITHE. *See* SCYTHE.

SITH'ENCE,† } *adv.* [Sax. *siththan.*]
SITH'ES, } Since; in later times.

SITIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σιτος, aliment, and λογος, discourse.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet. It is synonymous with *dietetics.*

SIT'TA, *n.* A genus of birds known by the name of Nuthatches. [*See* NUTHATCH.]

SIT'TER, *n.* [from *sit.*] One that sits. The Turks are great *sitters.*—2. A bird that sits or incubates.—3. One who is placed so that a painter may draw his likeness.

SIT'TING, *ppr.* Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; incubating; brooding; being in the actual exercise of authority, or being assembled for that purpose.—2. *a.* In *bot.*, sessile, i. e. without petiole, peduncle or pedicel, &c.

SIT'TING, *n.* The posture of being on a seat.—2. The act of placing one's self on a seat; as, a *sitting* down.—3. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. For a portrait, six or seven *sittings* may be required.—4. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; as, a *sitting* of the judges of the king's bench; a *sitting* of the house of commons; during the *sitting* of the supreme court. —5. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of Paul's epistles, I read it through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit.—7. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls.

The male bird amuses the female with his songs, during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SIT'UATE, *a.* [Fr. *situer*; from L. *situs*, *sedeo.*] 1. Placed, with respect to any other object; as, a town *situate* on a hill or on the sea shore.—2. Placed, consisting.

Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

SIT'UATED, *a.* [*See* SITUATE.] Seated, placed, or standing with respect to any other object; as, a city *situated* on a declivity, or in front of a lake; a town well *situated* for trade or manufactures; an observatory well *situated* for observation of the stars. Newcastle is *situated* about the fifty-fifth degree of north latitude.—2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things. Observe how the executor is *situated* with respect to the heirs.

SITUA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *situazione.*] 1. Position; seat; location in respect to something else. The *situation* of London is more favourable for foreign commerce than that of Paris. The *situation* of a stranger among people of habits differing from his own, cannot be pleasant.—2. State; condition. He enjoys a *situation* of ease and tranquillity.—3. Circumstances; temporary state; *used of persons in a dramatic scene.*—4. Place; office. He has a *situation* in the war department, or under government.

SI'UM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Umbelliferæ. The best known species is *S. sisarum*, or skirret,—*which see.*

SI'VA, *n.* In *Hindoo myth.*, a title given to the Supreme Being, considered in the character of the avenger or destroyer.

SIV'AN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIVATHE'RIUM, *n.* [*Siva*, an Indian deity, and Gr. θηριον, a wild animal.] The name of an extinct genus of Ruminantia, found in fossil remains in the tertiary strata of the Sivalik Sub-Himalayan range. It surpassed all known ruminants in size. It had four horns and a proboscis, and must have resembled an immense antelope.

SIX, *a.* [Fr. *six*; L. *sex*; G. *sechs*; Dan. and Sw. *sex*; Sax. *six*; Gr. ἑξ.] Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, *n.* The number of six or twice three.—*To be at six and seven*, or as more generally used, *at sixes and sevens*, is to be in disorder and confusion.

SIX-CLERKS, *n.* Officers formerly in chancery, whose duty was to transact and file all proceedings by bill and answer, and also issue some patents that pass the great seal, as pardons of men for chance-medley, patents for ambassadors, sheriff's patents, and some others. They likewise signed all office copies of bills, and answers to be read in court, and also certificates of their being filed, and were required to attend upon the court in term, by two at a time, at Westminster, and there read the pleadings. The office of the six clerks has been abolished.

SIX'FOLD, *a.* [*six* and *fold*; Sax. *six* and *feald.*] Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIX'PENCE, *n.* [*six* and *pence.*] An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.—2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

SIX'-PENNY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as, a *six-penny* loaf.

SIX'-PETALED, *a.* In *bot.*, having six distinct petals or flower leaves.

SIX'SCORE, *a.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

SIX'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *sixtene*, *sixtyne.*] Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SIX'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteotha.*] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixta.*] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *n.* The sixth part.—2. In *music*, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds; the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, composed of four tones and a major semitone.

SIXTH'LY, *adv.* In the sixth place.

SIX'TIETH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteogotha.*] The ordinal of sixty.

SIX'TY, *a.* [Sax. *sixtig.*] Ten times six.

SIX'TY, *n.* The number of six times ten.

SI'ZAR, *n.* [from *size.*] *Sizars* are the lowest class of students at Cambridge and Dublin. At Oxford, the same class go in different colleges by the denominations of servitors, &c. They are such as have certain allowances made in their battels, (college bills,) through the benefactions of founders, or other charitable persons. The sizars at Cambridge are now almost entirely on the same footing with independent students; at Oxford they are somewhat lower, and some relics of their former degraded condition still subsist in certain colleges, in the customs of bringing up dishes to dinner, dining off the remnants of the fellows' dinners, &c.

SIZE, *n.* [either contracted from *assize*, or from the L. *scissus*. Probably it is from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the *assize* of bread.] 1. Bulk; bigness; comparative magnitude; extent of superficies. Size particularly expresses thickness; as, the *size* of a tree or of a mast; the *size* of a ship or of a rock. A man may be tall, with little *size* of body.—2. A settled quantity or allowance.—3. In *college phraseology*, a portion of bread, meat, &c., allotted to a student, and hence the name *sizar*. [Contracted from *assize.*]—4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; as, men of less *size* and quality. [*Not much used.*]—5. With *shoemakers*, *hatters*, &c., a measure of length.

SIZE, *n.* [W. *syth*, stiff, rigid, and *size*; Sp. *sisa*; from the root of *assize*, that which sets or fixes.] 1. A sort of varnish, paint, or glue used by painters, paper manufacturers, and in many other trades. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified. It is also made from common glue, and from potatoes.—2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together

at one end by a rivet; used for ascertaining the size of pearls.

SIZE, *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk.—2. To settle; to fix the standard of; as, to *size* weights and measures. [*Now little used.*]—3. To cover with size; to prepare with size. —4. To swell; to increase the bulk of. —5. Among Cornish miners, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them through a wire sieve.

SIZE, *v. i.* At the *university of Cambridge*, to order food or drink from the buttery, in addition to the regular commons; a word corresponding to *battel* at Oxford. [*See the noun.*]

SIZEABLE, *a.* [from *size.*] Of considerable bulk.—2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizeable* timber.

SIZED, *pp.* Adjusted according to size; prepared with size.—2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude.

And as my love is *sized* my fear is so. *Shak.*

Note.—This word is used in compounds; as, large-*sized*, common-*sized*, middle-*sized*, &c.

SIZ'EL, *n.* In *coining*, the residue of bars of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.

SI'ZER, *n.* In *the university of Cambridge*, a student of the rank next below that of a pensioner. [*See* SIZAR.]

SIZE-STICK, *n.* With shoemakers, a measuring stick.

SIZINESS, *n.* [from *sizy.*] Glutinousness; viscousness; the quality of size; as, the *siziness* of blood.

SIZING, *ppr.* Arranging according to size.

SIZING, *n.* A glutinous substance used in manufactures. [*See* SIZE.]

SIZY, *a.* [from *size.*] Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as, *sizy* blood.

SKAD'DLE,† *n.* [Sax. *scath, sceath.*] Hurt; damage.

SKAD'DLE,† *a.* Hurtful; mischievous.

SKAD'DONS,† *n.* The embryos of bees.

SKAIL, or **SKALE**, *v. t.* [Sax. *scylan.*] To disjoin; to separate; to disperse; to scatter; to spill. [*Scotch.*]

SKAIL, or **SKALE**, *v. i.* To part; to separate one from another; as, an assembly or congregation. [*Scotch.*]

SKĀIN. *See* SKEIN.

SKĀINSMATE,† *n.* A messmate; a companion.

SKAITH, *n.* [Sax. *scaethan*, to injure.] Hurt; damage; injury. [*Scotch.*]

SKALD, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *scalla*, to sing.] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.

SKAR, or **SKAIR**, *v. n.* To take fright; to be affrighted. [*Scotch.*]

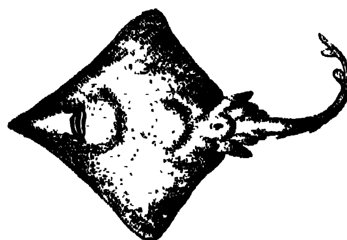
SKAR, or **SKAIR**, *a.* Timorous; easily affrighted or startled; shy. [*Scotch.*]

SKAR, or **SKAIR**, *n.* A fright [*Scotch.*]

SKATE, *n.* [D. *schaats;* probably from the root of *shoot;* It. *scatto*, a slip or slide.] A sort of shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice.

SKATE, *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.

SKATE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadda;* L. *squatus, squatina;* W. *cāth vor*, or *morgath*, that is, *seacat.* This shows that *skate* is formed on *cat.* The primary sense of *cat* is not well ascertained; but in W. *cāth eithen*, is a hair; that is, *furze* or *gorse-cat.*] A name used in England, as well as the term Ray, to designate numerous fishes of the genus Raia, with cartilaginous skeletons, having the body much depressed, and more or less approaching to a rhomboidal form. The peculiar form of the skate arises chiefly from the great size and expansion of the pectoral fins. Nine species of skate or rays are found on the British coast, among which are the true skate, called in Scotland *blue skate* and *gray skate*, (*Raia batis*, of which the flesh is so much esteemed as food,) the long-nosed skate, the sharp-nosed skate, the thornback, &c.



Gray Skate (Raia batis).

SKĀTER, *n.* One who skates on ice.

SKĀTING, *ppr.* Sliding or moving on skates.

SKĀTING, *n.* The act or exercise of moving upon ice by means of skates. The best skaters are found in Holland.

SKĒAN,† *n.* [Sax. *sægen*] A short sword, or a knife, formerly used by the Irish, and Highlanders of Scotland.

SKEED. *See* SKID.

SKEEL, *n.* [G. *schale*, Eng. *shell.*] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream.

SKEET, *n.* A sort of long scoop, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more efficacious in light breezes.

SKEG, *n.* A sort of wild plum.

SKEG'GER, *n.* A little salmon.

SKEIGH, *a.* [G. *scheuch*, shy.] Timorous; apt to startle; skittish; coy; shy. [*Scotch.*]

SKEIN, **SKĀIN**, or **SKĒAN**, *n.* [Fr. *escaigne.*] A quantity of thread, yarn, or silk put up together after it is taken off the reel. The *skein* contains 80 threads, each 54 inches long.

SKEL'DER,† *n.* A cant term for a vagrant.

SKEL'ETON, *n.* [Fr. *squelette;* Gr. σκελετος, dry, from σκελλω, to dry, that is, to contract; allied perhaps to L. *calleo, callus.*] 1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments, it is called a *natural* skeleton; when by wires, or any foreign substance, an *artificial* skeleton.—2. The compages, general structure, or frame of any thing; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages. —3. A very thin or lean person.—*Skeleton bills*, in *Scots law*, signed blank papers, stamped with a bill stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterwards written above his name, for any sum which the stamp will cover.

SKEL'ETON, *a.* Containing mere outlines or heads; as, a *skeleton sermon*, or other discourse.—*A skeleton regiment* is one, the officers, &c., of which are kept up after the men are disbanded, with a view to future service.

SKEL'ETON-KEY, *n.* A thin, light key, with nearly the whole of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.

SKEL'LUM,† *n.* [G. *schelm.*] A scoundrel.

SKEL'LY, *v. i.* To squint.

SKELP, *v. t.* [Isl. *skelfa.*] To strike with the open hand; to strike in whatever way. [*Scotch.*]

SKEP, *n.* A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.—2. In *Scot.*, the repository in which bees lay their honey.

SKEP'TIC. *See* SCEPTIC.

SKER'RY, *n.* A rocky isle.

SKETCH, *n.* [D. *schets;* G. *skizze;* Fr. *esquisse;* Sp. *esquicio;* It. *schizzo*, a sketch, a squirting, a spurt, a gushing, a leap, hop, or frisking; *schizzare*, to squirt, to spin, stream, or spout. We see the primary sense of the verb is to throw, the sense of *shoot*, L. *scateo.*] An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as, the *sketch* of a building; the *sketch* of an essay.—2. In *painting*, the first delineated idea of the artist's conception of a subject, in which are usually distinguishable the fire and enthusiasm with which the subject is expressed and felt. Sketches are made either with carbon, with the pen, or the pencil; in general, that method is preferred which seems to present the greatest promptitude and facility.

SKETCH, *v. t.* To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught.—2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas.

SKETCH'ED, *pp.* Having the outline drawn.

SKETCH'INESS, *n.* State of being sketchy.

SKETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.

SKETCH'Y, *a.* Containing slight sketches; or resembling sketches; unfinished; a *sketchy drawing* or *painting* is one performed in a slight and perfunctory style.

SKEW, *adv.* [G. *schief;* Dan. *skiæv.*] Awry; obliquely. [*See* ASKEW.]

SKEW,† *v. t.* [Dan. *skiæver*, to twist or distort.] 1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly.—2.† To shape or form in an oblique way.

SKEW, *v. i.* To walk obliquely. [*Local.*]

SKEW, *a.* Distorted; oblique; as, a *skew* bridge.

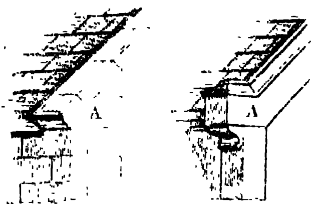
SKEW, *n.* A term used in the north for the coping of a gable.

SKEW'-BACK, *n.* In *arch.*, that part of a straight or curved arch which recedes on the springing from the vertical line of the opening. In bridges, it is the course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, and in iron bridges for the ribs.

SKEW' BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge in which the passages over and under the arch intersect each other obliquely. In conducting a road or railway through a district in which there are many natural or artificial water-courses, or in making a canal through a country in which roads are frequent, such intersections very often occur. Before the introduction

of railways skew bridges were seldom erected, it being more usual to build the bridge at right angles, and to divert the course of the road or the stream to accommodate it. But in a railway, and sometimes in a canal, such a deviation from the straight line of direction is inadmissible, and it therefore becomes necessary to build the bridge obliquely. — *Skew arch*, an oblique arch,—*which see*.

SKEW'-CORBEL, } **SKEW'-PUT,** } *n*. A stone built into the bottom of a gable to support the coping above.



Skew-Corbels.

SKEW'ER, *n*. A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.

SKEW'ER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

SKEW'ERING, *ppr*. Fastening with skewers.

SKEW'-FILLET, *n*. A fillet nailed on a roof along the gable coping, to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.

SKEW'-WHEEL, *n*. In *mech*., skew-wheels are a species of bevel wheels having the teeth formed obliquely on the rim. Their purpose is to transfer motion between shafts whose axes do not admit of being united in a point. Such wheels being difficult of construction are only employed in cases of absolute necessity.

SKID, *n*. A curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a slider.—2. A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a waggon or carriage from revolving when descending a steep hill.

SKIFF, *n*. [Fr. *esquif;* It. *schifo;* L. *scapha;* G. *schiff;* from the same root as *ship*.] A small light boat resembling a yawl. Also, a wherry, without masts or sails, usually employed to pass a river.

SKIFF, *v. t.* To pass over in a light boat.

SKIL'FUL, *a*. Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, dextrous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions; as, a *skilful* mechanic; a *skilful* operator in surgery.—2. Well versed in practice; as, a *skilful* physician. It is followed by *at* or *in;* as, *skilful at* the organ; *skilful in* drawing.

SKIL'FULLY, *adv*. With skill; with nice art; dextrously; as, a machine *skilfully* made; a ship *skilfully* managed.

SKIL'FULNESS, *n*. The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any part or business, or to manage affairs with judgment and exactness, or according to good taste or just rules; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

SKILL, *n*. [Sax. *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Ice. and Sw. *skilia*, Dan. *skiller*, to divide, sever, part; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence that which protects or defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel or pare. *Scale* is from the root of these words, as in *shell*, Sax. *scyl*, *sceal*. In Heb. סכל, *sakal*, is foolish, perverse, and as a verb, to pervert, to be foolish or perverse; in Ch. to understand or consider, to look, to regard, to cause to know, whence knowledge, knowing, wise, wisdom, understanding; Rab. to be ignorant or foolish; Syr. to be foolish, to wander in mind, also to cause to understand, to know, to perceive, to discern, also to err, to do wrong, to sin, to fail in duty; whence foolish, folly, ignorance, error, sin, and understanding; Sam. to be wont or accustomed, to look or behold. The same verb with, ש, Heb. שכל, *sakal*, signifies to understand, to be wise, whence wisdom, understanding, also to waste, to scatter or destroy, to bereave, also to prosper; Ch. to understand; שכלל, *shakelel*, to complete, to perfect; כלל, *kalal*, with a prefix. This signifies also to found, to lay a foundation; Syr. to found, also to finish, complete, adorn, from the same root; Ar. *shakala*, to bind or tie, whence Eng. *shackles;* also to be dark, obscure, intricate, difficult, to form, to make like, to be of a beautiful form, to know, to be ignorant, to agree, suit, or become. These verbs appear to be formed on the root כל, *kal*, כיל, *kul*, to hold or restrain, which coincides in signification with the Ch. and Eth. כהל, *kehal*, to be able, L. *calleo*, that is, to strain, stretch, reach, and with כלל, *kalal*, to perfect, that is, to make sound, or to reach the utmost limit. The sense of folly, error, sin, perverseness, is from wandering, deviation, Gr. σκολιος: the sense of *skill* and understanding is from separation, discernment, or from taking, holding, or reaching to, for strength and knowledge are allied, and often from tension. The sense of ignorance and error is from wandering or deviation, or perhaps it proceeds from a negative sense given to the primary verb by the prefix, like *ex* in Latin, and *s* in Italian. The Arabic sense of binding and shackles is from straining. The Eng. *shall* and *should* belong to this family.] 1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes. Thus we speak of the *skill* of a mathematician, of a surveyor, of a physician or surgeon, of a mechanic or seaman. So we speak of *skill* in management or negotiation.—2.† Any particular art.

SKILL,† *v. t.* To know; to understand.

SKILL,† *v. i.* To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance.—2.† To differ; to make difference; to matter or be of interest. [*This is the Teutonic and Gothic sense of the word.*]

SKILL'ED, *a*. Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; followed by *in;* as, a professor *skilled in* logic or geometry; one *skilled in* the art of engraving.

SKIL'LESS, *a*. Wanting skill; artless.

SKIL'LET, *n*. [Qu. Fr. *ecuelle*, *ecuellette*.] A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle; used for heating and boiling water and other culinary purposes.

SKILT,† *n*. [*See* SKILL.] Difference.

SKIM, *n*. [A different orthography of *Scum;* Fr. *écume;* G. *schaum;* Ir. *sgeimhim*, to skim.] Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor. [*Little used.*]

SKIM, *v. t.* To take off the thick gross matter which separates from any liquid substance and collects on the surface; as, to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.—2. To take off by skimming; as, to *skim* cream.—3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.

> The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryden.*

SKIM, *v. i.* To pass lightly; to glide along in an even smooth course, or without flapping; as, an eagle or hawk *skims* along the ethereal regions.—2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly.—3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.

> They *skim* over a science in a superficial survey. *Watts.*

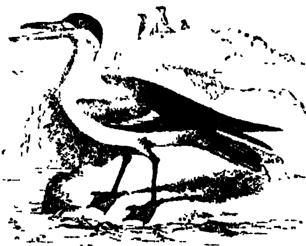
SKIM'BLE-SCAM'BLE, *a*. [a duplication of *scamble*.] Wandering; disorderly. [*A trivial word.*]

SKIM'-COULTER, *n*. A coulter for paring off the surface of land.

SKIM'INGTON, } **SKIM'ITRY,** } A vulgar word from the Dan. *skient*, a jest or sport; *skiemter*, to jest, joke, sport; used in the phrase, *to ride skimington* or *skimitry*.

SKIM'MED, *pp*. Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.

SKIM'MER, *n*. An utensil in the form of a scoop; used for skimming liquors.—2. One that skims over a subject. [*Little used.*]—3. The *Rynchops* or *Rhynchops* of Linn., a genus of aquatic palmipede birds, so called because they skim over the surface of the water. These birds resemble the terns in their small feet, long wings, and forked tail; but are distinguished from all birds by their extraordinary bill, the upper mandible of which is shorter than the under, both being flattened so as to form simple blades, which meet without clasping. Their only mode of feeding is by skimming their aliment from the surface of the water with the lower mandible, which they effect while on the wing. Only one species is known, *R. nigra*, or



Skimmer (Rhynchops nigra).

black skimmer, called also cutwater and shearwater. It is found in the tropical and temperate parts of America. It is scarcely so large as a pigeon.

SKIM'-MILK, } **SKIM'MED-MILK,** } *n*. Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIM'MING, *ppr*. Taking from the surface, as cream from milk.—2. Gliding lightly along near the surface.

SKIM'MINGS, *n. plur.* Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors.

SKIN, *n.* [Sax. *scin;* Sw. *skinn;* Dan. *skind*, a skin; G. *schinden*, to flay; Ir. *scann*, a membrane; W. *ysgin*, a robe made of skin, a pelisse, said to be from *cin*, a spread or covering. But in Welsh, *cèn* is skin, peel, or rind. This may signify a covering, or a peel, from stripping.] 1. The natural covering of animal bodies. It consists of three layers; 1st. the *epidermis*, or scarf-skin, or cuticle, an albuminous membrane; 2d. the *rete mucosum* (mucous network), a thin layer of soft or pulpy matter, which performs the secretions, and is the seat of colour; 3d. the *cutis vera*, or true skin, a gelatinous texture of which leather is made, and which, when boiled in water, is converted into glue. The skin, besides its use as a covering, performs the functions of perspiration and absorption. The epidermis protects the terminations of the nerves, whose sensibilities would otherwise soon become blunted.—2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned. In *commercial lan.*, the term is applied to the skins of those animals, as calves, deer, goats, lambs, &c., which, when prepared, are used in the lighter works of bookbinding, the manufacture of gloves, parchment, &c.; while the term hides is applied to the skins of the ox, horse, &c., which, when tanned, are used in the manufacture of shoes, harness, and other heavy and strong articles.—3. The body; the person; *in ludicrous language*.—4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.

SKIN, *v. t.* To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel.—2. To cover with skin.—3. To cover superficially.—*To skin up a sail in the bunt*, in *nautical lan.*, to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled, smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

SKIN, *v. i.* To be covered with skin; as, a wound *skins* over.

SKIN'DEEP, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight.

SKIN'FLINT, *n.* [*skin* and *flint*.] A very niggardly person.

SKINK, *n.* [Sax. *scenc.*] 1.† Drink; pottage. In *Scotland*, a kind of soup made with the knees and sinews of beef, cut in small pieces, and long boiled.—2. [L. *scincus*.] A small lizard of Egypt; also, the common name of



Skink (Scincus officinalis).

a genus of lizards, with a long body entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales, all natives of warm climates.

SKINK,† *v. i.* [Sax. *scencan:* G. and D. *schenken;* Ice. *skenkia*, to bestow, to make a present.] To serve drink.

SKINK'ER,† *n.* One that serves liquors.

SKIN'LESS, *a.* [from *skin*.] Having no skin, or having a thin skin; as, *skinless* fruit.

SKIN'NED, *pp.* Stripped of the skin; flayed.—2. Covered with skin.

SKIN'NER, *n.* One that skins.—2. One that deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

SKIN'NINESS, *n.* The quality of being skinny.

SKIN'NING, *ppr.* Stripping of the skin; flaying.

SKIN'NY, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

SKIP, *v. i.* [Dan. *kipper*, to leap; Ice. *skopa*.] To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb.

> The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
> Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

To skip over, to pass without notice; to omit.

SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.

> They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters. *Burnett.*

SKIP, *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring.—2. In *music*, a passage from one sound to another by more than a degree at one time.

SKIP'-JACK, *n.* An upstart.

SKIP'-KENNEL, *n.* A lackey, a footboy.

SKIP'PER, *n.* [Dan. *skipper;* D. *schipper*. See SHIP.] 1. The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea captain.—2. [from *skip*.] A dancer.—3. A youngling; a young thoughtless person.—4. A name given to the saury pike, *Scombresox saurus*.—5. The cheese maggot.

SKIP'PET,† *n.* [See SHIP and SKIFF.] A small boat.—2. In *antiq.*, a small cylindrical turned box for keeping records.

SKIP'PING, *ppr.* Leaping; bounding.—*Skipping notes*, in *music*, are notes that are not in regular course, but separate.—In *her.*, the crocodile, salamander, cameleon, newte, asker, spider, ant, and all other oviparous animals are said to be *erected*, *mounting*, *leaping*, or *skipping*.

SKIP'PINGLY, *adv.* By leaps.

SKIP'PING-ROPE, *n.* A short cord, with a handle at each end used for exercise by short leaps above the rope.

SKIPS, *n.* [See SKEP.] The boxes used in shaft-sinking for raising the excavated material to the surface.

SKIRL, *v. i.* (Suio-Goth. *skorl*.) To shriek; to cry with a shrill voice. [*Scotch*.]

SKIRMISH, *n.* (skur'mish.) [Fr. *escarmouche;* G. *scharmützel;* W. *ysgarm*, outcry; *ysgarmu*, to shout; *ysgarmes*, a shouting, a skirmish; from *garm*, a shout. The primary sense is to throw or drive. In some of the languages, *skirmish* appears to be connected with a word signifying *defence:* but defence is from driving, repelling.] 1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties.—2. A contest; a contention.

> They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

SKIRM'ISH, *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

SKIRM'ISHER, *n.* One that skirmishes.

SKIRM'ISHING, *ppr.* Fighting slightly or in detached parties.

SKIRM'ISHING, *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.

SKIRR',† *v. t.* To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

SKIRR,† *v. i.* To scour; to scud; to run hastily.

SKIR'RET, *n.* A plant, the *Sium Sisarum*, a native of China, Cochinchina, Corea, Japan, &c. It has been cultivated in Europe, time immemorial, for the sake of its esculent tuberous root, which somewhat resembles the parsnep



Skirret (Sium sisarum)

in flavour. It is eaten boiled, with butter, pepper, &c., or half boiled and subsequently fried. It was formerly much esteemed as a culinary vegetable, but is now gone greatly into disuse. In the north of Scotland, where it is still used, it is called *crummoch*.

SKIRT, *n.* (skurt.) [Sw. *skiorta*, a shift or close garment; Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat; *skiorte*, a *shirt*, a shift. These words seem to be from the root of *short*, from cutting off.] 1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a coat or mantle; 1 Sam. xv.—2. The edge of any part of dress.—3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part; as, the *skirt* of a forest; the *skirt* of a town.—4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.—5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.—*To spread the skirt over*, in *scrip.*, to take under one's care and protection; Ruth, iii.

SKIRT, *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge; as, a plain *skirted* by rows of trees; a circuit *skirted* round with wood.

SKIRT, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

> Savages...who *skirt* along our western frontiers. *S. S. Smith.*

SKIRT'ED, *pp.* Bordered.

SKIRT'ING, *ppr.* Bordering; forming a border.

SKIRT'ING, or SKIRT'ING BOARD, *n.* In *arch.*, the narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor. Where there is a dado this board forms a plinth for its base; otherwise, it is a plinth for the room itself.

SKIRTS, *n.* In *arch.*, several superficies in a plane which would cover a body without one part lapping over the other.

SKIT,† *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jeer or jibe; a whim.

SKIT'TISH, *a.* 1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; as, a restive *skittish* jade.—2. Wanton; volatile; hasty.—3. Changeable; fickle; as, *skittish* fortune.

SKIT'TISHLY, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.

SKIT'TISHNESS, *n.* Shyness; aptness

to fear approach; timidity.—2. Fickleness; wantonness.

SKIT'TLES, *n.* Nine pins.

SKI'VER, *n.* [G. *schiefern*, to shiver, to scale; D. *schyf*, a slice; Dan. *skive*, a slice, *skifer*, *shiver*, a slate.] A split skin; sheepskin, used in binding books.

SKOL'EZITE, } *n.* A mineral allied
SCOL'ECITE, } to Thomsonite, occurring crystallized and massive, colourless and nearly transparent. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blowpipe, it twists like a worm, [σκωληξ,] becomes opaque, and is converted into a blebby colourless glass.

SKONCE. *See* SCONCE.

SKOR'ODITE, } *n.* [Gr. σκοροδον, garlic;
SCOR'ODITE, } from its smell under the blowpipe.] Cupreous arseniate of iron; a mineral of a greenish colour of different shades, or brown and nearly black, resembling the martial arseniate of copper. It occurs massive, but generally crystallized in rectangular prisms. It is found in Cornwall, Saxony, near Huttenburg in Carinthia, Brazil, &c.

SKOR'ZITE, *n.* A mineralogical synonym of a variety of epidote, from Skorza.

SKREEN. *See* SCREEN.

SKUE. *See* SKEW.

SKUG, } *n.* [Suio-Goth. *skugga*, a
SCOUG, } shade] A shade; that which defends from the heat; a shelter. As a verb trans., to shade; to shelter; to screen. As a verb intrans., to flee for shelter; to hide one's self. [*Scotch.*]

SKULK, *v. i.* To lurk; to withdraw into a corner or into a close place for concealment. [*See* SCULK.]

SKULK, } *n.* A person who skulks,
SKULK'ER, } or avoids performing duties.

SKULK'ED, *pp.* Lurked; concealed.

SKULK'ING, *ppr.* Lurking; withdrawing into a close place for concealment.

SKULK'INGLY, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

SKULL, *n.* [Sw. *skalle*, skull; *skal*, a shell; Dan. *skal*, a shell, the skull, and *skoll*, the skull; G. *hirnschale*, brain-shell. *See* SHELL.] 1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain. It forms the forehead, and every part of the head except the face. It consists of eight bones; namely, the frontal and occipital bones upon its fore and back part; the two temporal and parietal bones, forming the temples and the sides of the skull; and the sphenoid and ethmoid bones concerned in the formation of the orbits and nose.—2. A person.

> *Skulls* that cannot teach and will not learn.
> *Cowper.*

3.† Skull, for *shoal* or *school*, of fish.

SKULL'-CAP, *n.* Sometimes also called *Brain-cap.* In *military antiquities*, an



Skull Caps.

iron defence for the head, sewed inside of the cap.—2. The common name of two British species of plants, of the genus Scutellaria. [*See* SCUTELLARIA.]

SKUNK, *n.* A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, the Mephitis Americana, found over a very wide extent of country, both in North and South America. It is nearly allied to the weasel, on the one hand, and to the otter on the other.



Skunk (Mephitis Americana).

This animal has two glands, near the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal, which secrete an extremely fetid liquor, and which the animal has the power of emitting at pleasure as a means of defence. This liquor possesses valuable medicinal powers, but its extreme offensiveness interferes with its use.

SKUNK'CABBAGE, } *n.* A plant of the
SKUNK'WEED, } genus Symplocarpus, the *S. fœtida*, so named from its smell. The root and seeds are powerful antispasmodics; they are also expectorants, and useful in phthisical coughs. They have considerable reputation in North America as palliatives in paroxysms of asthma.

SKUR'RY, *n.* Haste; impetuosity. [Disused, except as a component part of the familiar term *hurry-skurry*.]

SKUTE, *n.* A boat. [*See* SCOW.]

SKY, *n.* [Sw. *sky*, Dan. *skye*, a cloud; Dan. *sky himmel*, the vault of heaven.] 1. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue colour.—2. The heavens.—3. The weather; the climate.—4.† A cloud; a shadow.

SKY'-BLUE, *a.* Of the blue colour of the sky.

SKY'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in the sky.

SKY'-BUILT, *a.* Built in the sky.

SKY'-COLOUR, *n.* The colour of the sky; a particular species of blue colour; azure.

SKY'-COLOURED, *a.* Like the sky in colour; blue; azure.

SKY'-DRAIN, *n.* A cavity formed round the walls of a building, to prevent the earth from lying against them and causing dampness.

SKY'-DYED, *a.* Coloured like the sky.

SKY'ED, *a.* Enveloped by the skies.

SKY'EY, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

SKY'-HIGH, *adv.* High as the sky; very high; much elevated or excited.

SKY'ISH, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky.

> The *skyish* head
> Of blue Olympus. [*A bad word.*] *Shak.*

SKY'-LÄRK, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies. Alauda arvensis.

SKY'-LÄRKING, *n.* A term used by seamen to denote wanton play about the rigging or tops, or in any part of the ship, which is frequently productive of mischief and serious accidents.

SKY'-LIGHT, *n.* A window placed in the top of a house, or a frame consisting of one or more inclined planes of glass placed in a roof to light passages or rooms below.

SKY'-POINTING, *a.* Pointing to the sky.

SKY'-ROCKET, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of firework.

SKY'-ROOFED, *a.* Having the sky for a roof.

SKY'-SAIL, } *n.* A small triangu-
SKY'-SCRAPER, } lar sail sometimes set above the royal.

SKY'WARD, *a.* Toward the sky.

SLAB,† *a.* Thick; viscous.

SLAB, *n.* [W. *llab*, *yslab*, a thin strip.] 1. A plane or table of stone; as, a marble *slab*.—2. An outside piece taken from timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.—3. A puddle. [*See* SLOP.] *Slabs of tin*, the lesser masses which the workers cast the metal into. These are run into moulds of stone.

SLAB'BER, *v. i.* [D. *slabbern*; G. *schlabben*, *schlabern*.] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel. It is also written *slaver*.

SLAB'BER,† *v. t.* To sup up hastily, as liquid food.—2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth.—3. To shed; to spill.

SLAB'BERER, *n.* One that slabbers; an idiot.

SLAB'BERING, *ppr.* Drivelling.

SLAB'BY, *a.* Thick; viscous. [*Not much used.*]—2. Wet. [*See* SLOPPY.]

SLAB'-LINE, *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen truss up the mainsail or fore-sail.

SLACK, *a.* [Sax. *slæc*; Sw. *slak*; W. *llac*, *yslac*. *See the* VERB.] 1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; loose; relaxed; as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging.—2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast; as, a *slack* hand.—3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; not fully employed by business; as, *slack* in duty or service; *slack* in business.—4. Not violent; not rapid; slow; as, a *slack* pace.—*Slack in stays*, in seamen's language, slow in going about; as a ship.

SLACK WATER, *n.* In seamen's language, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.

SLACK, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intensely; as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

SLACK, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no stress upon it.

SLACK, } *v. i.* [Sax. *slacian*; D.
SLACK'EN, } *slaaken*; W. *yslacâu* and *yslaciaw*, to slacken, to loosen, from *llac*, *llag*, slack, loose, lax, *sluggish*.] 1. To become less tense, firm or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather.—2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect; Deut. xxiii.—3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion; as, lime *slacks* and crumbles into powder.—4. To abate; to become less violent.

> Whence these raging fires
> Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water *slackens*; the tide *slackens*.—6. To languish; to fail; to flag.

SLACK, } *v. t.* To lessen tension; to
SLACK'EN, } make less tense or tight; as, to *slacken* a rope or a bandage.—2. To relax; to remit; as, to *slacken* exertion or labour.—3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity; as, to *slacken* pain.

—4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity; as, to *slacken* one's pace.—5. To abate; to lower; as, to *slacken* the heat of a fire.—6. To relieve; to unbend; to remit; as, to *slacken* cares.—7. To withhold; to use less liberally.—8. To deprive of cohesion; as, to *slack* lime. [*See* SLAKE.]—9. To repress; to check.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts and *slacken*'d 'em to arms. *Addison*

10. To neglect.

Slack not the good presage. *Dryden.*

11. To repress, or make less quick or active.

SLACK, *n.* Small coal; coal broken into small pieces.

SLACK, *n.* A valley or small shallow dell. [*Local.*]

SLACK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed; deprived of cohesion; as, a *slacked* rope, *slacked* lime. [In the latter case *slaked* is the more correct epithet.]

SLACK'EN, *n.* Among *miners*, a spungy semi-vitrified substance which they mix with the ores of metals, to prevent their fusion. [*See* SLAKIN.]

SLACK'ENED, *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed or remitted.

SLACK'ENING, *ppr.* Relaxing or remitting.

SLACK'-JAW, *n.* Impertinent language. [*Vulgar.*]

SLACK'LY, *adv.* Not tightly; loosely.—2. Negligently; remissly.

SLACK'NESS, *n.* Looseness; the state opposite to tension; not tightness or rigidness; as, the *slackness* of a cord or rope.—2. Remissness; negligence; inattention; as, the *slackness* of men in business or duty; *slackness* in the performance of engagements.—3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; as, the *slackness* of flesh to heal.—4. Weakness; not intenseness.

SLADE, *n.* [Sax. *slæd.*] A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low, moist ground. [*Local.*]

SLAG, *n.* [Dan. *slagg;* G. *schlacke.*] The imperfect glossy or vitrifiable compounds which are produced during the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes. In the ironworks it is sometimes called *cinder.*

SLAG'GY, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling slag.

SLÄIE, *n.* (sla.) [Sax. *slæ.*] A weaver's reed. It is also written *sley.*

SLÄIN, *pp.* of *Slay;* so written for *slayen.* Killed.

SLAKE, *v. t.* [Sw. *slacka,* Ice. *slæcka,* to quench. It seems to be allied to *lay.*] To quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst.

And *slake* the heav'nly fire. *Spenser.*

SLAKE, *v. t.* (slak.) To mix with water so that a true chemical combination shall take place, or to powder; as to *slake* lime. *Slacked lime* is quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it, or the hydrate of lime. In this state the lime is combined with about one-third of its weight of water. During the process of slaking lime, a great evolution of heat takes place.

SLAKE, *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct.—2. To grow less tense; to slack or slacken. [A mistake for *Slack.*]

SLAK'ED, *pp.* Quenched; mixed with water so that a combination takes place.

SLAK'IN, *n.* A term used by smelters to express a spongy, semi-vitrified substance, which they mix with the ores of metal to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum, separated from the surface of a former fusion of metals.

SLAK'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing, as, thirst.—2. Mixing with water so as to produce combination, as with lime.

SLAM, *v. t.* [Ice. *lema,* to strike, Old Eng. *lam;* Sax. *hlemman,* to sound.] 1. To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence; as, to *slam* a door.—2. To beat; to cuff. [*Local.*]—3. To strike down; to slaughter. [*Local.*]—4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.

SLAM, *n.* A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.—2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks.—3. The refuse of alum-works; used in Yorkshire as a manure, with sea weed and lime. [*Local.*]

SLAM'KIN, } *n.* [G. *schlampe.*]
SLAM'MERKIN, } A slut; a slatternly woman. [*Not used or local.*]

SLAM'MING, *ppr.* Striking or shutting with violence.

SLÄNDER, *n.* [Norm. *esclaunder;* Fr. *esclandre;* Russ. *klenu, klianu,* to slander; Sw. *klandra,* to accuse or blame.] 1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another, by lessening him in the esteem of his fellow-men, by exposing him to impeachment and punishment, or by impairing his means of living; defamation, detraction.

Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds.
Harvey.

2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name.

SLÄNDER, *v. t.* To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to tarnish or impair the reputation of one by false tales maliciously told or propagated.

SLÄNDERED, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.

SLÄNDERER, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.

SLÄNDERING, *ppr.* Defaming.

SLÄNDEROUS, *a.* That utters defamatory words or tales; as, a *slanderous* tongue.—2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports, false and maliciously uttered.—3. Scandalous; reproachful.

SLÄNDEROUSLY, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.

SLÄNDEROUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

SLANG, *old pret.* of *Sling.* We now use *slung.*

SLANG, *n.* Low, vulgar, unmeaning language. The cant language of the vulgar, especially of sharpers, gipsies, and other vagabonds. [*Low.*]

SLANG'-WHANG'ER, *n.* A noisy, frothy demagogue; a turbulent partizan. [*Familiar, and American.*]

SLANK, *n.* A plant, an Alga.

SLÄNT, *a.* [Sw. *slinta, slant,* to slip; perhaps allied to W. *ysglent,* a slide.] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

SLÄNT, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.—*Slant of wind,* among *seamen,* a transitory breeze, or the period of its duration.

SLÄNT, } *n.* An oblique reflection
SLÄNT'ING, } or gibe; a sarcastic remark. [*In vulgar use.*]—2. A copper coin of Sweden, of which 196 pass for one rix-dollar.

SLÄNTING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or having an oblique direction; inclining from a right line; slant, as, a *slanting* ray of light; a *slanting* direction.

SLÄNTINGLY, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.

SLÄNTLY, } *adv.* Obliquely; in an
SLÄNTWISE, } inclined direction.

SLAP, *n.* [G. *schlappe,* a slap; *schlappen,* to lap; W. *yslapiaw,* to slap, from *yslab,* that is, lengthened, from *llab,* a stroke or slap; *llabiaw,* to slap, to strap. L. *alapa* and *schloppus;* Ch. and Syr. סלף, *tzelaph.*] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.—2. A gap; a breach in a wall. [*Local.*]

SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.—2. In *building,* to break out an opening in a solid wall. [*Local.*]

SLAP, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; plumply.

SLAP'DASH, *adv.* [*slap* and *dash.*] All at once. [*Low.*]

SLAP'DASH, *n.* A provincial term more commonly called by builders *rough-casting.* It is a composition of lime and coarse sand, reduced to a liquid form, and applied to the exterior of walls as a preservative.

SLAPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [*Local.*]

SLAP'JACK, *n.* A sort of pan-cake.

SLAP'PER, } *a.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]
SLAP'PING, }

SLASH, *v. t.* [Ice. *slasa,* to strike, to *lash;* W. *llâth,* Qu.] 1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts.—2. To lash.

SLASH, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger, or other edged instrument; to lay about one with blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades.
Spenser.

SLASH, *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random.—2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, such as those of Queen Elizabeth's days, made to show a rich coloured lining through such openings or *slashes.*

SLASH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut at random; as cut in long strips or slits.—2. Having artificial gaps; as, *slashed* sleeves.

SLASH'ING, *ppr.* Striking violently, and cutting at random.

SLATCH, *n.* In *seamen's lan.,* the period of a transitory breeze.—2. An interval of fair weather.—3 Slack. [*See* SLACK.]

SLATE, *n.* [Fr. *eclater,* to split, Sw. *slita;* Ir. *sglata,* a tile.]—1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous schist. Slate is commonly of a bluish or greenish colour, with a silky lustre. It consists of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, manganese, potash, carbon, and water. It is opaque, may be scratched by the knife, and fuses into a blackish slag. The substances that go under the name of slate, may be distributed into the following species.—*Mica-slate,* occasionally used for covering houses.—*Clay-slate,* the proper roofing slate.—*Whet-slate,* or Turkey hone.—*Polishing-slate.*—*Drawing-slate,* or black chalk.—*Adhesive-slate.*—*Bituminous slate.*—*Slate-clay.*—2. A piece of smooth

argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings. Clay-slate is most commonly used for roofing. It is a simple schistose mass of a bluish gray, or grayish black colour, of various shades. It is extensively distributed in Great Britain. Roofing slates are of various sizes, and are denominated Imperials, Queens, Princesses, Duchesses, Countesses, Ladies, &c.—3. A piece of smooth stone of the above species, used for writing on.—*Slate system*, in *geol.* This group is subdivided into, 1st. the Plynlimmon rocks; 2d. The Bala limestone; 3d. The Snowdon rocks, consisting of fine grained slates of various shades. In the strata of the slate system, are found the most ancient organic remains.

SLATE, *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone; as, to *slate* a roof.

SLATE, } *v. t.* To set a dog loose at **SLETE,** } any thing. [*Local.*]

SLĀTE-AXE, *n.* A mattock with an axe-end; used in slating.

SLĀTED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with slate.

SLĀTE-KNIFE, *n.* An instrument for splitting slates.

SLĀTE-PENCIL, *n.* A pencil-shaped bit of soft slate, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate in schools, &c.

SLĀTER, *n.* One that lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

SLĀTING, *ppr.* Covering with slates.

SLĀTING, *n.* The operation of covering roofs with slates.—2. The cover thus put on.

SLAT′TER, *v i.* [G. *schlottern*, to hang loosely; *schlotterig*, negligent. *See* SLUT.] 1. To be careless of dress and dirty.—2. To be careless, negligent, or awkward; to spill carelessly.

SLAT′TERN, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice.

SLAT′TERN, *v. t.* To *slattern away*, to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. [*Unusual.*]

SLAT′TERNLINESS, *n.* State of being slatternly.

SLAT′TERNLY, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

SLĀTY, *a.* [from *slate.*] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; as, a *slaty* colour or texture; a *slaty* feel.

SLAUGHTER, *n.* (slaw′ter.) [Sax. *slæge;* D. *slagting;* G. *schlachen*, to kill; Ir. *slaighe; slaighim*, to slay. *See* SLAY.] 1. In *a general sense*, a killing. *Applied to men*, slaughter usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means; as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.—2. *Applied to beasts*, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.

SLAUGHTER, *v t.* (slaw′ter.) To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life; as, to *slaughter* men in battle.—2. To butcher; to kill for the market; as, beasts.

SLAUGHTERED, *pp.* (slaw′tered.) Slain; butchered.

SLAUGHTERER, *n.* A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *n.* (slaw′ter-house.) A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

SLAUGHTERING, *ppr.* (slaw′tering.) Killing; destroying human life; butchering.

SLAUGHTER-MAN, *n.* (slaw′ter-man.) One employed in killing.

SLAUGHTEROUS, *a.* (slaw′terous.) Destructive; murderous.

SLAUGH′TEROUSLY, *adv.* Destructively; murderously.

SLAVE, *n.* [D. *slaaf;* G. *sclave;* Dan. *slave, sclave;* Fr. *esclave.* Low Lat. *sclavus*, whence the *schiavo* of the Italians, whose custom it once was to buy Slavonians for serfs. Vossius derives the word from old G. *slaef* or *slave*, now *Sklāve*, one of the Slavonic tribes reduced to bondage by Charlemagne.] 1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no will of his own, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another. In the early state of the world, and to this day, among some barbarous nations, prisoners of war are considered and treated as *slaves*. The *slaves* of modern times are more generally purchased, like horses and oxen.—2. One who has lost the power of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as, a *slave* to passion, to lust, to ambition.—3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life.—4. A drudge; one who labours like a slave.

SLAVE, *v. i.* To trudge; to toil; to labour as a slave.

SLĀVEBORN, *a.* Born in slavery.

SLĀVEHOLDER, *n.* One who owns slaves.

SLĀVEHOLDING, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

SLAVELIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.

SLAVER, *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

SLAV′ER, *n.* [the same as *Slabber.*] Saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivel.

SLAV′ER, *v. i.* To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth.—2. To be besmeared with saliva.

SLAV′ER, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.

SLAV′ERED, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.

SLAV′ERER, *n.* A driveller; an idiot.

SLAV′ERING, *ppr.* Letting fall saliva.

SLAV′ERINGLY. *adv.* With slaver or drivel.

SLĀVERY, *n.* [*See* SLAVE.] Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another. *Slavery* is the obligation to labour for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the servant; or it is the establishment of a right which gives one person such a power over another, as to make him absolute master of his life and property. But the condition of a slave is susceptible of innumerable modifications, and there are few nations, whether of ancient or modern times, among whom slavery has been long established, that have not enacted certain laws for limiting the power of a master over his slave. Slavery may proceed from crimes, from captivity, or from debt. Slavery is also *voluntary* or *involuntary; voluntary*, when a person sells or yields his own person to the absolute command of another; *involuntary*, when he is placed under the absolute power of another without his own consent. Slavery no longer exists in Great Britain, nor in any of her colonies, nor in the northern states of America.—2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.

SLĀVE-TRADE, *n.* [*slave* and *trade.*] The barbarous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country, and selling them for slaves. The slave-trade was generally carried on by European nations between the western coasts of Africa and the American settlements. It was abolished as far as Great Britain was concerned in 1808, and the whole of the European nations have now agreed to put a stop to this abominable traffic.

SLĀVISH, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave; as, a *slavish* dependence on the great.—2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery; as, a *slavish* life.

SLĀVISHLY, *adv.* Servilely; meanly; basely.—2. In the manner of a slave or drudge.

SLĀVISHNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

SLAVON′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons, or ancient inhabitants of Russia. [*See* SCLAVONIAN.]

SLAVON′IC, *n.* The Slavonic language.

SLAY, *v. t.* pret. *Slew;* pp. *Slain.* [Sax. *slægan, slagan;* Goth. *slahan;* G. *schlagen;* Dan. *slaaer.* to strike, to kill. The proper sense is to *strike*, and as beating was an early mode of killing, this word, like *smite*, came to signify to *kill.* It seems to be formed on the root of *lay;* as we say, to *lay on.*] 1. To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence. We say, he *slew* a man with a sword, with a stone, or with a club, or with other arms; but we never say, the sheriff *slays* a malefactor with a halter, or a man is *slain* on the gallows or by poison. So that *slay* retains something of its primitive sense of *striking* or *beating.* It is particularly applied to killing in battle, but is properly applied also to the killing of an individual, man or beast.—2. To destroy.

SLĀYER, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

SLĀYING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying life.

SLĒAVE, *n.* [Ice. *slefa.*] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted.

SLĒAVE, *v. t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to slaie; *a word used by weavers.*

SLĒAVED, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

SLĒAVING, *ppr.* Separating threads.

SLĒA′ZINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being sleazy.

SLĒAZY, *a.* [Probably from the root of *loose;* Sax. *lysan, alysan*, to loose.] Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance; as, *sleazy* silk or muslin.

SLED, *n.* [D. *sleede;* G. *schlitten;* Sw. *slāde;* W. *ysled;* probably from *sliding* or drawing.] In *America*, a carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used for conveying heavy weights in winter, as timber, wood, stone, and the like.

SLED, *v t.* In *America*, to convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

SLED′DED, *pp.* In *America*, conveyed on a sled.—2. Mounted on a sled.

SLED′DING, *ppr.* In *America*, conveying on a sled.

SLED′DING, *n.* In *America*, the act of transporting on a sled.

SLEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *slecge, slege;* D. *sley;* Dan. *slegge;* Sw. *slägga;* from the root of *slay*, to strike.] 1. A large heavy hammer; used chiefly by ironsmiths; called, also, a *sledge-hammer.*—2. A

vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels, or without wheels, for the conveyance of heavy weights, as huge stones, &c. In *Scotland* and *America* it is called a *sled.* Sledges, or carriages without wheels, are much used in Russia and the northern countries

Russian Sledge.

of Europe during winter, instead of wheel-carriages.—3. In *husbandry*, a carriage without wheels, but shod with iron, on which ploughs and other implements are drawn from place to place.

SLEEK, *a.* [D. *lekken*, to leak, to smooth, or sleek; *gelekt*, made smooth; G. *schlicht*; allied to *lick*, or G. *gleich*, even, equal, *like.* *See* LIKE.] 1. Smooth: having an even, smooth surface; whence glossy; as, *sleek* hair.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek.* *Milton.*

SLEEK,† *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish.

SLEEK, *v. t.* To make even and smooth: as, to *sleek* the hair.—2. To render smooth, soft, and glossy.

Gentle, my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks. *Shak.*

SLEEK'IT, *a.* [Suio-Goth. *slika*, to creep, or *sleka*, to lick; Ger. *schleichen* to insinuate one's self.] Parasitical in manner and design; flattering; deceitful.

SLEEKLY, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.

SLEEKNESS, *n.* Smoothness of surface.

SLEEKSTONE, *n.* A smoothing stone.

SLEEKY,† *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

SLEEP, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Slept.* [Sax. *slepan, slæpan*; G. *schlafen*. This word seems to be allied to words which signify to rest or to relax; G. *schlaff*.] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. The proper time to *sleep* is during the darkness of night. —2. To rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless; as, the sword *sleeps* in its sheath.—3. To rest; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated. The question *sleeps* for the present.—4. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time; 1 Thess. iv.—6. To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant.

SLEEP, *n.* A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the hemispheres of the cerebrum, or in other words, of the intellectual powers. Sleep may be complete or incomplete. That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him, and not affected by the ordinary impressions of external objects. Sleep is generally attended with a relaxation of the muscles, but the involuntary motions, as respiration and the circulation of the blood, are continued. The mind is often very active in imperfect sleep, but its powers not being under the control of reason, its exercises are very irregular. Sleep is the natural rest or repose intended by the Creator to restore the powers of the body and mind, when exhausted or fatigued The quantity of sleep required by different individuals is various, from six to nine hours being the average proportion, but persons of very active dispositions and abstemious habits will be satisfied with four or five hours.—2. Slumber; rest; repose.—3. Death; rest in the grave.—*Sleep of plants*, a state of plants at night when their flowers close, the leaves become more erect, and fold themselves together, while vitality seems to retire from the periphery. This is chiefly owing to the withdrawal of the stimulus of light to which they are subjected during the day. With the approach of night, too, an important change takes place in the functions of plants, for instead of exhaling oxygen and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere, as, during the day, their action at night is directly the reverse. There are also plants, which, like certain animals, sleep through the day and are awake at night; and it has been ascertained that the leaves of plants kept constantly in the dark, open and close at regular intervals, as during sleep; so that there must be some cause of the sleep of plants, more intimately connected with their organization, than the mere withdrawal of light.

SLEEP-CHARGED, *a.* Heavy with sleep.

SLEEPER, *n.* A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person.—2.† That which lies dormant, as a law not executed.—3. An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, &c. —4. In *arch.*, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground joists of a floor, and also the ground joists themselves.—*Sleepers* are also pieces of timber, now rarely used, in foundations crossed by planks, &c., and at right angles to them, where the soil is bad. Formerly the term was used to denote the valley rafters of a roof.—In *railways*, *sleepers* are beams of wood or blocks of stone firmly embedded in the ground to sustain the rails, which are usually fixed to the sleepers by means of cast-iron supports called *chairs.*—In *Suffolk*, the root stocks, when left in the soil, of such trees as are sawed off level with the surface, are called *sleepers.*—5. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame, particularly in the Greenland ships; or a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—6. In *the glass trade*, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes.—7. A platform.—8. A fish, *Exocœtus.*

SLEEPFUL, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [*Little used.*]

SLEEPFULNESS, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [*Little used.*]

SLEEPILY, *adv.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep.—2. Dully; in a lazy manner; heavily.—3. Stupidly.

SLEEPINESS, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

SLEEPING, *ppr.* or *a.* Resting; reposing in sleep.—*Sleeping partners*, in *Scots law*, partners of a company not proclaimed or known as such. They are otherwise called *dormant partners*: they differ in no respect from ordinary partners; and are equally liable for the debts of the company.—*Sleeping of process*, in *the judicial procedure of the court of session*, a process in the outer house is said to be asleep, when a year and a day have elapsed without any judicial order or interlocutor having been pronounced therein. [*See* WAKENING.]

SLEEPING, *n.* The state of resting in sleep.—2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated.—3. *a.* Occupied with sleep; as, *sleeping* hours.

SLEEPING PART'NER. *See under* SLEEPING.

SLEEPLESS, *a.* Having no sleep; without sleep: wakeful.—2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated; as, Biscay's *sleepless* bay.

SLEEPLESSLY, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEPLESSNESS, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.

SLEEP'-WAKER, *n.* One under the influence of magnetic sleep.

SLEEP'-WAKING, *n.* The state of one who is mesmerised, or one understood to be at once asleep and awake.

SLEEP'-WALKER. *See* SOMNAMBULIST.

SLEEP'-WALKING. *See* SOMNAMBULISM.

SLEEPY, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep. —2. Not awake.

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew. *Dryden.*

3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; as, a *sleepy* drink or potion.—4. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish.

SLEEPY-LOOKING, *a.* Appearing to be sleepy.

SLEET, *n.* [Dan. *slud*, loose weather, rain and snow together; Ice. *sletta.*] 1. A fall of hail or snow and rain together, usually in fine particles.—2. In *gunnery*, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part.

SLEET, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

SLEETY, *a.* Bringing sleet.—2. Consisting of sleet.

SLEEVE, *n.* [Sax. *slef, slyf*; W. *llawes*; said to be from *llaw*, the hand.] 1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; as, the *sleeve* of a coat or gown.—2. The ravelled *sleeve* of care, in Shakspeare. [*See* SLEAVE.]—*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived; that is perhaps, originally, by hiding the face under the sleeve or arm.—*To hang on the sleeve*, to be or make dependent on others.—*To have in one's sleeve*, to offer a party's name for a vacant place; as, Dean Swift, though himself a tory, yet when he waited on his tory patron, Harley, had always some whig in his *sleeve.* [This phrase, no doubt, arose from the wide sleeves of other days, sometimes serving as pockets for memorials, &c.]

SLEEVE, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.
SLEEVE-BUTTON, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.
SLEEVED, *a.* Having sleeves.
SLEEVELESS, *a.* Having no sleeves; as, a *sleeveless* coat.—2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; as, a *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation; a *sleeveless* errand. [*Little used.*]
SLEEVES, *n.* In *hydrometry*, narrow troughs or channels of water formed by a river winding among sand banks on a flat shore.
SLEEVING, *ppr.* Furnishing with sleeves.
SLEID, *v. t.* To prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.
SLEIDED, *pp.* Prepared for use in the weaver's slaie.
SLEIDING, *ppr.* Preparing for use in the weaver's slaie.
SLEIGH, *n.* (sla.) [probably allied to *sleek.*] In *America*, a vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice. In *England* it is written and pronounced *sledge*, and applied to what the Americans call a *sled.*
SLEIGHING, *n.* In *America*, the state of the snow which admits of running sleighs.—2. The act of riding in a sleigh.
SLEIGHT, *n.* (slite.) [G. *schlich*, trick, cunning; *schlicht*, plain, sleek; Sw. *slög*, dextrous; D. *sluik*, underhand; *sluiken*, to smuggle; Ir. *slightheach*, sly.] 1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dextrously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; as, *sleight* of hand.—2. Dextrous practice; dexterity.
SLEIGHTFUL, } *a.* Artful; cunningly
SLEIGHTY, } dextrous.
SLEIGHTILY, *adv.* Craftily.
SLEN'DER, *a.* [Old D. *slinder.* This word is probably formed on the root of *lean*, Teutonic *klein.*] 1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick; as, a *slender* stem or stalk of a plant.—2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. A *slender* waist is considered as a beauty.—3. Not strong; small; slight.

> Mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Weak; feeble; as, *slender* hope; *slender* probabilities; a *slender* constitution.—5. Small; inconsiderable; as, a man of *slender* parts.—6. Small; inadequate; as, *slender* means of support; a *slender* pittance.—7. Not amply supplied.

> The good Ostorius often deign'd
> To grace my *slender* table. *Philips.*

8. Spare; abstemious; as, a *slender* diet.
SLEN'DERLY, *adv.* Without bulk.—2. Slightly; meanly; as, a debt to be *slenderly* regarded.—3. Insufficiently; as, a table *slenderly* supplied.
SLEN'DERNESS, *n.* Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; as, the *slenderness* of a hair.—2. Want of bulk or strength; as, the *slenderness* of a cord or chain.—3. Weakness; slightness; as, the *slenderness* of a reason.—4. Weakness; feebleness; as, the *slenderness* of a constitution.—5. Want of plenty; as, the *slenderness* of a supply.—6. Spareness; as, *slenderness* of diet.
SLEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sleep*
SLEUTH, *n.* [Qu. from Eng. *slot*, the track of a deer.] The track of man or beast, as known by the scent.
SLEUTH-HOUND, *n.* A blood-hound. [*Scotch.*]
SLEW, *pret.* of *Slay.*
SLEY. *See* SLAIE.
SLICE, *v. t.* [G. *schleissen*, to *slit*; Sax. *slitan.*] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin broad piece.—2. To cut into parts.—3. To cut; to divide.
SLICE, *n.* A thin broad piece cut off; as, a *slice* of bacon; a *slice* of cheese; a *slice* of bread.—2. A broad piece; as, a *slice* of plaster.—3. A peel, or fire-shovel.—4. A spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.—5. In *ship-building*, a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.
SLICED, *pp.* Cut into broad thin pieces.
SLICH, or **SLICK,** *n.* The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, when pounded and prepared for working.
SLICING, *ppr.* Cutting into broad thin pieces.
SLICK, *a.* Sleek. [*Obs. or vulgar.*]
SLICK, *adv.* Immediately; thoroughly. [*American.*]
SLICK'EN-SIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena or sulphuret of lead, in Derbyshire. It occurs lining the walls of very small rents. It has a most remarkable property, that when the rock in which it is contained is struck with a hammer, a crackling noise is heard, which is generally followed by an explosion of the rock in the direction and neighbourhood of the vein.
SLID, *pret.* of *Slide.*
SLID, } *pp.* of *Slide.*
SLID'DEN, }
SLID'DER,† *v. i.* [Sax. *sliderian*, *slidrian.* *See* SLIDE.] To slide with interruption.
SLID'DER, } *a.*† [*See* SLIDE.] Slippery.
SLID'DERY, }
SLIDE, *v. i.* pret. *Slid;* pp. *Slid, Slidden.* [Sax. *slidan;* probably *glide*, with a different prefix; G. *gleiten.*] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide; as, a sledge *slides* on snow or ice; a snow-slip *slides* down the mountain's side.—2. To move along the surface without stepping; as, a man *slides* on ice.—3. To pass inadvertently.

> Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclus.*

4. To pass smoothly along without jerks or agitation; as, a ship or boat *slides* through the water.—5. To pass in silent unobserved progression.

> Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another; as, to *slide* insensibly into vicious practices, or into the customs of others.—7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

> Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole. *Pope.*

8. To practise sliding or moving on ice.

> They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller.*

9. To slip; to fall.—10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.
SLIDE, *v. t.* To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly; as, to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question.—2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping; as, to *slide* along a piece of timber.
SLIDE, *n.* A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider.—2. Flow; even course.—3. A portion of a frozen footway, or other surface covered with ice, used for exercise in winter, by young persons.—4. The name given to an inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity, as the *slide* of Alpnach in Switzerland.—5. In *music*, a grace used in the German school, and consisting of two small notes moving by degrees.
SLIDER, *n.* One that slides.—2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.
SLIDE RAIL, *n.* A contrivance for connecting a siding or crossway on a railway with the main line. [*See* RAILWAY.]
SLIDE REST, *n.* In *mech.*, an appendage to the turning lathe for facilitating and insuring accuracy in the motion of the cutting tool. The slide rest imparts motion to the cutting tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe.
SLIDE VALVE, *n.* In *mech.*, a contrivance extensively employed in modern practice to supersede the use of cocks in regulating the admission or escape of steam or water. A familiar example of the slide valve is found in the ordinary steam valve of a steam engine. [*See* D-VALVE.]
SLIDING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily, or imperceptibly.
SLIDING, *n.* Lapse; falling; used in *backsliding.*—2. In *mech.*, the motion of a body along a plane, when the same face, or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane; and is thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.
SLIDING KEEL, *n.* A narrow oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a small vessel, like the deepening of a keel throughout a portion of her length. Its use is like that of the leeboard, to sustain the vessel against the lateral force of the wind.
SLIDING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer various purposes; but the instrument is chiefly used in gauging and for the mensuration of timber, to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another.
SLIDING-SCALE, *n.* In *British legislation*, a device for regulating the prices of grain, by means of a variable tax upon it. The first *sliding scale* act was passed July 15, 1828; the second, April 29, 1842. Both have been abolished.
SLIGHT, *a.* [D. *slegt;* G. *schlecht*, plain, simple, mean; D. *slegten*, to level; G. *schlecken*, to lick. It seems that *slight* belongs to the family of *sleek*, smooth. Qu. Dan. *slet*, by contraction.] 1. Weak, slim; inconsiderable; small; not forcible; as, a *slight* impulse; a *slight* effort.—2. Not deep; as, a *slight* impression; not strong or firm; not

calculated to endure; as, a *slight* structure.—3. Not violent; as, a *slight* disease, illness, or indisposition.—4. Trifling; of no great importance.

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

5. Not strong; not cogent.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds. *Locke.*

6. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

7. Not firm or strong; thin; of loose texture; as, *slight* silk.—8.† Foolish; silly; weak in intellect.

SLIGHT, *n.* Neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect. It expresses less than contempt, disdain, and scorn.—2. Artifice; dexterity. [*See* SLEIGHT.]

SLIGHT, *v. t.* To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice; as, to *slight* the divine commands, or the offers of mercy.—2.† To overthrow; to demolish. "The rogues *slighted* me into the river," in Shakspeare, is not used. [D. *slegten.*] *To slight over*, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to *slight over* a theme.

SLIGHT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Neglected; disregarded; jilted; as, a *slighted* lover.

SLIGHTEN,† *v. t.* To slight or disregard.

SLIGHTER, *n.* One who neglects.

SLIGHTING, *ppr.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLIGHTINGLY, *adv.* With neglect; without respect.

SLIGHTLY, *adv.* Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; as, a man *slightly* wounded; an audience *slightly* affected with preaching.—2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt.

SLIGHTNESS, *n.* Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness; as, the *slightness* of a wound or an impression.—2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

How does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety.*

SLIGHTY, *a.* Superficial; slight.—2. Trifling; inconsiderable.

SLI'LY, *adv.* [from *sly.*] With artful or dextrous secrecy. [Sometimes written *slyly.*]

Satan *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*

SLIM, *a.* [Ice.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; as, a *slim* person; a *slim* tree.—2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.—3. Worthless.

SLIME, *n.* [Sax. *slim*; D. *slym*; G. *schlamm*; L. *limus.*] Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

They had brick for stone, and *slime* had they for mortar; Gen. xi.

SLIME-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

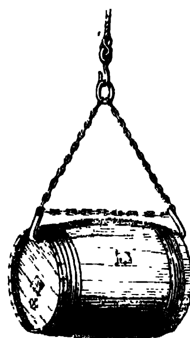
SLIMINESS, *n.* The quality of slime; viscosity.

SLIM'NESS, *n.* State of being slim.

SLIMY, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime.—2. Overspread with slime; as, a *slimy* eel.—3. Viscous; glutinous; as, a *slimy* soil.

SLI'NESS, *n.* [from *sly.*] Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy. [Oftener written *Slyness.*]

SLING, *n.* [D. *slinger.*] 1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings which are attached to it. The stone is lodged in the strap, and the ends of the strings being held in the hand, the sling, with the stone in it, is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the stone is thrown by letting go one of the strings. By means of a sling, a stone or other missile is projected with much greater velocity than could be given to it by the hand without such assistance. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged, is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle, having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. With a *sling* and a stone David killed Goliath.—2. A throw; a stroke.—3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained.—4. In *nautical affairs*, a rope fitted to encircle a cask,



Sling, used in unloading vessels.

jar, bale, or case, and suspend it whilst hoisting and lowering. *Boat slings*, are strong ropes furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles, in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—*Slings of a yard*, ropes fixed round the middle of the yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This term also applies to the middle or that part of the yard on which the slings are placed.

SLING, *n.* [G. *schlingen*, to swallow.] A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened.

SLING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Slung.* [Sax. *slingan*; D. *slingeren*; Sw. *slinka*, to dangle; Dan. *slingrer*, to reel. The primary sense seems to be to swing.] 1. To throw with a sling.—2. To throw; to hurl.—3. To hang so as to swing; as, to *sling* a pack.—4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.—5. In *ships*, to hoist or lower the boats, casks, ordnance, or any other weighty body by means of slings for that purpose. *To sling the yards for action*, to secure them close up by means of iron chains, which are not so liable to be cut through by the enemy's shot as ropes are.

SLING'ER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.—2. A soldier who used a sling.

SLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Slunk.* [Sax. *slincan*; G. *schleichen.*] 1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away.

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To miscarry, as a beast. [*Used in low style.*]

SLINK, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to abort or miscarry of; as the female of a beast. [*Used in low style.*]

SLINK, *a.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast. [*Used in low style.*]

SLIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *slepan*; G. *schlüpfen*, *schliefen*; W. *yslib*, smooth, glib, from *llib*; L. *labor*, to slide.] 1. To slide; to glide; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping.—2. To slide; not to tread firmly. Walk carefully, lest your foot should *slip*.—3. To move or fly out of place; usually with *out*; as, a bone may *slip out* of its place.—4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly; with *away*.

Thus one tradesman *slips away*,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To err; to fall into error or fault.

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*

6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away. *Dryden.*

7. To enter by oversight. An error may *slip* into a copy, notwithstanding all possible care.—8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts.*

SLIP, *v. t.* To convey secretly.

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To omit; to lose by negligence. Let us not *slip* the occasion.

And *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson.*

3. To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To escape from; to leave slily.

Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound. *Shak.*

From is here understood.

5. To let loose; as, to *slip* the hounds.—6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from; as, a horse *slips* his bridle.—7. To pass over or omit negligently; as, to *slip* over the main points of a subject.—8. To tear off; as, to *slip* off a twig.—9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry; as a beast.—*To slip a cable*, to veer out and let go the end.—*To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely; as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.

SLIP, *n.* A sliding; act of slipping.—2. An unintentional error or fault.—3. A twig separated from the main stock; as, the *slip* of a vine.—4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.—5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion.—6. A long narrow piece; as, a *slip* of paper. Hence, 7. Among *printers* and *journalists*, a portion of a work or newspaper not yet formed into pages or columns.—In *pottery*, clay diffused in water till of the consistence of cream.—8.† A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver.—9. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools. [*Local.*]—10. A particular quantity of yarn. [*Local.*]—11. In *New York*, an opening between wharves or in a dock.—12. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbour, convenient for ship-building; also a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for

repairs, &c. A carriage is constructed with truck wheels, which run upon the iron railways of an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage, together with the ship, is drawn up the inclined plane by means of wheels and pinions wrought by men.—13. In the *United States*, a long seat or narrow pew in churches.—14. In *geol.*, *slips* are masses of strata separated vertically or aslant.—*Slip*, in *Scots law*. In the contract of insurance the policy is preceded by a note of the contract, made out for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. This is called a *slip*. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance.—*Slip-coat cheese*, a soft rich cheese made from new milk hot from the cow, and the afterings. *Land-slip*. [*See under* LAND.]

SLIP'-BOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

SLIP'-KNOT, *n.* A bow-knot; a knot which will not bear a strain, but slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

SLIP'PED, *pp.* of *Slip*.

SLIP'PED, In *her.*, an epithet for a flower or branch plucked from the stalk.

SLIP'PER, *n.* [Sax.] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole and vamp without quarters, which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress; a slip-shoe.—2. In *colloq. lan.*, a kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean, called also a slip.—3. A plant. [L. *crepis*.]

SLIP'PER,† *a.* [Sax. *slipur*.] Slippery.

SLIP'PER-BATH, *n.* A bathing-box, made usually of tinned iron, or zinc plates, shaped like a high shoe, to enable the bather to take a half horizontal, half-vertical position.

SLIP'PERED, *a.* Wearing slippers.

SLIP'PERILY, *adv.* [from *slippery*.] In a slippery manner.

SLIP'PERINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness; as, the *slipperiness* of ice or snow; the *slipperiness* of the tongue.—2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.—3. Lubricity of character.

SLIP'PER WORT, *n.* Calceolaria, a genus of plants. [*See* CALCEOLARIA.]

SLIP'PERY, *a.* Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; as, oily substances render things *slippery*.—2. Not affording firm footing or confidence; as, a *slippery* promise.

> The *slipp'ry* tops of human state.
> *Cowley.*

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

> The *slipp'ry* god will try to loose his hold.
> *Dryden.*

4. Not standing firm; as, *slippery* standers.—5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; as, the *slippery* state of kings.—6. Not certain in its effect; as, a *slippery* trick.—7. Lubricous; wanton; unchaste.

SLIP'PY, *a.* Slippery. [*Not in use, except in Scotland.* Sax. *slipeg*.]

SLIP'ROPE, *n.* In *ships*, a rope used to trice the bight of the cable into the head; and also employed in casting off a vessel, till she is got in a tide-way, &c.

SLIP'SHOD, *a.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters.

SLIP'SHOE, *n.* A slipper.

SLIP'SLOP, *n.* Bad liquor.—2. Feeble composition.

SLIP'STRING, *n.* [*slip* and *string*.] One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called also *slipthrift*. [*Lit. us.*]

SLISH, *n.* A cross-cut. [This word, used trivially as a component of *slish slash*, by Shakspeare, is now obsolete.]

SLIT, *v. t.* pret. *Slit*; pp. *Slit* or *Slitted*. [Sax. *slitan*; G. *schleissen*; D. *slyten*; Dan. *slider*. The two latter signify to wear out or waste. The German has the signification of splitting and of wearing out.] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods.—2. To cut or make a long fissure; as, to *slit* the ear or tongue, or the nose. [The latter barbarous practice was not uncommon in England. In consequence of a flagrant instance of it, the stat. 22, c. 2, called "the Coventry act," was passed in 1670, and remained unrepealed till 1828-9.]—3. To cut in general.—4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, *n.* A long cut; or a narrow opening; as, a *slit* in the ear.—2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.

SLIT DEAL, *n.* Fir boards a full half inch thick.

SLITH'ER, *v. i.* To slide. [*Local.*]

SLITH'ERY, *a.* Slippery. [*Local.*]

SLIT PLANTING, *n.* A method of planting, which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade, so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

SLIT'TER, *n.* One that slits.

SLIT'TING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLIT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods, &c.

SLIVE, *v. i.* To sneak. [*Local.*]

SLIVE,† *v. t.* [*See* SLIVER.] To cleave; to split; to divide.

SLIV'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *slifan*; W. *ysleiviaw*, from *yslaiv*, a slash or slice, from *glaiv*, a sword or scimitar; *llaiv*, shears or a shave; but all probably from the sense of cutting or separating.] To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; as, to *sliver* wood.

SLIV'ER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ERED, *pp.* Divided into long thin pieces; cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ERING, *ppr.* Cutting or rending lengthwise into long thin pieces, or very small pieces.

SLOAM, *n.* In *mining*, layers of earth or clay between those of coal. [*A worker's term.*]

SLOAT, *n.* [from the root of Dan. *slutter*, to fasten, D. *sluiten*, Sw. *sluta*, G. *schliessen*; from the root of L. *claudo*.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces; as, the *sloats* of a cart.

SLOB'BER, and its derivatives, are a different orthography of *Slabber*, the original pronunciation of which was probably *slobber*. [*See* SLABBER and SLAVER.] *To slobber over work*, is to do it in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [*Familiar.*]

SLOCK, *v. t.* To quench, is a different orthography of *Slake*, but not used. *Slocken* or *Sloken*, to quench, as fire; to allay, as thirst, is *Scotch*.

SLOE, *n.* [Sax. *slag*, *sla*; G. *schlehe*; D. *slee*, in *sleepruim*, and *slee* signifies sour; *slee-boom*, the sloe-tree; Dan. *slaae*, *slaaen*, or *slaaen-torne*.] A British species of plant of the genus Prunus, the *P. spinosa*, called also



Sloe (Prunus spinosa).

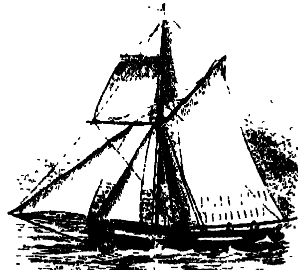
blackthorn. It is a low shrubby tree, with irregularly spreading round branches; leaves serrate; flowers very numerous, with pure white petals; fruit black with a bluish bloom, very austere. It grows in thickets, hedges, and on dry banks, and is used as stocks on which to engraft the plum and some other species. [*See* PRUNUS.]

SLO'GAN, *n.* The war-cry, or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans.

SLOOM, *n.* Slumber. [*Not in use or local.*]

SLOOM'Y, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [*Not in use or local.*]

SLOOP, *n.* [D. *sloep*, *sloepschip*; G. *schaluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe*. It is written also *Shallop*.] A vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a



Sloop.

gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. It differs from a cutter by having a fixed steeving bowsprit and a jib-stay. Sloops are of various sizes, from the size of a boat to that of more than 100 tons burthen.—*Sloop of war*, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and usually carrying from 18 to 32 guns.

SLOP, *v. t.* [probably allied to *lap*.] To drink greedily and grossly. [*Little used.*]

SLOP, *n.* [probably allied to *slabber*.] Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot. 2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.

SLOPE, *a.* [This word contains the elements of L. *labor*, *lapsus*, and Eng. *slip*; also of L. *levo*. Eng. *lift*.] Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; as, *slope* hills. [*Little used.*]

SLOPE, *n.* An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly a direction downward. —2. An oblique direction in general; a direction forming an angle with a perpendicular or other right line.—3.

A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; also, an acclivity, as every declivity must be also an acclivity.

SLOPE, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

SLOPE, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLŌPENESS, *n.* Declivity; obliquity. [*Not much used.*]

SLŌPEWISE, *adv.* Obliquely.

SLŌPING, *ppr.* Taking an inclined direction.—2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLŌPINGLY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOP'PINESS, *n.* [from *sloppy.*] Wetness of the earth, muddiness.

SLOP'PY, *a.* [from *slop.*] Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOPS, *n.* [*See* SLOP.] A name given to all kinds of wearing apparel, bedding, &c., which are supplied to his [her] majesty's ships in commission, by the naval store-keeper, for the outfit of the seamen, and for which they must pay a certain fixed price.—2. Articles of the same kind, sold in furnishing shops of maritime towns.

SLOP'SELLER, *n.* One who sells ready made clothes.

SLOP'SHOP, *n.* A shop where ready made clothes are sold.

SLOSH. *See* SLUSH.

SLO'SHY, *a. See* SLUSHY and SLUDGY.

SLOT, *v. t.* [D. *sluiten*, to shut; G. *schliessen*; Dan. *slutter*; Sw. *sluta*; from the root of L. *claudo.*] To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [*Not in use or local.*]

SLOT, *n.* [Teut. *slot*; Belgic, *sluyt*, a bar or bolt.] A bar; a bolt. *Slots of a harrow*, the cross-spars which pass through what are termed the *bulls*, and keep them fast.—*Slots of a cart*, the upright bars which constitute the frame-work to which the boards are nailed. [*Scotch.*] In *mech.*, a term used in the modern practice of engineering, synonymous with the word mortise in carpentry. [*See* MORTISE.] In its more restricted sense, it is employed to signify a rectangular recess or depression, cut partially into the thickness of any piece of metal for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; but it is also frequently used to denote any oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting bolt.

SLOT, *n.* [The Saxon has *slætinge*, tracks.] The track of a deer.—2. [Ice. *slodr.*] A hollow. *The slot of a hill* is a hollow in the hill, or between two ridges.—*Slot of the breast*, the pit of the stomach. [*Scotch.*]

SLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *slæwth*, from *slaw*, slow. *See* SLOW.] 1. Slowness; tardiness.

> I abhor
> This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labour; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.

> They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*
>
> *Sloth*, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears. *Franklin.*

3. The popular name of a genus (Bradypus) of tardigrade edentate mammals,—a genus which comprises only two species, viz *Bradypus tridactylus* or *Ai*, about the size of a common cat, and *Bradypus didactylus* or *Unau*, about half the size of the former,



Two-toed Sloth (Bradypus didactylus).

both of South America. These animals are so called from the slowness of their motions on the ground, which is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure. They live on trees, and never remove from the one they are on until they have stripped it of every leaf. The sloths are exceedingly helpless when on the ground, and move with great difficulty; and hence the accounts of their slowness have been greatly exaggerated. They seem at home only when upon trees, resting or moving suspended beneath their branches, and are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree, and along branches, with considerable celerity. The female produces but a single young one at a birth; which she carries on her back.

SLOTH,† *v. i.* To be idle.

SLOTH'FUL, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

> He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster; Prov. xviii.

SLOTH'FULLY, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

SLOTH'FULNESS, *n.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

> *Slothfulness* casteth into a deep sleep; Prov. xix.

SLOT'TED, *a.* Shut with violence. [*Local.*]

SLOT'TERY, *a.* [G. *schlotterig*, negligent; *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wabble. *See* SLUT.] 1.† Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed.—2.† Foul; wet.

SLOT'TING, *ppr.* Shutting with violence; slamming. [*Local.*]

SLOT'TING, *n.* The operation of making slots.

SLOT'TING MACHINE, *n.* In *mech.*, a species of self-acting tool or implement employed in the formation of recesses or *slots* in any piece of machinery. It is simply a planing machine, acting vertically, in which the work is stationary, and the cutting tool movable. Its use was originally confined to such descriptions of work as the cutting of key-seats in wheels, pulleys, cranks, &c.; but more recently it has been extended to dressing and adjusting the exterior surfaces of such objects; in which cases it is sometimes also called a *paring machine.*

SLOUCH, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *lag*, *slug.*] 1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait.—2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast clownish look, gait, or manner.

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down; as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLOUCH'ED, *pp.* Made to hang down; depressed.

SLOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Causing to hang down.—2. *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, *n.* (slou.) [Sax. *slog*; W. *yslwç*, a gutter or slough, from *llwç*, a lake.] 1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.—2 [pron. *sluff.*] The skin or cast skin of a serpent. [Its use for the skin in general, in Shakspeare, is not authorized.]—3. [pron. *sluff.*] In *sur.*, the dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore.

SLOUGH, *v. i.* (sluff.) To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter formed over a sore; *a term in surgery.*—*To slough off*, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

SLOUGH'Y, *a.* (slou'y.) Full of sloughs; miry.

SLOUGH'Y, *a.* (sluffy.) Foul; mortified; suppurated.

SLOVEN, *n.* [D. *slof*, careless; *sloffen*, to neglect; W. *yslabi*, from *yslab*, extended; Ir. *slapaire.*] A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order. [*See* SLUT.]

SLOVENLINESS, *n.* [from *sloven.*] Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness.—2. Neglect of order and neatness.

SLOVENLY, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; as, a *slovenly* man.—2. Loose; disorderly; not neat; as, a *slovenly* dress.

SLOVENLY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY,† *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness.

SLŌW, *a.* [Sax. *slaw*, for *slag*; Dan. *slöv*, dull, blunt: contracted from the root of *slack*, *sluggard*, *lag.*] 1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* motion.—2. Late; not happening in a short time.

> These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produc'd
> Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; as, *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue; Exod. iv.—4. Dull; inactive; tardy.

> The Trojans are not *slow*
> To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

> The Lord is merciful, *slow* to anger. *Com. Prayer.*
>
> He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding; Prov. xiv.

6. Dull; heavy in wit.—7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow.*—8. Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly; as, the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

SLŌW, is used in composition to modify other words; as, a *slow-paced* horse.

SLŌW,† *n.* [Sax. *sliw.*] A moth.

SLŌW,† *v. t.* To delay.

I would like to know why it should be *slowed.* — *Shak.*

2. To slacken in speed; as, to *slow* a locomotive or steamer.

SLŌW, *v. i.* To slacken in speed; as the locomotive began to *slow.*

SLŌWBACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLŌW-LEMUR, or **SLŌW-PĀCED LEMUR,** *n.* A species of lemur, the *L. tardigradus* of Linn., and *Loris stenops* of Illiger; also called the sloth of Bengal. It is an animal of small size, scarcely equal to that of a cat, and has been so named from the slowness of its gait.



Slow-paced Lemur (Loris tardigradus).

SLŌWLY, *adv.* With moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity; as, to walk *slowly.*—2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance; as, a country that rises *slowly* into importance.—3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation; as, he determines *slowly.* —4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he learns *slowly.* — 5. Tardily; with slow progress. The building proceeds *slowly.*

SLŌWNESS, *n.* Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity.

Swiftness and *slowness* are relative ideas. — *Watts.*

2. Tardy advance; moderate progression; as, the *slowness* of an operation; *slowness* of growth or improvement.—3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection; as, *slowness* of heart.—4. Want of readiness or promptness; dulness of intellect. —5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.—6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.

SLŌW-PĀCED, *a.* Having tardy movements; as, a *slow-paced* horse.

SLŌW-SIGHTED, *a.* Slow to discern.

SLŌW-TRAIN, *n.* A railway train that goes at slow speed, carrying goods or passengers at reduced rates, or both.

SLŌW-WINGED, *a.* Flying slowly.

SLŌW-WŌRM, } *n.* An insect found on
SLŌE-WŌRM, } the leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different colours. It changes into a four-winged fly.

SLŌW-WŌRM, *n.* [Sax. *slaw-wyrm.*] One of the English names for the blind worm, the *Anguis fragilis,* Linn [*See* BLIND-WORM.]

SLUB, *n.* A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a rove.

SLUB, *v. a.* To form into slubs.

SLUB'BER, *n.* One who manages the slubbing-machine.

SLUB'BER, *v. t.* To do lazily, imperfectly or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [*Little used and vulgar.*]

SLUBBERDEGUL'LION, *n.* A dirty mean wretch. [*A cant word.*]

SLUB'BERINGLY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [*Not used and vulgar.*]

SLUB'BING-BILLY, } *n.* A ma-
SLUB'BING-MACHINE, } chine for making slubs.

SLUDGE, *n.* [D. *slyk,* Sax. *slog,* a slough.] Mud; mire; soft mud.

SLUDG'ER, *n.* An iron instrument for boring in quicksand.

SLUD'GY, *a.* Miry.

SLUDS, *n.* Among *miners,* half-roasted ore. [*See* SLUGS.]

SLUE, *v. t.* In *seamen's lan.,* to turn anything conical or cylindrical, &c., about its axis, without removing it from its place; to turn. The term is chiefly applied to the turning about of a mast, boom, or spar in its cap or boom-iron.

SLU'ED, *pp.* Turned about on its axis, without removing it.

SLUG, *n.* [allied to *slack, sluggard;* W. *llag;* D. *slak, slek,* a snail.] 1 A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow.—2. A hinderance; obstruction.—3. The popular name of a genus (*Limax,* Linn.,) or family of air-breathing, gastropodous molluscs, so injurious to the agriculturist and horticulturist. Several species inhabit Britain, all of which subsist on leaves, roots, and vegetables. The most common is the *Limax agrestis,* or common slug, of which there are several varieties, which devour the young shoots of turnips, wheat, and indeed all kinds of grain and vegetables, frequently to a ruinous extent. 4. [Qu. Sax. *sloca,* a mouthful; D. *slok,* a swallow; or Sax. *slecg,* a sledge.] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.

SLUG,† *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle.

SLUG,† *v. t.* To make sluggish.

SLUG'ABED,† *n.* One who indulges in lying abed.

SLUG'GARD, *n.* [from *slug* and *ard,* slow kind.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

SLUG'GARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy.

SLUG'GARDIZE, *v. t.* To make lazy. [*Little used.*]

SLUG'GISH, *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as, a *sluggish* man.—2. Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* river or stream. —3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself.

Matter is *sluggish* and inactive. — *Woodward.*

SLUG'GISHLY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully: drowsily; idly; slowly.

SLUG'GISHNESS, *n.* Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dulness; *applied to persons.*—2. Inertness; want of power to move; *applied to inanimate matter* —3. Slowness; as, the *sluggishness* of a stream.

SLUG'GY,† *a.* Sluggish.

SLUGS, *n.* Among *miners,* half-roasted ore. [*See* SLUDS.]

SLUICE, *n.* [D. *sluis,* a sluice, a lock; G. *schleuse,* a floodgate, and *schloss,* a lock, from *schliessen,* to shut; Fr. *ecluse;* It. *chiusa,* an inclosure.] 1. In a limited sense, this term is almost confined to the sliding gates commonly used in mill-streams, ponds, sewers, &c., to retain the water when necessary, or to allow it to escape in any required quantity, such gates being usually raised and lowered by means of a rack and pinion attached to the upper parts of the frame in which they slide. In a more extended application of the term, it embraces all kinds of floodgates, flaps, and other apparatus, used to stop, collect, or to retain water, and to let it off as occasion requires. According to this use of the word, a canal-lock may be considered as a double sluice. Sluices are extensively used in most hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. In mill-streams, they serve to keep back the water when the mill is at rest, and to regulate the supply, when the mill is going. They also act as wasters to allow the surplus water of a pond or reservoir to escape. Various self-acting sluices have been contrived for mill-streams, &c., to avoid the inconvenience and danger which might result from neglect, as well as to save the expense of a sluice-keeper.—2. An opening; a source of supply; that through which anything flows.

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd soon. — *Harte.*

SLUICE, *v. t.* To emit by flood gates. [*Little used*]

SLUICY, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain. — *Dryden.*

SLU'ING, *ppr.* Turning on its axis.

SLUM'BER, *v. i.* [Sax. *slumerian;* G. *schlummern;* Dan. *slummer, slumrer.*] 1. To sleep lightly; to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep; Ps. cxxi.

2. To sleep. *Slumber* is used as synonymous with *sleep,* particularly in the poetic and eloquent style.—3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope? — *Young.*

SLUM'BER, *v. t.* To lay to sleep.—2. To stun; to stupefy. [*Little used and hardly legitimate.*]

SLUM'BER, *n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall settle into *slumber,* and from *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. — *South.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes. — *Dryden.*

SLUM'BERED, *pp.* Laid to sleep.

SLUM'BERER, *n.* One that slumbers.

SLUM'BERING, *ppr.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLUM'BERINGLY, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

SLUM'BEROUS, } *a.* Inviting or caus-
SLUM'BERY, } ing sleep; soporiferous.

While pensive in the *slumberous* shade. — *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

SLUMP, *v. i.* [G. *schlump,* Dan. and Sw. *slump,* a hap or chance, accident, that is, a fall.] In *New England,* to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person.

SLUMP, *n.* The gross amount; as, to take things in the *slump.* [*Familiar.*]

SLUMP, *v. a.* To take, or give, or pay, or do things in the gross; as, to *slump* the work, or charges. [*Familiar.*]

SLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sling.*

SLUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Slink.*

SLUR, *v. t.* [D. *slordig,* sluttish.] 1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace.—2. To pass lightly; to conceal; to abate; to render obscure.—3. To cheat; to trick. [*Unusual.*] 4. In

music, to sing or perform in a smooth gliding style; to run notes into each other.

SLUR, *n.* Properly, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace. Every violation of moral duty should be a *slur* to the reputation.—2. In *music*, a mark thus, ⌒, connecting two or more notes not on the same degree, indicating to the performer that they are to be united as much as possible, or played, or sung in a smooth blending manner.

SLUR'RED, *pp.* Contaminated; soiled. —2. *a.* See the noun, No. 2.

SLUSH, or SLOSH,† *n.* Sludge, or watery mire; soft mud. In *Scotland*, snow in a state of liquefaction.

SLUSH, *v. a.* In *marine lan.*, to grease, as a mast.—2. To lave roughly; as, to *slush* a floor with water. [*Familiar.*]

SLUSH'Y, *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water.

SLUT, *n.* [D. *slet*, a slut, a rag; G. *schlotterig*, negligent, slovenly; *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wabble or waddle.] 1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness, and who suffers her person, clothes, furniture, &c., to be dirty or in disorder.—2. A name of slight contempt for a woman. [*See* SLOVEN.]—3. In the *U. States*, a female dog; a bitch.

SLUTCH, *n.* Sludge; mire. [*Provincial.*]

SLUT'TERY, *n.* The qualities of a slut; more generally, the practice of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

SLUT'TISH, *a.* Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* woman.—2. Disorderly; dirty; as, a *sluttish* dress. —3. Meretricious. [*Little used.*]

SLUT'TISHLY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

SLUT'TISHNESS, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture, and in domestic affairs generally.

SLY, *a.* [G. *schlau; Dan. slue.*] 1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly, and escaping observation or detection; usually implying some degree of meanness; artfully cunning; *applied to persons;* as, a *sly* man or boy.—2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy; as, a *sly* trick.—3. Marked with artful secrecy; as, *sly* circumspection.—4. Secret; concealed.

SLY'-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person. [*Low.*]

SLY'LY, *adv.* In a sly manner; insidiously. [*See* SLILY.]

SLY'NESS, *n.* The quality of being sly; dexterous artifice to conceal anything; artful secrecy; cunning; craftiness.

SLYPE,† *n.* [Qu. Belg. *slop*, an alley.] A passage between two walls.

SMACK, *v. i.* [W. *ysmac*, a stroke; Sax. *smæccan*, to taste; G. *schmecken, schmatzen;* D. *smak*, a cast or throw.] 1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. —2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting anything. —3. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.—4. To have a tincture or quality infused, often followed by *of.*

All sects, all ages *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*

SMACK, *v. t.* To kiss with a sharp noise.—2. To make a sharp noise with the lips.—3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; as, to *smack* a whip; to *smack* the face.

SMACK, *n.* A loud kiss.—2. A quick sharp noise; as after a relished taste or in a hearty kiss; a similar noise made by any instrument, as a whip.— 3. Taste; savour; tincture.—4. Pleasing taste.—5. A quick smart blow; as, with the flat of the hand.—6. A small quantity; a taste.—7. [D. *smakschip.* Lye supposes it to be the Sax. *snacca*, from *snaca*, snake, and so named from its form. Qu.] A small vessel with one mast, commonly rigged as a sloop, and used in the coasting trade, or as a tender in the king's service.

SMACK'ER, *n.* One who smacks.—2. A smack, or loud kiss. [*Both senses familiar.*]

SMACK'ING, *ppr.* Kissing with a sharp noise; making a sharp noise with the lips or by striking.

SMALL, *a.* [Sax. *smæl, smal*, thin, slender, little; G. *schmal*, D. *smal*, narrow; Dan. *smal*, narrow, strait; *smaler*, to narrow, to diminish; Sw. *smal;* Russ. *malo*, small, little, few; *malyu* and *umaliayu*, to diminish; Slav. to abase; W. *mal*, small, trivial, light, vain, like, similar.] 1. Slender; thin; fine; of little diameter; hence in general, little in size or quantity; not great; as, a *small* house; a *small* horse; a *small* farm; a *small* body; *small* particles.—2. Minute; slender; fine; as, a *small* voice.—3. Little in degree; as, *small* improvement; *small* acquirements; the trouble is *small.*

There arose no *small* stir about that way; Acts ix.

4. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.—5. Of little genius or ability; petty; as, a *small* poet or musician.—6. Short; containing little; as, a *small* essay.—7. Little in amount; as, a *small* sum; a *small* price. —8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak; as, *small* beer.—9. Gentle; soft; not loud; 1 Kings xix.—10. Mean; base; unworthy. [*Colloquial.*]

SMALL, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back.—*Small of an anchor*, that part of the shank immediately under the square.

SMALL,† *v. t.* To make little or less.

SMALL, *adv.* Comminutedly; as, sugar pounded small.—2. Timidly; as to sing *small;* that is, speak humbly from fear. [*Trivial.*]

SMALL'AGE, *n.* A plant of the genus Apium, the *A. graveolens*, a sort of parsley.

SMALL'-ARMS, *n. plur.* A general name of muskets, carbines, pistols, &c.

SMALL'-BEER, *n.* [*small* and *beer.*] A species of weak beer.

SMALL'-CLOTHES, *n.* The male nether garment; as, breeches, or trowsers.

SMALL'-COAL, *n.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals that used to be sold to light fires. At present it generally means coals not in lumps, or large pieces.

SMALL'-CRAFT, *n.* [*small* and *craft.*] A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs intended for foreign trade.

SMALL'DEBT COURT, *n.* A court for the recovery of small debts. [*See* SMALL DEBTS.]

SMALL'DEBTORS, *n.* In *Eng. law*, such persons as are liable for debts or damages, not exceeding the sum of £20, exclusive of costs. [*See* SMALL DEBTS.]

SMALL'DEBTS, *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, such debts as are usually sued for in courts of summary jurisdiction; as in the county courts, &c. The *small debts bill* came into operation Aug 2, 1845, by which a creditor who has obtained a judgment, or an order for payment, from a competent court, for sums not exceeding £20, can expeditiously and cheaply summon defaulters to the court of bankruptcy or the court of requests, which have power to imprison for not more than forty days. In *Scotland*, debts sued for, in summary form, in the sheriff or justice of peace courts. The latter have cognizance of claims not exceeding £5, the former of claims under £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. By the 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 70, it is unlawful to imprison any person on account of a civil debt not exceeding £8 6s. 8d., exclusive of interest and expenses.

SMALL-GRAINED, *a.* Having small grains.

SMALL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat small. [*Obsolete* or *trivial.*]

SMALL'NESS, *n.* Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity; as, the *smallness* of a fly or of a horse; the *smallness* of a hill.—2. Littleness in degree; as, the *smallness* of trouble or pain.—3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness; as, *smallness* of mind or intellectual powers.—4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness; as, the *smallness* of a female voice.—5. Littleness in amount or value; as, the *smallness* of the sum.—6. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness; as, the *smallness* of an affair.

SMALL-POX', *n.* [*small* and *pox, pocks.*] An exanthematic disease, consisting of a constitutional febrile affection, and a cutaneous eruption. The cutaneous eruption is first a papule, the top of which becomes a vesicle, and then a pustule, and finally forms a thick crust, which sloughs after a certain time, often leaving a pit or scar. This disease is propagated exclusively by contagion or infection, and is very dangerous when it occurs casually. It is called technically, *Variola.* It is distinguished into the *distinct* and *confluent*, implying that, in the former, the pustules are perfectly separate from each other; and that, in the latter, they run much into one another. Small-pox attacks people of all ages, but the young of both sexes are most liable to it; and it may prevail at all seasons of the year, but is most prevalent in the spring and summer. [*See* COW-POX, VACCINATION.]

SMALL'-REED, *n.* A *British* plant of the genus arundo, the *A. calamagrostis*, which grows in marshes and moist woods and hedges.

SMALL'STIPENDS, *n.* In *Scotland*, the minimum stipend allowed to ministers having a right to stipend from the teinds of their parishes, is £150 *per annum*, with £8 6s. 8d, for communion elements, and where there is not a sufficient amount of teinds in the parish, the sum is made up by a payment from the Exchequer. In addition to their stipend, these ministers are entitled to a manse and glebe, or a provision of £50 *per annum*, in lieu of both.

SMALL'WARES, *n.* The name given to textile articles of the tape kind, narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woollen fabric; plaited sash cord, braid, &c.

SMALLY, *adv.* (small'ly.) In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [*Little used.*]

SMALT, *n.* [D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelter*, to melt; G. *schmelz*, from *schmelzen*, to melt, to smelt; a word formed on *melt.*] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed in painting, and printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing paper and linen. Common smalts are prepared by mixing zaffre, sand, and pearl ash.

SMALT'INE, *n.* Gray cobalt; tin-white cobalt; consisting of arsenic and cobalt.

SMAR'AGD, } *n.* [Gr. σμαραγδος.]
SMARAG'DUS, } The emerald. This name was given by the ancients to various other precious stones; as fluor spar, green jasper, and green glass.

SMARAG'DINE, *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, from the Greek.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald green.

SMARAG'DITE, *n.* A mineral; called also green diallage.

SMÄRT, *n.* [D. *smert;* G. *schmerz.* This word is probably formed on the root of L. *amarus*, bitter, that is, sharp, like Fr. *piquant.* See the root מרר, *merar*, Ar. *marra.*] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles; as, the *smart* of bodily punishment.—2. Severe pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as, the *smart* of affliction.

SMÄRT, *v. i.* [Sax. *smeortan;* G. *schmerzen.*] 1. To feel a lively pungent pain, particularly a pungent local pain from some piercing or irritating application. Thus Cayenne pepper applied to the tongue makes it *smart.*—2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; as, to *smart* under sufferings.—3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.

> He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it; Prov. xi.

SMÄRT, *a.* Pungent; pricking; causing a keen local pain; as, a *smart* lash or stroke; a *smart* quality or taste.—2. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain or sufferings.—3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe; as, a *smart* skirmish.—4. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze.—5. Acute and pertinent; witty; as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.—6. Brisk; vivacious; as, a *smart* rhetorician.

> Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
> Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

7. Dressed in a showy manner; shining and spruce in apparel.

SMART,† *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.

SMÄRTEN,† *v. t.* To make smart.

SMÄRTER, *a.* More smart. [*Comp.* of *Smart.*]

SMÄRTEST, *a.* Most smart. [*Sup.* of *Smart.*]

SMÄRTLE,† *v. i.* To waste away.

SMÄRTLY, *adv.* With keen pain; as, to ache *smartly.*—2. Briskly; sharply; wittily.—3. Vigorously; actively.—4. Showily; in a showy manner; as, *smartly* dressed.

SMÄRT-MONEY, *n.* Money used in the recruiting service. Formerly, money paid for redemption from military service.

SMÄRTNESS, *n.* The quality of being *smart* or pungent; poignancy; as, the *smartness* of pain.—2. Quickness; vigour; as, the *smartness* of a blow.—3. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness; as, the *smartness* of a reply or of a phrase.

SMÄRT-TICKET, *n.* A certificate granted to a seaman when hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, to the end that he may receive the benefit of the *chest* at Greenwich.

SMÄRT-WEED, *n.* A name given to the arse-smart, or *Polygonum punctatum*, on account of its acrimony, which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender.

SMASH, *v. t.* [probably *mash*, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush. [*Colloq.*]

> Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces. *Burke.*

SMASH, *n.* A breaking to pieces. [*Colloq.*]

SMASH'ED, *pp.* Dashed to pieces.

SMASH'ER, *n.* He or that which smashes or breaks.—2. One who passes bad money. [*Vulgar.*]

SMASH'ING, *ppr.* and *n.* Dashing to pieces.—2. Passing bad money. [*Vulgar.*]

SMASH'ING, *n.* State of being smashed, or broken.

SMATCH, *n.* [corrupted from *Smack.*] 1. Taste; tincture. [*Not in use or vulgar.*] -2. A bird.

SMAT'TER, *v. i.* [Qu. Dan. *smatter*, to smack, to make a noise in chewing; Sw. *smattra*, to crackle; Ice. *smœdr.* It contains the elements of *mutter.*] 1. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

> Of state affairs you cannot *smatter.* *Swift.*

2 To have a slight taste, or a slight superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TER, *n.* Slight superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TERER, *n.* One who has only a slight superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TERING, *n.* A slight superficial knowledge. [*This is the word commonly used.*]

SMEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *smerian, smirian;* G. *schmieren;* Ir. *smearam;* G. *schmier*, grease, tallow; Ir. *smear*, id.; Sw. and Dan. *smör*, butter. Qu. its alliance with *marrow, marl, mire*, from its softness.] 1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; as, to *smear* sheep with oil, butter, pitch, &c.—2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute; as, *smeared* with infamy.

SMEAR, *n.* A fat oily substance; ointment; a besmearing. [*Little used.*]

SMEARED, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled.

SMEARING, *ppr.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.

SMEARY, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive. [*Little used.*]

SMEATH, *n.* A sea fowl.

SMEC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. σμηκτις, deterging.] An argillaceous earth; so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, &c.

SMED'DUM, *n.* [Sax. *smedema*, pollen, meal, fine flour.] The powder or finest part of ground malt; powder of whatever kind; sagacity, quickness of apprehension; spirit; mettle; liveliness. [*Scotch.*]

SMEETH,† *v. t.* To smoke.

SMEGMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σμηγμα, soap.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

SMELL, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Smelled, Smelt.* [*Etymol.* uncertain.] To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* perfumes. *To smell out*, is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity. *To smell a rat*, is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.

SMELL, *v. i.* To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odour or particular scent; followed by *of;* as, to *smell of* smoke; to *smell of* musk.—2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; as, a report *smells* of calumny. [*Not elegant.*]—3. To practise smelling; Exod. xxx.—4. To exercise sagacity.

SMELL, *n.* The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. The essential part of the organ of smell consists of the expansion of the olfactory nerves, the first or most anterior of the nerves from the brain, whose minutest branches are distributed just beneath the mucous part of the nose. The air, passing through the nose, brings the effluvia or odoriferous particles of bodies into contact with the olfactory nerves, the nerves transmit the impression to the brain, by means of which it is perceived by the mind. The human organ of smell is less developed than that of other mammalia, or even of birds. In different animals the sense of smell is adapted chiefly to that class of substances on which they feed. In the choice of food, which is the main object of the sense of smell, man generally, though almost unconsciously, and animals always, exercise the precaution of smelling, and they instinctively form a judgment according to the impression received. In eating also, much of that which is commonly attributed to the sense of taste, depends upon the odour of the food carried from the mouth to the nose. In some species of beasts, the *smell* is remarkably acute, particularly in the canine species.—2. Scent; odour; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs; as, the *smell* of mint; the *smell* of geranium.

> The sweetest *smell* in the air is that of the white double violet. *Bacon.*

SMELL'ED, } *pret.* and *pp.* of *Smell.*
SMELT, }

SMELL'ER, *n.* One that smells, or gives out a smell.—2. The nose. [*Vulgar.*]

SMELL'FEAST, *n.* [*smell* and *feast.*] One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite.

SMELL'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the olfactory nerves.

SMELL'ING, *n.* The sense by which odours are perceived.—2. The act of one who smells.

SMELL'ING-BOT'TLE, *n.* A bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent, either to please or stimulate the sense of smell.

SMELT. *See* SMELLED.

SMELT, *n.* [Sax.] A small but delicious European fish of the genus Osmerus, the *O. eperlanus*, allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the

mouths of rivers. The American smelt is the *Osmerus viridescens*, which inhabits the coasts of New England.



Smelt (Osmerus eperlanus).

SMELT, *v. t.* [D. *smelten;* G. *schmelzen;* Sw. *smälta*, to melt. This is *melt*, with *s* prefixed.] To melt, or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELT'ED, *pp.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.

SMELT'ER, *n.* One that melts ore.

SMELT'ERY, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

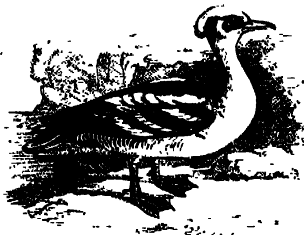
SMELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting, as ore.

SMELT'ING, *n.* The operation by which the ores of iron, copper, lead, &c., are reduced to the metallic state by fusion. This operation requires to be conducted differently according to the different metallic ores. In regard to iron, the ore, after having been *roasted* or calcined in a kiln, in order to drive off the water, sulphur, and arsenic, with which it is more or less combined in its native state, is subjected to the heat of a blast furnace, along with certain proportions of coke and limestone, which latter serves as a flux. The furnace is charged with the materials from the top, and these being set fire to at the bottom, are allowed to burn, the combustion being afterwards accelerated by a blast from a blowing machine, the blast pipes of which are made to enter near the bottom of the furnace. The ore, coke, and limestone in the body of the furnace are acted upon by the heat, just as they would be in a close vessel, the oxygen of the ore combining with the carbon of the coke, and forming carbonic oxide, and thus gradually reducing the ore to the metallic state. The liquid metal, as it is thus formed, falls down to that part of the bottom of the furnace called the hearth, where there is an opening in the wall, at the mouth of which a stone is placed called the *dam stone*. Beyond this, an opening is made in the side of the outer wall, in order to run off the metal, when collected in sufficient quantity. On opening this hole, the metal is allowed to run off into a channel made in a kind of sand. From this channel, called the *sow*, numerous side channels are led, called *pigs*, and as the melted metal flows along the sow, it is frequently checked by the workmen, and made to flow into the side channels, and thus the masses of iron called *pig iron* are formed, the masses formed in the main channel being termed *sow iron*.

SMERK. *See* SMIRK.

SMER'KY,† *a.* Nice; smart; janty.

SMEW, *n.* A small species of the Merganserine family, *Mergus Albellus*, intermediate between the *duck* tribe, and the fish-eating divers. It is otherwise called the white nun. The *hooded smew* (*Mergus cucullatus*) is a beautiful species peculiar to America, and is usually found along the lakes and fresh water rivers, rather than near the sea. It is only accidentally found in Europe.



Smew (Mergus albellus).

SMICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sw. *smickra*, to flatter, Dan. *smigrer.*] To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly.

SMICK'ERING, *ppr.* Smirking; smiling affectedly.

SMICK'ERING, *n.* An affected smile or amorous look.

SMICK'ET,† *n.* dim. of *Smock.*

SMID'DY, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*] A smithery or smith's workshop. [*Scotch.*]

SMIFT, *n.* In *mining*, a match of paper, or other light combustible substance, for firing a charge of powder, as in a mine; a fuse.

SMIGHT, for *Smite*, in Spenser.

SMILA'CEÆ, *n.* [From *Smilax* one of the genera.] A small nat. order of plants, belonging to Lindley's retose group of monocotyledons. Lindley has placed two genera in this order, Smilax and Ripogonum. They are mostly herbaceous plants, with a woody stem and a tendency to climb. They are found in small quantities in most parts of the world, especially in Asia and North America, and are best known for the diuretic and demulcent powers of *Smilax sarsaparilla*, which also exist in other species of the same genus. Their leaves are usually reticulated in venation, thus differing from those of monocotyledons in general. The vascular bundles in the root are arranged in wedges, whereas those of the stem are arranged as in other endogens.

SMIL'ACINE, *n.* [Gr. σμιλαξ; L. *smilax*, the modern name of a genus of plants.] A white crystallizable compound, considered to be the active principle of the officinal species of smilax, or sarsaparilla. It is tasteless when solid, but bitter in solution. It is now ascertained to be an acid, and is called *parillinic acid.*

SMI'LAX, *n.* A genus of plants, type of the nat. order Smilaceæ. The species form evergreen climbing shrubs, of which a few are found in temperate, but the majority in warm and tropical regions of both hemispheres. Though the original species (*S. aspera*), is an inhabitant of the South of Europe, those now most celebrated for yielding the different kinds of sarsaparilla are natives of South America. But *S. aspera* still continues to be employed for medicinal purposes in the South of Europe, where it is called *Sarsaparilla Italica*. [*See* SARSAPARILLA.]

SMILE, *v. i.* [Sw. *smila;* Dan. *smiler.*] 1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness, the contrary to *frown*.

> The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
> The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*
>
> She *smiled* to see the doughty hero slain. *Pope.*

2. To express slight contempt by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

> 'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
> Who prais'd my modesty and *smiled*. *Pope.*

3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy; as, *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.

> The desert *smiled*,
> And paradise was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be propitious or favourable; to favour; to countenance. May heaven *smile* on our labours.

SMILE, *v. t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.

SMILE, *n.* A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness; opposed to *frown.*

> Sweet intercourse of looks and *smiles*. *Milton.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.—3. Favour; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence. — 4. An expression of countenance resembling a smile, but indicative of opposite feelings, as, contempt, scorn, &c.; as, a scornful or derisive *smile*.

SMILE'FUL, *a.* Full of smiles; smiling.

SMILELESS, *a.* Not having a smile.

SMILER, *n.* One who smiles.

SMILING, *ppr.* Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.

SMILINGLY, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.

SMILINGNESS, *n.* State of being smiling.

SMILT,† for *Smelt.*

SMIRCH, *v. t.* (smerch.) [from *murk, murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil; as, to *smirch* the face. [*Low.*]

SMIRK, *v. i.* (smerk.) [Sax. *smercian.*] To smile affectedly or wantonly.—2. To look affectedly soft or kind; as, a *smirking* countenance; a *smirking* grace.

SMIRK, *n.* An affected smile.

SMIRK, *a.* Nice; smart; janty.

> So *smirk*, so smooth he prick'd his ears. *Spenser.*

SMIT, sometimes used for *Smitten.* [*See* SMITE.]

SMITE, *v. t.* pret. *Smote;* pp. *Smitten, Smit.* [Sax. *smitan*, to strike; *smitan ofer* or *on*, to put or place, that is, to throw; D. *smyten*, to smite, to cast, or throw; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, to fling, to kick, to cast or throw, to fall down, that is, to throw one's self down; Sw. *smida*, to hammer or forge; Dan. *smider*, to forge, to strike, to coin, to invent, devise, counterfeit; D. *smeeden*, to forge; G. *schmieden*, to coin, forge, invent, fabricate. The latter verb seems to be formed on the noun *schmied*, a smith, or *schmiede*, a forge, which is from the root of *smite*. This verb is the L. *mitto*, Fr. *mettre*, with *s* prefixed. It is no longer in common use, though not entirely obsolete.] 1. To strike; to throw, drive or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a weapon; to reach with a blow or a weapon; as, to *smite* one with the fist; to *smite* with a rod or with a stone.

> Whoever shall *smite* thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also; Matth. v.

2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; as, to *smite* one with the sword, or with an arrow or other engine. David *smote* Goliath with a sling and a stone.

The Philistines were often *smitten* with great slaughter. [This word, like *slay*, usually or always carries with it something of its original signification, that of *beating*, *striking*, the primitive mode of killing. We never apply it to the destruction of life by poison, by accident, or by legal execution.]—3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent.

The flax and the barley were *smitten*; Exod. ix.

4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with passion.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came. *Pope.*

To smite with the tongue, to reproach or upbraid; Jer. xviii.

SMITE, *v. i.* To strike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together; Nah. ii.

SMITE, *n.* A blow. [*Local.*]

SMITER, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters*; Is. l.

SMITH, *n.* [Sax. *smith;* Dan. and Sw. *smed;* D. *smit;* G. *schmied;* from *smiting.*] 1. Literally, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, an iron-*smith*; gold-*smith*; silver-*smith*, &c.

Nor yet the *smith* hath learn'd to form a sword. *Tate.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing. Hence the name *Smith*, which from the number of workmen employed in working metals in early ages, is supposed to be more common than any other.

SMITH,† *v. t.* [Sax. *smithian*, to fabricate out of metal by hammering.] To beat into shape; to forge.

SMITH'CRĂFT, *n.* [*smith* and *craft.*] The art or occupation of a smith. [*Little used.*]

SMITH'ERY, *n.* The workshop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith.—3. The art of uniting several lumps of iron into one lump or mass, and forming such masses into any desired shape. The operations necessary for this purpose are primarily performed in the forge, and on the anvil with the hammer, but for finishing many other implements and tools are necessary.

SMITH'ING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape.

SMITH'S WORK, *n.* Work performed by a smith.

SMITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*] The shop of a smith.

SMITING, *ppr.* Striking; killing; afflicting; punishing.

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep.

SMITTEN, *pp.* of *Smite.* (smit'n.) Struck; killed.—2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

SMOCK, *n.* [Sax. *smoc.*] 1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.—2. In *composition*, it is used for female, or what relates to women; as, *smock*-treason; *smock*-loyalty, &c.

SMOCK'-FĀCED, *a.* [*smock* and *face.*] Pale faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion.

SMOCK'-FROCK, *n.* [*smock* and *frock.*] A gaberdine, or round frock worn by field-labourers.

SMOCK'LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock.

SMOCK'-MILL, *n.* A wind-mill whose top is the only part that turns to meet the wind.

SMOK'ABLE, *n.* Capable of being smoked. [*Trivial.*]

SMOKE, *n.* [Sax. *smoca, smec, smic;* G. *schmauch;* W. *ysmwg*, from *mwg*, smoke; Ir. *much;* allied to *muggy*, and possibly allied to the Gr. σμύχω, to consume slowly, to waste.] 1. The exhalation, visible vapour, or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning. It is particularly applied to the volatile matter expelled from vegetable matter, or wood, coal, peat, &c. The matter expelled from metallic substances is more generally called *fume*, *fumes*. In its more extended sense, the word smoke is applied to all the volatile products of combustion, which consist of gaseous exhalations charged with minute portions of carbonaceous matter, or soot; but, as often used in reference to what are called smoke-consuming furnaces, the term is frequently employed to express merely the carbonaceous matter which is held in suspension by the gases. Various methods have been devised for the removal of smoke or for the cure of smoky chimneys, and also for the consumption and purification of smoke. The methods employed for the latter purpose all merge into one common principle; namely, that of mixing air with the combustible vapours and gases generated by the action of heat on pit coal, so that they may be made to burn with flame, and become entirely converted into incombustible and transparent invisible vapours and gases.—2. Vapour; watery exhalations.

SMOKE *v. i.* [Sax. *smocian, smecan, smican;* G. *schmauchen.*] 1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapour or exhalation. Wood and other fuel *smokes* when burning; and *smokes* most when there is the least flame.—2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; in Scripture.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man; Deut. xxix.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

4. [Gr. σμύχω.] To sneer at; to quiz; to ridicule to the face. [*Triv. and obs.*]—5. To smell or hunt out; to suspect.

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers. [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

6. To emit fumes of burning tobacco from a pipe or cigar.—7. To suffer; to be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

SMOKE, *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to foul by smoke; to hang in smoke; to scent; to expel by smoke; medicate or dry by smoke; as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation. — 2. To smell out; to find out. [*Little used.*]

SMOKE-BOARD, *n.* A board hung in front of a fire-place, to keep the smoke from emerging into the apartment.

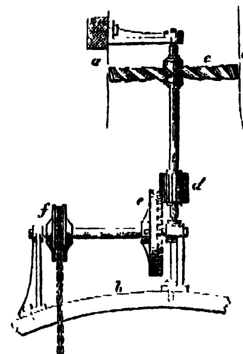
SMOKE-CONSUMING, *a.* Consuming smoke.

SMŌKED, *pp.* Cured, cleansed, or dried in smoke.

SMŌKE-DRIED, *a.* Dried in smoke.

SMŌKE-DRY, *v. t.* To dry by smoke.

SMŌKE-JACK, *n.* A machine for turning a roasting spit by means of a fly-wheel or wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.



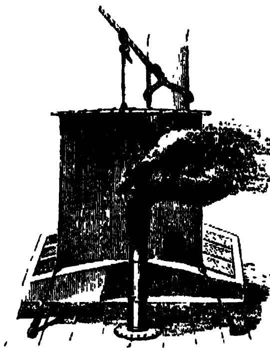
Smoke-Jack.

a, a, The chimney, contracted in a circular form; *b*, Strong bar placed over the fire-place, to support the jack; *c*, Wheel with vanes radiating from its centre, set in motion by the ascent of the heated air, and communicating, by the pinion *d* and the crown-wheel *e*, with the pulley *f*, from which motion is transmitted to the spit by the chain passing over it.

SMŌKELESS, *a.* Having no smoke; as, *smokeless* towers.

SMŌKER, *n.* One that dries by smoke—2. One that uses tobacco by burning it in a pipe or in the form of a cigar.

SMŌKE-SĀIL, *n.* A small sail hoisted against the fore-mast when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity of rising, and to prevent its being blown aft on to the quarter deck.



Smoke-Sail.

SMŌKILY, *adv.* So as to be full of smoke.

SMŌKINESS, *n.* The state of being smoky.

SMŌKING, *ppr.* Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c. — 2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c. — 3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMŌKING, *n.* The act of emitting smoke.—2. The act of applying smoke to.—3. The act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar.

SMŌKY, *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid; as, *smoky* fires.—2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as, a *smoky* fog.—3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapour resembling it; thick; dark; obscure.—4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places; as, a *smoky* house.—5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as, *smoky* rafters; *smoky* cells.

SMOOR, } **SMORE,** } †*v.t.* [Sax. *smoran.*] To suffocate or smother. [*Scotch.*]

SMOOTH, *a.* [Sax. *smethe, smoeth; W. esmwyth,* from *mwyth*; allied to L. *mitis,* Ir. *myth, maoth,* soft, tender.] 1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough; as, *smooth* glass; *smooth* porcelain.

The outlines must be *smooth,* imperceptible to the touch. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy; as, a *smooth* haired horse. — 3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or undulating; as, a *smooth* stream; *smooth* Adonis.—4. That is uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; voluble: even; not harsh; as, *smooth* verse; *smooth* eloquence.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

6. In *bot.,* glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness, or without hairs.

SMOOTH, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything; as, the *smooth* of the neck; Gen. xxvii.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smethian.*] 1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

And *smooth'd* the ruffled sea. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

Thou, Abelard, the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

4. To palliate; to soften; as, to *smooth* a fault.—5. To calm; to mollify; to allay.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

6. To ease.

The difficulty *smooth'd.* *Dryden.*

7. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth,* deceive, and coy. *Shak.*

SMOOTH'-CHINNED, *a.* Beardless.

SMOOTH'ED, *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTH ELM, *n.* A species of elm, the *Ulmus glabra,* which is very common in several parts of Hertfordshire, Essex, and other north-east counties of England, where it grows to a large tree, and is much esteemed.

SMOOTH'ER, *n.* One who smooths.

SMOOTH'ER, *a. comp.* of *Smooth.*

SMOOTH'-FACED, *a.* Having a mild, soft look; as, *smooth-faced* wooers.

SMOOTH'ING, *ppr.* Making smooth.

SMOOTH'ING-IRON, *n.* A well known utensil for smoothing linens, &c., after being washed. There are several kinds of smoothing-irons; as, the *box-iron,* the flat or *sad-iron,* the *Italian-iron,* &c.

SMOOTH'ING-PLANE, *n.* See PLANE.

SMOOTH'LY, *adv.* Evenly; not roughly or harshly.—2. With even flow or motion; as, to flow or glide *smoothly.*—3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily.—4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.

SMOOTH'NESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity; as, the *smoothness* of a floor or wall; *smoothness* of the skin; *smoothness* of the water.—2. Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the *smoothness* of wine.—3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

Virgil, though smooth where *smoothness* is required, is far from affecting it. *Dryden.*

4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address.

SMOOTH'-PACED, *a.* Having a smooth pace.

SMOOTH'-TONGUED, *a.* Soft of speech; plausible; flattering; cozening.

SMORZA'TO. [It. *extinguished.*] In *music,* a term denoting that the violin bow is to be drawn to its full extent, but gradually lighter till the sound is nearly lost.

SMOTE, *pret.* of *Smite.*

SMOTHER, *v. t.* [allied perhaps to Ir. *smuid,* smoke; Sax. *methgian,* to smoke.] 1. To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle.—2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; as, to *smother* a child in bed.—3. To suppress; to stifle; as, to *smother* the light of the understanding.

SMOTHER, *v. i.* To be suffocated.—2. To be suppressed or concealed.—3. To smoke without vent.

SMOTHER, *n.* Smoke; thick dust; confusion as from dust.—2.† A state of suppression.

SMOTHERED, *pp.* Suffocated; stifled; suppressed.

SMOTHERINESS, *n.* State of being smothery.

SMOTHERING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

SMOTHERING, *n.* Act of smothering.

SMOUCH,† *v. t.* To salute.

SMOULDER, *v. i.* [*See* SMOULDERING.] To burn and smoke without vent; to burn and smoke without flame.

SMOULDERING, } **SMOULDRY,** } *a.* [Sax. *smoran,* to smoor, or smore, to smother.] Burning and smoking without vent, or flame; as, *smouldering* ashes.

SMUDGE, *v. t.* [from *smut.*] To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke.

SMUG,† *a.* [Dan. *smuk,* neat, fine; G. *smuck;* Sax. *smicere.*] Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress.—2.† Affectedly smart; as, a *smug* saying.

SMUG,† *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness.

SMUG'GLE, *v. t.* [Sw. *smyga;* D. *smokkelen,* which seems to be allied to *smuig,* under hand; *smuigen,* to eat in secret; G. *schmuggeln;* Dan. *smug,* clandestinely. We probably have the root *mug,* in *hugger mugger.*] 1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run.—2. To convey clandestinely.

SMUG'GLED, *pp.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUG'GLER, *n.* One that imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the customs.—2. A vessel employed in running goods.

SMUG'GLING, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

SMUG'GLING, *n.* The offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs. The offence of defrauding the revenue, by the clandestine introduction of articles into consumption, without paying the duties chargeable upon them. It may be committed indifferently upon the excise, or customs revenue. The practice of smuggling owes its existence to the high duties imposed upon foreign or home articles of commerce.

SMUG'LY,† *adv.* Neatly; sprucely.

SMUG'NESS,† *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance.

SMU'LY,† *a.* Looking smoothly demure

SMUT, *n.* [Dan. *smuds;* Sax. *smitta;* D. *smet,* a spot or stain; Sw. *smitta,* to taint; D. *smoddig,* dirty; *smodderen,* to *smut;* G. *schmutz.*] 1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself.—2. A disease also called *dust-brand,* incidental to cultivated corn, by which the farina of the grain, together with its proper integuments, and even part of the husk, is converted into a black soot-like powder. This disease does not affect the whole body of the crop, but the smutted ears are sometimes very numerously dispersed throughout it. Some attribute the smut to the richness of the soil, and others consider it as a hereditary disease, transmitted by one generation to another through the seed. Willdenow and Mirbel regard it as a small fungus, the *Uredo segetum;* but Bauer believes it to be a proper disease, indicated by a morbid swelling of the ear. Various schemes have been tried for the prevention of smut, but the safest mode for the farmer to pursue, is never to sow grain from a field in which the smut has prevailed.—*Smut balls,* or Pepper brand, a disease analogous to smut. It consists of a black powdery matter, having a disagreeable odour, occupying the interior of the grain of wheat. This powdery matter consists of minute balls filled with sporules, and is caused by the attack of *Uredo caries* or *fœtida.*—3. Obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.—2. To taint with mildew.—3. To blacken; to tarnish.

SMUT, *v. i.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

SMUTCH, *v. t.* [from *smoke;* Dan. *smöger.* Qu.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal.

SMUTCH'ED, *a* Blackened with smoke, or other foul matter.

SMUT'MILL, *n.* A machine for cleansing grain from smut or mildew.

SMUT'TILY, *adv.* Blackly; smokily; foully.—2. With obscene language.

SMUT'TINESS, *n.* Soil from smoke, soot, coal, or smut.—2. Obsceneness of language.

SMUT'TY, *a.* Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.—2. Tainted with mildew; as, *smutty* corn.—3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as, *smutty* language.

SMYR'NIUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are upright smooth biennials, with fleshy roots, various leaves, terminal umbels, and variable involucres. The flowers are yellow or yellowish green, and are frequently polygamous.—*S. olusatrum,* or common Alexanders, is found in Britain, and is observed most frequently near the coast. It was

formerly much eaten in Europe, both as a salad and potherb. *S. perfoliatum*, or perfoliate Alexanders, is a native of Greece, Spain, Italy, and Dalmatia.

SMYT'ERIE, *n.* A numerous collection of small individuals. [*Scotch.*]

SNACK, *n.* 1. A share. It is now chiefly or wholly used in the phrase, to *go snacks* with one, that is, to have a share.—2. A slight hasty repast.

SNACK'ET, SNECK'ET, *n.* The hasp of a casement. [*Local.*]

SNAF'FLE, *n.* [D. *sneb, snavel*, bill, beak, snout; G. Dan. and Sw. *snabel;* from the root of *nib, neb.*] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth with a single rein, and without a curb.

SNAF'FLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.* A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot; the stumpy base of a branch left in pruning.—*Snag-pruning*, pruning or cutting off branches, so as to leave snags.

> The coat of arms
> Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne
> *Dryden*

2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest.—3. In the western rivers of the *United States*, the trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which steamboats, &c., are often pierced and sunk.

SNAG, *v. t.* To run against the branches of a sunken tree, as in American rivers.

SNAG'GED, *pp.* Run against a snag, or branch of a sunken tree.

SNAG'GED, SNAG'GY, *a.* Full of snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots; as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick; a *snaggy* oak.

SNĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *snægel, snegel;* G. *schnecke;* dim. from the root of *snake, sneak.*] 1. The English name for those slimy, slow-creeping molluscs, also called slugs (Limax, Linn.,) and shell-snails (Helix, Linn.). The shell-snails have a shell composed of carbonate of lime, combined with coagulated albumen, secreted by the skin of the insect, the mouth of the shell being extended by layers of the substance to the margin. The head is furnished with four horns or tentacula; and on the superior pair, at the extremity, the eyes are placed Both the upper and lower tentacula are retractile, and can be completely inverted so as to be drawn into the interior of the body. Some snails are terrestrial, others are aquatic, but are compelled to visit the surface of the water from time to time for the purpose of respiring. Cuvier arranges snails under *Pulmonea*, his first order of gastropodous molluscs [*See* SLUG.]—2. A drone; a slow-moving person.

SNĀIL-CLOVER, SNĀIL-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago, the *M. scutellata*, Linn.

SNĀIL-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Phaseolus, the *P. caracalla*, Linn.

SNĀIL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

SNĀIL-LIKE, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

SNAKE, *n.* [Sax. *snaca;* G. *schnake;* [Sans. *naga.* Qu.] In G. *schnecke*, Dan. *snekke*, is a snail, from the root of Dan. *sniger*, Ir. *snaighim*, Sax. *snican*, to creep, to *sneak.*] A name commonly given to any serpent, but more particularly used to designate the common snake, the *Natrix torquata*



Common Snake (Natrix torquata).

of Ray, and the *Coluber natrix* of Linn. It is destitute of poison-fangs, and its food consists of lizards, young birds, bird's eggs, mice, and more particularly frogs. It inhabits Europe from Scotland, and the corresponding latitude on the continent, to Italy and Sicily.

SNAKE, *v. t.* In *seamen's lan.*, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. This is called also *worming.*

SNĀKEISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake.

SNĀKEROOT, *n.* [*snake* and *root.*] The popular name of a plant of the genus Aristolochia, the *A. serpentaria*, nat. order Aristolochiaceæ, of which it is the type. It is a native of Virginia, and is widely diffused throughout the United States. It has a fibrous, aromatic, and bitterish root, which was formerly extolled as a cure for the bite of the rattle-snake and other serpents. The infusion is occasionally used as a tonic and diaphoretic. In typhoid fevers, it is a good adjunct to Peruvian bark and to quinia. The Virginian snake-root is the *Polygala senega*, - *which see.* The number of plants called by the name of *snakeroot*, in America, is far too great for enumeration in this place.

SNĀKE'S'-HEAD, *n.* In the *U. States*, a trivial name for a rail bar loosened from its hold-fasts, and rising up at one end, to the great danger of travelers.

SNĀKE'S HEAD, *n.* The English name of a species of *Fritillaria*, the *F. meleagris.* [*See* FRITILLARY.]

SNĀKE'S-HEAD I'RIS, *n.* A plant, *Iris tuberosa.* It has long, narrow, four cornered leaves, and a dark purple flower, which appears in April. It is a native of the Levant, and also grows wild in England. [*See* IRIS.]

SNĀKE-STONES, *n.* A popular name of those fossils, otherwise called Ammonites.

SNĀKEWEED, *n.* [*snake* and *weed.*] A plant, bistort, of the genus Polygonum, the *P. bistorta*, a British plant which grows in pastures. [*See* POLYGONUM.]

SNĀKE-WOOD, *n.* [*snake* and *wood.*] The wood of the *Strychnos colubrina*, a tree growing in the isle of Timor and other parts of the East, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. [*See* STRYCHNOS.] This name is also applied to the Demerara letter wood, *Piratinera guianensis.*

SNĀKING, *ppr.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.

SNĀK'ISH, *a.* Having a snake-like form, habits, or qualities.

SNĀKY, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.—2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

> So to the coast of Jordan he directs
> His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.
> *Milton.*

3. Having serpents; as, a *snaky* rod or wand.

> That *snaky* headed gorgon shield.
> *Milton.*

SNAP, *v. t.* [D. *snappen, snaawen;* G. *schnappen*, to snap, to snatch, to gasp or catch for breath ; from the root of *knap* and D. *knippen.*] 1. To break at once; to break short; as, substances that are brittle.

> Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks.
> *Prior.*

2. To strike with a sharp sound.—3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.—4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words.—5. To crack; as, to *snap* a whip.—*To snap off*, to break suddenly.—2. To bite off suddenly.—*To snap one up, to snap one up short*, to treat with sharp words. [*Familiar.*]

SNAP, *v. i.* To break short; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast or spar *snaps :* a needle *snaps.*

> If steel is too hard, that is, too brittle, with the least bending it will *snap.*
> *Moxon.*

2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; as, a dog *snaps* at a passenger; a fish *snaps* at the bait.—3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

SNAP, *n.* A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.—2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the teeth.—3 A crack of a whip.—4. A greedy fellow.—5. A catch; a theft.—6. A catch or small lock.

SNAP'-DRAGON, *n.* Antirrhinum, a genus of plants of the class Didynamia, and order angiospermia, Linn.; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The great snap-dragon (*A. majus*), and small snap-dragon (*A. orontium*), are British species, the first grows on old walls, and the second in dry sandy fields.—2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, and put into the mouth.—3. The thing eaten at snap-dragon.

SNAP'HANCE, *n.* A kind of firelock.

SNAP'PED, *pp.* Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.

SNAP'PER, *n.* One that snaps.

SNAP'PISH, *a.* Eager to bite; apt to snap; as, a *snappish* cur.—2. Peevish sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

SNAP'PISHLY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.

SNAP'PISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

SNAP'SACK, *n.* A knapsack. [*Vulgar.*]

SNAPT. *See* SNAPPED.

SNAR,† *v. i.* To snarl.

SNARE, *n.* [Dan. *snare;* Dan. *snore*, a string or cord; Sw. *snöre*, a line; *snöra*, to lace.] 1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.—2. Any thing by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled and brought into trouble; 1 Cor. vii.

> A fool's lips are the *snare* of his soul;
> Prov. xviii.

SNARE, *v. t.* [Dan. *snarer.*] To catch with a snare; to catch or take by guile; to seduce; to inveigle; to surround or entangle by treachery or guile, by allurements, or enticements; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands; Ps. ix.

SNARED, *pp.* Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.

SNARER, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.

SNARING, *ppr.* Entangling; ensnaring.

SNARL, *v. i.* [G. *schnarren*, to snarl, to speak in the throat; D. *snar*, snappish. This word seems to be allied to *gnarl*, and to proceed from some root signifying to twist, bind, or fasten, or to involve, entangle, and thus to be allied to *snare.*] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds; but it expresses more violence than *grumble.*

That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog. *Shak.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

SNARL,† *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* the hair; to *snarl* a skein of thread.—2.† To embarrass.

SNARL,† *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle.

SNARLER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

SNARLING, *ppr.* Growling; grumbling angrily.—2.† Entangling.

SNARLING, *n.* A mode of raising hollow works in sheet metal, such as narrow vases, by repercussion, where the hammer, from the narrowness of the vessel, cannot be applied directly.

SNARLING-IRON, *n.* An iron tool used in the operation of snarling. It consists of a straight arm with an upturned end. This is introduced into the vessel to be operated on with the end bearing upon the part to be raised or expanded, and blows struck on the end which is without the vessel cause the other end to act on it by repercussion.

SNARY, *a.* [from *snare.*] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

SNASH, *v. i.* To talk saucily; to bandy insolent language. As a noun, it signifies abuse; pert or snarling language. [*Scotch.*]

SNAST,† *n.* [G. *schnautze*, a snout.] The snuff of a candle.

SNATCH, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Snatched* or *Snatcht.* [D. *snakken*, to grasp, to catch for breath.] 1. To seize hastily or abruptly.

When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

2. To seize without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a kiss.—3. To seize and transport away; as, *snatch* me to heaven.

SNATCH, *v. i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly.

Nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*. *Shak.*

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry; Is. ix.

SNATCH, *n.* A hasty catch or seizing.—2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.—3. A short fit of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.—4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn.

They move by fits and *snatches*. *Wilkins.*

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*

5. A shuffling answer. [*Little used.*]

SNATCH'-BLOCK, *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. It is chiefly used for heavy purchases, where a warp or hawser is brought to the capstan. It is also called a *rouse-about-block.*



Snatch-Block.

SNATCHED, *pp.* Seized suddenly and violently.

SNATCH'ER, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly.

SNATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing hastily or abruptly; catching at.

SNATCH'INGLY, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNATH, or **SNATH,** *n.* [Sax. *snæd;* Eng. *snathe, sneath.*] The handle of a scythe. [*Obsolete or local.*]

SNATHE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *snidan, snithan.*] To lop; to prune.

SNAT'TOCK, *n.* [supra.] A chip; a slice. [*Local.*]

SNEAD, *n.* A ligament; a line or string.—2. A handle for a scythe. [*Both local. See* SNATH, SNED.]

SNEAK, *v. i.* [Sax. *snican;* Dan. *sniger*, to creep or move softly. *See* SNAKE.] 1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company; to *sneak* into a corner or behind a screen.

You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneaked* away. *Dryden.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.

Will *sneaks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNEAK,† *v. t.* To hide.

SNEAK, *n.* A mean fellow.

SNEAKER, *n.* A small vessel of drink. [*Local.*]

SNEAKING, *ppr.* Creeping away slily; stealing away.—2. *a.* Mean; servile; crouching.—3. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly.

SNEAKINGLY, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

SNEAKINGNESS, *n.* Meanness; niggardliness.

SNEAK'SBY, *n.* A paltry fellow. [*Familiar.*]

SNEAK-UP,† *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow.

SNEAP, *v. t.* [Dan. *snibbe*, reproach, reprimand; *snip*, the end or point of a thing; D. *snip*, a *snipe*, from its bill; *snippen*, to *snip* or *nip;* G. *schneppe*, a peak; from the root of *neb, nib, nip*, with the sense of shooting out, thrusting like a sharp point.] 1.† To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand.—2.† To nip.

SNEB, *v. t.* To check; to reprimand. [The same as *Sneap.*]

SNECK, or **SNICK,** *n.* The latch of a door. [*Scotch.*]

SNED, SNEAD, or **SNEED,** *n.* The handle of a scythe. [*Obsolete or local in England, but used in Scotland.*]

SNEER, *v. i.* [from the root of L. *naris*, nose; to turn up the nose.] 1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; "naso suspendere adunco"—2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

3. To utter with grimace.—4. To show mirth awkwardly.

SNEER, *v. t.* To treat with sneers; to treat with a sort of contempt.

SNEER, *n.* A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision, or ridicule.—2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

SNEERER, *n.* One that sneers.

SNEERFUL,† *a.* Given to sneering.

SNEERING, *ppr.* Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.

SNEERINGLY, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEESH'IN, *n.* [from *sneezing.*] Snuff. [*Scotch.*]

SNEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *niesan;* G. *niesen;* Sw. *nysa;* from the root of *nose*, G. *nase*, L. *nasus;* the primary sense of which is to project.] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. Thus snuff, or any thing that tickles the nose, makes one *sneeze.*

SNEEZE, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose with an audible sound.

SNEEZE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Achillea, the *A. ptarmica*, called also goose-tongue. [*See* MILFOIL.] It is so called because the dried flowers and roots, when powdered and applied to the nose, cause sneezing.

SNEEZING, *ppr.* Emitting air from the nose audibly.

SNEEZING, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose; sternutation.

SNEEZING, *n.* A convulsive action of the respiratory organs, brought on commonly by irritation of the nostrils. It is preceded by a deep inspiration, which fills the lungs, and then forces the air violently through the nose. Sneezing, produced in the ordinary way, is a natural and healthy action, intended to throw off instinctively from the delicate membrane of the nostrils whatever irritable or offensive material may chance to be lodged there. When it becomes violent, recourse must be had to soothing the nasal membrane by the application of warm milk and water, or decoction of poppies.

SNELL,† *a.* [Sax. *snel.*] Active; brisk; nimble; keen; piercing; as, *snell* blows the wintry wind. [*Scotch.*]

SNET, *n.* The fat of a deer. [*Local among sportsmen.*]

SNEW,† *old pret.* of *Snow.*

SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of *Sneb, Sneap.*

SNICK,† *n.* A small cut or mark; a latch.—*Snick* and *snee*, a combat with knives. [*Snee* is a Dutch contraction of *snyden*, to cut.]

SNICK'ER, or **SNIG'GER,** *v. i.* To laugh in a half-suppressed manner; to laugh with audible catches of voice; as when one attempts to suppress loud laughter. [*Vulgar and local.*]

SNIFF, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. [*See* SNUFF.]

SNIFF,† *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose.

SNIFF,† *n.* Perception by the nose.

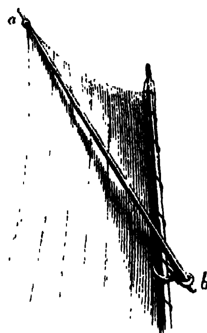
SNIFT,† *v. i.* To snort.

SNIFT'ING-VALVE, *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine, for the escape of air; so called from the peculiar noise it makes.
SNIG, *n.* [*See* SNAKE.] A kind of eel. [*Local.*]
SNIG'GLE, *v. i.* [supra.] To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. [*Local.*]
SNIG'GLE, *v. t.* To snare; to catch.
SNIP, *v. t.* [D. *snippen*, to nip; *knippen*, to clip. *See* SNEAP.] To clip; to cut off the nib or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.
SNIP, *n.* A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors.—2. A small shred. —3. Share; a snack. [*A low word.*] —4. A cant name for a tailor.
SNIPE, *n.* [D. *snip;* G. *schnepfe;* from *neb, nib;* so named from its bill.] 1. The English name for those grallatorial birds which form the genus Gallinago of Stephens. The common snipe (*Scolopax gallinago*, Linn.) is plentiful in



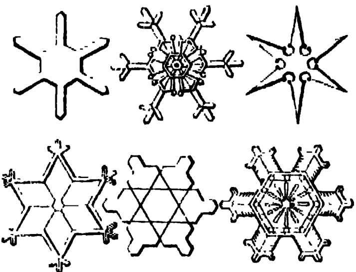
Common Snipe (Scolopax gallinago).

most parts of Britain, and frequents marshes, moist meadows, and in frosty weather the edges of rushy hills. It feeds on worms, insects, and small molluscs. It is remarkable for the length of its bill, its peculiar cry, and the drumming-like noise it makes in summer.—2. A fool; a blockhead.
SNIPE'S-BILL PLANE, *n.* In *joinery*, a plane with a sharp arris for forming the quirks of mouldings.
SNIP'PER, or **SNIP**, *n.* One that snips or clips; a tailor. [*Trivial.*]
SNIP'PET,† *n.* A small part or share.
SNIP'PING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off with shears or scissors.
SNIP'SNAP, a cant word formed by repeating *snap*, and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies.
SNITE,† *n.* [Sax.] A snipe.
SNITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*] To blow the nose. In *Scot.*, *snite* the candle; to snuff it.
SNIV'EL, *n.* (sniv'l.) [Sax. *snofel, snyfling.* Qu. *neb, nib, snuff.*] Snot; mucus running from the nose.
SNIV'EL, *v. i.* To run at the nose.—2. To cry as children, with snuffling or snivelling.
SNIV'ELLER, *n.* One that cries with snivelling.—2. One that weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness, by weeping.
SNIV'ELLING, *n.* A crying or speaking as through the nose.
SNIV'ELLY, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.
SNOB, *n.* A trivial name for a shoemaker.—2. A term of contempt, used by some English collegians, for a townsman; and, by recent extension, popularly applied to a vulgar pretending man.
SNOB'BISH, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob; or being vulgarly ostentatious.
SNOD, *n.* [Sax.] A fillet; a head band; called in Scotland a *snood.*
SNOD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth. [*Scotch.*]
SNOOK,† *v. i.* [Sw. *snoka.* Qu. *nook.*] To lurk; to lie in ambush.
SNOOL, *v. t.* [Qu. from Scot. *snell*, as signifying severe.] To subjugate or govern by authority; to keep under by tyrannical means. As a *verb intransitive*, to submit tamely; and as a *noun*, one who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another. [*Scotch.*]
SNOOZE, *n.* A nap or short sleep. [*Familiar.*]
SNORE, *v. i.* [Sax. *snora*, a snoring; D. *snorken;* G. *schnarchen;* Sw. *snarka;* from the root of L. *naris*, the nose or nostrils.] To breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep; to breathe hard through the nose.
SNORE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.
SNORER, *n.* One that snores.
SNORING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.
SNORT, *v. i.* [G. *schnarchen. See* SNORE.] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses in prancing and play.—2. To snore. [*Not common.*]
SNORT, *v. t.* To turn up, in anger, scorn, or derision, as the nose. [*Unusual.*]
SNORT'ER, *n.* One that snorts; a snorer.
SNORT'ING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose.
SNORT'ING, *n.* The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise; Jer. viii.—2. Act of snoring. [*Unusual.*]
SNOT, *n.* [Sax. *snote;* D. *snot;* Dan. *id.*] Mucus discharged from the nose. [*Vulgar.*]
SNOT, *v.* t. [Sax. *snytan.*] To blow the nose.
SNOT'TER, *v. i.* To snivel; to sob. [*Local.*]
SNOT'TER, *n.* Among *seamen*, a short rope spliced together at the ends, and served with spun-yarn or covered with



Sprit-sail.
a, Sprit reeving through the Snotter b.

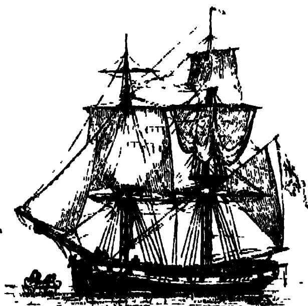
hide. It is seized to the size of the mast, leaving a bight to fit the lower end of the sprit, which it confines to the mast.
SNOT'TY, *a.* Foul with snot.—2. Mean; dirty. [*Vulgar.*]
SNOUT, *n.* [W. *ysnid;* D. *snuit;* G. *schnautze*, snout; *schnäutzen*, to snuff, to blow the nose, Sax. *snytan;* Sw. *snyte*, Dan. *snude*, snout; *snyder*, to snuff.] 1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine.—2. The nose of a man; in contempt.—3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.
SNOUT, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.
SNOUT'ED, *a.* Having a snout.
SNOUT'Y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout.
SNŌW, *n.* [a contracted word; Sax. *snaw;* Goth. *snaiws;* G. *schnee;* Ir. *sneacht;* Fr. *neige;* L. *nix, nivis.* The Latin *nivis*, is contracted from *nigis*, like Eng. *bow*, from Sax. *bugan.* The prefix *s* is common in the other languages.] 1. Frozen vapour; watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. Snow is formed in the air, when the temperature of the atmosphere sinks below the freezing point. The particles of moisture contained in the atmosphere are then frozen, and form flakes, which descend to the earth. These have great diversities of density, and display innumerable varieties of the most beautiful forms. Generally speaking, when examined by the microscope, they present modifications of stelliform and hexagonal crystals; and frequently they consist of a star of six rays, formed of prisms united at angles of 60°, from which other prisms shoot



Crystals of Snow.

at similar angles, giving the whole an appearance of exquisite beauty and great regularity. Sometimes, however, snow presents no traces of crystallization, but falls in a fine powder; and in this case it is supposed to have been formed near the surface of the earth. The bulk of new-fallen snow is about ten or twelve times greater than that of the water obtained by melting it. Snow answers many valuable purposes in the economy of nature. Accumulated upon high regions, it serves to feed, by its gradual melting, streams of running water, which a sudden increase of water, in the form of rain, would convert into destructive torrents or standing pools; and in many countries it tempers the burning heats of summer by cooling the breezes which pass over it. In severer climates it serves as a defence against the rigours of winter, by protecting vegetation from the frost, and by affording a shelter to animals which bury themselves under it. Even in more temperate climates it is found that vegetation suffers more from an open winter than when the fields, during that season, lie hid beneath a snowy covering; for as snow is a slow conductor of heat, a coating of it prevents the earth from parting quickly with its warmth, and at the same time protects it from the cold of the atmosphere.—*Red*

snow, snow of a red tint, which appears to be met with in all parts of the world. The colouring matter of this substance is not clearly ascertained, some considering it to proceed from a species of red algæ, *Protococcus nivalis*, and others referring it to the presence of an animalcule, *Philodina roseola*, and others again refer it to both of these causes. [*See* HAIL.]—2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling



Snow.

the main and fore masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the mainmast, carrying a try-sail.

SNŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *snawan.*] To fall in snow; as, it *snows;* it *snowed* yesterday.

SNŌW, *v. t.* To scatter like snow.

SNŌW-BALL, *n.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together.

SNŌW-BALL TREE, *n.* A flowering shrub of the genus Viburnum, the *V. opulus*, or *guelder rose.* [*See* GUELDER ROSE, VIBURNUM.]

SNŌW-BIRD, **SNŌW-BUNTING**, *n.* Popular names of *Emberiza nivalis*, or *Plectrophanes nivalis*, a gregarious bird which is a native of the arctic regions. In winter it visits Britain and other temperate regions, and is supposed to be the harbinger of severe weather. On its first arrival in this country it is very lean, but quickly grows fat, and is then excellent eating. It sings very sweetly, sitting on the ground; and does not perch, but runs about like the lark. Several other birds which make their appearance in winter are popularly called *snow-birds;* as, the *Fringilla nivalis* of Europe and the *Fringilla hiemalis* of America.

SNŌW-BROTH, *n.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.

SNŌW-CAPPED, or **SNŌW-CAPT**, *a.* Capped or crowned with snow.

SNŌW-CROWNED, *a.* [*snow* and *crown.*] Crowned or having the top covered with snow.

SNŌW-DEEP, *n.* [*snow* and *deep.*] A plant.

SNŌW-DRIFT, *n.* [*snow* and *drift.*] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

SNŌW-DROP, *n.* [*snow* and *drop.*] A well-known garden plant of the genus Galanthus, the *G. nivalis*, nat. order Amaryllidaceæ. It bears solitary, drooping, and elegant flowers, which appear in February. It is a native of Britain, and found in woods, orchards, meadows, pastures, &c.

SNŌW-FED, *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow; as, a *snow-fed* stream.

SNŌW-FLAKE, *n.* A small mass of falling snow.

SNŌW-FLAKE, *n.* A British plant, of the genus Leucojum, the *L. æstivum*, with a bulbous root, and white drooping flowers, which appear in May. It grows in moist meadows. [*See* LEUCOJUM.]

SNŌW-FLECK, *n.* The snow-bunting.

SNŌW-FLOOD, *n.* A flood from melted snow.

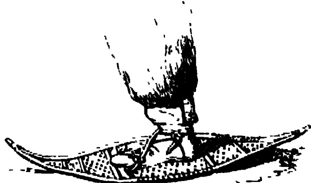
SNŌWLESS, *a.* Destitute of snow.

SNŌWLIKE, *a.* Resembling snow.

SNŌW-LINE, *n.* The limit of perpetual snow, or the elevation at which mountains are covered with perpetual snow. As the temperature of the atmosphere continually diminishes, as we ascend, from the lower into the higher strata, there must be in every latitude a certain limit of elevation at which the temperature of the air is reduced to the freezing point. This limit is called the snow line, or line of perpetual congelation, and the mountains which rise above it are always covered with snow. The *snow line* varies according to latitude, being highest near the equator and lowest near the poles. Local circumstances also affect it, as the configuration of the country, the quantity of snow falling annually, &c. From these circumstances, the snow line is at different heights in the same latitude, and the fact of a mountain being perpetually covered with snow is no sure indication of its height.

SNŌW-PLOUGH, *n.* A simple machine, operating like a plough, but upon a much larger scale, for clearing away the snow from roads. It usually consists of boards framed together, so as to form an acute angle in front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The angular point or edge is made to enter the snow, and the machine being propelled by horses harnessed to the centre framework, the snow is thrown off by the boards to the sides of the road, and thus a free passage is opened up for wheel-carriages, &c. The same name is given to an instrument or machine to be driven before a locomotive, for throwing snow from a railway and clearing the rails.

SNŌW-SHŌE, *n.* [*snow* and *shoe.*] A shoe or racket worn by men travelling



Snow-Shoe.

on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

SNŌW-SLIP, *n.* [*snow* and *slip.*] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses.

SNŌW-STORM, *n.* A storm with falling snow.

SNŌW-WATER, *n.* Water produced from the melting of snow. It is found to contain more oxygen than rain or river water; and, hence, it causes iron to rust more rapidly.

SNŌW-WHITE, *a.* [*snow* and *white.*] White as snow; very white.

SNŌW-WREATH, *n.* A deposit of snow.

SNŌWY, *a.* White like snow.—2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

The *snowy* top of cold Olympus. *Milton.*

3. White; pure; unblemished.

SNUB,† *n.* [D. *sneb;* a different orthography of *snip, sneap, neb, nib, nip.*] A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag.

SNUB, *v. t.* [supra.] To nip; to clip or break off the end. Hence,—2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart sarcastic reply or remark. [This is the same word radically as *sneap, sneb*, and is the word chiefly used.]

SNUB, *v. t.* To *snub* a cable or rope, in *sea lan.*, is to check it suddenly in running out.

SNUB,† *v. i.* [G. *schnauben*, to snub, to snort, to pant for, to puff.] To sob with convulsions.

SNUB'BING, *n.* Among *seamen*, a term used to denote the method of checking the sudden jerk of the cable or hawser, after the anchor is let go, or otherwise.

SNUB'-NOSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.

SNUB'-NŌSED, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.

SNUDGE, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger. See* SNUG.] To lie close; to snug. [*Not in use or vulgar.*]

SNUDGE,† *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow.

SNUFF, *n.* [D. *snuf*, whence *snuffen*, to snuff, to scent; G. *schnuppe;* allied to *snub, neb, nib.*] 1. The burning part of a candle wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.—2. A candle almost burnt out.—3. Pulverized tobacco and various other powders, taken or prepared to be taken into the nose. Tobacco is the usual basis of snuff; but small quantities of other articles are frequently added to it, to vary its pungency, flavour, scent, &c. In fact the varieties and names of snuff are innumerable and are perpetually changing. There are, however, three principal sorts, the first, granulated; the second, an impalpable powder; and the third, the bran or coarse part remaining after sifting the second sort. *Snuff* for medicinal purposes, constituting a sternutatory, has been made from *Asarum Europæum.*—4. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose.—*To take a thing in snuff*, is to be angry at it.

SNUFF, *v. t.* [D. *snuffen;* G. *schnupfen*, to take snuff; *schnuppen*, to snuff a candle.] 1. To draw in with the breath: to inhale; as, to *snuff* the wind.—2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose.—3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff.

SNUFF, *v. i.* To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise; as dogs and horses.—2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt; Mal. ii.—3. To take offence.

SNUFF'BOX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person. Snuff boxes are made of every variety of pattern, and of an endless variety of materials.

SNUFF'ER, *n.* One that snuffs. [*Unusual.*]

SNUFF'ERS, *n. plur.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

SNUFF'ING, *ppr.* Drawing in with the breath; scenting.—2. Cropping the snuff, as of a candle.

SNUFF'ING, *n.* The act of snuffing.

SNUF'FLE, *v. i.* [D. *snuffelen;* G. *nüffeln* and *schnuffeln;* Dan. *snövler*, to *snuffle*, to give a crabbed answer, to *snub.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose when obstructed.

Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose. *Dryden.*

SNUF'FLER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

SNUF'FLES, *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.—2. A malady of dogs.

SNUF'FLING, *n.* A speaking through the nose.

SNUFF'TAKER, *n.* One that takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.

SNUFF'TAKING, *n.* The act of taking or inhaling powdered tobacco.

SNUFF'Y, *a.* Soiled with snuff. [*Familiar.*]

SNUG, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger*, to sneak; Sax. *snican*, to creep; probably allied to *nigh*, close. *See* SNAKE.] To lie close; as, a child *snugs* to its mother or nurse.

SNUG, *a.* [Sw. *snygg*, neat.] 1. Lying close; closely pressed; as, an infant lies *snug*.—2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

At Will's
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat; as, a *snug* little farm.—4. Close; neat; convenient; as, a *snug* house.—5. Slily or insidiously close.

When you lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden.*

SNUG'GERY, *n.* A snug, warm habitation. [*Familiar.*]

SNUG'GLE, *v. i.* [from *snug.*] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

SNUG'LY, *adv.* Closely; safely.

SNUG'NESS, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient.

SNY'ING, *n.* Among *ship-carpenters*, a term for a circular plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows of a ship.

SO, *v. t.* Stand still; a word used in the imperative only, by milkmaids. [*See the next word.*]

SO, *adv.* [Goth. *swa;* Sax. *swa;* G. *so;* perhaps L. *sic*, contracted, or Heb. שוה, *shavah*, to compose, to set. In Ir. *so* is this or that. It is the same in Scots. It is from some root signifying to *set*, to still, and this sense is retained in the use of the word by milkmaids, who say to cows, *so, so*, that is, stand still, remain as you are; and in this use the word may be the original verb.] 1. In like manner, answering to *as*, and noting comparison or resemblance; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.—2. In such a degree; to that degree.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? Judges v.

3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated *so* and *so;* as, certain colours, mingled *so* and *so*.—4. It is followed by *as*.

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* it is a hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

But in like phrases, we now use *that;* "*so that* it is a hard calumny;" and this may be considered as the established usage.—5. In the same manner.

Use your tutor with great respect, and cause all your family to do *so* too.

6. Thus; in this manner; as, New York, *so* called from the Duke of York. I know not why it is, but *so* it is.

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire whether these things are *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that.

It leaves instruction, and *so* instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles of the church. *Holyday.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

This statute made the clipping of coin high treason, which it was not at common law; *so* that this was an enlarging statute. *Blackstone.*

8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition.

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

So here might be expressed by *thus*, that is, in this manner, by this mutual forgiveness.—9. Provided that; on condition that. [L. *modo.*]

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying...though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking and reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

I care not who furnishes the means, *so* they are furnished. *Anon.*

10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition or fact and the assumption of another; answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. In this case it prevents a repetition, and may be considered as a substitute for the word or phrase. "France is highly cultivated, but England is more *so*," that is, *more highly cultivated*.

To make men happy, and to keep them *so*. *Creech.*

12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!
So now the tempest tears him up by th' roots, *Dryden.*

13. Well; the fact being such. And *so* the work is done, is it?—14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word *as*, to render the degree definite.

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary. *Arbuthnot.*

That is, not perfectly proper, or not so proper as something else not specified. —15. It is sometimes equivalent to *be it so, let it be so, let it be as it is*, or *in that manner*.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *so;* if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shak.*

16. It expresses a wish, desire, or petition.

Ready are the appellant and defendant...
So please your highness, to behold the fight. *Shak.*

17. *So much as*, however much. Instead of *so*, we now generally use *as;* *as much as*, that much; whatever the quantity may be.—18. *So so*, or *so* repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to well, well; or it is so, the thing is done.

So, so, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

19. *So so*, much as it was; indifferently; not well nor much amiss.

His leg is but *so so*. *Shak.*

20. *So then*, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.

So then the Volscians stand; but as at first
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shak.*

21. *So forth*, more of the like kind; as, he complained much of the pressure of the times, the difficulty he had of procuring a subsistence, and *so forth*. *Note.*—*So*, when it signifies, in like manner; in such manner; in this way; therefore; for this reason; provided that, is usually classed by grammarians among conjunctions.

SŌAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *socian;* W. *swgiaw*, to soak, and *sugaw*, to suck. To *soak* is to *suck in;* G. *saugen*, Ar. *sakai*, to imbibe, that is, to draw; Ir. *sughthach*, soaking. Heb. Ch. and Syr. שקה, *shakah.*] 1. To steep; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; as, to *soak* cloth; to *soak* bread.—2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. The earth is *soaked* with heavy rains.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood; Is. xxxiv.

3. To draw in by the pores; as the skin. —4. To drain. [*Not authorized.*]

SŌAK, *v. i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid. Let the cloth lie and *soak*. 2. To enter into pores or interstices. Water *soaks* into the earth or other porous matter.—3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to drench; as, a *soaking* club. [*Low.*]

SŌAKED, *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.

SŌAKER, *n.* One that soaks or macerates in a liquid. -2. A hard drinker. [*Low.*]

SŌAKING, *ppr.* Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing.—2. *a.* That wets thoroughly; as, a *soaking* rain.

SŌA'KY, or **SOC'KY**, *a.* Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.

SŌAL, of a shoe. [*See* SOLE.]

SŌAP, *n.* [Sax. *sape;* G. *seife;* Fr. *savon;* L. *sapo;* Gr. σαπων: W. *sebon;* Hindoo, *saboon, savin;* Pers. *sabun;* Ar. *sabunon.*] A compound of fatty substances or of one or more of the *oil-acids*, more especially with the metallic alkalies *potassa* or *soda*, but also with some other salifiable bases. The most common *soaps* are either *margarates* or *oleates* of *potassa* or *soda*, made by boiling some common oil with the ley of wood-ashes; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c. There are many different kinds of soaps, but those commonly employed may be divided into three classes; 1. Fine white soaps, scented soaps, &c.; 2. Coarse household soaps; 3. Soft soaps. White soaps are generally combinations of olive oil and carbonate of soda. Perfumes are occasionally added; or various colouring matters stirred in while the soap is semifluid. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, resin, and soda, to which some palm oil is occasionally added. Soft soaps are generally made with potash instead of soda, and fish-oil with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. Soap is soluble in pure water and in alcohol; the latter solution jellies when concentrated; and is known in medicine under the name of *opodeldoc*, and when evaporated to dryness, it forms what is called trans-

parent soap. The earths and common metallic oxides form insoluble soaps, which possess no detergent power.

SŌAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sapan;* G. *seifen.*] To rub or wash over with soap.

SŌAPBERRY-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Sapindus, the *S. saponaria.* [*See* SAPINDUS.]

SŌAP-BOILER, *n.* [*soap* and *boiler.*] One whose occupation is to make soap.

SŌAP-BOIL′ING, *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

SŌAPED, *pp.* Rubbed or washed with soap.

SŌAPING, *ppr.* Rubbing or washing with soap.

SŌAPSTONE, *n.* Steatite; a magnesian mineral, usually gray, white, or yellow; the Lapis ollaris.

SŌAP-SUDS, *n.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.

SŌAPWŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Saponaria, the *S. officinalis.* [*See* SAPONARIA.]

SŌAPY, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth. 2. Smeared with soap.

SŌAR, *v. i.* [Fr. *essorer*, to soar; *essor*, flight; It. *sorare;* Eth. *sarar*, to fly, to be lofty.] 1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; as an eagle. Hence, 2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime; as the poet or orator.—3. To rise high in ambition or heroism.

> Valour *soars* above
> What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

4. In general, to rise aloft; to be lofty.

SŌAR, *n.* A towering flight; ascent.

SŌARING, *ppr* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind. In *her.*, *soaring* or *soarant* signifies flying aloft.

SŌARING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.

SOA′VE, or **SOAVEMEN′TE**, [It. sweet, sweetly.] In *music*, a term signifying that the piece to which it is prefixed is to be executed with sweetness.

SOB, *v. i.* [Sax. *seobgend*, complaining. Qu.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears.

> She sigh'd, she *sobb'd*, and furious with despair,
> She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

SOB, *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

> Break, heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath. *Dryden.*

SOB,† *v. t.* To soak.

SOB′BING, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving of the breast.

SOB′BING, *n.* Lamentation.

SO′BER, *a.* [Fr. *sobre;* L. *sobrius;* D. *sober*, poor, mean, spare, sober; Sax. *sifer*, sober, pure, chaste. *See* SOFT.] 1. Temperate in the use of spirituous liquors; habitually temperate; particularly abstemious; as, a *sober* man.

> Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Prayer.*

2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors; not drunken. The sot may at times be *sober.*—3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool dispassionate reason.

> There was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

> No *sober* man would put himself in danger for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; not under the influence of passion; as, *sober* judgment; a man in his *sober* senses.—5. Serious; solemn; grave; as, the *sober* livery of autumn.

> What parts gay France from *sober* Spain? *Prior.*

6. Consistent; devout; exemplary.

SO′BER, *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

> There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
> And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

SO′BERED, *pp.* Made sober.

SO′BERIZE, *v. i.* To become sober.

SO′BERIZE, *v. t.* To make sober.

SO′BERLY, *adv.* Without intemperance.—2. Without enthusiasm.—3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately.—4. Gravely; seriously.

SO′BERMINDED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

SOBERMINDEDNESS, *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety.

SO′BERNESS, *n.* Freedom from intoxication; temperance.—2. Gravity; seriousness.—3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.

> The *soberness* of Virgil might have shown him the difference. *Dryden.*

SOB′OLES, *n.* In *bot.*, a creeping stem, applied by De Candolle and Link to the *surculus* or sucker.

SOBOLIF′EROUS, *a.* [Lat. *soboles*, a young shoot, and *fero*, to bear.] In *bot.*, producing young plants from a creeping stem or soboles underground.

SOBRI′ETY, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété;* L. *sobrietas*, from *sobrius.*] 1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of spirituous liquors; as when we say, a man of *sobriety.*—2. Freedom from intoxication.

> Public *sobriety* is a relative duty. *Blackstone.*

3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; as, the *sobriety* of riper years; the *sobriety* of age.—4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy.

> Mirth makes them not mad,
> Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SOBRIQUET′, *n.* [Fr.] A nickname or a burlesque appellation for a by-name. [*Often erroneously printed soubriquet.*]

SOC, or **SOKE**, *n.* [Sax. *soc*, from *socan*, *secan*, to *seek*, to follow, L. *sequor.*] 1. Properly, the sequela, secta, or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction.—2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.—3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which the mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground. [*Provincial.*]

SOC′AĠE, *n.* [from *soc*, supra, a privilege.] In *English law*, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated *socage;* as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. Socage is of two kinds; *free socage*, where the services are not only certain, but honourable; and *villein socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature.

SOC′AĠER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

SO′-CALLED, *a.* So named.

SOC′COTRINE ALOES, *n.* The best kind of aloes, which are obtained from the leaves of the *aloe socotrina*, Linn., a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Soccotora, but now commonly cultivated in the West Indies. [*See* ALOES.]

SOCIABIL′ITY, *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité.*] Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practice of familiar converse.

SO′CIABLE, *a.* [Fr. *sociable;* L. *sociabilis*, from *socius*, a companion, probably from *sequor*, to follow. *See* SEEK.] 1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company; as, *sociable* parts united in one body.—2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest.

> To make man mild, and *sociable* to man. *Addison.*

3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequently meeting for conversation; as, *sociable* neighbours.—4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation; opposed to *reserved* and *taciturn.*—5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly. The guests were very *sociable.*

SO′CIABLE, *n.* An open carriage with seats facing each other, and thus convenient for conversation; hence the name.

SO′CIABLENESS, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse. This word may signify either the disposition to associate, or the disposition to enter into familiar conversation, or the actual practice of associating and conversing.

SO′CIABLY, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion.

SO′CIAL, *a.* [L. *socialis*, from *socius*, companion.] 1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* interests or concerns; *social* pleasures; *social* benefits; *social* happiness; *social* duties.

> True self-love and *social* are the same. *Pope.*

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable.

> Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove
> Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Friendly; consisting in union or mutual converse.—4. Disposed to unite in society. Man is a *social* being.—*Social statics*, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society, or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called *social order.*—*Social dynamics*, that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. [*See* SOCIOLOGY.]

SO′CIALISM, *n.* A social state in which there is a community of property among all the individuals composing it, a state of things in which there are no individual or separate

rights in property. It is otherwise termed *agrarianism* and *communism*.

SO'CIALIST, *n.* One who advocates a community of property among all the citizens of a state. Some of this sect contend also for a community of females, or a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes; and they have likewise been accused of holding various other heterodox principles. They are also called Owenites from Robert Owen, one of the first promulgators of the social tenets in this country. In France, parties holding similar opinions are called Fourierists and St. Simonians, from Fourier and St. Simon, two noted socialist leaders. They are also called *communists*.

SOCIAL'ITY, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social.

SO'CIALIZE, *v. t.* To render social.—2. To form or regulate according to socialism.

SO'CIALLY, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

SO'CIALNESS, *n.* The quality of being social.

SO'CIATE,† *v. i.* To associate.

SOCI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *société;* L. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion. *See* SOCIABLE.] 1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose. Thus the inhabitants of a state or of a city constitute a *society*, having common interests; and hence it is called a *community*. In a more enlarged sense, the whole race or family of man is a *society*, and called *human society*.

> The true and natural foundations of *society*, are the wants and fears of individuals. *Blackstone.*

2. Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity. Thus we have bible *societies*, missionary *societies*, and charitable *societies* for various objects; *societies* of mechanics and learned *societies; societies* for encouraging arts, &c. Some kinds of societies are called *clubs*. [*See* CLUB, No. 4.]—3. Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure; for commercial purposes, for carrying on public enterprises, &c. In this sense, *company* is more generally used.—4. Company; fellowship. We frequent the *society* of those we love and esteem.—5. Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms.

> Among unequals what *society* can sort? *Milton.*
>
> Heaven's greatness no *society* can bear. *Dryden.*

6. Persons living in the same neighbourhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship. Literary *society* renders a place interesting and agreeable.—7. In *Connecticut*, a number of familes united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an *ecclesiastical society*. In *Massachusetts*, such an incorporation is called a *parish*.

SOCIN'IAN, *a.* [from *Socinus*, a native of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of Socinians in the 16th century.] Pertaining to Socinus, or his religious creed.

SOCIN'IAN, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus. [*See* UNITARIAN.]

SOCIN'IANISM, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Socinus, who held Christ to have been a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, and the doctrine of original depravity.

SOCIN'IANIZE, *v. t.* To conform or adapt to Socinianism.

SOCIOL'OGY, *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. λογος, discourse] Social science, or the science of society, according to the Positive Philosophy of M. Compte. It treats of the general structure of human society, the laws of its development, and the progress of actual civilization. Sociology is the most complex of all the sciences, and consists of derivative truths, verified by experience from psychology and the laws of ethology, or the science of the formation of character. The laws of social phenomena are nothing but the laws of the thoughts, feelings, and actions of men united together in the social state; and these laws are approximate generalizations obtained from the past history and present observation of all stages of civilization. And as men's thoughts, feelings, and actions are subject to fixed laws, that is, uniform sequences, so must also the phenomena of society, that is, of aggregates of men. The fundamental problem of society is to discover the laws by which any state of society produces the state which follows it, and takes its place, and to show by deduction that these laws are derivative from those of human nature. The subject matter of the sciences of man, and of society, is peculiar in varying from age to age, and in being progressive. The laws of human nature, and of the external circumstances in which men are placed, form their characters, and men themselves in turn mould and shape circumstances for themselves and their posterity. The institutions of a people are the results of their ideas, and as society advances, mental qualities tend more and more to prevail over bodily, and aggregates of men over individuals. The elements of permanent social union are education through life, which is always a restraining discipline, the feeling of allegiance or loyalty to something fixed and permanent, and a strong and active principle of nationality or union for common interest. Such are some of the leading principles of sociology; but to understand the science aright, it is necessary to have recourse to M. Compte's great work entitled "*Cours de Philosophie Positive*," and the last book of Mill's System of Logic.

SO'CIUS CRIMINIS, [L.] A term in *Scots law*, signifying an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

SOCK, *n.* [Sax. *socc;* L. *soccus;* G. *socke;* Fr. *socque*. Qu. L. *sicco*, to dry, Gr. σακκος, a bag.] 1. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy. Hence the word is used for comedy, and opposed to *buskin* or tragedy.

> Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
> Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear. *Dryden.*

2. A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking; a short stocking.—3. A ploughshare.

SOCK'ET, *n.* [Ir. *soicead*.] 1. The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

> And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

2. Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as, the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes.

> His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink. *Dryden.*
>
> Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wiseman.*

SOCK'ET-CHISEL, *n.* A chisel made with a socket; a stronger sort of chisel, used by carpenters for mortising, and worked with a mallet.

SOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes.

SO'CLE, *n.* [*See* SOCK.] In *arch.*, a flat square member of less height than its horizontal dimension, serving to raise pedestals, or to support vases, or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or pedestal. A *continued socle* is one continued round a building.

SOC'MAN, *n.* [*See* SOCAGE.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

SOC'MANRY,† *n.* Tenure by socage.

SOC'OME,† *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill.

SOC'OTRINE, *a.* *Socotrine aloes*, a kind of aloes from Socotra, an isle in the Indian ocean. [*See* SOCCOTRINE.]

SOCRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to So-
SOCRAT'ICAL, } crates the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by interrogatories. Instead of laying down a proposition authoritatively, this method led the antagonist or disciple to acknowledge it himself by dint of a series of questions put to him. It was not the object of Socrates to establish any perfectly evolved system of doctrine, so much as to awaken by his discourses a new and more comprehensive pursuit of science, which should direct itself to all that is knowable. To him is ascribed two of the very first principles of science, namely, the inductive method and the definition of ideas.

SOCRAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

SOC'RATISM, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

SOC'RATIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates.

SOD, *n.* [D. *zoode;* G. *sode;* W. *sodi*, to set.] Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface. It differs from *clod*, which may be a compact mass of earth without roots; but *sod* is formed by earth held together with roots.

SOD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.

SOD, *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.

SOD, *pret.* of *Seethe;* also the passive participle. [*See* SODDEN.]

SO'DA, *n* [G. *soda;* Sp. *soda* or *sosa*, glasswort, barilla.] 1. The protoxide of the metal sodium, formerly called, though not appropriately, mineral alkali. It has likewise been called a fixed alkali, in contradistinction from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali. Soda, or protoxide of sodium, is formed when sodium is burned in dry air or oxygen. It is a white powder, which attracts moisture and carbonic acid from the air. It consists of one equivalent of sodium, and one of oxygen. When this protoxide is dissolved in water, there is formed the true alkali, or hydrate of soda, called also caustic alkali. It is a white brittle mass of a fibrous texture, having a specific gravity of 1·536. It has a most corrosive taste and action upon animal substances, dissolving readily both in water and

alcohol, attracting carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and falling thereby into an efflorescent carbonate. It forms soaps with tallow, oils, wax, rosin; dissolves wool, hair, silk, horn, alumina, silica, sulphur, and some metallic sulphurets. It consists of 77·66 soda and 22·34 water. With acids, soda forms salts which are soluble in water, and many of which crystallize. The carbonate of soda is the soda of commerce in various states, either crystallized, in lumps, or in a crude powder called soda-ash. The soda of commerce is supplied chiefly from two sources, the burning of marine vegetables, such as common seaweed, and the *salsola soda*, which furnish the impure alkalies called *kelp* and *barilla;* and the decomposition of common salt, or rather, perhaps, the sulphate of soda, obtained by the decomposition of salt, by sulphuric acid. The chief uses of soda are in the manufacture of glass, and of hard soap. The carbonate of soda is used in washing, and is a powerful detergent, although milder than carbonate of potash. It is also used in medicine. Sulphate of soda is glauber salts. [*See* SODIUM.]

SO'DA-ASH, *n.* Impure carbonate of soda.

SO'DALITE, *n.* A mineral; so called from the large portion of mineral alkali which enters into its composition. It is of a bluish green colour, and found crystallized or in masses.

SODAL'ITY, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

SO'DA POWDERS, *n.* A substitute for soda-water. They are usually put up in blue and white papers; the former containing half a drachm of carbonate of soda and the latter 25 grains of tartaric acid. These are separately dissolved in water, and the solutions mixed and drunk while effervescing. The mixture, however, forms a tartarate of soda, and not a carbonate, as in the case of soda-water.

SO'DA-WATER, *n.* A refreshing drink formed by dissolving carbonate of soda in water, and supersaturating it with carbonic acid under pressure. It is useful in cases of debility of the stomach, accompanied with acidity.

SOD'DED, *pp.* Covered with sod; turfed.

SOD'DEN, *pp.* of *Seethe.* Boiled; seethed.

SOD'DY, *a.* [from *sod.*] Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

SO'DIUM, *n.* The metallic base of soda, discovered by Davy in 1807. He obtained it by a process exactly similar to that by which he procured potassium, which it strongly resembles in many properties. Gay-Lussac and Thénard soon afterwards procured it in greater quantity by decomposing soda by means of iron. Sodium is a silver-white metal, having a very high lustre. It has not the bluish tinge of potassium, but, if any, rather a very slight yellowish tint, so that it resembles silver, while potassium resembles mercury. Its specific gravity is 0·9348; it melts at 200°, being rather less fusible than potassium, but it is on the other hand somewhat more volatile. It rapidly attracts oxygen from the air, and must therefore be kept under naphtha. It decomposes water instantly, but does not spontaneously take fire when thrown on water, as potassium does. When heated in air or oxygen it takes fire and burns with a very pure and intense yellow flame. It is perhaps more abundant in our globe than any other metal, for it constitutes ⅖ of all the sea salt existing in sea-water, in the water of springs, rivers, and lakes, in almost all soils, and in the form of rock-salt. Sea-salt is a compound of chlorine with sodium. Sodium also occurs as oxide of sodium or soda, in a good many minerals; and more especially in the form of carbonate, nitrate, and borate of soda. Soda is contained in sea plants, and in land plants growing near the sea. It occurs also in most animal fluids. The only important oxide of sodium is the protoxide. [*See* SODA.]

SOD'OMITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom.—2. One guilty of sodomy.

SODOMIT'ICAL, *a.* Relating to sodomy.

SOD'OMY, *n.* A crime against nature.

SOE, *n.* [Fr. *seau.*] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [*Local.*]

SOE'FUL, *n.* As much as a soe will hold.

SOEV'ER, so and ever, found in compounds, as in *whosoever, whatsoever, wheresoever. See* these words. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun; as, in what things *soever* you undertake, use diligence and fidelity.

SO'FA, *n.* [probably an Oriental word. Qu. Sw. *söfva*, to lull to sleep.] An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom, and raised stuffed back and ends. Sofas are variously made. The sofa of the Orientals is a kind of alcove raised half a foot above the floor, where visitors of distinction are received. It is also a seat by the side of the room covered with a carpet.

SO'FETT, *n.* A small sofa.

SOF'FIT, *n.* [Fr. *soffite;* It. *soffitta.*] In *arch.*, the under side of an opening; the lower surface of a vault or arch. It also denotes the under horizontal surface of an architrave between columns, and the under surface of the corona of a cornice.

SO'FI, *n.* A Persian word employed to designate religious persons, otherwise termed dervishes.

SO'FISM, or **SU'FISM**, *n.* The mystical doctrines of the class of Mahometan religionists called *sofis.*

SOFT, *a.* [Sax. *softe, softa.* The D. has *zagt*, Sw. *sachta*, D. *sagte*, and the G. *sanft*, in a like sense, but whether allied to *soft*, may be questioned.] 1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of *hard*, as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* peach; *soft* earth.—2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument; as, *soft* wood. The chestnut is a *soft* wood, but more durable than hickory, which is a very hard wood. So we say, a *soft* stone, when it breaks or is hewed with ease.—3. Easily worked; malleable; as, *soft* iron.—4. Not rough, rugged, or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate; as, *soft* silk; *soft* raiment; a *soft* skin.—5. Delicate; feminine; as, the *softer* sex.—6. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives; flexible; susceptible of influence or passion. In both these senses, *soft* is applied to females, and sometimes to males; as, a divine of a *soft* and servile temper.

One king is too *soft* and easy. *L'Estrange.*

7. Tender; timorous.

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden*

8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling; as, a person of a *soft* nature.—9. Civil; complaisant; courteous; as, a person of *soft* manners. He has a *soft* way of asking favours.—10. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

11. Effeminate; viciously nice.

An idle *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*

12. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton.*

13. Weak; impressible.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's. [*Not elegant.*] *Glanville.*

14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough, or harsh; as, a *soft* voice or not; a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers.—15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement.

The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milton.*

Soft were my numbers, who could take offence? *Pope.*

16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed; as, *soft* slumbers.—17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; as, *soft* colours; the *soft* colouring of a picture.

The sun shining on the upper part of the clouds, made the *softest* lights imaginable. *Brown.*

18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings; as, *soft* air.—19. Not tinged with an acid; not hard; not astringent; as, *soft* water is the best for washing.—20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude, or irritating.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath; Prov. xv.

21. Weak; foolish. [*Familiar.*]

SOFT, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, *exclam.* for *be soft*, hold; stop; not so fast.

But, *soft*, my muse, the world is wide. *Suckling.*

SOFTEN, *v. t.* (sof'n.) To make soft or more soft; to make less hard.

Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame. *Gay.*

2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures. The heart is *softened* by pity.

Diffidence conciliates the proud and *softens* the severe. *Rambler.*

3. To make less harsh or severe; as, to *soften* an expression.—4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault.—5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Music can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope.*

6. To make calm and placid.

Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life. *Pope.*

7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive or violent.

But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryden.*

8. To make less glaring; as, to *soften* the colouring of a picture.—9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as, troops *softened* by luxury.—10. To make less harsh or grating; as, to *soften* the voice.

SOFTEN, *v. i.* (sof'n.) To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure; as, iron or wax *softens* in heat; fruits *soften* as they

ripen.—2. To become less rude, harsh, or cruel; as, savage natures *soften* by civilization.—3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent. The heart *softens* at the sight of woe.—4. To become more mild; as, the air *softens*. —5. To become less harsh, severe, or rigorous.

SOFT'ENED, *pp.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.

SOFT'ENER, *n.* He or that which softens or palliates.—2. One that palliates; also written *softner*.

SOFT'ENING, *ppr.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, &c.

SOFT'ENING, *n.* The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring, &c.—In *painting*, the blending of colours into each other.

SOFT'-GRĂSS, *n.* The common name of two British species of plants of the genus Holcus, *H. mollis* and *H. lanatus*. [*See* HOLCUS.]

SOFT'-HEADED, *a.* Of weak intellect. [*Familiar.*]

SOFT'-HEARTED, *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek.

SOFT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat soft.

SOFT'LING,† *n.* A sybarite.

SOFT'LY, *adv.* Without hardness.—2. Not with force or violence; gently; as, he *softly* pressed my hand.—3. Not loudly; without noise; as, speak *softly*; walk *softly*.

In this dark silence *softly* leave the town. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.

She *softly* lays him on a flowery bed. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *softly* pleads within my soul. *Dryden.*

SOFT'NER. *See* SOFTENER.

SOFT'NESS, *n.* The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure, or of easily receiving impressions from other bodies; opposed to *hardness*.—2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion; as, the *softness* of the heart or of our natures.—3. Mildness; kindness; as, *softness* of words or expressions.—4. Mildness; civility; gentleness; as, *softness* of manners.—5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

He was not delighted with the *softness* of the court. *Clarendon.*

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*. *Bacon.*

7. Smoothness to the ear; as, the *softness* of sound, which is distinct from *exility* or *fineness*.—8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected; as, *softness* of spirit.—9. Gentleness, as contrary to *vehemence*.

With strength and *softness*, energy and ease. *Harte.*

10. Mildness of temper; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

11. Weakness; simplicity.—12. Mild temperature; as, the *softness* of a climate.

SOFT'-STEM, *n.* In *bot*, a stem which is unable to support itself in an erect position, and falls to the ground.

SOFT'-VOICED, *a.* Having a soft voice.

SOG'GY, *a.* [allied probably to *soak*, —*which see*; W. *soeg*, and *soegi*, to steep.] 1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moisture; as, *soggy* land. Timber that has imbibed water is said to be *soggy*.—2. Steaming with damp.

SO'HO, *exclam.* A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

Soi disant, (swa dezaun.) [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

SOIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *selan, sylian;* Fr. *salir, souiller;* Ir. *salaighim.*] 1. To make dirty on the surface; to foul; to dirt; to stain; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; as, to soil a garment with dust.

Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milton.*

2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous; as, to *soil* the earth with blood.—3. To dung; to manure.—*To soil a horse*, is to purge him by giving him fresh grass.—*To soil cattle*, in husbandry, is to feed them with grass daily mowed for them, instead of pasturing them.

SOIL, *n.* [G. *süle. See the* VERB.] 1. Dirt; any foul matter upon another substance; foulness; spot.—2. Stain; tarnish.

A lady's honour...will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden.*

3. [Lat. *solum*, W. *swl.*] The upper stratum of the earth; the mould, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them. Wherever the surface of the earth is not covered with water, or is not naked rock, there is a layer of earth more or less mixed with the remains of animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition, which is commonly called the *soil*. Soils may generally be distinguished from mere masses of earth by their friable nature and dark colour, and by the presence of some vegetable fibre or carbonaceous matter. In uncultivated grounds, soils generally occupy only a few inches in depth on the surface; and in cultivated grounds their depth is generally the same as that to which the implements used in cultivation have penetrated. The stratum which lies immediately under the soil is called the subsoil, which is comparatively without organized matter. Soil is composed of certain mixtures or combinations of the following substances: The earths, silex, alumina, lime, magnesia; the alkalies, potassa, soda, and ammonia, oxide of iron and small portions of other metallic oxides, a considerable proportion of aqueous moisture, and several gases, as oxygen, hydrogen, carbonic acid. Besides these every soil contains vegetable and animal matters, either partially or wholly decomposed. The analyzing of soils, in order to ascertain their component parts, and qualities, and their adaptation to the growth of various vegetable productions, as well as the methods of improving them by means of chemical manures, form the subject of agricultural chemistry. [*See* NUTRITION.]—4 Land; country. We love our native *soil*.—5. Dung; compost.

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer.*

To take soil, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.

SOIL'ED, *pp.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass.

SOIL'INESS, *n.* Stain; foulness. [*Little used.*]

SOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass; manuring.

SOIL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of feeding cattle or horses in the stable or yards, with food brought to them as it is cut in the meadows or fields. The great advantage of soiling horses and cattle is the increase of manure of the best quality, which is thereby produced.

SOIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of soil.

SOILS, *n.* Among *builders*, a provincial term for the principal rafters of a roof.

SOIL'URE,† *n.* [Fr. *souillure.*] Stain; pollution.

SOIREE, *n.* (swạr'ai.) [Fr.] Originally an evening party held for the sake of conversation only; but the word has since been introduced into all the languages of modern Europe, and is now applied to designate most descriptions of evening parties, in which ladies and gentlemen are intermixed, whatever be the amusements introduced. In this country it is frequently applied to the public meetings of certain societies, held for the advancement of their respective objects, at which tea, coffee, and other refreshments are introduced during the intervals of business.

SO'JA HISPIDA, *n.* The *Dolichos soja*, Linn., a leguminous plant, native of Japan and the Moluccas, and abundant in the peninsula of India. The seeds resemble those of the French or kidney bean, and are used by the Chinese to form a favourite dish called *ten-hu*, or *tau-hu*.

SOJOURN, *v. i.* (so'jurn.) [Fr. *séjourner;* It. *soggiornare*, which seems to be formed from the noun *soggiorno; sub* and *giorno*, a day *Sojourn*, in all its forms, is antiquated.] To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation. So Abram *sojourned* in Egypt; Gen. xii.

The soldiers assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

SO'JOURN, *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.

SO'JOURNER, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveller who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as all our fathers were; 1 Chron. xxix.

SO'JOURNING, *ppr.* Dwelling for a time.

SO'JOURNING, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode; Exod. xii.

SOJOURN'MENT, *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveller.

SOKE, *n.* A district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised. [*See* SOC, SOCAGE.]

SOKE'MAN, *n.* In *old Eng. law*, one who held land (says Blackstone) by no servile tenure, but paid rent as a soke, or sign of freedom.

SOKE'MANRY, *n.* The tenure of socage.

SOKE'-REEVE, *n.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

SOL, *n.* [Lat.] The sun. In *her.*, a term implying *or* or gold, in blazoning the arms of emperors, kings, and princes by planets, instead of metal and colour.

SOL, *n.* [Norm. *soulze, soulds, souz*, from L. *solidus.*] 1. In France, a small copper coin; a halfpenny; usually *sou*

or *sous*.—2. A copper coin and money of account in Switzerland.

SŌL, *n.* [It.] The name of a note in music, the fifth of the scale, called G by the Germans and English.

SŌ'LA or SHŌ'LA, *n.* A plant of the genus Æschynomene; the *Æ. lagenaria*, common in moist places, and in the rainy season, in many parts of the plains of India. These plants seem to be composed almost entirely of pith, and the stems are applied to a variety of uses, as for making some kinds of toys, floats of fishermen's nets, hats, &c. They have also been employed for lining drawers of natural history.

SOL'ACE, *v. t.* [It. *sollazzare*, from L. *solatium; solor*, to comfort, assuage, relieve. *See* CONSOLE.] 1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console; *applied to persons;* as, to *solace* one's self with the hope of future reward.—2. To allay; to assuage; as, to *solace* grief.

SOL'ACE,† *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief.

SOL'ACE, *n.* [It. *sollazzo;* L. *solatium.*] Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.

The proper *solaces* of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. *Rambler.*

SOL'ACED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered in affliction.

SOL'ACEMENT, *n.* Act of comforting; state of being solaced.

SOL'ACING, *ppr.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.

SOLA'CIOUS,† *a.* Affording comfort or amusement.

SOLAND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres.*] A disease in horses.

SO'LAN-GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, (*Pelecanus bassanus*) an aquatic fowl of the family Pelecanidæ or pelicans. It is nearly of the size of the domestic goose. The colour is chiefly white, with the tips of the wings black, and it feeds on various small fishes, especially different species of herring. Great numbers of these birds frequent the Hebrides, St. Kilda, the Craig of Ailsa, and the Bass Rock. Many of the old birds are annually taken in St. Kilda as well as the Bass Rock, on account of the feathers and down, and the young for the flesh, which was formerly much esteemed when roasted. It also occurs on the eastern coasts of North America and Labrador.

SOLANA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogenous plants, composed of herbs or shrubs, rarely of arborescent plants. The species are natives of most parts of the world, without the arctic and antarctic circles, and especially within the tropics. The night-shade, potato, capsicum, tomato, egg-plant, and tobacco, are all found in this order. The general property of the order is narcotic. This prevails to a greater or less degree in all the plants of the order, although certain parts of the plants, when cultivated, are used for food.

SOLAN'IA, *n.* The active principle of *solanum dulcamara*, or deadly nightshade. [*See the next word.*]

SOLAN'INA, } SOL'ANINE, } *n.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade. A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from various species of *Solanum*, as *S. dulcamara, S. nigrum, S. tuberosum*, &c. It forms a crystalline powder, very bitter and acrid, and highly poisonous. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. With acids it forms salts, which are uncrystallizable.

SOLA'NO, *n.* A hot S. E. wind in Spain which produces inflammatory effects on men. It is a modification of the sirocco.

SOLA'NUM, *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, nat. order Solanaceæ, of which it is the type. It is one of the most extensive genera of plants, upwards of 400 species having been enumerated as belonging to it, many of them possessing apparently very opposite properties. The most important species are, the *S. tuberosum*, which produces the common potato, a native of America; [*See* POTATO;] *S. nigrum*, or common nightshade; *S. dulcamara*, woody nightshade or bitter-sweet; *S. melongena*, egg-



Egg Plant (Solanum melongena).

plant, mad-apple or Jew's apple: *S. sodomeum*, Sodom egg-plant, or apple of Sodom; *S. sanctum*, or Palestine egg-plant; *S. Æthiopicum*, or Æthiopian nightshade; *S. pseudo-quina*, or false quina nightshade; *S. verbascifolium*, or mullein-leaved nightshade; *S. Lycopersicum*, common love-apple or tomato.

SO'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *solaire;* L. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun.] 1. Pertaining to the sun; as, the *solar* system; or proceeding from it; as, *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.—2.† Belonging to the sun; as, *solar* herbs.—3.† In *astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; as, a *solar* people.—4. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution; as, the *solar* year.—*Solar cycle*, a period of 28 years. [*See* CYCLE.] *Solar-day.* [*See* DAY.] —*Solar month.* [*See* MONTH.]—*Solar microscope;* a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun concentrated upon it. [*See* MICROSCOPE.]—*Solar flowers* are those which open and shut daily, at certain determinate hours.—*Solar spots*, dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, usually visible only by the telescope, but sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye. They adhere to the body of the sun; indicate its revolutions on its axis; are very changeable in their figure and dimensions; and vary in size from mere points to spaces of 50,000 miles in diameter.—*Solar spectrum.* [*See* SPECTRUM.]—*Solar system*, in *astron.*, that system which consists of the sun, and all those heavenly bodies whose motions are controlled by its gravitation; viz., the planets, satellites, and comets. [*See* SYSTEM.]—*Solar time.* [*See* TIME.]—*Solar year.* [*See* YEAR.]

SOL'AR, *n.* In *arch.*, a sollar; a loft, or upper chamber.

SOLA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] Among the Romans, a place on the tops of houses, exposed to the sun, where the inhabitants used to take air and exercise.—2. A genus of marine univalve shells belonging to the family Turbinacea. They are littoral shells, and belong to tropical seas.

SO'LARY, *a.* Solar. [*Little used.*]

SOLA'TIUM, *n.* [L. consolation; solace.] In *Scots law*, a sum of money paid over and above actual damages, to an injured party, by the person who inflicted the injury, as a *solace* for wounded feelings. This *solatium* for wounded feelings is allowed in cases of breach of promise of marriage, or where a father, husband, or near relative is killed through negligence. This principle is not recognized in the law of England.

SŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sell.*

SŌLD,† *n.* [from the root of *soldier;* Norm. *soude.*] Salary; military pay.

SOL'DAN, for *Sultan*, not in use.

SOL'DANEL, } SOLDANEL'LA, } *n.* 1. A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ. There is but a single species, the *S. alpina*, a native of Europe.—2. A species of convolvulus, the *C. soldanella.*

SOLD'ER, *v. t.* [W. *sawd*, juncture; *sawdriaw*, to join, to solder; Fr. *souder;* Arm. *souda* or *soudta;* It. *sodare*, to make firm.] To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to join separate things or parts of the same thing by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

SOLD'ER, *n.* Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances, by being fused between them. [*See* SOLDERING.]

SOLD'ERED, *pp.* United by a metallic cement.

SOLD'ERING, *ppr.* Uniting and making solid by means of a metallic substance in a state of fusion.

SOLD'ERING, *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals, by the intervention of a more fusible metal, which being melted upon each surface, serves, partly by chemical attraction, and partly by cohesive force, to bind them together. The alloy used as a solder must not only be more fusible than the metal or metals to be united, but must also have a strong affinity for them. The solder usually contains a large proportion of the metal to which it is to be applied, in combination with some more easily fusible metal. The surfaces to be united must be made perfectly clean and free from oxide. This is commonly effected by scraping the surfaces; and in order that the formation of any oxide may be prevented during the process, borax, sal ammoniac, or rosin is used, either mixed with the solder or applied to the surfaces. A new process of soldering, the invention of a French gentleman, has recently been introduced under the name of *autogenous soldering.* It consists in the union of two pieces of metal without the intervention of any solder, by fusing them at the point of junction, by jets of flame from a gas blowpipe.

SOLDIER, *n.* (sōljur.) [Fr. *soldat;* Norm. *soudeyer, soudiers;* from L. *solidus*, a piece of money; the pay of a soldier; Norm. *soud*, contracted from *sould*, pay, wages; *soudoyer*, to keep in pay; Sw. *besolda*, to count out money to, to pay; Dan. *besolder*, to

give a salary or wages.] 1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private, or one in the ranks.

There ought to be some time for sober reflection between the life of a *soldier* and his death. *Rambler.*

2. A man enrolled for service, when on duty or embodied for military discipline; a private; as, a militia *soldier*. —3. *Emphatically*, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valour. In this sense, an officer of any grade may be denominated a *soldier*.

SŌLDIER-CRAB, *n.* A crustaceous animal.

SŌLDIERESS,† *n.* A female soldier.

SŌLDIERLIKE, **SŌLDIERLY**, *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial; heroic; honourable.

SŌLDIERSHIP, *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behaviour becoming a soldier.

SŌLDIERY, *n.* (sōljury.) Soldiers collectively; the body of military men.

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without exception. *Swift.*

2.† Soldiership; military service.

SOLE, *n.* [Sax. *sol;* G. *sohle;* It. *suolo*, soil and sole; Sp. *suela*, the sole of the foot, and *suolo*, soil; L. *solea, solum;* that which sets or is set or laid. The radical sense coincides with that of *sill*.] 1. The bottom of the foot; and by a figure, the foot itself.—2. The bottom of a shoe; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground.

Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels and pipes. *Mortimer.*

4. A marine fish of the genus Pleuronectes, the *P. solea*, Linn., the *solea vulgaris*, Cuvier, so called probably



Sole (Pleuronectes solea).

because it keeps on or near the bottom of the sea. These fish abound on the British coast, and hence the name of *sole bank*, to the southward of Ireland. They furnish a wholesome and delicious article of food. The sole sometimes grows to the weight of six or seven pounds.—5. In *shipbuilding*, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing.—*Sole of a gun port*, the lower part of it; more properly called the *port-sail*.—*Sole of the rudder*, a piece of timber attached to the lower part of it, to render it nearly level with the false keel.—6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof.

SOLE, *v. t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

SOLE, *a.* [L. *solus;* Fr. *seul;* probably from separating; Ar. *zaula*.] 1. Single; being or acting without another; individual; only. God is the *sole* creator and sovereign of the world.—2. In *law*, single; unmarried; as, a *femme sole*.

SO'LEA, *n.* [L. a slipper.] In *mammalogy*, the under surface of the foot or hoofs; the sole.—2. The sole; a genus of malacopterygious fishes, separated by Cuvier from the Pleuronectes, Linn. They are distinguished from the other species of pleuronectes by their more elongated form, and by the blunt and rounded shape of the muzzle. The eyes and the colouring are on the right side. *S. vulgaris* is the common sole. [*See* SOLE, No. 4.]

SOL'ECISM, *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμος, said to be derived from *Soli*, a people of Attica, who being transplanted to Cilicia, lost the purity of their language.] 1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency.

A barbarism may be in one word; a *solecism* must be of more. *Johnson*, from *Cicero.*

2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety.

Cesar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous *solecism* in politics. *Middleton.*

3. Among *modern grammarians*, any word or expression which does not agree with the established usage of writing or speaking. As customs change, that which may be regarded as a solecism at one time, may at another be considered as correct language. Hence a *solecism* differs from a barbarism, which consists in the use of a word or expression altogether contrary to the spirit of the language.

SOL'ECIST, *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστης.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language.

SOLECIST'IC, **SOLECIST'ICAL**, *a.* Incorrect; incongruous.

SOLECIST'ICALLY, *adv.* In a solecistic manner.

SOL'ECIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικιζω.] To commit solecisms.

SŌLED, *pp.* Furnished with a sole.

SŌLE-LEATHER, *n.* Thick strong leather used for the soles of shoes.

SŌLELY, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument; to rely *solely* on one's own strength.

SOLEMN, *a.* (sol'em.) [Fr. *solennel;* L. *solennis*, from *soleo*, to be accustomed, to use, that is, to hold on or continue, as we have *wont*, from G. *wohnen*, to dwell.] 1.† Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiously grave; awful; formal; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Religiously serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God; as, *solemn* prayer; the *solemn* duties of the sanctuary.—4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity, or reverence; sober; serious.

There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *Spenser.*

To 'swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

5. Grave; serious; or affectedly grave; as, a *solemn* face.—6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God; as, a *solemn* oath.—7. Marked with solemnities; as, a *solemn* day.

SOL'EMN-BREATHING, *a.* Diffusing or inspiring solemnity.

SOL'EMNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner; gravity; as, the *solemness* of public worship.—2. Solemnity; gravity of manner.

SOLEM'NITY, *n.* [Fr. *solennité*.] 1. A rite or ceremony annually performed with religious reverence [*Rarely used.*] —2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence; as, the *solemnity* of a funeral or of a sacrament.—3. A ceremony adapted to impress awe; as, the *solemnities* of the last day.—4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With horrible *solemnity* he caused every thing to be prepared for his triumph of victory. *Sidney.*

5. Gravity; grave stateliness; steady seriousness; as, the *solemnity* of the Spanish language.—6. Affected gravity.

Solemnity 's a cover for a sot. *Young.*

SOLEM'NIZATE,† *v. t.* To solemnize.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage.

SOL'EMNIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *solenniser;* It. *solennizzare*.] 1. To dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

Their choice nobility and flow'r
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton.*

2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.—3.† To perform religiously once a year.
4. To make grave, serious, and reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

SOL'EMNIZED, *pp.* Celebrated religiously; made grave.

SOL'EMNIZER, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite.

SOL'EMNIZING, *ppr.* Honouring with sacred rites.

SOL'EMNLY, *adv.* With gravity and religious reverence. Let us *solemnly* address the throne of grace.—2. With official formalities and by due authority. This question of law has been *solemnly* decided in the highest court.—3. With formal state.—4. With formal gravity and stateliness, or with affected gravity.

There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*

5. With religious seriousness; as, I *solemnly* declare myself innocent.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader. *Swift.*

SO'LEN, *n.* [Gr. σωλην, a tube.] A genus of marine bivalves, forming the type of the family Solenacea, and known by the common name of razor-shell. The species are found on sandy beaches or shoals, where they burrow vertically, and lie concealed at a depth of about six inches, when the tide leaves the beach dry. They are distinguished by the great length of the respiratory tubes; hence, perhaps, the name, although it may also apply to the shell, which resembles a tube.

SOL'EN, *n.* In *sur.*, a machine in which a broken leg is placed.

SOLENA'CEA, **SOLENA'CEANS**, *n.* A family of bivalve molluscs, including the genus Solen and several others.

SOLENA'CEOUS, *a.* Relating to the Solenaceans.

SŌLENESS, *n.* [from *sole*.] Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others.

SO'LENITE, *n.* Petrified solen, a genus

of shells. Fragments of solenites are found in the Essex cliffs.
SOLEN'ODON, *n.* A genus of insectivorous mammals.
SO'LENOID, *n.* [Gr. σωλήν, a tube, and εἶδος, appearance.] In *electro-dynamics*, a name given by Ampère to a system of small electrical currents, equal and equi-distant, and returning into themselves, the planes of which are normals to any given line, whether straight or curved, in which their centres are situated, and which forms the axis of the solenoid.
SOL'ERT,† *a.* [Lat. *solers.*] Crafty; subtle.
SOL-FA', *v. i.* In *music*, to exercise the voice on the gamut. [*See* SOLFEGGIO.]
SOL'-FA-ING, *n.* Solmization,—*which see.*
SOLFANA'RIA, *n.* [It.] A sulphur mine.
SOLFATA'RA, *n.* [It.] A volcanic vent emitting sulphureous, muriatic, and acid vapours or gases. The word is derived from *solfa terra*, a celebrated mountain of Naples.
SOLFATAR'ITE, *n.* In *min.*, a substance found in the *solfataras* of Italy.
SOLF-EGGIA'RE, *v. i.* [Ital.] To sol-fa.
SOLFEG'GIO, *n.* [Ital.] In *music*, the system of arranging the scale by the names *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.*
SO'LI, in *music*, *plur.* of *Solo.*
SOLIC'IT, *v. t.* [L. *sollicito; Fr. solliciter.*] 1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking, but less earnestness than *beg, implore, entreat,* and *importune,* and more than *ask* or *request;* as when we say, a man *solicits* the minister for an office; he *solicits* his father for a favour.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to *solicit* an office; to *solicit* a favour. —3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite.

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repeat old pleasures and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet; a Latinism rarely used.

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

SOLI'CIT, *v. i.* To make solicitation for some one, or for a thing. [*Thus used by Addison.*]
SOLIC'ITANT, *n.* One who solicits.
SOLICITA'TION, *n.* Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and earnestness; sometimes, perhaps, importunity. He obtained a grant by repeated *solicitations.*—2. Excitement; invitation; as, the *solicitation* of the senses.
SOLIC'ITED, *pp.* Earnestly requested.
SOLIC'ITING, *ppr.* Requesting with earnestness; asking for; attempting to obtain.

This way and that *soliciting* the dart. *Dryden.*

SOLIC'ITOR, *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*] 1. One who asks with earnestness; one that asks for another.—2. A person admitted to practise in the court of chancery in the conduct of suits, &c., who is styled attorney in the courts of common law.—*Solicitor-General*, an officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown, and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, &c. The solicitor-general of Scotland is one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, &c. In *Scotland*, the term solicitor or solicitor at law is synonymous with attorney in England. The solicitors at law form a society of law agents in Edinburgh, and are entitled to practise before the sheriff court of Edinburgh and other inferior courts. There is also, in Edinburgh, a society of solicitors who practise before the supreme court, and are members of the college of justice.
SOLIC'ITOUS, *a.* [L. *sollicitus.*] 1. Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something. Men are often more *solicitous* to obtain the favour of their king or of the people, than of their Maker.—2. Careful; anxious; concerned; as respecting an unknown but interesting event; followed usually by *about* or *for.* We say, a man is *solicitous about* the fate of his petition, or *about* the result of the negotiation. He is *solicitous for* the safety of his ship. —3. Anxious; concerned; followed by *for,* as when something is to be obtained. Be not *solicitous for* the future.
SOLIC'ITOUSLY, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern. Errors in religion or in science are to be *solicitously* avoided. A wise prince *solicitously* promotes the prosperity of his subjects.
SOLIC'ITOUSNESS, *n.* Solicitude.
SOLIC'ITRESS, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.
SOLIC'ITUDE, *n.* [L. *solicitudo.*] Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good. A man feels *solicitude* when his friend is sick. We feel *solicitude* for the success of an enterprise. With what *solicitude* should men seek to secure future happiness!
SOL'ID, *a.* [L. *solidus;* Fr *solide;* from the sense of *setting* or *pressure*, and hence allied to L. *solum*, Eng. *sill.*] 1. Hard; firm; compact, not fluid; not superficial; having its constituent particles so connected together that their relative positions cannot be altered without the application of sensible force. The force which resists the alteration of the relative positions of the parts, is termed the force of cohesion. Hence solid bodies are distinguished from fluids, whose parts yield, and alter their relative positions on the application of the slightest force or impression. [See the noun.] *Solid* is opposed to *fluid* and *liquid.*—2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one.—3. Having all the geometrical dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1728 *solid* inches. [In this sense, *cubic* is now generally used.]—4. Firm; compact; strong; as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* pile; a *solid* wall.—5. Sound; not weakly; as, a *solid* constitution of body. [*Sound* is more generally used.]—6. Real; sound; valid; true; just; not empty or fallacious. Wise men seek *solid* reasons for their opinions.—7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling, or superficial.

These wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men. *Dryden.*

8. In *bot.*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spungy or hollow within, as a stem.—*Solid angle*, an angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a point; but which are not in the same plane; as the angle of a die, the point of a diamond, &c. [*See* ANGLE.] —*Solid square*, in *military law*, is a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—*Solid problem*, a problem which cannot be constructed geometrically, that is, by the intersections of straight lines and circles, but requires the introduction of some curves of a higher order; as, the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola; which being the sections of solids, give rise to the term solid problem. The algebraic solution of a solid problem leads to a cubic or biquadratic equation.—*Solid of least resistance.* [*See* RESISTANCE.]
SOL'ID, *n.* A firm compact body, a body the cohesion of whose particles is so strong that they move in a combined mass, and retain their relative positions. A solid is thus distinguished from a liquid, whose parts or particles yield to the slightest impression, and are easily made to move amongst each other. In solids, the attractive forces of the particles are greater than the repulsive, and the particles consequently adhere with greater or less force; in liquids, the attractive and repulsive forces are balanced; and in gases the repulsive forces prevail.—2. In *geom.*, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions; length, breadth, and thickness, being thus distinguished from a surface which has but two dimensions, and from a line, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces.—*Regular solids* are those which are bounded by equal and regular planes. [*See* BODY.] All other solids are called *irregular.* In anatomy and medical science, the bones, flesh, and vessels of animal bodies are called *solids*, in distinction from the blood, chyle, and other fluids.
SOLIDA'GO, *n.* A genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of North America. [*See* GOLDEN ROD.]
SOLI'DARE,† *n.* A small piece of money.
SOL'IDATE, *v. t.* [L. *solido.*] To make solid or firm. [*Little used.*]
SOLIDIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of making solid.
SOLID'IFIED, *pp.* Made solid.
SOLID'IFY, *v. t.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make] To make solid or compact.
SOLID'IFYING, *ppr.* Making solid.
SOL'IDISM, *n.* In *med.*, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the *solid parts* of the body.
SOLID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *solidité;* L. *soliditas.*] 1. Firmness; hardness; density; compactness; that property of bodies by which the particles cohere with greater or less force, and cannot be

made to alter their relative positions without the application of sensible force. It is opposed to *fluidity*.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies moving one toward another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

2. Fulness of matter; opposed to *hollowness*.—3. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty; as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness;* as, the *solidity* of arguments or reasoning; the *solidity* of principles, truths, or opinions.—4. In *geom.*, the quantity of space contained or occupied by a solid body; called also its *solid content* or *contents*. The solidity of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, &c., which it contains. The method of ascertaining the solidity or solid content of different solids, forms a branch of mensuration.—5. In *physical science*, that property of matter by which it excludes all other bodies from the space which itself occupies. In this sense, the word is synonymous with *impenetrability*.

SOL'IDLY, *adv.* Firmly; densely; compactly; as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united.—2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end of his being in the world. *Digby.*

SOL'IDNESS, *n.* The quality of being firm, dense, or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity; as, of material bodies.—2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity; as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

SOL'IDUM, *n.* [L.] In *arch.*, the die of the pedestal—*To be bound in solidum*, in *Scots law*, is to be bound for the whole debt, although only one of several obligants. Where several debtors are bound each for his own share, they are said to be bound *pro rata*.

SOLIDUN'GULATES, or **SOLIDUN'GULA**, *n.* [See the adj.] A tribe of mammals, including those which have the hoofs whole or undivided; as the horse, ass, &c.

SOLIDUN'GULOUS, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof.] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. A horse is a *solidungulous* animal.

SOLIFID'IAN, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification.

SOLIFID'IAN, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians.

SOLIFID'IANISM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

SOLIL'OQUIZE, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

SOLIL'OQUIZING, *ppr.* Uttering a soliloquy.

SOLIL'OQUY, *n.* [Fr. *soliloque;* L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a monologue; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present.

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*. *Prior.*

SOL'IPED, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, or *solidus* and *pes*, foot. But the word is ill formed.] An animal whose hoof is not cloven. The *solipeds* constitute a group of quadrupeds with undivided hoofs, as for example, the Linnæan genus Equus.

SOLIP'EDOUS, *a.* Having hoofs which are not cloven.

SOLITAIRE, *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius*. *See* SOLITARY.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit.—2. An ornament for the neck; a diamond set alone, without other stones round it.—3. A game which one person can play alone.—4. A name given to a bird allied to the Dodo.

SOLITA'RIAN, *n.* A hermit.

SOLITARI'ETY,† *n.* State of being solitary.

SOL'ITARILY, *adv.* [from *solitary*.] In solitude; alone; without company.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, that dwell *solitarily* in the wood: Mic. xvi.

SOL'ITARINESS, *n.* The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement.

At home, in wholesome *solitariness*. *Donne.*

2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings; *applied to place;* as, the *solitariness* of the country or of a wood.

SOL'ITARY, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire;* L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone.] 1. Living alone; not having company. Some of the more ferocious animals are *solitary*, seldom or never being found in flocks or herds. Thus the lion is called a *solitary* animal.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented; as, a *solitary* residence or place.—3. Lonely; destitute of company; as, a *solitary* life.—4. Gloomy; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein; Job iii.

5. Single; as, a *solitary* instance of vengeance; a *solitary* example.—6. In *bot.*, separate; one only in a place; as, a *solitary* stipule. A *solitary flower* is when there is only one to each peduncle; a *solitary seed*, when there is only one in a pericarp.

SOL'ITARY, *n.* One that lives alone or in solitude: a hermit; a recluse.

SOL'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *solitudo;* from *solus*, alone.] 1. Loneliness; a state of being alone: a lonely life.

Whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of company; *applied to place;* as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley; the *solitude* of the country.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells,
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

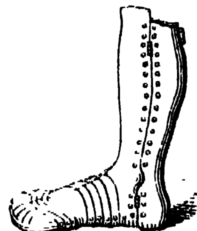
SOLIV'AGANT, *a.* [L. *solivagus;* *solus*, alone, and *vagor*, to wander.] Wandering alone.

SOL'IVE, *n.* [Fr.] A joist, rafter, or piece of wood, either slit or sawed, with which builders lay their ceilings. Rarely used in the English language.

SOL'LAR, *n.* [Low L. *solarium*.] Originally an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; but latterly used to signify any upper room, loft, or garret.

SOLLE'CITO. [It. *afflicted*.] In *music*, a term denoting that the movement to which it is affixed is to be performed in a mournful style. It is also used to signify that the music is to be performed with care.

SOL'LERET, *n.* In *ancient armour*, sollerets were the overlapping plates



Right Jamb and Solleret, 15th century.

that formed the mailed shoe of an armed knight.

SOLMIZA'TION, or **SOLMISA'TION**, *n.* [from *sol*, *mi*, musical notes.] In *singing*, a solfaing, or the art of applying to the seven notes of the scale certain syllables having no meaning in themselves, but containing the five first vowels, according to the French method, and the four first according to the system adopted by the Italians and English. The syllables used in the French system are *ut*, *re*, mi, fa, *sol*, la, si. Those used by the Italians and English are *do*, *re*, mi, fa, *sol*, la, si, *do*, which correspond to the letters *C*, *D*, E, F, G, *A*, B, C.

SO'LO, *n.* [It. from L. *solus*, alone.] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

SOL'OMON'S LEAF, *n.* A plant.

SOL'OMON'S SEAL, *n.* The common name of several British perennial plants, of the genus convallaria, which grow in woods. [*See* CONVALLARIA.]

SOL'STICE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *solstitium;* *sol*, the sun, and *sto*, to stand; It. *solstizio;* Sp. *solsticio*.] In *astron.*, the point in the ecliptic at the greatest distance from the equator, at which the sun stops or ceases to recede from the equator, either north in summer, or south in winter; a tropic or tropical point. There are two solstices; the summer solstice, the first degree of Cancer, which the sun enters on the 21st of June, and the winter solstice, the first degree of Capricorn, which the sun enters on the 22d of December.—2. The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens at midsummer and midwinter.

SOLSTI''TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; as, a *solstitial* point. The *solstitial points*, those two points in the ecliptic which are farthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic. *Solstitial Colure.* [*See* COLURE.]—2. Happening at a solstice; usually with us, at the summer solstice or midsummer; as, *solstitial* heat.

SOLUBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *soluble*.] The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid. The *solubility* of resins is chiefly confined to spirits or alcohol.

SOL'UBLE, *a.* [L. *solubilis*, from *solvo*, to melt.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. Sugar is *soluble* in water; salt is *soluble* only to a certain extent, that is, till the water is saturated.

SOL'UBLENESS, *n.* Solubility.

SO'LUS, *a.* [Lat.] Alone. *Sola* is the feminine form; and is to be used, in dramatic directions, when a female is in question.

SOLUTE, *a.* [L. *solutus*, *solvo.*] 1.† In *a general sense*, loose; free; as, a *solute* interpretation.—2. In *bot.*, loose; not adhering; opposed to *adnate*; as, a *solute* stipule.

SOLUTE,† *v. t.* To dissolve.

SOLU'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *solutio*, from *solvo*, to loosen, melt, dissolve. *See* SOLVE.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach.—2. The reduction of any solid body to a liquid state by means of some solvent.—3. A feeble combination, in which, with a mere mechanical change of properties, and without regard to definite proportions, one or more solids are equally diffused through some liquid. This mode of combination is so weak, that the liquid may be evaporated from the solid or solids, leaving them unchanged, except in texture or aggregation. There is usually, and probably always, a limit to the quantity of the solid or solids which can be dissolved by a given liquid, and this is called *saturation*. The liquid in which the solution is effected is called the *solvent* or *menstruum*.

Note.—This word is not used in chemistry or mineralogy for the melting of bodies by the heat of fire. The term *solution* is applied to a very extensive class of phenomena. When a solid disappears in a liquid, if the compound exhibits perfect transparency, we have an example of *solution*. The word is applied both to the *act* of combination and to the *result* of the process. Thus common salt disappears in water, that is, its solution takes place, and the liquid obtained is called a *solution of salt in water*. Solution is the result of attraction or affinity between the fluid and the solid. This affinity continues to operate to a certain point, where it is overbalanced by the cohesion of the solid; it then ceases, the fluid is said to be *saturated*, the point where the operation ceases is called *saturation*, and the fluid is called a *saturated solution*.—*Solution* is a true chemical union. *Mixture* is a mere mechanical union of bodies.—4. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaining or removing difficulty or doubt; as, the *solution* of a difficult question in morality; the *solution* of a doubt in casuistry.—5. Release; deliverance; discharge.—6. In *math.*, the method of resolving a problem, whether algebraical or geometrical, or of finding that which the problem requires to be found; but the word is frequently understood to apply to the answer, or result of the operation itself.—*Solution of continuity*, the separation of connection or connected substances or parts; applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, &c.

SOL'UTIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.—2. That can be dissolved or loosened.

SOLVABIL'ITY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.

SOLV'ABLE, *a.* That may be solved, resolved, or explained.—2. That can be paid.

SOLV'ABLENESS, *n.* Solvability.

SOLVE, *v. t.* (solv.) [L. *solvo*; Fr. *soudre*.] 1. Properly, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to eclaircise; to unfold; to clear up; as what is obscure or difficult to be understood; as, to *solve* questions; to *solve* difficulties or a problem.

> When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate. *Tickell.*

2. To remove; to dissipate; as, to *solve* doubts.

SOLV'ED, *pp.* Explained; resolved.

SOLV'ENCY, *n.* [L. *solvens*.] Ability to pay all debts or just claims; as, the *solvency* of a merchant is undoubted. The credit of a nation's notes depends on a favourable opinion of its *solvency*.

SOLVEND', *n.* A substance to be dissolved.

SOLV'ENT, *a.* Having the power of dissolving; as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able to pay all just debts. The merchant is *solvent*.—3. Sufficient to pay all just debts. The estate is *solvent*.

SOLV'ENT, *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves, or renders liquid, other bodies, is called the *solvent*, or menstruum. Water is of all *solvents* the most universal and useful. The *solvent* of resinous bodies is alcohol, and of some other similarly constituted substances. Naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether, are *solvents* of caoutchouc; chlorine, and aqua regia, or nitro-muriatic acid, are *solvents* of gold. In most cases, heat increases the solvent powers of bodies.

SOLV'ER, *n.* One who solves or explains.

SOLV'IBLE, *a.* Solvable,—*which see.*

SOMAT'IC, } † *a.* [Gr. σωματικος,
SOMAT'ICAL, } from σωμα, body.] Corporeal; pertaining to a body.

SO'MATIST, *n.* [supra.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

SOMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σωμα, body, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of bodies or material substances. — 2. That branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties.

SOM'BRE, *a.* [Fr. *sombre*, from Sp. *sombra*, a shade.] Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy.

SOM'BRENESS, *n.* Darkness; gloominess.

SOM'BROUS, *a.* Gloomy.

SOM'BROUSLY, *adv.* Gloomily.

SOM'BROUSNESS, *n.* State of being sombrous.

SŎME, *a.* (sum.) [Sax. *sum*, *sume*; D. *sommige*; Sw. and Dan. *som*, who.] 1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less. Give me *some* bread; drink *some* wine; bring *some* water.—2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate.

> *Some* theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society. *Blackstone.*

3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. *Some* person, I know not who, gave me the information. Enter the city, and *some* man will direct you to the house.

> Most gentlemen of property, at *some* period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in parliament. *Blackstone.*

4. Noting indeterminately that a thing is not very great; moderate; as, the censure was, to *some* extent, just.—5. It sometimes precedes a word of number or quantity, with the sense of *about* or *near*, noting want of certainty as to the specific number or amount, but something near it; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; *some* two or three persons; *some* seventy miles distant; an object at *some* good distance.—6. *Some* is often opposed to *others*. *Some* men believe one thing, and *others* another.—7. *Some* is often used without a noun, and then, like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun or a pronoun. We consumed *some* of our provisions, and the rest was given to the poor.

> *Some* to the shores do fly,
> *Some* to the woods. *Daniel.*
> Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
> But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

8. *Some* is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome*, *mettlesome*, *blithesome*, *fulsome*, *lonesome*, *gladsome*, *gamesome*. In these words, *some* has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree; a little *blithe* or *glad*. But in usage, it rather indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity; as, *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous.

SŎMEBODY, *n.* [*some* and *body*.] A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.

> Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me; Luke viii.
> We must draw in *somebody* that may stand
> 'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

2. A person of consideration.

> Before those days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*; Acts v.

SŎMEDEAL,† *adv.* [*some* and *deal*.] In some degree.

SŎMEHOW, *adv.* [*some* and *how*] One way or other; in some way not yet known. The thing must have happened *somehow* or other.

SŎM'ERSAULT, } *n.* [Old Fr. *soubre-*
SŎM'ERSET, } *sault*; Sp. *sobresalir*, to exceed in height, to leap over; *sobresaltar*, to surprise; It. *soprassalire*, to attack unexpectedly; *soprassalto*, an overleap; L. *super* and *salio*, to leap.] A leap by which a person jumps from a height, turns over his head, and falls upon his feet.

SŎMETHING, *n.* [*some* and *thing*.] An indeterminate or unknown event. *Something* must have happened to prevent the arrival of our friends at the time fixed. I shall call at two o'clock, unless *something* should prevent. [*See* THING.]—2. A substance or material thing, unknown, indeterminate, or not specified. A machine stops because *something* obstructs its motion. There must be *something* to support a wall or an arch.—3. A part; a portion more or less; a thing meriting consideration.

> *Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*
> Still from his little he could *something* spare,
> To feed the hungry and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*
> *Something* of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. The man asked me a crown, but I gave him *something* more.—5. Distance not great.

> It must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shak.*

6. *Something* is used adverbially for in some degree; as, he was *something* discouraged; but the use is not elegant.

SŎMETIME, *adv.* [*some* and *time.*] Once; formerly.

That fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometime* march. *Shak.*

2. At one time or other hereafter. [*Sometime* is really a compound noun, and *at* is understood before it; *at some time.*]

SŎMETIMES, *adv.* [*some* and *times.*] At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. We are *sometimes* indisposed, *sometimes* occupied, *sometimes* at leisure; that is, *at some times.*

It is good that we be *sometimes* contradicted. *Taylor.*

2. At one time; opposed to *another time.*

SŎMEWHAT, *n.* [*some* and *what.*] Something, though uncertain what.—2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate.

These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

3. A part, greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

SŎMEWHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity. This is *somewhat* more or less than was expected; he is *somewhat* aged; he is *somewhat* disappointed; *somewhat* disturbed.

SŎMEWHERE, *adv.* [*some* and *where.*] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another. He lives *somewhere* in obscurity. Dryden *somewhere* says, peace to the manes of the dead.

SŎMEWHILE,† *adv.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time.

SŎMEWHITHER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place.

SOMMERING. *See* SUMMERING.

SOM'MITE, *n.* Nepheline; a mineral which occurs in small crystals and crystalline grains in the lava of Mount Somma, on Vesuvius.

SOMNAMBULA'TION, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk.] The act of walking in sleep.

SOMNAM'BULE, *n.* A sleep-walker.

SOMNAM'BULIC, *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism.

SOMNAM'BULISM, *n.* [supra.] The act or practice of walking in sleep. The term, however, is generally used in a more extended sense, to comprehend all the phenomena that take place when a person, apparently insensible to external objects, acts as if he were in a state of consciousness. The phenomena of sleep-walking are very singular, the person affected performing many voluntary actions implying to all appearance a certain degree of perception of the presence of external objects. The somnambulist gets out of bed, often dresses himself, goes out of doors, and walks frequently over very dangerous places in safety. On awaking in the morning, he is either utterly unconscious of having stirred during the night, or remembers it as a mere dream. Sometimes the transactions of the somnambulist are carried much farther; he will mount his horse and ride, or go to his usual occupation. In some cases, somnambulists are capable of holding conversation. The term Somnambulism is also used to denote a certain state of a person under the influence of animal magnetism, in which the patient is said to recover his internal consciousness, while his outward senses are still asleep, and is enabled to see and hear with the pit of his stomach, the ends of his fingers, &c. &c. [*See* MESMERISM.]

SOMNAM'BULIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep.

SOM'NER,† for *Summoner.*

SOMNIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *somnifer; somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; Fr. *somnifère.*] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific; as, a *somniferous* potion.

SOMNIF'IC, *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOMNIL'OQUENCE, *n.* The act or custom of talking in sleep.

SOMNIL'OQUISM, *n.* Somniloquence, or sleep-talking.

SOMNIL'OQUIST, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

SOMNIL'OQUOUS, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.

SOMNIL'OQUY, *n.* The talking of one in a state of somnipathy.

SOMNIL'OQUY, SOMNIL'OQUISM, } *n.* [L. *somnus* and *loquor.*] A talking or speaking in sleep.

SOMNIP'ATHIST, *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

SOMNIP'ATHY, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep; and Gr. πάθος, suffering.] Sleep from sympathy, or by the process of mesmerism.

SOM'NIUM, *n.* [L.] A dream; a combination of ideas or images that present themselves to the mind during sleep.

SOM'NOLENCE, SOM'NOLENCY, } *n.* [Low L. *somnolentia;* from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

SOM'NOLENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

SOM'NOLENTLY, *adv.* Drowsily.

SOM'NUS, *n.* In *classical mythology*, the god of sleep, the son of Erebus and Nox, or of Nox alone.

SŎN, *n.* [Sax. *sunu;* G. *sohn;* Dan. *søn;* Sans. *sunu.*] 1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father, or mother. Jacob had twelve *sons.* Ishmael was the *son* of Hagar by Abraham.—2. A male descendant, however distant; hence in the plural, *sons* signifies descendants in general, a sense much used in the Scriptures. The whole human race are styled *sons of Adam.*—3. The compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; or of a priest or teacher to his disciple; a term of affection. Eli called Samuel his *son.*

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift. *Shak.*

4. A native or inhabitant of a country; as, the *sons* of Britain. Let our country never be ashamed of her *sons.*—5. The produce of any thing.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore.*

Note.—The primary sense of *child* is produce, issue; a shoot.—6. One adopted into a family.

Moses was the *son* of Pharaoh's daughter; Exod ii.

7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality, is called his *son;* also, one educated by another; as, the *sons* of the prophets.—8. Christ is called the *Son* of God, as being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, or in consequence of his relation to the Father.—9. *Son* of pride, *sons* of light, *son* of Belial. These are Hebraisms, which denote that persons possess the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

SONA'TA, *n.* [It. *See* SOUND.] A tune intended for an instrument only, as *cantata* is for the voice. It is generally a free composition for exhibiting the composer's powers, without confining him within the rigid rules of counterpoint or measure.

SON'CHUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Cichoraceæ. The species are inhabitants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and four are natives of Great Britain, where they are known by the name of sow-thistle. The most common species is *S. oleraceus*, the common sow-thistle. It has downy subumbellate flower-stalks; small yellow flowers, and a conical involucre when in seed, and is greedily fed upon by many animals. It grows in waste places, the borders of fields, and hedges.

SON'DERBUND. [Ger.] A league of the following seven Roman Catholic Cantons of Switzerland, namely, Lucerne, Friburg, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Valais, which was formed in 1846, and was crushed in 1847, by the united power of the fifteen cantons; the sonderbund being an infraction of the federative constitution, as amended in 1845.

SONG, *n.* [Sax. *song;* G. *sang, gesang.* *See* SING.] 1. In *general*, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird.—2. A little poem to be sung, or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. The term is applied to either a short poetical or musical composition, but most frequently to both in union. As a poetical composition it may be largely defined a short poem divided into portions of returning measure, and turning upon some single thought or feeling. As a union of poetry and music, it may be defined a very brief lyrical poem, founded commonly upon agreeable subjects, to which is added a melody for the purpose of singing it. As denoting a musical composition, *song* is used to signify a vocal melody of any length or character, and not confined to a single movement; but as regards performance, it is confined to an air for a single voice. [*See* AIR, BALLAD, CANZONET.] The songs of a country are characteristic of its manners. Every country has its love *songs*, its war *songs*, and its patriotic *songs.*—3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving, as that sung by Moses and the Israelites after escaping the dangers of the Red Sea and Pharaoh's wrath; or of lamentation, as that of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan. *Songs* of joy are represented as constituting a part of heavenly felicity.—4. A lay; a strain; a poem.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song.* *Dryden.*

5. Poetry; poesy; verse.

The subject for heroic *song*
Pleas'd me. *Milton.*

6. Notes of birds. [*See* Def. 1.]—7. A mere trifle.

The soldier's pay is a *song.* *Silliman.*

Old song, a trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song.* *More.*

SONG-BIRD, *n.* A bird that sings.

The nightingale is generally considered the sweetest of *song-birds*.

SONG-ENNO′BLED, *a.* Ennobled in song.

SONG′ISH, *a.* Consisting of songs. [*Low and not in use.*]

SONG′STER, *n.* [*song* and Sax. *steora*, one that steers.] 1. One that sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt.—2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage. [*In this use, the word is elegant.*]

SONG′STRESS, *n.* A female singer.

SONIF′EROUS, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bear.] Sounding; producing sound.

SON-IN-LAW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

SON′NET, *n.* [Fr. from It. *sonetta;* Sp. *soneta. See* SOUND.] 1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule. The sonnet is a form of poetry much used by the Italian and Spanish poets; but not much in Britain, Germany, or France. The proper sonnet consists of two quatrains, with four lines and two rhymes each, and two terzines, each with three lines and a single rhyme. The last six lines, however, are susceptible of various arrangements; the one usually adopted in English is the rhyming of the fifth and sixth lines together, frequently after a full pause, so that the sonnet ends with a point, as in an epigram. The sonnet generally consists of one principal idea, pursued through the various antitheses of the different strophes. The lightness and richness of the Italian and Spanish languages enable their poets to express every feeling or fancy in the sonnet; but with us it has been found most suitable to grave, dignified, and contemplative subjects. Our best writers of sonnets are Milton and Wordsworth.—2. A short poem.

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shak.*

SON′NET,† *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

SONNETEER, *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; usually in contempt.

SON′NETER,† or **SON′NETIST**,† *n.* A sonneteer.

SON′NETIZE, *v. i.* To compose sonnets.

SONOM′ETER, *n.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and Gr. *μετρειν*, to measure.] An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds.

SONORIF′IC, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *facio*, to make.] Producing sound; as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

SONO′ROUS, *a.* [L. *sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound.] 1. Giving sound when struck. Metals are *sonorous* bodies. —2. Loud sounding; giving a clear or loud sound; as, a *sonorous* voice.— 3. Yielding sound; as, the vowels are *sonorous*.—4. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison.*

SONO′ROUSLY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.

SONO′ROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body; as, the *sonorousness* of metals.—2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound; as, the *sonorousness* of a voice or an instrument.—3. Magnificence of sound.

SON′SHIP, *n.* [from *son.*] The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son.—2. Filiation; the character of a son.

SON′SY, SON′SIE, *a.* Lucky; fortunate; happy; good humoured; well conditioned; plump; thriving; having sweet engaging looks. [*Scotch.*]

SOO′DRA, SU′DRA, or **SOOD′ER**, *n.* The fourth caste into which the Hindoos are divided. It comprehends the artizans and labourers. [*See* CASTE.]

SOO′FEE, *n.* Among Mohammedans, an infidel.

SOO′FEEISM, *n.* Mohammedan infidelity.

SOO′JA, *n.* A Japanese sauce prepared from seeds of *Dolichos soja*, or *Soja hispida*. It is known in this country by the name of soy. The same name is also applied to the Chinese sauce called kitjop.

SOON, *adv.* [Sax. *sona ;* Goth. *suns.*] 1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as, *soon* after sunrise; *soon* after dinner; I shall *soon* return; we shall *soon* have clear weather.—2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed.

How is it that ye have come so *soon* to-day? Exod. ii.

3. Readily; willingly. But in this sense it accompanies *would*, or some other word expressing *will*.

I *would* as *soon* see a river winding among woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

As soon as, so soon as, immediately at or after another event. *As soon as* the mail arrives, I will inform you.

As soon as Moses came nigh to the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing; Exod. xxxii.

SOON,† *a.* Speedy; quick.

SOON′DRY-TREE, } **SUN′DER-TREE,** } *n.* The *Heriteria robusta*, a native of India. This tree gives name to the *Sonderbunds*, or *great forest of soondry trees*; a woody tract of country, 180 miles long, on the bay of Bengal, forming the delta of the Ganges.

SOO′NEE, *n.* One of a Mohammedan sect. Such sectaries are also called *sonnites* and *sunnies*.

SOON′LY, *adv.* Quickly; speedily.

SOO′PE MATI, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali.

SOOSHONG′, *n.* A kind of black tea. [*See* SOUCHONG.]

SOO′SOO, *n.* Among the Bengalese, the name of a cetaceous mammal, the *Soosoo Gangeticus* of Lesson.

SOOT, *n.* [Sax. *sot;* Ir. *suth;* W. *swta*, soot, that which is volatile or sudden. But qu. for the word is from the Ar. *sauda*, to be black.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition; the former does not indeed appear to have been accurately analyzed, but it evidently contains more carbonaceous matter than the latter. Coal soot contains substances usually derived from animal matter; also sulphate and hydrochlorite of ammonia; and has been used for the preparation of the carbonate. It contains likewise an empyreumatic oil; but its chief basis is charcoal, in a state in which it is capable of being rendered soluble by the action of oxygen and moisture; and hence, combined with the action of the ammoniacal salts, it is used as a manure, and acts very powerfully as such. The soot of wood has been minutely analysed, and found to consist of fifteen different substances, of which ulmin, azotized matter, carbonate of lime, water, acetate and sulphate of lime, acetate of potash, carbonaceous matter insoluble in alkalies, are the principal. The soot of burned pine forms lampblack.

SOOT, *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.

SOOTE,† or **SOTE**,† *a.* Sweet.

SOOTED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot.

SOOT′ERKIN, *n.* A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

SOOTH,† *n.* [Sax. *soth ;* Ir. *seadh.*] 1. Truth; reality.—2.† Prognostication. —3.† Sweetness; kindness.

SOOTH,† *a.* Pleasing; delightful.— 2.† True; faithful.

SOOTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gesothian*, to flatter. There seems to be a connection between this verb and the preceding *sooth*. The sense of *setting*, allay, or softening, would give that of *truth*, and of *sweet*, that is, smooth.] 1. To flatter; to please with blandishments or soft words.

Can I *soothe* tyranny? *Dryden.*
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again. *Addison.*

2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm; as, to *soothe* one in pain or passion; or to *soothe* pain. It is applied both to persons and things.— 3. To gratify; to please.

Sooth'd with his future fame. *Dryden.*

SOOTH′ED, *pp.* Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.

SOOTH′ER, *n.* A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.

SOOTH′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTH′INGLY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.

SOOTH′LY,† *adv.* In truth; really.

SOOTH′SAY, *v. i.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To foretell; to predict; Acts xvi. [*Little used.*]

SOOTH′SAYER, *n.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.

SOOTH′SAYING, *n.* The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from *prophecy*.—2.† A true saying; truth.

SOOT′INESS, *n.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

SOOT′ISH, *a* Partaking of soot; like soot.

SOOT′Y, *a.* [Sax. *sotig.*] 1. Producing soot; as, *sooty* coal.—2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous; as, *sooty* matter.— 3. Foul with soot.—4. Black like soot; dusky; dark; as, the *sooty* flag of Acheron.

SOOT′Y, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot. [*Not authorized.*]

SOP, *n.* [D. *sop;* Sax. *sop;* G. *suppe*, soup; Fr. *soupe*. Qu. *soap.*] 1. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine itself. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in mythology. Hence the phrase, to give a *sop* to Cerberus.—*Sop-in-wine*, a kind of pink.

SOP, *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

SOPE. *See* SOAP.

SOPH, *n.* [L. *sophista.*] A certain distinction or title which under graduates in the university of Oxford assume, previous to their examination for a degree. It took its rise from the exercises which students formerly had to go through, but which are now out of use. [*See* SOPHISTER.]

SO'PHI, *n.* A title of the king of Persia.

SOPH'ICAL,† *a.* [Gr. σοφος, wise; σοφια, wisdom.] Teaching wisdom.

SOPH'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme;* L. *sophisma;* Gr. σοφισμα.] A specious proposition; a specious but fallacious argument; a subtilty in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises. According to Aristotle, a sophism is the use of some word in a different sense in the premises from that in the conclusion. The following, called the "*lying sophism*," was a famous problem among the ancient sophists: "When a man says, I *lie*, does he *lie*, or does he not *lie?* If he lies, he speaks truth, and if he speaks the truth, he lies." *Ignoratio elenchi*, or a mistake of the question; *Petitio principii*, or a supposition of what is not granted, and reasoning in a circle, are species of sophisms.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

SOPH'IST, *n.* [L. *sophista;* Fr. *sophiste;* It. *sofista.*] 1. A professor of philosophy; as, the *sophists* of Greece. This name was first given to philosophers and those who were eminent for their wisdom and accomplishments. It was afterwards restricted to a bad sense, and applied to a class of men who rose in Greece in the fifth century before Christ, and who went about discoursing and debating, and taught the youth in the principal cities various arts and acquirements for hire. It thence came to be applied generally to all those who spent their time in verbal niceties, verbal quibbles, and philosophical enigmas.—2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.

SOPH'ISTER,† *n.* [Gr. σοφιστης.] The same as *sophist,—which see.*—2. In *Cambridge university*, the title of students who are advanced beyond the first year of their residence. The term is also used at Oxford and Dublin, and in some American colleges. In the latter, *sophomore* is the term occasionally used.—2.† A professor of philosophy; a sophist.

SOPH'ISTER,† *v. t.* To maintain by a fallacious argument.

SOPHIST'IC, } SOPHIST'ICAL,} *a.* [Fr. *sophistique;* It. *sofistico.*] Fallaciously subtle; not sound; as, *sophistical* reasoning or argument.

SOPHIST'ICALNESS, *n.* Quality of being sophistical.

SOPHIST'ICALLY, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty.

SOPHIST'ICATE, *v. t* [Fr. *sophistiquer;* Sp. *sofisticar.*] 1. To adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert; as, to *sophisticate* nature, philosophy, or the understanding.—2. To adulterate; to render spurious; as, merchandise; as, to *sophisticate* wares or liquors.

They purchase but *sophisticated* ware. *Dryden.*

SOPHIST'ICATE, } SOPHIST'ICATED,} *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

So truth, when only one supplied the state, Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate.* *Dryden.*

SOPHIST'ICATED, *pp.* Adulterated; corrupted by something spurious or foreign.

SOPHIST'ICATING, *ppr.* Corrupting; adulterating.

SOPHISTICA'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a foreign admixture; adulteration.

SOPHIST'ICATOR, *n.* One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of anything by foreign admixture.

SOPH'ISTRY, *n.* Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their false principles and wretched *sophistry.* *South.*

SOPH'OMORE, *n.* In *American colleges*, a soph or sophister,—*which see.*

SOPH'ORA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are ornamental shrubs and trees, found in central and tropical Asia, also in the warm parts of North America, and the equinoctial and subtropical parts of South America. The species best known in England are *S. japonica* and *S. chinensis.*

SO'PITE,† *v. t.* To lay asleep.

SOPI'TION,† *n.* [L. *sopio*, to lay asleep.] Sleep.

SOP'OR, *n.* [L.] Sleep; a profound sleep.

SOP'ORATE,† *v. t.* [L. *soporo.*] To lay asleep.

SOPORIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *soporifer;* *sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; from *sopio*, to lull to sleep; Sans. *swapa*, sleep. *Sopio* agrees in elements with *sober.*] Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; somniferous. The poppy possesses *soporiferous* qualities.

SOPORIF'EROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; as, the *soporific* virtues of opium.

SOPORIF'IC, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

SO'POROUS, or **SO'POROSE**, *a.* [L. *soporous*, from *sopor*, sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.

SOP'PED, *pp.* [from *sop.*] Dipped in liquid food.

SOP'PER, *n.* [from *sop.*] One that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

SOP'PING, *ppr.* Steeping in liquid food.

SO'PRA. [It. above or upper.] In *music*, a term sometimes used to denote the upper or higher part; as *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper part; *di sopra*, above.

SOPRÄ'NIST, *n.* A treble singer.

SOPRÄ'NO, *n. plur. Soprani.* In *music*, the treble; the highest female voice. The soprano or treble is sung by boys, women, and *castrates*, who are thence called *sopranos* or *sopranists.*

SORB, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe;* It. *sorba, sorbo;* L. *sorbum, sorbus.*] The service tree or its fruit.

SORB APPLE, *n.* The fruit of the service tree.

SOR'BATE, *n.* A compound of malic or sorbic acid with a base.

SORBEFA'CIENT, *n.* [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.] In *med.*, that which produces absorption.

SORBEFA'CIENT, *a.* In *med.*, producing absorption.

SORB'ENT. *See* ABSORBENT.

SORB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the sorbus or service tree; as, *sorbic* acid. *Sorbic acid* is only another name for the malic acid, or a name not at all in use.

SORB'ILE,† *a.* [L. *sorbeo.*] That may be drank or sipped.

SORBI"TION,† *n.* [L. *sorbitio.*] The act of drinking or sipping.

SORBON'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to a sorbonist.

SOR'BONIST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne in the university of Paris.

SORBON'NE, *n.* A celebrated college which existed in Paris for several centuries. It was founded by Robert de Sorbonne, an ecclesiastic of the 13th century, and intended for the education of secular priests in theology. The college of the Sorbonne was one of the four constituent parts of the faculty of theology in the university of Paris; and though the least numerous part, yet from the number of eminent men belonging to it, this college frequently gave name to the whole faculty; and graduates of the university of Paris, though not connected with this college, frequently styled themselves doctors or bachelors of the Sorbonne. The college of the Sorbonne exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs, and on the public mind, especially in the 16th and 17th centuries.

SOR'BUS, *n.* A Linnæan genus of plants, comprising the mountain ash, rowan tree, and service tree. It is now made a subgenus of Pyrus. [*See* PYRUS, MOUNTAIN ASH.]

SOR'CERER, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier;* Arm. *sorca;* supposed to be from L. *sors*, lot.] A conjuror; an enchanter; a magician.

The Egyptain *sorcerers* contended with Moses. *Watts.*

SOR'CERESS, *n.* A female magician or enchantress.

SOR'CEROUS, *a.* Containing enchantments.

SOR'CERY, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance or supposed assistance of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits.

Adder's wisdom I have learn'd,
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries.* *Milton.*

SORD, for *Sward.* [*Vulgar.*]

SORD'AWALITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Sordawald, in Wibourg. It is nearly black, rarely gray or green; and contains silica, alumina, magnesia, and peroxide of iron.

SOR'DES, *n.* [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind.

SOR'DET, } SOR'DINE,} *n.* [Fr. *sourdine;* It. *sordina;* from Fr. *sourd*, L. *surdus*, deaf.] A little pipe in the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

SOR'DID, *a.* [Fr. *sordide;* It. *sordido;* L. *sordidus*, from *sordes*, filth.] 1. Filthy; foul; dirty; gross.

There Charon stands
A *sordid* god. *Dryden.*

[*This literal sense is nearly obsolete.*]—2. Vile; base; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid*

mortals.—3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

He may be old
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold.
Denham.

SOR'DIDLY, *adv.* Meanly; basely; covetously.

SOR'DIDNESS, *n.* Filthiness; dirtiness. —2. Meanness; baseness; as, the execrable *sordidness* of the delights of Tiberius.—3. Niggardliness.

SORE, *n.* [Dan. *saar*, a sore, a wound, or an ulcer; G. *geschwur*. See the next word.] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure.—2. An ulcer; a boil.—3. In *Scripture*, grief; affliction; 2 Chron. vi.

SORE, *a.* [Sax. *sar*, pain, also grievous, painful; G. *sehr;* also Sax. *swœr*, *swar*, or *swer*, heavy, grievous; G. *schwer*. This seems to be radically the same word as the former. *See* SORROW.] 1. Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; as, a boil, ulcer, or abscess is very *sore;* a wounded place is *sore;* inflammation renders a part *sore*.—2. Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy.
Tillotson.

3. Affected with inflammation; as, *sore* eyes.—4. Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* evil or calamity; a *sore* night.—5. Severe; violent; as, a *sore* conflict. —6.† Criminal; evil.

SORE, *adv.* With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*.
Com. Prayer.

2. Greatly; violently; deeply. He was *sore* afflicted at the loss of his son.

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard.
Dryden.

SORE,† *v. t.* To wound; to make sore.

SORE, *n.* [Fr. *sor-falcon.*] 1. A hawk of the first year.—2. [Fr. *saur.*] A buck of the fourth year.

SORE'CIDÆ, or **SORI'CIDÆ**, *n.* A family of insectivorous quadrupeds, comprehending the shrews or shrew-mice, Sorex, Linn.

SORE'DIA, *n. plur.* [from Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, heaps of pulverulent bodies scattered over the surface of the *thallus*, in lichens. These, along with the *apothecia*, form the reproductive organs of lichens.

SOREHON, } *n.* [Irish and Scottish.]
SORN, } A kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*.

SOR'EL, *n.* [*dim.* of *sore.*] A buck of the third year.

SOR'EL, *a.* Of a brownish colour, approaching to red. [*See* SORREL.]

SORELY, *adv.* [from *sore.*] With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly; as, to be *sorely* pained or afflicted.—2. Greatly; violently; severely; as, to be *sorely* pressed with want; to be *sorely* wounded.

SORENESS, *n.* [from *sore.*] The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure; as, the *soreness* of a boil, an abscess, or wound.—2. Figuratively, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SOR'EX, *n.* A Linnæan genus of animals of the order Bestiæ, now forming an extensive tribe of insectivorous ferines (*Carnassiers*) in the system of Cuvier, and subdivided into different genera. The original generic term was confined to the shrews or shrew-mice, which form the type of the family Soricidæ.

SOR'GHUM, *n.* A genus of grasses, the species of which have been sometimes referred to the genus Holcus, and sometimes to Andropogon, and known by the general name millet. They form tall grasses with succulent stems, and are found in the tropical parts of Asia, whence they have spread to the warmer parts of Europe. *S. vulgare* is the largest of the small cereal grains, and is called in America guinea corn, and in some works the great or Indian millet. The different kinds are called jowary in India, where many of the inhabitants live upon these small dry grains, as upon rice. It has been introduced into the south of Europe, where it is chiefly used for feeding cattle and poultry, but it is also made into cakes.

SOR'GO, *n* A plant of the genus Sorghum,—*which see.*

SO'RI, *n.* plur. sing. *Sorus.* [Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the collections of the *thecæ* or capsules which are found on the edges or the under surface of the fronds of ferns. These are of various forms, and variously arranged. In most instances the *sori* are covered with a peculiar projecting portion of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium*, and forms an important characteristic in the systematic arrangement of these plants


Leaf of Trichopteris excelsa with Sori.

SORI'TES, *n.* [L. from Gr. σωρείτης, a heap.] In *logic*, an imperfect syllogism, or an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms; or it is a species of reasoning in which a series of propositions are so linked together, that the predicate of the one becomes continually the next in succession, till a conclusion is formed by bringing together the subject of the first proposition and the predicate of the last. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy. Uneasy souls are a plague to themselves. Now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. Therefore all men of revenge are extreme fools. A sorites has as many middle terms as there are intermediate propositions between the first and the last; and, consequently, it may be drawn out into as many syllogisms.

SORN'ED, *pp.* Obtruded upon a friend for bed and board.

SORN'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board.—In *Scots law*, one who takes meat and drink from others by force or menaces, without paying for it. This offence was formerly so prevalent in Scotland, that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

SOROR'ICIDE, *n.* [L. *soror*, sister, and *cædo*, to strike, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a sister. [Little used, and obviously because the crime is very unfrequent.]

SO'ROSIS, *n.* [Gr. σωρός.] A name applied to a fleshy fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated so as to form an anthocarpus, or compound fruit, as pine-apple, bread-fruit, mulberry.

SOR'RAGE,† *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley.

SOR'RANCE, *n.* In *farriery*, any disease or sore in horses.

SOR'REL, *a.* [Fr. *saure*, yellowish brown; *saurer*, to dry in the smoke; It. *sauro.*] Of a reddish colour; as, a *sorrel* horse.

SOR'REL, *n.* A reddish colour; a faint red.

SOR'REL, *n.* [Sax. *sur*, sour; Dan. *syre*, sorrel; W. *suran.*] The popular name of certain species of Rumex, as Rumex acetosa, Rumex acetosella, &c., so named from its acid taste. [*See* RUMEX.] The *wood sorrel* is of the genus Oxalis. The *mountain sorrel* is of the genus Oxyria. The *Indian red* and *Indian white sorrels* are of the genus Hibiscus.—*Sorrel tree*, a North American tree of the genus Andromeda, the *A. arborea*, which sometimes attains the height of 50 feet. It is well adapted for an ornamental plant.—*Salt of sorrel*, binoxalate of potash.

SOR'RILY, *adv.* [from *sorry.*] Meanly; despicably; pitiably; in a wretched manner.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*.
Sidney.

SOR'RINESS, *n.* Meanness; poorness; despicableness.

SOR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *sorg;* Goth *saurga;* Sw. and Dan. *sorg*, care, solicitude, sorrow; D. *zorg;* G. *sorge*, care, concern, uneasiness; from the same root as *sore*, heavy.] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret; sadness; mourning. The loss of a friend we love occasions *sorrow;* the loss of property, of health, or any source of happiness, causes *sorrow*. We feel *sorrow* for ourselves in misfortunes; we feel *sorrow* for the calamities of our friends and our country.

A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton.*
The safe and general antidote against *sorrow* is employment *Rambler.*

SOR'ROW, *v. i.* [Sax. *sarian*, *sargian*, *sorgian*, Goth. *saurgan*, to be anxious, to sorrow.] To feel pain of mind in consequence of the actual loss of good, or of frustrated hopes of good, or of expected loss of happiness; to grieve; to be sad.

I rejoice not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance; 1 Cor. vii.
I desire no man to *sorrow* for me.
Hayward.
Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more; Acts xx.

SOR'ROW-BLIGHTED, *a.* Blighted with sorrow.

SOR'ROWED,† *pp.* Accompanied with sorrow.

SOR'ROWFUL, *a.* Sad; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil.—2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected; 1 Sam. i.—3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; as, a *sorrowful* accident.—4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief; as, *sorrowful* meat; Job vi.

SOR'ROWFULLY, *adv.* In a sorrow-

ful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

SOR'ROWFULNESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

SOR'ROWING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feeling sorrow, grief, or regret.

SOR'ROWING, *n.* Expression of sorrow.

SOR'ROWLESS, *a.* Without sorrow.

SOR'ROW-STRICKEN, *a.* Struck with sorrow; depressed.

SOR'RY, *a.* [Sax. *sarig*, *sari*, from *sar*, sore.] 1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self or friends or country. It does not ordinarily imply severe grief, but rather slight or transient regret. It may be, however, and often is used to express deep grief. We are *sorry* to lose the company of those we love; we are *sorry* to lose friends or property; we are *sorry* for the misfortunes of our friends or of our country.

And the king was *sorry*; Matt. xiv.

2. Melancholy; dismal.—3 Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as, a *sorry* slave; a *sorry* excuse.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain. *Milton.*

SORT, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*; G. *id.*; L. *sors*, lot, chance, state, way, *sort*. This word is from the root of Fr. *sortir*, L. *sortior*; the radical sense of which is to start or shoot, to throw or to fall, to come suddenly. Hence *sors* is lot, chance, that which comes or falls. The sense of *sort* is probably derivative, signifying that which is thrown out, separated, or selected.] 1. A species; a rank subordinate to a kind; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of horses; a *sort* of trees; a *sort* of poems or writings. *Sort* is not a technical word, and therefore is used with less precision or more latitude than *genus* or *species* in the sciences.—2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. Class or order; as men of the wiser *sort*, or the better *sort*; all *sorts* of people. [*See* Def. 1.]—4.† Rank; condition above the vulgar.—5.† A company or knot of people.—6. Degree of any quality.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

7.† Lot.—8. A pair; a set; a suit.—*Out of sorts*, out of order; hence, not well. [*Familiar.*]

SORT, *v. t.* To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions; as, to *sort* cloths according to their colours; to *sort* wool or thread according to its fineness.

Shell fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with insects. *Bacon.*

Rays which differ in refrangibility, may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Newton.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. [*See* supra.]—3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

The swain perceiving by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select.

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

SORT, *v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to associate.

The illiberality of parents toward children, makes them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

4.† To terminate; to issue; to have success. [Fr. *sortir*.]—5.† To fall out.

SORT'ABLE, *a.* That may be sorted.—2. Suitable; befitting.

SORT'ABLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

SORT'AL,† *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort.

SORT'ANCE,† *n.* Suitableness; agreement.

SORT'ED, *pp.* Separated and reduced to order from a state of confusion.

SORT'ER, *n.* One who separates and arranges; as, a letter-*sorter*; a wool-*sorter*.

SORT'ES HOMER'ICÆ and **VIRGILIA'NÆ**. [L.] Homeric and Virgilian lots, a species of divination practised by the Romans, which consisted in opening the books of Homer or of Virgil, and forming conjectures from the first line or passage which happened to cast up. In Christian times the *sortes sanctorum*, or sacred lots, came into fashion. They were obtained by consulting the sacred writings in the manner above stated.

SORTIE', *n.* [Fr. from *sortir*, to issue.] A sally; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

SORT'ILEGE *n.* [Fr. from L. *sortilegium*; *sors*, lot, and *lego*, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by lots; a very ancient mode of exploring future events. [*Sortilegy* is not used.]

SORTILE'GIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege.

SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as things having like qualities from other things, and reducing to order.

SORTI''TION, *n.* [L. *sortitio*.] Selection or appointment by lot.

SORT'MENT, *n.* The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds.—2. A parcel sorted. [This word is superseded by *Assortment*,—*which see.*]

SO'RUS, *n. plur. Sori.* [Gr.] In *bot.*, small clusters of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns. [*See* Sori.]

SO'RY, *n.* The ancient name of sulphate of iron.

SOSPI'RO, *n.* [It. a sigh.] In *music*, a word expressive of silence, and synonymous with *rest*,—*which see.*

SOSS,† *v. i.* [G. *sausen*. *See* Souse.] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily.

SOSS, *n.* A lazy fellow.—2. A heavy fall. [*Familiar.*]

SOSTENU'TO. [It. sustained.] In *music*, a term implying that the notes of the movement or passage or note over which it is placed, is to be held out its full length in an equal and steady manner.

SOT, *n.* [Fr. *sot*; Arm. *sodt*. The sense is, stupid; Ch. שטי, *shatei*.] 1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt.—2. A person stupified by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

What can ennoble *sots*? *Pope.*

SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*. *Dryden.*

[*Not much used.* *See* Besot.]

SOT, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*Lit. us.*]

SOTERIOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σωτηριος, salubrious, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

SOTH'IAC, or **SOTH'IC YEAR**. The ancient Egyptian year of 365 days without any intercalation. It was divided into twelve months of thirty days each, with five days added at the end. The period of 1460 Julian years was the Sothiac period.

SOT'TISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish.

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*

2. Dull with intemperance.

SOT'TISHLY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason.

SOT'TISHNESS, *n.* Dulness in the exercise of reason; stupidity.

Few consider into what degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sink themselves. *South.*

2. Stupidity from intoxication.

SOT'TO. [It. below.] In *music*, a term signifying below, or inferior; as, *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; but *sotto voce* is used to signify with a restrained voice or moderate tone.

SOU, *n. plur. Sous.* [Fr.] An old French copper coin, 24 of which made a livre, or shilling. The present 5-centime pieces, 20 of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous*; but all regular money accounts, in France, are made out in francs and centimes.

SOU'BAH, *n.* In *India*, a province or viceroyship.

SOU'BAHDAR, *n.* In *India*, a viceroy or governor of a large province. Also the title of a native sepoy officer below an ensign.

SOUBRE'TTE, *n.* [Fr.] A waiting-maid.

SOUCHONG', *n.* A kind of black tea.

SOUGH, *n.* (suf.) [Qu. the root of *suck*, to draw.] A subterraneous drain; a sewer; a box drain. [*Not in use or local.*] In *Scotch* it is written *seuch*, *sheuch*, or *sheugh*, and retains the guttural sound.

SOUGH, *v. i.* (sŏf.) [Sax. *swegan*, to sound.] To emit a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind. [*Obsol. or local in England, but current in Scotland, where it also signifies to breathe long, as one does in sleep.*]

SOUGH, *n.* (sŏf.) [Sax. *sweg*, a sound.] A murmuring sound, a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind. [*Obsol. or local in England, but much used in Scotland, where it also signifies the sound emitted by one during sleep; a deep sigh; any rumour that engages general attention; a whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching and praying. Both the verb and the noun retain the guttural sound in Scotch, which renders the words much more expressive than the English pronunciation.*]

November chill blaws loud wi' angry *sough*. *Burns.*

SOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Seek*, pronounced *sawt*.

I am found of them who *sought* me not Is. lxv.

SOUK'AR, *n.* The Arabic name for saccharum or sugar.

SOUL, *n.* [Sax. *sawel, sawl* or *saul;* G. *seele.*] 1. The spiritual, rational, and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. The immortality of the *soul* is a fundamental article of the Christian system.

Such is the nature of the human *soul* that it must have a God, an object of supreme affection. *J. Edwards.*

2. The understanding; the intellectual principle.

The eyes of our *souls* then only begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul.* *Milton.*

4. Spirit; essence; chief part; as, charity, the *soul* of all the virtues.

Emotion is the *soul* of eloquence. *E. Porter.*

5. Life; animating principle or part; as, an able commander is the *soul* of an army.—6. Internal power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil. *Shak.*

7. A human being; a person. There was not a *soul* present. In Paris there are more than a million of *souls;* London, Westminster, Southwark and the suburbs, more than eighteen hundred thousand *souls.*—8. Animal life.

To deliver their *soul* from death, and to keep them alive in famine; Ps. xxxiii., vii.

9. Active power.

And heaven would fly before the driving *soul.* *Dryden.*

10. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution he must needs confess, But not a *soul* to give our arms success. *Young.*

11. Generosity; nobleness of mind; *a colloquial use.*—12. An intelligent being.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

13. Heart; affection.

The *soul* of Jonathan was knit with the *soul* of David; 1 Sam. xviii.

14. In *scrip.*, appetite; as, the full *soul;* the hungry *soul;* Prov. xxvii.; Job xxxiii.—15. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as, alas, poor *soul;* he was a good *soul.*

SOUL,† *v. t.* To endue with a soul.

SOUL,† *v. i.* [Sax. *sufl, sufel,* broth, pottage.] To afford suitable sustenance.

SOUL-BELL,† *n.* The passing bell.

SOUL-BETRAYING, *a.* Tending to betray the soul.

SOUL-CALMING, *a.* Tranquillizing the soul.

SOUL-CONFIRM'ING, *a.* Giving confidence.

SOUL-DESTROY'ING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul. Procrastination of repentance and faith is a *soul-destroying* evil.

SOUL-DISEASED,† *a.* Diseased in soul or mind.

SOUL-DISSOLV'ING, *a.* Melting or tending to soften the soul.

SOULED, *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind; as, Grecian chiefs largely *souled.* [*Little used.*]

SOUL-ENTRANCING, *a.* Enrapturing the soul.

SOUL-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt.

SOUL-HARDENED, *a.* Having an obdurate heart.

SOULLESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain. *Shak.*

SOUL-REFRESH'ING, *a.* Comforting the soul.

SOUL-SCOT, } **SOUL-SHOT**, } *n.* [*soul* and *scot.*] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Romanists in former times for a requiem for the soul.

SOUL-SEARCHING, *a.* Searching the soul or heart.

SOUL-SELLING, *a.* [*soul* and *sell.*] Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings.

SOUL-SICK, *a.* [*soul* and *sick.*] Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased.

SOUL-STIRRING, *a.* Exciting the soul.

SOUL-SUBDU'ING, *a.* Subduing the soul.

SOUL-VEXED, *a* Grieved at heart.

SOUND, *a.* [Sax. *sund;* G. *gesund;* L. *sanus;* Fr. *sain;* Ch. and Syr. חסן, *chasan.* It is from driving, or straining, stretching.] 1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split, or defective; as, *sound* timber.—2. Undecayed; whole; perfect, or not defective; as, *sound* fruit; a *sound* apple or melon.—3. Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or decayed; as, a *sound* limb.—4 Not carious; not decaying; as, a *sound* tooth.—5. Not broken or decayed; not defective; as, a *sound* ship.—6. Whole; entire; unhurt; unmutilated; as, a *sound* body.—7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action; as, a *sound* body; *sound* health; a *sound* constitution; a *sound* man; a *sound* horse.—8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that cannot be overthrown or refuted; as, *sound* reasoning; a *sound* argument; a *sound* objection; *sound* doctrine; *sound* principles.—9. Right; correct; well founded; free from error; orthodox; 2 Tim. i.

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes; Ps. cxix.

10. Heavy; laid on with force; as, *sound* strokes; a *sound* beating.—11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that cannot be overthrown; as, a *sound* title to land; *sound* justice.—12. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed; as, *sound* sleep.—13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged; as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* understanding or reason.—*Sound currency,* in *com.*, a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value, and if in bank notes or other substitute for silver and gold, a currency which is so sustained by funds, that it is at any time convertible into gold and silver, and of course of equal value.

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

So *sound* he slept that naught might him awake. *Spenser.*

SOUND, *n.* The air-bladder of a fish.—2. A name given to the cuttle-fish.

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *sund,* a narrow sea or strait, a swimming; Pers. *shana,* a swimming, L. *natatio.* Qu. can this name be given to a narrow sea because wild beasts were accustomed to pass it by swimming, like *Bosporus;* or is the word from the root of *sound,* whole, denoting a stretch, or narrowness, from stretching, like *straight;* or, from its sounding?] A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as, the *sound* which connects the Baltic with the ocean, between Denmark and Sweden.

SOUND, *n.* [Fr. *sonde;* Sp. *sonda. See* the following verb.] An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that viscus or not.

SOUND, *v. t.* [Sp. *sondar* or *sondear;* Fr. *sonder.* This word is probably connected with the L. *sonus,* Eng. *sound,* the primary sense of which is to stretch or reach.] 1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead, attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms. The lower end of the lead is covered with tallow, by means of which some portion of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, &c. of the bottom, adhere to it and are drawn up. By these means, and the depth of water and the nature of the bottom, which are carefully marked on good charts, seamen may know how far a ship is from land in the night or in thick weather, and in many cases when the land is too remote to be visible. [*See* SOUNDING.]—2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.

When a patient is to be *sounded.* *Cooper.*

3. To try; to examine; to discover or endeavour to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

I've *sounded* my Numidians man by man. *Addison.*

SOUND, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

The shipmen *sounded,* and found it twenty fathoms; Acts xxvii.

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *son;* W. *swn;* Ir. *soin;* Fr. *son;* L. *sonus,* from *sono,* to sound, sing, rattle, beat, &c. This may be a dialectical variation of L. *tonus, tono,* which seems to be allied to Gr. τεινω, to stretch or strain, L. *teneo.*] 1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear; or more philosophically, an impression, or the effect of an impression, made on the organs of hearing by the vibrations of the air or other medium with which these organs are in contact, which vibrations are caused by the vibrations or tremulous motions of the sounding body; as, the *sound* of a trumpet or drum; the *sound* of the human voice; a horrid *sound;* a charming *sound;* a sharp *sound;* a high *sound;* a loud *sound;* a low *sound;* an acute *sound;* a grave *sound.* No body can emit a sound unless it be put into a tremulous or vibratory motion; and hence, sound considered with respect to the sounding body, consists of a motion of vibration impressed on the parts of the body; this motion is communicated to the air which surrounds the body, and produces in it corresponding undulations, by which the ear being affected, the sensation of sound is produced. The propagation of sound is not instantaneous; that is to say, the sensation is not produced at the same instant as the motion in the sonorous body which causes it;

for if a gun or a piece of ordnance be discharged at a considerable distance, the flash will be first seen, and after some seconds have elapsed, the report will be heard. In like manner, lightning always precedes thunder, and if the thunder cloud be at a considerable distance, several seconds will elapse before the thunder is heard. It has been ascertained that the atmosphere, in its ordinary state, conducts sound at the rate of 1130 feet per second. The velocity is subject to some slight variation, owing to the change of temperature, the moisture suspended in the air, and other causes; but 1130 feet per second may be taken as an average rate. If, however, there be a wind, its velocity must be added to 1130 feet, when it blows from the sounding body; and subtracted when it blows in a contrary direction. From these data, we are enabled to determine distances with considerable accuracy. For example, when a ship at sea fires a gun, by multiplying 1130 feet, the mean velocity of sound per second, by the number of seconds that elapse between the flash and the report, we obtain the distance of the ship in feet. In the same way we may ascertain the distance of a thunder cloud. Sound is propagated or radiates from the sounding body, in all directions, and in straight lines, and diminishes in intensity as it recedes from the sounding body; so that at different distances from the body, it is inversely as the squares of those distances. When sound is arrested in its progress by a smooth, hard, or elastic surface, as a rock, the wall of a house, of a cavern, or of a vault, it is thrown back or reflected, and thus forms what is called an *echo*, the law of the reflection being that the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence. Sounds are as various as the means that concur in producing them. Noise and discordant sounds arise from a want of isochronism in the vibrations of the sounding body; and loudness of sound depends on the greater extent of the vibrations. When the vibrations of a sonorous body are isochronous, the sound is always musical, and the quicker the vibrations, the more acute is the tone. The determination of the laws according to which sound is produced and transmitted to our organs, forms the object of that branch of physical science termed *acoustics.* — 2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. Some persons are so entirely deaf that they cannot hear the loudest *sounds.* *Audible sounds* are such as are perceptible by the organs of hearing. *Sounds* not audible to men, may be audible to animals of more sensible organs.—3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

It is the sense and not the *sound*, that must be the principle. *Locke.*

Sound dues, the sea-toll levied on all vessels passing the *sound* between Denmark and Sweden, collected at Elsineur.

SOUND, *v. i.* To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. We say, an instrument *sounds* well or ill; it *sounds* shrill; the voice *sounds* harsh.

And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound.* *Dryden.*

2. To exhibit by sound or likeness of sound. This relation *sounds* rather like a fiction than a truth.—3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord; 1 Thess. i.

SOUND'ABLE, *a.* Not unfathomable; as, a *soundable* sea.

SOUND'-BŌARD, SOUND'ING-BŌARD, } *n.* The principal part of an organ, and that which makes the whole machine play. It is a reservoir into which the wind, drawn in by the bellows, is conducted by a port vent, and thence distributed into the pipes, placed over the holes of its upper part. It is also a thin board that propagates the sound in a violin, piano, harp, &c.

To many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes. *Milton.*

SOUND-BŌARDING, *n.* In *arch.*, the sound boarding of floors consists of short boards, which are disposed transversely between the joists, and supported by fillets fixed to the sides of the joists, for holding the substance called pugging, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one story to another. [*See* PUGGING.] In *Scotland*, sound-boarding is termed deafening-boarding.

SOUND'ED, *pp.* Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly.—2. Explored; examined.

SOUND'ER, *n.* An instrument for sounding.

SOUND'-HEADED, *a.* Having sound principles.

SOUND'-HEÄRTED, *a.* Having a sound heart or affections.

SOUND'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound; uttering audibly.—2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will.—3. *a.* Sonorous; making a noise.—4. Having a magnificent sound; as, words more *sounding* or significant.

SOUND'ING, *n.* The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavouring to discover the opinion or desires; the operation of trying the depth of the sea, and the nature of its bottom, by means of a plummet sunk from a ship to the bottom. [*See* SOUNDINGS.]—2. In *sur.*, the operation of introducing the sound into the bladder; called *searching* for the stone.

SOUND'ING-BŌARD, or SOUND'-BŌARD, *n.* A board or structure placed over a pulpit or other place occupied by a public speaker, to reflect the sound of his voice, and thereby render it more audible. Sounding boards are generally flat, and placed horizontally over the head of the speaker; but concave parabolic sounding boards have been tried, and found to answer better.—2. In *musical instruments*, the thin board placed under the strings, as in a violin.

SOUND'ING-LINE, *n.* A line for trying the depth of water.

SOUND'ING-PŌST, *n.* A small post in a violin and violoncello, set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sounds to the back of the instrument.

SOUND'ING-ROD, *n.* A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. It is let down in a groove by a pump.

SOUND'INGS, *n.* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, and even in the open seas, which are ascertained by the operation of *sounding.* The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the lead reaches. There are two plummets used in sounding, one called the *hand lead*, the other the *deep-sea lead;* both are shaped like the frustum of a cone. [*See* LEAD.] Sounding with the hand-lead, called by seamen *heaving the lead*, is generally performed by a single person, who stands in the main chains to windward, and throws the lead forward while the ship is in motion; so that by the lead sinking while the ship advances, the line may be almost perpendicular when it reaches the bottom. In using the *deep sea lead* at sea, or in deep water, it is usual previously to bring-to the ship, in order to retard her course; the lead is then thrown as far as possible from the ship, on the line of her drift, so that, as it sinks, the ship drives more perpendicularly over it. The bottom of the lead being well rubbed over with tallow, retains the distinguishing marks of the bottom; as, shells, ooze, gravel, &c. The depth of the water, and the nature of the ground, are carefully marked in the log book. *In soundings*, implies the being so near the land that a deep sea lead will attain the bottom, which is seldom practicable in the ocean.

SOUND'LESS, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUND'LY, *adv.* [from *sound*, entire.] Healthily; heartily. — 2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly; as, to beat one *soundly.*—3. Truly; without fallacy or error; as, to judge or reason *soundly.*—4. Firmly; as, a doctrine *soundly* settled. — 5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened; as, to sleep *soundly.*

SOUND'NESS, *n.* Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired, or undecayed state; as, the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, &c. [*See* SOUND.]—2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire and regularly perform their functions. We say, the *soundness* of the body, the *soundness* of the constitution, the *soundness* of health. — 3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth; as, *soundness* of reasoning or argument, of doctrine or principles.—4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy; as, *soundness* of faith.

SOUND-POST, *n.* A prop withinside a violin, &c. [*See* SOUNDING-POST.]

SŌUP, *n.* [Fr. *soupe;* G. *suppe.* *See* SUP and SOP.] The substance of meat infused in water by boiling, with various other ingredients. *Soups* are of many different kinds; as, brown *soup;* white *soup;* hare *soup;* turtle *soup;* pease *soup*, &c.—*Portable soup*, a sort of cake formed of concentrated broth, freed from fat, and by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescent parts, and thereby reduced to the consistence of glue; which, in reality, it is. It will keep sound for many years, and in long voyages it has been found to be a valuable article of food. It is made into soup by pouring boiling water upon it with a little salt, and stirring till it dissolves.

SŌUP,† *v. t.* To sup; to breathe out.

SÖUP,† *v. t.* To sweep. [*See* SWEEP and SWOOP.]

SOUP-LA'DLE, *n.* A large spoon for ladling soup or broth.

SOUR, *a.* [Sax. *sur, surig*; G. *sauer*; W. *sûr*; Fr. *sur, sure*; Heb. סור, *sur*, to depart, to decline, to turn, as liquors, to become sour.] 1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart; as, vinegar is *sour*; *sour* cider; *sour* beer.—2. Acid and austere or astringent; as, sun-ripe fruits are often *sour*.—3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; as, a man of a *sour* temper.—4.† Afflictive; as, *sour* adversities.—5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. He never uttered a *sour* word.

> The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; as, *sour* weather.—7. Rancid; musty.—8. Turned, as milk; coagulated.

SOUR, *n.* A sour or acid substance.

SOUR, *v. t.* To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste.

> So the sun's heat, with different pow'rs,
> Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly.

> Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented. Misfortunes often *sour* the temper.

> Pride had not *sour'd*, nor wrath debas'd my heart. *Harte.*

4. To make uneasy or less agreeable.

> Hail, great king!
> To *sour* your happiness I must report
> The queen is dead. *Shak.*

5. In *rural economy*, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

SOUR, *v. i.* To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. Cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun. When food *sours* in the stomach, it is evidence of imperfect digestion.—2. To become peevish or crabbed.

> They hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

SÖURCE, *n.* [Fr. *source*; Arm. *sourcenn*; either from *sourdre* or *sortir*, or the L. *surgo*. The Italian *sorgente* is from *surgo*.] 1. Properly, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. This is called also the *head* of the stream. We call the water of a spring, where it issues from the earth, the *source* of the stream or rivulet proceeding from it. We say also that springs have their *sources* in subterranean ponds, lakes, or collections of water. We say also that a large river has its *source* in a lake. For example, the St. Lawrence has its *source* in the great lakes of America.—2. First cause; original; that which gives rise to anything. Thus ambition, the love of power and of fame, have been the *sources* of half the calamities of nations. Intemperance is the *source* of innumerable evils to individuals.—3. The first producer; he or that which originates; as, Greece, the *source* of arts.

SOUR'-CROUT, or **SOUR'-KROUT,** *n.* [G. *sauer-kraut*, i. e. sour-cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour, and then cooked.

SOUR'DET, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*, from *sourd*, deaf.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUR'-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOUR'ED, *pp.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR-EYED,† *a.* Having a cross look.

SOUR'-GÖURD, *n.* A plant of the genus Adansonia, the *A. digitata*, Linn.

SOUR'ING, *ppr.* Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.

SOUR'ING, *n.* That which makes acid.

SOUR'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as, *sourish* fruit; a *sourish* taste.

SOUR'LY, *adv.* With acidity.—2. With peevishness; with acrimony.

> The stern Athenian prince
> Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden.*

3. Discontentedly.

SOUR'NESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness; as, the *sourness* of vinegar or of fruit.

> *Sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

> Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our seriousness of mind. *Nelson.*

SOUR'-SOP, *n.* A plant, the *Anona muricata*. The custard apple.

SÖUS, *pl.* of *Sou, which see.* [Some English writers have erroneously used *sous* with a singular meaning.]

SOUSE, *n.* [Ir. *sousgeach*, watery.] 1. Pickle made with salt.—2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; any thing parboiled in a salt pickle.—3. The ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.—4. A violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey.

SOUSE, *v. t.* To steep in pickle.

> But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart *Pope.*

2. To plunge into water.

> They *soused* me into the Thames, with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shak.*

SOUSE, *v. i.* [Ger. *sausen*, to rush.] To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey.

> Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare. *Dryden.*

SOUSE, *v. t.* To strike with sudden violence.

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [*Familiar.*]

SOUSE or **SOURCE,** *n.* [Fr. *sous*, under, below.] In *arch.*, a support, or underprop.

SOUS'ED, *pp.* Steeped in pickle.—2. Plunged into water.

SOUS'TENU or **SOU'TENU,** [Fr.] In *her.*, a term applied when a chief is, as it were, supported by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it, of a different colour or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, being, as it were, a small part of the chief of another colour, and supporting the real chief.

SÖUTER, *n.* [Sax. *sutere*; L. *sutor*.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [*Scotch.*]

SÖUTERLY, *adv.* Like a cobbler; low, vulgar. [*Scotch.*]

SÖUTERRAIN, *n.* [Fr.; that is, *subterrain*, under ground.] A grotto or cavern under ground. [*Not English.*]

SOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *suth*; G. *sud*; Fr. *sud*.] 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon; each ninety degrees or the quarter of a great circle distant from the east and west. A man standing with his face toward the east or rising sun, has the *south* on his right hand. The meridian of every place is a great circle passing through the north and south points. Strictly, *south* is the horizontal point in the meridian of a place, on the right hand of a person standing with his face toward the east. But the word is applied to any point in the meridian, between the horizon and the zenith.—2. In a less exact sense, any point or place on the earth or in the heavens, which is near the meridian toward the right hand as one faces the east.—3. A southern region, country, or place; as, the queen of the *south*, in Scripture. So in Europe, the people of Spain and Italy are spoken of as living in the *south*.—4.† The wind that blows from the south.

SOUTH, *a.* In *any place north of the tropic of Cancer*, pertaining to or lying in the meridian toward the sun; as, a *south* wind.—2. Being in a southern direction; as, the *south* sea.

SOUTH, *adv.* Toward the south, from the south. A ship sails *south*; the wind blows *south*.

SOUTHCOT'TIANS, *n.* The followers of Joanna Southcott, a religious fanatic, who was born at Gittisham, in Devonshire, in 1750. She first pretended to a divine mission, and held herself out as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelation. After she had attained her grand climacteric, in 1814, she announced herself as the mother of the promised Shiloh, whose speedy advent she predicted. Her death, in December of that year, did not undeceive her disciples, and the sect continued to exist for many years, nor are we aware that it is yet altogether extinct. Many of her followers wore long beards and a peculiar costume.

SOUTHEAST, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

SOUTHEAST, *a.* In the direction of southeast, or coming from the southeast; as, a *southeast* wind.

SOUTHEASTERN, *a.* Toward the southeast.

SOUTHERLY, *a.* Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south; as, a *southerly* point.—2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south; as, a *southerly* wind.

SOUTHERN, *a.* [Sax. *suth* and *ern*, place.] 1. Belonging to the south; meridional, lying on the south side of the equator; as, the *southern* hemisphere; *southern* latitudes, *southern* signs, &c.—2. Lying toward the south; as, a *southern* country or climate.—3. Coming from the south; as, a *southern* breeze.

SOUTHERNER, *n.* In *America*, an inhabitant or native of the south or southern states.

SOUTH'ERNLINESS, *n.* State of being southerly.

SOUTHERNLY, *adv* Toward the south.

SOUTHERNMOST, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, *n.* (suth'ern-wood.) A plant nearly allied to the wormwood. The southernwood is the *Artemisia abrotanum*, a congener of the wormwood. It is found in almost every cottage garden, and was formerly employed in medicine as a stomachic and stimulant. [*See* ARTEMISIA.]

SOUTH'ING, *n.* Going toward the south; as, the *southing* sun.

SOUTH'ING, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south.—2. The *southing* of the moon, the time at which the moon passes the meridian.—3. In *navigation*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

SOUTH'MOST, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

SOUTH'RON, *n.* In *ancient Scotland*, the name of a native of South Britain; an Englishman. Applied also by the Highlanders to the Lowlanders of Scotland.

SOUTH'SAY, SOUTH'SAYER, See SOOTHSAY.

SOUTHWARD, *adv.* Toward the south; as, to go *southward*.

SOUTHWARD, *n.* The southern regions or countries.

SOUTHWEST', *n.* [*south* and *west*.] The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

SOUTHWEST,' *a.* Lying in the direction of the southwest; as, a *southwest* country.—2. Coming from the southwest; as, a *southwest* wind.

SOUTH-WEST'ER, *n.* A strong southwest wind.

SOUTHWEST'ERLY, *a.* In the direction of southwest, or nearly so.—2. Coming from the southwest, or a point near it; as, a *southwesterly* wind.

SOUTHWEST'ERN, *a.* In the direction of southwest, or nearly so; as, to sail a *southwestern* course.

Note.—Southerly, southern, southernly, southernmost, southward, often receive the technical sea pronunciation, *Suth'erly, suth'ern, suth'ernly, suth'ernmost, suth'ard. Southwest, southwester*, and *southwestern*, are, for the same reason, often contracted into *sow'west, sow-west'er*, and *sowwest'ern*.

SOUVENANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Remembrance.

SOUVENIR, *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.

SOVEREIGN, *a.* (suv'eran.) [We retain this barbarous orthography from the Norman *souvereign*, which doubtless was adopted through a mistake of its origin. The true spelling would be *suveran*, from the L. *supernus, superus*; Fr. *souverain*.] 1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as, a *sovereign* prince. God is the *sovereign* ruler of the universe.—2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. God is the *sovereign* good of all who love and obey him.—3. Supremely; efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual; as, a *sovereign* remedy.—4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as, *sovereign* authority.

SOVEREIGN, *n.* (suv'eran.) A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control, a person or body of persons in whom the legislative authority rests in every state. Some earthly princes, kings, and emperors are *sovereigns* in their dominions.—2. A supreme magistrate; a king or queen regnant.—3. A gold coin of the value of 20*s.* sterling, and weighing 123·374 grains troy.—4. A gold coin current at 22*s.* 6d. in the reign of Henry VIII. and which was in use till the time of James I.

SOVEREIGNIZE,† *v. i.* (suv'eranize.) To exercise supreme authority.

SOVEREIGNLY, *adv.* (suv'eranly.) Supremely; in the highest degree.

> He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

[*Little used.*]

SOVEREIGNTY, *n.* (suv'eranty.) Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power, or of uncontrollable power. Absolute *sovereignty* belongs to God only.

SOW, *n.* [Sax. *suga*; G. *sau*.] 1. The female of the hog kind or of swine.—2. An oblong piece of lead.—3. An insect; a millepede.—4. The name given by the workmen to the main channel in the floor of a smelting furnace, into which the liquid metal is first made to enter. The side channels which branch off from the *sow*, are termed *pigs*, while the metal which fills the sow is called *sow-metal*, and that which fills the pigs, *pig-metal*. [*See* SMELTING.]—5. A military engine anciently used in sieges. It appears to have resembled the *testudo* of the Romans, and was employed to cover, and protect men who were employed in sapping and mining operations.

SOW'BANE, *n.* A plant; goosefoot. It is also called *hogsbane*.

SOW'-BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Cyclamen, the *C. Europæum*, so named from its roots being the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily.

SOW'-BUG, *n.* An isopodous crustaceous animal; a millepede.

SOW'-THISTLE, *n.* The common name of several British species of plants of the genus Sonchus. [*See* SONCHUS.] The *downy sow-thistle* is of the genus Andryala.

SOW, *v. t.* pret. *Sowed*; pp. *Sowed* or *Sown*. [Sax. *sawan*; G. *säen*; perhaps L. *sevi*. This word is probably contracted.] 1. To scatter on ground, for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop; as, to *sow* good seed; to *sow* a bushel of wheat or rye to the acre; to *sow* oats, clover, or barley; to *sow* seed in drills, or to *sow* it broad-cast. Oats and flax should be *sown* early in the spring.—2. To scatter seed over for growth; as, to *sow* ground or land; to *sow* ten or a hundred acres in a year.—3. To spread or to originate; to propagate; as, to *sow* discord.

> Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
> And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

4. To supply or stock with seed, to impregnate.

> The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles. *Hale.*

5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.

> He *sow'd* with stars the heaven. *Milton.*
> Morn now *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

SOW, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

> They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy; Ps. cxxvi.

SOW,† for *Sew*. *See* SEW.

SOWCE, for *Souse*. *See* SOUSE.

SOWED, *pp.* Scattered on ground, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground. We say, seed is *sowed*; or land is *sowed*.

SOW'ENS, SOW'INS, SOW'ANS, *n.* [Scottish.] A nutritious article of food made from the husk of the oat, by a process not unlike that by which common starch is made. The husk of the oat, (called in Scotland *seeds*,) after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retains a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. It is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and till the liquid has become sour. The whole is then made to pass through a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through, but retains the husks. The liquid thus obtained is loaded with starchy matter which subsides to the bottom. The sour liquor is decanted off, and about an equal quantity of fresh water added. This mixture, when boiled, forms sowens, a very wholesome and nutritious article of food, which is much used in Scotland. It is eaten with milk or beer. In England it is called *flummery*.

SOWER, *n.* He that scatters seed for propagation.

> Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow; Matth. xiii.

2. One who scatters or spreads; as, a *sower* of words.—3. A breeder; a promoter; as, a *sower* of suits.

SOWING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed, as ground; stocking with seed.

SOWING, *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation. The operation of depositing seed in the soil for the purpose of producing plants or crops. This operation is generally performed in spring, as being the proper season for germination.

SOW'ING MACHINE, *n.* A machine for depositing seeds in the soil, either equally over its surface, or in rows. Various machines of this kind have been contrived.

SOWL,† *v. t.* To pull by the ears.

SOWM'ING, ROWM'ING, In *Scots law*, two old terms now applied to the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively, having a servitude of pasturage, may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. A *sowm* of land is as much as will pasture one cow or ten sheep, or in some places one cow and five sheep; and, strictly speaking, to *sowm* the common is to ascertain the several *sowms* it may hold; and to *rowm* it is to portion it out amongst the dominant proprietors.

SOWN, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground.

SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce prepared in China and Japan, from a small bean, the fruit of the *Soja-hispida*. It is eaten with fish, cold meat, &c. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japan soy is reckoned the best. [*See* SOJA-HISPIDA.]

SOY'A or **SOW'A**, *n.* An umbelliferous plant cultivated in India. It is the *Anethum sowa* of Roxburgh, the aromatic seed of which is much used by the natives in cookery, as well as for medicinal purposes.

SOYMI'DA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cedrelaceæ. The bark of *S. febrifuga*, the *rohuna* of Hindostan, is a useful tonic in India in intermittent fevers.

SPA, *n.* A general name for a mineral spring. It is derived from a place, (Spa or spaa) in Belgium, celebrated for its mineral springs. It is situate about twenty miles from Aix-la-chapelle.

SPAAD, *n.* A kind of mineral; spar. [Sp. *espato*.]

SPACE, *n.* [Fr. *espace*; L. *spatium*, space; *spatior*, to wander. This word is probably formed on the root of *pateo*.] 1. Room; extension in all directions. Space, in the abstract, is mere extension. Space is a simple idea, of which the modes are distance, capacity, extension, duration, &c. Space, considered with regard to length only,

is the same idea as that which we have of distance. If it be considered in regard to length, breadth, and thickness, it is the same as capacity. When considered between the extremities or boundaries of matter, which fills the capacity of space with something solid, tangible, and movable, it is called extension. Space may be conceived as existing without matter, for although the whole matter of the universe were annihilated, space would still remain. Space is usually divided into *absolute* and *relative*. *Absolute space* is that which is considered in its own nature, without regard to any thing external, which always remains the same; and is unbounded and immovable. *Relative space* is any portion of absolute space. It is capable of measurement, and is considered in regard to material objects. The ideas of space and of time enter into all our speculations on physical phenomena, and they are both necessarily involved in the idea of motion.

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

2. Any quantity of extension. In relation to bodies, *space* is the interval between any two or more objects; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills. The quantity of *space* or extent between bodies, constitutes their distance from each other.—3. In *geom.*, the surface of any figure, or that which fills the interval or distance between the lines that terminate or bound the figure.—4. In *mech.*, the line which a moving body considered as a point, is conceived to describe by its motion. In uniform motion a body passes over equal *spaces* in equal times.—5. The distance or interval between lines; as, in books.—Among *printers*, a kind of blank type, with a shorter shank than the letter types, for separating words. —In *music*, the void between the lines in a staff. The spaces are four in number, and the lines five. The *spaces* in music are named as well as the lines.—6. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night. *Milton.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* for repentance. *Tillotson.*

7. A short time; a while.

To stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Spenser.*

[*This sense is nearly obsolete.*]

SPACE,† *v. i.* To rove; to expatiate.

SPACE, *v. t.* Among *printers*, to make spaces or intervals between words.—*To space out*, to widen the intervals between words, or lines, in a page for printing.

SPACED, *pp.* Divided into wider intervals between lines.

SPACEFUL,† *a.* Wide; extensive.

SPACE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of space.

SPACING, *ppr.* Making wider intervals between words.

SPA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux; L. spatiosus.*] 1. Wide; roomy; having large or ample room; not narrow; as, a *spacious* church; a *spacious* hall or drawing room.—2. Extensive; vast in extent; as, the *spacious* earth; the *spacious* ocean.

SPA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess; as, the *spaciousness* of the rooms in a building. —2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent; as, the *spaciousness* of the ocean.

SPAD'DLE, *n.* [dim. of *Spade.*] A little spade.

SPADE, *n.* [Sax. *spad, spada;* G. *spaten;* probably from breadth, extension, coinciding with L. *spatula*, from the root of *pateo.*] 1. An instrument for digging, provided with a broad blade of wrought iron, steeled at its lower or cutting edge, and having a stout handle, adapted to be used with both hands. —2. A suit of cards.—3. A deer three years old; written also *spaid.*—4. A gelded beast. [L. *spado.*]

SPADE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade; or to pare off the sward of land with a spade.

SPADE-BONE, *n.* The shoulder-blade.

SPADEFUL, *n.* As much as a spade will hold. [The correct plural is *spadefuls.*]

SPADI'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *spadiceus*, from *spadix*, a light red colour.] 1. Of a light red colour, usually denominated *bay.*—2. In *bot.*, a *spadiceous flower*, is a sort of aggregate flower, having a receptacle common to many florets, within a spatha, as in palms, dracontium, arum, &c.

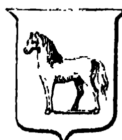
SPA'DICOSE, *a.* In *bot.*, growing on the spadix.

SPADILLE, *n.* (spadil'.) [Fr.] The ace of spades at omber.

SPADING, *ppr.* Digging with a spade.

SPADING, *n.* The operation of digging with a spade; the operation of paring off the surface or sward of grass land, by means of the paring spade, with an intent to burn it, and thus improve the land.

SPA'DIX, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, a form of the inflorescence of plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged round a thick fleshy axis, and the whole surrounded by a large leaf or bract called a spathe; as in palms and arums.


a, Spathe, and *b*, Spadix of Arum maculatum.

SPA'DO, *n.* [L.] A gelding.

SPADROON',† *n.* A cut-and-thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword.

SPAE or SPAY, *v.i.* and *t.* [Dan. *spaaer* to foretel.] To foretel; to divine; to forebode. Hence, a *spae man* signifies a prophet; a diviner; a soothsayer. [*Scotch.*]

SPAGYR'IC,† *a.* [L. *spagyricus.*] Chemical.

SPAGYR'IC,† *n.* A chemist.

SPAG'YRIST,† *n.* A chemist.

SPA'HEE, } *n.* [Turk. *sipahi;* Pers. **SPA'HI,** } *sipahee. See* SEAPOY.] One of the Turkish cavalry. The *Spahis* were disbanded, along with the Janissaries, in 1826.

SPAIRGE, *v. t.* [L. *spargo, aspergo.*] To dash; as to *spairge* water; to bespatter by dashing any liquid; to sully by reproach. [*Scotch.*]

SPAKE, *pret.* of *Speak;* nearly obsolete. We now use *spoke.*

SPALL, *old n.* [Fr. *espaule;* It. *spalla.*] 1. The shoulder. [*Scotch.*]—2. † A chip.

SPALT, } *n.* A whitish scaly mineral, **SPELT,** } used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, *n.* [Sax. *span;* G. *spanne;* Dan. *spand*, a span in measure; Sw. *span*, a span in measure, and a set of coach horses; G. *gespann;* verbs, Sax. *spannan*, to span, to unite; *gespanian*, to join; D. and G. *spannen;* Dan. *spander*, to strain, stretch, bend, yoke. This word is formed on the root of *bend*, L. *pando.* The primary sense is to strain, stretch, extend, hence to join a team, Dan. *forspand*, D. *gespan.*] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom.—2. A short space of time.

Life's but a *span;* I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

3. A *span of horses*, in *America*, consists of two of nearly the same colour, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side. The word signifies properly the same as *yoke*, when applied to horned cattle, from buckling or fastening together.—4. In *seamen's language*, a small line or cord, the middle of which is attached to a stay. Its use is to confine some rope which passes through the corresponding blocks, as also to increase the effort of the rope.—5. In *arch.*, an imaginary line across the opening of an arch or roof, by which its extent is estimated.

SPAN, *v. t.* To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.—2. To measure or reach from one side of to the other; as, to *span* the heavens; a bridge *spans* the river.

This soul doth *span* the world. *Herbert.*

3. In *marine language*, to confine with ropes; as to *span* the booms.—*To span in the rigging*, to draw the upper parts of the shrouds together by tackles.—*To span the runners*, to take several turns with small rope round both runners, abaft the mast, and to frap the turns.

SPAN, *pret.* of *Spin.*

SPAN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow or a horse's hind legs. [*Local.*]

SPAN'CEL, *v. t.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope.

SPAN'CELLED, *pp.* In *her.*, an epithet for a horse that has the fore and hind leg of the near side fettered by means of fetter-locks fastened to the ends of a stick.

Spancelled.

SPAN'CELLING, *ppr.* Tying a cow or a horse's hind legs.

SPAN'COUNTER, or **SPAN'FARTHING,** *n.* A play at which money is thrown within a span or circuit marked.

SPAN'DREL, *n.* [It. *spandere*, to spread.] In *arch.*, the irregular triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch,



s, s, Spandrels.

a horizontal line drawn from its apex, and a perpendicular line from its springing. In *Gothic arch.*, the spandrels are usually ornamented with tracery, foliage, &c.—*Spandrel brack-*

eting, a cradling of brackets which is placed between curves, each of which is in a vertical plane, and in the circumference of a circle whose plane is horizontal. — *Spandrel wall*, a wall built on the back of an arch filling in the spandrels.

SPANE, *v. t.* [D. *speenen.*] To wean. [*Scotch.*]

SPANG,† *n.* [D. *spange*, a spangle; Gr. φεγγω.] A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material.—2. In *Scotland*, a span.

SPAN′GLE, *n.* [supra.] A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament.—2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant, like pieces of metal; as crystals of ice.

For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

SPAN′GLE, *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small distinct brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breast-plate.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty. *Shak.*

SPAN′GLED, *pp.* Set with spangles.

SPAN′GLER, *n.* One that spangles.

SPAN′GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles.

SPAN′IARD, *n.* A native of Spain.

SPAN′IEL, *n.* [Fr. *epagneul;* said to be from *Hispaniola*, now *Hayti.*] 1. A species of dog, the *Canis extrarius*, Linn. It has the hair very



Spaniel (Canis extrarius).

long in parts; it is generally white, with large brown, liver-coloured, or black spots, of irregular shape and size; the nose is sometimes cleft, the ears are very long and pendulous and covered with long hair. The setter is sometimes called the English spaniel. The smaller spaniel, or King Charles's dog (*Canis brevipilis*, Linn.), is a small variety of the spaniel, used as a lap-dog. The Maltese dog, and the lion dog (*Canis leoninus*, Linn.), are also small species of spaniel. The great water-spaniel (*C. aquaticus*, Linn.), is said to be the offspring of the great water-dog and the little spaniel. The spaniel is a valuable dog in sports of the field. He possesses a great share of intelligence, affection, and obedience, which qualities, combined with much beauty, make him highly prized as a companion. —2. A mean, cringing, fawning person.

SPAN′IEL, *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning.

SPAN′IEL, *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

SPAN′IEL, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel.

SPAN′IELLING, *ppr.* Following like a spaniel.

SPANIOLIT′MINE, *n.* According to Kane, a solid compound contained in litmus. It consists of 18 atoms of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, and 16 of oxygen.

SPAN′ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.

SPAN′ISH, *n.* The language of Spain.

SPAN′ISH-BROOM, *n.* A plant of the genus Spartium, the *S. junceum*, Linn.

SPAN′ISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints. Its colour depends upon the sesquoxyd of iron.

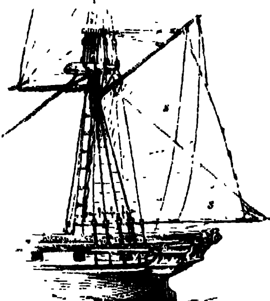
SPAN′ISH-FLY, *n.* A coleopterous insect, the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, used in vesicatories, or compositions for raising blisters.

SPAN′ISH-NUT, *n.* A plant, the *Moræa Sisyrinchium* of the south of Europe.

SPAN′ISH-WHITE, *n.* A white earth from Spain, used in paints.

SPANK, *v. t.* [W. *pange*, a blow; allied perhaps to the vulgar *bang*, and found in the Persic.] To strike on the back with the open hand; to slap.

SPANK′ER,† *n.* A small copper coin.—2. In *seamen's lan.*, a ship's driver; a large



s, s, Spanker.

sail occasionally set upon the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended by a boom.—*Spanker boom*, a boom projecting from the mizzen-mast beyond the taffrail.—3. One that takes long strides in walking; also, a tall person; any thing larger than common. [*Local or vulgar.*]

SPANK′ING, *ppr.* Striking with the open hand; moving with a quick lively pace.—2. *a.* Large; stout.

SPAN′-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span.

SPAN′NED, *pp.* Measured with the hand.

SPAN′NER, *n.* One that spans.—2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; or the fusee itself.—3. A screw-key; an iron instrument used in the manner of a lever, for tightening up the nuts upon screws.—4. A cross brace.

SPAN′-NEW, *a.* [G. *spannen;* allied perhaps to *spangle.*] Quite new; probably *bright-new.*

SPAN′NING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.

SPAN′-PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, a name given in some places to the collar-beam of a roof.

SPAN′-ROOF, *n.* In *arch.*, a name sometimes given to the most common roofing, which is formed by two inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *shed* or *lean-to.*

SPAN′-SHACKLE, *n.* In *ships*, a large bolt driven through the forecastle, and forelocked under the forecastle beam, both under and upon the upper-deck beam.

SPAN′-WORM, *n.* A species of destructive caterpillar; canker-worm.

SPÄR, *n.* [D. *spar*, a rafter, a shingle; G. *sparren*, a spar, a rafter; Dan. *spar*, a spar, a small beam, the bar of a gate; Sw. *sparre*, a rafter; Fr. *barre;* It. *sbarra*, a *bar;* Sp. *esparr*, a fossil; *espar*, a drug. If this word is connected with *spare*, the primary sense is probably *thin*. The sense of *bar* and *spar*, is however more generally derived from thrusting, shooting in length; so *spear* likewise. *See* BAR.] 1. In *mineral.*, a term synonymous with the German *spath*, and employed to include a great number of crystallized, earthy, and some metallic substances, which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments, with polished surfaces; but without regard to the ingredients of which they are composed. Hence, a *specific* epithet must be employed to express the constituent parts as well as the figure; as, for instance, *calcareous spar, fluor spar, gypseous spar, adamantine spar, cubic spar, brown spar*, &c. Among *miners*, the term spar is frequently used alone, to express any bright crystalline substance; but in *mineralogy*, strictly speaking, it is never so employed.—2. A small beam or rafter. In *arch.*, spars are the common rafters of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters. The same name is usually given to the round pieces of timber used for the yards and topmasts of ships.—3.† The bar of a gate.

SPÄR,† *v. t.* [Sax. *sparran;* G. *sperren;* from *spar.*] To bar; to shut, close, or fasten with a bar.

SPÄR, *v. i.* [Sax. *spirian*, to argue or dispute, to *aspire;* Russ. *sporyu*, to dispute, to contend; Ir. *sparnam.* The Saxon word signifies to dispute, also to investigate, to inquire, or explore, to follow after. This is another form of the L. *spiro*, Gr. σπαιρω, σπυρω. The primary sense is to urge, drive, throw, propel.] 1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle. [*Colloq.*]—2. To fight with prelusive strokes; to fight in show, as a pugilist.

SPÄR′ABLE, *n.* [*sparrow-bill*, from the shape.] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots.

SPÄRADRAP, *n.* [Fr.] a cere-cloth. [*Not English.*]

SPAR′AGE, } [*Vulgar.*] *See* ASPARAGUS.
SPAR′AGUS, }

SPÄR′-DECK, *n.* In *mar. lan.*, an upper deck of a ship, &c., where spars are laid up.

SPARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparian;* G. *sparen;* Fr. *épargner.* It seems to be from the same root as L. *parco;* It. *sparagnare.*] 1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste.

Thou thy Father's thunder didst not *spare.* *Milton.*

2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. He has no bread to *spare*, that is, to withhold from his necessary uses.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer and serving of God. *Knolles.*

3. To part with without much inconvenience; to do without.

I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*

Nor can we *spare* you long. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear. We might have *spared* this toil and expense.

Be pleased your politics to *spare.* *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Com. Prayer.*

Dim sadness did nor *spare*
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

But man alone can whom he conquers *spare.* *Waller.*

6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy; as, to *spare* the

life of a prisoner.—7. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temp'rate air.
Roscommon.

8. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it cost you.
Dryden.

SPARE, *v. i.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious.

Who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
Pope

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not.
Milton.

3. To be frugal; not to be profuse.—4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender.

The king...was *sparing* and compassionate toward his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE, *a.* [Sax. *spær.*] 1. Scanty; parsimonious; not abundant; as, a *spare* diet.

He was *spare* but discreet of speech.
Carew.

[We more generally use, in the latter application, *sparing;* as, he was *sparing* of words.]—2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. I have no *spare* time on my hands.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give.
Spenser.

3. Lean; wanting flesh; meagre; thin.

O give me your *spare* men, and spare me the great ones. *Shak.*

4 † Slow.—5. Among *seamen*, an epithet applied to any part of a ship's equipage or furniture, that lies in reserve, to supply the place of such as may be lost or rendered incapable of service; as, *spare* tiller; *spare* topmasts; *spare* sails; *spare* rigging, &c.

SPARE,† *n.* Parsimony; frugal use.

SPĀRED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.

SPĀRELY, *adv.* Sparingly.

SPĀRENESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness.

SPĀRER, *n.* One that avoids unnecessary expense.

SPĀRERIB, *n.* [D. *spier*, a muscle, and *rib.*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

SPARGA'NIUM, *n.* A genus of plants, which, with the genus Typha, constitute the nat. order Typhaceæ. The species are monœcious, and the flowers are arranged in dense spherical heads. These plants are found commonly in ditches and marshes of the northern hemisphere. Three of them are common in Great Britain, where they are known by the name of *bur-reed.*

SPARĠEFAC'TION,† *n.* [L. *spargo*, to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling.

SPĀR-HUNG, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.

SPAR'IDÆ, or **SPAROI'DES**, *n.* A



Gilt head (Sparus aurata).

family of fishes belonging to the section Acanthopterygii, of which the genus Sparus is the type. The body is usually of an ovate form, and covered with large scales. The mouth is not protractile. The genera sparus, sargus, pagrus, chrysophrys, pagellus, dentex, pentapus, &c., are comprehended in this family. The species feed chiefly upon small molluscs, crustacea, &c., for crushing which their strong teeth are admirably adapted.

SPĀRING, *ppr.* Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy. —2. *a.* Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none. *Bacon.*

3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant; as, a *sparing* diet.—4. Saving; parsimonious.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

SPĀRINGLY, *adv.* Not abundantly.—2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*
Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love. *Denham.*

3. Abstinently; moderately.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly.*
Atterbury.

4. Seldom; not frequently.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil.
Dryden.

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

SPĀRINGNESS, *n.* Parsimony; want of liberality.—2. Caution.

SPÄRK, *n.* [Sax. *spearc;* D. *spartelen*, to flutter, to sparkle; Dan. *sparker*, to wince or kick. The sense is that which shoots, darts off, or scatters; probably allied to L. *spargo* and Russ. *sverkayu.*] 1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance, which is emitted from bodies in combustion, and which either ascends with the smoke, or is darted in another direction. — 2. A small shining body or transient light.

We have here and there a little clear light, and some *sparks* of bright knowledge.
Locke.

3. A small portion of any thing active. If any *spark* of life is yet remaining.—4. A very small portion. If you have a *spark* of generosity.—5.† A brisk, showy, gay man.

The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux.
Prior.

6. A lover.

SPÄRK,† *v. i.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.

SPÄRKFUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.

SPÄRKISH, *a.* Airy; gay.—2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

SPÄRKLE, *n.* A spark.—2. A luminous particle. — 3. Any thing luminous; lustre.

SPÄRKLE, *v. i.* [D. *spartelen*] 1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles; as burning fuel, &c.—2. To glitter; to glisten; as, a brilliant *sparkles; sparkling* colours.—3. To twinkle; to glitter; as, *sparkling* stars. —4. To glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation; as, the eyes *sparkle* with joy.—5. To emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors; as, *sparkling* wine.

SPÄRKLE,† *v. t.* To throw about; to scatter.

SPÄRKLER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.

SPÄRKLET, *n.* A small spark.

SPÄRKLINESS,† *n.* Vivacity.

SPÄRKLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; brilliant; lively; as, *sparkling* wines; *sparkling* eyes.

SPÄRKLINGLY, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

SPÄRKLINGNESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.

SPÄRLING, *n.* A smelt.

SPA'ROID, *a.* [L. *sparus*, and Gr. *εἶδος.*] Like the gilt head; belonging to that family of spinous-finned fishes named *sparidæ.*

SPÄRRING, *n* Prelusive contention, as among boxers.—2. Dispute; slight debate. [*Colloq.*]

SPAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *spearva;* Goth. *sparwa;* G. and Dan. *sperling;* Sw. *sparf;* probably allied to *spear* or *spare*, and so named from its smallness.] A small bird of the genus Fringilla (*F. domestica*, Linn.) and order of Passeres. This well-known bird is the constant attendant on man wherever it is found. It inhabits Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the whole of the British Islands, France, Spain, Portugal, and other countries. The habits of the common sparrows, their amazing fecundity, their strong attachment to their young, the truculent battles in which they will occasionally engage in troops when excited upon some difference of opinion, arising out of questions of love or nest-property, their familiarity, not to say impudence, and their voracity, are familiar to all. They often do great injury to the corn fields, but they also do great service to the farmer in destroying grubs, caterpillars, &c., in spring and in the early part of summer.

SPAR'RŌW-BILL, *n.* *See* SPARABLE.

SPAR'RŌW-GRASS, a corruption of *Asparagus.*

SPAR'RŌW-HAWK, } **SPAR'HAWK**, } *n.* [Sax. *spear-hafoc*, spear-hawk.] A small species of short-winged hawk. A popular name of all those falcons whose tarsi are high and scutellated. The *Falco nissus*



Sparrow-Hawk (Falco nisus).

of Linn., *Accipiter fringillarius* of others, is called *sparrow-hawk* by way of eminence. It is coloured like the goshawk, but its legs are longer, and it is a third less in size. The American sparrow-hawk is the *Falco sparverius*, Linn.

SPÄRRY, *a.* [from *spar.*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar, having a confused crystalline structure; spathose.

SPÄRRY IRON, or **SPÄRRY IRON ORE**. Steel ore; a carbonate of iron. It is of a yellow, grey, brown, or black colour, and is found in metalliferous veins, as well as in common veins, in primary, transition, and secondary rocks.

It consists principally of protoxide or iron, and carbonic acid. It is a valuable iron ore, from the facility with which it can be converted into steel.

SPÄRSE, *a.* (spârs.) [L. *sparsus*, scattered, from *spargo*.] 1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; as, a *sparse* population.—2. In *bot.*, not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order; applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, &c.

SPÄRSE,† *v. t.* (spârs.) To disperse.

SPÄRS'ED, *a.* Scattered.

SPÄRS'EDLY, *adv.* In a scattered manner.

SPÄRSELY, *adv.* In a scattered or sparse manner; thinly.

SPÄRSE'NESS, *n.* Thinness; scattered state; as, *sparseness* of population.

SPÄR'TAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery.

SPARTI'NA, *n.* A genus of grasses, of the class and order Triandria digynia, Linn. Two species, *S. stricta* and *S. alternifolia*, are British plants, known by the name of cord-grass. The first is a remarkably stiff and rigid plant, growing in muddy salt marshes on the east and south-east coasts of England.

SPA'RUS, *n.* A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the family Sparidæ. The species are chiefly known in England by the name of gilthead, though that name should properly be restricted to the *Sparus acorata*, a fish found plentifully in the Mediterranean, and which at times visits the coasts of Great Britain.

SPASM, *n.* [L. *spasmus*; Gr. σπασμα, from σπαω, to draw.] An abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent but brief contraction of one or more muscles, or muscular fibres. *Spasm* is either *clonic* or *tonic*. In *clonic spasm*, the muscles or muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in *epilepsy*. In *tonic spasm*, the muscles or muscular fibres contract in a steady and uniform manner, and remain contracted for a comparatively long time, as in *tetanus*. Some cases of *spasm* appear to be intermediate between these two varieties.

SPASMAT'ICAL, *a.* Spasmodical.

SPASMOD'IC, *a.* [Gr. σπασμος, spasm, and ειδος, likeness; implying something which is like *spasm*, without being such; Fr. *spasmodique*; It. *spasmodico*.] Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsion; as, a *spasmodic* affection; *spasmodic* asthma; *spasmodic* cholera.

SPASMOD'IC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; but the word generally employed is *anti-spasmodic*.

SPASMOD'ICAL, *a.* Relating to spasm.

SPASMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σπασμος, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on convulsions or spasms.

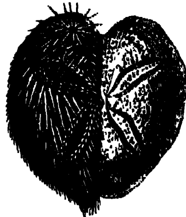
SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. σπαστικος.] Relating to spasm. [*A term preferable to spasmodic.*]

SPASTIC'ITY, *n.* A state of spasm.—2. The tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

SPAT, *pret.* of *Spit*; as, he *spat*.

SPAT, *n.* [from the root of *spit*, that which is ejected.] The spawn of shell fish.

SPATAN'GUS, *n.* A genus of Echinidæ or sea-urchins, characterized by the bilabiated mouth being in the third region of the axis of the base, and the anus in the side of the truncated extremity. The species are numerous.



Violet Spatangus (S. purpureus).
One half shown with its spines removed.

They are generally of an oval or cordate form, with very slender spines.

SPATCH'-COCK, *n.* A fowl killed, and immediately broiled, for some sudden occasion. [*Possibly, at first, kitchen English for a* despatched *fowl.*]

SPĀTE, or SPĀIT, *n.* A flood; an inundation; a great torrent of rain. [*Scotch.*]

SPA'THA, } *n.* [L. *spatha*, a slice.] In
SPATHE, } *bot.*, a large membranaceous bract, situated at the base of a spadix, which it encloses as a sheath. It is seen in the greatest perfection in the palms and arums, and is supposed to perform the office of the ordinary floral envelopes. It is also applied to the calyx of some flowers that have no spadix; as the narcissus, crocus, iris, &c.

Spathe, flower of Cocoa Palm.

SPATHA'CEOUS, *a.* Having that sort of calyx called a spatha.

SPATH'IC, *a.* [G. *spath.*] Foliated or lamellar. *Spathic* iron is carbonate of iron; an ore of iron of a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish colour.

SPATH'IFORM, *a.* [*spath* and *form.*] Resembling spar in form; as, the ochreous, *spathiform*, and mineralized forms of uranite.

SPATH'OSE, *a.* In *bot.*, relating to, or formed like a spathe; spathaceous.—2. In *mineral.*, sparry; of the nature of spar.

SPATH'OUS, *a.* In *bot.*, spathose.

SPATH'ULATE. *See* SPATULATE.

SPA'TIATE,† *v. i.* [L. *spatior.*] To rove; to ramble.

SPAT'TER, *v. t.* [This root is a derivative of the family of *spit*, or L. *pateo*. *See* SPUTTER.] 1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter; as, to *spatter* a coat; to *spatter* the floor; to *spatter* the boots with mud. [This word is applied always to fluid or moist substances. We say, to *spatter* with water, mud, blood, or gravy; but never to *spatter* with dust or meal.]—2. Figuratively, to asperse; to defame. [In this sense, *asperse* is generally used.]—3.† To throw out any thing offensive; as, to *spatter* foul speeches.—4. To scatter about; as, to *spatter* water here and there.

SPAT'TER, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to *sputter*. [*See* SPUTTER.]

SPAT'TERDASHES, *n. plur.* [*spatter* and *dash.*] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud. [Since boots are generally worn, these things and their name are little used.]

SPAT'TERED, *pp.* Sprinkled or fouled by some liquid or dirty substance.—2. Aspersed.

SPAT'TERING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with moist or foul matter.—2. Aspersing.

SPAT'TLE,† *n.* Spittle.—2. A spatula.

SPAT'TLING-POPPY, *n.* A plant, *Silene inflata*. It may be used as a substitute for asparagus, or green pease, the young shoots having the flavour of both.

SPAT'ULA, *n.* [L. *spathula*, *spatha*, a slice; W. *yspodol*; from the root of L. *pateo*; so named from its breadth, or from its use in spreading things.] A slice; an apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters, salves, &c.

SPAT'ULATE, *a.* [from L. *spathula.*] In *bot.*, a spatulate leaf is one shaped like a spatula or battledore, being roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base; as in *Cistus incanus*.—2. In *conchol.*, applied to shells which are rounded and broad at the top, and become narrower below.—3. In *entom.*, applied to the figure of insects, when commencing with a narrow base, gradually widening by the lateral margins sloping out, and terminating at the extremity by a sudden straight line.

Spatulate Leaf.

SPAV'IN, *n.* [It. *spavenio*, *spavano*, spavin, a cramp; Fr. *eparvin*; Sp. *esparavan*; Port. *esparavam*.] A tumour or excrescence that forms on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow; at first like gristle, but afterward hard and bony.

SPAV'INED, *a.* Affected with spavin.

SPAWL, *v. i.* [G. *speichel*, spawl; *speien*, to spawl, to spew. *Spew* is a contracted word.] 1. To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless, dirty manner.

> Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it?
> *Swift.*

2. A fragment of stone.

SPAWL, *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly.

SPAWL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.

SPAWL'ING, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.

SPAWN, *n.* It has no plural. [If this word is not contracted, it belongs to the root of L *pono*, Fr. *pondre*, to lay eggs. If contracted, it probably belongs to the root of *spew* or *spawl*. The radical sense is, that which is ejected or thrown out.] 1. The eggs or ova of fishes and frogs when deposited, from which a new progeny arises, that continues the species. In the oviparous fishes, with distinct sexes, the eggs are impregnated externally and arrive at maturity without the aid of the mother. The spawn being deposited by the female, the male then pours upon it the impregnating fluid. In the ovoviviparous fishes, sexual intercourse takes place, and the eggs are hatched in the uterus. In the oviparous fishes, which are hermaphrodite, the spawn is impregnated previous to deposition by the same individual which deposits the eggs. Fishes exhibit a great variety in regard to the number of their eggs. In some the number is small, while in others it is prodigiously great. In the

spawn of a cod-fish, for example, no fewer than 3,686,760 eggs have been found. In general, before spawning, fish forsake the deep water and approach the shore, and some fish leave the salt water and ascend the rivers before spawning, and then return again. —2. Any product or offspring; *an expression of contempt.*—3. In *gardening,* the buds or branches which are produced from underground stems. Also, the white fibrous matter, which shooting through earth, dung, decaying vegetable matter, &c., is the matrix from which mushrooms and other fungi are produced.

SPAWN, *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs.—2. To bring forth; to generate; *in contempt.*

SPAWN, *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.—2. To issue, as offspring; *in contempt.*

SPAWN'ED, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.

SPAWN'ER, *n.* The female fish.

> The *spawner* and the melter of the barbel cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

SPĀY, *v. t.* [W. *yspazu,* to exhaust; *dyspazu,* to geld; Arm. *spaza* or *spahein,* to geld; L. *spado,* a gelding; Gr. σπαω, to draw out.] To extirpate the ovaries of a female animal; to incapacitate a female animal for producing young. The operation of *spaying* is performed on the females of several kinds of animals to prevent conception, and promote their fattening. It is usually performed when the animal is young.

SPĀY'ADE, *n.* In *her.,* a young stag in his third year.

SPĀYED, *pp.* Having the ovaries extirpated.

SPĀYING, *ppr.* Extirpating the ovaries.

SPĒAK, *v. i.* pret. *Spoke,* [*Spake,* nearly obs.;] pp. *Spoke, Spoken.* [Sax. *spæcan, specan;* It. *spiccar le parole,* to speak distinctly; *spiccare,* to shine, that is, to shoot or thrust forth; Eth. *sabah,* to preach, to teach, to proclaim. The Sw. has *spa,* Dan. *spaer,* to foretel. It is easy to see that the root of this word is allied to that of *beak, peak, pick.*] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. Children learn to *speak* at an early age. The organs may be so obstructed that a man may not be able to *speak.*

> *Speak,* Lord, for thy servant heareth; 1 Sam. iii.

2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. A man may be well informed on a subject, and yet too diffident to *speak* in public.

> Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. *Clarendon.*

3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute.

> An honest man, Sir, is able to *speak* for himself, when the knave is not. *Shak.*

4. To discourse; to make mention of.

> Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him from the Leman lake. *Addison.*

> The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

5. To give sound.

> Make all your trumpets *speak.* *Shak.*

To speak with, to converse with. Let me *speak with* my son.—*To speak with a vessel,* to communicate with those who are on board, either in person or by means of a speaking trumpet.

SPĒAK, *v. t.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately; as human beings.

> They sat down with him on the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spoke* a word to him; Job ii.

> *Speak* the word, and my son shall be healed; Matt. viii.

2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate.

> It is my father's music
> To *speak* your deeds. *Shak.*

3. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. A man may know how to read and to understand a language which he cannot *speak.*—4. To address; to accost.

> He will smile upon thee, put thee in hope, and *speak* thee fair. *Ecclus.*

5. To exhibit; to make known.

> Let heaven's wide circuit *speak*
> The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

6. To express silently or by signs. The lady's looks or eyes *speak* the meaning or wishes of her heart.—7. To communicate; as, to *speak* peace to the soul.—*To speak a ship,* to hail and speak to her captain or commander.

Note.—We say, to *speak* a word or syllable, to *speak* a sentence, an oration, piece, composition, or a dialogue, to *speak* a man's praise, &c.; but we never say, to *speak* an argument, a sermon, or a story.

SPĒAKABLE, *a.* That can be spoken. —2. Having the power of speech.

SPĒAKER, *n.* One that speaks in whatever manner.—2. One that proclaims or celebrates.

> No other *speaker* of my living actions. *Shak.*

3. One that utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one that utters a speech in public. We say, a man is a good *speaker,* or a bad *speaker.*—4. The presiding officer in each house of parliament. The speaker of the house of commons is a member of the house, elected by a majority of votes, to act as chairman or president, in putting questions, reading bills, keeping order, controlling the debates of the house, issuing warrants to the clerk of the crown to make out new writs for the election of members, when seats are vacant, and carrying into execution the resolutions of the house. The speaker chosen must be approved of by the crown. He is not to deliver his sentiments upon any question, or give his vote, except in a committee or in case of an equality of votes, when he has the privilege of giving a casting vote. It is also the duty of the speaker to interrupt a member whose language is indecorous, or who wanders from the subject of debate: he may also stop a debate, to remind the house of any standing order or established mode of proceeding, which he sees about to be violated. He, however, submits every thing to the decision of the house. The speaker of the house of lords is *ex-officio* the lord chancellor, keeper of the great seal, or other person holding the king's commission. He can speak and vote on any question. The same name is given to the president of other legislative bodies besides the British parliament, as in the American congress, &c.

SPĒAK'ERSHIP, *n.* The office of speaker.

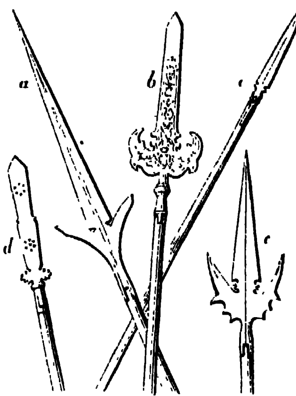
SPĒAKING, *ppr.* Uttering words; discoursing; talking.

SPĒAKING, *n.* The act of uttering words; discourse.—2. In *colleges,* public declamation.

SPĒAKING, *a.* Animated; as, a *speaking* portrait.

SPĒAKING-TRUMPET, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance. [*See* TRUMPET.]

SPĒAR, *n.* [Sax. *speare, spere;* D. and G. *speer;* W. *yspar,* from *pâr,* a spear. So W. *ber* is a spear, and a spit, that which shoots to a point.] 1. A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance.



Ancient Spears.

a, Spetum, time of Edward IV.
b, Partisan, time of James I.
c, Pike, time of Cromwell.
d, Voulge or Boulge, time of Henry VII.
e, Ranseur, time of Henry VIII.

Also, the long piece of wood which is fixed to the body or beam of a cheval de frise.—2. A sharp pointed instrument with barbs; used for stabbing fish and other animals.—3. A shoot, as of grass; usually *spire.*—4. The feather of a horse, called also the streak of the spear. It is a mark in the neck, or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

SPĒAR, *v. t.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as to *spear* a fish.

SPĒAR, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem. [*See* SPIRE.]

SPĒARED, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.

SPĒAR'ER, *n.* A spearman.

SPĒAR-FOOT, *n.* [*spear* and *foot.*] The far foot behind; used of a horse.

SPĒAR-GRASS, *n.* [*spear* and *grass.*] A long, stiff grass, a species of Poa, the *P. rigida,* Linn.

SPĒAR-HAND, *n.* In the *manege,* a horseman's right hand.—2. A lancer's right hand.

SPĒARING, *ppr.* Piercing or killing with a spear.—2. Shooting into a long stem.

SPĒARMAN, *n.* [*spear* and *man.*] One who is armed with a spear; Ps. lxviii.

SPĒARMINT, *n.* [*spear* and *mint.*] A plant of the genus Mentha, the *M. viridis.* [*See* MINT.]

SPĒAR-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cnicus, the *C. lanceolatus,* Willd.; called also spear plume-thistle. It grows on way sides and in pastures. The leaves are downy beneath, and their points long and very sharp.

SPĒAR-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus. The great spear-wort is the *R. lingua,* Linn., and the lesser spear-wort is the *R. flammula,* Linn. Both are British plants. [*See* RANUNCULUS.]

SPEAT. *See* SPATE.

SPECHT, } *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not*
SPEIGHT. } *in use or local.*]

SPE″CIAL, *a.* [Fr.; It. *speziale*; from L. *specialis*, from *species*, form, figure, sort, from *specio*, to see. Hence *species*, primarily, is appearance, that which is presented to the eye. This word and *especial* are the same.] 1. Designating a species or sort.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. She smiles with a *special* grace.

Our Saviour is represented everywhere in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and afflicted. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. A private grant is made by a *special* act of parliament.—4 Confined to some particular class of subjects; *ex. gr.* a *special* dictionary, as one of medicine or law. [*Technical.*]—5. Extraordinary; uncommon. Our charities should be universal, but chiefly exercised on *special* opportunities.—6. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shak.*

Special administration, in *law*, is one in which the power of an administrator is limited to the administration of certain specific effects, and not the effects in general of the deceased — *Special bail*, consists of actual sureties recognised to answer for the appearance of a person in court; as distinguished from *common bail*, which is nominal.—*Special bailiff*, is a bailiff appointed by the sheriff, for making arrests and serving processes.—*Special case.* In *Scots law*, in civil jury causes, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this, that the special verdict is returned by the jury; whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed, without the evidence.—*Special charge.* In *Scots law*, letters of special charge, are letters passing under the signet, charging the heir of one who has died infeft in lands, to enter heir to him, under certification that if no entry takes place, the complainer shall have the same execution against the lands as if the heir had entered.—*Special constable*, a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace, on occasions of exigency; as, to quell a riot. Sometimes the epithet stands for the positive term; as, many *specials* were in attendance.—*Special contract.* [*See* SPECIALTY.]—*Special demurrer*, is one in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated.—*Special grace*, in *theol.*, according to Edwards, is "the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, as distinguished from *common grace*, which only awakens and convicts."—*Special imparlance*, is one in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever.—*Special jury*, is a jury of a superior class or supposed experience regarding the matter at issue. It may be called upon motion of either party, when the cause is supposed to require it.—*Special jury book*, in *Scots law*, a book kept by the sheriff, and prepared by copying from the general jury book the names of those qualified to serve as *special jurors*, that is, persons possessed of heritable property yielding £100 of yearly rent, or personal property to the amount of £1000.—*Special matter in evidence* the particular facts in the case on which the defendant relies.—*Special plea*, in bar, is a plea which sets forth the particular facts or reasons why the plaintiff's demand should be barred, as a release, accord, &c.—*Special pleading*, the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter alleged on the opposite side. —*Special property*, a qualified or limited property, as the property which a man acquires in wild animals, by reclaiming them. — *Special service*, in *Scots law*, that form of service by which an heir is served to his ancestor, in a special feudal subject, and under a special character.—*Special session of a court*, an extraordinary session; a session beyond the regular stated sessions; or in corporations and counties in England, a petty session held by a few justices for despatching small business.—*Special statute*, is a private act of the legislature, such as respects a private person or individual.—*Special tail*, is where a gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general.—*Special verdict*, is a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the law arising from the facts to be determined by the court. Another method of finding a special verdict, is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintiff, but subject to the opinion of the court on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides, with regard to a matter of law.—*Special verdict*, in *Scots law*, in a criminal trial, a return of certain facts or circumstances as proved, without any general conclusion from them as to the pannel's guilt, the conclusion being left to be made by the judge, according to his opinion of the lawful construction of the facts so laid before him. In civil causes tried by jury, a *special verdict* must be confined to specific findings of fact, with no detail of the evidence on which the verdict rests.—*Special warrant*, a warrant to take a person and bring him before a particular justice who granted the warrant.

SPE″CIAL,† *n.* A particular.

SPE″CIALIST, *n.* A man of technicalities; a merely practical person.

SPECIAL′ITY, *n.* A particular or peculiar case; a particularity. [*See* SPECIALTY.]

SPE″CIALIZE,† *v. t.* To mention specially.

SPE″CIALLY, *adv.* Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. Every signal deliverance from danger ought to be *specially* noticed as a divine interposition.—2. For a particular purpose. A meeting of the legislature is *specially* summoned.—3. Chiefly; especially.

SPE″CIALTY, *n.* Particularity.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected. *Shak.*

2. A particular or peculiar case.

Note. This word is now little used in the senses above. Its common acceptation is,

3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal. Such a debt is called a debt by *specialty*, in distinction from *simple contract*.

SPECIE, *n.* (spe′shy.) Gold and silver coin, in contradistinction to paper money. [*See* SPECIES.]

SPECIES, *n.* (spe′shiz.) *sing.* and *plur.* [L. from *specio*, to see. *See* SPECIAL.] 1. In *zool.* and *bot.*, a species is usually defined a collection of individuals that are precisely alike in every character not capable of change by any accidental circumstances, and capable of uniform, invariable, and permanent continuance by natural propagation. All changes produced by accidental causes, in individuals of a species, and which are not capable of uniform, invariable, and permanent continuance by natural propagation, indicate and mark what are called *varieties*.

There are as many *species* as there are different invariable forms or structures of vegetables. *Martyn.*

2. In *mineral.*, a collection of minerals which are composed of the same ingredients, and combined in the same proportions.—3. In *logic*, a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature, or it is a predicable which is considered as expressing the whole essence of the individuals of which it is affirmed. The genus and difference together make up, in logical language, the *species*. For example, a "biped" is compounded of the genus "animal," and the difference, "having two legs." The difference which, together with the genus, makes up the species, is termed the *specific difference*. [*See* PREDICABLE.]—4. Sort; kind; *in a loose sense*; as, a *species* of low cunning in the world; a *species* of generosity; a *species* of cloth.—5. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible, is that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

The *species* of letters illuminated with indigo and violet. [*Little used.*] *Newton.*

6. Representation to the mind.

Wit...the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

7. Show; visible exhibition.

Shows and *species* serve best with the common people.† *Bacon.*

8. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium; as, the current *species* of Europe. In modern practice, this word is contracted into *specie*. What quantity of *specie* has the bank in its vault? What is the amount of all the current *specie* in the country? What is the value, in *specie*, of a bill of exchange? We receive payment for goods in *specie*, not in bank notes.—9. In *phar.*, a simple; a component part of a compound medicine.—10. The old pharmaceutical term for powders.—11. In *alge.*, the letters, symbols, marks, or characters, which represent the quantities in any operation or equation.—In *geom.*, *figures of the same species*, are those which have the same form, whatever be their size.—In *spherical trigonometry*, the sides and angles of spherical triangles, are said to be of the *same species*, when by comparing any two sides, any two angles, or an angle and a side together, each is found to be greater or less than, or equal to, a quadrant or a right angle. But when by comparing a side with a side, an angle with an angle, or a side with an angle, one is found to be less, and an-

other greater than a quadrant or a right angle, such sides and angles are said to be of *different species.* The word *affection* is often used in spherical trigonometry in the same sense as species.—12. In *optics*, the image painted on the retina by the rays of light reflected from the several points of the surface of an object, received by the pupil, and collected in their passage through the crystalline lens, &c.

SPECIF'IC, SPECIF'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *specifique;* It. *specifico.*] 1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things. Thus we say, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* form of a cube or square; the *specific* qualities of a plant or a drug; the *specific* difference between an acid and an alkali; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

> *Specific* difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another. *Watts.*

2. In *med.*, acting upon some particular organ more than upon others; possessed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease. [*See the noun.*] —*Specific character*, in *bot.*, a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus.—*Specific gravity*, in *nat. philosophy*, the weight of any body under a given bulk or volume, or it is the weight of any particular kind of matter as compared with the weight of the same bulk of some other body, of which the weight is supposed to be familiarly known, and is therefore taken as the standard of comparison. Pure distilled water, at the temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit, is the substance usually employed for the purpose of comparing together the weights of all substances, except the gases. A cubic foot of distilled water at the temperature of 60° is found to weigh exactly 1000 ounces avoirdupois; consequently, assuming this as the specific gravity of distilled water, and comparing all other bodies with this, the same numbers that express their specific gravities, will at the same time express the weight of a cubic foot of each in avoirdupois ounces, which affords great facility to numerical computations. Or if the specific gravity of water be expressed by 1, the specific gravity of other substances will be expressed by a thousandth part of the former numbers. This only requires that three decimal places should be taken. Thus, a cubic foot of gold weighs 19,250 ounces; hence, taking 1000 for the specific gravity of water, 19,250 will express the specific gravity of gold; or, if 1 be the specific gravity of water, the thousandth part of 19,250, which is 19·250, will be the specific gravity of gold. In bodies of equal magnitudes, the weights are directly as the specific gravities; in bodies of the same specific gravities, the weights are directly as the magnitudes; in bodies of equal weights the specific gravities are inversely as the magnitudes; and the weights of different bodies are to each other in the compound ratio of their magnitudes and specific gravities. A body when immersed in a fluid loses a portion of its weight which is exactly equal to the weight of an equal bulk of the fluid; hence, if a body be weighed in air (or rather in vacuo), and then in water, the difference between the two weights will give the weight of a quantity of water equal to the bulk of the solid. From this we can easily determine the specific gravity of any solid body; for, since in equal magnitudes the weights are as the specific gravities, the weight of the water equal in volume to the body, is to the actual weight of the body, as the specific gravity of water = 1, to the specific gravity of the body. [*See* GRAVITY and HYDROMETER.]—*Specific heat.* [*See* HEAT.]—*Specific name*, in *bot.*, is now used for the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; but it was originally applied by Linnæus to the essential character of the species, or the *essential difference.* The present specific name he at first called the *trivial name.*

SPECIF'IC, *n.* In *philosophy*, that which is peculiar to any thing, and distinguishes it from all others.—2. A medicine which acts upon some particular organ more than upon others: thus, ipecacuanha appears to have a *specific* action on the respiratory mucous membrane.—3. A medicine which is more uniform in its effects than any other, in any particular disorder: thus, cinchona is called a *specific* in certain forms of intermittent fever, and mercury in syphilis, &c. No such thing as an infallible specific is known.

SPECIF'ICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. A body is *specifically* lighter than another, when it has less weight in the same bulk than the other.

> Human reason...differs *specifically* from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*
> ...Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of duty. *South.*

SPECIF'ICALNESS, *n.* State of being specifical.

SPECIF'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *species*, form, and *facio*, to make.] To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

SPECIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

> This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry. *Watts.*

2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against a military or naval officer.—3. Among *architects, engineers, builders*, or *artists*, a statement of particulars, describing the dimensions, details, peculiarities, &c., of any work about to be undertaken. It is a condition in patents that the inventor should give a *specification* of his invention, in which the nature of the invention must be particularly described and ascertained.—4. Article or thing specified.—5. In *Scots law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another.

SPECIF'ICNESS, *n.* Particular mark of distinction.

SPEC'IFIED, *pp.* Particularized; specially named.

SPEC'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *specifier;* It. *specificare.*] To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* the articles one wants to purchase.

> He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are *specified.* *Pope.*

SPEC'IFYING, *ppr.* Naming or designating particularly.

SPEC'IMEN, *n.* [L. from *species*, with the termination *men*, which corresponds in sense to the English *hood* or *ness.*] A sample; a part or small portion of anything, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited; as, a *specimen* of a man's hand-writing; a *specimen* of painting or composition; a *specimen* of one's art or skill.

SPE'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *specieux;* L. *speciosus.*] 1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

> The rest, far greater part,
> Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
> Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* objection; *specious* deeds. Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature, good manners, nobleness of mind, &c.

SPE'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With a fair appearance; with show of right; as, to reason *speciously.*

SPE'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Plausible appearance; fair external show; as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

SPECK, *n.* [Sax. *specca;* D. *spikkel.* In Sp. *peca* is a freckle or spot raised in the skin by the sun. This word may be formed from *peck*, for *peckled* has been used for *speckled*, spotted as though pecked. Qu. Ar. *bakaa*, to be spotted.] 1. A spot; a stain; a small place in anything that is discoloured by foreign matter, or is of a colour different from that of the main substance; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth. 2. A very small thing.—3. The sole of a shoe.—4. The sole-fish.

SPECK, *v. t.* To spot; to stain in spots or drops.—2. To put a sole upon a shoe.

SPECK'LE, *n.* A little spot in anything, of a different substance or colour from that of the thing itself.

SPECK'LE, *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different colour; used chiefly in the participle passive,—*which see.*

SPECK'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different colour from the ground or surface of the object; as, the *speckled* breast of a bird; a *speckled* serpent.—2. In *her.*, spotted over with another tincture.—*Speckled bird*, a denomination given to a person of doubtful character or principles. [*Familiar.*]

SPECK'LEDNESS, *n.* The state of being speckled.

SPECK'LING, *ppr.* Marking with small spots.

SPECKT, *n.* A woodpecker. [*See* SPEIGHT.]

SPEC'TACLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *spectaculum*, from *specto*, to behold; *specio*, to see.] 1. A show; a gazing-stock; something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or something that is beheld as unusual and worthy of special notice. Thus we call things exhibited for amusement, public *spectacles*, as

the combats of gladiators in ancient Rome.

We are made a *spectacle* to the world, and to angels, and to men; 1 Cor. iv.

2. Anything seen; a sight. A drunkard is a shocking *spectacle*.—3. Figuratively, something that aids the intellectual sight.

Shakspeare...needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature. *Dryden.*

SPEC'TACLE-BESTRID, *a.* Bearing spectacles; as, with nose *spectacle-bestrid.*

SPEC'TACLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

SPEC'TACLE-MAKER, *n.* One whose trade is spectacle-making.

SPEC'TACLES, *n. plur.* [L. *spectaculum.* *See* SPECTACLE.] A well known and invaluable optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision. Common spectacles consist of two lenses, either convex or concave, set in a frame so constructed as to adhere to the nose and temples, and keep the lenses in the proper position. The earlier kinds were merely fixed on the nose. Spectacles with convex lenses are used to aid the sight of the aged, or those who are termed long or far sighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are used to assist the vision of those who are near sighted. In long sighted persons the refractive powers of the eye are too feeble, or the cornea is too much flattened; hence, the rays of light coming from an object after entering the eye, do not converge sufficiently soon to be brought to a focus, and form a perfect image of the object on the retina. The convex lens counteracts this defect by increasing the convergence of the rays, and causing them to meet at the retina. Short-sightedness is a defect the very reverse of that which has been stated, and hence, must be corrected by opposite means, namely, by concave lenses. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the state of the eye. There is a kind of spectacles, commonly called *preserves* or *sight preservers*, the glasses of which are usually plane, and sometimes coloured; their utility is, however, dubious. Another kind of spectacles, called *goggles*, limit the field of view, and are used for correcting obliquity of vision. Another kind, called *periscopic* spectacles, has been contrived in order to allow considerable latitude of motion to the eyes without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are either of a meniscus or concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. An invention of recent origin, called *railway spectacles*, with wire-cloth sights, is useful for keeping sand, ashes, &c., out of the eyes. We know not when or by whom spectacles were invented. Some assign their origin to the 12th, others to the 13th century. Spectacles, as they form an instrument of binocular power, are usually designated a *pair of spectacles.*

SPECTAC'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows.

SPEC'TANT, *ppr.* [L. *specto*, to behold.] In *her.*, a term applied to an animal *at gaze*, or looking forward; sometimes termed in *full aspect.* The term is likewise applied to any animal looking upwards with the nose bendwise.

SPECTA'TION, *n.* [L. *spectatio.*] Regard; respect. [*Little used.*]

SPECTA'TOR, *n.* [L. whence Fr. *spectateur;* It. *spettatore.*] 1. One that looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder; as, the *spectators* of a show. —2. One personally present. The *spectators* were numerous.

SPECTATO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the spectator.

SPECTA'TORSHIP, *n.* The act of beholding.—2. The office or quality of a spectator.

SPECTA'TRESS, } *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*]
SPECTA'TRIX, } A female beholder or looker on.

SPEC'TRA, *n. plur.* [L. *spectrum*, from *specto*, to behold. *See* SPECTRUM.] Images presented to the eyes after removing them from a bright or coloured object, or closing them. If, for example, we look intensely with one eye upon any coloured object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterwards, turn the same eye to another part of the paper, we shall see a similar spot, but of a different colour. Thus, if the wafer be red, the seeming spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra* and *accidental colours.*

SPEC'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike; ghostly.

SPEC'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to ocular spectra; pertaining to the solar or prismatic spectrum; as *spectral* colours.

SPEC'TRE, *n.* [Fr. *spectre;* from L. *spectrum*, from *specto*, to behold.] 1. An apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPEC'TRE-PEOPLED, *a.* Peopled with ghosts.

SPEC'TRES, *n.* A family of orthopterous insects, comprehending such as have a linear and attenuated body, like the ghost of an insect.

SPEC'TRUM, *n. plur. Spectra*, [L.] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered or turned away. This is called an *ocular spectrum.* [*See* SPECTRA.]—2. In *optics*, the name given to an elongated image of the sun, formed on a wall or screen, by a beam of solar light passing through a small hole in a window-shutter into a dark room, and refracted by a triangular glass prism. The ray, on passing through the prism, is decomposed, and separated into seven rays of different colours, such as are observable in the rainbow. These are exhibited in the elongated image or *spectrum*, in the following order; namely, *red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo*, and *violet;* the red being lowermost. As the spectrum is produced by solar light, it is frequently called the *solar spectrum*, and because it is formed by means of a prism, it is further termed the *prismatic spectrum*, and the colours composing it the *prismatic colours.* A spectrum may be formed by any other luminous body as well as the sun.

SPEC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *specularis*, from *speculum*, a mirror, from *specio*, to see.] 1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface.—2. Assisting sight. [*Improper and not used.*]—3. Affording view.

SPEC'ULATE, *v. i.* [L. *speculor*, to view, to contemplate, from *specio*, to see; Fr. *speculer.*] 1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; as, to *speculate* on political events; to *speculate* on the probable results of a discovery.—2. In *com.*, to purchase goods, stock, or other things, with the expectation of an advance in price, and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; as, to *speculate* in coffee, or in sugar, or in six per cent. stock, or in bank stock.

SPEC'ULATE,† *v. t.* To consider attentively; as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing.

SPECULA'TION, *n.* Examination by the eye; view. [*Little used.*]—2. Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. The events of the day afford matter of serious *speculation* to the friends of Christianity.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts. *Milton.*

3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality and most part of his natural *speculations.* *Temple.*

4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. This globe, which was formerly round only in *speculation*, has been circumnavigated. The application of steam to navigation is no longer a matter of mere *speculation.*

Speculations which originate in guilt, must end in ruin. *R. Hall.*

5. Power of sight.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes.† *Shak.*

6. In *com.*, the act or practice of buying articles of merchandize, or any purchasable commodities whatever, in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade, in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in the place where the goods are purchased, and the place to which they are to be carried for market. Speculation on a large scale, on the principle of monopolizing, or that kind of speculation which consists in the purchase and sale of shares in public companies, as well as "dabbling in the stocks," and a variety of other hazardous transactions, may be considered as different species of gambling, and are often no less ruinous. A few men have been enriched, but many have been ruined by *speculation.*

SPEC'ULATIST, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator.

SPEC'ULATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *speculatif;* It. *speculativo.*] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative; *applied to persons.*

The mind of man being by nature *speculative.* *Hooker.*

2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; as, a scheme merely *speculative.* —3. Pertaining to view; also, prying.— 4. Pertaining to speculation in land, goods, &c.—5. Capable of being turned to account by improvement, or favourable representations, true or false; as, an ill conditioned but *speculative* picture. [*A dealer's term.*]

SPEC'ULATIVELY, *adv.* In contem-

plation; with meditation.—2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice. Propositions seem often to be *speculatively* true, which experience does not verify.—3. In the way of speculation in lands, goods, &c.

SPEC'ULATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPEC'ULATOR, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories.—2. An observer; a contemplator.—3. A spy; a watcher.—4. In *com.*, one who buys goods, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

SPEC'ULATORY, *a.* Exercising speculation.—2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying.

SPEC'ULUM, *n.* [L.; G. and D. *spiegel.*] 1. A mirror or looking-glass.—2. A glass that reflects the images of objects. In *optics*, the term *speculum* is usually applied to reflectors formed of polished metal, while the term *mirror* is used to signify a reflector of glass.—3. A metallic reflector used in catadioptric or reflecting telescopes, instead of the object glass in refracting telescopes.—4. In *sur.*, an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body, in order to examine them attentively.

SPEC'ULUM-METAL, *n.* Metal used for making the specula of reflecting telescopes. It is an alloy of two parts of copper and one of tin; its whiteness being improved by the addition of a little arsenic.

SPED, *pret.* and *pp* of *Speed.*

SPEECH, *n.* [Sax. *spæc.* *See* SPEAK.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. *Speech* was given to man by his Creator for the noblest purposes.—2. Language; words as expressing ideas.

> The acts of God to human ears
> Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. A particular language, as distinct from others; Ps. xix.—4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. You smile at my *speech*.—5. Talk; mention; common saying.

> The duke did of me demand,
> What was the *speech* among the Londoners
> Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. The member has made his first *speech* in parliament.—7. Any declaration of thoughts.

> I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, replied. *Milton.*

SPEECH,† *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. We now use *speechify*.

SPEECH-CRIER', *n.* One who hawks about a printed account of the execution, and confessions, when any are made, of criminals.

SPEECHIFIED, *pp.* Harangued.

SPEECHIFY, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue.

SPEECHIFYING, *ppr.* Haranguing.

SPEECHING, *n.* The act of making a speech.

SPEECHLESS, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. More generally.—2. Mute; silent; not speaking for a time.

> *Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

SPEECHLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

SPEECH-MAKER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEED, *v. i.* pret. and pp *Sped, Speeded.* [Sax. *spedian, spædan;* G. *spediren*, to send; Gr. σπεύδω. The L. *expedio* may be from the same root, which signifies to drive, to hurry, of the family of L. *peto.*] 1. To make haste; to move with celerity.—2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed; that is, to advance in one's enterprise.

> He that's once deni'd will hardly *speed*. *Shak.*
>
> Those that profaned and abused the second temple, *sped* no better. *South.*

3. To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

> Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*,
> The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

SPEED, *v. t.* To despatch; to send away in haste.

> He *sped*-him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion.

> But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to despatch; as, to *speed* judicial acts.—4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten.

> With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. May heaven *speed* this undertaking.—6. To furnish in haste.—7. To despatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy.

> With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found. *Dryden.*
>
> A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped!*
> If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

Note.—In the phrase, "God speed," there is probably a gross mistake in considering it as equivalent to "may God give you success." The true phrase is probably "*good speed;*" *good* in Saxon, being written *god.* I bid you or wish you *good speed*, that is, good success.

SPEED, *n.* Swiftness; quickness; celerity; *applied to animals.* We say, a man or a horse runs or travels with *speed;* a fowl flies with *speed.* We speak of the *speed* of a fish in the water, but we do not speak of the *speed* of a river, or of wind, or of a falling body. I think, however, I have seen the word applied to the lapse of time and the motion of lightning, but in poetry only.—2. Haste; despatch; as, to perform a journey with *speed;* to execute an order with *speed.*—3. Rapid pace; as, a horse of *speed.* We say also, high *speed*, full *speed.*—4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favourable issue; that is, advance to the desired end.

> O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day; Gen. xxiv.

This use is retained in the proverb, "to make more haste than good *speed*," and in the Scriptural phrase, "to bid one good *speed*," [not *God speed*, as erroneously written.]

SPEEDFUL, *a.* Full of speed; hasty.

SPEEDILY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time.

> Send *speedily* to Bertram. *Dryden.*

SPEEDINESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

SPEED'LESS, *a.* Having no speed.

SPEEDWELL, *n.* Veronica, a genus of plants, class and order Diandria monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species consist of herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, with opposite, alternate, or verticillate leaves. The flowers are of a blue, white, or red colour, and are arranged in spikes or racemes. The species are exceedingly numerous, and are distributed over all parts of the world, and are especially abundant in temperate climates. The Flora of Great Britain contains about twenty species.—*V. officinalis*, or common speedwell, was once extensively used as a substitute for tea, and also as a tonic and diuretic. *V. teucrium*, or Germander-leaved speedwell, has much the same properties as common speedwell, and at one time entered into the composition of several esteemed diet-drinks.—*V. chamædrys*, or Germander speedwell, is a very general favourite, on account of its being among the very first that opens its flowers in the early spring. It is sometimes known by the name of bird's-eye, and is often mistaken for the Forget-me-not.

SPEEDY, *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion; as, a *speedy* flight; on *speedy* foot.—2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow; as, a *speedy* despatch of business.

SPEEL, or **SPEIL**, *v. n.* To climb, to clamber. [*Scotch.*]

SPEET,† *v. t.* [G. *speeten;* from the root of *spit.*] To stab.

SPEIGHT, *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use or local.*]

SPEL'FUL, *a.* Having spells or charms.

SPEIR, or **SPERE**, *v. n.* [Sax. *spyrian*, to search out by the track or trace.] To trace or search out, to investigate; to make diligent inquiry; to ask; to inquire. Followed by *out, at, after, for, about.* [*Scotch.*]

SPEISS, or **SPEISE**, *n.* [Ger.] An artificial arseniuret of nickel; a metallurgic production obtained in forming smalt from the roasted ores of cobalt.

SPELK, *n.* [Sax. *spelc.*] A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. [*Local.*]

SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *spel* or *spell*, a story, narration, fable, speech, saying, fame, report, sudden rumour, a magic charm or song. Hence *gospel*, Sax. *god-spell.* In G. *spiel* is play, sport; *spielen*, to play. But this is a different application of the same action. The verb primarily signifies to throw or drive, and is probably formed on the root of L. *pello*, Gr. βάλλω. *See* PEAL and APPEAL. In some of the applications of *spell*, we observe the sense of *turn.* We observe the same in *throw, warp, cant,* &c.] 1.† A story; a tale.—2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues. A superstition peculiarly prevalent among the ancients.

> Start not; her actions shall be holy;
> You hear my *spell* is lawful. *Shak.*
>
> Begin, begin, the mystic *spell* prepare. *Milton.*

3. Among workmen, a turn of work; relief; turn of duty.

> Their toil is so extreme, that they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells.* *Carew.*

4. In *seamen's lan.*, the period during which one or more sailors are employed in a particular exercise, from

which they are relieved, as soon as the limited time expires; such are the *spells* to the hand-lead in sounding; to the pump; to look out on the mast-head, &c.

SPELL, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Spelled* or *Spelt*. [Sax. *spellian, spelligan*, to tell, to narrate, to discourse, which gives our sense of *spell* in reading letters; *spelian, speligan*, to take another's turn in labour; D. *spellen*, to spell, as words; old Fr. *espeler*.] 1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation. In this manner children learn to read by first *spelling* the words.—2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography.

The word *satire* ought to be *spelled* with *i*, and not with *y*. *Dryden.*

3. Among *seamen*, to take a turn; to relieve; to fall in at any work by way of relief; as, to *spell* the pump; to *spell* the lead, &c.—To *spell the mizzen*, to let go the sheet and peak it up.—4. To charm; as, *spelled* with words of power.—5. To read; to discover by characters or marks; with *out*; as, to *spell out* the sense of an author.

We are not left to *spell out* a God in the works of creation. *South.*

6.† To tell; to relate; to teach.

SPELL, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. He knows not how to *spell*. Our orthography is so irregular that most persons never learn to *spell*.—2. To read; to read unskilfully.

SPELL'-BOUND, *a.* Bound as by a spell or charm.

SPELL'ED, SPELT, } *pret.* and *pp.* of *Spell*.

SPELL'ER, *n.* One that spells; one skilled in spelling.—2. In *her.*, *spellers* are the small branches shooting out from the flat-part of a buck's horn, at the top.

SPELL'ING, *ppr.* Naming the letters of a word, or writing them; forming words with their proper letters.

SPELL'ING, *n.* The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing words with their proper letters.—2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters. Bad *spelling* is disreputable to a gentleman. —3. That part of orthography which teaches the true manner of resolving words into syllables.

SPELL'ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *n.* [Sax. *spelte*; G. *spelz*.] A species of grain, the Triticum spelta; called also German wheat.

SPELT,† *v. t.* [G. *spalten*; Dan. *spilder*.] To split; to break.

SPEL'TER, *n.* [G. and D. *spiauter*.] Natural impure zinc, which contains a portion of lead, copper, iron, a little arsenic, manganese, and plumbago.

SPENCE,† *n.* (spens.) [Old Fr. *dispense*.] A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept. In *Scotland*, it also signifies the interior apartment of a country house, or the place where the family sit and eat.

SPEN'CER,† *n.* One who has the care of the spence or buttery.—2. An outer coat or jacket, without skirts, named from the late Earl Spencer.—3. In *mar. lan.*, a fore-and-aft sail set abaft the fore and main masts; a trysail.

SPEND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Spent*. [Sax. *spendan*; L. *expendo*, from the participle of which is Fr. *depenser*; from the root of L. *pando, pendeo*, the primary sense of which is to strain, to open or spread; allied to *span, pane*, &c., and probably to Gr. σπένδω, to pour out.] 1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to *spend* money for clothing.

Why do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Is. lv.

2. To consume; to waste; to squander; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming or other vices.—3. To consume; to exhaust. The provisions were *spent*, and the troops were in want.—4. To bestow for any purpose; often with *on* or *upon*. It is folly to *spend* words in debate *on* trifles. 5. To effuse. [*Little used.*]—6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave; Job xxi.

7. To lay out; to exert or to waste; as, to *spend* one's strength.—8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away; as, a ball had *spent* its force. The violence of the waves was *spent*.

Heaps of *spent* arrows fall and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knolles.*

To spend a mast, to break a mast in foul weather.

SPEND, *v. i.* To make expense; to make disposition of money. He *spends* like a prudent man.—2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

3. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

4. To be consumed. Candles *spend* fast in a current of air. Our provisions *spend* rapidly.—5. To be employed to any use.

The vines they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

SPEND'ER, *n.* One that spends; also, a prodigal; a lavisher.

SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting.

SPEND'ING, *n.* The act of laying out, expending, consuming, or wasting.

SPEND'THRIFT, *n.* [*spend* and *thrift*.] One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.

SPENT, *pp.* from *Spend*. Wasted; consumed; gone; passed; decayed; worn out. *A spent ball* is a cannon or musket ball, which reaches its object without sufficient force to pass through it, or otherwise wound, than by a contusion.

SPER, or SPERR,† *v. t.* To shut in; support.

SPE'RABLE,† *a.* [L. *sperabilis*, from *spero*, to hope.] That may be hoped.

SPER'ATE,† *a.* [L. *speratus*.] Hoped for.

SPERE, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire. [*Scotch.*]

SPERE, *n.* In *arch.*, an old term for the screen across the lower end of a dining hall, to shelter the entrance.

SPERED, *pp.* Asked; inquired. [*Scotch.*]

SPER'GULA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Caryophyllaceæ. The species are found in fields and cultivated ground, especially on sandy soils, all over the world. The genus is divided into two sections, one of which possesses stipules; the other is without these organs. Four species are found in Britain, known by the name of spurrey. *S. arvensis*, corn-spurrey or yarr, is a well known plant, growing in corn-fields. In some parts of the Continent, it is sown as fodder for animals. Cattle and sheep are fond of it; and hens also eat it, and are said to lay a greater number of eggs in consequence.

SPERM, *n.* [Fr. *sperme*; L. *sperma*; Gr. σπέρμα.] 1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated.—2. The head matter of a certain species of whale, called *cachalot*. [See SPERMACETI.]—3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.

SPERMACE'TI, *n.* [L. *sperma*, sperm, and *cetus*, a whale. It is pronounced as it is written.] Adipocere, a fatty material obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*, a species of whale



Spermaceti Whale (Physeter macrocephalus).

generally met with in the South Seas, but occasionally also on the coasts of Greenland. This animal, called the cachalot or white whale, is of immense size, frequently sixty or more feet in length, of which the head constitutes one third. The head is the chief reservoir of the spermaceti, which, however, is found in several other parts of the body mixed with the sperm oil. During the life of the animal, the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and on the head being opened, has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air, the spermaceti concretes, and deposits from the oil. They are then separated, and put into different barrels. Some of the larger whales have been known to yield 24 barrels of spermaceti, and from 70 to 100 barrels of oil. After being brought to England, the spermaceti is purified. It then concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semitransparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools, it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. It is then called cetine. A hundred parts of spermaceti consist of 60 parts of margaric and oleic acids, 40 parts of ethal, and 0·9 parts of a yellow extractiform substance. It is bland and demulcent, with considerable nutritive qualities when taken internally. It is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments and cerates. It is also largely used to form candles.

SPERMACOS'E, SPERMACOC'E, } *n.* Button-weed, a genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are abundant in tropical parts of the world. The roots of *S. poaya* and *ferruginea* form substitutes for ipecacuanha.

SPERM'APHORE, *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, seed, and φέρω, to bear.] In *bot.*, that part of the ovary, from which the ovules arise. It is synonymous with placenta.

SPERMAT'IC, *a.* Consisting of seed; seminal.—2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it; as, *spermatic* vessels, *spermatic* artery, cord, and veins.

SPERMAT'ICAL, *a.* Spermatic. [*Not much used.*]

SPERM'ATIZE,† *v. i.* To yield seed.

SPERMATOCÈLE, *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, seed, and κήλη, tumour.] A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles.

SPERMATOZO'A, *n. pl* [Gr. σπέρμα, and ζῷον.] Minute particles in the spermatic fluid of animals, resembling certain infusoria.

SPERMI'DIUM, *n.* [from Gr. σπέρμα, a seed.] In *bot*, a kind of small seed-vessel resembling a seed, and more commonly called an *achenium.* [*See* ACHENIUM.]

SPER'MODERM, *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα and δέρμα.] In *bot.*, the whole integuments of a seed in the aggregate.

SPERM OIL, } *n.* The oil of
SPERMACE'TI OIL, } the spermaceti whale, which is separated from the spermaceti. This kind of oil is much purer than train oil, and burns away without leaving any charcoal on the wicks of lamps. In composition it differs but slightly from common whale oil.

SPERMOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of seeds.

SPERMO'PHAGA, *n.* Swainson's name for a subgenus of Fringillidæ.

SPERMO'PHILA, *n.* Swainson's name for a subgenus of Fringillidæ.

SPERMO'PHILUS, *n.* Cuvier's name for a genus of marmots that have cheek pouches. The superior lightness of their structure has caused them to be called *ground-squirrels.* Eastern Europe produces one species, *M. citillus*, called also the souslik or zizel. Several species are found in North America.

SPERSE,† *v. t.* To disperse.

SPER'VER, *n.* In *arch.*, an old term for the wooden frame at the top of a bed or canopy. Sometimes the term includes the *tester*, or head piece. It signified originally a tent.

SPET,† *v. t.* To spit; to throw out.

SPET,† *n.* Spittle, or a flow.

SPEW, *v. t.* [Sax. *spiwan*; D. *spuwen, spuigen*; G. *speien*, contracted from *speichen*; L. *spuo.*] 1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach.—2. To eject; to cast forth.—3. To cast out with abhorrence; Lev. xviii.

SPEW, *v. i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach.

SPEW'ED, *pp.* Vomited; ejected.

SPEW'ER, *n.* One who spews.

SPEW'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.

SPEW'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

SPEW'Y, *a.* Wet; foggy. [*Local.*]

SPHA'CEL, *n.* Gangrene. [*See* SPACELUS.]

SPHAC'ELATE, *v. i.* [*See* SPHACELUS.] To mortify; to become gangrenous; as flesh.—2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

SPHAC'ELATE, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene.

SPHAC'ELATE, *a.* In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

SPHAC'ELATED, *pp.* Affected with gangrene; mortified.

SPHACELA'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

SPHAC'ELISM, *n.* A gangrene; an inflammation of the brain.

SPHAC'ELUS, *n.* [Gr. σφάκελος, from σφάζω, to kill.] 1. In *med.* and *sur.*, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal.—2. Death of a bone.

SPHÆRALCE'A, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs with toothed or 3-5-lobed leaves, and flowers of a reddish or flesh colour. With the exception of one which is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, they are all natives of South America. They are all of them elegant flowers, and will thrive well in gardens in this country. *S. cisplatina* is used medicinally in Brazil in the same manner as marsh-mallows are in Europe.

SPHÆRAN'THUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are small herbs, common in tropical parts of the Old World. Some of them are bitter and aromatic.

SPHÆ'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Fungi. It is well known by possessing a rounded external receptacle, which opens at the top with a minute orifice. The species are generally found upon decaying vegetable matter, as on the bark of the stem and branches of decayed trees, and also on decaying leaves, on the stems of grasses, and on the surface of decaying wood. Upwards of 200 species have been recorded as British.

SPHÆRISTE'RIUM, *n.* [Gr. σφαῖρα, a sphere or ball.] In *ancient arch.* a building for the exercise of the ball; a tennis-court.

SPHÆ'RULITE. *See* SPHERULITE.

SPHAG'NOUS, *a.* [*sphagnum*, bog-moss. *Linnæus.*] Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.

SPHAG'NUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Musci or mosses. The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the surface of the earth. They are aquatic plants, and constitute the great mass of our bogs, in swampy and moory districts. The formation of peat in such situations is often owing, in a great measure, to these plants. All the species used to be included under the name of *sphagnum palustre*, but later botanists have multiplied the species to fourteen, four of which are British.

SPHE'CIDÆ, *n.* Leach's name for a family of hymenopterous insects of the section Fossores. Several species are found in England; they usually make burrows in the sand for nidification.

SPHENE, *n.* [Gr. σφήν, a wedge.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime. Its colours are dull yellow, green, gray, brown, and black. It is found amorphous and in crystals. The primary form of its crystal is an oblique rhombic prism.

SPHENOID', } *a.* [Gr. σφήν, a wedge,
SPHENOID'AL, } and εἶδος, form.] Resembling a wedge. The *sphenoid bone* is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull, so named because it is wedged in amidst the other bones of the head. —*Sphenoidal suture*, the sphenoidal and ethmoidal sutures are those which surround the many irregular processes of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, and join them to each other and to the rest.

SPHE'NO-MAXILLARY, *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

SPHE'NO-PALATINATE, *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and palate bones.

SPHE'NO-PARIETAL, *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

SPHENOP'TERIS, *n.* A genus of fossil ferns, remarkable for the wedge-shaped divisions of their fronds.

SPHE'NO-TEMPORAL, *a.* Relating to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

SPHERE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sphæra*, Gr. σφαῖρα, whence G. *sphäre.*] 1. In *geom.*, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its centre, and hence all its radii are equal. It may be conceived to be generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter, which remains fixed, and which is hence called the *axis* of the sphere. A section of a sphere made by a plane passing through its centre, is called a *great circle* of the sphere; and when the cutting plane does not pass through the centre, the section is called a *small circle* of the sphere. A sphere is two-thirds of its circumscribing cylinder. Spheres are to one another as the cubes of their diameters. The surface of a sphere is equal to four times the area of one of its great circles, and the solidity is found by multiplying the cube of the diameter by ·5236 or ⅙ of ·7854; or by multiplying the area of a great circle by ⅔ of the diameter.—2. An orb or globe of the mundane system, as, the sun, the earth, the stars, or planets.

> First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd.
> *Milton.*

> Then mortal ears
> Had heard the music of the *spheres*.
> *Dryden.*

3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens.—4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit; as, the diurnal *sphere*. —5. In *astron.*, the concave expanse of the heavens, which appears to the eye as the interior surface of a hollow sphere enclosing the earth, which is placed at its centre. In this sphere all the heavenly bodies appear to be fixed, and at equal distances from the eye. It is also called the *celestial sphere*. The equator, ecliptic, meridians, &c., are circles of the celestial sphere.—6. In *geography*, a representation of the earth on the surface of a globe, which has also represented on it an assemblage of circles, showing the positions of the equator, ecliptic, meridians, &c.—7. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment. Every man has his particular *sphere* of action, in which it should be his ambition to excel. Events of this kind have repeatedly fallen within the *sphere* of my knowledge. This man treats of matters not within his *sphere*.—8. Rank; order of society. Persons moving in a higher *sphere* claim more deference.—*Sphere of activity* of a body, the whole space through which the influence of a body, as a magnet, &c., extends.—*A right sphere*, that aspect of the heavens in which the circles of daily motion of the heavenly bodies are perpendicular to the horizon. A spectator at the equator views a *right sphere*.—*A parallel sphere*, that in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon. A spectator at either of the poles would view a *parallel sphere*. —*An oblique sphere*, that in which the circles of daily motion are oblique to the horizon, as is the case to a spectator at any point between the equator and either pole.—*Armillary sphere*, an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere, by means of brass rings. [*See* ARMILLARY.]—*Doctrine of the sphere*, the doctrine of the properties of the sphere considered as a geometrical body, particularly the several circles described on its surface, with the method of projecting these on a plane, and likewise the application of these geometrical properties, and no-

tions to geography and astronomy.—*Projection of the sphere.* [*See* PROJECTION.]—*Terrestrial sphere,* the earth, or any representation of it.

SPHERE, *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthron'd, and *sphered*
Amidst the rest. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

2. To form into roundness; as, light *sphered* in a radiant cloud.

SPHERE-BORN, *a.* Born among the spheres.

SPHERED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

SPHERE-DESCEND'ED, *a.* Descended from the spheres.

SPHERE-MEL'ODY, *n.* Melody of the spheres.

SPHERE-MUSIC, *n.* The music or harmony of the spheres.

SPHER'IC, SPHER'ICAL, *a.* [It. *sferico;* Fr. *spherique;* L. *sphæricus.*] 1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the centre; as, a *spherical* body. Drops of water take a *spherical* form.—2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun the moon and the stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

3. Relating to a sphere.

Spherical geometry, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes, as, *spherical* triangles, arches, and angles.—*Spherical angle,* an angle formed on the surface of a sphere, by the intersection of two great circles, and is the same with the inclination of the planes of these circles.—*Spherical triangle,* a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles. Spherical triangles are divided into *right-angled, oblique angled, equilateral, isosceles,* &c., as plane triangles are.—*Spherical trigonometry,* that branch of trigonometry which teaches to compute the sides and angles of spherical triangles. [*See* TRIGONOMETRY.]—*Spherical excess,* the excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle above two right angles or 180°, the three angles of every spherical triangle being greater than two right angles.—*Spherical aberration.* [*See* ABERRATION.]

SPHER'ICAL BRACKETING, *n.* In *arch.,* brackets so formed that the surface of the lath-and-plaster work which they support forms a spherical surface.

SPHER'ICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHER'ICALNESS, SPHERIC'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of being orbicular or spherical; roundness; as, the *sphericity* of a drop of water.

SPHER'ICLE, *n.* A small sphere.

SPHER'ICS, *n.* In *geom.,* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere considered as a geometrical body; and in particular of the different circles described on its surface, with the method of projecting the same on a plane.

SPHE'ROID, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα, a sphere, and ειδος, form.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. In *geom.,* a spheroid is a solid, generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axis. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *oblong* or *prolate;* when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate.* The earth is an oblate spheroid, that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. [*See* EARTH.] The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence, the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.

SPHEROID'AL, SPHEROID'IC, SPHEROID'ICAL, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.—2. In *crystallography,* bounded by several convex faces.

SPHEROID'AL BRACKETING, *n.* In *arch.,* bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.

SPHEROID'ITY, *n* The state or quality of being spheroidal.

SPHERO'METER, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, when great accuracy is required; the curvature of optical glasses, &c.

SPHEROSID'ERITE, *n.* A substance found in the basaltic compact lava of Steinheim; called also glass lava or hyatite.

SPHER'ULE, *n.* [L. *sphærula.*] A little sphere or spherical body. Mercury or quicksilver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute *spherules.*

SPHER'ULITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearl-stone, found in rounded grains.

SPHERY, *a.* Belonging to the spheres.—2. Round; spherical.

SPHIGMO'METER, SPHYGMO'METER, *n.* [Gr. σφυγμος, the pulse, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations, and one which renders the action of the pulse visible to the eye, and indicates its strength.

SPHINC'TER, *n.* [from Gr. σφιγγω, to constrain, to draw close.] In *anat.,* a name applied generally to a kind of circular muscles, or muscles in rings, which serve to close the external orifices of organs; as the *sphincter* of the mouth, of the eyes, &c.; and more particularly to those among them which, like the *sphincter ani,* have the peculiarity of being in a state of permanent contraction, independently of the will, and of relaxing only when it is required, that the contents of the organs which they close should be evacuated.

SPHIN'GIDÆ, *n.* A family of lepidopterous insects, section Crepuscularia. The insects belonging to this division generally fly in the evening or early in the morning, but there are many which fly in the day-time. This family embraces some of the largest European lepidoptera; as, the death's head hawk-moth, the *sphinx atropos,* Linn; the privet hawk-moth, (*sphinx ligustri.*)

SPHINX, *n. pl. Sphinxes.* The classic plur. *sphinges* is sometimes used. [Gr. σφιγξ; L. *sphinx.*] 1. A famous monster in Egypt, having the body of



Sphinx guarding a cinerary urn.

a lion and the face of a young woman, or the head of a ram. In some cases the head is covered with a kind of cap, which also covers part of the neck. The Egyptian sphinxes were generally placed at the entrance of temples, where they often formed a long avenue leading to the temple. The Greek sphinxes are represented with wings, but those of Egypt were without wings. Sphinxes are also found in India as ornaments of temples, but they are always represented with the head of a man.—2. In *entom.,* the hawk-moth, a genus of lepidopterous insects, section Crepuscularia. They are so named from the attitude of several of the caterpillars, which resembles that of the fabled monster so called. [*See* SPHINGIDÆ.]

SPHRAG'ID, *n.* A species of ochreous clay, which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles; called also earth of Lemnos.

SPHRAGIS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. σφραγις, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions. The chief object of this science is to ascertain the age and genuineness of the documents to which seals are affixed.

SPHYGMOMETER. *See* SPHIGMOMETER.

SPI'AL,† *n.* A spy; a scout.

SPI'CATE, *a.* [L. *spicatus,* from *spica,* a spike.] Having a spike or ear, eared like corn.

SPI'CA VIRGINIS, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo.

SPICCA'TO, [It. divided.] In *music,* a term which indicates that every note is to have its *distinct sound;* and in regard to instruments played with a bow, it denotes that every note is to have a distinct bow.

SPICE, *n.* [Fr. *epice;* It. *spezie;* Sp. *especia.*] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell, and pungent to the taste; such as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, used in sauces and in cookery.—2. A small quantity, giving a seasoning to a greater; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of a thing.—3. A sample. [Fr. *espèce.*]

SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spice; to season; to mix aromatic substances with; as, to *spice* wine.—2. To tincture; as, the *spiced* Indian air.—3. To render nice; to season with scruples.

SPICED, *pp.* Seasoned with spice.

SPICER, *n.* One that seasons with spice. 2. One who deals in spice.

SPICERY, *n.* [Fr. *epicerie.*] 1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning.—2. A repository of spices.

SPICE'-WOOD, *n.* The *Laurus benzoin,* an American shrub, the wild-allspice, or benjamin tree.

SPI'CINESS, *n.* Quality of being spicy.

SPICING, *ppr.* Seasoning with spice.

SPICK and SPAN, bright; shining; as, a garment *spick and span* new, or *span*-new. *Spick* is from the root of the It. *spicco,* brightness; *spiccare,* to shine; *spiccar le parole,* to *speak* distinctly; *spicciare,* to rush out, the radical sense of which is to shoot or dart. *Span* is probably from the root of *spangle,* Gr. φεγγω, G. *spiegel,* a mirror.

SPICK'NEL. *See* SPIGNEL.

SPICOS'ITY,† *n.* [L. *spica.*] The state of having or being full of ears, like corn.

SPIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *spiculum,* a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPIC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *spiculo*, to sharpen, from *spiculum*, a dart, from *spica*, or its root. *See* SPIKE.] To sharpen to a point.

SPI'CULE, *n.* [L. *spicula*.] In *bot.*, a spikelet.

SPI'CY, *a.* [from *spice*.] Producing spice; abounding with spices; as, the *spicy* shore of Arabia.—2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* plants.

Led by new stars and borne by *spicy* gales. *Pope.*

3. Showy; handsome; neat; as, a *spicy* garment. [*Vulgar.*]

SPI'DER, *n.* [D. *spinne;* Ger. *spinne;* Sw. *spindel;* Dan. and Ger. *spinner;* Sw. *spinna;* Sax. *spinnan*, to spin.] 1. The common name of the animals of the family Araneides, of the class Arachnidæ, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation, and for the deposit of their food. The abdomen of the spider is furnished with from four to six cylindrical or conical, articulated mammillæ, with fleshy extremities, which are perforated with numberless small orifices for the passage of silky filaments of extreme tenuity, with which they form their webs, and which proceed from internal reservoirs. Their mandibles are terminated by a movable hook, flexed inferiorly, underneath which, and near its extremity, which is always pointed, is a little opening, that allows a passage to a venomous fluid contained in a gland of the preceding joint. After wounding their prey with their hooked mandibles, they inject this poison into the wound, which suddenly destroys the victim. A very great diversity exists in the modes in which spiders construct their webs, and in the situations in which they are placed. Some spiders are sedentary, and catch their prey by entangling them in their webs; others roam abroad in search of their prey.

The *spider's* touch, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

2. A kitchen utensil, somewhat resembling a spider.—3. A trevet to support vessels over a fire.

SPI'DERLIKE, *a.* Resembling a spider.

SPI'DER ORCHIS, *n.* The common name of two British species of Ophrys, the *O. arachnites*, late spider orchis, and *O. aranifera*, early spider orchis. [*See* OPHRYS.]

SPI'DERWŌRT, *n.* A British perennial plant of the genus Anthericum, the *A. serotinum*, mountain spiderwort. It grows on some of the highest Welsh mountains.

SPIGE'LIA, *n.* Worm-seed, a genus of plants, nat. order Spigeliaceæ. It consists of annual and perennial herbs and under shrubs, with opposite leaves and rose-coloured or purple flowers. They are natives of North and South America. The root of *S. marylandica*, is used in America as a vermifuge; and if administered in large doses, it acts powerfully as a cathartic. *S. anthelmia* possesses powerful narcotic properties, and is used in the same manner as the last.

SPIGELIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants belonging to the monopetalous subclass of Exogens. There are only two genera, Spigelia and Canala, both natives of America.

SPIG'NEL, *n.* A British plant of the genus *meum*, the *M. athamanticum*. [*See* MEUM.]

SPIG'OT, *n.* [W. *yspigawd*, from *yspig*, Eng. *spike;* from *pig*, Eng. *pike;* Dan. *spiger;* a nail. *See* SPIKE and PIKE.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor.

SPIKE, *n.* [W. *yspig*, supra; D. *spyk*, *spyker;* G. *speiche;* Dan. *spiger*, Sw. *spik*, a nail; L. *spica*, an ear of corn. It signifies a shoot or point. *See* PIKE.] 1. A large nail or pin, generally of iron, but sometimes of wood; a piece of pointed iron like a long nail, inserted with the point outwards, as on the top of walls, gates, &c., to prevent people from passing over them; a nail or instrument, with which the vents of cannon are filled up.—2. An ear of corn or grain.—3. A shoot.—4. [L. *spica*.] In *bot*, a species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as in wheat, rye, lavender, &c.

SPIKE, *n.* A species of lavender, *Lavandula spica*.

SPIKE, *v. t.* To fasten with spikes or long and large nails; as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or bridge.—2. To set with spikes.

A youth leaping over the *spiked* pales .. was caught by the spikes. [*Unusual.*] *Wiseman.*

3. To stop the vent with spikes.—*To spike a gun or cannon*, is to fill up the touch-hole by driving a nail or spike forcibly into it, in order to render it unserviceable.—*To spike up the ordnance*, is a sea phrase for fastening a quoin with spikes to the deck, close to the breech of a gun carriage, so that the gun may keep firmly and closely to the sides of the ship, when she rolls.

SPIKED, *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; spicate; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

SPIKELET, *n.* In *bot*, a small spike making a part of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike, as, the *spikelets* of grasses.

SPIKENARD, *n.* (spik'nard.) [L. *spica nardi.*] 1. A highly aromatic plant growing in the East Indies, the *Nardostachys jatamansi* of Decandolle, nat. order Valerianaceæ. The fruit has a strong smell and a sharp bitterish taste. This is the true spikenard of the ancients, and it has enjoyed celebrity from the earliest period, on account of the valuable extract or perfume obtained from its roots, which was used at the ancient baths and at feasts. It is called *jatamansi* or *balchur* by the Hindoos, and *sunbul* by the Arabians. Differences of opinion exist respecting the nature of the fragrance of the jatamansi. It is, however, highly esteemed in the East as a perfume, and is used to scent oils and unguents. [*See* NARD.] The name spikenard is applied to various other plants; as to *valeriana celtica; andropogon nardus, lavendula spica, asarum Europæum* &c. In the United States, it is applied to *aralia racemosa*.—2. A name of various fragrant essential oils.

SPIKE-RUSH, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus *Eleocharis*. [*See* ELEOCHARIS.]

SPIKING, *ppr.* Fastening with spikes; stopping with large nails.

SPIKY, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SPILL, *n.* [Dan. *spil*, a pivot, a spindle; G. *spille;* Ir. *spile;* Scot. *spyle.*] 1. A small shiver of wood, or a small peg or pin for stopping a cask; as, a vent hole stopped with a *spill*.—2. A little bar or pin of iron.—3.† A little sum of money.

SPILL, *v. t* pret. *Spilled* or *Spilt;* pp. *id.* [Sax. *spillan;* D. and G. *spillen.*] 1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered; applied only to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose. Thus we *spill* water from a pail; we *spill* spirit or oil from a bottle; we *spill* quicksilver or powders from a vessel or a paper; we *spill* sand or flour. *Spill* differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss; a loss or waste not designed, or contrary to purpose.—2. To suffer to be shed; as, a man *spills* his own blood.—3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed; as, a man *spills* another's blood. [This is applied to cases of murder or other homicide, but not to venesection. In the latter case we say, to *let* or *take* blood.]

And to revenge his blood so justly *spilt* *Dryden.*

4. To injure; to destroy; as, to *spill* the mind or soul; to *spill* glory; to *spill* forms, &c. [*This application is obsolete and now improper.*]—5. To throw away.—6. In *seamen's lan.*, to discharge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.

SPILL,† *v. i.* To waste; to be prodigal. —2. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts.*

SPILL'ED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.

SPILL'ER, *n.* One that spills or sheds. —2. A kind of fishing-line.

SPILL'ING, *ppr.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding.—*Spilling-lines*, in a *ship*, are certain ropes, fixed occasionally to the main and fore-sails of a ship, in tempestuous weather, for reefing or furling them more conveniently.

SPILL'WATER, *n.* An excavation made outside the embankment of a river, to receive the water that overflows when the river is flooded, and prevent it from flooding the adjacent grounds.

SPILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Spill.*

SPILTH,† *n.* [from *spill.*] Any thing spilt.

SPIN, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Spun*. *Span* is not used. [Sax. *spinnan;* D. and G. *spinnen*. If the sense is to draw out or extend, this coincides in origin with *span.*] 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goats' hair.

All the yarn which Penelope *spun* in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Ithaca with moths. *Shak.*

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process or by degrees; with *out;* as, to *spin out* large volumes on a subject.—3. To extend to a great length; as, to *spin out* a subject.—4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays; as, to *spin out* the day in idleness.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *L'Estrange.*

5. To whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl; as, to *spin* a top.—6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament; as, a spider *spins* a web.—*To spin hay*, in *milit. lan.*, is to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.

SPIN, *v. i.* To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; as, the woman knows how to *spin*.

They neither know to *spin* nor care to toil. *Prior.*

2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; as, a machine or mule *spins* with great exactness.—3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; as a top or a spindle.—4.† To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood *spins* from a vein.

SPI'NA, *n. plur. Spinæ*, [L.] A thorn; a prickle; a spine.

SPINA'CEOUS, *a.* Relating to spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

SPIN'ACH, SPIN'AGE, *n.* [L. *spinacia;* It. *spinace;* Fr. *epinards;* G. *spinat;* Pers. *spanach.*] Spinacia, a genus of plants, nat. order Chenopodiaceæ. There are only two species, one of which, *S. oleracea*, or common spinach, is well known on account of its use in the kitchen. It is eaten sometimes in salads, but more frequently cooked in various ways. It is a wholesome and agreeable aliment, but contains little nutriment. There are two principal varieties cultivated in gardens, the prickly-fruited and the smooth-fruited.

SPI'NAL, *a.* [*See* SPINE.] Pertaining to the spine or back bone of an animal; as, the *spinal* cord; *spinal* muscles; *spinal* arteries. The spinal cord, or spinal marrow, is a continuation of the *medulla oblongata.* It begins directly behind the origin of the ninth pair of nerves, and obtains its name from being contained in the osseous canal of the spine. It gives rise on each side to a number of nerves, being the origin of most of the nerves of the trunk of the body. The arteries of the spinal cord consist of anterior and posterior spinal arteries, and of many additional branches communicating with others from the adjacent vessels.

SPIN'DLE, *n.* [from *spin;* Sax. and Dan. *spindel.*] 1. The pin used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound.—2. Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which any thing turns; as, the *spindle* of a vane.—3. The fusee of a watch.—4. A long slender stalk.—5. In *geom.*, a solid body generated by the revolution of some curve about its base or double ordinate, in opposition to a conoid, which is generated by the rotation of the curve about its axis, or abscissa, perpendicular to its ordinate. The spindle is denominated *circular, elliptic, hyperbolic*, or parabolic, according to the figure of its generating curve.—6. In *mech.*, a term synonymous with axis. In machinery, where several axes occur, it is usual to denominate the subordinate or smaller axes spindles.—7. In *mast-making*, the upper main piece of a made mast.—*Spindle of a capstan*, the smallest part of a ship's capstan, which is between the two decks.—*Spindle of a vane*, a sort of iron pin tapering at the upper end to a point. It is fixed into the upper end of the top-gallant-mast, so as to carry a vane, which, by turning on it, indicates the direction of the wind.

SPIN'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long slender stalk or body.

SPIN'DLE, *n.* In *manufactures*, a quantity of thread, yarn, or silk, put up together after it is taken off the reel. It contains 18 hanks of 7 skeins each. The skein contains 80 threads of 54 inches. [The Scotch word is *spynle.*]

SPIN'DLE-LEGS, SPIN'DLE-SHANKS, *n.* A tall slender person; *in contempt.*

SPIN'DLE-SHANK'ED, *a.* Having long slender legs.

SPIN'DLE-SHAPED, *a* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform.

SPIN'DLE-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Euonymus, the *E. Europæus.* [*See* EUONYMUS.]

SPIN'DLE-WORM, *n.* The caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect, which injures maize plants. [*American.*]

SPIND'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tall and slender; shooting into a thin tall stalk.

SPINE, *n.* [L. and It. *spina;* Fr. *epine;* W. *yspin*, from *pin.*] 1. The back bone of a vertebrated animal, so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebræ. In reference to man, it is the articulated bony column, reaching from the head down the back to the *os sacrum*, being the series or assemblage of vertebræ which sustains the rest of the body, contains the spinal marrow, and to which the ribs are connected. [*See* VERTEBRÆ.]—2. The shin of the leg.—3. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant. It differs from a prickle, which proceeds from the bark. A *spine* sometimes terminates a branch, and sometimes is axillary, growing at the angle formed by the branch or leaf with the stem. The wild apple and pear are armed with *spines;* the rose, bramble, gooseberry, &c., are armed with prickles.—4. In *zool.*, a thin, pointed spike, as in fishes.—5. Sometimes a *ridge.*

SPI'NEL, SPINELLE', *n.* [It. *spinella.*] A subspecies of corundum, which occurs in regular crystals, and sometimes in rounded grains. Its colours are red, black, blue, green, brown, yellow, and white. Its colouring matter is sometimes oxide of chromium, but generally oxide of iron. It usually contains from 80 to 84 per cent. of alumina, and from 8 to 10 of magnesia. It is also termed *spinel ruby, balas ruby*, and *ceylanite.* It is found in the beds of rivers, in Ceylon and Siam, and imbedded in carbonate of lime in North America and Sweden.

SPINELL'ANE, *n.* A mineral occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals. It is a dodecahedral variety of Zeolite, of a bluish or brownish colour, found near Andernach, on the Rhine.

SPINES'CENT, *a.* [from *spine.*] Becoming hard and thorny.

SPIN'ET, *n.* [It. *spinetta;* Fr. *epinette;* Sp. *espineta.*] An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord. It is now entirely superseded by the piano-forte.

SPIN'ET,† *n.* [L. *spinetum.*] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow.

SPINIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing spines; bearing thorns.

SPIN'IFORM, *a.* [L. *spina*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine, or thorn.

SPINK, *n.* A trivial name given to the chaffinch.

SPIN'NER, *n.* One that spins; one skilled in spinning.—2. A spider; specially the garden spider with long jointed legs.

SPIN'NERS, or **SPIN'NERETS**, *n.* The organs with which insects form their silk or webs; as the silk-worm and spider.

SPIN'NERY, *n.* A place where fibrous substances, or other staples, are spun; as, a flax, silk, or cotton *spinnery.*

SPIN'NING, *ppr.* Drawing out and twisting into threads; drawing out; delaying.

SPIN'NING, *n.* The act, practice, or art of drawing out and twisting into threads, as wool, flax, cotton, &c. When the fibres of cotton, wool, flax, &c., are intended to be woven, they are reduced to threads of uniform size, more or less fine, by the well-known process of spinning. The primitive modes of spinning by the spindle and distaff, and by the spinning wheel, only enable the spinner to produce a single thread, or at the utmost, two threads, at once; but with the almost automatic spinning machinery, which in modern times has been called into existence by the cotton manufacture, one individual may produce nearly two thousand threads at the same time.—2. The act or practice of forming webs, as spiders.

SPIN'NING-JENNY, *n.* An engine or complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth, in which many spindles are turned by a horizontal wheel. It was invented about 1767 by James Hargreaves, a weaver in Lancashire. It was long ago superseded by the *mule*, a machine which combines the principles of the jenny and water-frame.

SPIN'NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by the hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning, there were two kinds of spinning wheels in common use; the *large wheel*, for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small* or Saxon wheel, for spinning flax.

SPI'NOSE, *a.* Spinous.

SPINOS'ITY, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness.

SPI'NOUS, *a.* [L. *spinosus*, from *spina.*] Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny, as a plant. *Spinous leaf*, a leaf having its margin beset with spines, as in thistles.—2. In *anat.*, applied to certain processes of bones.

SPIN'OZISM, *n.* The peculiar atheism, or rather pantheism, of Benedict Spinoza, a Dutch Jew; who maintained that God is not only the *maker*, but also the *matter* of the universe: so that creation was only a development of himself by the Deity.

SPIN'OZIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

SPIN'STER, *n.* [*spin* and *ster.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin. Hence,—2. In *law*, the common title by which an unmarried woman, without rank or distinction, is designated in England.

If a gentlewoman is termed a *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Coke.*

SPIN'STRY, *n* The business of spinning.

SPIN'THERE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish grey colour; it is a variety of *sphene.*

SPIN'ULE, *n.* A minute spine.

SPINULES'CENT, *a.* In *bot.*, having a tendency to produce small spines.

SPIN'ULOSE, *a.* In *bot.*, covered with small spines.

SPI'NY, *a.* [from *spine.*] Full of spines;

thorny; as, a *spiny* tree.—2. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

SPIR'ACLE, *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, from *spiro*, to breathe.] 1. In *entom.*, spiracles are the breathing pores, or external orifices of the air tubes of insects; also called *stigmata*.—2. Any small external breathing hole or vent, in animals or plants.

SPIRÆ'A, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ. The species which are diffused through the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, consist of small unarmed shrubs or perennial herbs, with white or reddish flowers. Three species are British, and are known by the name of meadow-sweet,—*which see.*

SPI'RAL, *a.* [It. *spirale;* Fr. *spiral;* from L. *spira*, a spire.] Winding round a fixed point or centre, and continually receding from it, like a watch-spring. [*See the noun.*]—2. In *common lan.*, winding round a cylinder or other round body and at the same time rising or advancing forward, like a cork-screw. The column in the Place Vendome, at Paris, is divided by a *spiral* line into compartments. A whirlwind is so named from the *spiral* motion of the air.—3. In *arch.* and *sculp.*, applied to a curve that ascends winding about a cone or spire, so that every point of it continually approaches the axis. It is thus distinguished from the helix or screw, which winds in the same manner round a cylinder.

SPI'RAL, *n.* In *geom.*, the name given to a class of curves, distinguished by this property, that they continually recede from a centre or pole, while they continue to revolve about it. The main-spring of a watch gives an idea of this kind of curve. Spirals receive different names from the properties by which they are characterized, or from their inventors; as, the *spiral of Archimedes;* the *logarithmic spiral;* the *loxodromic spiral;* the *parabolic spiral*, &c.—2. In *common lan.*, a helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

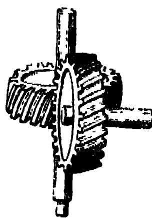
SPI'RAL-COATED, *a.* Coated spirally.

SPI'RALLY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

SPI'RAL-PUMP, *n.* The Archimedes' water-screw. [*See* ARCHIMEDES' SCREW.]

SPI'RAL-VESSELS, *n.* In *plants*, fine transparent membranous tubes, with one or more spiral fibres coiled up in their interior. They are generally present among the other vessels of plants, and in trees are found chiefly in the medullary sheath surrounding the pith. The fibre coils either from right to left, or the reverse, somewhat in the manner of a cork-screw. The fibre may be single or double, or it may be composed of numerous threads up to 25. These vessels are extremely delicate, their diameter averaging the 1000th of an inch. Their function is that of the conveyance of air. They are very seldom found in the root or bark of wood, but are frequently abundant in the other parts, especially in the leaves and flowers. They are easily discovered on breaking asunder the leaves and stalks of many plants, when the fibres may be unrolled, and present themselves as delicate filaments, like those of spiders.

SPI'RAL-WHEELS, *n.* In *mill work*, a species of gearing much used in the textile manufactures. Spiral wheels serve the same purpose as bevel wheels, and are better adapted for light machinery. The teeth are formed upon the circumference of cylinders of the required diameter, at an angle of 45° with their respective axes, when the direction of the motion is to be changed from the horizontal to the vertical. By this construction the teeth become in fact small portions of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders, whence the name.



Spiral Wheels.

SPIRA'TION,† *n.* [L. *spiratio.*] A breathing.

SPIRE, *n.* [L. *spira;* Gr. σπειρα: Sp. *espira;* from the root of L. *spiro*, to breathe. The primary sense of the root is to throw, to drive, to send, but it implies a winding motion, like *throw, warp*, and many others.] 1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; a spiral; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

> His neck erect amidst his circling *spires*. *Milton.*

> A dragon's fiery form belied the god;
> Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

2. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidical body; the tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple.

> With glist'ring *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

In *arch.*, the pyramidal or conical termination of a tower or turret. The earliest spires were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which still exist in Norman buildings, as that of the tower of Than church in Normandy. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated, and more and more acute, resulted at length in the elegant tapering spire; among the many existing examples of which, probably, that of Salisbury is the finest. The spires of medieval architecture, to which alone they are appropriate, are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with spire lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketted, and they are almost invariably terminated by a finial. In the later styles the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the building in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to structures essentially medieval. The term spire is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering buildings, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base. When the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *broach*.—3. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant. How humble ought man to be, who cannot make a single *spire* of grass!—4. The top or uppermost point of a thing.

SPIRE, *v. i.* To shoot; to shoot up pyramidically.—2.† To breathe.—3. To sprout, as grain in malting.

SPIRED, *a.* Having a spire.

SPIRE-LIGHTS, *n.* The windows of a spire.

SPIR'IFER, *n.* [L. *spira*, a spire, and *fero*, to bear.] The name of an extinct genus of molluscs, having a shell with two internal, calcareous, spiral appendages.

SPIR'IT, *n.* [Fr. *esprit;* L. *spiritus*, from *spiro*, to breathe, to blow. The primary sense is to rush or drive.] 1. Primarily, wind; air in motion; hence, breath.

> All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them. *Bacon.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]—2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; life; ardour; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind. The troops attacked the enemy with great *spirit*. The young man has the *spirit* of youth. He speaks or acts with *spirit*. *Spirits*, in the plural, is used in nearly a like sense. The troops began to recover their *spirits*.—3. Vigour of intellect; genius.

> His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*

> The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue. *Temple.*

4. Temper; disposition of mind, habitual or temporary; as, a man of a generous *spirit*, or of a revengeful *spirit;* the ornament of a meek and quiet *spirit*.

> Let us go to the house of God in the *spirit* of prayer. *Bickersteth.*

5. The soul of man; the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of human beings. [*See* SOUL.]

> The *spirit* shall return to God that gave it; Eccles. xii.

6. An immaterial intelligent substance.

> *Spirit* is a substance in which thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do subsist. *Locke.*

Hence,—7. An immaterial intelligent being.

> By which he went and preached to the *spirits* in prison; 1 Pet. iii.
> God is a *spirit;* John iv.

8. Turn of mind; temper; occasional state of the mind.

> A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
> With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*

9. Powers of mind distinct from the body.

> In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
> Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezum. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

> Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shak.*

11. Eager desire; disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular object.

> God has made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigour, or enterprise.

> The watery kingdom is no bar
> To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shak.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind.

> Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. Excitement of mind; animation; cheerfulness; usually in the plural. We found our friend in very good *spirits*. He has a great flow of *spirits*.

> To sing thy praise, would heaven my breath prolong,
> Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song. *Dryden.*

15. Life or strength of resemblance; essential qualities; as, to set off the face in its true *spirit*. The copy has not the *spirit* of the original.—16. Something eminently pure and refined.

> Nor doth the eye itself,
> That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself. *Shak.*

17. Among *the older chemists*, a name given to most substances capable of being vaporized, and condensed by distillation, and to some not obtained by distillation. Three principal kinds were distinguished; *inflammable* or *ardent spirits*, *acid spirits*, and *alkaline spirits*. Modern chemists, however, confine the word, especially when employed by itself, almost exclusively to the spirit of wine or alcohol.—18. In *commercial lan.*, a strong, pungent liquor, usually obtained by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whisky. [*See* SPIRITS.]—19. An apparition; a ghost.—20. The renewed nature of man; Matt xxvi.; Gal. v.—21. The influences of the Holy Spirit; Matt. xxii.—*Holy Spirit*, the third person in the Trinity.

SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To animate; to actuate; as a spirit.

> So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. To animate with vigour; to excite; to encourage; as, civil dissensions *spirit* the ambition of private men. It is sometimes followed by *up;* as, to *spirit up*.—3. To kidnap.—*To spirit away*, to entice or seduce.

SPIR'ITALLY,† *adv.* By means of the breath.

SPIR'ITED, *pp.* Animated; encouraged; incited.—2. *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* address or oration; a *spirited* answer. It is used in composition, noting the state of the mind; as, in high-*spirited* low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*.

SPIR'ITEDLY, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit; with strength; with animation.

SPIR'ITEDNESS, *n.* Life; animation; —2. Disposition or make of mind. Used in compounds; as high-*spiritedness*, low-*spiritedness*, mean-*spiritedness*, narrow-*spiritedness*.

SPIR'ITFUL,† *a.* Lively; full of spirit.

SPIR'ITFULLY,† *adv.* In a lively manner.

SPIR'ITFULNESS, † *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness.

SPIR'ITING, *ppr.* Animating; actuating.

SPIR'IT-LAMP, *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil.

SPIR'ITLESS, *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.—2. Destitute of vigour; wanting life, courage, or fire; as, a *spiritless* slave.

> A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
> So dull, so dead in look. *Shak.*

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead.

SPIR'ITLESSLY, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion.

SPIR'ITLESSNESS, *n.* Dulness; want of life or vigour.

SPIR'IT-LEVEL, *n.* An instrument employed for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, and also the relative heights of ground at two or more stations. It consists of a tube of glass nearly filled with spirit of wine or distilled water, and hermetically sealed at both ends; so that when held with its axis in a horizontal position, the bubble of air which occupies the part not filled with the liquid rises to the upper surface and stands exactly in the middle of the tube. The tube is placed within a brass or wooden case, having a long opening on the side which is to be uppermost, so that the position of the air-bubble may be readily seen. When the instrument thus prepared is laid on a horizontal surface, the air-bubble stands in the very middle of the tube; when the surface slopes, the bubble rises to the higher end. It is used by carpenters and joiners for ascertaining whether the upper surface of any work be horizontal. When employed in surveying, it is attached to a telescope, the telescope and tube being fitted to a frame or cradle of brass, which is supported on three legs.

SPIR'IT OF SALT. An old name for hydrochloric acid.

SPIR'IT OF WINE. Alcohol,—*which see.*

SPIRITO'SO, or **CON SPIR'ITO.** [It. with spirit.] In *music*, a term denoting that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a spirited manner.

SPIR'ITOUS, *a.* Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure.

> More refined, more *spiritous* and pure. *Milton.*

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPIR'ITOUSNESS, *n.* A refined state; fineness and activity of parts; as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor.

SPIR'IT-PIERCING, *a.* Piercing the spirit.

SPIR'ITS, *n.* In *commercial lan.*, all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, rum, geneva, whisky, gin, &c. The spirits chiefly manufactured in Britain are gin and whisky. The manufacture of spirits is placed under the supervision of the excise, and a very large revenue is obtained from it. The quantity of spirits consumed yearly in the United Kingdom may be estimated at from 25 to 30 millions of gallons.

SPIR'IT-SEARCHING, *a.* Searching the spirit.

SPIR'IT-STIRRING, } *a.* Exciting the
SPIR'IT-ROUSING, } spirit.

SPIR'ITUAL, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel;* L. *spiritualis.*] 1. Consisting of spirit; not material; existing imperceptibly to the organs of sense; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being. The soul of man is *spiritual*.—2. Mental; intellectual; as, *spiritual* armour.—3. Not gross; refined from external things; not sensual; relating to mind only; as, a *spiritual* and refined religion.—4. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy; the lords *spiritual* and temporal; a *spiritual* corporation.—5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections; pure; holy.

> God's law is *spiritual;* it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Brown*

6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man; as, *spiritual* life.—7. Not fleshly; not material; as, *spiritual* sacrifices; 1 Pet. ii.—8. Pertaining to divine things; as, *spiritual* songs; Eph. v.—*Spiritual courts*, courts having jurisdiction over matters appertaining or annexed to ecclesiastical affairs; such as the *probate of wills; suits for brawling or smiling in a church or churchyard; slander imputing incontinence*, as well as the offence itself; *the validity of marriages; the restitution of conjugal rights; subtraction of tithes;* and some others which are termed *spiritual causes*, though not strictly so.

SPIR'ITUALISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence of spirits, as distinct from matter. *Spiritualism*, as distinguished from *materialism*, is that system according to which all that is real is spirit, soul, or self; that which is called matter, or the external world, being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind, by the Deity, or else a mere notion of the mind itself.—2. State of being spiritual.

SPIR'ITUALIST, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.—2. One who admits the reality of an intelligent being, distinct from the perceptible universe; one who maintains that all which is real is spirit. [*See* SPIRITUALISM.]

SPIRITUAL'ITY, *n.* Essence distinct from matter; immateriality.

> If this light be not spiritual, it approacheth nearest to *spirituality*. *Ralegh.*

2. Intellectual nature; as, the *spirituality* of the soul.—3. Spiritual nature; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion; as, the *spirituality* of God's law.—4. Spiritual exercises and holy affections.

> Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship depend on the state of mind in which we come. *Bickersteth.*

5. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion; as distinct from temporalities.

> During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualities* thereof. *Blackstone.*

6.† An ecclesiastical body.

SPIRITUALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing. Among the older chemists, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

SPIR'ITUALIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *spiritualiser*, to extract spirit from mixed bodies.] 1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculences of the world; as, to *spiritualize* the soul.—2. Among the older chemists, to extract spirit from natural bodies, to raise by distillation.—3. To convert to a spiritual meaning.

SPIR'ITUALIZER, *n.* One who spiritualizes.

SPIR'ITUALLY, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart. *Spiritually minded*, under the influence of the Holy Spirit or of holy principles; having the affections refined and elevated above sensual objects, and placed on God and his law; Rom. viii.—*Spiritually discerned*, known, not by carnal reason, but by the peculiar illumination of the Holy Spirit; 1 Cor. ii.

SPIR'ITUAL MIND'EDNESS, *n.* The state of having spiritual exercises and holy affections; spirituality.

SPIR'ITUALTY,† *n.* Ecclesiastics.

SPIR'ITUOSITY,† *n.* Spirituousness.

SPIRITUOSO, in *music*, with spirit.

SPIR'ITUOUS, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux.*] 1. Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors. [This might well be written *spiritous.*]—2. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active; as, the *spirituous* part of a plant.—3.† Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

SPIR'ITUOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being spirituous; ardour; heat; stimulating quality; as, the *spirituousness* of liquors.—2. Life; tenuity; activity.

SPIRK'ETTING, *n.* In *ship-building*, the strake wrought on the ends of the beams; or where there are ports, it is the two strakes worked up to the port-sills.

SPIROR'BIS, *n.* A genus of shells belonging to the family of the Serpulacea. This little white shell is coiled round into a spiral disc-like form, and is common on the shell of lobsters.

SPIRT, *v. t.* [Sw. *spruta;* Dan. *sprøder* and *sproyter*, to spout, to squirt, to syringe. The English word has suffered a transposition of letters. It is from the root of *sprout,—which see.*] To throw out, as a liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to *spirt* water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube.

SPIRT, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.

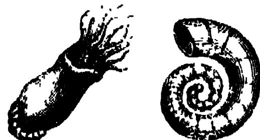
Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

SPIRT, *n.* A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place. a jet.—2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort. [*Vulgar.*]

SPIR'TLE, *v. t.* To spirt in a scattering manner.

SPIR'TLED, *pp.* Spirted scatteringly.

SPIRU'LIDÆ, *n.* A family of polythalamous, decapodous, dibranchiate cephalopods, of which the genus spirula is the type. Some of the species



1. Spirula Australis. 2. The shell shown separately

of spirula inhabit tropical seas, where they float on the surface of the ocean; others are only found fossil.

SPIR'ULITE, *n.* A fossil spirula.

SPIRY, *a.* [from *spire.*] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; as, the *spiry* volumes of a serpent.—2. Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical; as, *spiry* turrets.

SPISS,† *a.* [L. *spissus.*] Thick; close; dense.

SPIS'SATED, *a.* Thickened; rendered close or dense.

SPISS'ITUDE, *n.* [supra.] Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as, the *spissitude* of coagulated blood or of any coagulum.

SPIT, *n.* [Sax. *spitu;* D. *spit;* G. *spiess;* Ice. *spiet*, a spear. It is from thrusting, shooting.] 1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted.—2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once. [D. *spit*, a spade.]—3. In *America*, a small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as, a *spit* of sand.

SPIT, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; as, to *spit* a loin of veal.—2. To thrust it through; to pierce.—3. To spade; to dig.

SPIT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Spit.* *Spat* is obsolete, and also *spitten.* [Sax. *spittan;* G. *spützen.* The sense is to throw or drive.] 1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter from the mouth.—2. To eject or throw out with violence.

SPIT, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. It is a dirty trick to *spit* on the floor or carpet.

SPIT, *n.* [Dan. *spyt.*] What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPIT'AL, SPIT'TLE, † *n.* [corrupted from *hospital.*] A charitable foundation; a place for the reception and entertainment of strangers; for the care of the poor and needy; and for the care and cure of the sick and diseased. [*See* HOSPITAL.]

SPIT'AL-HOUSE,† *n.* An hospital.

SPIT'BOX, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

SPITCH'COCK, *v. t.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it.

SPITCH'COCK, *n.* An eel split and broiled.

SPITE, *n.* [D. *spyt*, spite, vexation; Ir. *spid.* The Fr. has *depit*, Norm. *despite* The It. *dispetto*, and Sp. *despecho*, seem to be from the L. *despectus;* but *spite* seems to be from a different root.] Hatred; rancour; malice; malignity; malevolence.—*Spite*, however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed hatred than malice and malignity, and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by temporary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.

Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

In spite of, in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of. Sometimes *spite of* is used without *in*, but not elegantly. It is often used without expressing any malignity of meaning.

Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To owe one a spite, to entertain a temporary hatred for something.

SPITE, *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at. 2. To harm; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart.—3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex.

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language.† *Temple.*

SPITED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.

SPITEFUL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

A wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shak*

SPITEFULLY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignantly; maliciously.

SPITEFULNESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy, or do mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil.*

SPIT'FIRE, *n.* A violent or passionate and vulgar person. [*Familiar.*]

SPIT'-FULL, *n.* A spadeful.

SPIT'-RACK, *n.* A rack to hang spits upon.

SPIT'TED, *pp.* [from *spit.*] Put upon a spit.—2. Shot out into length.

SPIT'TER, *n.* One that puts meat on a spit.—2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth.—3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

SPIT'TING, *ppr.* Putting on a spit.—2. Ejecting saliva from the mouth.

SPIT'TLE, *n.* [from *spit.*] Saliva; the thick moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands and ejected from the mouth.—2. A small sort of spade. [*spaddle.*]

SPIT'TLE. *See* SPITAL.

SPITTOON', *n.* A spit-box.

SPIT'VENOM, *n.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth.

SPLACH'NUM, *n.* A genus of cryptogamic plants, nat. order Mosses. The species are generally annual plants, and remarkable amongst their tribe for their size and beauty, as well as singularity. Seven of the species are British. The most common in England is the *S. ampullaceum*, purple gland-moss, found growing chiefly on rotten cow-dung.

SPLANCH'NIC, *a.* Belonging to the entrails, as the *splanchnic* nerve.

SPLANCHNOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. σπλαγχνα, bowels, and λογος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera.—2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

SPLASH, *v. t.* [formed on *plash.*] To spatter with water, or with water and mud; to dash a liquid upon or over, especially muddy water or mud.

SPLASH, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water, or something liquid.

SPLASH, *n.* Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.—2. A noise or effect; as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

SPLASH'-BOARD, *n.* A guard in front of a wheeled vehicle, to prevent its being splashed by mud from the horses' heels.

SPLASH'ED, *pp.* Spattered with water or mud.

SPLASH'ING, *ppr.* Spattering with water or mud.—2. Striking and dashing about water.

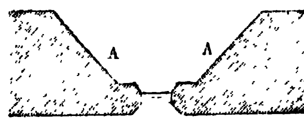
SPLASH'Y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAT'TER, *v. i.* To make a noise; as, in water.

SPLAT'TER DASH, *n.* An uproar; a sputter. [*Familiar and local.*]

SPLAY, *v. t.* [*See* DISPLAY.] To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.—2. To spread. [*Little used.*]—3. In *arch.*, to slope; to form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window.

SPLAY, *n.* In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique



Plan section of Gothic Window.
A, A, the internal Splay.

angle with another; as, when the opening through a wall for a door, window, &c., widens inwards. A large chamfer is called a *splay.*

SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

SPLAYED, *pp.* Dislocated, as a horse's

shoulder-bone.—2. In *arch.*, a term applied to whatever has one side or surface making an oblique angle with another. Thus the jambs or sides of a window are frequently *splayed.*

SPLĀYFOOT, } *a.* Having the foot
SPLĀYFOOTED, } turned outward; having a wide foot.

SPLĀYMOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLEEN, *n.* [L. *splen;* Gr. σπλην.] 1. The milt; a spongy viscus situated in the left hypochondrium, near the fundus of the stomach, between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs. It has an oval figure. Its use is not known. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation, and sometimes of perverse mirth. Hence,—2. Anger; latent spite; ill humour. Thus we say to vent one's *spleen.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.—4.† A fit; a sudden motion.—5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections. A fashionable name for what was, in the time of Pope and Addison, also called *vapours*, and which is now by various phrases attributed to the nerves.

Bodies changed to recent forms by *spleen.* *Pope.*

6.† Immoderate merriment.

SPLEENED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen.

SPLĒENFUL, } *a.* Angry; peevish;
SPLĒENISH, } fretful.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*

2. Melancholy; hypochondriacal.

SPLĒENISH, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

SPLEENISHLY, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.

SPLEENISHNESS, *n.* State of being spleenish.

SPLEENLESS,† *a.* Kind; gentle; mild.

SPLĒENWŎRT, *n.* [L. *splenium.*] The common name of various British cryptogamic plants, genus Asplenium, nat. order Polypodiaceæ. These plants were so named because they were supposed to remove disorders of the spleen. They grow upon rocks and old walls.

SPLĒENY, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful.

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shak.*

2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLEǴET, *n.* A wet cloth for washing a sore.

SPLENAL'ĠY, *n.* [Gr. σπλην, the spleen, and αλγος, pain.] A pain in the spleen or its region.

SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [L. *splendens, splendeo,* to shine.] 1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* metals.—2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.—3. A term applied to minerals as regards their degree of lustre. A mineral is *splendent,* when perceptible in full daylight at a great distance; as, polished metals are.

SPLEN'DID, *a* [L. *splendidus,* from *splendeo,* to shine; Fr. *splendide;* W. *ysplan,* from *plan,* clear. *See* PLAIN.] 1. Properly, shining; very bright; as, a *splendid* sun. Hence,—2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession; a *splendid* equipage; a *splendid* feast or entertainment.—3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; as, a *splendid* victory.—4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated; as, a *splendid* reputation. [Few words are more abused, in our day, by the vulgar, than this high-sounding epithet. Every thing that is good in its way, is now called *splendid.* We have even heard of "*splendid small beer!*"]

SPLEN'DIDLY, *adv.* With great brightness or brilliant light.—2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly; as, a house *splendidly* furnished.—3. With great pomp or show. The king was *splendidly* attended.

SPLENDID'NESS, *n.* The quality of being splendid.

SPLEN'DOUR, } *n.* [L. from the Celtic;
SPLEN'DOR, } W. *ysplander,* from *pleiniaw, dyspleiniaw,* to cast rays, from *plan,* a ray, a scion or shoot, a *plane;* whence *plant.* *See* PLANT and PLANET.] 1. Great brightness; brilliant lustre; as, the *splendour* of the sun.—2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; as, the *splendour* of equipage or of royal robes.—3. Pomp; parade; as, the *splendour* of a procession or of ceremonies.—4. Brilliance; eminence; as, the *splendour* of a victory.

SPLEN'DROUS, } †*a.* Having splen-
SPLEN'DOROUS, } dour.

SPLEN'ETIC, *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetic?* *Pope.*

SPLEN'ETIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen.

SPLENET'ICAL, *a.* Affected with spleen. [*Little used.*]

SPLEN'IC, *a.* [Fr. *splenique.*] Belonging to the spleen; as, the *splenic* vein.

SPLEN'ISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

SPLENI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLEN'ITIVE,† *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable.

I am not *splenitive* and rash. *Shak.*

SPLEN'IUS, *n.* A flat muscle, situated between the back of the ear and posterior part of the neck.

SPLEN'OCELE, *n.* A hernia of the spleen.

SPLENT, *n.* A callous substance or insensible swelling of the shank-bone of a horse.—2. A splint. [*See* SPLINT.]

SPLENT COAL, *n.* An inferior kind of cannel coal found in Scotland.

SPLEUCH'AN, } *n.* [Gael.] A tobacco
SPLEUGH'AN, } pouch. [*Scotch.*]

SPLICE, *v. t.* [Sw. *splissa;* D. *splissen;* G. *spleissen;* Dan. *splidser;* from *splider, splitter,* to *split,* to divide.] To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands. There are different modes of splicing, as the short splice, long splice, eye splice, &c.—*To splice the main brace,* in seamen's phrase, is to give each person on board an extra glass of grog, in cases of cold, wet, &c.



Splices of Ropes.

a, Short Splice; *b,* Long Splice; *c,* Eye Splice.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

SPLICED, *pp.* United, as a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the two ends. In sailor phrase, *to get spliced,* is to get married. [The term is also used as a cant word by the vulgar.]

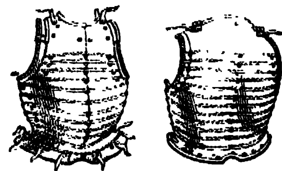
SPLICING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of two ends of a rope, and uniting them by interweaving.

SPLICING, *n.* The process of joining the ends of a rope together, or of uniting the end of a rope to any part thereof by interweaving the strands in a regular manner. The particular kind of splicing depends on the purpose which it is intended to serve. This term is also much used among various classes of artizans, as a general expression for joining or making good any defective work.

SPLINT, } *n.* [D. *splinter;* G. *splint*
SPLINT'ER, } or *splitter;* Dan. *splindt.* Qu. is *n* radical?] 1. A piece of wood split off; a thin piece (in proportion to its thickness,) of wood or other solid substance, rent from the main body; as, *splinters* of a ship's side or mast, rent off by a shot.—2. In *sur.*, a thin piece of wood or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position.—3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.—4. Splint; in *vet. surg.*, a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bones of horses; sometimes written *splent.*

SPLINT, } *v. t.* To split or rend
SPLINT'ER, } into long thin pieces; to shiver; as, the lightning *splinters* a tree.—2. To confine with splinters, as a broken limb.

SPLINT'ĀRMOUR, *n.* A name given to that kind of armour which is made of several overlapping plates. The French named suits of mail of this kind *ecrevisses,* from their resemblance to the lobster. This kind of armour never came into very general use, because the convexity of the breastplate would not allow the body to bend, unless the plates were made to overlap upwards, and this rendered them liable to be struck into, and drawn off by the *martel-de-fer* of an antagonist. Mention of splint armour first occurs about the reign of Henry VIII.



Splint Armour.

SPLINT'-BONE, *n.* A name for the *fibula.*

SPLINT'ER, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINT'ER-BAR, *n.* A cross-bar in a coach which supports the springs.

SPLINT'ERED, *pp.* Split into splinters; secured by splints.

SPLINT'ERING, *ppr.* Splitting into splinters; securing by splints.

SPLIN'TER-NETTING, *n.* Rope-yarn made into nets and nailed upon the inner part of a ship's sides, to lessen the effect of the splinters knocked off by the shot in an engagement.

SPLINT'ERY, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters.—2. In *mineral.*, a term applied to a particular fracture of minerals. The fracture is said to be *splintery*, when the surface produced by breaking a mineral is nearly even, but exhibits little splinters or scales, somewhat thicker at one extremity than the other, and still adhering to the surface by their thicker extremities.

SPLIT, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Split.* [D. *splitten; G. splittern* or *spleissen;* Eth. *falt*, to separate, to divide, the same verb which in other Shemitic languages, Heb. Ch. and Syr. פלט, *phalat*, signifies to escape. *See* SPALT.] 1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; as, to *split* a piece of timber; to *split* a board. It differs from *crack.* To *crack* is to open or partially separate; to *split* is to separate entirely.—2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Cold winter *splits* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

3. To divide; to part: as, to *split* a hair. The phrases, to *split* the heart, to *split* a ray of light, are now inelegant and obsolete, especially the former. The phrase, to *split* the earth, is not strictly correct.—4. To dash and break on a rock; as, a ship stranded and *split.*—5. To divide; to break into discord; as, a people *split* into parties.—6. To strain and pain with laughter; as, to *split* the sides.—*To split a vote.* In parliamentary and municipal elections, when a voter divides his vote among the number of candidates to be elected, he is said to *split his vote;* on the other hand, when he gives his vote to one candidate only, he is said to *plump his vote.*—*To split a sail,* to rend it asunder.

SPLIT, *v. i* To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption; as, vessels *split* by the freezing of water in them. Glass vessels often *split* when heated too suddenly.—2. To burst with laughter

Each had a gravity would make you *split.* *Pope.*

3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces. We were driven upon a rock, and the ship immediately *split.*—*To split on a rock,* to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated.—*To split,* in *felons' English,* is to inform against one's accomplices.

SPLIT'-CLOTH, *n.* In *sur.*, a bandage which consists of a central portion and six or eight tails. It is chiefly used for the head.

SPLIT'TER, *n.* One who splits.

SPLIT'TING, *ppr.* Bursting; riving; rending.

SPLIT'TING, *n.* The act of bursting, rending, or dividing.—*Splitting of votes,* in *electioneering phrase,* the act of dividing votes by the electors, among the number of candidates, when more than one are to be elected.

SPLORE, *n.* A frolic; a noise; a riot. [*Scotch.*]

SPLUT'TER, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*Familiar.*]

SPLUT'TER, *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Low.*]

SPLUT'TERER, *n.* One who splutters.

SPOD'UMENE, *n.* [Gr. σποδόω, to reduce to ashes.] A mineral, hard, brittle, and translucent, called by Haüy *triphane.* It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales; whence its name. It is found at Uto in Sweden, in the Tyrol, in Ireland, and North America. It consists of silica and alumina, with 8 to 10 per cent. of lithia, and a little protoxide of iron.

SPOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *spolier;* L. *spolio;* W. *yspeiliaw.* The sense is probably to pull asunder, to tear, to strip; coinciding with L. *vello*, or with *peel*, or with both.] 1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; with *of;* as to *spoil* one *of* his goods or possessions.

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; as, to *spoil* one's goods.

This mount
With all his verdure *spoil'd.* *Milton.*

3. [Sax. *spillan.*] To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. Heat and moisture will soon *spoil* vegetable and animal substances.—4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

5. To ruin; to destroy. Our crops are sometimes *spoiled* by insects.—6. To render useless by injury; as, to *spoil* paper by wetting it.—7. To injure fatally; as, to *spoil* the eyes by reading.

SPOIL, *v. i.* To practise plunder or robbery.

Outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil.* *Spenser.*

2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather. Grain will *spoil*, if gathered when wet or moist.

SPOIL, *n.* [L. *spolium.*] 1. That which is taken from others by violence; particularly in war, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.—2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

Each science and each art his *spoil.* *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another without license.

Gentle gales
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Their balmy *spoils.* *Milton.*

4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils.* *Shak.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Villanous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*

6. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.

SPOIL'ABLE, *a.* That may be spoiled.

SPOIL'BANK, or **SPOIL,** *n.* The surplus excavated material which is laid down by the side of a line of railway, canal, or other work, to save the expense of removal. This occurs in cases where the amount of cutting upon the line exceeds the amount of embanking.

SPOIL'ED, *pp.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted; rendered useless.

SPOIL'ER, *n.* A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.—2. One that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

SPOIL'FUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [*Little used.*]

SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless.—2. Wasting; decaying.

SPOIL'ING, *n.* Plunder; waste.—2. In *mast-making*, the act of taking the greatest distance of the inequalities between any two pieces of timber to be fayed.

SPOKE, *pret.* of *Speak.*

SPOKE, *n.* [Sax. *spaca;* G. *speiche.* This word, whose radical sense is to shoot or thrust, coincides with *spike*, *spigot*, *pike*, and G. *speien*, contracted from *speichen*, to *spew.*] 1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly.

SPŌKEN, *pp.* of *Speak; pron* spo'kn.

SPŌKE-SHAVE, *n.* A sort of small plane used for dressing the spokes of wheels, and other curved work, where the common plane cannot be applied.

SPŌKESMAN, *n.* [*speak, spoke,* and *man.*] One who speaks for another.

He shall be thy *spokesman* to the people; Exod. iv.

SPO'LIA OPI'MA, *n. plur.* [L.] Spoil taken from an enemy; booty; any prey or pillage. [*Used by English writers in a sportive or burlesque sense.*]

SPO'LIATE, *v. t.* [L. *spolio.*] To plunder; to pillage.

SPO'LIATE, *v. i.* To practise plunder; to commit robbery. In time of war, rapacious men are let loose to *spoliate* on commerce.

SPO'LIATED, *pp.* Plundered; robbed.

SPOLIA'TION, *n.* The act of plundering, particularly of plundering an enemy in time of war.—2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—3. In *eccles. affairs*, the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title.—*Writ of spoliation*, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or received them to his prejudice.

SPOLIA'TOR, *n.* One who commits spoliation.

SPOLIA'TORY, *a.* Causing spoliation; destructive.

SPONDA'IC, } *a.* [*See* SPONDEE.]
SPONDA'ICAL, } Pertaining to a spondee; denoting two long feet in poetry.—*Spondaic verse*, an hexameter line in which the two last feet are spondees; instead of the usual termination, a dactyl and a spondee.

SPON'DEE, *n.* [Fr. *spondée;* L. *spondæus.*] A poetic foot of two long syllables, used in Greek and Latin poetry.

SPON'DYL, } *n* [L. *spondylus;* Gr.
SPON'DYLE, } σπονδυλος.] A joint of the back bone; a vertebra.

SPON'DYLUS, *n.* A genus of rough, inequivalved marine bivalves, with unequal beaks; the hinge with two recurved teeth, separated by a small hollow. Spondyli are found only in the ocean, attached to rocks, corals, &c. They are remarkable for their spines, and the richness of colouring of the shells. The spring oysters, water-clam, &c., belong to this genus. It is made the type of a nat. family, Spondylidæ, of marine conchifers.

SPONGE, *n.* (spŭnj.) [L. *spongia;* Gr. σπογγια: Fr. *eponge;* It. *spugna;* Sp. *esponja;* Sax. *spongea;* D. *spons.*] 1. A porous marine substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c. under water, and on rocks about the shore at low water,

particularly in the Mediterranean sea, about the islands of the Archipelago, and in the Red Sea. It was formerly supposed to be a vegetable production, but it is now generally classed among the zoophytes, and it consists of a fibrous reticulated substance, covered by a soft gelatinous matter, but in which no polypes have hitherto been observed. The only symptom of vitality is that the gelatinous matter appears to be susceptible of a slight contraction or trembling on being touched. [*See* SPONGIA.] Sponge is very soft, light, and porous, easily compressible, readily imbibing fluids, and thereby distending, and as readily giving them out again upon compression. Sponges assume a great variety of shapes, resembling shrubs, globes, tubes, fans, vases, &c. Sponge is used in surgery, and for a variety of purposes in the arts. The sponges of commerce are usually prepared before they come into the market, by being beaten and soaked in dilute muriatic acid, with a view to bleach them and dissolve any adherent portions of carbonate of lime. Three kinds are commonly sold, and known as the Turkey; the variety of the same which is very rare; and the West Indian. The finer sorts are brought from Nicaria, an island in the Mediterranean, and from Constantinople.—*Burnt sponge*, sponge burnt until it becomes black, when it is reduced to a fine powder. This preparation is administered with bark in the cure of scrofulous complaints, and forms the basis of a lozenge which has been known to cure the bronchocele. Burnt sponge is now superseded by iodine.—2. In *gunnery*, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood, covered with lamb skin. For small guns, it is commonly fixed to one end of the handle of the rammer.—3. In *the manege*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe, answering to the heel.—*Pyrotechnical sponge* is made of mushrooms or fungi, growing on old oaks, ash, fir, &c., which are boiled in water, dried, and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpetre, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match or tinder brought from Germany.

SPONĠE, *v. t.* (spŭnj.) To wipe with a wet sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate.—2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing.—3. To cleanse with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a cannon.—4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.

SPONĠE, *v. i.* (spŭnj.) To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge.—2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion or hanging on; as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbour.

SPONĠE-CAKE, *n.* A sweet cake: so called from its light make.

SPONĠ'ED, *pp.* Wiped with a sponge; wiped out; extinguished.

SPON'ĠELET, *n.* A spongiole,—*which see.*

SPONĠ'EOUS, *a.* Of the nature of sponge; full of small pores.

SPONĠ'ER, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger on.

SPONĠE TENT, *n.* In *sur.*, a preparation of sponges. It is formed by dipping sponge into hot melted wax plaster, and pressing it till cold between two iron plates. It is then cut into pieces, and was formerly used for dilating wounds, fistulous cancers, &c.

SPONĠ'IA, *n.* A genus of Zoophytes, belonging to the order Coralliferi, and family Corticati of Cuvier. The species yield the sponges of commerce. *S. officinalis* is the common sponge. The true nature of sponges, however, is doubtful, and some refer them to the vegetable kingdom.

SPONĠ'IFORM, *a.* [*sponge* and *form.*] Resembling a sponge: soft and porous; porous.—*Spongiform quartz*, floatstone,—*which see.*

SPONĠ'INESS, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous, like sponge.

SPONĠ'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in.

SPON'ĠIOLE, *n.* [*See* SPONGE.] In *bot.*, *spongioles* are the little spongy organs situated at the extremities of roots. It is by the spongioles thus situated, that plants are enabled to absorb fluids. They are constructed of cellular spongy tissue, and they imbibe the fluids that are in contact with them, partly by capillary action, and partly by hygroscopic power. They are sometimes called *spongelets*.

SPONĠ'IOUS, or **SPONĠ'EOUS**, *a.* Full of small cavities, like a sponge; as, *spongious* bones.

SPONĠ'Y, *a.* Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as, a *spongy* excrescence; *spongy* earth; *spongy* cake; the *spongy* substance of the lungs.—2. Full of small cavities; as, *spongy* bones.—3. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like sponge.—4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.—*Spongy stem*, in *bot.*, a stem internally composed of elastic cellular tissue.

SPONK, *n.* [a word probably formed on *punk.*] Touchwood. [*See* SPUNK.]

SPONS'AL, *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, from *spondeo*, to betroth.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.

SPON'SION, *n.* [L. *sponsio*, from *spondeo*, to engage.] The act of becoming surety for another. *Sponsions*, in international law, are acts and engagements made on behalf of states by agents not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

SPONS'OR, *n.* [L. supra.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Lutheran churches, in the Calvinistic churches on the Continent, and in the Church of England, the *sponsors* in baptism are sureties for the education of the child baptized. In the Presbyterian church baptism is administered without *sponsors*.

SPONSO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

SPON'SORSHIP, *n.* State of being a sponsor.

SPONTANE'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *spontanéité*; L. *sponte*, of free will.] Voluntariness: the quality of being of free will or accord.

SPONTA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will.] 1. Voluntary; proceeding from one's own will, without other cause; *applied to persons*; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.—2. Acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force, as *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth; *spontaneous* combustion.—3. Produced without being planted, or without human labour; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.—*Spontaneous combustion*, a taking fire of itself. Thus, oiled canvas, oiled wool, and many other combustible substances, when suffered to remain for some time in a confined state, suddenly take fire, or undergo *spontaneous combustion*. [*See* COMBUSTION.]—*Spontaneous rotation.* [*See* ROTATION.]

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* Voluntarily; of his own will or accord; *used of animals*; as, he acts *spontaneously*.—2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause; *used of things.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid.
Arbuthnot.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, *n.* Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unconstrained; *applied to animals.*—2. Freedom of acting without a foreign cause; *applied to things.*

SPONTOON', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *esponton*; It. *spontaneo.*] A kind of half pike; a military weapon formerly borne by officers of infantry.

SPOOL, *n.* [G. *spule*; D. *spoel*; Dan. and Sw. *spole.*] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end; used by weavers to wind their yarn upon in order to slaie it and wind it on the beam. The spool is larger than the quill on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. But in manufactories the word may be differently applied.

SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOL'ED, *pp.* Wound on a spool.

SPOOL'ER, *n.* One who uses a spool.

SPOOL'ING, *ppr.* Winding on spools.

SPOOL'-STAND, *n.* An article holding spools of fine thread, turning on pins, used by ladies at their work.

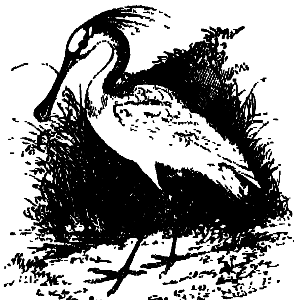
SPOOM, *v. i.* To be driven swiftly; probably a mistake for *spoon.* [*See* SPOON, the verb.]

SPOON, *n.* [Ir. *sponog.*] 1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, used at table for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids and liquid food; as, a tea-*spoon*; a table-*spoon.* Spoons, when made of silver or plated metal, are generally formed by stamping with dies, with more or less of ornamenting and finishing by hand. Spoons of Britannia metal, and similar fusible alloys, are formed by casting in brass moulds.—*Medical spoon*, a spoon for administering liquid medicines to patients, especially to those in a recumbent position, and to such as are disposed to resist the taking of medicine. It has a hollow handle with a small aperture at the end, and when the bowl, which is covered, except a small opening at the end, is filled with the medicine, the thumb is placed on the aperture at the end of the handle, by which means the medicine is prevented from running out until the spoon is secured in the patient's mouth. On removing the thumb the medicine immediately flows out, and is swallowed with very little annoyance from its disagreeable taste.—2. An instrument, consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and a long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.

SPOON,† *v. i.* To put before the wind in a gale.

SPOON'-BILL, *n.* [*spoon* and *bill.*] A fowl of the grallic order, and genus Platalea, so named from the shape of its bill, which is somewhat like a spoon or spatula. The spoon-bills belong to the tribe of herons; they live in society in wooded marshes, generally not far from the mouths of rivers, and are rarely seen on the sea-shore. The

white spoon-bill inhabits Europe generally; but as winter approaches it migrates to more southern regions, till the milder weather recals it. The best known species are the common white spoon-bill, *Platalea leucorodia*, Linn.,



European Spoonbill (Platalea leucorodia).

and the roseate spoon-bill, *P. ajaja*; the latter is an inhabitant of Guiana, Mexico, &c.

SPOON'-BIT, *n.* In *carpentry*, a hollow bit with a taper-point for boring wood.

SPOON'-DRIFT, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, a showery sprinkling of sea water, swept from the surface in a tempest.

SPOON'FUL, *n.* [*spoon* and *full.*] As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain; as, a tea-*spoonful*; plur., *tea-spoonfuls*.—2. In *med.*, half an ounce.

SPOON'-MEAT, *n.* [*spoon* and *meat.*] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Diet most upon *spoon-meats*. *Harvey.*

SPOON'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia; scurvy-grass.

SPOOR, *n.* [Dutch, *het spoor van beesten*; Ger. *spur*, a track.] In *Cape Colony*, the track of a wild animal or animals.

SPORA'DIAL, *a.* Scattered; sporadical.

SPORAD'IC, SPORAD'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *sporadique*; Gr. σποραδικος, separate, scattered; whence certain isles of Greece were called *Sporades*.] Separate; single; scattered; used only in reference to diseases. A *sporadic* disease is one which occurs in single and scattered cases, in distinction from an epidemic and endemic, which affect many persons at the same time.

SPORAN'GIOLUM, *n.* In *bot.*, the name given to the case which contains the spore of cryptogamic plants, when it is so small as to be microscopic.

SPORAN'GIUM, *n.* [Gr. σπορα, a sowing seed, and αγγος, a vessel.] In *bot.*, the case in which the sporules or reproductive germs of ferns, mosses, and many other cryptogamic plants is enclosed. It is used, in cryptogamic plants, synonymously with *theca*, *capsule*, *folliculum*, *sporocarpium*.

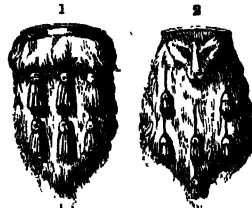
SPORE, SPOR'ULE, *n.* *See* SPORULES.

SPOR'IDES, or SPORI'DIA, *n.* [Gr. σπορα, seed, and ειδος, form.] In *bot.*, a name given to the granules which resemble sporules in Algæ and Characeæ, but which are of a doubtful nature. The same name is given to the immediate covering of the sporules in fungi.

SPORIDIO'LA, *n.* In *bot.*, the sporules or reproductive organs of fungi.

SPOROCARP'IUM, *n.* [Gr. σπορα, a seed, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, a term used almost synonymously with *sporangium*,—*which see*. It is generally adopted by German cryptogamic botanists to express a combination of *sporangia*, when placed near together, and more especially when any number of sporangia are enclosed in a common membrane.

SPOR'RAN, *n.* [Gael. *sporan*, *sparan.*] The leathern pouch or large purse worn by Highlanders in full dress. It



Sporrans.

Fig. 1. Fancy dress Sporran.
Fig. 2. Sporran as worn by the 93rd Regiment.

is worn in front of the philibeg. The word properly signifies a purse, and is sometimes used in that general sense.

SPORT, *n.* [D. *boert*, jest; *boerten*, to jest; *boertig*, merry, facetious, jocular.] 1. That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; also, mirth. The word signifies both the cause and the effect; that which produces mirth, and the mirth or merriment produced.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

Here the word denotes the *cause* of amusement.

They called for Samson out of the prison-house; and he made them *sport*; Judges xvi.

Here sport is the *effect*. The national sports, amusements, and pastimes of a people form an important feature in the national character. They take their tone from the manners, habits, and condition of the age or country in which they prevail.—2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth.

Then make *sport* at me, then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

They made a *sport* of his prophets. *Esdras.*

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about.

To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *J. Clarke.*

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing.—*In sport*, to do a thing in *sport*, is to do it in jest, for play or diversion.

So is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am not I *in sport*? Prov. xxvi.

SPORT, *v. t.* To divert; to make merry; *used with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves*? Is. lvii.

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth. *Dryden.*

3. To exhibit, or bring out in public; as, to *sport* a new equipage. [*Familiar.*]

SPORT, *v. i.* To play; to frolic; to wanton.

See the brisk lambs that *sport* along the mead. *Anon.*

2. To trifle. The man that laughs at religion *sports* with his own salvation.—3. To practise the diversions of the field.

SPORTABIL'ITY, *n.* Frolicsomeness.

SPORTER, *n.* One who sports.

SPORTFUL, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; as, a *sportful* companion.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.

These are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

SPORTFULLY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPORTFULNESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolic; a playful disposition; playfulness; as, the *sportfulness* of kids and lambs.

SPORTING, *ppr.* Diverting; making merry; playing; wantoning.—2. *a* Addicted to the diversions of the field; as, a *sporting* character.

SPORTING, *n.* The act of engaging in sports. diversions of the field, &c.

SPORTIVE, *a.* Gay; merry; wanton; frolicsome.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Inclined to mirth; playful; as, a *sportive* humour.

SPORTIVELY, *n.* In a playful manner.

SPORTIVENESS, *n.* Playfulness; mirth; merriment.—2. Disposition to mirth.

SPORTLESS,† *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPORT'LING, *n.* A puny sportsman.

SPORTSMAN, *n.* [*sport* and *man.*] One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls.—2. One skilled in the sports of the field.

SPORTSMANSHIP, SPORTMANSHIP, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

SPORT'ULARY, *a.* [from L. *sportula*, a basket, an alms basket.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [*Little used.*]

SPORT'ULE,† *n.* [L. *sportula*, a little basket.] An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution.

SPOR'ULES, or SPORES, *n.* [Gr. σπορα, a seed.] In *bot.*, the minute organs in cryptogamic or flowerless plants, contained in the sporangia, from which new plants are produced, answering to the seeds in the phanerogamic or flowering plants. They differ from seeds in not being generated by impregnation, and in having no definite and predetermined points of growth, but springing forth into young plants from any part of their surface.

SPORULIF'EROUS, *a.* [*Sporule*, and L. *fero*, to produce.] Bearing sporules; as cryptogamic plants.

SPOT, *n.* [D. *spat*, a spot, spavin, a popgun; *spatten*, to *spot*, to *spatter*; Dan. *spette*, a spot and *spet*, a pecker; *svart spet*, a woodpecker. We see this word is of the family of *spatter*, and that the radical sense is to throw or thrust. A *spot* is made by spattering or sprinkling.] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a blot; a place discoloured. The least *spot* is visible on white paper.—2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish. [*See* 1 Pet. i. 17; Eph. v. 27.]

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a *spot*. *Pope.*

3. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place.

The *spot* to which I point is paradise. *Milton.*
Fix'd to one *spot*. *Otway.*

So we say, a *spot* of ground, a *spot* of grass or flowers; meaning a place of small extent.—4. A place of a different colour from the ground; as, the *spots* of a leopard.—5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.—6. A dark place on the disc or face of the sun or of a planet. [*See* SOLAR, SUN.]—7. A lucid place in the heavens.—*Upon the spot*, immediately; before moving; without changing place. [So the French say, *sur le champ.*]

It was determined *upon the spot*. *Swift.*

SPOT, *v. t.* To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolour; to stain; as, to *spot* a garment; to *spot* paper.—2. To patch by way of ornament.—3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation.

My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

To spot timber, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

SPOT'LESS, *a.* Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.—2. Free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent; as, a *spotless* mind; *spotless* behaviour.

A *spotless* virgin and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

SPOT'LESSNESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

SPOT'TED, *pp.* Marked with spots or places of a different colour from the ground; as, a *spotted* beast or garment.

SPOT'TED FEVER, *n.* The name given to an epidemic disease which prevailed extensively in various parts of the United States of America, at different times between the years 1806 and 1815. It was generally in the severe form of the fever that the spots or *petechiæ* appeared, which gave the name of *spotted* fever to the epidemic. It caused a very great mortality.

SPOT'TEDNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

SPOT'TER, *n.* One that makes spots.

SPOT'TINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOT'TY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured places.

SPOUS'AGE,† *n.* [*See* SPOUSE.] The act of espousing.

SPOUS'AL, *a.* [from *spouse.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as, *spousal* rites; *spousal* ornaments.

SPOUS'AL, *n.* [Fr. *epousailles;* L. *sponsalia.* *See* SPOUSE.] Marriage; nuptials. It is now generally used in the plural; as, the *spousals* of Hippolita.

SPOUSE, *n.* (spouz.) [Fr. *epouse;* L. *sponsus, sponsa*, from *spondeo*, to engage; Ir. *posam*, id. It appears that *n* in *spondeo*, is not radical, or that it has been lost in other languages. The sense of the root is to *put* together, to bind. In Sp. *esposas* signifies manacles.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. We say of a man, that he is the *spouse* of such a woman; or of a woman, she is the *spouse* of such a man.

SPOUSE, *v. t.* (spouz.) To wed; to espouse. [*Little used.* *See* ESPOUSE.]

SPOUSE'-BREACH, *n.* In *law*, adultery.

SPOUS'ED, *pp.* Wedded; joined in marriage; married; but seldom used. The word used in lieu of it is *espoused.*

SPOUSELESS, *a.* (spouz'less.) Destitute of a husband or of a wife; as, a *spouseless* king or queen.

SPOUT, *n.* [D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout. In G. *spützen* is to *spit*, and *spotten* is to mock, banter, sport. These are of one family; *spout* retaining nearly the primary and literal meaning. *See* BUD and POUT.] 1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; as, the *spout* of a pitcher, of a tea pot or water pot.—2. A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house.—3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind. [*See* WATER-SPOUT.]

SPOUT, *v. t.* To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale...
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth; to utter or deliver speeches by way of practice, or for effect, in the manner of a mouthing actor, or orator.

SPOUT, *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a cask or a spring; blood *spouts* from a vein.

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

SPOUT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in a stream from a pipe or narrow orifice.

SPOUT'ER, *n.* One who spouts speeches; a mean actor.

SPOUT'-FISH, *n.* A name given to several species of bivalve mollusca, especially *Mya arenaria*, *M. truncata*, and *Solen siliqua*, because, on retiring into their holes, they squirt out water.

SPOUT'-HOLE, *n.* An orifice for the discharge of water.

SPOUT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently or affectedly.

SPOUT'ING, *n.* The act of throwing out, as a liquid from a narrow opening; a violent or affected speech; a harangue.

SPOUT'LESS, *a.* Having no spout.

S. P. Q. R. Among *the ancient Romans*, an abbreviation of the words "*Senatus Populusque Romanus*," the Senate and Roman People.

SPRACKLE, *v. i.* To clamber. [*Scotch.*]

SPRAG, or **SPRACK**, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. [*Local.*]

SPRAG, *n.* A young salmon. [*Local.*]

SPRAICH, *n.* A cry; a shriek; the noise made by a child when weeping; the cry of a fowl.—*To spraich*, to cry; to shriek. [*Scotch.*]

SPRĀIN, *v. t.* [probably Sw. *spranga*, to break or loosen; Dan. *sprenger*, to *spring*, to burst or crack; or from the same root.] To weaken the motive power of a part by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain the muscles or ligaments of a joint; to stretch the muscles or ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

SPRĀIN, *n.* The weakening of the motive power of a part, by sudden and excessive exertion; an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain, is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part. Hence it becomes necessary to apply leeches and cold lotions, or hot fomentations, as circumstances require, to remove the inflammation. When this is effected, stimulating liniments should be applied.

SPRĀINED, *pp.* Injured by excessive straining.

SPRĀINING, *ppr.* Injuring by excessive extension.

SPRĀINTS, *n.* The dung of an otter.

SPRANG, *pret.* of *Spring*; but *sprung* is more generally used.

SPRAT, *n.* [D. *sprot;* G. *sprotte;* Ir. *sproth.*] A small fish, the Clupea Sprattus. It is hardly distinguishable at first sight from the herring, but it is smaller and more slender. It is found in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean. It is also found on the British coasts, and in the Frith of Forth. It is generally considered as a delicious, well flavoured, and wholesome fish. It is also known by the name of *Garvie herring.*

SPRAT, *n.* In *Scotland*, the name given to a coarse reedy kind of grass, which grows on marshy ground. It is the *Juncus articulatus* of Smith, or sharp-flowered *jointed-rush.* It is used for fodder and for thatch.

SPRAT'TLE, *v. i.* To scramble [*Scotch.*]

SPRAWL, *v. i.* [The origin and affinities of this word are uncertain. It may be a contracted word.] 1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. We say, a person lies *sprawling;* or he *sprawls* on the bed or on the ground.—2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but in *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.

SPRAWL'ING, *ppr.* Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions; struggling with contortion of the limbs.—2. Widening or opening irregularly, as cavalry.

SPRĀY, *n.* [probably allied to *sprig.* The radical sense is a shoot.] 1. A small shoot or branch; or the extremity of a branch. Hence, spray-faggots are bundles of small branches, used as fuel.—2. Among *seamen*, the water that is driven from the top of a wave in a storm, which spreads and flies in small particles. It differs from *spoon-drift*, as *spray* is only occasional, whereas *spoon-drift* flies continually along the surface of the sea.

SPRĀY DRAIN, *n.* In *agriculture*, a drain formed by burying the spray of trees in the earth, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much in use in grass lands.

SPREAD, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Spread.* [Sax. *sprædan, spredan;* G. *spreiten.* This is probably formed on the root of *broad*, G. *breit;* *breiten*, to spread.] 1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface; as, to *spread* a carpet or a table cloth; to *spread* a sheet on the ground.—2. To extend; to form into a plate; as, to *spread* silver; Jer. x.—3. To set; to place; to pitch; as, to *spread* a tent; Gen. xxxiii.—4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part.

And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granville.*

5. To extend; to shoot to a greater

length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space.

The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*

6. To divulge; to propagate; to publish; as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; as, to *spread* a report. In this use, the word is often accompanied with *abroad.*

They, when they had departed, *spread abroad* his fame in all that country; Matt. ix.

7. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers; as, to *spread* a disease.—8. To emit; to diffuse; as, emanations or effluvia; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.—9. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* plaster or lime on the ground.—10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table. God *spread* a table for the Israelites in the wilderness.—11. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch; as, to *spread* the sails of a ship.

SPREAD, *v. i.* To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. The larger elms *spread* over a space of forty or fifty yards in diameter; or the shade of the larger elms *spreads* over that space. The larger lakes in America *spread* over more than fifteen hundred square miles.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, a metal *spreads* with difficulty.—3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. Ill reports sometimes *spread* with wonderful rapidity.—4. To be propagated from one to another; as, a disease *spreads* into all parts of a city.

SPREAD, *n.* Extent; compass.

I have a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower has that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

3. A feast; a meal. [*Familiar, and used in contempt.*]

SPREAD EAGLE, *n.* In *her.*, the same as an *eagle displayed*, or having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body.



Spread Eagle.

SPREAD'ER, *n.* One that spreads, extends, expands, or propagates; as, a *spreader* of disease.—2. One that divulges; one that causes to be more generally known; a publisher; as, a *spreader* of news or reports.

SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Extending; expanding; propagating; divulging; dispersing; diffusing.—2. *a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide; as, the *spreading* oak.—*Spreading branches,* in *bot.*, those which come off at a right angle, or at an angle approaching to a right angle.—*Spreading leaves,* those which form a moderately acute angle with the stem.—*Spreading stamens,* those which spread out at right angles to the axis of the flower.

SPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of extending, dispersing, or propagating.

SPREE, *n.* Innocent merriment; sport; a frolic; a drunken frolic; an uproar. [*Scotch.*]

SPRENT, † *pp.* Sprinkled. [*See* SPRINKLE.]

SPREW, *n.* [D. *spreeuw* or *spreuuw*, the disease called thrush.] In *America*, the name given to a disease of the mucous membrane, consisting in a specific inflammation of the muciparous glands, with an elevation of the epithelium in round, oval, or irregular, whitish or ash-coloured vesicles. It is confined to the mouth and alimentary canal, and terminates in curd-like sloughs.

SPRIG, *n.* [W. *ysbrig; ys*, a prefix, and *brig*, top, summit; that is, a shoot, or shooting to a point.] 1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.—2. A brad or nail without a head. [*Local.*]—3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery.—4. An offshoot; a relative; as, a *sprig* of nobility. [*Used contemptuously.*]

SPRIG, *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.

SPRIG-BOLT, *n.* *See* RAG-BOLT.

SPRIG'-CRYSTAL, *n.* Crystal found in the form of a hexangular column, adhering to the stone, and terminating at the other end in a point.

SPRIG'GED, *pp.* Wrought with representations of small twigs.

SPRIG'GING, *ppr.* Working with sprigs.

SPRIG'GY, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRIGHT, } *n.* [G. *spriet*, spirit. It
SPRITE, } should be written *Sprite.*]
1. A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent.

Forth he call'd, out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights,* *Spenser.*
And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *spright.* *Dryden.*

2. A walking spirit; an apparition.—3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights.* [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

4.† An arrow.

SPRIGHT,† *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright.

SPRIGHTFUL, *a.* [This word seems to be formed on the root of *sprag*, a local word. It belongs to the family of *spring* and *sprig.*] Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay.

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shak.*

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

SPRIGHTFULLY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously.

SPRIGHTFULNESS, *n.* Briskness; liveliness; vivacity.

SPRIGHTLESS, *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish; as, virtue's *sprightless* cold.

SPRIGHTLINESS, *n.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; life; briskness; vigour; activity; gayety; vivacity.

In dreams, with what *sprightliness* and alacrity does the soul exert herself! *Addison.*

SPRIGHTLY, *a.* Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green. *Pope.*

And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

SPRING, *v. i.* pret. *Sprung,* [*sprang,* not wholly obsolete;] pp. *Sprung.* [Sax. *springan;* D. and G. *springen.* The primary sense is to leap, to shoot.] 1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear; as vegetables.

To satisfy the desolate ground and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth; Job xxxviii.

In this sense, *spring* is often or usually followed by *up, forth,* or *out.*—2. To begin to grow.

The teeth of the young not *sprung.* *Ray.*

3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause.

Much more good of sin shall *spring.* *Milton.*

4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist.

When the day began to *spring,* they let her go; Judges xxi.

Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*

5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice.

O *spring* to light; auspicious babe, be born. *Pope.*

6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors or from a country. Aaron and Moses *sprung* from Levi.—7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle, or other original. The noblest title *springs* from virtue.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton.*

8 To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring.* *Dryden.*

9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. Water *springs* from reservoirs in the earth. Rivers *spring* from lakes or ponds.—10. To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains. *Philips.*

11. To fly back; to start; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.—12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring.* *Otway.*

13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

To spring at, to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.—*To spring in,* to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.—*To spring forth,* to leap out; to rush out.—*To spring on* or *upon,* to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

SPRING, *v. t.* To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.—2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surprised with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

3. To start; to contrive, or to produce, or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

In this sense *start* is now generally used.—4. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine.—5. To burst; to cause to open; as, to *spring* a leak. When it is said, a vessel has *sprung a leak,* the meaning is, the leak has then commenced.—6. To crack; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.—7. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap; as, to *spring* a trap.—*To spring a butt,* in

seamen's lan., to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom.—*To spring a leak*, to commence leaking; to begin to leak.—*To spring the luff*, when a vessel yields to the helm, and sails nearer to the wind than before.—*To spring a fence*, to leap a fence.—*To spring an arch*, to set off, begin, or commence an arch from an abutment or pier.—*To spring a rattle*, to give the alarm, as is done by a night policeman, or watchman.

SPRING, *n.* A leap; a bound; a violent effort; a sudden struggle; a jump; as of an animal.

The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke. *Dryden.*

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the spring of a bow.—3. Elastic power or force. The soul or the mind requires relaxation, that it may recover its natural *spring*.

Heav'ns! what a *spring* was in his arm. *Dryden.*

4. In *mech.*, an elastic plate, rod, or wire of steel or other substance, which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are employed as moving powers, as the main-spring of a watch; as regulators of the motions of wheel-work, as in watches; also to ascertain the weights of bodies, to diminish the effects of concussion, as in wheel-carriages, and for various other purposes. The spring is not only a very useful auxiliary, but an indispensable requisite in many pieces of mechanism.—5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.

Like nature letting down the *springs* of life. *Dryden*

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory. *Pope.*

6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. The rain which falls from the atmosphere is absorbed in three different ways. One part of it collects in rills on the surface of the ground; these unite in streams or rivulets, which, flowing into one another, form rivers, and thus it is conveyed to the ocean. A second part is taken up in giving humidity to the soil, from which it is returned to the atmosphere by evaporation. A third portion descends into the earth through soils of a spongy or porous nature, or through crevices and interstices in the strata, but being obstructed by other strata, forms subterraneous reservoirs, at various depths. When confined in this manner, it is subject to the pressure of the water which fills the channels through which it has descended, and when this pressure is sufficient to overcome the resistance of the superincumbent mass of earth, the water breaks through the superficial strata, and gushes forth in a spring. In descending downwards, and rising upwards through various mineral masses, the water of springs becomes impregnated with gaseous, saline, earthy, or metallic admixtures, as carbonic acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen gas, nitrogen, muriate of soda, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, silica, carbonate of iron, &c. Warm and hot springs are common, especially in volcanic countries, where they are sometimes distinguished by violent ebullitions. Springs are most common on the sides and at the bottoms of mountains, as the copious rains which fall on the mountains, descending through the crevices and fissures, easily find a passage out at the bottom. As a general rule, springs are permanent in proportion to the depth to which the water which supplies them has descended from the surface. The temperature of deep seated springs is generally the same with the mean temperature of the atmosphere. Some springs run for a time and then stop altogether, and after a time, run again, and again stop; these are called *intermitting springs*. [*See under* INTERMITTING.] Others do not cease to flow, but only discharge a much smaller quantity of water for a certain time, and then give out a greater quantity; these are called *variable or reciprocating springs*. Lakes and ponds are usually fed by *springs*.—7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. Thus we say, a *spring* is dry.—8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. The real Christian has in his own breast a perpetual and inexhaustible *spring* of joy.

The sacred *spring* whence right and honour stream. *Davies*

9. Rise; original; as, the *spring* of the day; 1 Sam. ix.—10. Cause; original. The *springs* of great events are often concealed from common observation.—11. In *astron.*, one of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season. For the northern hemisphere, the spring season commences when the sun enters Aries, or about the 21st of March, and ends at the time of the summer solstice, or about the 22d of June. In *common law*, spring commences in February and ends in April.—12. In *seamen's lan.*, a crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. [In this sense of *leak*, we believe, it is not used.]—13. A rope passed out of a ship's stern, and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor. It is intended to bring her broadside to bear upon some object. A spring is also a rope extending diagonally from the stern of one ship to the head of another, to make one ship sheer off to a greater distance.—14.† A plant; a shoot; a young tree.—15.† A youth. 16.† A hand; a shoulder of pork.—*Spring bevel of a rail*, in *arch.*, the angle which the top of the plank makes with a vertical plane which has its termination in the concave side, and touches the ends of the rail-piece.

SPRING, *n.* A quick and cheerful tune on a musical instrument. [*Scotch.*]

SPRING'AL,† *n.* A youth.

SPRING'ALD, *n.* An ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, &c. It is supposed to have resembled the cross-bow in its construction. The word is evidently derived from Fr. *espringalle*, an ancient war engine for throwing stones, great arrows, &c.

SPRING'-BACK, *n.* In *book-binding*, the cover of a book which is not made fast to the back, but which springs back when the book is opened.

SPRING'-BALANCE, *n.* A contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression which it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale. The spring-balance is much used for regulating the pressure upon the safety-valves of locomotive engines, as on account of the jolts and oscillations to which they are liable, weights are altogether inapplicable.

SPRING'-BOK, *n.* [D. *spring* and *bok*, a buck or he goat.] A ruminant mammal of the caprid tribe, the *Antilope euchore*, or *Springer Antelope*, which inhabits the plains of South Africa.



Spring-bok (*Antilope euchore*).

SPRING'-BOX, *n.* The box which contains the main-spring of a watch. The axis about which the spring is wound is called the *spring-arbor*.

SPRING'-CAR'RIAGE, *n.* A wheel carriage mounted upon springs. The chief use of springs in carriages is to diminish the effects of concussions arising from the motion of the wheels over prominences and inequalities on the surface of roads.

SPRINGE, *n.* (sprinj.) [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose of horse-hair or fine wire to catch birds, rabbits, game, &c.

SPRINGE, *v. t.* To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

SPRING'ER, *n.* One who springs; one that rouses game.—2. A name given to the grampus.—3. In *arch.*, the impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. The term is sometimes applied to the rib of a groined roof or vault. [*See* IMPOST.]

SPRING'-FEED, *n.* In *agriculture*, herbage produced in the spring.

SPRING'-GRĂSS, *n.* A British grass, of the genus *Anthoxanthum*, the *A. odoratum*, which grows in pastures and meadows. It is one of the most early grasses, flowering early in April; hence the name. The sweet scent of new-made hay is in a great measure owing to this plant. It is one of the sweetest as well as one of the most useful of our pasture grasses.

SPRING'-GUN, *n.* A gun which is discharged by means of a spring attached to the lock. *Spring guns* may be set in dwelling-houses at night to ward off the attacks of robbers, &c., but it is illegal to set them anywhere else.

SPRING'-HALT, *n.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.

SPRING'-HEAD, *n.* A fountain or source; an originating source where several springs unite to form a stream.

SPRING'INESS, *n.* Elasticity; also, the power of springing.—2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess; as of land.

SPRING'ING, *ppr.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing. In *her.*, a term applicable to beasts of chase in the same sense as *salient* to beasts of prey. It is also applied to

fish when placed in bend.—*Springing use*, in *law*, a contingent use; a use which may arise upon a contingency.

SPRING'ING, *n.* The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding.—2. Growth; increase; Ps. lxv.—3. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises.—*Springing course*, the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.—In *carpentry*, in *boarding a roof*, the setting the boards together with bevel joints for the purpose of keeping out the rain.

SPRING' LATCH, *n.* A latch with a spring for fastening a gate.

SPRIN'GLE,† *n.* A springe; a noose.

SPRING'-RYE, *n.* Rye that is sown in the spring.

SPRING'-TIDE, *n.* [*spring* and *tide*.] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest; consequently, the tides thus produced are the highest. [*See* TIDE.]

SPRING'-TIME, *n.* The spring.

SPRING'-WATER, *n.* Water issuing from a natural source; in contradistinction to river water, rain water, &c.

SPRING'-WHEAT, *n.* [*spring* and *wheat*.] A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from *winter* wheat.

SPRING'Y, *a.* [from *spring*.] Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted.—2 Having great elastic power.—3. Having the power to leap; able to leap far.—4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; as, *springy* land.

SPRINK'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sprengan*; D. *sprenkelen, sprengen*; G. *sprengen*; Ir. *spreighim*. The L. *spargo* may be the same word with the letters transposed, *n* being casual.] 1. To scatter; to disperse; as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine separable particles; as, Moses *sprinkled* handfuls of ashes toward heaven; Ex. ix.—2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to wet or besprinkle; as, to *sprinkle* the earth with water; to *sprinkle* a floor with sand; to *sprinkle* paper with iron filings.—3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience; Heb. x.

SPRINK'LE, *v. i.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his fingers; Lev. xiv.

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling* or effusion of water. *Ayliffe.*

2. To rain moderately; as, it *sprinkles*.

SPRINK'LE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, an utensil for sprinkling.

SPRINK'LED, *pp.* Dispersed in small particles, as a liquid or as dust.—2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.

SPRINK'LER, *n.* One that sprinkles.

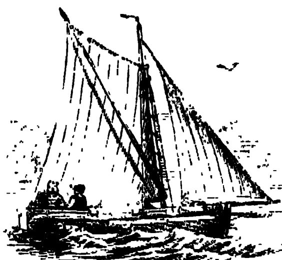
SPRINK'LING, *ppr.* Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust.—2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.

SPRINK'LING, *n.* The act of scattering in small drops or parcels.—2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately; as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow.

SPRIT,† *v. t.* [Sax. *sprytian*, to sprout; G. *spriessen*; Dan. *spruder, sproyter*, to spirt; Sw. *spritta*, to start. It is of the same family as *sprout*.] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirt. [*See* SPIRT.]

SPRIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate; as barley steeped for malt.

SPRIT, *n.* A shoot; a sprout.—2. [D. *spriet*.] A small boom, pole, or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper



Sprit-sail rigged boat.

aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a sort of wreath, called the *snotter*, which encircles the mast at that place.

SPRITE, *n.* [If from G. *spriet*, this is the more correct orthography. The Welsh has *ysbrid*, a spirit.] A spirit.

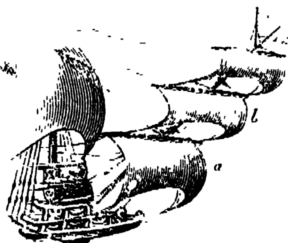
SPRITEFUL. *See* SPRIGHTFUL.

SPRITEFULLY. *See* SPRIGHTFULLY.

SPRITELINESS. *See* SPRIGHTLINESS.

SPRITELY. *See* SPRIGHTLY.

SPRIT'-SAIL, *n.* [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail extended by a sprit, chiefly used in small boats.—2. A sail, now disused, attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit of large vessels. It is furnished with a large hole at each of



Spritsails.

a, Spritsail; *b*, Spritsail topsail; *c*, Spritsail top-gallant sail.

its lower corners, to evacuate the water with which the cavity or belly of it is frequently filled by the surges of the sea, when the ship pitches.—*Sprit-sail, topsails*, and *sprit-sail top-gallant sails* were also formerly used, but not now.

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year.

SPRONG,† *old pret.* of *Spring*. [Dutch.]

SPROUT, *v. i.* [D. *spruiten*; G. *sprossen*; Sax. *sprytan*; Sp. *brotar*, the same word without *s*. *See* SPRIT.] 1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. A grain that *sprouts* in ordinary temperature in ten days, may, by an augmentation of heat, be made to *sprout* in forty-eight hours. The stumps of trees often *sprout*, and produce a new forest.—2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow, like shoots of plants.

And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT, *n.* The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed or from the stump or from the root of a plant or tree. The *sprouts* of the cane, in Jamaica, are called *ratoons*.—2. A shoot from the end of a branch. The young shoots of shrubs are called *sprouts*, and in the forest often furnish browse for cattle.

SPROUT'ING, *ppr.* Shooting in vegetation; germinating.

SPROUTS, *n. plur.* Young coleworts.

SPRUCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance or dignity; formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now applied to persons only.

He is so *spruce*, that he never can be genteel. *Tatler.*

SPRUCE, *v. t.* To trim; to dress with great neatness.

SPRUCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPRUCE, or SPRUCE FIR, *n.* The name given to several species of trees of the genus Abies. The Norway spruce fir is the *A. excelsa*, or *Pinus abies*,



Norway Spruce (Abies excelsa).

Linn., which yields the valuable timber known under the name of white or Christiania deal. The white spruce is the *A. alba*, which grows in the colder regions of North America. The black or red spruce fir is the *A nigra*, which is a native of the most inclement regions of North America, and attains the height of 70 or 80 feet, with a diameter of from 15 to 20 inches. Its timber is of great value on account of its strength, lightness, and elasticity. It is employed for the yards of ships, and from the young branches is extracted the *essence of spruce*, so well known as a useful antiscorbutic in long voyages. The red spruce is thought by some to be a distinct species (*A. rubra*), but the researches of Michaux show that it is merely a variety of the black spruce. The hemlock spruce fir is the *A. canadensis*, a noble species, rising to the height of 70 or 80 feet, and measuring from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. It grows abundantly near Quebec, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Vermont, and the upper parts of New Hampshire. The wood is employed for laths, and for coarse in-door work. The bark is exceedingly valuable for tanning.

SPRUCE-BEER, *n.* A fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches

of the spruce fir (*Abies excelsa, Abies nigra*, or red spruce), with sugar, molasses, or treacle. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the best, as being made from white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce beer forms an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

SPRUCE LEATHER, *n.* A corruption of Prussian leather.

SPRUCELY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPRUG,† *v. t.* To make smart.

SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Spring.* The man *sprung* over the ditch; the mast is *sprung;* a hero *sprung* from a race of kings.

SPRUNT,† *v. i* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward.

SPRUNT,† *n.* Any thing short and not easily bent.—2.† A leap; a spring.—3. A steep ascent in a road. [*Local.*]

SPRUNT,† *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; becoming strong.

SPRUNT'LY,† *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man.

SPRY, *a.* In *the United States,* having great power of leaping or running: nimble; active: vigorous. [This word is in common use in New England, and is doubtless a contraction of *sprig. See* SPRIGHTLY.]

SPUD, *n.* [Dan. *spyd,* a spear; Ice. *spioot.* It coincides with *spit.*] 1. A short knife. [*Little used.*]—2. Any short thing; in contempt.—3. An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used by farmers for destroying weeds.

SPUKE, *n.* A spirit or spectre.

SPUL'LER, *n.* One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom. [*Local.*]

SPUL'ZIE, SPUIL'ZIE, SPUL'YIE, *n.* [L. *spoliare.*] Spoil; booty. [*Scotch.*] In *Scots law,* the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

SPUME, *n.* [L. and It. *spuma;* Sp. *espuma.*] 1. Froth; foam; scum: frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

SPUME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

SPUMES'CENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming.

SPUMIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing foam.

SPUM'INESS, *n.* Quality of being spumy.

SPUMOUS, SPUMY, *a.* [L. *spumeus.*] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Spin.*

SPUNGE. *See* SPONGE.

SPUNG'ING-HOUSE, SPONG'ING-HOUSE, *n.* In *England,* a victualling house or tavern where persons arrested for debt are kept, according to law, by a bailiff, for twenty four hours, before lodging them in prison. Spunging-houses are usually taverns kept by the bailiff, and are so named from the extortions practised in them upon the prisoners.

SPUN'-HAY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.

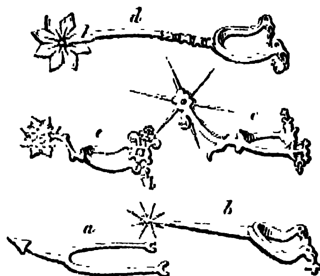
SPUNK, *n.* [probably from *punk.*] Touchwood; wood that readily takes fire. Hence,—2. *Colloquially,* an inflammable temper; mettle; spirit; as, a man of *spunk.* Ill natured observations touched his *spunk.* In this signification *spunk* is used in the Scottish dialect, in which it is used to signify also a spark of fire or a small portion of ignited matter; a very small fire; a match; a small portion of any principle of action or intelligence.

SPUNK'IE, *n.* A name given to the *ignis fatuus,* or Will with a wisp. [*Scotch.*]

SPUNK'Y, *a.* Spirited; fiery; irritable; brisk. [*Local, and familiar.*]

SPUN'-YARN, *n.* Among *seamen,* a line or cord formed of two, three, or more rope yarns twisted together. The yarns are usually drawn out of the strands of old cables, and knotted together. Spun yarn is used for various purposes, as serving ropes, weaving mats, &c.

SPUR, *n.* [Sax. *spur;* G *sporn;* Ir. *spor;* W. *yspardun;* Fr. *eperon;* coinciding in elements with *spear.*] 1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's



Ancient Spurs.

a, Frankish Spur, of the tenth century.
b, Brass Spur, of the reign of Henry IV.
c, Long-spiked rowel Spur, of the reign of Edw. IV
d, Long-necked brass Spur, of the reign of Henry VII.
e, Steel Spur, early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace.

Girt with rusty sword and *spur.* *Hudibras.*

Hence, to *set spurs* to a horse, is to prick him and put him upon a run.—2. Incitement; instigation. The love of glory is the *spur* to heroic deeds.—3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence, perhaps, the short wooden buttress of a post; [that is, in both cases, a shoot.]—4. The hard pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defence and annoyance.—5. Something that projects; a snag.—6. In *geography,* a divergent mountain or hill; a branch or subordinate range of mountains or hills, that shoots out angularly from a larger range.—7. That which excites. We say, upon the *spur* of the occasion; that is, the circumstances or emergency which calls for immediate action.—8. —A sea swallow.—9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur.—10. The ergot of rye. [*See* ERGOT.]—11. In *old fortifications,* a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins to the town wall.—12. In *ships,* spurs are pieces of timber fixed on the bulgeways to secure them.—13. In *carpentry,* a term used synonymous with *strut.*

SPUR, *v. t.* [Ir. *sporam.*] 1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; as, to *spur* a horse.—2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. Some men are *spurred* to action by the love of glory, others by the love of power. Let affection *spur* us to social and domestic duties. —3. To impel; to drive.

Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loathes. *Shak.*

4. To put spurs on.—*Spurs of the beams,* in *a ship,* are curving timbers, serving as half beams to support the deck, where whole beams cannot be used.

SPUR, *v. i.* To travel with great expedition.

The Parthians shall be there,
And *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden*

2. To press forward.

Some bold men...by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

SPUR'CLAD, *a.* Wearing spurs.

SPUR'GALL, *v. t.* [*spur* and *gall.*] To gall or wound with a spur.

SPUR'GALL, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

SPUR'GALLED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur; as, a *spurgalled* hackney.

SPURGE, *n.* [Fr. *epurge;* It. *spurgo,* a purge; from L. *purgo, expurgo.*] The common name of the different species of British plants of the genus Euphorbia. They abound with an acrid milky juice. [*See* EUPHORBIA.]

SPUR'-GEAR, SPUR'-GEER, *n.* Another name for spur wheels,—*which see.*

SPURGE'-FLAX, *n* A plant, *Daphne gnidium,* a native of Spain.

SPURGE'-LAUREL, *n.* The *Daphne laureola,* a shrub, a native of Britain, possessing acrid properties. [*See* DAPHNE.]

SPURGE'-OLIVE, *n.* A shrub, the *Daphne oleoïdes,* inhabiting Britain. It possesses very acrid properties. [*See* DAPHNE.]

SPURGE'-WORT, *n.* A name applied to the Spurges, plants of the genus Euphorbia.

SPURG'ING,† for *Purging.*

SPU'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *spurius.*] 1. Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; adulterate. *Spurious* writings are such as are not composed by the authors to whom they are ascribed. *Spurious* drugs are common. The reformed churches reject *spurious* ceremonies and traditions. —2. Not legitimate; bastard; as, *spurious* issue. By the laws of England, one begotten and born out of lawful matrimony, is a *spurious* child.—*Spurious disease,* a disease commonly mistaken for, and called by the name of something which it is not; as *spurious pleurisy,* i. e. *rheumatism* of the intercostal muscles.

SPU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being counterfeit, false, or not genuine; as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.—2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth; as, the *spuriousness* of issue.

SPUR'LESS, *a.* Having no spurs.

SPUR'LING-LINE, *n.* Among *seamen,* the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telltale.

SPURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *spurnan;* Ir. *sporam;* L. *sperno; aspernor;* from the root of *spur,* or from kicking.] 1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with

the foot.—2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. What multitudes of rational beings *spurn* the offers of eternal happiness!—3. To treat with contempt.

SPURN, *v. i.* To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing; as, to *spurn* at the gracious offers of pardon.—2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance.

Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

3. To kick or toss up the heels.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*. *Gay.*

SPURN, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

SPURN'ED, *pp.* Rejected with disdain; treated with contempt.

SPURN'ER, *n.* One who spurns.

SPURN'ING, *ppr.* Rejecting with contempt.

SPURN'-WATER, *n.* In *ships*, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

SPURRE, *n.* A name of the sea swallow.

SPUR'RED, *pp.* Furnished with spurs. —2. Incited; instigated.—3. *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs. —*Spurred corolla*, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn; as in antirrhinum.—*Spurred rye*, rye affected with ergot. [*See* ERGOT.]

SPUR'RER, *n.* One who uses spurs.

SPUR'REY, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Spergula. [*See* SPERGULA.]

SPUR'RIER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

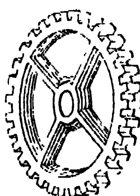
SPUR'RING, *ppr.* Pricking with spurs; inciting; urging.

SPUR-ROY'AL, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I. its value was fifteen shillings. Sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal*.

SPURT. *See* SPIRT.

SPUR'WAY, *n.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse path; a narrow way; a bridle road; a way for a single beast.

SPUR'-WHEELS, *n.* In *machinery*, wheels in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii. Such wheels are also called *Spur-gear*.


Spur-Wheel.

SPUR'-WING, *n.* The English name for a species of wading birds of the genus Jacana or Parra, having the wing armed with a bony spur. They inhabit Africa, and South America.

SPUR'-WORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Sherardia, the *S. arvensis*, called also field madder. [*See* FIELD MADDER.]

SPUTA'TION,† *n.* [L. *sputo*, to spit.] The act of spitting.

SPU'TATIVE,† *a.* [supra.] Spitting much; inclined to spit.

SPUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *spuiten*, to spout; L. *sputo*, to spit. It belongs to the root of *spout* and *spit*; of the latter it seems to be a diminutive.] 1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.—2. To throw out moisture in small detached parts; as, green wood *sputtering* in the flame.—3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise.

When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* lights advance. *Dryden.*

4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; literally, to *spout small*; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so they fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

SPUT'TER, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

In the midst of caresses...to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

SPUT'TER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

SPUT'TERED, *pp.* Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness, as words.

SPUT'TERER, *n.* One that sputters.

SPUT'TERING, *ppr.* Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily; spouting.

SPU'TUM, *n.* [L.] Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth.—2. In *med.*, that which is expectorated, or ejected from the lungs.

SPY, *n.* [It. *spia*; Fr. *espion*; G. *spähen*; W. *yspeiaw*, to espy, to explore; *yspeithiaw*, to look about; *yspaith*, that is, open, visible; *paith*, an opening, a prospect, a glance.] 1. A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations, a *spy* is subjected to capital punishment.—2. A person deputed or hired to watch the actions, motions, conduct, &c., of another or others.—3. One who watches the conduct of others.

These wretched *spies* of wit. *Dryden.*

SPY, *v. t.* To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment. It is the same as *espy*; as, to *spy* land from the mast-head of a ship.

As tiger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*

One, in reading, skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To gain a knowledge of by artifice; to discover by close search or examination; as, a lawyer in examining the pleadings in a case, *spies* a defect.—3. To explore; to view, inspect and examine secretly, as a country; usually with *out*.

Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof; Num. xxi.

SPY, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse. *Shak.*

SPY'-BOAT, *n.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

SPY'-GLASS, *n.* The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.

SPY'ISM, *n.* The act or business of spying.

SQUAB, *a.* [In G. *quappe* is a quab, an eelpout; *quabbelig*, plump, sleek; *quabbeln*, to be plump or sleek, and to vibrate, Eng. to *wabble*; Dan. *quabbe*, an eelpout; *quopped*, fat, plump, jolly, our vulgar *whopping*; *quopper*, to shake.] 1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky.

Nor the *squab* daughter, nor the wife, were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon.

SQUAB, *n.* A young pigeon or dove. 2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

SQUAB, *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump.

The eagle dropped the tortoise *squab* upon a rock. [*Low and not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

SQUAB,† *v. i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke.

SQUAB'BISH, **SQUAB'BY**, } *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

SQUAB'BLE, *v. i.* [We know not the origin of this word, but it seems to be from the root of *wabble*; G. *quabbeln*, to vibrate, to quake, to be sleek. *See* SQUAB.] 1. To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle; as, two persons *squabble* in sport.—2. To contend; to wrangle; to quarrel.—3. To debate peevishly; to dispute. If there must be disputes, it is less criminal to *squabble* than to murder.—4. In *typography*, to disarrange types that have been set up; and a page is said to be *squabbled* when the letters stand much awry, and require painstaking readjustment.

SQUAB'BLE, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

SQUAB'BLER, *n.* A contentious person; a brawler.

SQUAB'BLING, *ppr.* Scuffling; contending; wrangling.

SQUAB'-PIE, *n.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.

SQUAC'CO, *n.* A species of heron.

SQUAD, *n.* [Fr. *escouade*.] 1. In a *military sense*, a division of a company. Companies are generally divided into three or four squads, each having a serjeant and corporal.—2. Any small party; a set of people. [*Colloq.*]

SQUAD'RON, *n.* [Fr. *escadron*; It. *squadra*, a squadron, a square; from L. *quadratus*, square; *quadro*, to square; allied to *quatuor*, four.] 1. In *its primary sense*, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. So Milton has used the word.

Those half rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd.

[This sense is probably obsolete, unless in poetry.]—2. The principal division of a regiment of cavalry. The number forming a squadron has varied at different times, but at present it consists of 160 men, of whom about one-sixth are not under arms. A squadron is divided into two troops, each of which is commanded by its captain, who has under him a lieutenant, and a cornet. Each regiment of cavalry consists of three or four squadrons.—3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed on a particular expedition; or one third part of a naval armament.

SQUAD'RONED, *a.* Formed into squadrons or squares.

SQUAL'ID, *a.* [L. *squalidus*, from *squaleo*, to be foul. Qu. W. *qual*, vile.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*

SQUAL'IDÆ, *n.* A family of chondropterygious fishes, which includes the various species of sharks. The type of this family is the genus *squalus*, Linn., or true sharks. [*See* SHARK.]

SQUALID'ITY, **SQUAL'IDNESS**, } *n.* Foulness; filthiness.

SQUAL'IDLY, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

SQUALL, *v. i.* [Sw. *sqväla;* Dan. *squaldrer*, to prate. These words are probably of one family; but *squall*, like *squeal*, is probably from the root of Sax. *gyllan*, to creak, or Heb. קול, *kol*, D. *gillen*, to *yell;* or is formed from *wail.*] To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; as, the infant *squalled.*

SQUALL, *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry.—2. [Sw. *sqval.*] The sea term for a gust of wind; or for a short temporary increase in the force of the wind.—*A black squall*, one attended with a dark cloud, diminishing the usual quantity of light.—*A white squall*, one which produces no diminution of light. —*A thick squall*, one accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.

SQUALL'ER, *n.* A screamer; one that cries loud.

SQUALL'ING, *ppr.* Crying out harshly; screaming.

SQUALL'Y, *a.* Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; as, *squally* weather.

SQUA'LOID, *a.* [L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. εἶδος, likeness.] Like a shark, or resembling a shark. The squaloid division of fossil fishes, or those which resemble sharks, are found in the tertiary strata.

SQUA'LOR, *n.* [L.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

SQUA'LUS, *n.* The name given by Linn., to the genus of fishes, commonly called sharks, as the white shark, the basking shark, spotted shark, &c. [*See* SHARK.]

SQUA'MA, *n. plur. Squamæ.* [L. a scale.] In *bot.*, the bracteæ of an amentum or catkin. The term is applied to parts which are arranged upon a plant, in the same manner as the scales of fishes and other animals; as the undeveloped external leaves of the buds of most plants.—2. In *anat.*, an opaque and thickened lamina of the cuticle.

SQUAM'IFORM, *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *form.*] Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUAMIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *squamiger; squama*, a scale, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or having scales.

SQUAMIPEN'NES, *n.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a wing or fin.] A family of acanthopterygious fishes, so named on account of their fins being covered with scales, not only on the parts which have soft rays, but frequently also on those that have spinous ones. They were all included by Linnæus in the genus Chætodon. They are chiefly small fishes, abundant in the seas of hot climates, and of the most beautiful colours. They frequent rocky shores, and their flesh is, generally speaking, very wholesome and palatable.

SQUA'MOUS, or **SQUA'MOSE**, *a.* [L. *squamosus.*] Scaly; covered with scales; as, the *squamous* cones of the pine. *Squamous bulb*, a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated, like the inner scales; as, in the white and orange lilies.—*Squamous bones*, in *anat.*, the bones of the skull behind the ear, so called because they lie over each other like scales.—*Squamous suture*, the suture which connects the squamose portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

SQUA'MULÆ, *n.* [L. diminutive of *squama.*] In *bot.*, the minute scales in the flower of a grass.

SQUAN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *verschwenden*, probably from *wenden*, to turn.] 1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste without economy or judgment; as, to *squander* an estate.

They often *squandered*, but they never gave. *Savage.*

The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*

2. To scatter; to disperse.

Our *squandered* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

[*In this application not now used.*]

SQUAN'DERED, *pp.* Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.

SQUAN'DERER, *n.* One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

SQUAN'DERING, *ppr.* Spending lavishly: wasting.

SQUAN'DERINGLY, *adv.* By squandering.

SQUARE, *a.* [W. *cwâr;* Fr. *carré*, *quarré;* perhaps Gr. αρω, contracted from καρω. This is probably not a contraction of L. *quadratus.*] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.—2. Forming a right angle; as, an instrument for striking lines *square.*—3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. Having a straight front; or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving; as, a man of a *square* frame; a *square* built man.—5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as, *square* dealing.—6. Even; leaving no balance. Let us make or leave the accounts *square.*—*Three square, five square*, having three or five equal sides, &c.; an abusive use of *square.*—*Square measures*, the squares of lineal measures, as a *square* inch; a *square* foot, a *square* yard, &c.—*Square number*, the product of a number multiplied into itself. Thus the squares of the natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. are respectively, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, &c.—*Square root.* In *arith.* and *alge.*, the square root of a number or quantity, is that which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity. Thus 8 is the square root of 64, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; $\frac{2}{3}$ is the square root of $\frac{4}{9}$, for $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$. Also x^2 is the square root of x^4, for $x^2 \times x^2 = x^4$; $a + x$ is the square root of $a^2 + 2\,ax + x^2$, for $(a + x) \times (a + x) = a^2 + 2\,ax + x^2$. When a given number or quantity is not an exact square, its square root can only be found by approximation. Thus the square root of 2 is 1·41421, &c.—In *seamen's language*, the yards are square, when they are arranged at right angles with the mast or the keel. When the yards hang at right angles to the masts, they are said to be *square* by the lifts; when they hang perpendicularly to the ship's length, they are said to be *square* by the braces; but when they lie in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the keel, they are said to be *square* by the lifts and braces. The yards are said to be *very square*, when they are of extraordinary length, and the same epithet is then applied to their sails with respect to their breadth. *Square shoot*, in *arch.*, a wooden trough for discharging water from a building. *Square staff*, a piece of wood placed at the external angle of a projection in a room to secure the angle, which if of plaster, would be liable to be broken, and at the same time to allow a good finish for the papering.—*Square stem*, in *bot.*, a stem with four sides, as in peppermint.

SQUARE, *n.* In *geom.*, a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.—2. In *arch.*, a mass of buildings in the form of a square, or the area enclosed by them.—3. The content of the side of a figure squared.—4. Among *carpenters, joiners*, &c., an instrument consisting of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to form a right angle. It is used for measuring and describing right angles and perpendiculars, and also for trying up wood. When one ruler joins the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a *T square.*—5. In *arith.* and *alge.*, the number or quantity produced by multiplying a number or quantity by itself. Thus 64 is the square of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$.—6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.

They of Galatia much more out of *square.* *Hooker.*

I have not kept my *square.* [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

7. In *military tactics*, a body of infantry formed into a square. This is done on critical occasions, particularly to resist the charge of cavalry. The square is either *solid, hollow*, or *oblong.*—8.† A quaternion; four.—9. Level; equality.

We live not on the *square* with such as these. *Dryden.*

10.† In *astrol.*, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other.—11. Rule; conformity; accord. I shall break no *squares* with another for a trifle.—*Geometrical square*, a quadrant,—*which see.*—*Magic square.* [*See* MAGIC.]—*Square of an anchor*, the upper part of the shank of an anchor.—*Square of flooring*, a measure of 100 superficial feet.—*Squares go.* Let us see how the *squares go*, that is, how the game proceeds; a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chess board being formed with squares.

SQUARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *equarrir* and *carrer.*] 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles.—2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles; as, to *square* masons' or carpenters' work.—3. To reduce to any given measure or standard.—4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others; to *square* our lives by the precepts of the gospel.—5. To accommodate; to fit; as, *square* my trial to my strength.—6. To respect in quartile.—7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; as, to *square* accounts; *a popular phrase.*—8. In *arith.*, to multiply a number by itself; as, to *square* the number.—9. In *seamen's language*, to *square the yards*, is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.

SQUARE, *v. i.* To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. His opinions do not *square* with the doctrines of philosophers.—2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offence or defence.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this?† *Shak.*

3. To take the attitudes of a boxer.

SQUARED, *pp.* or *a.* Made in the form of a square, or with right angles; adjusted; regulated; multiplied by itself.

SQUARE FRAMED. In *joinery*, a work is said to be *square framed*, or *framed square*, when the framing has all the angles of its styles, rails, and mountings square without being moulded.

SQUARELY, *adv.* In a square form.

SQUARENESS, *n.* The state of being square; as, an instrument to try the *squareness* of work.

SQUA'RER,† *n.* A hot headed contentious fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now. *Shak.*

2. One who *squares* his elbows for fighting; a sparrer. [*Scotch.*]

SQUARE-RIGGED, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a vessel is square-rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards. Thus a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels.

SQUARE-SAIL, *n.* Any sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle, and hanging parallel to the horizon, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely. *Square sail*, is also the name of a sloop's or cutter's sail, which hauls out to the lower yard, called the *square-sail-yard*, *square-sail-boom*, a boom lashed across the deck of a vessel with one mast, and used to spread the foot of the square sail.

SQUARING, *n.* The act of forming a square; the act of reducing to a square or forming to right angles; the act of adjusting, regulating, &c.—*Squaring a handrail*, in *arch.*, the method of cutting a plank for a rail to a staircase, so that all the vertical sections may be rectangular.—*Squaring a piece of stuff*, the act of trying by the square in order to make the angles right angles.—*Squaring the circle.* [*See* QUADRATURE.]

SQUAR'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Making in the form of a square, or with right angles; adjusting; regulating; multiplying by itself.

SQUAR'ROUS, SQUAR'ROSE, *a.* [Qu. Gr. ἐσχάρα, scurf.] In *bot.*, ragged, or full of loose scales; rough; jagged. A *squarrous* calyx consists of scales very widely divaricating; a *squarrous leaf* is divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it.—2. In *conchology*, consisting of scales spreading every way, or standing upright, or at right angles to the surface.

SQUASH, *v. t.* [from the root of *quash*, L. *quasso*, Fr. *casser.*] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.

SQUASH, *n.* Something soft and easily crushed.—2. [Qu. Gr. σικυος.] A plant of the genus Cucurbita, the *C. melopepo*, and its fruit; cultivated in America as an article of food. [*See* GOURD.]—3. Something unripe or soft; *in contempt.*

This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shak*

4. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body. —5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopp'd by a terrible *squash*. [*Vulgar.*] *Swift.*

SQUASH'Y, *adv.* Like a squash; also muddy.

SQUAT, *v. i.* [W. *yswatiaw*, from *yswad*, a falling or throw; It. *quatto*, squat, close; *quattare*, to squat, to cower, to lurk. It may perhaps be allied to It. *guatare*, to watch, Fr. *guetter*, to *wait*, to watch.] 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as a human being.—2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; as an animal.—3. In the *United States*, to settle on another's land without pretence of title; a practice very common in the wilderness.—4. To stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

SQUAT,† *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall.

SQUAT, *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

The head of the squill insect is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

SQUAT, *n.* The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground.—2.† A sudden or crushing fall.—3. A sort of mineral, which consists of tin ore and spar.

SQUATT, SQUAT, *n.* Among *miners*, a bed of ore extending but a little distance.

SQUAT'TER, *n.* One that squats or sits close.—2. In *America*, one that settles on new land without a title.

SQUAW, *n.* Among *some tribes of American Indians*, a female or wife.

SQUEAK, *v. i.* [Sw. *sqväka*, to cry like a frog; G. *quieken*; W. *gwiçian*, to squeak. This word probably belongs to the family of *quack.*] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or reed, a wheel, a door and the like. Wheels *squeak* only when the axle-tree is dry.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope.*

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak.

SQUEAK, *n.* A sharp shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as pigs utter, or as is made by carriage wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed.

SQUEAKER, *n.* One that utters a sharp shrill sound.—2. A pigeon under six months of age.

SQUEAKING, *ppr.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as, a *squeaking* wheel.

SQUEAL, *v. i.* [This is only a different orthography of *squall*; Ir. *sgal*, a squealing. *See* SQUALL.] To cry with a sharp shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine. It agrees in sense with *squeak*, except that *squeal* denotes a more continued cry than *squeak*, which is not limited to animals. We say, a *squealing* hog or pig, a *squealing* child; but more generally a *squalling* child.

SQUEALING, *ppr.* Uttering a sharp, shrill sound or voice; as, a *squealing* pig.

SQUEAMISH, *a.* [probably from the root of *wamble.*] Literally, having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*
That takes a basting for a blemish. *Hudibras.*

His muse is rustic, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern*

SQUEAMISHLY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience. *South.*

SQUEASINESS,† *n.* Nausea. [*See* QUEASINESS.]

SQUEASY,† *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous. [*See* QUEASY.]

SQUEEZ'ABLE, *a.* That may be squeezed.—2. In a *figurative sense*, that may be constrained; as a *squeezable* government. [*Colloquial.*]

SQUEEZE, *v. t.* [Arm. *quasqu*, *goasca*; W. *gwasgu.*] 1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; as, to *squeeze* an orange with the fingers or with an instrument; to *squeeze* the hand in friendship.—2. To oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to harass; to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be *squeezed* with the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To hug; to embrace closely.—4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass; as, to *squeeze* water through felt.—*To squeeze out*, to force out by pressure, as a liquid.

SQUEEZE, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; as, to *squeeze* hard to get through a crowd. —2. To crowd.—*To squeeze through*, to pass through by pressing and urging forward.

SQUEEZE, *n.* Pressure; compression between bodies.—2. A close hug or embrace.

SQUEEZED, *pp.* Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed.

SQUEEZERS, *n.* In the *iron manufacture*, a machine sometimes employed for shingling, or expressing the scoriæ from the puddled balls. Its action resembles that of a huge pair of pliers worked by the machinery of the mill.

SQUEEZING, *ppr.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.

SQUEEZING, *n.* The act of pressing; compression; oppression.—2. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

SQUELCH,† *v. t.* To crush; to destroy.

SQUELCH,† *n.* A flat heavy fall.

SQUIB, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the family of *whip*; denoting that which is thrown.] 1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*

The making and selling of *squibs* is punishable. *Blackstone.*

2. A sarcastic speech or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon.—3.† A pretty fellow.

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUIB, *v. i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, two members of a society *squib* a little in debate. [*Colloquial.*]

SQUID, *n.* A name given by sailors especially to cuttle-fishes.

SQUILL, *n.* [Fr. *squille*, L. *squilla*, a squill, a lobster or prawn; It. *squilla*, a squill, a sea-onion, a little bell; *squillare*, to ring; Sp. *esquila*, a small bell, a shrimp.] 1. Scilla, a genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ; but the term squill

is more particularly applied to the *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion, which



Squill (Scilla maritima).

has a large acrid bulbous root like an onion. It is common on the sandy shores of the Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Levant. The bulb has been known as a medicine from the earliest ages; it is still held in great estimation, and is of very frequent use. It acts as an emetic, purgative, expectorant, or diuretic, in proportion to the dose in which it is given. [*See* SCILLA.]—2. A stomapodous crustaceous animal, of the genus Squilla. [*See* SQUILLA.]—3. An insect, called squill insect from its resemblance to the preceding, having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat.

SQUIL'LA, *n.* A genus of crustaceous animals, order Stomapoda, and a division of the genus Cancer, having the body long and semi-cylindric, somewhat resembling that of a lobster. The shell consists of a single shield of an elongated quadrilateral form, covering the head, the antennæ and eyes excepted, which are placed on a common anterior articulation. The eyes are placed on very short footstalks. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of warm climates.

SQUIN'ANCY,† *n.* [It. *squinanzia;* Fr. *squinancie;* L. *cynanche;* Gr. κυνάγχη.] The quinsy,—*which see.*

SQUIN'ANCY, *n.* A British plant of the genus Asperula, the *A. cynanchica*, called also squinancy wort, and small woodruff. It is a perennial plant with white flowers in terminal panicles, and grows on dry banks. [*See* WOODRUFF.]

SQUINCH, or **SCONCE,** *n.* [*See* SCONCE.] In *arch.*, the small pendentive arch formed across the angle of a square tower to support the side of a



Squinch, Maxstoke Priory, Warwickshire.

superimposed octagon. The application of the term to these pendentives may have been suggested by their resemblance to a corner cupboard, which was also called a squinch or sconce.

SQUINT, *a.* [D. *schuin*, oblique, sloping; *schuinte*, a slope; W. *ysgeiniaw*, to spread, to sprinkle, to squint, from *ysgain* to spread, to sprinkle. We see the sense is to deviate from a direct line, to wander or shoot off.] 1. Looking obliquely.—2. Optic axes of both eyes not coinciding; occasioned by a permanent shortening of one of the lateral straight muscles, and a permanent elongation of its antagonist.—3. Looking with suspicion.

SQUINT, *v. i.* To see obliquely; to look with the eyes differently directed.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident.—3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely.

SQUINT, *v. t.* To turn the eye to an oblique position; as, to *squint* an eye. 2. To look with non-coincident optic axes.

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*

SQUINT, *n.* An oblique look; an affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide; the act or habit of squinting; as, one that has a *squint*.—In *arch.*, a name given to oblique openings in the walls of a church; in mediæval architecture, they were generally so placed as to afford a view of the high altar from the transept or aisles.

SQUINT'-EYE, *n.* An eye that squints.

SQUINT'-EYED, *a.* Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes.—2. Oblique; indirect; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise.—3. Looking obliquely or by side glances; as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

SQUINTIFE'GO, *n.* Squinting.

SQUINTIFO'BUS, *n.* One who squints. [*Cant words, and not to be used.*]

SQUINT'ING, *ppr.* Seeing or looking with non-coincident axes of the eyes; looking by side glances.

SQUINT'ING, *n.* The act or habit of looking squint; strabismus,—*which see.*

SQUINT'INGLY, *adv.* With squint look; by side glances.

SQUINT QUOIN, *n.* In *arch.*, an external oblique angle.

SQUIN'Y, *v. i.* To look squint. [*A cant word, not to be used.*]

SQUIR, or **SQUIRR,†** *v. t.* [Sax. *seyran*, to cut, to divide.] To throw; to thrust; to drive; to cut along; to cause to cut along; to move, as any thing cutting through the air.

SQUIRE, *n.* [a popular contraction of *esquire. See* ESQUIRE.] 1. The title of a gentleman, next in rank to a knight.—2. An attendant on a noble warrior.—3.† An attendant at court. —4. In *the United States*, the title of magistrates and lawyers.—In *New England*, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges; and in Pennsylvania, to justices of the peace only.—5. The title customarily given to country gentlemen.—6. A familiar name for a male companion; as, do not deprive her of her *squire.*

SQUIRE, *v. t.* To attend as a squire.—2. In *colloq. lan.*, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection; as, to *squire* a lady to the gardens.

SQUIREARCHY, *n.* A contemptuous term for the domination or political influence exercised by squires considered as a body.

SQUIREHOOD, } **SQUIRESHIP,** } *n.* The rank and state of a squire.

SQUIRELY, *a.* Becoming a squire.

SQUIRESHIP, *n.* Office of a squire.

SQUIRM, *v. t.* or *i.* (squurm.) To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions. [*Local.*]

SQUIRM. *See* SWARM.

SQUIR'REL, *n.* (squur'rel.) [Fr. *écureuil;* L. *sciurus;* Gr. σκίουρος, a compound of σκια, shade, and ουρα, tail.] A small rodent mammal. The squirrels are formed into a family, Sciuridæ, the type of which is the genus Sciurus, Linn., or true squirrels. This family comprehends three groups; the true squirrels (*Sciurus*), the ground squirrels (*Tamias*), and the flying squirrels (*Pteromys*). The true squirrels are distinguished by their strongly compressed inferior incisors, and by their long bushy tail. They have four toes before, and five behind. The thumb of the fore foot is sometimes marked



Common Squirrel (Sciurus vulgaris).

by a tubercle. They have in all four grinders, variously tuberculated, and a very small additional one above in front, that very soon falls. The head is large, and the eyes projecting and lively. Several species are enumerated, as the common squirrel, which inhabits Europe and the north of Asia; the cat-squirrel, and grey squirrel, both American species. These animals are remarkably nimble, running up trees and leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They subsist on nuts, of which they lay up a store for winter, some of them in hollow trees, others in the earth. Their flesh is delicate food.

SQUIR'REL-FISH, *n.* A sort of perch.

SQUIR'REL-HUNT, *n.* In *America*, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.

SQUIRT, *v. t.* (squurt.) [from *squir*,—*which see.*] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream; as, to *squirt* water.

SQUIRT,† *v. t.* To throw out words; to let fly.

SQUIRT, *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe.—2. A small quick stream.

SQUIRT'ER, *n.* One that squirts. [*This word, in all its forms, is vulgar.*]

SQUIRT'ING CUCUMBER, one of the popular names of the fruit of Ecballium Elaterium, which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its peduncle, at the same time ejecting its juices and seeds.

SRAD'HA, or **SHRADDA,** *n.* In *East Indies*, obsequies paid by the Hindoos

to the manes of deceased ancestors, to effect, by means of oblations, the re-embodying of the soul of the deceased after burning his corpse, and to raise his shade from this world up to heaven, and then deify him, as it were, among the manes of departed ancestors.

STAB, *v. t.* [This word contains the elements and is probably from the primary sense of the L. *stabilis, stabilio, stipo*, D. *stippen*, to point or prick, Eng. *stiff*, and a multitude of others in many languages. The radical sense is to thrust; but we know not to what Oriental roots they are allied, unless to the Heb. יצב, *yatzab*, Ar. *watsaba.*] 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; as, to be *stabbed* by a dagger or spear; to *stab* fish or eels.—2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument.—3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; as, to *stab* reputation.

STAB, *v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

> None shall dare
> With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war. *Dryden.*

2. To give a mortal wound.

> He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs.* *Shak.*

To stab at, to offer a stab; to thrust a pointed weapon at.

STAB, *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon.—2. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin.—3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief; as, a *stab* given to character.

STA'BAT MA'TER DOLORO'SA. The first words of a celebrated hymn of the Roman Catholic church, which has been set to music by nearly all the greatest composers. The *stabat mater* is performed in the ecclesiastical services of the Roman Catholic church during Holy week.

STAB'BED, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STAB'BER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.—2. In *sail-making*, an instrument similar to a pricker, only it is triangular instead of square.

STAB'BING, *ppr.* Piercing with a pointed weapon; killing with a pointed instrument by piercing the body.

STAB'BING, *n.* Piercing with a pointed weapon; wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

> This statute was made on account of the frequent quarrels and *stabbings* with short daggers. *Blackstone.*

STAB'BINGLY, *adv.* With intent to do a secret act maliciously.

STABIL'IMENT, *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, from *stabilio*, to make firm. *See* STAB.] Act of making firm; firm support.

> They serve for *stabliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

STABIL'ITATE,† *v. t.* To make stable; to establish.

STABIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *stabilitas*, from *stabilis*. *See* STAB.] 1. Steadiness; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as, the *stability* of a throne; the *stability* of a constitution of government; the *stability* of an edifice or other erection; the *stability* of a system. [*See* STABLE.]—2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the qualities opposite to *fickleness, irresolution*, or *inconstancy* We say, a man of little *stability*, or of unusual *stability*.—3.† Fixedness; as opposed to *fluidity*.

> Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *stabilis*; Fr. *stable*; It. *stabile*. The primary sense is set, fixed. *See* STAB.] 1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; as, a *stable* government; a *stable* body. In *physics*, a system, whether nominally in a state of rest or motion, is said to be *stable*, when any disturbance in the state of any of its parts would produce only oscillations, or temporary alterations, in the condition of the system, without permanently affecting its normal or uniform character.—*Stable* and *unstable equilibrium*. [*See* EQUILIBRIUM.]—2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as, a *stable* man; a *stable* character.—3. Fixed; steady; firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned; as, a man of *stable* principles.—4. Durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.

> In this region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*. *Rogers*

STA'BLE,† *v. t* To fix; to establish.

STA'BLE, *n.* [L. *stabulum*, that is, a stand, a fixed place, like *stall*. *See* the latter. These words do not primarily imply a *covering* for horses or cattle.] A building constructed for horses to lodge and feed in, and furnished with stalls, and proper contrivances to contain their food, and necessary equipments. Houses for cattle are also sometimes called stables.

> If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll look he shall lack no barns. *Shak.*

STA'BLE, *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable.

STA'BLE, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an enclosed place; to kennel.

STA'BLE-BOY, } *n.* A boy or man
STA'BLE-MAN, } who attends at a stable.

STA'BLED, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STAB'LE-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who stables horses. [The term *livery stable-keeper*, is more in use than the preceding.]

STA'BLENESS, *n.* Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability; as, the *stableness* of a throne or of a system of laws.—2. Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; stability; as, *stableness* of character, of mind, of principles, or opinions.

STA'BLER, *n.* A stable-keeper; one who stables horses. [*Local.*]

STA'BLE-ROOM, *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

STA'BLE-STAND, *n.* [*stable* and *stand.*] In *old English law*, when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

STA'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or keeping in a stable.

STA'BLING, *n.* The act or practice of keeping in a stable.—2. A house for keeping horses.

STAB'LISH, *v. t.* [L. *stabilio*; Fr. *établir*. *See* STAB.] To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm. [In lieu of this, *establish* is now always used.]

STA'BLY, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily; as, a government *stably* settled.

STABULA'TION, *n.* Act of housing beasts.

STACCA'TO. In *music*, a term denoting that the notes to which it is affixed, are to be performed in a distinct or detached manner.

STA'CHYS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Labiatæ or Lamiaceæ. The species are very numerous. They are herbs or undershrubs, with their flowers arranged in whorls. The majority of them are European plants; of which six species belong to Britain, known under the name of wound-wort. The most beautiful species of the genus is *S. coccinea*, a native of Chili and Peru. It has large dark scarlet flowers an inch in length.

STACK, *n.* [W. *ystac*, a stack; *ystaca*, a standard, from *tâg*, a state of being stuffed; Dan. *stak*, a pile of hay; Sw. *stack*; Ir. *stacadh*. It signifies that which is set, and coincides with Sax. *stac*, D. *staak*, a stake. *Stock, stag, stage*, are of the same family, or at least have the same radical sense.] 1. Corn in the sheaf, hay, peas, straw, &c., piled up in a circular or rectangular form coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the influence of the weather. This word is sometimes applied to a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet, and also to a pile of poles.

> Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height. *Bacon.*

2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. We say, a *stack* of chimneys; but we also call the whole *stack* a chimney. Thus we say, the *chimney* rises ten feet above the roof.

STACK, *v. t.* To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to *stack* hay or grain.—2. To pile wood, poles, &c.—In *milit. lan.*, to *stack arms*, is to set up muskets together, with the bayonets crossing each other, and forming a sort of conical pile.

STACK'-BORER, *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay has acquired a dangerous degree of heat.

STACK'-COVER, *n.* A cloth or canvas covering for suspending over stacks, during the time of their being built, to protect them from rain.

STACK'ED, *pp.* Piled in a large conical heap.

STACK'ET, *n.* A stockade.

STACK'-FUNNEL, *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the centre of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain.

STACK'-GUARD, *n.* A canvas covering for a hay or other stack.

STACK'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a large conical heap.

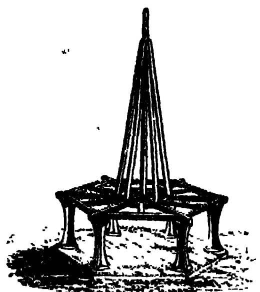
STACK'ING, *n.* The operation of building or piling up unthreshed corn, hay, straw, or other dried crops in convenient forms, and so as to admit of their being thatched, as a defence from the weather. [*See* STACK.]

STACK'ING-BAND, } *n.* A band or
STACK'ING-BELT, } rope used in binding thatch or straw upon a stack.

STACK'ING-STAGE, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

STACK'-STAND, or **CORN-STAND**, *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build the stack. Its object is to keep

the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin.



*Stack-Stand with Stack-Funnel.

STACK'-YARD, *n.* A yard or enclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

STACTE, *n.* [*stacte*; Gr. στακτη.] A fatty resinous liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous and highly valued. But it is said we have none but what is adulterated, and what is so called is liquid storax.

STAD'DLE, *n.* [D. *stutzel*, from *stut*, a prop; *stutten*, to prop; Eng. *stud*; G. *stütze*. It belongs to the root of *stead*, *steady*.] 1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain.—2. A young tree left uncut, when others are cut down.—3. In *hay-making*, when the cocks are shaken out into separate plots in order to their drying, these plots are called *staddles*.

STAD'DLE, *v. t.* To leave staddles when a wood is cut; to form into staddles, as hay.

STAD'DLE-ROOF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

STAD'DLING, *ppr.* Leaving staddles when a wood is cut.

STA'DIUM, *n.* [L.; Gr. σταδιον.] A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces; or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet, 9 inches, English; consequently the Greek stadium corresponded nearly to our furlong. It was the principal Greek measure of length.—2. In *ancient arch.*, an open space in which the athletæ or wrestlers, exercised running, and engaged in other gymnastic contests. It signified also the place where the public games were celebrated.

STADT'HOLDER, *n.* [D. *stadt*, a city, and *houder*, holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant governor of a province.

STADT'HOLDERATE, } *n.* The office
STADT'HOLDERSHIP, } of a stadtholder.

STAFF, *n. plur. Staves*, and sometimes *Staffs*. [Sax. *stæf*, a stick or club, a pole, a crook, a prop or support, a letter, an epistle; *stæfn*, *stefn*, the voice; D. *staf*, a staff, sceptre, or crook; *staaf*, a bar; G. *stab*, a staff, a bar, a rod; Dan. *stab*, *stav*, id.; *stavn*, *stævn*, the prow of a ship, that is, a projection, that which shoots out; Fr. *douve*. The primary sense is to thrust, to shoot. *See* STAB.] 1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defence by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. Bread is proverbially called the *staff* of life.

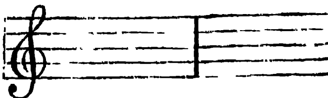
> The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*

> Thy rod and thy *staff*, they comfort me; Ps. xxiii.

2. A stick or club used as a weapon.

> With forks and *staffs* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick, used for many purposes.—4. The five parallel lines, and the four



Treble Staff.

spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed.—5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office; as, a constable's *staff*. In *Scots law*, *staff and baton* are the usual symbols of resignation, when the vassal resigns his feu into the hands of his superior. — 6. The round of a ladder.—7. A light pole erected in different parts of a ship, on which to hoist and display the colours; as, the *ensign staff* for displaying the ensign; the *flag-staff* for displaying the flag, and the *jack-staff* for extending the jack. In *mast-making*, staffs are short pieces by which the sets are made.—8. [Fr. *estafette*, a courier or express; It. *staffetta*, an express; *staffiere*, a groom or servant; *staffa*, a stirrup; Sp. *estafeta*, a courier, a general post-office; *estafero*, a foot-boy, a stable-boy, an errand-boy; Port. *estafeta*, an express. This word seems to be formed from It. *staffa*, a stirrup, whence *staffiere*, a stirrup-holder or groom, whence a servant or horseman sent express.] In *milit. affairs*, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army, to assist him in carrying his plans into execution. The *general-staff*, besides the commander-in-chief, his military secretaries and aides-de-camp, consists of a quarter-master general, adjutant-general, with their respective deputies, assistants, and deputy-assistants; the director-general of the medical department; and the chaplain-in-general of the forces. The staff of the ordnance department consists of the master-general, and lieutenant-general, with their deputies and assistants; the inspector of fortifications, and the director of the engineers. The staff of a regiment consists of the adjutant, quarter-master, paymaster, chaplain, and surgeon. The *staff* is the medium of communication from the commander-in-chief to every department of an army.—9. [Ice. *stef.*] A stanza; a series of verses so disposed that when it is concluded, the same order begins again.

> Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden.*

10. In *sur.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, and which is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to guide the knife or gorget in the operation of lithotomy.—11. The name of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea; as the *fore-staff*, *back-staff*, *cross-staff*, &c. [*See* these terms.]—*Bishop's-staff*, a crosier.—*Pope's-staff*, a staff with three crosses, called also a treble cross-staff. — *Cardinal's-staff*, a staff with a double cross.

STAFF'-AN'GLE, *n.* In *arch.*, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to prevent their being damaged.

STAFF-BEAD, *n.* In *arch.*, see *Angle-Bead* under ANGLE.

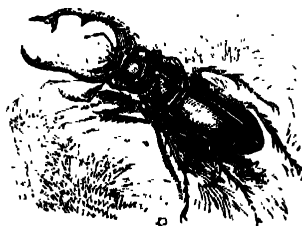
STAFFI'ER,† *n.* An attendant bearing a staff.

STÄFFISH,† *a.* Stiff; harsh.

STÄFF-TREE, *n.* Celastrus, a genus of plants, nat. order Celastraceæ. The species are evergreen shrubs and climbers, chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The climbing staff-tree is a native of Canada.

STAG, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *stick*, *stage*, *stock*. The primary sense is to thrust, hence, to fix, to stay, &c.] The male red deer; the male of the hind, the *Cervus elephas*, Linn. In *stock exchange phrase*, a *stag* is a ruined speculator in railway shares. [*Trivial.*]

STAG'-BEETLE, *n.* The Lucanus cervus, a large coleopterous insect, the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the males, and by the rather long elbowed antennæ,



Stag-beetle (Lucanus cervus).

which are terminated by a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. The stag-beetle is common in some localities in the neighbourhood of London, and is often two inches long, of a black colour. It flies at night in the heat of summer.

STAGE, *n.* [Fr. *etage*, a story, a degree; Sax. *stigan*, to go, to ascend; Dan. *stiger*, to step up, to ascend; Sw. *stiga*, to step; *steg*, a step; *stege*, a ladder; D. *stygen*, to mount, G. *steigen*.] Properly, one step or degree of elevation, and what the French call *etage*, we call a *story*. Hence, 1. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public; a *stage* for mechanics. Seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for caulking and repairing.—2. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited, as distinct from the *pit*, &c. Hence,—3. The theatre; the place of scenic entertainments.

> Knights, squires and steeds must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

4. Theatrical representations. It is contended that the *stage* is a school of morality. Let it be inquired, where is the person whom the *stage* has reformed?—5. A place where anything is publicly exhibited.

> When we are born, we cry that we are come
> To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*

6. Place of action or performance; as, the *stage* of life.—7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage coach

changes horses. When we arrive at the next *stage*, we will take some refreshment. Hence,—8. The distance between two places of rest on a road; as, a *stage* of fifteen miles.—9. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state; as, the several *stages* of a war; the *stages* of civilization or improvement; *stages* of growth in an animal or plant; *stages* of a disease, of decline or recovery; the several *stages* of human life.—10. [instead of *stage-coach*, or *stage-waggon*.] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*
A parcel sent by the *stage*. *Cowper.*

11. In *arch.*, the part between one *splayed* projection and another, in a Gothic buttress. Also the horizontal division of a window separated by transoms. Sometimes the term is used to signify a floor, a story.

STAĠE,† *v. t.* To exhibit publicly.

STAĠE-CARRIAGE, *n.* A carriage of any construction for conveying passengers for hire, to or from any place.

STAĠE-COACH, *n.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers.

STAĠE-COACH'MAN, *n.* A driver of a stage-coach.

STAĠELY, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theatre. [*Little used.*]

STAĠE-PLAY, *n.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.

STAĠE-PLAYER, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage. Garrick was a celebrated *stage-player*.

STA'ĠER, *n.* A player. [*Little used.*] 2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning; as, an old cunning *stager*; an experienced *stager*; a *stager* of the wiser sort. [*Obs.* or *trivial.*]

STA'ĠERY,† *n.* Exhibition on the stage.

STAĠE-WAGGON, *n.* A waggon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—2.† A stage-coach.

STAG'EVIL, *n.* A disease in horses, tetanus or locked-jaw.

STAG'GARD, *n.* [from *stag*.] A stag four years old.

STAG'GER, *v. i.* [D *staggeren*.] 1. To reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness.

Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined.

Abraham *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief; Rom. iv.

STAG'GER, *v. t.* To cause to reel.—2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

Whoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*. *Howell.*
When a prince fails in honour and justice, it is enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*

STAG'GER-BUSH *n.* An American shrub.

STAG'GERED, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt and waver.

STAG'GERING, *ppr.* or *n.* Causing to reel; to waver or to doubt; reeling; vacillating.

STAG'GERING, *n.* The act of reeling.—2. The cause of staggering.

STAG'GERINGLY, *adv.* In a reeling manner.—2. With hesitation or doubt.

STAG'GERS, *n. plur.* A disease of horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness; also, a disease of sheep, which inclines them to turn about suddenly. This disease proceeds from inflammation of the brain. In the horse it appears in two forms, a violent frantic one, and a sleepy lethargic one.—2.† Madness; wild irregular conduct.

STAG'GER-WORT, *n.* *See* RAGWORT.

STAG'-HOUND, *n.* A hound used in hunting the stag or deer.

STAĠING, *n.* A structure of posts and boards for support, as for building. —2. The management of, or the act of travelling in, stage coaches.

STAG'MA, *n.* [Gr. στάγμα, droppings.] In *chem.*, any distilled liquor.

STAGMA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Terebinthaceæ.—*S. vernicifluа* is a tree, a native of the Eastern islands, full of acrid resinous juice, which causes excoriations and blisters, if applied to the skin. The valuable black hard varnish called *Japan lacquer* is obtained from it.

STAG'NANCY, *n.* [*See* STAGNANT.] The state of being without motion, flow, or circulation, as in a fluid.

STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *stagnans*, from *stagno*, to be without a flowing motion, It. *stagnare*. Qu. W. *tagu*, to stop.] 1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; as, a *stagnant* lake or pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.—2. Motionless; still; not agitated; as, water quiet and *stagnant*.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

3. Not active; dull; not brisk; as, business is *stagnant*.

STAG'NANTLY, *adv.* In a still, motionless, inactive manner.

STAG'NATE, *v. i.* [L. *stagno*, *stagnum*; It. *stagnare*.] 1. To cease to flow; to be motionless; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; air *stagnates* in a close room.—2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. Water that *stagnates* in a pond or reservoir soon becomes foul.—3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull; as, commerce *stagnates*; business *stagnates*.

STAGNA'TION, *n.* The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless; as, the *stagnation* of the blood; the *stagnation* of water or air; the *stagnation* of vapours.—2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull; as, the *stagnation* of business.

STAG'-WORM, *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

STAĠ'YRITE, or **STAG'IRITE**, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle from the place of his birth, *Stagira*, in Macedonia.

STĀID, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Stay*; so written for *stayed*.—2. *a.* [from *stay*, to stop.] Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty or fanciful; as, *staid* wisdom.

To ride out with *staid* guides. *Milton.*

STAIDNESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; the opposite of *wildness*.

If he sometimes appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

STĀIN, *v. t.* [W. *ystaeniaw*, to spread over, to stain; *ystaen*, to cover with tin; *ystaen*, that is spread out, or that is sprinkled, a *stain*, *tin*, L. *stannum*; *taen*, a spread, a sprinkle, a layer; *taenu*, to spread, expand, sprinkle, or be scattered. This coincides in elements with Gr. τείνω. The French *teindre*, Sp. *teñir*, It. *tingere*, Port. *tingir*, to stain, are from the L. *tingo*, Gr. τέγγω, Sax. *deagan*, Eng. *dye*; a word formed by different elements. *Stain* seems to be from the Welsh, and if *taen* is not a contracted word, it has no connection with the Fr. *teindre*.] 1. To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye; to *stain* clothes with vegetable juice; to *stain* paper; armour *stained* with blood.—2. To dye; to tinge with a different colour; as, to *stain* cloth.—3. To impress with figures, in colours different from the ground; as, to *stain* paper for hangings.—4. To blot; to soil; to spot with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on; as, to *stain* the character.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and *stain'd*. *Milton.*

STĀIN, *n.* A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; as, a *stain* on a garment or cloth.—2. A natural spot of a colour different from the ground.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains*. *Pope.*

3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach; as, the *stain* of sin.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*. *Dryden.*
Our opinion is, I hope, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

4. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STĀINED, *pp.* or *a.* Discoloured; spotted; dyed; blotted; tarnished.—*Stained glass*, glass on which pictures have been painted with metallic oxides or chlorides, ground up with proper fluxes, and fused into its surface, at a moderate heat. Stained glass is employed in ornamenting the windows of churches, as well as of other public and private buildings. The colours produced are all transparent, and therefore can be viewed only by transmitted light.

STĀINER, *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes.—2. A dyer.

STĀINING, *ppr.* Discolouring; spotting; tarnishing; dyeing.

STĀINLESS, *a.* Free from stains or spots.—2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.

STAIR, *n.* [D. *steiger*; Sax. *stæger*; from Sax. *stigan*, D. and G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, to step, to go; Dan. *stiger*, to rise, to step up; Sw. *steg*, a step; Ir. *staighre*. *See* STAGE.] A step, but generally used in the plural to signify a succession of steps arranged as a way between two points at different heights in a building, &c. A succession of steps in a continuous line is called a *flight of stairs*; the termination of the flight is called a *landing*. Stairs are further distinguished by the various epithets, doglegged, newelled, open new-

elled, &c.—2. *One pair of stairs*, an expression signifying the first story or floor above the ground floor.

STAIR′-CARPET, *n.* A carpet for covering stairs.

STAIRCASE, *n* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a building which contains the stairs. Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are called fliers, or direct fliers.

STAIR′-ROD, *n.* A metallic rod for holding a stair-carpet to its place.

STAITH, *n.* The line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, and generally occurring near rivers, being laid down upon high platforms, for the purpose of discharging coals, &c., into the holds of ships, or receptacles prepared for them.

STAKE, *n.* [Sax *stac*; Sw. *stake*; Ir. *stac*; It. *steccone*, a stake; *stecca*, a stick; *steccare*, to fence with stakes; Sp. *estaca*, a *stake*, a *stick*. This coincides with *stick*, noun and verb, with *stock*, *stage*, &c. The primary sense is to shoot, to thrust; hence, to *set*, or fix.] 1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. Thus *stakes* are used to support vines, to support fences, hedges, and the like. A *stake* is not to be confounded with a *post*, which is a larger piece of timber.—2. A piece of long rough wood.

A sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found. *Dryden.*

3. A palisade, or something resembling it.—4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burnt. Hence, to *perish at the stake*, is to die a martyr, or to die in torment. Hence,—5. Figuratively, martyrdom. The *stake* was prepared for those who were convicted of heresy.—6. That which is pledged or wagered; that which is *set*, *thrown down*, or *laid*, to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat.—7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. His honour is at *stake*.—8. A small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon.—*Stake-net*, in *Scotland*, a machine for the capture of salmon. It consists of a sheet of net-work, stretched upon stakes fixed into the ground, generally in rivers or friths, where the sea ebbs and flows, with contrivances for entangling and securing the fish.—*Stake and rice*, a fence composed of stakes driven into the ground, and interwoven with branches of trees retaining their spray, or with rods without their spray. The latter is frequently called a *wattled fence*.

STAKE, *v. t.* To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; as, to *stake* vines or plants.—2. To mark the limits by stakes; with *out*; as, to *stake out* land; to *stake out* a new road, or the ground for a canal.—3. To wager; to pledge; to put hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency.

I'll *stake* yon lamb that near the fountain plays. *Pope.*

4. To point or sharpen stakes.—5. To pierce with a stake.

STAKED, *pp.* Fastened or supported by stakes; set or marked with stakes; wagered; put to hazard.

STAKE-HEAD, *n.* In *rope-making*, a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STAKE-HOLDER, *n.* One with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid, or when a prize-fight, &c., takes place.

STAKING, *ppr.* Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; wagering; putting to hazard.—2. Sharpening; pointing.

STALAC′TIC, **STALAC′TICAL**, *a.* [from *stalactite*.] Pertaining to stalactite; resembling an icicle.

STALAC′TIFORM, **STALACTIT′IFORM**, *a.* Like stalactite; resembling an icicle.

STALAC′TITE, *n.* plur. *Stalac′tites*, originally *Stalacti′tes*. [Gr. σταλακτος, σταλακτι, from σταλαζω, to drop, from σταλαω, L. *stillo*.] A subvariety of carbonate of lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle; produced by the filtration of water containing calcareous particles, through fissures and pores of rocks.



Cave with stalactites and stalagmites.

STALACTIT′IC, or **STALACTIT′ICAL**, *a.* In the form of stalactite, or pendent substances like icicles.

STALAG′MITE, *n.* [L. *stalagmium*, a drop; Gr. σταλαγμος, supra.] Stalactical formations of carbonate of lime found upon the floors of calcareous caverns. It originates from the same cause as stalactite, but is formed upon the floor of the cavern by the dropping of the lime water from the roof, which, under these circumstances, is usually covered with stalactites.

STALAGMI′TES, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Guttiferæ. The species are trees natives of the East Indies and Ceylon, and belong to the family which produces the gamboge of commerce.—*S. ovifolia*, a native of Ceylon, is said to yield a true gamboge, which is employed in commerce.

STALAGMIT′IC, or **STALAGMIT′ICAL**, *a.* Having the form of stalagmite.

STALAGMIT′ICALLY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

STAL′DER,† *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on.

STALE, *a.* [Probably from the root of *still*, G. *stellen*, to set, and equivalent to *stagnant*.] 1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept; as, *stale* beer. It is sometimes used in a favourable sense; as, *stale* (that is, old) beer or ale. *Stale* bread is that which has been baked at least twenty-four hours before.—2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed; as, a *stale* virgin.—3. Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; as, a *stale* remark.

STALE, *n.* [probably that which is set; G. *stellen*. *See* STALL.] 1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl.

Still as he went, he crafty *stales* did lay. *Spenser.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

[*In this sense obsolete.*]—2.† A prostitute.—3.† Old vapid beer. [*See the adj.*, No. 1.]—4. Old wine; urine, as of horses and cattle.—5. A long handle; as, the *stale* of a rake. [Sax. *stel*, *stele*; G. *stiel*.]—6. A word applied to the king in chess when *stalled* or set; that is, when so situated that he cannot be moved without going into check, by which the game is ended.

STALE, *v. t.* To make vapid or useless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of; to wear out.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

STALE, *v. i.* [G. *stallen*; Dan. *staller*; Sw. *stalla*.] To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle.

STALELY,† *adv.* Of old; of a long time.

STALE′-MATE, *n.* At *chess*, the position of the king, when, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check.

STALENESS *n.* The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavour; oldness; as, the *staleness* of beer or other liquors; the *staleness* of provisions.—2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness; as, the *staleness* of an observation.

STALK, *n.* (stauk.) [Sw. *stielk*; G. *stiel*, a handle, and a stalk or stem; Sax. *stælg*, a column; Gr. στηλικος: from the root of *stall* and G. *stellen*, to set.] 1. The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises immediately from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit. [*See* STEM.] Thus we speak of a *stalk* of wheat, rye, or oats, the *stalks* of hemp. The *stalk* denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support; or it is a shoot.—2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant, called the flower-stalk.—3. The stem of a quill; any thing resembling the stalk or stem of a plant; as, the *stalk* of a spoon; the *stalk* of a tobacco pipe, &c.—4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and which is sometimes fluted; from it the volutes and helices spring.

STALK, *v. i.* [Sax. *stælcan*.] 1. To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity, and hence the word usually expresses dislike. The poets, however, use the word to express dignity of step.

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground. *Dryden.*

Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean. *Addison.*

2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

Bertran
Stalks close behind her like a witch's fiend,
Pressing to be employed. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *stalk* about and draw fresh air
From time to time *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or behind a cover.

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse, and said, I must *stalk*. *Bacon.*

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

STALK'ED, *a.* Having a stalk.—*Stalked glands*, in *bot.*, glands elevated upon a stalk.

STALK'ER, *n.* One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing net.

STALK'ING, *ppr.* Walking with proud or lofty steps.

STALK'ING, *n.* Among *sportsmen*, the act of going gently step by step under cover of a horse, a screen, &c., till the sportsman gets within shot of the game; as, *deer-stalking*.

STALK'ING-HORSE, *n* A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretence.

> Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

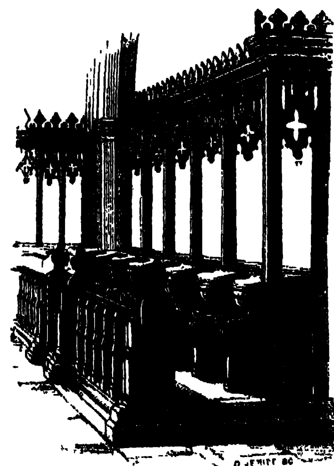
STALK'LESS, *a.* Having no stalk.

STALK'Y, *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

STALL, *n.* [Sax. *stæl*, *stal*, *stall*, a place, a seat, or station, a stable, state, condition; G. *stall*, a stable, a sty; Fr. *stalle* and *etal;* W. *ystal;* from the root of G. *stellen*, to set, that is, to throw down, to thrust down; Sans. *stala*, a place. *See* STILL.] 1. Primarily, a stand; a station; a fixed spot: hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse. The stable contains eight or ten *stalls*.—2. A stable; a place for cattle.

> At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

3. In 1 Kings iv. 26, stall is used for *horse*. "Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses for his chariots." In 2 Chron. ix. 25, stall means *stable*. "Solomon had four thousand *stalls* for horses and chariots." These passages are reconciled by the definition given above; Solomon had four thousand stables, each containing ten stalls; forty thousand stalls.—4. A bench, form, or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. It is curious to observe the *stalls* of books in the boulevards and other public places in Paris.—5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on; as, a butcher's *stall*.—6. In *arch.*, an elevated seat in the choir



Stalls, Higham Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire.

or chancel of a cathedral, collegiate church, &c., and mostly appropriated to some dignitary of such churches. In Roman Catholic times they were appropriated to the canons or prebendaries in a secular, and to the monks in a regular community At St. George's chapel, Windsor, a stall is appropriated to every knight of the garter, after his election and installation.

STALL, *v. t.* To put into a stall or stable, or to keep in a stall: as, to *stall* an ox.

> Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To install; to place in an office with the customary formalities. [For this, *install* is now used]

STALL, *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

> We could not *stall* together in the world.† *Shak.*

2. To kennel.—3. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALL'AGE, *n.* The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.—2. In *old books*, laystall; dung; compost.

STALLA'TION,† *n.* Installation.

STALL'ED, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STALL'-FED, *pp.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable. [*See* STALL-FEED.]

STALL'-FEED, *v. t* [*stall* and *feed*.] To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox. [This word is used to distinguish this mode of feeding from *grass-feeding*.]

STALL'-FEEDING, *ppr.* Feeding and fattening in the stall.

STALL'-FEEDING, *n.* The practice of keeping cattle in houses, tying them up separately, and bringing their food to them for the purpose of fattening them, in distinction from the mode of feeding cattle by grazing, or of feeding them by putting them two or three together into small yards, with a shed at one end for shelter. In stall-feeding much less food is wasted, and a much greater quantity of manure is produced than by grazing; but, on the other hand, more manual labour is required, and the flesh of the animals is not considered so wholesome or high-flavoured as that of cattle which have pastured at large, or which have been fed in yards.

STALL'INGER, *n.* One who keeps a stall. [*Local.*]

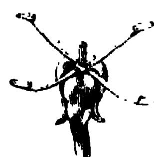
STALL'ION, *n.* (stal'yun.) [G. *hengst;* Dan. *staldhingst;* Fr. *etalon;* It. *stallone;* from *stall*, or its root, as we now use *stud horse*, from the root of *stud*, *stead;* W. *ystal*, a stall, stock, produce; *ystalu*, to form a stock; *ystalwyn*, a stallion.] A stone horse; a seed horse; or any male horse not castrated, whether kept for mares or not. According to the Welsh, the word signifies a stock horse, a horse intended for raising stock.

STALL'-WORN, in *Shakespeare*, Johnson thinks a mistake for *stalwart*, stout.

> His *stall-worn* steed the champion stout bestrode.† *Shak.*

STAL'WART, } *n.* [Scot. *stalwart;*
STAL'WORTH, } Sax. *stæl-weorth*, worth taking.] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement; violent.

STA'MEN, *n.* plur. *Stamens* or *Stamina*. [L. This word belongs to the root of *sto*, *stabilis*, or of *stage*.] 1 In *a general sense*, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. Thus we say, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength. Hence, —2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing; as, the *stamina* of a constitution or of life; the *stamina* of a state.—3. In *bot.*, the male organ of fructification in plants, formed principally of cellular tissue. It is situated immediately within the petals, and is composed, in most cases, of three parts, the filament, the anther, and the pollen, of which the two latter are essential, the other not. The stamens and pistils constitute the sexual or reproductive organs of plants. Generally they both exist in the same flower, which is thus said to be *hermaphrodite* or *perfect*. The number of stamens varies in different plants, from one to a hundred or more. With respect to their directions they are named, *erect*, *inflected*, *reflected*, *spreading*, *pendulous*, *ascending*, *declinate;* and their insertions with regard to the ovary are said to be *hypogynous*, *epigynous*, or *perigynous*. [*See these terms.*] It was on the number of stamens, and their arrangements and relations, that Linnæus founded the classes of his sexual system of plants.



Stamen.

STAM'ENED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAM'IN,† *n.* A slight woollen stuff.

STA'MINA, *n.* plur. of *Stamen*. The materials or principle of strength. [*See* STAMEN, No. 2.]

STAM'INAL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.

STAM'INATE, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAM'INATE, *v. t.* To endue with stamina.

STAMIN'EOUS, *a.* [L. *stamineus*.] 1. Consisting of stamens.—2. Possessing stamens. *Stamineous* flowers have no corol; they want the coloured leaves called petals, and consist only of the style and stamina. Linnæus calls them *apetalous;* others, imperfect or incomplete.—3. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it; as, a *stamineous* nectary.

STAMINID'IUM, *n. plur. Staminidia.* An organ in cryptogamic plants considered as equivalent to a stamen. Also a rudimentary stamen, or a process occupying the place of a stamen, as the so-called fifth stamen in scrophularia.

STAMINIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *stamen* and *fero*, to bear.] A *staminiferous* flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous* nectary is one that has stamens growing on it.

STAM'MEL, *n.* A species of red colour. —2. A kind of woollen cloth. [*See* STAMIN]

STAM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *stamer*, one who stammers; Goth. *stamms*, stammering; G. *stammeln;* Dan. *stammer;* from the root *stam* or *stem*. The primary sense is to stop, to set, to fix. So *stutter* is from the root of *stead*, *stud*.] Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty. Demosthenes is said to have *stammered* in speaking, and to have overcome the difficulty by persevering efforts.

STAM'MER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.

STAM'MER, *n.* The terms *stammer*

and *stutter* are used synonymously to denote that involuntary interruption of utterance arising from difficulty, and often total inability to pronounce certain syllables, the organs of speech being frequently affected with spasm in the effort to speak. Stammer in some cases is curable, in others it is incurable. [*See* STUTTERING.]

STAM'MERER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAM'MERING, *ppr.* Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of syllables and words; stuttering.—2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAM'MERING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech; articulation disturbed by irregular intermissions or snatches.

STAM'MERING, *a.* That stammers; hesitating in speech.

STAM'MERINGLY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [D. *stampen;* G. *stampfen;* Fr. *estamper.* We know not which is the radical letter, *m* or *p*.] In *a general sense*, to strike; to beat; to press. Hence, 1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the ground.

He frets, he fumes, he stares he *stamps* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To impress with some mark or figure; as, to *stamp* a plate with arms or initials.—3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to *stamp* virtuous principles on the heart. [*See* ENSTAMP.]—4. To fix a mark by impressing it; as, a notion of the Deity *stamped* on the mind.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*

5. To make by impressing a mark; as, to *stamp* pieces of silver.—6. To coin; to mint; to form.—7. To set a mark upon; as, to *stamp* cloth; to *stamp* a newspaper.—8. To cut into various forms with a stamp.—9. To crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.—10. To put post-marks on letters.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

STAMP, *n.* Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

2. A mark imprinted; an impression.

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass. *Dryden.*

3. That which is marked; a thing stamped.

Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks *Shak.*

4.† A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

5. An impression of a public mark or seal made upon paper or parchment by the government, or its officers, for the purposes of revenue; as, the *stamp* upon a bond or indenture; the *stamp* on a newspaper. Stamps always denote the price of the particular stamp; or, in other words, the tax levied upon a particular instrument stamped, and sometimes they denote the nature of the instrument itself. If the instrument is written upon paper, the stamp is impressed upon the paper itself; but to a parchment instrument, the stamp is attached by paste and a small piece of lead, which itself forms part of the impression.—6. An instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure.—7. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. These persons have the *stamp* of impiety. The Scriptures bear the *stamp* of a divine origin.—8. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown.*

9. Make; cast; form; character; as, a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*.—10. In *metallurgy*, a kind of pestle raised by a water-wheel, for beating ores to powder; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.—11. A kind of receipt ticket, sold by the post-office authorities, for attaching to letters, as an evidence of prepayment. Penny *stamps* are printed in red, and twopenny *stamps* in blue.

STAMP'-ACT, *n.* An act of the British parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in her American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This act roused a general opposition in the colonies, and was one cause of the revolution.

STAMP'-DUTIES, *n.* Duties imposed on pieces of parchment or paper, on which many species of legal instruments are written; on newspapers, advertisements, cards, dice, &c. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances, deeds, legacies, &c., are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law.

STAMP'ED, *pp.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAMP'ER, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.—2. One who applies a stamp, or a post-mark; as, in the Glasgow post-office there are four *stampers.*

STAMP'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting. In the stamp-office there are two kinds of *stamping* used; the *wet* and *dry*. In the former the stamp is printed in red, on newspapers, &c.; the latter is the impression of the bare stamp on bills, receipts, &c.

STAMP'ING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for manufacturing metal spoons, forks, and other articles, by means of dies and a heavy hammer; and so constructed that the spoon, ladle, or fork is made perfect at one blow.

STAMP'ING-MILL, *n.* An engine by which ores are pounded by means of a stamp.

STAMP'-LAWS, *n.* Laws enacted with a view to provide a revenue to the crown, by requiring that all contracts, bills of exchange, bonds, deeds, and many other writings of a similar nature, should be written upon stamped paper, a duty being payable to the crown on every stamp. The stamp-laws are carried into effect by the board of stamps and taxes, consisting of commissioners appointed by the crown, during pleasure.

STAMP'-OFFICE, *n.* An office where stamps are issued, and stamp duties, and also taxes are received.

STAN, as a termination, is said to have expressed the superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. But qu. *Stan*, in Saxon, is *stone*.

STANCE, *n.* [from L. *sto*, *stare*, to stand.] A site; a station; an area for building. [*Scotch.*]

STĂNCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *étancher;* Arm. *stançoa;* Sp. and Port. *estancar*, to stop, to stanch, to be overtired; It. *stancare*, to weary; Sp. and Port. *estancia*, a stay or dwelling for a time, an abode, and a *stanza;* Sp. *estanco*, a stop; hence, Fr. *etang*, a pond, and Eng. *tank*.] In *a general sense*, to stop; to set or fix; but applied only to the blood; to stop the flowing of blood. Cold applications to the neck will often *stanch* the bleeding of the nose.

STĂNCH, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Immediately the issue of her blood *stanched;* Luke viii.

STĂNCH, *a.* [This is the same word as the foregoing, the primary sense of which is to *set;* hence the sense of firmness.] 1. Sound; firm; strong and tight; as, a *stanch* ship.—2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty; as, a *stanch* churchman; a *stanch* republican; a *stanch* friend or adherent.

In politics I hear you're *stanch*. *Prior.*

3. Strong; not to be broken.—4. Firm; close.

This is to be kept *stanch*. *Locke.*

A *stanch* hound is one that follows the scent closely without error or remissness.

STĂNCH'ED, *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.

STAN'CHEL, *n.* In *arch.*, a stanchion.

STĂNCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STĂNCH'ING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STANCH'ION, *n.* [Fr. *étançon;* Arm. *stançonna* and *stanconni*, to prop. *See* STANCH.] A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support. In *ship-building*, stanchions of wood or iron are of different forms, and are used to support the deck, the quarter-rails, the nettings, awnings, and the like. Also a name given to the upright pieces of timber in a bulk-head, breast-work, &c., of a ship.—2. In *arch*, a prop or piece of timber giving support to one of the main parts of a roof; also one of the upright bars, wood or iron, of a window, screen, railing, &c.

STĂNCH'LESS, *a.* That cannot be stanched or stopped.

STĂNCH'NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Stood.* [Sax. *standan;* Goth. *standan.* This verb, if from the root of G. *stehen*, Dan. *staaer*, Sans. *sta*, L. *sto*, is a derivative from the noun, which is formed from the participle of the original verb. In this case, the noun should properly precede the verb. It may be here remarked that if *stan* is the radical word, *stand* and L. *sto*, cannot be from the same stock. But *stand* in the pret. is *stood*, and *sto* forms *steti*. This induces a suspicion that *stan* is not the root of *stand*, but that *n* is casual.

These words, after all, may be from different roots. The Russ. *stoyu*, to stand, is the L. *sto*, but it signifies also to be, to exist, being the substantive verb. So in It. *stare*, Sp. and Port. *estar*.] 1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel, or lie.

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone, *standing*. *Com. Prayer.*

And the king turned his face about and blessed all the congregation of Israel, and all the congregation of Israel *stood*; 1 Kings viii.

2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, the tree yet *stands*.—3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished; as, an old castle is yet *standing*.—4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. Paris *stands* on the Seine. London *stands* on the Thames.—5. To remain upright, in a moral sense; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thy own arbitrament it lies. *Milton.*

6. To become erect.

Mute and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*. *Dryden.*

7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed.

I charge thee *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

8. To stop; to be at a stationary point.

Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*

9. To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure. Our constitution has *stood* for ages. It is hoped it will *stand* for ages longer.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Dryden.*

10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. His mind *stands* unmoved.—11. To be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defence. Approach with charged bayonets; the enemy will not *stand*.

The king granted the Jews to *stand* for their life; Esth. viii.

12. To be placed with regard to order or rank. Note the letter that *stands* first in order. Wilberforce *stood* highest in public estimation. Christian charity *stands* first in the rank of gracious affections.—13. To be in any particular state; to *be*, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set; *the primary sense of the substantive verb.* How does the value of wheat *stand*? God *stands* in no need of our services, but we always *stand* in need of his aid and mercy.

Accomplish what your signs foreshow;
I *stand* resign'd. *Dryden.*

14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shak.*

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him; Ps. lxxxix.

15. To consist; to have its being and essence.

Sacrifices which *stood* only in meats and drinks; Heb. ix.

16. To have a place.

This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

17. To be in any state. Let us see how our matters *stand*.

As things now *stand* with us. *Calamy.*

18. To be in a particular respect or relation; as, to *stand* godfather to one. We ought to act according to the relation we *stand* in toward each other.—19. To be, with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe, and sin not; Ps. iv.

20. To succeed; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall. *Spectator.*

21. To hold a course at sea; as, to *stand* from the shore; to *stand* for the harbour.

From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*. *Dryden.*

22. To have a direction.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metal, when placed under it. *Boyle.*

23. To offer one's self as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors of the university. *Saunderson.*

24. To place one's self; to be placed.

I *stood* between the Lord and you at that time; Deut. v.

25. To stagnate; not to flow.

Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

26. To be satisfied or convinced.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty. *Shak.*

27. To make delay. I cannot *stand* to examine every particular.—28. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused. *Taylor.*

29. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword. *Daniel.*

30. To be permanent; to endure; not to vanish or fade; as, the colour will *stand*.—*To stand by*, to be near; to be a spectator; to be present. I *stood by* when the operation was performed. This phrase generally implies that the person is inactive, or takes no part in what is done. In *seamen's lan.*, to *stand by* is to attend and be ready. *Stand by* the halyards.—2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard.

In the mean time, we let the commands *stand by* neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert. I will *stand by* my friend to the last. Let us *stand by* our country. "To *stand by* the Arundelian marbles," in Pope, is to defend or support their genuineness.—4. To rest on for support; to be supported.

This reply *standeth* by conjecture. *Whitgifte.*

To stand for, to offer one's self as a candidate.

How many *stand for* consulships?—Three. *Shak.*

2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. We all *stand for* freedom, *for* our rights or claims.—3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. A cipher at the left hand of a figure *stands for* nothing.

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand for* the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

4. In *seamen's lan.*, to direct the course toward.—*To stand from*, to direct the course from.—*To stand one*, to cost. The coat *stands him* four pounds.—*To stand in*, or *stand in for*, in *seamen's lan.*, is to direct a course toward land or a harbour.—*To stand it*, to be able to support one's self in trials of strength or suffering.—*To stand off*, to keep at a distance.—2. Not to comply.—3. To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

We *stand off* from an acquaintance with God. *Atterbury.*

4. To appear prominent; to have relief.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved. *Wotton.*

To stand off, or *off from*, in *seamen's lan.*, is to direct the course from land.—*To stand off and on* is to sail toward land and then from it.—*To stand out*, to project; to be prominent.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness; Ps. lxxiii.

2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shak.*

3. With *seamen*, to direct the course from land or a harbour.—*To stand to*, to ply; to urge efforts; to persevere.

Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch
your oars. *Dryden.*

2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion.

I will *stand to* it, that this is his sense. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To abide by; to adhere; as to a contract, assertion, promise, &c.; as, to *stand to* an award; to *stand to* one's word.—4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood to* it or ran away. *Bacon.*

To stand to sea, to direct the course from land.—*To stand under*, to undergo; to sustain.—*To stand up*, to rise from sitting; to be on the feet.—2. To arise in order to gain notice.

Against whom when the accusers *stood up*, they brought no accusation of such things as I supposed; Acts xxv.

3. To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn. *Shak.*

To stand up for, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support; as, to *stand up for* the administration.—*To stand upon*, to concern; to interest. Does it not *stand upon* them to examine the grounds of their opinion? This phrase is, we believe, obsolete; but we say, it *stands us in hand*, that is, it is our concern, it is for our interest.—2. To value; to pride.

We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth. *Ray.*

3. To insist; as, to *stand upon* security.—*To stand with*, to be consistent. The faithful servants of God will receive what they pray for, so far as *stands with* his purposes and glory.

It *stands with* reason that they should be rewarded liberally. *Davies.*

To stand together is used, but the last two phrases are not in very general use, and are perhaps growing obsolete.—*To stand against*, to oppose; to resist.—*To stand fast*, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable.—*To stand in hand*, to be important to one's interest; to be necessary or advantageous. It *stands* us *in hand* to be on good terms with our neighbours.—*To stand fire*, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—*It stands to reason*, it is reasonable to suppose. [*A colloquialism in partial currency.*]

STAND, *v. t.* To endure; to sustain; to bear. I cannot *stand* the cold or the heat.—2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding.

He *stood* the furious foe. *Pope.*

3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.

Bid him disband the legions...
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

To stand one's ground, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position; in a literal or figurative sense; as, an army *stands its ground*, when it is not compelled

to retreat. A man *stands his ground* in an argument, when he is able to maintain it, or is not refuted.—*To stand it*, to bear; to be able to endure; or to maintain one's ground or state; *a popular phrase.*—*To stand fire*, to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way.—*To stand trial*, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial.

STAND, *n.* [Sans. *stana*, a place, a mansion, state, &c.] 1. A stop; a halt; as, to make a *stand;* to come to a *stand*, either in walking or in any progressive business.

> The horse made a *stand*, when he charged them and routed them. *Clarendon.*

2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose. The sellers of fruit have their several *stands* in the market.

> I took my *stand* upon an eminence. *Spectator.*

3 Rank; post; station.

> Father, since your fortune did attain
> So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

[In lieu of this, *standing* is now used. He is a man of high *standing* in his own country.]—4. The act of opposing.

> We have come off
> Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
> Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*

5. The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. The population of the world will not come to a *stand*, while the means of subsistence can be obtained. The prosperity of the Roman empire came to a *stand* in the reign of Augustus; after which it declined.

> Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow. *Dryden.*

6. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut.—7. A small table; as, a candle-*stand;* or any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid.—8. In *com.*, a weight of from two hundred weight and a half to three hundred weight of pitch.—9. Something on which a thing rests or is laid; as, a hay-*stand.*—10. The place where a witness stands to testify in court.—*To put to a stand*, to put into difficulty, embarrassment,or perplexity.—*Stand of arms*, in *milit. affairs*, a musket with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge-box, &c.—*To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed; to hesitate what to determine,or what to do.—11. An erection, or raised station for spectators, at a horse-race.—*Stand still*, a standing without moving.

STAND'ARD, *a.* Having a permanent quality; fixed; settled; superior; as, a *standard* work; a *standard* measure; *standard* weight, &c.

STAND'ARD, *n.* [It. *stendardo;* Fr. *etendard;* G. *standarte; stand* and *ard*, sort, kind] 1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colours, borne as a signal for the joining together of several troops belonging to the same body. The troops repair to their *standard.* The standard is usually a piece of silk, one foot and a half square, on which are embroidered the arms, device, or cipher of the prince or colonel. It is carried in the centre of the first rank of a squadron of horse by the cornet. The standards borne by infantry are usually called *colours.* The royal *standard* of Great Britain is a flag, in which the imperial ensigns of England, Scotland and Ireland are quartered with the armorial bearings of Hanover.

> His armies, in the following day,
> On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

In *her.*, a *standard* is an ensign, carried at the funerals of great personages. It is usually fifteen feet long, and split at the points; at the top is the arms of the union, then the crests and motto of the defunct.—2. In *com.*, the original weight, measure, or coin sanctioned by government, and committed to the keeping of a magistrate, or deposited in some public place, to regulate, adjust, and try weights and measures, used by particular persons in traffic. Thus the imperial gallon is the *standard* measure of capacity in this country; the imperial yard is the *standard* of lineal measure; and the pound troy is the *standard* of weight. [*See* MEASURE, WEIGHT.] The *standards* of weights and measures, in England, were appointed by Magna Charta to be kept in the exchequer, by a special officer, called the clerk or controller of the market.—3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; as, writings which are admitted to be the *standard* of style and taste. Homer's Iliad is the *standard* of heroic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero are the *standards* of oratory. Of modern eloquence, we have an excellent *standard* in the speeches of Lord Chatham. Addison's writings furnish a good *standard* of pure, chaste, and elegant English style. It is not an easy thing to erect a *standard* of taste.—4. In *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard fineness of gold coins is at present 22 carats, that is, 22 parts of fine gold, and 2 of alloy. The pound troy of standard gold is coined into $46\frac{29}{40}$ sovereigns, or into £46 14s. 6d. The mint or standard price of gold is therefore said to be £46 14s. 6d. per pound troy, or £3 17s. 10½d. an ounce. The standard fineness of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 dwts. of pure silver, and 18 dwts. of alloy, making together 1 pound troy, which is coined into 66 shillings.—5. A tree or shrub which stands singly, without being attached to any wall or support. In gardening and planting, they are distinguished into three kinds; the *full standard*, whose stem is suffered to grow up seven or eight feet, or more, before it is allowed to branch out; the *half standard*, which is allowed to run up three or four feet, and then permitted to branch out; and the *dwarf standard*, whose stem is only allowed to reach a height of one or two feet before it is permitted to branch.—6. In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally.—7. In *bot.*, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol.—8. In *joinery*, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, the frame of a door, and the like.—*Standard* is also an old term for a candlestick of large size, standing on the ground, with branches for several lights.—9. In *milit. affairs*, the measure of height for such as enlist into the army.

STAND'ARD-BEARER, *n.* [*standard* and *bear.*] An officer of an army, company, or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

STAND'EL,† *n.* A tree of long standing.

STAND'ER, *n.* One who stands.—2.† A tree that has stood long.

STAND'ER, or **STAND'ARD-GRASS**, *n.* Satyrion.

STAND'ER-BY, *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. [We now more generally use *by-stander.*]

STAND'ER-UP, *n.* One who takes a side.

STAND'ING, *ppr.* Being on the feet; being erect. [*See* STAND.]—2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object.—3. *a.* Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as, a *standing* army. Money is the *standing* measure of the value of all other commodities. Legislative bodies have certain *standing* rules of proceeding. Courts of law are or ought to be governed by *standing* rules. There are *standing* rules of pleading. The gospel furnishes us with *standing* rules of morality. The Jews, by their dispersion and their present condition, are a *standing* evidence of the truth of revelation and of the prediction of Moses. Many fashionable vices and follies ought to be the *standing* objects of ridicule. — *Standing orders*, the orders made by either house of parliament respecting the manner in which business shall be conducted in it. -4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; as, a *standing* colour. —5. Stagnant; not flowing; as, *standing* water.—6. Fixed; not movable; as, a *standing* bed; distinguished from a *truckle* bed.—7. Remaining erect; not cut down; as, *standing* corn.—*Standing rigging*, of a ship. This consists of the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position. Such are the shrouds and stays.—*Standing part of the sheet*, that part of it which is made fast to a ring at the ship's quarter.—*Standing part of a tackle*, the end of the rope where the block is fastened.—*Standing ropes*, those which do not run in any block, but are set taught, or let slack, as occasion serves; as the sheet-stays, back-stays, &c.

STAND'ING, *n.* Continuance; duration or existence; as, a custom of long *standing.*—2. Possession of an office, character, or place; as, a patron or officer of long *standing.*—3. Station; place to stand in.

> I will provide you with a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

4. Power to stand.

> I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing;* Ps. lxix.

5. Rank; condition in society; as, a man of good *standing* or of high *standing* among his friends.—*Standing off*, sailing from the land.—*Standing on*, sailing to land.

STAND'ISH, *n.* [*stand* and *dish.*] A case for pen and ink.

> I bequeath to Dean Swift my large silver *standish.* *Swift.*

STAND'-PIPE, *n.* A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means, in order to obtain a head pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance. *Stand-cock*, the outlet of such a pipe.—2. Also a small pipe inserted into an opening in the water main in a street.

STAND'-POINT, *n.* [Ger. *standpunkt.*] A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed.

STANG, *n* [Sax. *stæng, steng,* a pole or stick; G. *stange;* W. *ystang,* a pole or perch; allied to *sting* and *stanchion;* from shooting.] 1.† A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land.—2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.—*To ride the stang,* is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision: a punishment inflicted in former times on such husbands as beat their wives. [*Local.*]

STANG, *v. i.* To shoot with pain. [*Local.*]

STAN'HOPE, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage, without a top: so called from Lord Stanhope, for whom it was contrived.

STANK,† *a.* Weak; worn out.

STANK,† *v. i.* To sigh.

STANK, *old pret.* of *Stink. Stunk* is now used.

STANK, *n.* [W. *ystanc.* See STANCH.] A pool; a pond; a ditch. [*Scotch.*]

STAN'NARY, *a.* [from L. *stannum,* tin; Ir. *stan;* W. *ystaen.* See TIN.] Relating to the tin works; as, *stannary* courts. The stannary courts of Devon and Cornwall are courts of record for the administration of justice among the tinners. They are held before the lord warden and his substitutes.

STAN'NARY, *n.* A tin mine. Stannaries are the mines and works from which tin is dug and purified; but the term is used as including by one general designation the tin mines within a particular district, the tinners employed in working them, and the customs and privileges attached to the mines, and to those employed in digging and purifying tin. The great stannaries of England are those of Devon and Cornwall.

STAN'NATE, *n.* [L. *stannum,* tin.] A salt formed of stannic acid united with a base.

STAN'NEL, } *n.* The kestrel, a species
STAN'YEL, } of hawk; called also *stone-gall* and *wind-hover.*

STAN'NIC, *a.* [L. *stannum,* tin.] Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as, the *stannic* acid.

STAN'NIC ACID, *n.* The peroxide of tin, which performs the functions of an acid, uniting with bases and forming salts called *stannates.*

STANNIFE'ROUS, *a.* [L. *stannum,* tin; and *fero,* I bear.] Containing or affording tin.

STAN'NYEL,† *n.* The common stone hawk.

STAN'ZA, *n.* [It. *stanza,* an abode or lodging, a stanza, that is, a stop; Sp. and Port. *estancia,* from *estancar,* to stop; Fr. *stance.* See STANCH.] In *poetry,* a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza may contain verses of a different length or number of syllables, and a different number of verses; or it may consist of verses of equal length. Stanzas are said to have been first introduced from the Italian into French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were introduced into England. The principal Italian stanza is the *ottava rima,* which consists of six lines in alternate rhyme, ended by a couplet, the lines being decasyllabic, or rather hendecasyllabic. The Spenserian stanza consists of eight decasyllabic and an Alexandrian at the end; the first and third verses forming the first rhyme; the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh, and the eighth and ninth a third rhyme. There is a great variety of stanzas in the poetry of modern languages, according to the rhythm and structure of the poem.

Horace confines himself to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

2. In *arch.,* an apartment or division in a building. [*Ital.*]

STANZA'IC, *a.* Consisting in stanzas.

STAPE'LIA, *n.* An extensive and curious genus of plants, nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. Most of the species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are succulent plants without leaves, frequently covered over with dark tubercles, giving them a very



Stapelia variegata.

grotesque appearance. In most instances the flowers give off very unpleasant odours, insomuch that the name of carrion-flower has been given to some of these plants. They are, nevertheless, cultivated on account of their singular and beautiful flowers.

STA'PES, *n.* [L. a stirrup.] One of the bones of the internal ear, so called from its shape.

STAPH'ISINE, *n.* A substance found along with delphine in *Delphinium Staphysagria.* It is said to be composed of 23 equivalents of hydrogen, 32 of carbon, 4 of oxygen, and 1 of nitrogen. It is acrid and poisonous, but is probably only a compound of delphine.

STAPHYLE'A, *n.* Bladder-nut, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Staphyleaceæ. Six species have been enumerated, one a native of Europe, one of North America, one of Japan, two of Jamaica, one of Peru, and one of Himalaya. *S. pinnata,* or common bladder-nut, is a native of the middle and south of Europe, and occurs occasionally in hedges and thickets in Yorkshire. The wood is used for various kinds of turning. The seeds are edible, and act as a mild aperient.

STAPHYLEA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of plants belonging to the syncarpous group of polypetalous exogens. The species are shrubs, with opposite pinnate leaves, and both common and partial stipules. The flowers are arranged in terminal stalked racemes. There are only three genera belonging to the order, which inhabit the warmer and temperate parts of the earth. Only one species is found in Europe, the *Staphylea pinnata.* The seeds of all contain a mild oil, which may be expressed.

STAPH'YLINE, *a.* [Gr. σταφυλη, a bunch of grapes.] In *mineral.,* having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.

STAPHYLIN'IDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects.

STAPHYLO'MA, or **STAPHYLO'SIS,** *n.* [Gr. σταφυλη, a grape.] A disease of the eye-ball, in which the cornea loses its natural transparency, rises above the level of the eye, and successively even projects beyond the eyelids, in the form of an elongated, whitish, or pearl-coloured tumour, which is sometimes smooth, sometimes uneven, and is attended with a total loss of sight.

STAPHYLOR'APHY, *n.* [Gr. σταφυλη, and ῥαφη, a suture, from ῥαπτω.] A surgical suture of the palate, for the purpose of uniting the edges of a fissure.

STAPH'YSINE. See STAPHISINE.

STA'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *stapel, stapul,* a stake; D. *stapel,* a pile, stocks, staple; *stapelen,* to pile; G. *stapel,* a stake, a pile or heap, a staple, stocks, a mart; Sw. *stapel;* Dan. *stabel,* a staple; *stabler,* to pile; *stabbe,* a block or log; *stab,* a *staff.* We see this word is from the root of *staff.* The primary sense of the root is to set, to fix. *Staple* is that which is fixed, or a fixed place, or it is a pile or store.] 1. A settled mart or market; an emporium. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported, without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied, were *wool, skins,* and *leather,* and these were originally the *staple* commodities. Hence the words *staple* and *staple commodities,* came in time to signify the principal commodities grown or manufactured in a country or town, either for exportation or home consumption. Thus cotton is the *staple commodity* of several of the Southern States of America; the manufacture of cotton is the *staple trade* of Manchester; the manufacture of hardwares is the *staple* of Birmingham; the manufacture of shawls is the *staple* of Paisley; and the manufacture of muslin and other fabrics, and the production of iron, form the *staple* of Glasgow.—2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities.—3. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. Thus we say, this is wool of a coarse *staple,* or a fine *staple;* this is cotton of a short *staple,* long *staple,* fine *staple,* &c.—4. [W. *ystwfwl.*] A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c.—*Staple of land,* the particular nature and quality of land.

STA'PLE, *a.* Settled; established in commerce; as, a *staple* trade.—2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold. [*Not much used.*]—3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as, *staple* commodities. [*This is now the most general acceptation of the word.*]

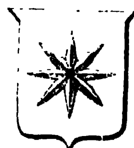
STA'PLER, *n.* A dealer; as, a wool *stapler.*

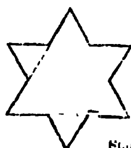
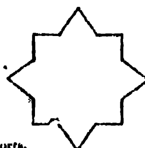
STAR, *n.* [Sax. *steorra;* G. *stern;* D. *star;* Gr. αστηρ: Sans. *tara;* W. *seren.*] 1. An apparently small luminous body in the heavens, that appears in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. *Stars* are fixed or planetary. The fixed stars are known by their perpetual twinkling, and by their being always in the same position in relation to each other. The planets do not twinkle; they shine with a steady light; they revolve round the sun, and are continually changing their

positions with regard to the other heavenly bodies, their motions being sometimes direct, and sometimes retrograde. In *astron.*, the word *star* is chiefly applied to those luminous heavenly bodies which are situated beyond the solar system. The principal points which form the subjects of astronomical inquiries regarding the stars, are, their apparent and relative magnitudes, their distribution, their number, their distances, motions, and nature. In order to distinguish the stars one from another, the ancients divided the heavens into different spaces called constellations, which they supposed to be occupied by the figures of animals and other objects, as a lion, a bear, a man, a lyre, &c. Each of these figures was made to comprehend a group of stars, and to a few of the brightest stars they gave particular names. These ancient figures have been retained by the moderns, who, in order to distinguish the stars in the same constellation from each other, have either numbered or marked them with certain letters of the Greek and other alphabets. The stars are divided into different magnitudes, according to their apparent size, the largest being said to be of the first magnitude, the next largest of the second magnitude, and so on to the sixth or seventh magnitude, which last class comprehends the least stars that are visible to the naked eye. All the stars beyond the sixth or seventh magnitude are called *telescopic stars*, as they cannot be seen without the aid of the telescope. Those stars which lie in spaces between the constellations, and are therefore not included in them, are called *unformed stars*. The gradations of magnitude among the telescopic stars are continued by astronomers from the eighth down to the sixteenth. The stars are very irregularly distributed over the celestial sphere. In some regions scarcely a star is to be seen, while in others they seem crowded together, especially in the milky way, where they appear, when viewed through a powerful telescope, to be crowded almost beyond imagination. Of the stars visible to the naked eye at any one time, the number probably does not exceed a few thousands, but in the telescope their number is so great as to defy all calculation; and, besides, there is every reason to believe that there are countless hosts which lie beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes. The distances of the fixed stars from the earth is so great, that if we except one or two instances, perhaps still doubtful, all the attempts of astronomers to determine these distances have hitherto been fruitless. The double star 61 Cygni, is reckoned the nearest of the fixed stars, and its distance is computed to be 592,000 times the mean radius of the earth's orbit. The stars are observed to have motions of their own, and it is concluded that their proper motions are performed in circular or elliptic orbits, round some very remote centre. Many stars have been observed whose light appears to undergo a regular periodic increase and diminution of brightness, amounting, in some instances, to a complete extinction and revival. These are called *variable* and *periodic stars*. It is found that some stars, formerly distinguished by their splendour, have entirely disappeared; others have shone forth with extraordinary brilliancy, and, after a longer or shorter period, have gradually died away and become extinct. These are called *temporary stars*. Many of the stars are found, when observed with telescopes of high magnifying powers, to be composed of two, and some of them of three or more stars in close juxtaposition. These are termed *double* and *multiple stars*. There are certain irregular spots of pale light, and ill-defined figure, which occur frequently in the heavens. These are termed *nebulæ*. Some of these are, by the aid of the telescope, resolvable into clusters of small stars; but there are others which are not wholly resolvable into separate stars; and there are others again in which there is no appearance whatever of stars. The stars are considered by astronomers to be suns, each of them forming the centre of a system, round which planets revolve. Their immense numbers exhibit the astonishing extent of creation and of divine power.—2. The pole-star. [*A particular application, not in use.*]—3. In *astrol.*, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. Hence the expression, "You may thank your *stars* for such and such an event."

A pair of *star*-cross'd lovers. *Shak.*

4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk; thus *; used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters are omitted.—5. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *bright and morning star*, the star that ushers in the light of an eternal day to his people; Rev. xxii.—Ministers are also called *stars in Christ's right hand*, as, being supported and directed by Christ, they convey light and knowledge to the followers of Christ; Rev. i.—The twelve stars which form the crown of the church, are the twelve apostles; Rev. xii.—6. The figure of a star; a decoration worn by knights.—7. A person or thing shining above others. Specially, a distinguished and brilliant theatrical performer.—8. In *her.*, the estoile, a charge frequently borne on the shield, which differs only from the *mullet*, in having its rays or points waved instead of straight. It usually has six points; but when the number is greater, the points are waved and straight alternately.—9. In *pyrotechny*, a composition of combustible matter, which, exploding high in the air, presents the appearance of a real star.—*Shooting* or *falling stars*, luminous meteors which dart through the sky in the form of a star.—*Star-fort*, or *star*, in *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and re-entering angles flanking one another.


Star of Eight Points.



Star Forts.
Hexagonal Star Fort   Octagonal Star Fort.

A *star redoubt* is of the same form.—The *pole-star*, a bright star in the tail of Ursa minor, so called from its being very near the north pole.—*Star of Bethlehem*, the English name of three British plants of the genus Ornithogalum. They grow in pastures and woods. [*See* ORNITHOGALUM.] There is also the *star* of Alexandria, and of Naples, and of Constantinople, of the same genus.

STÄR, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.

STÄR-ANISE, *n.* The seeds of the *Illicium anisatum*, a plant inhabiting India, belonging to nat. order Magnoliaceæ. They are considered in India to be powerfully stomachic and carminative. A very fragrant volatile oil is obtained from them. The Chinese burn them in their temples, and Europeans employ them to aromatize certain liquors, such as the Anisette de Bordeaux.

STÄR-APPLE, *n.* The popular name of several species of Chrysophyllum, whose fruit is esculent. *Chrysophyllum Cainito* is the most important species. It is a native of the West Indies. The fruit resembles a large apple, which in the inside is divided into ten cells, each containing a black seed, surrounded by a gelatinous pulp. It is eaten in the warm climates of America by way of dessert.


Star Apple (Chrysophyllum Cainito).

STÄR'BLIND, *a.* Purblind; blinking.

STÄRBOARD, *n.* [Sax. *steor-bord*; G. *steuerbort*, as if from *steuer*, the rudder or helm; D. *stuur-bord*, as if from *stuur*, helm; Sw. and Dan. *styrbord*. But in Fr. *stribord*, Sp. *estribor*, Arm. *strybourz* or *stribourh*, are said to be contracted from *dexter-bord*, right-side. *Star-bord* is from *steer-bord*, the tiller being on the right hand of the steersman.] The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face toward the head, stem, or prow.

STÄRBOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as, the *starboard* shrouds; *starboard* quarter; *starboard* tack. In *seamanship*, *starboard*, uttered by the master of a ship, is an order to the helmsman to put the helm to the starboard side. The term *larboard*, uttered in like manner, would imply an order to put the helm to the larboard side; but as the words *starboard* and *larboard* are apt to be mistaken, from their resemblance in sound,

it is usual to substitute the words *to port*, for larboard.

STÄRCH, *n.* [Sax. *stearc*, rigid, stiff; G. *stärke*, strength, starch, *stark*, strong. *See* STARE and STEER.] A proximate principle of plants, universally diffused in the vegetable kingdom, and of very great importance. It occurs in seeds, as in those of wheat and other cereal grains, and also in leguminous plants; in roots, as in the tubers of the potato; in the stem and pith of many plants, as in the sago plant; in some barks, as in that of cinnamon; and in pulpy fruits, such as the apple. Finally, it is contained in the expressed juice of most vegetables, such as the carrot, in a state of suspension, being deposited on standing. The starch of commerce is chiefly extracted from wheat flour. When pure, it is a snow-white powder, of a glistening appearance, which makes a crackling noise when pressed with the finger. It is composed of transparent rounded grains, the size of which varies in different plants; those of the potato being the largest, and those of wheat and rice the smallest. It is insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether; but when heated with water, it is converted into a kind of solution, which, on cooling, forms a stiff semi-opaque jelly. If dried up, this yields a translucent mass, which softens and swells into a jelly with water. The solution or mixture of starch and water strikes a deep blue colour with free iodine. Hence the solution of starch becomes an admirable test of the presence of iodine. Pure starch consists of 12 equivalents of carbon, 10 of hydrogen, and 10 of oxygen. It is employed for stiffening linen and other cloth. When roasted at a moderate heat in an oven, it is converted into a species of gum employed by calico printers; potato starch answers best for this purpose. Starch is convertible into sugar by dilute sulphuric acid. *Starch* forms the greatest portion of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat flour, and it is the chief ingredient of bread.—2. A stiff formal manner; starchness.

STÄRCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid.

STÄRCH, *v t.* To stiffen with starch.

STÄR-CHĀMBER, *n.* Formerly, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, so named, it is said, from the roof of the apartment where it was held being ornamented with gilt stars. It was under the direction of the chancellor, and had jurisdiction of forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, fraud, libel, and conspiracy, and, in general, of every misdemeanour, especially those of public importance, for which the law had provided no sufficient punishment. Its criminal jurisdiction (after its civil jurisdiction had gone into disuse) rendered it a powerful and odious auxiliary of a despotic administration. Its process was summary, and often iniquitous, and the punishment it inflicted often arbitrary and cruel. This court was abolished by statute 16 Charles I.

STÄRCHED, *pp.* Stiffened with starch. —2. *a.* Stiff; precise; formal.

STÄRCHEDNESS, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality.

STÄRCHER, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch. [*Little used*, except in the compound word *clear-starcher*,—*which see.*]

STÄRCH-HY'ACINTH, *n.* A plant, the *Muscari racemosum*, a native of Britain, and a garden plant in the United States.

STÄRCHING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.

STÄRCHLY, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.

STÄRCHNESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STÄRCHY, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; precise.

STÄR-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with stars.

STÄRE, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; G. *stahr*; Sw. *stare.*] A bird, the starling, or Sturnus.

STÄRE, *v. i.* [Sax. *starian*; G. *starren.* In Sw. *stirra ut fingren*, is to spread one's fingers. The sense then is to open or extend, and it seems to be closely allied to G. *starr*, stiff, and to *starch*, *stern*, which imply straining, tension.] 1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object. *Staring* is produced by wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, and sometimes by eagerness to hear or learn something, sometimes by impudence. We say, he *stared* with astonishment.

> Look not big, nor *stare*, nor fret. *Shak.*

2 To stand out; to be prominent.

> Take off all the *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive.† *Mortimer.*

To stare in the face, to be before the eyes, or undeniably evident.

> The law *stares* them in the face while they are breaking it. *Locke.*

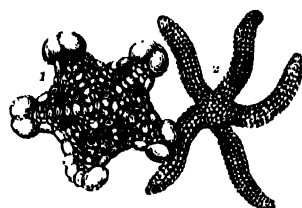
STÄRE, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open.

STÄR-ENCIR'CLED, *a* Encircled with stars.

STÄRER, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STÄR-FINCH, *n.* A name given to the redstart.

STÄR-FISH, *n.* [*star* and *fish.*] A marine animal; the sea-star or Asterias, a genus of pedicellate echinoderms or zoophytes, so named because their body is divided into rays, generally five in number, in the centre of which and below is the mouth, which is the only orifice of the alimentary canal. They are covered with a coriaceous skin, armed with points or



Star-Fish.

1. Asterias cylindrica. 2. Asterias pulchella.

spines, and pierced with numerous small holes, arranged in regular series, through which pass membranaceous *tentacula* or feelers, terminated each by a little disc or cup, by means of which they execute their progressive motions.

STÄR-FLOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Ornithogalum, the *O. umbellatum*, called also star of Bethlehem.

STÄR-FORT, *n.* *See* under STAR.

STÄRGĀZER, *n.* [*star* and *gazer.*] One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer, sometimes used ludicrously for an astronomer.

STÄRGĀZING, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

STÄR-GRĂSS, *n.* [*star* and *grass.*] Starwort,—*which see.*

STÄR-HY'ACINTH, *n.* A plant of the genus Scilla, the *S. autumnalis.*

STÄRING, *ppr.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.

STÄRINGLY, *adv.* Gazingly.

STÄR-JELLY, *n.* A plant, a species of Tremella, one of the Fungi; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance, which is also a Tremella.

STÄRK, *a.* [Sax. *sterc*, *stearc*; G. *stark*, stiff, strong: formed on the root of the G. *starr*, stiff, rigid, Eng. *steer*; from *straining*, *stretching*. *See* STARCH and STEER.] 1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

> Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff,
> Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shak.*
>
> The north is not so *stark* and cold.† *B. Jonson.*

2. Deep; full; profound; absolute.

> Consider the *stark* security
> The commonwealth is in now.† *B. Jonson.*

3. Mere; gross; absolute.

> He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STÄRK, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as, *stark* mad; *stark* blind; *stark* naked. These are the principal applications of this word now in use. The word is in popular use, but not an elegant word in any of its applications.

STÄRKLY,† *adv.* Stiffly; strongly.

STÄR-LED, *a.* Guided by the stars.

STÄRLESS, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight; as, a *starless* night.

STÄRLIGHT, *n.* [*star* and *light.*] The light proceeding from the stars.

> Nor walk by moon
> Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*

STÄRLIGHT, *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; as, a *starlight* evening.

STÄRLIKE, *a.* [*star* and *like.*] Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers.—2. Bright; illustrious.

> The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle.*

STÄRLING, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; Sw. *stare.*] Sturnus, a genus of insessorial birds, belonging to the conirostral family of Cuvier's great order Passeres. The common starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, is

Starling (Sturnus vulgaris).

found in almost all parts of Europe; it is between eight and nine inches in length, and weighs about three ounces. The bill is nearly an inch and a half long; the colour is blackish, with blue, purplish, or cupreous reflections, and each feather is marked at the extremity with a whitish triangular speck, and these specks are the *stars* from which the name of the bird is derived.

The starlings are partly migratory and partly not. In the breeding season they are distributed in pairs, but in the winter season they assemble in flocks. They are often found on the tops of towers along with the pigeons; they nestle in holes of lonely walls, crannies of rocks, and openings in hollow trees. They are often kept in cages, and may be taught to whistle some tunes, and even to pronounce words and sentences.—*Starlings* or *sterlings*, in *arch.*, an assemblage of piles driven round the piers of a bridge to give it support. They are sometimes called *stilts*.

STÄRLIT, *a.* Lighted by stars.

STÄR′-MÖN″GER, *n.* An astrologer; a quack.

STA′ROST, *n.* In *Poland*, a feudatory; one who holds a fief.

STA′ROSTY, *n.* A fief; an estate held by feudal service.

STÄR-PÄVED, *a.* [*star* and *paved.*] Studded with stars.

The road of heaven *star-paved*. *Milton.*

STÄR-PROOF, *a.* [*star* and *proof.*] Impervious to the light of the stars; as, a *star-proof* elm.

STÄR-READ,† *n.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy.

STÄRRED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *star.*] Adorned or studded with stars; as, the *starred* queen of Ethiopia.—2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily. *Shak.*

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point; as, a *starred* pane of glass or mirror.

STÄR-REED, *n.* A Peruvian plant of the genus Aristolochia, the *A fragrantissima*, the root of which is highly esteemed in Peru, as a remedy against dysenteries, malignant inflammatory fevers, colds, rheumatic pains, &c.

STÄRRING,† *ppr.* or *a.* Adorning with stars.—2. Shining; bright; sparkling; as, *starring* comets.

STÄRRING, *n.* A cant term with actors, denoting the practice of a player of high name, who appears occasionally among actors of obscurer reputation, more especially in the provinces.

STÄR-ROOF′ED, *a.* Roofed with stars.

STÄRRY, *a.* [from *star.*] Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.—3. Shining like stars; resembling stars; as, *starry* eyes.

STÄR-SHOOT, *n.* [*star* and *shoot.*] A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly by some supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting star. It is, however, not of meteoric, but of vegetable origin; being a fungus of the genus Tremella, the *T. nostoc*, Linn.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Bacon.*

STÄR-SPAN″GLED, *a.* Spotted with stars; as, the *star-spangled* banner, or national flag, of the United States.

STÄR-STONE, *n.* A rare variety of sapphire. When cut, and viewed in a direction perpendicular to the axis, it presents a peculiar reflection of light in the form of a star.

STÄRT, *v. i.* [D. *storten*, to pour, to spill, to fall, to rush, to tumble; Sw. *störta*, to roll upon the head, to pitch headlong; qu. G. *stürzen*. In Sax. *steort* is a tail, that is, a shoot or projection; hence the promontory so called in Devonshire. The word seems to be a derivative from the root of *star*, *steer*. The primary sense is to shoot, to dart suddenly, or to spring.] 1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch; as, to *start* in sleep or by a sudden spasm.—2. To move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm.

I *start* as from some dreadful dream. *Dryden.*

3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap.

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

4. To shrink; to wince.

But if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate; generally with *from*, *out of*, or *aside*.

Th' old drudging sun from his long beaten way
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day. *Cowley.*

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start aside*. *Watts.*

6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. The horses *started* at the word, go.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise. The public coaches *start* at six o'clock.

When two *start* into the world together. *Collier.*

8. In *mar. lan.*, to punish by applying a rope's end to the back. [*See* STARTING.]—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; or to come suddenly into notice or importance.

STÄRT, *v. t.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse.

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come,
To *start* my quiet? *Shak.*

2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; as, to *start* a hare or a woodcock; to *start* game.—3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shak.*

The present occasion has *started* the dispute among us. *Lesley.*

So we say, to *start* a question, to *start* an objection; that is, to suggest or propose anew.—4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit.

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*. *Temple.*

5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; as, to *start* a bone.

One *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

6. In *mar. lan.*, to empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out; as, to *start* wine into another cask.—*To start a weight*, or a heavy body, signifies to move it, as, to *start* the anchor.

STÄRT, *n.* A sudden motion of the body; a sudden twitch; a spastic affection; as, a *start* in sleep.—2. A sudden motion from alarm.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*. *Dryden.*

3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement.

Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shak.*

4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth; as, *starts* of fancy.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul. *Addison.*

5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shak.*

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push; as, to give a *start*.

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*

7. First motion from a place; act of setting out; first motion in a race.

The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*

To get the start, to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.

Get the start of the majestic world. *Shak.*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her. *Dryden.*

STÄRT, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail. In the latter sense it occurs in the name of the bird *redstart*. Hence the *Start*, in Devonshire.

STÄRTED, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed; produced to view.

STÄRTER, *n.* One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose.—2. One that suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.—3. A dog that rouses game.

STÄRTFUL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

STÄRTFULNESS, *n.* Aptness to start.

STÄR-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea, the *C. calcitrapa*, which grows in gravelly, sandy, and waste places, in the middle and south of England, especially near the sea.—*Yellow star-thistle*, the *Centaurea solstitialis*, occasionally seen in fields and waste places, principally in the east and south of England, and near Dublin. It is also called St. Barnaby's thistle.—*Jersey star-thistle*, the *Centaurea isnardi*, which grows in pastures in Jersey and Guernsey.

STÄRTING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, &c.

STÄRTING, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.—2. A vulgar term for a summary mode of punishment, formerly inflicted on seamen, with a rope's end, for laziness, want of alacrity, &c.

STÄRTING-HOLE, *n.* A loophole; evasion.

STÄRTINGLY, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts.

STÄRTING-PÖST, *n.* [*start* and *post.*] A post, stake, barrier, or place from which competitors in a race start or begin the race.

STÄRTISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.

STÄRTLE, *v. i.* [dim. of *Start.*] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.

Why *shrinks* the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addison.*

STÄRTLE, *v. t.* To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright. We were *startled* at the cry of distress. Any great and unexpected event is apt to *startle* us.

The supposition that angels assume bodies, need not *startle* us. *Locke.*

2. To deter; to cause to deviate. [*Lit. us.*]

STÄRTLE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected

alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

STÄRTLED, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.

STÄRTLING, *ppr.* Suddenly impressing with fear or surprise.

STÄRTLINGLY, *adv.* In a startling manner.

STÄRTUP,† *n.* [*start* and *up.*] One that comes suddenly into notice. [We use *upstart.*]—2. A kind of high shoe.

STÄRTUP,† *a.* Suddenly coming into notice.

STÄRVA'TION, *n.* The act of starving or state of being starved.

STÄRVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *stearfian*, to perish with hunger or cold; G. *sterben*, to die, either by disease or hunger, or by a wound; D. *sterven*, to die. Qu. is this from the root of Dan. *tarv*, Sw. *tarf*, necessity, want?] 1.† To perish; to be destroyed.—2. To perish or die with cold; as, to *starve* with cold.—3. To perish with hunger.—4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*

STÄRVE, *v. t.* To kill with hunger. Maliciously to *starve* a man is, in law, murder.—2. To distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.—3. To destroy by want; as, to *starve* plants by the want of nutriment.—4. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton.*

5. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*

STÄRVED, *pp.* Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want.—2. Killed by cold.—3. In *her.*, a term used to denote a branch of a tree when stripped of all its leaves.

STÄRVELING, *a.* (stàrvling.) Hungry; lean; pining with want.

STÄRVELING, *n.* (stàrvling.) An animal or plant that is made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

STÄRVING, *ppr.* Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment. —2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold.

STÄR-WÖRT, *n.* The popular name of three British annual plants of the genus Callitriche; known also by the name of water star-wort. They are obscure floating plants, of no known use.—*Sea star-wort*, a British herbaceous plant of the genus Aster, the *A. tripolium.* It has large purple flowers with a yellow disk, and grows in salt-marshes.

STA'TANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, a term for beasts when borne in a standing position, with all four legs upon the ground; as, a lion *statant.*



Statant.

STA'TARY,† *a.* [from *state.*] Fixed; settled.

STÄTE, *n.* [L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand, to be fixed; Fr. *état.* Hence G. *stät*, fixed; *statt*, place, abode, stead; *staat*, state; *stadt*, a town or city; D. *staat*, condition, state; *stad*, a city, Sans. *stidaha*, to stand. *State* is fixedness or standing.] 1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. These circumstances may be internal, constitutional, or peculiar to the being, or they may have relation to other beings. We say, the body is in a sound *state*, or it is in a weak *state*; or it has just recovered from a feeble *state*. The *state* of his health is good. The state of his mind is favourable for study. So we say, the *state* of public affairs calls for the exercise of talents and wisdom. In regard to foreign nations, our affairs are in a good *state*. So we say, single *state*, and married *state*.

Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Crisis; stationary point; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

Tumors have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, *state* and declination.† *Wiseman.*

4.† Estate; possession. [*See* ESTATE.]

5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state*. *Blackstone.*

More usually the word signifies a political body governed by representatives; a commonwealth; as, the *States* of Greece; the *States* of America. In this sense, *state* has sometimes more immediate reference to the government, sometimes to the people or community. Thus when we say, the *state* has made provision for the paupers, the word has reference to the government or legislature; but when we say, the *state* is taxed to support paupers, the word refers to the whole people or community.—6. *State* or *estate*, any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character, who partake either directly or by representation in the government of their country. In European governments the whole body politic is divided into states or estates. The number of these has varied in different countries. In France and most other feudal kingdoms, there have been three estates, nobles, clergy, commonalty, the last of which is called *tiers état*, (third estate). In Sweden there are four estates, nobility, clergy, citizens, peasants. In modern monarchical constitutions, the English system of government, by king, lords, and commons, or analogous powers, has prevailed. *Church* and *state*, the ecclesiastical, and civil communities, as distinct from each other. —7. Rank; condition; quality; as, the *state* of honour.—8. Pomp; appearance of greatness.

In *state* the monarchs march'd. *Dryden.*
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

9. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

10. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*. *Shak.*

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

12.† A person of high rank.—13. The principal persons in a government.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *states* general. —15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state* affairs; *state* policy.

STÄTE, *v. t.* To set; to settle. [*See* STATED.]—2. To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross; as, to *state* an account; to *state* debt and credit; to *state* the amount due.—3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate, to recite. The witnesses *stated* all the circumstances of the transaction. They are enjoined to *state* all the particulars. It is the business of the advocate to *state* the whole case. Let the question be fairly *stated*.

STÄTE'-CRAFT, *n.* Statesmanship. [*In contempt.*]

STÄTE-CRIM'INAL, *n.* A political offender.

STÄTED, *pp.* Expressed or represented; told; recited.—2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional; as, *stated* hours of business.—3. Fixed; established; as, a *stated* salary.

STÄTEDLY, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally. It is one of the distinguishing marks of a good man, that he *statedly* attends public worship.

STÄTELESS, *a.* Without pomp.

STÄTELIER, *a.* More lofty or majestic.

STÄTELINESS, *n.* [from *stately*] Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

For *stateliness* and majesty, what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

STÄTELY, *a.* Lofty; dignified; majestic; as, *stately* manners; a *stately* gait.—2. Magnificent; grand; as, a *stately* edifice; a *stately* dome; a *stately* pyramid.—3. Elevated in sentiment.

STÄTELY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

STÄTEMENT, *n.* The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper; as, a written *statement*.—3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction; as, a verbal *statement*.

STÄTE-MŎNGER, *n.* [*state* and *monger.*] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.

STÄTE-PA'PER, *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.

STÄTE-PRIS'ON, *n.* A jail for political offenders only.—A prison or penitentiary in one of the United States.

STÄTE PRIS'ONER, *n.* One confined for a political offence.

STÄTER, *n.* One who states.—2. Another name of the daric, an ancient silver coin, weighing about four Attic drachms, value three shillings sterling. The Attic gold stater, which was in general circulation in the republican times of Greece, weighed two drachms, and its value was estimated at twenty silver drachms, or 16s. 3d. of our money, but the value of the stater varied greatly in different states. The term stater was also applied to weight,

meaning apparently, any standard of weight.

STĀTE-ROOM, *n.* [*state* and *room.*] A magnificent room in a palace or great house.—2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

STĀTES, *n. plur.* Nobility. [*See* STATE]—*States General*, in French history, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, viz., the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate or commonalty. But the term is generally understood of the estates of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which at present consist of two chambers, and are called States General to distinguish them from the states of the several provinces.—*States of the Church*, the pope's dominions in Italy.

STĀTESMAN, *n.* [*state* and *man.*] A man versed in the arts of government; usually, one eminent for political abilities; a politician.—2. A small landholder. [*Local.*]—3. One employed in public affairs.

STĀTESMANLIKE, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen.

STĀTESMANSHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

STATESWŎMAN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs. [*In contempt.*]

STĀTE-TRI′AL, *n.* A trial of a person or persons for political offences.

STAT′IC, STAT′ICAL, *a.* [*See* STATICS.] Relating to the science of weighing bodies; as, a *static* balance or engine.—2. Pertaining to statics, or the science of forces in equilibrium; as, *static* pressure.

STA′TICE, *n.* Thrift, a genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order Pentagynia, Linn.; nat. order Plumbaginaceæ. The species are perennial herbs, mostly natives of the South of Europe. Five belong to Britain. *S. armeria*, (or Armeria maritima), common thrift, or sea gillyflower, grows on muddy sea shores, among rocks by the sea side, and upon tops of our highest mountains. It has heads of flowers of a rose colour. *S. limonium*, spreading-spiked thrift or sea lavender, grows on the muddy sea shores and salt marshes of England and Ireland; rare in Scotland. It has blue flowers, and is used as edgings to flower borders. Many of the statices are amongst the most lovely herbaceous plants known, and are therefore much prized as garden plants.

STAT′ICS, *n.* [Fr. *statique;* L. *statice;* Gr. στατικη.] 1. That branch of mechanics which considers bodies as acted on by forces which are in equilibrium, or which produce equilibrium: or it has for its object the investigation of the conditions under which several forces or pressures applied to a rigid body mutually destroy each other. It thus stands opposed to *dynamics*, in which the effects of forces producing motion are investigated. Statics is subdivided into the statics of rigid and of fluid bodies, the latter being called hydrostatics. The two great propositions in statics are that of the lever, and that of the composition of forces, but it also comprehends all the doctrines of the excitement and propagation of forces or pressures, through the parts of solid bodies by which the energies of machines are produced. It teaches us the intensities and directions of all such pressures; and how much remains at the working point of a machine unbalanced by resistance. It comprehends every circumstance which influences the stability of heavy bodies; the investigation and properties of the centre of gravity; the theory of the construction of arches, vaults, and domes; the attitudes of animals. It also comprehends the strength of materials, and the principles of construction, so as to make the proper adjustment of strength and strain in every part of a machine, edifice, or structure of any kind.—2. The science which considers the weights of bodies. —3. In *med.*, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsy.

STĀTING, *n.* An act of making a statement; a statement.

STA′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *statio*, from *sto, status;* It. *stazione;* Sp. *estacion.*] 1. The act of standing.

> Their manner was to stand at prayer... on which their meetings for that purpose received the name of *stations.*† *Hooker.*

2. A state of rest.

> All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in *station* or at quiet. [*Rare.*] *Brown.*

3. The spot or place where one stands, particularly where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel. Each detachment of troops had its *station.*—4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. The chief magistrate occupies the first political *station* in a nation. Other officers fill subordinate *stations*. The office of bishop is an ecclesiastical *station* of great importance. It is the duty of the executive to fill all civil and military *stations* with men of worth.—5. Situation; position.

> The fig and date, why love they to remain In middle *station?* *Prior.*

6. Employment; occupation; business.

> By spending the sabbath in retirement and religious exercises, we gain new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

7. Character; state.

> The greater part have kept their *station.* *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life. He can be contented with a humble *station.*—9. In *practical geometry*, the place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made, an angle taken, or such like; as in surveying, levelling, measuring heights and distances, &c.—10. In *astron.*, a planet is said to be *at its station*, or to be *stationary*, when its motion in right ascension ceases, or its apparent place in the ecliptic remains for a few days unaltered. This happens when the planet changes from the direct to the retrograde motion, or the contrary. —*Naval station*, a safe and commodious shelter or harbour, for the warlike or commercial ships of a nation, where there is a dock yard, and every thing requisite for the repair of ships.— —*Military station*, a place where troops are posted.—11. In *church history*, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.— 12. In *the church of Rome*, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days.—In *Roman Catholic ceremonies*, the points at which processions stand when making the round of the interior of a church; as, at each *station* they repeated a Paternoster and an Ave.—13. A halting-place, intermediate between the termini of a railway, where passengers are taken up and let down; also, though less appropriately, a railway terminus.

STA′TION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post; place, or office; as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* ships on the coast of Africa or in the West Indies; to *station* a man at the head of the department of finance.

STA′TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

STA′TIONARINESS, *n.* The quality of being stationary; fixity.

STA′TIONARY, *a.* Fixed; not moving; progressive or regressive; not appearing to move. The sun becomes *stationary* in Cancer, in its advance into the northern signs. The planets appear to be stationary, or to have no relative motion for a little time at the beginning and end of their retrogradation. [*See* STATION.] The court in England, which was formerly itinerary, is now *stationary*.—2. Not advancing, in a moral sense; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better; not becoming greater or more excellent.—3. Respecting place.

> The same harmony and *stationary* constitution. *Brown.*

Stationary engine, in contradistinction to a *locomotive engine*, is a steam engine in a fixed position, which draws loads on a railway by means of a rope or other means of communication, extending from the *station* of the engine, along the line of road.—*Stationary fever*, a fever depending on peculiar seasons.

STA′TION-BILL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when *navigating* the ship.

STA′TIONER, *n* [from *station*, a state.] A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils, and other furniture for writing. The business of the bookseller and stationer is usually carried on by the same person. The term *stationer* is derived from the business of booksellers having been anciently carried on entirely in stalls or *stations*.

STA′TIONERY, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as the various materials employed in writing, especially paper, ink, quills, &c. [Sometimes, but vulgarly, spelt *stationary*.]

STA′TIONERY, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.—*Stationery office*, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing materials. It also contracts for the printing of all reports, and other matters laid before the house of commons.

STA′TION-HOUSE, *n.* A place of arrest, or temporary confinement.—2. A depot on a railway. [In the latter sense, *station* is more common.]

STA′TION POINTER, *n.* In *maritime surveying*, an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place, from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured.

STA′TION-STAFF, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors.

STĀTISM, *n.* Policy; art of government.

STA'TIST, *n.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

Statists indeed,
And lovers of their country.† *Milton.*

STATIST'IC, } *a.* [from *state* or **STATIST'ICAL.** } *statist*.] Pertaining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property, and resources.

STATISTI''CIAN, *n.* One versed in statistics.

STATIST'ICS, *n.* That part of political science which is concerned in collecting and arranging facts illustrative of the condition and resources of a state or country, chiefly in relation to its extent, population, industry, wealth, and power. A *statistical* account of a country, signifies a work describing its extent and population; its natural and acquired capacities of production; the occupation of the different classes of its inhabitants, with their respective incomes; the progress of agriculture, of manufactures, and of internal and foreign trade; its institutions for government, improvement, defence, and maintenance of the population; the amount of taxation for the public service; the health and longevity of the inhabitants, the condition of the poor, the state of schools, and other public institutions of utility; with a variety of subsidiary statements and details. Statistics has many features in common with geography and politics. A correct and complete statistical account of a country, is obviously of vast utility to the government and legislature.

STA'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.

STAT PRO RATIONE VOLUNTAS, [L.] The will stands for reason.

STAT'UARY, *n.* [It. *statuaria*; from L. *statuarius*, from *statua*, a statue; *statuo*, to set.] 1. The art of carving images, as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. [*In this sense the word has no plural.*] —2. [It. *statuario*.] One that professes or practises the art of carving images or making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

STAT'UE, *n.* [L. *statua*; *statuo*, to set; that which is set or fixed.] In *sculp.*, an image; a representation of a human figure or animal, in relief in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, wood, &c., or in some apparently solid substance. Statues have been divided into four kinds: those smaller than nature; those of the same size as nature; those larger than nature; colossal statues; or those three or more times larger than nature.—*Equestrian statues*, those in which the figure is seated on a horse.

STAT'UE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.

STATU'MINATE,† *v. t.* [L. *statumino*.] to prop or support.

STATU QUO. [L.] In the former state; as things were before.

STAT'URE, *n.* [L. and It. *statura*; Fr. *stature*; from L. *statuo*, to set.] The natural height of an animal body. It is more generally used of the human body.

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

STAT'URED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [*Little used.*]

STA'TUS, *n.* [L.] A standing; state, circumstance, rank, or condition.—*Status quo*; the condition in which the thing or things were at first; as, a treaty between belligerents, which leaves each party *in statu quo ante bellum*; that is, with the same possessions and rights they had before the war began.

STAT'UTABLE, *a.* [from *statute*.] Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as, a *statutable* provision or remedy.—2. Made or being in conformity to statute; as, *statutable* measures.

STAT'UTABLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STAT'UTE, *n.* [Fr. *statut*; L. *statutum*; from *statuo*, to set.] 1 An act of parliament made by the king by and with the advice of the lords and commons. Statutes are either public or private but the term is usually restricted to public acts, of a general and permanent character. Statutes are said to be *declaratory* of the law as it stood before their passing; *remedial*, to correct defects in the common law, and *penal*, imposing prohibitions and penalties.—*Statutes of the realm*, a body of enactments contained in three volumes, preserved in the court of exchequer, and now in the custody of the master of the rolls. One volume contains the statutes passed before the beginning of the reign of Edward III.; and the other two, those from 1 Edward III. to 7 Henry VIII., all very fairly written. — *Statutes of limitation*, statutes for establishing the limitations of actions in the English law. *Statutes* are distinguished from *common law*. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use, and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power. *Statute* is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies not having representative bodies, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts*, *decrees*, *ordinances*, *rescripts*, &c.—2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.—3. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university. —*Statute labour*, in *Scots law*, is the amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repair of highways not turnpike. The joint board of justices of peace and commissioners of supply, has full powers in determining the roads to be repaired, and in apportioning and commuting statute labour.

STAT'UTE-BOOK, *n.* A register of laws or legislative acts.

STAT'UTE-FAIR, *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont.

STAT'UTE-MERCHANT, *n.* In *English law*, a bond of record pursuant to the Stat. 13 Edward I. acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant and the mayor or chief warden of London, or before certain persons appointed for the purpose; on which, if not paid at the day, an execution may be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor.

STAT'UTE-STAPLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, on non-payment.

STAT'UTORY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as, a *statutory* provision or remedy.

STAUNCH. *See* STANCH.

STAU'ROLITE, *n.* [Gr. σταυρος, a cross, and λιθος, stone.] A mineral called also *cross-stone* and *harmotome*. It is a silicate of baryta and alumina, with traces of lime and potash. [*See* CROSS-STONE.]

STAU'ROTIDE, *n.* [Gr. σταυρος, a cross, and ειδος, form.] The name given by Haüy and other mineralogists to prismatic garnet or grenatite. It occurs crystallized in four and six-sided prisms, sometimes intersecting each other at right angles. Its colours are reddish-brown to blackish brown. Specific gravity from 3·3 to 3·9. Its fracture is uneven, or imperfectly conchoidal. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, and the oxides of iron and manganese. It occurs in primary rocks, and is distinguished from garnet by its form and difficult fusibility. It is often confounded with staurolite.

STAU'ROTYPOUS, *a.* [Gr. σταυρος, a cross, and τυπος, form.] In *mineral.*, having its macles or spots in the form of a cross.

STĀVE, *n.* [from *staff*; Fr. *douve*, *douvain*. It has the first sound of *a*, as in *save*.] 1. A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. *Staves* are imported, in considerable quantities, into Britain from America.—2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.—3. In *music*, the five horizontal and parallel lines on which the notes of tunes are written or printed; the *staff*, as it is now more generally written.—4. The small upright cylindrical spars, which form a rack to contain the hay in stables for feeding horses, are termed staves. Sometimes, also, they are called *rounds*.

STĀVE, *v. t.* pret. *Stove* or *Staved*; pp. *id.* 1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; primarily, to thrust through with a staff; as, to *stave* a cask.—2. To push, as with a staff; with *off*.

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance. *South.*

3. To delay; as, to *stave* off the execution of a project.—4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask.

All the wine in the city has been *staved*. *Sandys.*

5.† To furnish with staves or rundles. —6. To make firm by compression. The term is applied to the compressing of lead by a hammer or a blunt chisel, after it has been run in to secure a joining, such as the socket joints of pipes.

STĀVE,† *v. i.* To fight with staves.

STĀV'ESACRE, *n.* A plant; larkspur.

STĀV'ESWOOD, *n.* A tall West Indian tree; quassia.

STĀY, *v. i.* pret. *Staid*, for *Stayed*. [Ir. *stadam*; Sp. *estay*, a stay of a ship; *estadá*, stay, a remaining; *estiar*, to stop; Port. *estada*, abode; *estaes*, stays of a ship; *estear*, to stay, to prop; W. *ystad*, state; *ystadu*, to stay or remain; Fr. *etai*, *etayer*. This word seems to be connected with *state*, and if so, is a derivative from the root of L. *sto*, to stand. But from the orthography of this word in the Irish, Spanish, and Portuguese, and of *steti*, the preterit of *sto*, in Latin, may be the elementary word *stad* or *stat*. The sense is to set, stop, or hold. It is to be observed further, that stay may be easily deduced from the G. and D. *stag*, a stay;

stag segel, stay-sail; W. *tagu*, to stop.]
1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. Do you *stay* here, while I go to the next house. *Stay* here a week. We *staid* at the Hotel Montmorenci in Paris.

Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I *stay* for Turnus. *Dryden.*
Would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? Ruth i.

4. To stop; to stand still.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*. *Spenser.*

5. To dwell.

I must *stay* a little on one action. *Dryden.*

6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon; Is. xxx.

STAY, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Staid*, for *Stayed.* 1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain.

All that may *stay* the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false. *Hooker.*
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion. *Rowe.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding.

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shak.*
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure; as, you might have *staid* me here.—4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands; Exod. xvii.
Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength; as, to take a luncheon to *stay* the stomach.—6. In *mar. lan.*, to tack; to arrange the sails and move the rudder so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind.

STAY, *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; as you make a short *stay* in the city.

Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression.

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*. *Hayward.*

[But in this sense, we now use *stand*; to be at a *stand*.]—3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress.

Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay*, he long deferr'd
The rough contention.† *Philips.*

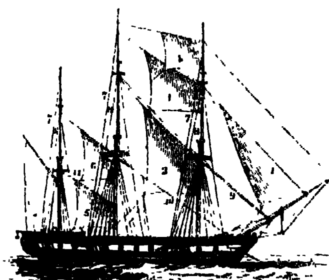
5. A fixed state.

Alas, what *stay* is there in human state! *Dryden.*

6. Prop; support.

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines. *Addison.*
My only strength and *stay*! *Milton.*
The Lord is my *stay*; Ps. xviii.

The stay and the staff, the means of supporting and preserving life; Is. iii.—7. In *arch.*, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving of the piece to which it is applied.
8. Steadiness of conduct.—9. *Stays*, in *ships*, are large ropes used to support masts, and leading from the head of some mast down to some other mast, or to some part of the vessel.



Stays and Stay Sails.

1. Fore top-mast stay sail. 2. Main top-mast stay sail. 3. Main top-gallant stay sail. 4. Main royal stay sail. 5. Mizzen stay sail. 6. Mizzen top-mast stay sail. 7, 8. Fore, main, and mizzen top mast and top-gallant mast back stays. 9. Fore stay. 10. Main stay. 11. Mizzen stay.

Those which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*; and those which lead down to the vessel's sides, *back-stays.*—*Spring stays*, a kind of assistant stays extending in a direction nearly parallel to the principal stays. They are only used to the lower-masts and top-masts.—*In stays*, or *hove in stays*, the situation of a vessel when she is *staying*, or going about from one tack to the other.—*To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to tack about.

STĀYED, *pp.* Staid; fixed; settled; sober. It is now written *staid*,—which see.

STĀYEDLY, *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly.

STĀYEDNESS, *n.* Moderation; gravity; sobriety; prudence. [*See* STAIDNESS.]—2. Solidity; weight. [*Little used.*]

STĀYER, *n.* One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.

STAY-HOLES, *n.* Holes made through stay-sails, at certain distances along the top, through which they are seized to the hanks of the stay.

STĀYLACE, *n.* A lace for fastening the boddice in female dress.

STĀYLESS, *a.* Without stop or delay. [*Little used.*]

STĀYMĀKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays.

STĀYS, *n. plur.* A boddice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by females.—2. *Stays*, of a ship. [*See* STAY.]—3. Station; fixed anchorage.—4. Any support; that which keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the weft. *Dryden.*

STĀY-SAIL, *n.* [*stay* and *sail.*] Any sail which hoists upon a stay.

STĀY-SAIL, *n.* A fore-and-aft sail which is hoisted upon a *stay*.

STĀY-TACKLE, *n.* [*stay* and *tackle.*] A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like.

STEAD, *n.* [Goth. *stads*; Sax. and Dan. *sted*; G. *statt*; D. *stede*. *See* STAY.] 1.† Place; *in general.*

Fly this fearful *stead*. *Spenser.*

2. Place or room which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing or filling the place of another; as, David died and Solomon reigned in his *stead*.

God hath appointed me another seed in *stead* of Abel, whom Cain slew; Gen. iv.

3. The frame on which a bed is laid.

Swallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

[But we never use this word by itself in this sense. We always use *bedstead*.]—*To stand in stead*, to be of use or great advantage.

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*. *Atterbury.*

STEAD, STED, in names of places distant from a river or the sea, signifies *place*, as above; but in names of places situated on a river or harbour, it is from Sax. *stathe*, border, bank, shore Both words perhaps are from one root.

STEAD,† *v. t.* (sted.) To help; to support; to assist; as, it nothing *steads* us.—2.†To fill the place of another.

STEAD'FAST, STED'FAST, *a.* [*stead* and *fast.*] Fast fixed; firm; firmly fixed or established; as, the *steadfast* globe of earth.—2. Constant; firm; resolute; not fickle or wavering.

Abide *steadfast* to thy neighbour in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.*
Him resist, *steadfast* in the faith; 1 Pet. v.

3. Steady; as, *steadfast* sight.

STEAD'FASTLY, *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

Steadfastly believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

STEAD'FASTNESS, *n.* Firmness of standing; fixedness in place.—2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution; as, the *steadfastness* of faith. He adhered to his opinions with *steadfastness*.

STEAD'ILY, *adv.* With firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking, or leaning. He kept his arm *steadily* directed to the object.—2. Without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity; without deviating. He *steadily* pursues his studies.

STEAD'INESS, *n.* Firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. A man stands with *steadiness*; he walks with *steadiness*.—2. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution. We say, a man has *steadiness* of mind, *steadiness* in opinion, *steadiness* in the pursuit of objects.—3. Consistent uniform conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

STEAD'Y, *a.* [Sax. *stedig.*] 1. Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking; *applicable to any object.*—2. Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose; as, a man *steady* in his principles, *steady* in his purpose, *steady* in the pursuit of an object, *steady* in his application to business.—3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; as, the *steady* course of the sun. Steer the ship a *steady* course. A large river runs with a *steady* stream.—4. Regular; not fluctuating; as, a *steady* breeze of wind.—*Steady!* in *sailing large*, the command given to the helmsman, to keep the ship in her course without deviating to the right or left.

STEAD'Y, *v. t.* To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support; to make or keep firm. *Steady* my hand.

STEAK, *n.* [Dan. *steeg*, *steg*, a piece of roast meat; *steger*, to roast or dress

by the fire, to broil, to fry; Sw. *steh*, a steak; *steka*, to roast or broil; G. *stück*, a piece.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

STEAL, *v. t.* pret. *Stole*; pp. *Stolen*, *Stole*. [Sax. *stælan*, *stelan*; G. *stehlen*; Ir. *tiallam*; probably from the root of L. *tollo*, to take, to lift.] 1. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. To constitute stealing or theft, the taking must be felonious, that is, with an intent to take what belongs to another, and without his consent or knowledge. [*See* THEFT.]

Let him that *stole*, steal no more; Eph. iv.

2. To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely.

They could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by submission. *Spenser.*

3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel; 2 Sam. xv.

STEAL, *v. i.* To withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived.

Fixed of mind to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*

From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shak.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air. *Milton.*

2. To practise theft; to take feloniously. He *steals* for a livelihood.

Thou shalt not *steal*; Exod. xx.

STEALER, *n.* One that steals; a thief.

STEALING, *ppr.* Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.

STEALING, *n.* The fraudulent taking away of another man's goods, with an intent to take them against the will or without the will or knowledge of him whose goods they are. Stealing in a dwelling house is a larceny, and punishable as such. Stealing in a dwelling house with menace or threat, some person therein being put in fear, is punishable with transportation for not exceeding fifteen years, nor less than ten years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years. Stealing from the person, or robbery attended with personal violence, as well as an assault with that intent, the offender being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument, is a felony punishable by transportation for the offender's life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not less than three years. Simple robbery, or stealing from the person, is punishable at the discretion of the court, by transportation for not exceeding fifteen years, nor less than ten years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years. [*See* THEFT.]

STEALINGLY, *adv.* Slily; privately, or by an invisible motion. [*Lit. us.*]

STEALTH, *n.* (stelth.) The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed on him by such an outlaw. *Spenser.*

2.† The thing stolen; as, cabins that are dens to cover *stealth*.—3. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived; *used in a good or bad sense.*

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades the brother's life by *stealth*. *Dryden.*

STEALTH'FUL, *a.* Given to stealth

STEALTH'FULLY, *adv.* In a stealthful manner.

STEALTH'FULNESS, *n.* State of being stealthful.

STEALTH'ILY, *adv.* By stealth.

STEALTHY, *a.* (stelth'y.) Done by stealth; clandestinely; unperceived.

Now wither'd murder with his *steal hy* pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

STEAM, *n.* [Sax. *steam*, *stem*; D. *stoom*.] 1. The vapour of water; or the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point. When water in an open vessel is heated to the temperature of 212°, or to the boiling point, globules of steam are formed at the bottom, and rise to the surface; and the continued application of heat, even though increased indefinitely, will only cause a more copious and rapid formation of steam, and will finally evaporate the whole of the water, without raising the temperature of either. In this case, all the heat which enters into the water is solely employed in converting it into steam of the temperature of boiling water. But if the water be confined in a strong close vessel, both it and the steam which it produces may be brought to any temperature; and as steam at 212° occupies nearly 1700 times the space of the water from which it is generated, it follows that, when thus confined, it must exercise an enormous elastic or expansive force; which may also be shown to be proportional to its temperature. When the temperature is considerably above 212°, the steam formed under such circumstances is termed *high pressure steam*; at 212° it is termed *low pressure steam*, and its pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere, or 15 lbs. on the square inch. Steam in its perfect state is transparent, and constantly invisible; but when it has been deprived of part of its heat by coming into contact with cold air, it suddenly assumes a cloudy appearance, and is condensed into water. Hence appears another important property of steam, its condensibility; so that whenever cold is applied to it, it suddenly returns to the liquid state, and thus can be employed to produce a vacuum. From the properties above briefly adverted to, steam constitutes an invaluable agent for the production of mechanical force, as exemplified in the vast and multiplied uses of the steam-engine. Steam is also employed as an agent in distributing the heat used for warming buildings, in heating baths, evaporating solutions, distilling, brewing, drying, dyeing, and even for domestic cookery. It is also the means of extracting wholesome and nutritious food from most unpromising and unpalatable substances.—2. In *popular usage*, the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and from all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat; as, the *steam* of boiling water, of malt, of a tan-bed, &c. This is properly water in a minute state of subdivision arising from the condensation of steam.

STEAM, *v. i.* To rise or pass off in vapour by means of heat; to fume.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send off visible vapour.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To pass off in visible vapour.

The dissolved amber...*steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAM, *v. t.* To exhale; to evaporate. [*Not much used.*]—2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle.

STEAM-BOAT, } **STEAM-VESSEL**, } *n.* A vessel moved by the power of a steam-engine acting upon paddle wheels, a screw propeller, or other mechanism for propelling it through the water.

STEAM-BOILER, *n.* A vessel in which water is converted into steam for the purpose of supplying steam-engines, or for any of the other purposes for which steam is used in the arts, or in domestic economy. Steam-engine boilers are constructed of various forms, the most common being waggon-shaped, egg-shaped, cylindrical, and tubular. The best material for boilers is copper; but wrought-iron-plate is most commonly employed in this country on account of its cheapness.

STEAM-CAR, *n.* A locomotive car used on railroads.

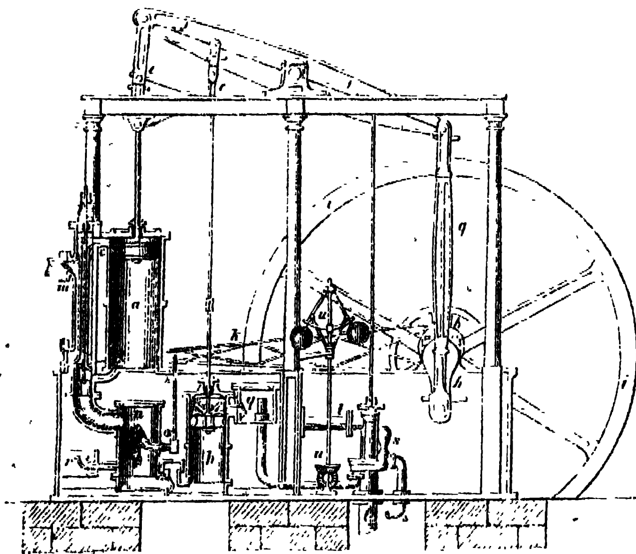
STEAM-CARRIAGE, *n.* A name usually applied to a locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads.

STEAM-CASING, *n.* A vacuity surrounding any vessel into which steam may be admitted.

STEAMED, *pp.* or *a.* Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam.

STEAM-ENGINE, *n.* An engine worked by steam; or an engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of these principles, is made available as a source of motive power in the arts and manufactures, and in locomotion. The invention of the steam-engine, which has exerted such a vast influence upon the state of society in modern times, by the impulse it has given to industry, and the facilities it has afforded for intercourse among men, whether by land or by sea, has been universally ascribed, by the English, to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the 17th century. By the French, the invention has been ascribed to Papin, towards the close of the same century. There can be little doubt, however, that steam was employed as an impelling power, to some small extent, more than thirty years previous to the date of the Marquis of Worcester's invention. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record, was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman; to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, Blakey, and others. Still, however, it was im-

perfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. The steam-engine was brought to its present high state of perfection by the celebrated James Watt, about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism, and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and, generally speaking, the least expensive of all prime movers, for impelling machinery of every description. Steam-engines vary much in magnitude, form, and proportions, as well as in the details of the machinery by which the power of the steam is applied. In short, the form of the engine, the arrangement and construction of its parts, its power, &c., depend entirely on the purpose to which it is to be applied, and may be indefinitely diversified. The subjoined illustration represents a sectional elevation of a *Portable Condensing Steam-Engine.* steam thus admitted is instantly deprived of its heat, and re-converted into its original form of water, thereby forming a vacuum. Thus it will be seen that, on the communication being opened up between the boiler and either side of the piston, the latter will ascend or descend in the cylinder unimpeded by the resistance of the atmosphere against the other side, and with a force proportional to the pressure of the steam; and as the motions of the steam valve *l* are regulated by the engine itself, the above action is kept up continuously. The alternating rectilinear motion thus generated within the cylinder is transmitted, by means of a rod attached to the piston, to a strong beam *f, f*, movable upon a central axis; a system of jointed rods *e, e*, called the *parallel motion*, being interposed for the purpose of neutralizing the disturbing action which the circular path of the beam would otherwise exert upon the piston. The reciprocating motion of the beam is now, through the intervention of the connecting rod *g*, and crank *h*, converted



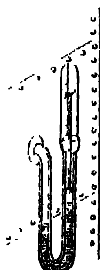
Portable Condensing Steam-Engine.

a, The steam cylinder; *b*, the piston; *c*, the upper steam port or passage; *d*, the lower steam port; *e, e*, the parallel motion, *f, f*, the beam; *g*, the connecting rod; *h*, the crank; *i, i*, the fly-wheel; *k, k*, the eccentric and its rod for working the steam valve; *l*, the steam valve and valve casing; *m*, the throttle valve; *n*, the condenser, *o*, the injection cock, *p*, the air-pump; *q*, the hot well; *r*, the snifting-valve, for creating a vacuum in the condenser previous to starting the engine; *s*, the feed pump for supplying the boilers; *t*, the cold water pump for supplying the condenser cistern; *u*, the governor.

The construction and action of the steam-engine will be readily understood from the above sketch. The pipe which conveys the steam from the boiler opens into the part marked *l*, which incloses a movable valve by means of which the steam may be alternately admitted into the cylinder *a*, by the upper port, *c*, and lower, *d*; between these points the piston *b* works steam tight. The valve *l* is so contrived, that while it allows steam to pass into the cylinder through one of the ports, it shall at the same time open a communication between the *opposite* side of the piston and the condenser *n*. which is a hollow vessel kept constantly immersed in cold water, a portion of which is admitted into it by the injection cock, *o*; consequently the into a circular or rotatory motion, which is rendered continuous and uniform by the fly-wheel *i*, to the axis of which the machinery to be impelled is connected. The air-pump *p*, for withdrawing the vapour and water from the condenser; the feed pump *s*, for supplying the boilers, and the cold water pump *t*, for supplying the condenser cistern, are all worked by rods from the beam; and the governor *u*, for maintaining uniformity of motion, is driven by a band from the crank shaft. The above description refers more immediately to that class of steam-engines called *low pressure*, or *condensing* engines, in which the power derived from the rapid condensation of the steam is made available in combination with that due to its elasticity; but if we supposed the condensing apparatus removed, and the waste steam allowed to escape into the atmosphere, it will then be equally applicable to that kind called *high-pressure* engines, which employ the elastic action of the steam alone. The latter class, on account of their greater simplicity of parts and lightness, are exclusively employed for the purposes of locomotion on railways; while the former, from their superior economy and safety, are generally preferred in this country as *stationary* engines for driving machinery, and *marine* engines for propelling steam-boats. The form of the steam-engine is susceptible of an endless variety, according to the purposes to which it is to be applied; its mechanical energy is usually estimated in *horse power*, [*see* HORSE POWER] and is proportioned to the pressure of the steam, the area of the piston, and the velocity at which it moves. The stupendous effects which have resulted from the application of the power of steam in recent times, are striking attestations of the immense value of the invention. By the agency of steam, the seas are now navigated in defiance of wind and tide; the earth is made to yield up in lavish abundance its metals and minerals; vast marshes are drained, and land before barren rendered fruitful; communities are brought into closer connection with communities; fresh and inexhaustible sources of wealth and comfort are elicited; new combinations of human industry and ingenuity are brought into requisition; knowledge is widely scattered abroad; distance is lessened by velocity of locomotion; and time itself become more precious Thus by infinitely enlarging the sphere of useful action to whatsoever was useful before, and by diffusing among millions what previously was attainable only by the few, this agent has wrought a change of aspect in kingdoms, in commerce, and in the individual relations of society, to an extent so wide, and in a time so brief, that the history of the world bears no parallel to it in influence.

STEAMER, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-ship.—2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.

STEAM-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure within a steam-boiler, by means of a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which springs from the boiler, while the other is exposed to the air; so that the steam, by its pressure, raises the mercury in the straight limb of the tube to a height above the common level, proportioned to that pressure. An iron float and index are usually added for the convenience of observation, as shewn in the annexed figure.



Steam-Gauge.

STEAM-GOVERNOR. *See* GOVERNOR.

STEAM-GUN, *n.* A contrivance for projecting balls or other projectiles used in warlike operations, by means

of steam in place of gunpowder. It bears some analogy to the air-gun. The invention is due to Mr. Jacob Perkins, but it has never been submitted to the test of actual experience either in military or naval operations; and it requires too much extraneous apparatus to be conveniently movable.

STEAMING, *ppr.* Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam, as roots.

STEAM-NAVIGATION, *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels in general, both for inland communication by rivers and lakes, and for the general purposes of national commerce on the seas and oceans.

STEAM-PACKET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.

STEAM-PIPE, *n.* Any pipe used for conveying steam from a boiler to a steam-engine, or through a workshop for the purpose of heating, or for any other purpose.

STEAM-PLOUGH, *n.* A plough worked by a steam-engine instead of horses. Steam-ploughs have been wrought with success upon bog land.

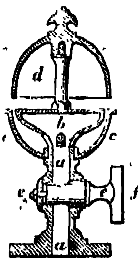
STEAM-SHIP, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

STEAM-TUG, *n.* A steamer used in towing ships.

STEAM-VESSEL, *n.* A vessel propelled through the water by the force of steam. [*See* STEAM-BOAT.]

STEAM-WHEEL, *n.* Another name for a rotatory steam-engine.

STEAM-WHISTLE, *n.* A contrivance attached to locomotives for giving warning of the starting of the train, of its approach to a tunnel or station, &c. The annexed figure represents a section of a steam-whistle; *a*, *a*, is a tube fixed to the top of the boiler, and opening into its interior; it is commanded by a stop cock, *e*; the tube is surmounted by a hollow piece *b*, perforated with holes, and surrounded by a thin brass cup *c*, *c*; the respective diameters of the piece *b*, and cup *c*, being so adjusted as to leave a very narrow orifice all round. Another thin brass cup *d*, is fixed in an inverted position at a short distance above the upper surface of the parts *b* and *c*, so as to present a sharp edge exactly opposite the orifice above mentioned. On opening the stop-cock, *e*, the steam, rushing with great violence through the circular orifice, encounters the edge of the cup, *c*, and thereby produces a loud and shrill sound which may be heard at the distance of several miles.



Steam-Whistle.

STE'ARATE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of stearic acid with a salifiable base. The neutral stearates of the alkalies are perfect soaps.

STEA'RIC ACID, *n.* A bibasic acid, perhaps the most important and most abundant of the fatty acids. It exists in combination with glycerine, as stearine, in beef and mutton fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearine by saponification, and also from mutton suet by a similar process. Stearic acid is in the form of brilliant white, scaly crystals; it is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used in the formation of improved candles. It is composed of 68 equivalents of carbon, 66 of hydrogen, and 5 of oxygen. It forms compounds with the alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, which are called stearates.

STE'ARINE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, suet.] The chief ingredient of suet and tallow, or the harder ingredient of animal fats, oleine or elaine being the softer one. It is obtained from mutton suet, melted with ten times its weight of ether in a water-bath. It may also be obtained by pressing tallow between hot plates, and afterwards dissolving in hot ether, which on cooling deposits the stearine. It has a pearly lustre, is soft to the touch, but not greasy. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. It is separable into stearic acid and glycerine, and when boiled with alkalies, is saponified; that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerine is separated. When melted it resembles wax.

STE'ARONE, *n.* A substance obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and seems to be stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

STEAROPTE'NE, *n.* A crystalline substance contained in many essential oils.

STE'ATITE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, στεατος, fat.] Soapstone; so called from its smooth or unctuous feel; a subspecies of rhomboidal mica. It is of two kinds, the common, and the pagodite or lard-stone. It is sometimes confounded with talc, to which it is allied. It is a compact stone, white, green of all shades, gray, brown or marbled, and sometimes herborized by black dendrites. It is found in metalliferous veins, with the ores of copper, lead, zinc, silver, and tin. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina. It is used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, &c.; as the basis of cosmetic powders; in the composition of crayons, &c.

STEATIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.

STE'ATOCELE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, fat, and κηλη, a tumour.] A tumour of the scrotum, containing fat.

STEATO'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A lupia or wen, *i. e.* an encysted tumour, containing matter like suet.

STEATO'MATOUS, *a.* Of the nature of a steatoma.

STED, STED'FAST. *See* STEAD.

STEE,† *n.* A ladder.

STEED, *n.* [Sax. *stede.* Qu. *stud*, a stone-horse.] A horse, or a horse for state or war. [This word is not much used in common discourse. It is used in poetry and descriptive prose, and is elegant.]

> Stout are our men, and warlike are our steeds. *Waller.*

STEEK, or **STEIK**, *v t.* [Teut. *stecken.*] To close, to shut, to stop, or choke up. [*Scotch.*]

STEEK, or **STEIK**, *v. t.* [Sax. *stican*, or *stician.*] To pierce with a sharp pointed instrument; to stab; to stitch or sew with a needle; to fix; to fasten. As a noun, a stitch, or the act of stitching with a needle. [*Scotch.*]

STEEKAN, *n.* In *Holland*, a wine measure of about five gallons.

STEEL, *n.* [Sax. *style;* G. *stahl;* probably from setting, fixing, hardness; G. *stellen.*] 1. Iron combined with a small but definite portion of carbon. It is called, in chemistry, carburet of iron. The relative proportions of iron and carbon vary in steel of different qualities; but in that used for ordinary purposes, the carbon rarely exceeds two per cent., and is generally below it. The best steel is manufactured from Swedish and Russian bar-iron, by a process called *cementation.* Steel is less malleable than iron, but it is harder, more sonorous, and elastic, susceptible of a higher polish, and less liable to rust. When heated to redness, it can be hammered into various forms, and it can also be welded to another piece of steel or iron. Steel formed from bar-iron by cementation is called *blistered* steel, from its surface acquiring a *blistered* character in the process. When blistered steel is rolled or beaten down into bars, it is called *shear-steel*, and if it be melted, cast into ingots, and again rolled out into bars, it forms *cast-steel*, which, when well prepared, is superior to the other kinds of steel. — *Natural*, or *German-steel*, is an impure and variable kind of steel procured from cast-iron, or obtained at once from the ore. The natural steel yielded by cast-iron, manufactured in the refining houses, is known by the general name of *furnace-steel*, and that which has only been once treated with a refining furnace is particularly called *rough-steel.* The peculiarity of steel, upon which its high value in the arts in a great measure depends, is its property of becoming hard after being heated to redness, and then suddenly cooled by being plunged into cold water, and of being again softened down to any requisite degree, by the application of a certain temperature. This process is called *tempering.* It is found that the higher the temperature to which steel is raised, and the more sudden the cooling, the greater is the hardness; and hence, any degree of hardness can be given to steel which is required for the various purposes to which it is applied. According to the degree of hardness to which steel is tempered, it assumes various colours, and formerly these colours served as guides to the workman. Now, however, a thermometer, with a bath of mercury or oil, is employed, and the operation of tempering is performed with a much greater degree of certainty. The uses of steel in forming various kinds of instruments, edge-tools, springs, &c., are well known.—*Indian-steel.* [*See* WOOTZ.]—2. *Figuratively*, weapons; particularly offensive weapons; swords, spears, and the like.

> Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel.* *Shak.*

> While doubting thus he stood,
> Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Extreme hardness; as, heads or hearts of *steel.*—4. A kind of steel file for sharpening knives.

STEEL, *a.* Made of steel; as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

STEEL, *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; as, to *steel* the point of a sword; to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an

axe.—2. To make hard or extremely hard.

O God of battles, *steel* my soldiers' hearts. *Shak.*

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shak.*

3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate; as, to *steel* the heart against pity; to *steel* the mind or heart against reproof or admonition.

STĒEL-BOW GOODS, *n.* In *Scots law*, goods consisting in corn, cattle, straw, implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labour the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality, at the expiration of the lease. The origin of the term is uncertain.

STĒEL-CAP, *n.* Armour for the head; a head-piece.

STĒEL-CLAD, *a.* Clad or armed with steel.

STĒELED, *pp.* Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.

STĒEL ENGRAVING, *n.* The art of engraving upon steel plates, for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink, upon paper and other substances.—2. The design engraved upon the steel plate.—3. *Colloq.*, an impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

STĒELER, *n.* In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post.

STĒEL-GIRT, *a.* Girded with steel.

STĒEL-HEARTED, *a.* Having the heart hard as steel.

STĒELINESS, *n.* [from *steely*.] Great hardness.

STĒELING, *ppr.* Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling.

STĒEL-PEN, *n.* A pen made of steel.

STĒEL-PLATED, *a.* Plated with steel.

STĒEL-TRAP, *n.* A trap, set in grounds to catch depredators.

STĒELY, *a.* Made of steel; consisting of steel.

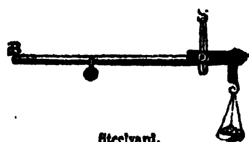
Broach'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shak.*

Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sydney.*

STĒELYARD, *n.* [*steel* and *yard*.] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies, consisting of a rod or bar marked with notches, designating the number of pounds and ounces, and a weight which is movable along this bar, and which is made to balance the weight of the body by being removed at a proper distance from the fulcrum.



Steelyard.

The principle of the steelyard is that of the lever; where an equilibrium is produced, when the products of the weights on opposite sides into their respective distances from the fulcrum, are equal to one another. Hence a less weight is made to indicate a greater, by being removed to a greater distance from the fulcrum. For weighing heavy loads, the steelyard is a convenient instrument, but for smaller weights it is less accurate than the common balance.

STEEN, } † *n.* A vessel of clay or
STEAN, } stone.

STĒENING, or **STĒANING**, *n.* In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall, or lining of a well or cess-pool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil.

STĒENKIRK,† *n.* A kind of neckcloth.

STĒEP, *a.* [Sax. *steap;* allied to *stoop* and *dip*.] Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill or mountain; a *steep* roof; a *steep* ascent; a *steep* declivity.

STĒEP, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; any elevated object which slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

We had on each side rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

STĒEP, *v. t.* [probably formed on the root of *dip*.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep anything in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it, or till the liquor has extracted the essential qualities of the substance. Thus cloth is *steeped* in lye or other liquid in bleaching or dyeing. But plants and drugs are *steeped* in water, wine, and the like, for the purpose of tincturing the liquid with their qualities.

STĒEP, *n.* A liquid for steeping grain or seeds; also, a runnet bag. [*Local.*]

STĒEPED, *pp.* Soaked; macerated; imbued.

STĒEPER, *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped.

STĒEPING, *ppr.* Soaking; macerating.

STĒE'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *stepel, stypel*.] A lofty erection attached to a church and generally intended to contain its bells. *Steeple* is a general term applied to every appendage of this description, whether in the form of a tower or a spire; or, as is usual, a tower surmounted by a spire. Steeples are attached to other buildings besides churches, such as *town-halls*, &c.

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLE-CHASE, *n.* A fox hunt, in which the sportsmen agree to follow the fox directly over the country, regardless of all obstructions, as hedges, ditches, rivers, &c., or even steeples! —*Horse-races* are frequently got up on the same plan, and are also termed *steeple-chases*.

STEE'PLED, *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers.

STEE'PLE-HOUSE,† *n.* A church: a term of contempt for an established church, used sometimes by dissenters.

STĒEPLY, *adv.* With steepness; with precipitous declivity.

STĒEPNESS, *n.* The state of being steep; precipitous declivity; as, the *steepness* of a hill, a bank, or a roof.

STĒEPY, *a.* Having a steep or precipitous declivity; as, *steepy* crags; *a poetical word.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs. *Dryden.*

STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor, styre;* D. *stier*.] A young male of the ox kind or common ox. [*See* Ox.]

With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryden.*

STEER, *v. t.* [Sax. *steoran*, to steer, to correct or chide, to discipline; G. *steuern*, to hinder, restrain, repress, to curb, to steer, to pilot, to aid, help, support. The verb is connected with or derived from *steuer*, a rudder, a helm, aid, help, subsidy, impost, tax, contribution. D. *stieren*, to steer, to send, and *stuur*, a helm; *stuuren*, to steer, to send; Dan. *styrer*, to govern, direct, manage, steer, restrain, moderate, curb, stem, hinder; *styre*, a helm, rudder, or tiller; *styr*, moderation, a tax or assessment; Sw. *styra*, to steer, to restrain; *styre*, a rudder or helm; Arm. *stur*, id.; Ir. *stiuram*. We see the radical sense is to *strain*, variously applied, and this coincides with the root of *starch* and *stark;* stiffness being from stretching.] 1. To direct; to govern; particularly, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. Hence,—2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*. *Spenser.*

STEER, *v. i.* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. Formerly seamen *steered* by the stars; they now *steer* by the compass.

A ship...where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers* and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

2. To be directed and governed; as, a ship *steers* with ease.—3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.

STEER,† *n.* A rudder or helm.

STEER, *v. t.* To stir; to touch; to meddle with so as to injure. [*Scotch.*]

STĒERAGE, *n.* The act or practice of directing and governing in a course; as, the *steerage* of a ship. [*In this sense we believe the word is now little used.*] 2. In *seamen's lan.*, the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship; or, the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm.—3. In *a ship*, an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition, or an apartment in the fore part of a ship for passengers. In ships of war it serves as a hall or antechamber to the great cabin. In *steam vessels*, the great cabin and steerage are separated by the whole space occupied by the machinery, &c.—4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses.—5. Direction; regulation.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course.
[*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. Regulation or management.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

7. That by which a course is directed.

Here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings. *Dryden.*

[*Steerage*, in the general sense of direction or management, is in popular use, but by no means an elegant word.]

STĒERAGE-WAY, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm.

STĒERED, *pp.* Directed and governed in a course; guided; conducted.

STĒERER, *n.* One that steers; a pilot. [*Little used.*]

STEERING, *ppr.* Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.

STEERING, *n.* The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course, by the movements of the helm, or by applying its efforts to regulate her course as she advances; the act of guiding or managing.

STEERING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship is steered.

STEERLESS,† *a.* Having no steer or rudder.

STEERSMAN, *n.* [*steer* and *man.*] One that steers; the helmsman of a ship. The steersman manages the helm by means of the steering-wheel, which is connected with the rudder.

STEERSMATE,† *n.* [*steer* and *mate.*] One who steers; a pilot.

STEEVE, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, the angle which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.—2. A long heavy spar, with a place to fix a block at one end, and used in stowing certain kinds of cargo, which need to be driven in close.

STEEVE, *v. t.* In *ship-building*, to give the bowsprit a certain angle of elevation, which is generally from 20° to 30°.

STEEVE, *a.* [Sax. *stife*, stiff, inflexible.] Firm, compacted, not easily bent or broken. [*Scotch.*]

STEEVING, *n.* In *seamen's lan.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.

STEG, *n.* [Ice. *stegge.*] A gander. [*Local.*]

STEGANOG'RAPHIST, *n.* [Gr. στεγανος, secret, and γραφω, to write.] One who practises the art of writing in cipher.

STEGANOG'RAPHY, *n.* [supra.] The art of writing in ciphers or characters which are not intelligible, except to the persons who correspond with each other.

STEG'ANOPODS, *n. plur.* [Gr. στεγανος, covered, and πους, foot.] A family of swimming birds with the four toes connected by the same web.

STEGNOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικος.] Tending to render costive; or to diminish excretions or discharges generally.

STEGNOT'IC, *n.* A medicine which tends to produce costiveness; one that diminishes excretions or discharges generally.

STEINHEILITE, *n* A mineral of a blue colour, a variety of iolite.

STE'LA, *n.* [Gr. στηλη.] In *arch.*, a small column without base or capital.

STELE,† *n.* A stale or handle; a stalk.

STEL'ECHITE, *n.* A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite.

STEL'ENE, *a.* [Gr. στηλη, a column.] Columnar.

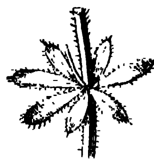
STEL'LA, *n.* [L.] A star.

STEL'LAR, } *a.* [It. *stellare;* L. *stel-*
STEL'LARY, } *laris*, from *stella*, a star.] 1. Pertaining to stars; astral; as, *stellar* virtue; *stellar* figure.—2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars; as, *stellary* regions.

STELLA'RIA, *n.* Stitch-wort, a genus of plants of the class and order Decandria trigynia, Linn.; nat. order Caryophyllaceæ, sect. Alsineæ. Most of the species are weeds, which are distributed over all parts of the world. Eight species are found in Britain. They possess no active properties, and few of them are thought worthy of cultivation. —*S. holostea*, a British species, called greater stitch-wort, is the handsomest plant of the genus. It is often planted in gardens as a border flower, on account of its early delicate white flowers.—*S. media* is the common chickweed.

STELLA'TÆ, *n.* In *bot.* [*See* GALIACEÆ.]

STEL'LATE, } *a.* [L. *stellatus*] 1.
STEL'LATED, } Resembling a star; radiated.—2. In *bot.*, stellate or verticillate leaves are when more leaves than two surround the stem in a whorl, or when they radiate like the spokes of a wheel, or like a star. A *stellate* bristle is when a little star of smaller hairs is affixed to the end; applied also to the stigma. A *stellate* flower is a radiate flower.



Stellate Leaves.

STELLA'TION,† *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.] Radiation of light.

STEL'LED,† *a.* Starry.

STELLER'IDANS, or **STELLER'IDÆ**, *n.* [from Lat. *stella*, a star.] Star-fishes, or sea-stars; a family of Echinoderms, of which the Linnæan genus Asterias is the type.

STELLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *fero*, to produce.] Having or abounding with stars.

STEL'LIFORM, *a.* [L. *stella*, star, and *form.*] Like a star; radiated.

STEL'LIFY,† *v. t.* To turn into a star.

STEL'LIO, *n.* [L.] Cuvier's name for a family of Iguanians. The stelliones are those lizards which have, along with the general characters of the Iguanians, the tail surrounded by rings, composed of great scales which are often spiny.

STEL'LION, *n.* *See* STALLIO.

STEL'LIONATE,† *n.* [Fr. *stellionat*, a cheating; Low L. *stellionatus.*] In the *Roman law*, a term used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient, as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law; as, when one sells the same thing to two purchasers; when a debtor pledges to his creditors what does not belong to him; substituting base for precious metals; dealing in counterfeit or adulterated goods, &c. In the *law of Scotland*, the term is applied, either to any crime, which, though indictable, goes under no general denomination, and is punishable arbitrarily; or to any civil delinquency or which fraud is an ingredient; as fraudulent bankruptcy.

STEL'LITE, *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.] A name given by some writers to a white stone found on Mount Libanus, containing the lineaments of the star-fish. —2. A zeolitic mineral, occurring in radiated acicular crystals or fibres, and of a snow-white colour.

STEL'LULAR, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star.] Having the appearance of little stars. In *nat. hist.*, having marks resembling *stellæ*, or stars. The surface of the tubipora or organ-pipe coral is covered with a green fleshy substance, studded with *stellular* polypi.

STEL'OCHITE, *n.* A name given to the osteocolla.

STELOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. στηλογραφια: στηλη, a pillar, and γραφω, to write.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

STEM, *n.* [Sax. *stemn;* G. *stamm*, stock, stem, race. The Latin has *stemma*, in the sense of the stock of a family or race. The primary sense is to set, to fix.] 1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the main stock; the firm part which supports the branches; the ascending axis, which grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, spiral, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways, mostly assuming a cylindrical form, and having a perpendicular direction, and bearing upon it the various parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of the three great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided, namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. [*See these terms.*] In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. In this case, the plant is said to be *stemless*, (*acaulis.*) There are also stems, such as the *rhizoma* and *tuber*, which being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. The direction, form, texture, consistency, and clothing of stems, produce an almost endless variety in this organ, of which the principal kinds, however, may be reduced to eight. Of these four are subterranean, namely, the *cormus*, *tuber*, *rhizoma*, and *creeping-stem;* and four aërial, namely, the *stem*, *trunk*, *stipe*, and *culm*. To these may be added the *runner* and *sucker*. Considered with respect to consistence, a stem may be *herbaceous*, *woody*, *solid*, *spongy*, *succulent*, *stiff*, *brittle*, &c.; with respect to the divisions, it may be *branched*, *alternately branched*, *much branched*, &c.; with respect to direction, it may be *erect*, *prostrate*, *procumbent*, *creeping*, *reclining*, *trailing*, *climbing*, *twining*, &c.; in regard to form, it may be *round*, *compressed*, *square*, *angular*, *jointed*, *knotted*, &c.; in regard to clothing or appendages, the stem may be *leafy*, *naked*, *scaly*, or *winged;* and in regard to surface, it may be *smooth* or *glabrous*, *shining* or *glossy*, *powdery*, *scabrous*, *warty*, *dotted*, *spotted*, *grooved* or *furrowed*, &c.—2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the petiole or leaf-stem.—3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; as, a noble *stem*.

> Learn well their lineage and their ancient
> *stem*. *Tickel.*

4. Progeny; branch of a family.

> This is a *stem*
> Of that victorious stock. *Shak.*

5. In *a ship*, a curved piece of timber, to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end. [D. *steven.*] The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale of feet, according to its perpendicular height from the keel. Its use is to ascertain the draught of water at the fore part, when the ship is in preparation for a sea voyage, &c. *False stem*, that fixed before the right one. When a ship's

stem is too flat, so that she cannot keep the wind well, a false stem is put above to remedy the defect.—6. In *music*, the upright or downright line added to the head of a note, thus. — 7. Any thing resembling the stem of a plant; as the *stem* of a hydrometer. *From stem to stern*, is from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

STEM, *v. t.* To oppose or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. We say, the ship was not able with all her sails to *stem* the tide.

> They *stem* the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

2. To stop; to check; as a stream or moving force.

> At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
> The glory of the priesthood and the shame,
> *Stemm'd* the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
> And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STEM'-CLASPING, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul; as, a leaf or petiole.

STEM'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing from the stem.

STEM'LESS, *a.* Having no stem. A *stemless* plant is one in which the stem is so short as to appear to be wanting; as in the primrose and hyacinth. Some of the simpler plants have no stem; as the lichens.

STEM'MATA, *n. pl.* [Gr. στιμμα.] The visual organs of certain insects.

STEMMAT'OPUS, *n.* [Gr. στιμμα, a crown, or garland, and ωψ, the eye.] Cuvier's name for a genus of seals, having four superior incisors, and two inferior, the grinders compressed, slightly trilobate, supported by thick roots. Such is the hooded seal (*Phoca cristata*, Gmelin) from the Arctic



Hood Seal (*Phoca cristata*).

ocean. It is seven or eight feet long, and has a piece of loose inflatable skin on the head. This piece of skin is drawn over the eyes when the animal is menaced, at which time the nostrils are inflated like bladders.

STEM'MED, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.

STEM'MING, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream; stopping.

STEM'PLE, *n.* In *mining*, a cross bar of wood in a shaft.

STEM'SON, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

STENCH, *n* [Sax. *stenc, stencg*. See STINK.] An ill smell; offensive odour.

STENCH,† *v. t.* To cause to emit a hateful smell.—2.† To stanch; to stop.

STENCH'Y,† *a.* Having an offensive smell.

STEN'CIL, *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil cloth used in painting paper hangings. The pattern is cut in the material composing the stencil, which is applied to the surface to be painted. The brush then being brought over the stencil, only the interstices representing the pattern receive the colours.

STEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or colour in figures with stencils.

STEN'CILLING, *n.* A method of painting on walls, with stencils, so as to imitate the figures of paper hangings.

STEND, *v. i.* [Fr. *estendre;* It. *stendere.*] To leap; to spring; to move with elastic force; to walk with a long step or stride. As a *noun*, a leap; a spring; a long step, or stride. [*Scotch.*]

STENEOSAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. στενος, narrow, strait, and σαυρα, a lizard.] A genus of saurians, whose fossil remains only are found. They have a long and narrow beak, like the existing Gavial; a species of crocodile.

STENOG'RAPHER, *n.* [Gr. στενος, close, narrow, and γραφω, to write.] One who is skilled in the art of short-hand writing.

STENOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* [supra.]
STENOGRAPH'ICAL, } Pertaining to the art of writing in short hand; expressing in characters or short hand.

STENOG'RAPHIST, *n.* A stenographer.

STENOG'RAPHY, *n.* [supra.] The art of writing in short hand by using abbreviations or characters for whole words. This art has been practised from remote antiquity, and is said to have originated in the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. To short hand writers we owe full reports of the proceedings of parliament, of public meetings, and of the courts of law. Short hand is also used for taking down sermons, scientific lectures and public speeches, both in parliament and at the bar. The art of stenography, however, is not to be acquired without the diligent application of many months, and it also requires considerable manual dexterity. Numerous systems of stenography have been invented in more recent times, some of them of great simplicity. [*See* PHONOGRAPHY.]

STENT, for *Stint.* [*See* STINT.]

STENT, *v. t.* [Fr. *estendre;* L. *extendere.*] In *Scots law*, to assess; to tax at a certain rate.

STENT, *n.* In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax. *Stent-master*, a person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable. *Stent-roll*, the cess-roll. The word *stent*, in Scotch, also signifies a task; a piece of work to be performed in a determined time; in which sense it corresponds with the English *stint*.

STEN'TOR, *n.* A person having a very powerful voice.

STENTO'RIAN, *a.* [from *Stentor*.] Extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice. —2. Able to utter a very loud sound; as, *stentorian* lungs.

STENTOROPHON'IC, *a.* [from *Stentor*, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men, and Gr. φωνη, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud.

> Of this *stentorophonic* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

STEP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stæppan, steppan;* D. *stappen;* Gr. στειβω. Qu. Russ. *stopa*, the foot. The sense is to set, as the foot, or more probably to open or part, to stretch or extend.] 1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to *step* forward, or to *step* backward. —2. To go; to walk a little distance; as, to *step* to one of the neighbours.— 3. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

> Home the swain retreats,
> His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

To step forth, to move or come forth. —*To step aside*, to walk to a little distance; to retire from company.—*To step in* or *into*, to walk or advance into a place or state; or to advance suddenly in; John v.—2. To enter for a short time. I just *stepped into* the house.— 3. To obtain possession without trouble; to enter upon suddenly; as, to *step into* an estate.—*To step back*, to move mentally; to carry the mind back.

> They are *stepping* almost three thousand years *back* into the remotest antiquity. *Pope.*

STEP, *v. t.* To set, as the foot.—2. In *marine language*, to fix the foot of a mast in the keel; to erect.—*To step a boat's mast*, is to erect and secure it in readiness for setting sail.

STEP, *n.* [Sax. *stæp;* G. *stufe;* W. *tap*, a ledge; *tapiaw*, to form a step or ledge.] 1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot.—2. One remove in ascending or descending a stair. One of the gradients in a staircase, which is composed of two parts, the *tread*, or horizontal part, and the *riser* or vertical part. [*See* STAIR.]

> The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot. *Wotton.*

3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. The *step* of one foot is generally five feet; it may be more or less.—4. A small space or distance. Let us go to the gardens; it is but a *step*. — 5. The distance between the feet in walking or running. —6. Gradation; degree. We advance in improvement *step* by *step*, or by *steps*. —7. Progression; act of advancing.

> To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterward tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a great *step* in philosophy. *Newton.*

8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track.—9. Gait; manner of walking. The approach of a man is often known by his *step*.—10. Proceeding; measure; action.

> The reputation of a man depends on the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

11. The round of a ladder.—12. *Steps* in the plural, walk; passage.

> Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
> In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

13. In *ships*, a block of wood, or in large ships, a solid platform, upon the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast. In general, any piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it. In *mill-work*, a species of bearing in which the lower extremity of a vertical shaft revolves.—*Step of a lock*, the breast wall.—14. The bottom support on which the lower end of an upright shaft or wheel rests.

STEP, Sax. *steop*, from *stepan*, to de-

prive, is prefixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage, arising out of orphanage.

STEP′-BROTHER, *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage. [An orphan brother.]

STEP′-CHILD, *n.* [*step* and *child.*] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law; [a child deprived of its parent.]

STEP′-DAME, *n.* A mother by marriage; [the mother of an orphan or one deprived.]

STEP′-DAUGHTER, *n.* A daughter by marriage; [an orphan daughter.]

STEP′-FATHER, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; [the father of an orphan.]

STEP′-MOTHER, *n.* A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; [the mother of an orphan.]

STEP′-SISTER, *n.* A sister-in-law, or by marriage; [an orphan sister.]

STEP′-SON, *n.* A son-in-law; [an orphan son.] [In the foregoing explication of *step*, we have followed Lye. The D. and G. write *stief*, and the Swedes *styf*, before the name; a word which does not appear to be connected with any verb signifying to *bereave*, and the word is not without some difficulties. If the radical sense of *step*, a pace, is to part or open, the word coincides with Sax. *stepan*, to deprive, and in the compounds above, *step* may imply removal or distance.]

STEP′-STONE, *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise on in entering the house.

STEPPE, *n.* In Russ. an uncultivated desert of large extent. [This sense of the Russian word is naturally deducible from Sax. *stepan*, to deprive.]

STEP′PED, *pp.* Set; placed; erected; fixed in the keel, as a mast.

STEP′PING, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting, as a mast.

STEP′PING, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.

STEP′PING-STONE, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking.—2. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished, or an object gained.

STER, in composition, is from the Sax. *steora*, a director. [*See* STEER.] It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal or director, as in the L. *minister*, chief servant; but in other words, as in *spinster*, we do not recognize the sense of *chief*, but merely that of a person who carries on the business of spinning.

STERCORA′CEOUS, *a.* [L. *stercoreus*, *stercorosus*, from *stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.

STERCORA′RIAN, } *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.]
STER′CORANIST, } One in the Romish church who held that the host is liable to digestion, and all its consequences, like other food.

STER′CORARY, *n.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STERCORA′TION, *n.* [L. *stercoratio.*] The act of manuring with dung.

STERCO′RIANISM, *n.* Doctrine of the Stercorians,—*which see.*

STERCU′LIA, *n.* A genus of plants which gives its name to the nat. order Sterculiaceæ. The name is derived from L. *stercus*, dung, some of the species being remarkable for the strong and disagreeable odour of their leaves and flowers. The species consist of various sized trees with soft timber, which are found in tropical parts of the world, with simple or compound leaves, and axillary panicles or racemes of flowers. Several of them are mucilaginous, and others yield fibre, which is converted into ropes, as the bark of *S. guttata*. The seeds of *S. acuminata* afford the *kola* spoken of by African travellers, which, when chewed or sucked, is believed by the natives to increase the flavour of any thing they may subsequently eat or drink. The Gum-Tragacanth of Sierra Leone is produced by the *S. pubescens*. The seeds of *S. chicha* are eaten as nuts



Sterculia Chicha.

by the Brazilians, and the seeds of all the genus are filled with an oil, which may be expressed and used for lamps.

STERCULIA′CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, belonging to the syncarpous group of polypetalous exogens. The plants of this order are trees or shrubs, with alternate, stipulate, simple, and often toothed leaves, with a variable inflorescence, and a stellate pubescence. They are natives of India, New Holland, the Cape of Good Hope, and South America, with the West Indies. The species are chiefly remarkable for the abundance of mucilage they contain. The principal genera are Helicteres, Sterculia, Bombax, Dombeya, Buttneria, Lasiopetalum, and Hermannia.

STERE, *n.* [Gr. στερεὸς, solid.] In *the French system of measures*, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 35·317 cubic inches.

STER′EOBATE, *n.* In *arch.*, the same as *stylobate*,—*which see.*

STEREOGRAPH′IC, } *a.* [from *stereography.*]
STEREOGRAPH′ICAL, } Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as, a *stereographic* chart of the earth.—*Stereographic projection*, that projection of the sphere which is represented upon the plane of one of its great circles, the eye being situated at the pole of that great circle. The plane on which the points, lines, and circles of the sphere are represented, is called the *plane of projection*, and the point in which the eye is situated is called the *projecting point*. The *primitive circle* is situated in the plane of projection, and the projecting point on the sphere is one of the poles of this great circle; but on the plane of projection, the poles of the primitive are in its centre. In this projection, all circles are projected either into straight lines or circles. Those which pass through the projecting point are projected into straight lines; in every other case the projection is a circle. *A parallel circle* is one whose plane is parallel to the plane of projection; a *right circle* is one whose plane is at right angles to the plane of the primitive, and as it passes through the projecting point, it is projected into a straight line. An *oblique circle* is one whose plane is oblique to that of the primitive. The *stereographic projection* is employed in the construction of maps, and also in astronomical problems. [*See* PROJECTION.]

STEREOGRAPH′ICALLY, *adv.* By delineation on a plane.

STEREOG′RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. στερεὸς, firm, and γράφω, to write.] The act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

STEREO′METER, *n.* [Gr. στερεὸς, solid, and μετρον, a measure.] An instrument invented by M. Say, a French officer of engineers, for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, and powders, and also of solid bodies.

STEREOMET′RICAL, *a.* [*See* STEREOMETRY.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

STEREOM′ETRY, *n.* [Gr. στερεὸς, firm, fixed, and μετρεω, to measure.] The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid content. It chiefly embraces those solids which are inscribed within plane surfaces, and a few inscribed within curved surfaces; namely, the cylinder, cone, and sphere. It also teaches to compare the various solids with each other, and to ascertain their superficial contents.

STEREOTOM′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

STEREOT′OMY, *n.* [Gr. στερεὸς, fixed, and τεμνω, to cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections; as walls or other members in the profiles of architecture.

STE′REOTYPE, *n.* [Gr. στερεὸς, fixed, and τυπος, type, form.] 1. Literally, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of the size of a page, cast from a plaster mould, or otherwise, in which an exact representation of the types has been made, and which by this means is adapted for book-printing. Thus, we say, a book is printed *on stereotype*, or *in stereotype*. In the latter use, the word seems rather to signify the workmanship or manner of printing, than the plate. There are two stereotype processes used in this country. The *Stanhopian*, so called from Earl Stanhope, its improver, and the *patent process*. By the former process, a stucco mould is taken from the page of types, and after being baked, it is immersed in a liquid metal, in its composition resembling type metal. A metallic plate, called a *stereotype plate*, is thus formed in the mould. After being cooled, the plate is dressed, and then is ready for being printed from. By the *patent* process, the mould or matrix is taken from the types by means of layers of paper, interspread with a mixture of chalk and starch. This mould is obtained by the layers of paper being beat into the face of the types, by repeated blows of a suitable brush. The

mould or matrix being hard dried, a metallic plate is obtained from it by a process similar to that used in the Stanhopian method. Stereotyping is of great value as a means for cheapening the price of books; for, by its aid, where repeated editions are required, the outlay for setting up the types has only once to be encountered; as when a work has been stereotyped, a dozen of reprints may be taken from the plates without incurring further expense, except in printing off the sheets. Many works, such as the Penny Magazine, Chambers' Journal, Hogg's Weekly Instructor, &c. &c., could never have been produced either in the quantity or at the price, without the aid of the stereotype process. William Ged, a goldsmith in Edinburgh, was one of the first to practise stereotyping, according to the common acceptation of the word. He is recorded to have commenced about the year 1725. Ged was followed by Tilloch and Foulis of Glasgow, Didot in Paris, Wilson and Earl Stanhope in London.—2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.

STE'REOTYPE, *a.* Pertaining to fixed metallic types. — 2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types: as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* printing; a *stereotype* copy of the Bible.

STE'REOTYPE, *v. t.* To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types; as, to *stereotype* the New Testament; certain societies have *stereotyped* the Bible.

STE'REOTYPE FOUNDING, *n.* The process of making stereotype plates; also called *stereotyping.*

STE'REOTYPE PRINTING, *n.* The art of printing from stereotype plates.

STE'REOTYPER, *n.* One who makes stereotype.

STE'REOTYPE WORK, *n.* Stereotype plates.

STE'REOTYPING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STEREOTYPOG'RAPHER, *n.* A stereotype printer.

STEREOTYPOG'RAPHY, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype.

STER'ILE, *a.* [L. *sterilis;* It. and Fr. *sterile;* Sp. *esteril.*] 1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; as, *sterile* land; a *sterile* desert; a *sterile* year.— 2. Barren; producing no young.—3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment: as, a *sterile* production or author.- *Sterile flower*, in botany, is a term given by Tournefort to the male flower, or that which bears only stamens.

STERIL'ITY, *n.* [L. *sterilitas;* Fr. *sterilité.*] 1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing; as, the *sterility* of land or soil.—2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young; as of animals. —3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings.—4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment; as, the *sterility* of an author or of his mind.

STER'ILIZE, *v. t.* To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; as, to *sterilize* soil or land. [*Little used.*]—2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young. [*Little used.*]

STER'LET, *n.* A fish of the Caspian and of various rivers in Russia, the *Acipenser ruthenus* of Linnæus, highly



Sterlet (Acipenser ruthenus).

esteemed for its flavour, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare.

STER'LING, *a.* [probably from *Easterling*, but the etymology is uncertain.] An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished, signifying that it is of the fixed, or standard, national value; as, a pound *sterling;* a shilling *sterling;* a penny *sterling.* [Early writers on Scotch pecuniary matters have not always distinguished native from *sterling* money.]—2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; as, a work of *sterling* merit; a man of *sterling* wit or sense.

STER'LING, *n.* English money.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

[In this use, *sterling* may signify English coins.]—2. Standard; rate. [*Little used in either sense.*]

STER'LING, *n.* A breakwater or cutwater to protect the piers of a bridge.

STER'LINGS, *n.* In *arch.* [*See* STARLINGS.]

STERN, *a.* [Sax. *styrn*, stern; G. *starr*, staring; *störrig*, stubborn. *See* STARE, STARCH, STARK, with which this word is probably connected. Gr. στερεός.] 1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority; as, a *stern* look; a *stern* countenance; a *stern* frown.

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look. *Shak.*

2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel.

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard. *Dryden.*

Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shak.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time *Shak.*

4. Rigidly stedfast; immovable.

Stern virtue is the growth of few soils. *Hamilton.*

STERN, *n.* [Sax. *steor* and *ern*, place; the *steer-place*, that is, helm-place.] 1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow. This part of a ship is terminated by the tafferel above, and by the counters below.—2. Post of management; direction.

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.† *Shak.*

[We now say, *to sit at the helm.*]—3. The hinder part of any thing. [*Not elegant.*] *By the stern*, is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

STERN'A, *n.* In *ornithology*, the generic name of the terns or sea-swallows. [*See* TERN.]

STERN'AGE, *n* Steerage or stern.

STER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the sternum or breast-bone.

STERNAL'GIA, *n.* [Gr. στέρνον, the breast bone and ἄλγος, pain.] Pain about the sternum or breast bone.—2. A name of the pectoral angina; *angina pectoris.*

STERN'BERGIA, *n.* A fossil plant, probably monocotyledonous, allied to the Pandanaceæ.

STERN'BERGITE, *n.* [from Count *Sternberg.*] A foliated ore of silver, consisting of silver, iron, and sulphur.

STERN'-BOARD, *n.* [*stern* and *board.*] In *seamen's language*, a loss of way in making a tack, also when a vessel goes stern foremost. To *make a stern-board*, is when, by a current or other cause, a vessel has fallen back from the point she had gained in the last tack; or also to set the sails so as the vessel may be impelled stern foremost.

STERN'-CHASE, *n.* [*stern* and *chase.*] A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.

STERN'ED, *a.* In compounds, having a stern of a particular shape; as, square-*sterned;* pink-*sterned*, &c.

STERN'ER,† *n.* [Sax. *steoran*, to steer.] A director.

STERN'-FAST, *n.* [*stern* and *fast.*] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN'-FRAME, *n.* [*stern* and *frame.*] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.

STERN'LY, *adv.* [*See* STERN.] In a stern manner; with an austere or *stern* countenance; with an air of authority.

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

STERN'MOST, *a.* [*stern* and *most.*] Farthest in the rear; farthest astern; as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

STERN'NESS, *n.* Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigour, or severe authority; as, the *sternness* of one's presence.—2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigour.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers' work. *Dryden.*

STERN'ON, *n.* [Gr.] The breast bone. But *sternum* is chiefly or wholly used.

STERN'-PORT, *n.* [*stern* and *port.*] A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

STERN'-POST, *n.* [*stern* and *post.*] A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.

STERN'-SHEETS, *n.* [*stern* and *sheet.*] That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers.

STERN'UM, *n.* [Gr. στέρνον: from fixing; setting. *See* STARCH, STARK.] The breast bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach.

STERNUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *sternutatio.*] The act of sneezing.

STERNU'TATIVE, *a.* [L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY, *a* [Fr. *sternutatoire*, from L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY, } *n.* A substance
STERN'UTORY, } that provokes sneezing. The most familiar sternutatories are snuffs of different kinds. They are chiefly employed to occasion a violent succussion of the frame, either to restore suspended respiration, as in some cases of fainting, or to dislodge some foreign body from the nasal passages or windpipe.

STERN'-WAY, *n.* [*stern* and *way.*] The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

STERQUIL'INOUS, *a.* [L. *sterquili-*

nium, a dunghill.] Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry.

STERTO'RIOUS, } *a.* [L. *sterto.*]
STERT'OROUS, } Snoring. The last is the term almost invariably used.

STER'VEN,† to *starve.*

STETH'OSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. στηθος, the breast, and σκοπεω, to examine.] A simple cylinder of some fine-grained light wood, as cedar or maple, perforated longitudinally in the middle, with one extremity funnel-shaped and furnished with a conical plug; the other with a comparatively large orbicular ivory plate, fastened by a screw. This instrument is used for distinguishing sounds within the thorax, and other cavities of the body, the funnel-shaped extremity, either with or without the plug, being placed upon the body, and the ivory plate to the ear of the listener. [*See* AUSCULTATION.] *Stethoscope* is an ill chosen term, since its application is not confined to the breast, and the termination *scope* does not well express its use. *Phonophorus* or *sound-conductor*, would be preferable.

STETHOSCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a stethoscope.

STEVE, *v. t.* [from the root of *stow.*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [*Local.*]

STE'VEDORE, *n.* One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold. [This word and the foregoing are much used by traders in North and South America, especially New York and the ports of Brazil.]

STEV'EN,† *n.* [Sax. *stefnian*, to call.] An outcry; a loud call; a clamour.

STEW, *v. t.* [Fr. *etuver*, to stew; *etuve*, a stove; It. *stufare*, to stew; *stufa*, a stove; *stufo*, weary, surfeited; Sp. *estufa*, a stove; *estofa*, stuff quilted; *estofar*, to quilt and to stew; D. *stoof*, a stove; *stooven*, to stew; Dan. *stue*, a room, [*see* STOW,] and *stueovn*, a stove; Sw. *stufva*, to stew and to stow.] 1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* apples; to *stew* prunes.—2. To boil in heat.

STEW, *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW, *n.* A hot-house; a bagnio.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews.* *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution; but generally or always used in the plural, *stews.*—3.† A prostitute.—4.† [*See* STOW.] A store pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.—5. Meat stewed; as, a *stew* of pigeons.—6. A stew-pan.

STEW'ARD, *n.* [Sax. *stiward. Ward* is a keeper; but the meaning of the first syllable is not evident. It is probably a contraction of G. *stube*, a room, Eng. *stow*, Sax. *stow*, place, or *sted*, place, or of Dan. *stöb*, a cup. The *steward* was then originally a chamberlain or a butler.] 1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, collect the rents or income, keep the accounts, &c. See Gen. xv. 2; xliii. 19.—2. An officer of state; as, lord high *steward; steward* of the household, &c. The *lord high steward* of England was one of the ancient great officers of state, the greatest under the crown. This office was anciently the inheritance of the earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort, to Henry III., when it was in fact abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now made only for particular occasions, the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended; namely, on the occasion of a coronation, or the trial of a peer. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, &c.; in the latter, to preside in the house of lords. *The lord steward of the household* is an officer of the king's (queen's) household, who is steward of the marshalsea or court of the household, which office he performs by deputy. His authority extends over the officers and servants of the royal household, except those of the chamber, chapel, and stables. His department includes also the *counting-house*, where the household accounts are kept. Within the counting-house is the *board of green cloth.*—3. In *colleges*, an officer who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.—4. In *a ship of war*, an officer who is appointed by the purser to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In other ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.—5. In *scrip.* and *theol.*, a minister of Christ, whose duty is to dispense the provisions of the gospel, to preach its doctrines and administer its ordinances.

It is required in *stewards* that a man be found faithful; 1 Cor. iv.

6. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; as, the *steward* of a congregation of methodists, &c.

STEW'ARD,† *v. t.* To manage as a steward.

STEW'ARDESS, *n.* A female who waits upon ladies in passage vessels, steam-packets, &c.

STEW'ARDLY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [*Little used.*]

STEW'ARDSHIP, *n.* The office of a steward.

STEW'ARTRY, *n.* An overseer or superintendent.

The *stewartry* of provisions. *Tooke.*

In *Scotland*, a division of a county; as, the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright.

STEW'ED, *pp.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEW'ING, *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEW'ING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.

STEW'ISH, *a.* Suiting a brothel.

STEW'-PAN, *n.* A pan or pot in which things are stewed.

STHEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. σθενος.] In *med.*, attended with a preternatural and morbid increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries; phlogistic. Sthenic diseases are opposed to diseases of debility or *asthenic diseases.*

STI'AN, } *n.* A humour in the eyelid;
STY'AN, } a sty,—*which see.*

STIB'IAL, *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

STIB'IATED, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

STIB'IUM, *n.* [L.] Antimony.

STICH, *n.* [Gr. στιχος.] 1. In *poetry*, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet. [*Stich* is used in numbering the books of Scripture.]—2. In *rural affairs*, an order or rank of trees.

STICH'IC, *a.* Relating to or consisting of lines or verses.

STICH'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. στιχος, a line or verse, and μαντεια, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard. This species of divination was in use among the Romans. Verses from the Sibylline books were written on small slips of paper, which were shaken in a vessel, and one of them drawn out, in order to discover from it some intimation of future events. Of the same kind were the *Sortes Virgilianæ, Homericæ*, &c.

STICHOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. στιχος, a verse, μετρον, measure.] A catalogue of the books of Scripture, with the number of verses which each book contains.

STICH'-WORT. *See* STITCH-WORT.

STICK, *n.* [Sax. *sticca;* G. *stechen.* This word is connected with the verb to *stick*, with *stock, stack*, and other words having the like elements. The primary sense of the root is to thrust, to shoot, and to set; Fr. *tige*, a stalk.] 1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff; as, to strike one with a *stick.* —2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. It is applied in common language to any long and slender piece of timber, round or square, from the smallest size to the largest, used in the frames of buildings; as, a *stick* of timber for a post, a beam, or a rafter.—3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks;* as, the composing *stick* of printers.—4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.—*Gold stick*, a name applied to the colonels of the two regiments of Life Guards, whose duty it is to be in immediate attendance on the sovereign on all state occasions. These colonels do duty for a month alternately, the one on duty being then called *gold stick in waiting*, and all orders relating to the Life Guards are transmitted through him. The field-officer of the Life Guards when on duty is called *silver stick.* He is in waiting for a week, during which period all reports are made through him to the gold stick, and orders from the gold stick pass through him to the brigade. The term *gold stick* originated in the custom of the sovereign presenting the colonel of the Life Guards with a gold stick on his receiving the regiment.—*Stick of eels*, the number of twenty-five eels. A bind contains ten *sticks.*

STICK, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Stuck.* [Sax. *stican, stician;* G *stechen*, to sting or prick, and *stecken*, to stick, to adhere; D. *stecken*, to prick or stab; *stikken*, to stitch; Dan. *stikker*, to sting, to prick; Sw. *sticka;* Gr. στιζω, στιγμα; W. *ystigaw;* Ir. *steacham.*] 1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* a beast in slaughter. [*A common use of the word.*]—2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve.

The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* on a patch or plaster; to *stick* on a thing with paste or glue.—4. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.—5. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick*

cards.—6. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.

STICK, *v. i.* To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall, and causes paper to *stick*.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* to thy scales; Ezek. xxix.

2. To be united: to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful.

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own. *Young.*

3. To rest with the memory; to abide.—4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction; as, the carriage *sticks* in the mire.—5. To stop; to be arrested in a course.

My faultering tongue
Sticks at the sound *Smith.*

6. To stop; to hesitate. He *sticks* at no difficulty; he *sticks* at the commission of no crime; he *sticks* at nothing.—7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove.

I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*

8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding; as, a bill passed the house of lords, but *stuck* in the commons.

They never doubted the commons, but heard all *stuck* in the lords' house. *Clarendon.*

10. To be embarrassed or puzzled.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection between two ideas. *Locke*

11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother; Prov. xviii.

To stick to, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm; to be persevering; as, to *stick to* a party or cause.

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. *Addison.*

To stick by, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting.

We are your only friends; *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant.*

2. To be troublesome by adhering.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope.*

To stick upon, to dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labour and thought. [*Not elegant.*] *Locke.*

To stick out, to project; to be prominent.

His bones that were not seen, *stick out*; Job xxxiii.

STICK'INESS, *n.* [from *stick.*] The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plain surface; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity; as, the *stickiness* of glue or paste.

STICK'ING, *n.* In *arch.*, the operation of forming mouldings by means of a plane, in distinction from the operation of forming them by the hand.

STICK-LAC. *See* LAC.

STICK'LE, *v. i.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks to interpose occasionally.] 1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*

2. To contend; to contest; to altercate. Let the parties *stickle* each for his favourite doctrine.—3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.

STICK'LE,† *v. t.* To arbitrate.

STICK'LE-BACK, *n.* The popular name for certain small fishes which constitute the genus Gasterosteus of Linn. This genus is arranged by Cuvier with the mail-checked acanthopterygians. Several species are found in the ponds and streams of this country, and one species is found in the salt-water; they are very active and voracious, and live upon aquatic insects and worms. The most common species is the three-spined stickle-back (*G. aculeatus*, Linn.), which is distinguished by the body being protected at the sides with shield-like plates, and by the possession of three spines on the back. It is of an olive colour above, and silvery white beneath, and varies from two to three inches in length.

STICK'LER, *n.* A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat.

Basilius the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing; as, a *stickler* for the church or for liberty.

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James. *Swift.*

3. Formerly, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon.

STICK'LING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately or eagerly.

STICK'Y, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. Gums and resins are *sticky* substances.

STIFF, *a.* [Sax. *stif*; G. *steif*; allied to L. *stipo*, *stabilis*, Eng. *staple*, Gr. *στιφρος*, *στιβιαω*, *στυβω*.] 1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; *applicable to any substance*; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper; cloth *stiff* with starch; a limb *stiff* with frost.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower,
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

2 Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; not soft nor hard. Thus melted metals grow *stiff* as they cool; they are *stiff* before they are hard. The paste is too *stiff*, or not *stiff* enough.—3. Strong; violent; impetuous in motion; as in *seamen's lan.*, a *stiff* gale or breeze.—4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense! *Shak.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious; firm in perseverance or resistance.

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*

A war ensues; the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; formal; constrained; not natural and easy; as, a *stiff* formal style.—7. Formal in manner; constrained; affected; starched; not easy or natural; as, *stiff* behaviour.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shak.*

9. In *seamen's lan.*, a *stiff* vessel is one that will bear sufficient sail without danger of oversetting.—*Stiff stem*, in *bot.*, a stem which rises directly and is firm enough to support itself; as in *Rumex crispus*.—*Stiff leaf*, one that is hard and not easily bent; as in *Ruscus aculeatus*.

STIFFEN, *v. t.* (stif'n.) [Sax. *stifian*; G. *steifen*; Dan. *stivner*, to stiffen, to starch.] 1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

He *stiffened* his neck and hardened his heart from turning to the Lord God of Israel; 2 Chron. xxxvi.

Stiffen the sinews; summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To make torpid; as, *stiffening* grief.—3. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to *stiffen* paste.

STIFF'EN, *v. i.* (stif'n.) To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible.

Like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness; as, melted substances *stiffen* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stiff'ning* by degrees. *Dryden.*

3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

Some souls we see,
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFF'ENED, *pp.* Made stiff or less pliant.

STIFF'ENING, *ppr.* Making or becoming less pliable, or more thick, or more obstinate.

STIFF'ENING, *n.* Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

STIFF-HEARTED, *a.* [*stiff* and *heart.*] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and *stiff-hearted*; Ezek. ii.

STIFF'LY, *adv.* Firmly; strongly; as, the boughs of a tree *stiffly* upheld.—2. Rigidly; obstinately; with stubbornness. The doctrine of the infallibility of the Church of Rome is *stiffly* maintained by its adherents.

STIFF'-NECKED, *a.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, a *stiff-necked* people; *stiff-necked* pride.

STIFF'NESS, *n.* Rigidness; want of pliableness or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it; as, the *stiffness* of iron or wood; the *stiffness* of a frozen limb.—2. Thickness; spissitude; a state between softness and hardness; as, the *stiffness* of sirup, paste, size, or starch.—3. Torpidness; inaptitude to motion.

An icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

4. Tension; as, the *stiffness* of a cord.—5. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too. *South.*

Stiffness of mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

6. Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without *stiffness* and constraint. *Atterbury.*

7. Rigorousness; harshness.

But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*

8. Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease; as, *stiffness*

of style.—9. A disease of cows, in which the animal affected falls into a kind of atrophy, and wastes away. [*Scotch.*]

STI'FLE, *v. t.* [The Fr. *étouffer*, to stifle, is nearly allied to *étoffe*, Eng. *stuff*, L. *stupa*. But *stifle* seems to be more nearly allied to L. *stipo* and Eng. *stiff* and *stop*; all however of one family. Qu. Gr. τυφω.] 1. To suffocate; to stop the breath or action of the lungs by crowding something into the wind-pipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; to choke; as, to *stifle* one with smoke or dust.—2. To stop; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* respiration.—3. To oppress; to stop the breath temporarily; as, to *stifle* one with kisses; to be *stifled* in a close room or with bad air.—4. To extinguish; to deaden; to quench; as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* a fire by smoke or by ashes.—5. To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading; as, to *stifle* a report.—6. To extinguish; to check or restrain and destroy; to suppress; as, to *stifle* a civil war in its birth.—7. To suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from escaping or manifestation; as, to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* grief; to *stifle* resentment.—8. To suppress; to destroy; as, to *stifle* convictions.

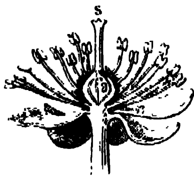
STI'FLE, *n.* The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man; called also the *stifle joint*.—2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

STI'FLED, *pp.* Suffocated; suppressed.

STI'FLE-JOINT, *n.* The first joint and bending next to the buttock of a horse.

STI'FLING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

STIG'MA, *n.* [L. from Gr. στιγμα, from στιζω, to prick or *stick*.] 1. A brand; a mark made with a burning iron.—2. Any mark of infamy; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the lustre of reputation.—3. In *bot.*, the upper extremity of the style, and the part which in impregnation receives the pollen. It is composed of



Section of Flower; *s*, Stigma.

cellular tissue, and has its surface destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. When the style is wanting, the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and tulip. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, the number of stigmas being determined by that of the styles. The stigma is generally *terminal*, or placed at the end of the style; but it is sometimes *lateral*, or occupying its side as in Ranunculus. Considered in respect to its substance, form, &c., it is designated *fleshy, glandular, membranous, petaloid, globular* or *capitate, hemispherical, discoid, lobed, claviform, filiform, capillary, erect, oblique, slit, smooth, downy, hairy* or *feathery*, &c.—4. In *patho.*, a small red speck on the skin, causing no elevation of the cuticle. Also a natural mark or spot on the skin.

STIGMA'RIA, *n.* Formerly supposed to be a family of extinct fossil plants of the coal formation, in external structure resembling the Euphorbiaceæ; but now ascertained to be merely the roots of the *Sigillaria*,—*which see.*

STIG'MATA, *n. plur.* The apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the tracheæ or air-vessels.—2. In *antiquity*, certain marks impressed on the left shoulders of soldiers when enlisted.—3. In *theol. lan.*, the marks of the wounds of our Saviour.

STIGMAT'IC, STIGMAT'ICAL, } *a.* Marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful to character.—2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.

STIGMAT'IC, *n.* A notorious profligate, or criminal, who has been branded. [*Little used.*]—2. One who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment. [*Little used.*]—3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. [*Little used.*]

STIGMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIG'MATIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *stigmatiser.*] 1. To mark with a brand; *in a literal sense*; as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers.—2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy.

> To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*. *Addison.*
>
> Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors, ancient and modern as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

STIG'MATIZED, *pp.* Marked with disgrace.

STIG'MATIZING *ppr.* Branding with infamy.

STIG'MATIZING, *n.* In *antiquity*, the act of affixing a mark upon slaves, sometimes as a punishment, but more usually in order to know them. It was done by applying a red-hot iron, marked with certain letters, to their foreheads, till a fair impression was made, and then pouring ink into the furrows. Recruits were burned in the hand, usually with the name of the general.

STIG'ONOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. στιγων, from στιζω, to mark with points, and μαντεια.] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

STI'LAR, *a.* [from *stile.*] Pertaining to the stile of a dial.

> Draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

STIL'BITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλβω, to shine.] A mineral of a shining pearly lustre, of a white colour, or white shaded with grey, yellow, or red. It has been associated with zeolite, and called foliated zeolite, and radiated zeolite. Werner and the French mineralogists divide zeolite into two kinds, mesotype and stilbite; the latter is distinguished by its lamellar structure.

STILE, *n.* [This is another spelling of *style*. *See* STYLE and STILL.] A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

> Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the sub-stilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

STILE, *n.* [Sax. *stigel*, a step, ladder, from *stigan*, to step, to walk, to ascend; G. *stegel*; Dan. *steil*, from *stiger*, to rise, to step up; Sw. *steg*, a step, *stiga*, to step. *See* STAIR.] A contrivance for allowing people to pass over or through fences, without permitting the larger quadrupeds to follow them. There are various forms of styles; as by steps over a wall; by a zig-zag passage formed by stakes, through a hedge or paling; a turning bar, or turnstile, &c.—2. In *arch.*, the vertical part of a piece of framing, into which timber the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons.

STILET'TO, *n.* [It. dim. from *stilo*; Fr. *stylet*. *See* STYLE.] 1. A small dagger with a round pointed blade about six inches long.—2. A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin.

STILET'TO,† *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

STILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *stillan*; G. and D. *stillen*; Dan. *stiller*; Sw. *stilla*, to *still*, to quiet or appease, that is, to set, to repress; coinciding with G. *stellen*, to put, set, place, Gr. στελλω, to send, and with *style, stool, stall.*] 1. To stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; to make quiet; as, to *still* the raging sea.—2. To stop, as noise; to silence.

> With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation, or excitement; as, to *still* the passions.

STILL, *a.* Silent; uttering no sound; *applicable to animals or to things.* The company or the man is *still*; the air is *still*; the sea is *still*.—2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise; as, a *still* evening.—3. Motionless; as, to stand *still*; to lie or sit *still*.—4. Quiet; calm; not agitated; as, a *still* atmosphere.

STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise; as, the *still* of midnight. [*A poetic word.*]

STILL, *adv.* To this time; till now.

> It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

[*Still* here denotes this time; set or fixed.]—2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

> The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

[*Still* here signifies *set, given*, and refers to the whole of the first clause of the sentence. The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; *that fact being given* or *set*, or *notwithstanding*, he is afraid, &c.]—3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase or degree; as, a *still* further advance in prices may be expected.—4. Always; ever; continually.

> Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people have already gone; so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*
>
> The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more. *Pope.*

5. After that, after what is stated.

> In the primitive church, such as by fear were compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgifte.*

6. In continuation.

> And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
> *Still* and anon cheer'd up the heavy time. *Shak.*

STILL, *n.* [L. *stillo*, to drop. *See* DISTIL.] An apparatus for the distillation of liquids upon the large scale. The common still consists of the *boiler*, made of copper, which contains the liquid to be distilled, and which is usually set in brickwork over a fur-

nace; a movable *head*, with a swan-like neck, which is fitted into the top of the boiler; the *worm*, which is a coiled tube connected with the neck of the head, and which is packed away in a vessel of water kept constantly cold, called a *refrigeratory*. The fire is applied either immediately to the boiler, or mediately by means of a water or sand bath. The liquid to be obtained rises in vapour into the head of the still, and, passing down the curved tube or worm, is condensed by the refrigeratory, and then passes from the extremity of the worm in successive drops, or in a small continuous stream, into the *recipient*. There are a great variety of stills adapted to particular purposes, the most important being those employed for distilling spirituous liquors. Great distilleries are usually mounted with two stills, a larger and a smaller. The former, called the *wash-still*, is used for distilling low wines, and the latter for rectifying the low wines.

STILL,† *v. t.* [L. *stillo*.] To expel spirit from liquor by heat and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distil. [*See* DISTIL.]

STILL,† *v. i.* To drop. [*See* DISTIL.]

STILLA'TIM, *adv.* [L.] Drop by drop.

STILLATI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *stillatitius*.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STIL'LATORY, *n.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation. [*Little used, or not at all.*]—2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed. [*Little used.*]

STILL'-BIRTH, *n.* State of being still-born; birth of a lifeless thing.

STILL'-BORN, *a.* Dead at the birth; as, a *still-born* child.—2. Abortive; as, a *still-born* poem.

Your *still born* poems shall revive. *Swift.*

STILL'-BORN, *adv.* In an abortive manner.

My first essays dropped *still-born* from the press. *David Hume.*

STILL'-BURN, *v. t.* [*still* and *burn*.] To burn in the process of distillation; as, to *still-burn* brandy.

STILL'ED, *pp.* [*See* STILL, the verb.] Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILL'ER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

STILL'-HOUSE, *n.* A distillery; or, rather, the part containing the still.

STIL'LICIDE,† *n.* [L. *stillicidium*; *stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall.] A continual falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread; because they will not discontinue. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

STILLICID'IOUS, *a.* Falling in drops.

STILL'ING, *ppr.* Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILL'ING, *n.* The act of calming; silencing or quieting.—2. A stand for casks.

STILLIN'GIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. It now includes the species of *Sapium*, and is distinguished by one of the species being the famous tallow-tree of China (*S. sebifera*). The species consist of milky trees or shrubs, found in the tropical parts of Asia and America, and likewise in Bourbon and Mauritius. The tallow-tree of China grows to the height of a pear-tree, having a trunk and branches like the cherry, and foliage like the black poplar. Its fruit furnishes the Chinese with candles, and oil for their lamps. The tallow obtained from the fruit is also employed in medicine instead of lard.

STILL'-LIFE, *n.* [*still* and *life*.] Things that have only vegetable life.—2. In *painting*, the representation of inanimate objects, such as dead animals, furniture, fruits, &c.

Even that, which according to a term of art, we commonly call *still-life*. *Shaftesbury.*

STILL'NESS, *n.* Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence; as, the *stillness* of the night, the air, or the sea.—2. Freedom from agitation or excitement; as, the *stillness* of the passions.—3. Habitual silence; taciturnity; as, the *stillness* of youth. *Shak.*

STILL'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.

STILL'-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [*Little used.*]

STIL'LY, *adj.* Still, quiet.

Oft in the *stilly* night. *T. Moore.*

STIL'LY, *adv.* Silently; without noise.—2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILPNOSID'ERITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλπνος, shining, and *siderite*.] A mineral of a brownish black colour, massive, in curving concretions, splendent and resinous. It is an hydrated peroxide of iron.

STILT, *n.* [G. *stelze*; D. *stelt, stelten*; Dan. *stylter*.] A stilt is a long piece of wood, with a rest for the foot. Stilts are used in pairs for walking with the feet raised above the ground.

Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*

2. In *arch.*, *stilts* is used synonymously with *starlings*,—*which see.*

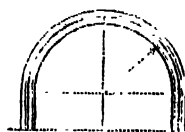
STILT, *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate.—2. To raise by unnatural means.

STILT BIRD, or STILT PLOVER, *n.* A bird of the plover kind, the *Himantopus melanopterus* of naturalists; Fr. *l'échasse à manteau noir*; It. *cavaliere grande Italiano*; Ger. *Schwarzflügelige Strandreuter*. It has a long bill, also very long wings for its size. Whole length of the body, from beak to tail tip, 14 inches; to the claws, 19. Length of legs, which are of bright red colour, 18 to 20 inches; three-toed. The face, neck, and under parts generally, are white, tinged with rose on the breast and belly; the head, much of the wings, &c., nearly black. The Rev. Gilbert White asserts, "that these birds exhibit, weight for inches, incomparably the greatest length of legs of any known kind." The *Stilt bird* is rarely seen in our latitudes, its chief habitats being Southern Europe and the genial regions of Western Asia.



Stilt Plover (Himantopus melanopterus).

STILT'ED, *pp.* Raised on stilts.—2. Unreasonably elevated.—*Stilted arch*, a term applied by Mr. Willis to a form of the arch used chiefly in the twelfth century. In this form the arch does not spring immediately from the imposts, but is raised as it were upon stilts for some distance above them.



Stilted Arch.

STILT'ING, *ppr.* Raising on stilts.

STIL'TIFY, *v. t.* To raise, as on stilts.

STIL'TY, *a.* Inflated; pompous.

STIM'PART, *n.* The eighth part of a Winchester bushel. [*Scotch.*]

STIM'ULANT, *a.* [L. *stimulans*.] In *med.*, producing a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries; provocative; inciting.

STIM'ULANT, *n.* In *med.*, an article which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arterial system; a provocative; an excitement. Stimulants are of two classes: the former comprises medicinal substances; the latter warmth, cold, electricity, galvanism, and mental agents; such as music, joy, hope, &c. The former class are divided into *permanent* and *diffusible stimulants*. Volatile or essential oils, when pure or in the combinations in which they exist, in roots, barks, or flowers, and also malt liquors, are ranked among permanent stimulants; and ammonia, alcohol, and sulphuric ether are employed as diffusible stimulants. Stimulants have also been divided into *general* and *topical*, according as they affect the whole system or a particular part.

STIM'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *stimulo*, to prick, to goad, to excite; *stimulus*, a goad.] 1. Literally, to prick or goad. Hence,—2. To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.—3. In *med.*, to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'ULATED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to more vigorous exertion.

STIM'ULATING, *ppr.* Goading; exciting to more vigorous exertion.

STIMULA'TION, *n.* The act of goading or exciting.—2. In *med.*, a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'ULATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

STIM'ULATIVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

STIM'ULATOR, STIM'ULATRESS, *n.* One that stimulates.

STIM'ULUS, *n.* [L. This word may be formed on the root of *stem*, a shoot.] 1. Literally, a goad; hence, something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; as, the hope of gain is a powerful *stimulus* to labour and action.—2. In *med.*, that which produces a quickly diffused or transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the circulating system.—3. In *bot.*, a sting. The nettle is furnished with *stimuli*.

STING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Stung*. *Stang* is obsolete. [Goth. *stigcwan*; Sax. *stingan*, *styngan*, to rush or thrust, hence to sting; G. *stechen*, to stick, to sting; *stachel*, a prick, goad, sting; Dan. *stikker*, to stick, to sting; *sting*, a thrust, a stitch, a sting. The Dutch has *steng*, a pole or perch; Sw. *stång*, id.; and *stånga*, to push with the horns, to gore. We see that *sting* is *stick* altered in orthography and pronunciation.] 1. To pierce with the sharp pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions, and the like. Bees will seldom *sting* persons unless they are first provoked.—2. To pain acutely; as, the conscience is *stung* with remorse.

Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING, *n.* [Sax. *sting*, *stincg*; Ice. *staung*, a spear; W. *ystang*; D. *steng*, a pole or perch; Sw. *stång*; It. *stanga*, a bar. These words are all of one family.] 1. A sharp pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defence, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. In most instances, this instrument is a tube, through which a poisonous matter is discharged, which inflames the flesh, and in somes instances proves fatal to life.—2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. The *sting* of most insects produces acute pain.—3. Any thing that gives acute pain. Thus we speak of the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.—4. The point in the last verse; as, the *sting* of an epigram.—5. That which gives the principal pain or constitutes the principal terror.

The *sting* of death is sin; 1 Cor. xv.

6. In *bot.*, stings are a sort of hair with which many plants are furnished, which secretes a poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin of animals, produces inflammation. The stinging nettles are provided with this kind of armature, and also several species of the nat. order Malphigiaceæ. In tropical climates the poisonous secretion of the glandular hairs of many plants is more powerfully developed than in other climates.

STING'ER, *n.* He or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

STIN'GILY, *adv.* [from *stingy*.] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner.

STIN'GINESS, *n.* [from *stingy*.] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

STING'INGLY, *adv.* With stinging.

STING'LESS, *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

STIN'GO, *n.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [*A cant word.*]

STING'-RAY, *n.* In *ich.*, the *Raia pastinaca*, a fish which inflicts wounds with the sharp-pointed bone or spine with which the tail is terminated.

STIN'GY, *a.* [from straitness; W. *ystang*, something strait; *ystangu*, to straiten, to limit.] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow hearted; as, a *stingy* churl. [*Colloq.*]

STINK, *v. i.* pret. *Stunk*. *Stank* is obsolescent. [Sax. *stincan*; G. and D. *stinken*.] To emit a strong offensive smell, most frequently of putrefaction.

STINK, *n.* A strong offensive smell.

STINK'ARD, *n.* A mean paltry fellow.—2. An ill-smelling burrowing quadruped, the *Mydaus meliceps* of Cuvier, about eighteen inches long, found in Java and Sumatra.

STINK'ER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell.

STINK'HORN, *n.* A species of fungus; stinking morel.

STINK'ING, *ppr.* Emitting a strong offensive smell.

STINK'INGLY, *adv.* With an offensive smell.

STINK'POT, *n.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell.—2. An earthen jar, charged with powder, grenades, and other materials of an offensive nature. It is sometimes used by privateers to annoy an enemy whom they design to board.

STINK'STONE, *n.* Swinestone, a variety of compact lucullite; a subspecies of limestone. It gives out a fetid odour when heated or rubbed. The black marble of Kilkenny is an example.

STINK'TRAP, *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains.

STINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *stintan*, to *stint*, or *stunt*; Ice. *stunta*; Gr. στενος, narrow.] 1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; as, to *stint* the body in growth; to *stint* the mind in knowledge; to *stint* a person in his meals.

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite. *Dryden.*

2. To assign a certain task in labour, which being performed, the person is excused from further labour for the day, or for a certain time.

STINT, *n.* Limit; bound; restraint.—2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. The workmen have their *stint*.

Our *stint* of woe
Is common. *Shak.*

3. In *coal mines*, a measure of work two yards long by one broad, which each miner clears before he removes to another place.—4. In *ornithology*, the *Tringa cinclus*, Linn., a water-fowl of the plover kind. It is also called little sandpiper.

STINT'ED, *pp.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity; limited.

STINT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being stinted.

STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints.

STINT'ING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STI'PA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* FEATHER-GRASS.]

STIPE, *n.* [L. *stipes*; Gr. στυπος, a stake.] In *bot.*, the stem of the monocotyledonous class of plants, such as the palms and yuccæ, and of a few dicotyledonous plants, as the cycas and zamia. When destitute of branches, as it generally is, it presents the appearance of a slender column, being a little thicker at the base than toward the top, frequently swelling out in the middle, and crowned by a tuft of leaves and flowers. Internally it has no appearance of concentric layers, and presents no distinction of wood and bark. It increases in height by the successive growths of the bud at the top, and in thickness by the addition of fibres to its interior. The setæ of some mosses, as those of Sphagnum andreaceæ, are also called *stipes*; also the stalks of the higher forms of fungi, as well as the part that supports the organs of reproduction in such lichens as Calicium, Coniocybe, and Bæomyces. The petioles of the leaves of ferns, as well as their stems, are likewise termed *stipes*. The word is also used for the filament or slender stalk which supports the pappus, and connects it with the seed.

STIP'ELS, *n.* In *bot.*, small stipules situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf.

STI'PEND, *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stips*, a piece of money, and *pendo*, to pay.] Originally, the pay of soldiers.—In *law*, settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages; or an annual salary.—In *Scotland*, a term applied to the provision made for the support of the parochial ministers of the established church. It consists of payments made in money or grain, or both, varying in amount according to the extent of the parish, and the state of the free teinds, or of any other fund specially set apart for the purpose. All stipends which come short of £150 per annum, are made up to that sum from government funds. By extension, the term is also applied to the annual payments made for the support of ministers of various other denominations besides the established church.

STI'PEND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages.

STIPEND'IARY, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelate came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

STIPEND'IARY, *n.* [supra.] One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month, or year.

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*. *Glover.*

STIP'ITATE, *a.* [*See* STIPE.] In *bot.*, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe.

STIP'PLE, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.

STIP'PLED, *pp.* Depicted by means of dots.

STIP'PLING, *ppr.* Depicting by means of dots.

STIP'PLING, *n.* In *miniature painting* and *engraving*, a mode of producing the desired effect by means of dots. As applied to engraving, it is also called the dotted style, in contradistinction to engraving in lines. By this method the resemblance to chalk drawings is produced. It is performed with the graver, which is so managed as to produce the tints by small dots, rather than by lines, as in the ordinary method.

STIP'TIC, *n.* and *a.* *See* STYPTIC.

STIP'ULA, **STIP'ULE**, *n.* [L. *stipula*, a straw or stubble.] In *bot.*, a small leaf-like appendage to the leaf. Stipules are commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs, either adhering to it, or standing separate. They are usually of a more delicate texture than the leaf, but vary in this respect as well as in form and colour. In describing them, the terms used for the leaf are employed. They are generally considered as analogous to the leaves, or accessory to them, and are sometimes trans-


Leaf with Stipules, *s*, *s*.

formed into leaflets. Stipules are not of constant occurrence, not being found in all plants, but where they occur, they frequently characterize a whole family; as in Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Malvaceæ, &c.

STIPULA'CEOUS, } *a.* [from L. *stipula, stipularis.*
STIP'ULAR, } *See* STIPULA.] 1. Resembling stipules; consisting of stipules.—2. Growing on stipules, or close to them; as, *stipular* glands.—*Stipular buds*, such as are enveloped by the stipules; as in the tulip-tree.

STIP'ULATE, *v. i.* [L. *stipulor*, from *stipes*, or from the primary sense of the root, as in *stipo*, to crowd; whence the sense of agreement, binding, making fast.] 1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear anything; to contract; to settle terms; as, certain princes *stipulated* to assist each other in resisting the armies of France. Great Britain and the United States *stipulate* to oppose and restrain the African slave trade. A. has *stipulated* to build a bridge within a given time. B. has *stipulated* not to annoy or interdict our trade.—2. To bargain. A. has *stipulated* to deliver me his horse for fifty guineas.

STIP'ULATE, *a.* [from *stipula.*] Having stipules on it; as, a *stipulate* stalk.

STIP'ULATED, *pp.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted. It was *stipulated* that Great Britain should retain Gibraltar.

STIP'ULATING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting; bargaining.

STIPULA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *stipulatio.*] 1. The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.—2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain; as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops. —3. In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

STIP'ULATOR, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

STIP'ULE, *n.* *See* STIPULA.

STIP'ULED, *a.* Furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

STIR, *v. t.* (stur.) [Sax. *stirian, styrian;* D. *stooren;* G. *stören*, to stir, to disturb; W. *ystwriaw*. This word gives *storm;* Ice. *stir*, war.] 1. To move; to change place in any manner.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*. *Temple.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt.

An Ate *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shak.*

4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion.

And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

To stir up, to incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions; as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

The words of Judas were good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour; 2 Macc.

2. To excite; to put into action; to begin; as, to *stir up* a mutiny or insurrection; to *stir up* strife.—3. To quicken; to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous; as, to *stir up* the mind.—4. To disturb; as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor.

STIR, *v. i.* (stur.) To move one's self. He is not able to *stir*.—2. To go or be carried in any manner. He is not able to *stir* from home, or to *stir* abroad.—3. To be in motion; not to be still. He is continually *stirring*.—4. To become the object of notice or conversation.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

5. To rise in the morning. [*Colloquial.*]

STIR, *n.* [W. *ystwr.*] 1. Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir?* *Denham.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about the genus and species, how few words have yet settled definitions. *Locke.*

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Being advertised of some *stir* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed from Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.

STIR'ABOUT, *n.* A Yorkshire dish formed of oat-meal boiled in water to a certain consistency. [*See* PORRIDGE.]

STIRE, *n.* A kind of cider apple which grows in Herefordshire.

STIR'IATED, *a.* [L. *stiria*, an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIR'IOUS, *a.* [supra.] Resembling icicles. [*Not much used.*]

STIRK, *n.* [Sax. *styrc.*] A bullock or heifer between one and two years old. [*Scotch.*]

STIR'LESS, *a.* Still without stirring.

STIRP,† *n.* (sturp.) [L. *stirps.*] Stock; race; family.

STIR'RAGE,† *n.* Motion; act of stirring.

STIR'RED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIR'RER, *n.* One who is in motion.—2. One who puts in motion.—3. A riser in the morning.—4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.—5. A *stirrer up*, an exciter; an instigator.

STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.—2. *a.* Active; active in business; habitually employed in some kind of business; accustomed to a busy life.

STIR'RING, *n.* [supra.] The act of moving or putting in motion.

STIRRUP, *n.* (stur'up.) [Sax. *stigerapa*, step-rope; *stigan*, to step or ascend, and *rap*, rope; G. *steig-bügel*, step-bow or mounting-bow. The first stirrups appear to have been ropes.] A kind of ring or bending piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.—2. In *ships*, stirrups are short ropes having their upper ends plaited, and nailed round the yards, and eyes made in their lower ends, through which the horses are reeved, to keep them parallel to the yards. [*See* HORSE.] A piece of timber put under the keel of a ship, when some part of it is lost, is also denominated a *stirrup*.

STIR'RUP GLASS, or **STIR'RUP CUP,** *n.* A glass of liquor presented to a rider, on having mounted his horse at parting.

STIR'RUP-IRON, *n.* An iron or steel hoop which is suspended by a leather strap; a stirrup.

STIR'RUP-LEATHER, *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STIR'RUP PIECE, *n.* A name given to a piece of wood or iron in framing, by which any part is suspended; a vertical or inclined tie.

STIR'RUP-STRAP, *n.* A stirrup-leather.

STITCH, *v. t.* [G. *sticken*. This is another form of *stick.*] 1. To sew; to sew in a particular manner; to join or unite by sewing; to sew slightly or loosely; as, to *stitch* a collar or a wrist-band; to *stitch* the leaves of a book and form a pamphlet.—2. In *agriculture*, to form land into ridges. — *To stitch up*, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

STITCH, *v. i.* To practise stitching; to practise needle work.

STITCH, *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing.—2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; as, to let down a *stitch;* to take up a *stitch*.—3. In *agriculture*, a land; the space between two double furrows in ploughed ground; a furrow or ridge. —4. A local sharp pain; a sharp spasmodic pain in the intercostal muscles, like the piercing of a needle; as, a *stitch* in the side. [*Vulgar.*]

STITCH'ED, *pp.* Sewed; sewed slightly.

STITCH'EL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Local.*]

STITCH'ER, *n.* One that stitches.

STITCH'ERY, *n.* Needlework; *in contempt.*

STITCH'FALLEN,† *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting.

STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Sewing in a particular manner; uniting with a needle and thread.

STITCH'ING, *n.* The act of stitching. —2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner. — 3.† The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

STITCH'-WORT, *n.* The English name of the British species of plants belonging to the genus Stellaria. [*See* STELLARIA.]

STITH,† *n.* An anvil.

STITH, }
STITHE, } † *a.* [Sax.] Strong; rigid.

STITH'Y, *n.* [Ice. *stedia.*] 1. An anvil. [*Local.*]—2. A disease in oxen.

STITH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [*Local.*]

STITH'YING, *ppr.* Forging on an anvil.

STIVE,† *v. t.* [*See* STUFF and STEW.] To stuff up close.—2.† To make hot, sultry, and close.

STI'VER, *n.* [Sw. *stifver;* D. *stuiver.*] A Dutch coin, value about a halfpenny.

STO'A, *n.* [Gr.] In *Grecian arch.*, a term corresponding with the Latin *porticus*, the Italian *portico*, and the English porch.

STOAK, *v. t.* To stop; to choke; *in seamen's language.*

STOAT, *n.* The ermine weasel, an animal of the genus Mustela, the *M. erminea*, Linn. This animal is called *stoat* when of a reddish colour, and *ermine* when white, as in winter. It is a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, found in great abundance in the northern parts of Asia and America, and occurring also in the temperate parts of Europe. Its habits are very similar to those of the common weasel of Europe. [*See* ERMINE, WEASEL.]

STO'CAH, *n.* [Ir. and Erse.] An at-

tendant; a wallet boy. [*Not English nor used.*]

STOCCADE, } *n.* [It. *stoccato*, a
STOCCA'DO, } thrust, from *stocco*, a stock or race, a rapier or long sword; Sp. *estocada;* Fr. *estocade.* This gives the sense of thrust. But we give the word another signification, from *stock*, a post or fixed piece of timber. The It. *stocco* and Eng. *stock* are the same word.] 1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier.—2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification. [*See* STOCKADE.]

STOCCADE, *v. t.* To fortify with sharpened posts.

STOCCADED, *pp.* Fortified with posts.

STOCCADING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.

STOCHAS'TIC,† *a.* [Gr. στοχαστικός.] Conjectural; able to conjecture.

STOCK, *n.* [Sax. *stoc*, a place, the stem of a tree; G. *stock*, a stem, a staff, a *stick*, a block; Fr. *estoc.* This word coincides with *stake, stick, stack;* that which is set or fixed.] 1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches; Job xiv. —2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support. [*See* STOCKS.]

The scion overruleth the *stock* quite. *Bacon.*

3. A post; a log; something fixed, solid, and senseless.

When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*

4. A person very stupid, dull, and senseless.

Let's be no stoics, nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*

5. The handle of anything.—6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed.—7.† A thrust with a rapier.—8. That part of a soldier's dress which is worn round the neck instead of a neckcloth. Applied also to a similar article of dress, much worn by gentlemen in place of a neckcloth.—9.† A cover for the leg. [Now *stocking.*]—10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. From what *stock* did he spring?

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus. *Denham.*

Men and brethren, children of the *stock* of Abraham; Acts xiii.

11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c.; as, the *stock* of a banking company; the *stock* employed in the manufacture of cotton, in making insurance and the like. Also the goods on hand of a merchant or trading company. *Stock* may be individual or joint.—12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt; a share or shares of a national or other public debt, or in a company debt. British *stocks* are the objects of perpetual speculation. [*See* STOCKS.] —13. Supply provided; store. Every one may be charitable out of his own *stock*. So we say, a *stock* of honour, a *stock* of fame.

Add to that *stock* which justly we bestow. *Dryden.*

14. In *agriculture*, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as, a *stock* of cattle or of sheep. These are called *live stock*. It is also used for the implements and other lifeless articles of property on a farm, called *dead stock*.—15. In *carpentry* and *joinery*, a tool for boring wood, with a crank. One end of it rests against the breast of the workman, while with one hand he holds the boring end steady, and with the other turns the crank. It is provided with a set of steel borers, called *bits*, of various sizes, and the whole instrument is commonly called a *stock and bit, brace and bit*, or *centre-bit*.—16. The *stock* of an anchor is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted.—17. In *book-keeping*, the owner or owners of the books.—*To take stock*, in *mercantile lan.*, to take an inventory of the goods which a merchant has on hand, affixing a value to each article. It also includes an account of the money on hand. By comparing the result of this operation with the original stock, the quantity and value of goods bought and sold, the debts due by him, and those owing to him, a merchant is enabled to ascertain the state of his affairs, and to balance his books.

STOCK, *n* The English name for the genus of plants named by Brown *Matthiola.* Many of the species are great favourites in gardens, on account of their handsome flowers, and fragrant smell. [*See* MATTHIOLA, STOCK-GILLY-FLOWER.]

STOCK, *v. t.* To store; to supply; to fill; as, to *stock* the mind with ideas. Asia and Europe are well *stocked* with inhabitants.—2. To lay up in store; as, he *stocks* what he cannot use.—3. To put in the stocks. [*Little used.*]—4. To pack; to put into a pack; as, to *stock* cards.—5. To supply with domestic animals, implements, &c.; as, to *stock* a farm.—6. Among *American farmers*, to supply with seed; as, to *stock* land with clover or herdsgrass. —7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for twenty-four hours or more, previous to sale.—*To stock up*, to extirpate; to dig up.

STOCKADE, *n.* [*See* STOCCADE.] In *fort.*, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth.—2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

STOCKADE, *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STOCKADED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STOCKADING, *ppr.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STOCK'-BROKER, *n.* [*stock* and *broker.*] A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds. [*See* STOCK-EXCHANGE.]

STOCK'-DOVE, *n.* [*stock* and *dove.*] The wild pigeon of Europe, (*Columba œnas*,) long considered as the *stock* of the domestic pigeon, but now regarded as a distinct species.

STOCK'-EXCHANGE, *n.* The place or building where the public stock is bought and sold. The present stock exchange is situated in Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, and was opened in 1802. Formerly, the place of rendezvous for persons transacting business in the stocks, was Jonathan's coffee-house, in 'Change Alley, Cornhill, and it is from this circumstance that the term *Alley* is familiarly used, as a cant phrase, for the stock exchange, and that a petty speculator in the funds is styled a "dabbler in the Alley." The term stock exchange is also applied to the system by which the purchase, sale, and "carrying over" of stock and shares are effected by certain parties called brokers. The members of the stock exchange are divided into two classes, namely, the stock brokers and the stock jobbers. It is the business of the brokers to receive and execute the orders of merchants, bankers, capitalists, and private individuals, who are "out of the house," as the stock exchange is termed amongst its own members. The jobbers remain stationary in the "house," and are ready to act upon the orders thus received by the brokers. They are men possessed of more or less capital, and it is their business to be always prepared to make a price at which they will sell or buy to the brokers whenever the latter present themselves. Thus, a jobber declares he is ready to buy 3 per cent. consols at 85¼, or to sell at 85⅜; so that, in this way, a person willing to buy or sell any sum, however small, has never any difficulty in finding an individual with whom to deal. The jobber's profit is generally ⅛ per cent. or 2s. 6d. for the £100, for which he transacts both a sale and a purchase. The proceedings of the stock exchange are regulated by a committee, who are elected by ballot.

STOCK' FARMER, *n.* A farmer who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock, especially horses and cattle.

STOCK'-FISH, *n.* [*stock* and *fish.*] Cod dried hard and without salt.

STOCK-GIL'LYFLOWER, *n.* Matthiola, a genus of plants. [*See* MATTHIOLA.] There are several species, natives of Europe and Barbary. Two species, the common Gillyflower (*M. incana*), and great sea stock (*M. sinuata*), are indigenous to Britain. They have been long favourite ornaments of the flower garden, the double species being esteemed for the beauty and deep tints of the flower, and for its delightful odour.

STOCK'HOLDER, *n.* [*stock* and *hold.*] One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

STOCK'ING, *n.* [from *stock;* Ir. *stoca;* supposed by Johnson to be a corruption of *stocken*, plural of *stock*. But qu.] A garment made to cover the leg. Stockings were anciently made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now invariably knitted, the material being wool, cotton, or silk. They are either knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, so as to form a species of tissue extremely elastic, and readily adapting itself to the part it is employed to cover. The art of knitting stockings appears to have been introduced into England from Spain, about the beginning of the 16th century.

STOCK'ING, *n.* The act of furnishing with stock, the act of storing up.—*Stocking of a pasture*, in *agriculture*, the putting as many head of cattle upon the pasture as it will maintain.

STOCK'ING, *v. t.* To dress in stockings.

STOCK'INGER, *n.* A stocking-weaver. [*Local.*]

STOCK'ING-FRAME, *n.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings. It is a somewhat complicated machine,

said to have been invented by William Lee, A.M., of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1589. During the first century after the invention of the stocking-frame, few improvements were made upon it, and two men were usually employed to work one frame. But in the course of last century, the machine was very greatly improved.

STOCK'ING-LOOM, *n.* A stocking-frame.

STOCK'ISH, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish. [*Little used.*]

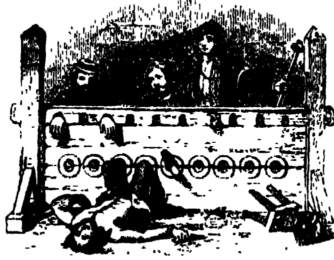
STOCK'-JOBBER, *n.* [*stock* and *job.*] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks. [*See* STOCK-EXCHANGE.]

STOCK'-JOBBING, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds.

STOCK'-LOCK, *n.* [*stock* and *lock.*] A lock fitted into a wooden case. The larger and coarser sort of locks are generally of this kind.

STOCK'-PURSE, *n.* In *milit. lan*, savings made in the outlay of a corps, and applied to regimental purposes.

STOCKS, *n.* [*See* STOCK.] A term applied to the various funds which constitute the national debt. These funds are variously designated, partly according to the rate of interest which the government engages to pay, and partly from the financial operations to which they have been subjected. Thus there are three per cent. stock, or three per cent. consols; three per cent. reduced; three and a half per cent. reduced; four per cent.; long annuities; life annuities, &c. The price of stocks or rates per cent. are the several sums for which £100 of the respective stocks sell at any given time; as each proprietor of stock may transfer his interest to others by sale. Few persons buy or sell stock except through the medium of a broker, but the general practice is to receive their dividends themselves. The dividends on all descriptions of stock are due half yearly, either on the 5th of January, or 5th of July, or on the 5th of April, or 5th of October, and are paid about a week afterwards. — *Time bargains* form a very important portion of the business of the stock exchange. They are bargains to deliver stock on a certain day at a certain price, the seller of course believing that the price will fall, and the buyer that it will rise. When the period for completing the bargain has arrived, a settlement is usually effected without any payment of stock, the losing party simply paying the difference. These bargains are usually made for certain days, fixed by a committee of the stock exchange, called *settling days*, of which there are about eight in the year. The price at which stock is sold to be transferred on the next settling day, is called the price *on account*. Sometimes instead of closing the account on the settling day, the stock is carried on to a future day, on such terms as the parties agree on. This is called a *continuation*, or *carrying over*. Time bargains cannot be enforced in a court of law, and the parties are held to them only by a sense of honour and self-interest, and the fear of exclusion from the stock exchange, which ruins their credit. A defaulter, in the language of the stock exchange, is termed a *lame duck*, and his name is posted for a certain time in the great room. The sellers of time bargains are also technically called *bears*, and the buyers *bulls*; the interest of the former being to beat down prices, and of the latter to raise them.—*Bank stock*, the trading capital of the Bank of England, or that upon which interest is paid to the proprietors. It amounts to £10,914,250, and the interest is 8 per cent.—*East India stock*, the capital belonging to the East India company, which amounts to six millions, and the interest upon it is 10½ per cent. Besides these English funds, shares in many descriptions of foreign stocks, created by loans raised in this country, are constantly for sale in the money-market, as are also shares in railway, canal, mining, and numerous other similar speculations.—2. In *horticulture*, young trees, which are designed for the reception of the grafts or buds from other trees. Stocks are, for practical purposes, divided into three kinds, *crab-stocks*, *free-stocks*, and *dwarf-stocks*. Crab-stocks are those which are grown from the seeds of wild and ungrafted trees; as the cherry, plum, apple, &c. Free-stocks are those which are raised from the seeds or layers of fruit and orchard trees which have been grafted. Dwarf-stocks are those which are raised from low-growing shrubby-trees, and are used in the grafting of low-standards, and also for wall-trees and espaliers. Stocks are raised in nurseries from seeds, suckers, layers, and cuttings, and may be used when they have attained the size of a goose quill, up to that of a man's finger.—3. A frame erected on the shore of a river or of the sea, and in the large establishments, in the inside of docks, for the purpose of building ships. It generally consists of a number of solid wooden blocks, ranged parallel to each other at convenient distances, upon a very firm foundation, and with a gradual declivity towards the water, for the purpose of launching.—4. A wooden machine, forming a kind of foot-pillory, in which the ankles of petty offenders



Punished in the Stocks.

are enclosed, for an hour or more, in a market or other public place. This punishment, once common in England, is now nearly out of use.

STOCK'-SHAVE, *n.* In *block making*, a large sharp edged knife used to pare off the rough wood from the shells of blocks, &c.

STOCK'-STILL, *a.* [*stock* and *still.*] Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

> Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit. *Anon.*

STOCK'-TACKLE, *n.* In *ships*, a tackle composed of a double and single block, and employed to keep the stock of the anchor clear of the ship's side when fishing the anchor.

STOCK'Y, *a.* [from *stock.*] Thick and firm; stout. A *stocky* person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent; one whose bones are covered well with flesh, but without a prominent belly. [*Colloq.*]

STO'IC, *n.* [Gr. στωικος, from στοα, a porch in Athens, where the philosopher Zeno taught.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism, and a materialist psychology, with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in sensible experience, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. "Live according to nature" is, with the stoics, the expression of the coincidence which ought to exist between the human will and the universal reason, which they identified with the life and power of nature. This coincidence is virtue, the only good; as vice, its opposite, is the only evil. All things else are in themselves indifferent; being approved or disapproved only by comparison. Virtue, according to them, is the perfect harmony of the soul with itself; vice is, in its essence, inconsistent and self-contradictory. The wise man, the ideal of human perfection, is absolutely and without qualification, free. His actions are determined by his free will, with a power as irresistible as that by which universal nature is guided and animated.

STO'IC, } STO'ICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or to their doctrines.—2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

STO'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain.

STO'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICHIOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. στοιχειον, element, and μετρον, measure.] A branch of chemistry that treats of the proportions which substances must have when they enter into a state of neutrality.

STO'ICISM, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STO'ICITY,† *n.* Stoicalness.

STOIT, or STOIT'ER, *v. i.* [Suio-Goth. *stoeta.*] To walk in a staggering way; to totter, to stumble on any object. [*Scotch.*]

STOKE, Sax. *stocce*, *stoc*, place, is the same word as *stock*, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STOKE, *v. t.* To poke, stir up, supply a fire with fuel, and attend to its combustion, applied chiefly to furnaces, such as the furnaces of steam-engines.

STOKE-HOLE, *n.* The space in front of a furnace.

STOKER, *n.* One who looks after a furnace fire.—2. A poker. [*Local.*]

STO'LA, *n.* [L. from Gr. στολη.] A garment worn by the Roman women in later times. It was a long vest or

tunic with sleeves, reaching down to the ankles. It was worn within doors,

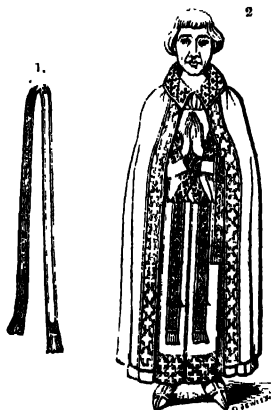


Roman matron attired in the Stola.

and was covered with the palla or cloak when they went out.

STOLE, *pret.* of *Steal.*

STOLE, *n.* [L. and It. *stola;* Sp. *estola.*] 1. A long vest or robe, which forms a part of the sacerdotal dress of Roman Catholic parish priests over their surplice, as a mark of superiority in their respective churches, and by other priests over the alb while celebrating mass. It is a long broad white band,



1. Stole. 2 Priest wearing the Stole, A, A.

of silk or silver stuff, lined with stiff linen, worn by deacons over the left shoulder, and reaching to the right hip; but the priests wear it over both shoulders, and hanging down across the breast. It is marked with three crosses, and not unfrequently has little bells at the end.—2. [L. *stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated; written also *stool*—*Groom of the stole*, an officer in the king's household, the first lord of the bedchamber. His title is derived from the long robe (*stola*) worn by the king on solemn occasions. His original duty was also to put the king's shirt on in the morning.

STOLED, *a.* Wearing a stole, or long robe; robed like an antique statue. [*Seldom used but in poetry.*]

STOLEN, *pp.* (sto'ln.) The passive participle of *Steal.*

Stolen waters are sweet; Prov. ix.

STOL'ID,† *a.* [L. *stolidus; from the root of still, stall,* to set.] Dull; foolish; stupid.

STOLID'ITY, *n.* [supra.] Dulness of intellect; stupidity. [*Little used.*]

STO'LON, *n.* [L. *stolo.*] In *bot.*, a runner or shoot proceeding horizontally, and taking root, as in some grasses and other plants, by which they increase.

STOLONIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *stolo*, a sucker, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as, a *stoloniferous* stem, *stoloniferous* grasses.

STO'MA, STO'MATA, *n.* [Gr.] In *bot.*, openings in the epidermis of plants, usually bounded by two or more lunate or kidney-shaped vesicles. They are capable of being closed by the elongation or enlargement of these kidney-shaped vesicles. They are best seen in the monocotyledonous plants; but not without the aid of a microscope or convex lens. They are regarded as spiracles or breathing pores.

STO'MACACE, *n.* [Gr. στομα, the mouth, and κακος, evil, bad.] A fœtor in the mouth, with bloody discharge from the gums, which are ulcerated along their edges.

STŎMAƐH, *n.* [L. *stomachus;* Fr. *estomac.*] 1. In *animal bodies*, a membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment. The human stomach is of an irregularly conical form; it is situated in the epigastric region, lying almost transversely across the upper and left portion of the abdominal cavity. Its largest extremity is directed to the left, its smaller to the right. Its superior orifice, where the œsophagus terminates, is called the *cardia;* the inferior orifice, where the intestine begins, the *pylorus*. The stomach, like the intestinal canal, is composed of three coats or membranes, connected by a firm but very extensive cellular tissue. The external or *peritoneal* coat is a dense firm membrane; the internal or *villous* coat is soft, mucous, and vascular; the central coat is muscular, and the glands of the stomach are situated between it and the villous coat. The arteries of the stomach come chiefly from the cœliac artery, and are accompanied by veins which terminate in the *venæ portæ*. The nerves of the stomach are very numerous, and come from the eighth pair and the sympathetic nerve. The lymphatic vessels are distributed throughout the whole substance, and proceed immediately to the thoracic duct. The use of the stomach is to excite hunger and partly thirst; to receive the food from the œsophagus, and to retain it, till by the motion of the stomach, the admixture of various fluids, and many other changes, it is rendered fit to pass the right orifice of the stomach, and be converted into chyle in the intestines.—2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger; as, a good *stomach* for roast beef. [*A popular use of the word.*]—3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shak.*

4. Anger; violence of temper.

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; wilful obstinacy; stubbornness.

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*

Note. This word in all the foregoing senses, except the first, is nearly obsolete or inelegant.

STŎM'AƐH, *v. t.* [L. *stomachor.*] 1. To resent; to remember with anger.

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*

2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition. [*Not elegant.*]

STŎM'AƐH,† *v. i.* To be angry.

STŎM'AƐHAL, *a.* [Fr. *stomacal.*] Cordial; helping the stomach.

STŎM'AƐHED, *a.* Filled with resentment.

STŎM'AƐHER, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females; Isaiah iii.—2. The lower peak of a kind of female's gown.—3. One who stomachs.

STŎM'AƐHFUL, *a.* Wilfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse; as, a *stomachful* boy.

STOM'AƐHFULLY, *adv.* In an angry manner.

STŎM'AƐHFULNESS, *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STOMAƐH'IƐ, STOMAƐH'IƐAL, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach; as, *stomachic* vessels.—2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.

STOMAƐH'IƐ, *n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

STŎM'AƐHING, *ppr.* Brooking; bearing without open resentment.

STŎM'AƐHING,† *n.* Resentment.

STŎM'AƐHLESS, *a.* Being without a stomach or appetite.

STŎM'AƐHOUS,† *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate.

STŎM'AƐH PUMP, *n.* A small pump or syringe lately introduced into medical practice, for the purpose of withdrawing poisons from the stomach and introducing cleansing or other liquids. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a *sucking* and a *forcing* passage. When the object is to extract from the stomach, the pump is worked, while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When it is desired, on the contrary, to throw cleansing water or other liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed.

STŎM'AƐH STAGGERS, *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. In this disease the animal dozes in the stable and rests his head in the manger; he then wakes up, and falls to eating, which he continues to do till the stomach swells to an enormous extent, and the animal at last dies of apoplexy, or his stomach bursts.

STŎM'AƐHY, *a.* Obstinate; sullen.

STO'MAPODS, STOMA'PODA, *n.* [Gr. στομα, a mouth, and πους, a foot.] An order of marine crustaceans,

having the shell divided into two portions, the anterior of which supports the eyes and intermediate antennæ, or composes the head without giving origin to the foot-jaws. These organs, as well as the four anterior feet, are frequently approximated to the mouth on two lines that converge inferiorly, hence the name given to these animals. They are found chiefly in intertropical climates.

STOMATA. *See* STOMA.

STOMP, for *Stamp,—which see.*

STOND,† *n.* [for *stand.*] A stop; a post; a station. [*See* STAND.]

STONE, *n.* [Sax. *stan;* Goth. *staina;* G. *stein;* D. and Dan. *steen.* This word may be a derivative from the root of *stand.* The primary sense is to set, to fix; Gr. στιαι.] 1. A hard concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silex, clay, and the like; a hard compact body, of any form and size. In *nat. hist.*, stones, as distinguished from simple minerals, are defined to be essentially compound fossils; found in continued strata, or beds, of great extent, formed either of congeries of small particles, in some degree resembling sand, and lodged in a smoother cementitious matter, both of these running together into one smooth mass; or, finally, of granules cohering by contact, without any cementitious matter among them: or composed of crystal or spar, usually debased by earth, and often mixed with talc, and other extraneous particles. The principal component parts of stones are silex, alumina, zirconia, glucina, lime, and magnesia; sometimes the oxides of iron, manganese, nickel, chromium, and copper, are also found to enter into their composition. In popular language, very large masses of concretions are called *rocks;* and very small concretions are universally called gravel or sand, or grains of sand. Stones are of various degrees of hardness and weight; they are brittle and fusible, but not malleable, ductile, or soluble in water. Stones are of great and extensive use in the construction of buildings of all kinds, for walls, fences, piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture, and the like. The qualities requisite for a building stone are hardness, tenacity, and compactness. When we speak of the substance generally, we use *stone* in the singular; as, a house or wall of *stone.* But when we speak of particular separate masses, we say, *a stone,* or *the stones.*—2. A gem; a precious stone.

Inestimable *stones,* unvalu'd jewels. *Shak.*

3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. —4. A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.—5. A testicle.—6. The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp.—7. A weight of 14 pounds avoirdupois, and equal to ⅛ of a hundred weight.—8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

> Should some relentless eye
> Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie. *Pope.*

9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility; as, a heart of *stone.*

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone. Pope.*

10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification. Thus *stone-dead,* is perfectly dead, as lifeless as a stone; *stone-still,* still as a stone, perfectly still; *stone-blind,* blind as a stone, perfectly blind.—*To leave no stone unturned,* a proverbial expression which signifies to do every thing that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object.—*Meteoric stones,* stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the displosion of a meteor. [*See* AEROLITE.] — *Philosopher's stone,* a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold.—*Artificial stone,* a species of stone prepared artificially for statuary and other decorations of architecture. The materials are nearly the same with those of English pottery. These stones are manufactured at Berlin.

STONE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as, a *stone* jug.

STONE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stænan.*] 1. To pelt, beat or kill with stones.

And they *stoned* Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit; Acts vii.

2. To harden.

O perjur'd woman, thou dost *stone* my heart. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To free from stones; as, to *stone* raisins.—4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a well; to *stone* a cellar.

STŌNE-BLIND, *a.* [*stone* and *blind.*] Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STŌNE-BŌRER, *n.* An animal that bores stones. The stone-borers or *Lithophagi* are molluscous bivalves, which by means of a fleshy foot, upon which they turn as upon a pivot, perforate or bore into rocks. [*See* PHOLAS.]

STŌNE-BŌW, *n.* [*stone* and *bow.*] A cross bow for shooting stones.

STŌNE-BRASH, *n.* In *agriculture,* a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

STŌNE-BREAK, *n.* [*stone* and *break;* L. *saxifraga.*] A plant, saxifrage.

STŌNE-CHAT, } *n.* [*stone* and
STŌNE-CHATTER, } *chatter.*] A bird of the family of warblers, the *Motacilla rubicola,* Linn., and the *Saxicola rubicola* of modern ornithologists. The stone-chats are common in Europe, and frequent moors and other open wastes. They run with much celerity, and their food consists of insects and worms, which they take chiefly upon the ground. In Scotland, the wheat ear, *Saxicola œnanthe,* is usually named stone-chat, or stane-chack.

STŌNE-COAL, *n.* Hard coal; anthracite.

STŌNE-CRAY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.

STŌNE-CROP, *n.* [Sax. *stan-crop.*] The common name of various British species of plants of the genus *Sedum.* [*See* SEDUM.]

STŌNE-CUR'LEW, *n.* In *zool.,* a large species of the plover family, *Œdicnemus crepitans* of Temminck, which frequents stony places. It is also called *thick-kneed plover* or *bustard;* and, simply, *thick-knee.*

STŌNE-CUTTER, *n.* [*stone* and *cut.*] One whose occupation is to hew stones.

STŌNE-CUTTING, *n.* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

STŌNED, *pp.* Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.

STŌNE-DEAD, *a.* [*stone* and *dead.*] As lifeless as a stone.

STŌNE-EATER, *n.* An animal that eats stones. Applied to certain bivalve molluscs, which form holes in rocks.

STŌNE-FAL'CON, *n.* A sort of hawk, which builds its nest in rocks.

STŌNE-FERN, *n.* [*stone* and *fern.*] A plant, the *Allosorus crispus.*

STŌNE-FLY, *n.* [*stone* and *fly.*] An insect, the May fly.

STŌNE-FRUIT, *n.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.

STŌNE-GALL, *n.* The name given by workmen to a roundish mass of clay, often occurring in variegated sandstone. Stone-galls lessen the value of stones for building.

STŌNE-HAWK, *n.* [*stone* and *hawk.*] A kind of hawk which builds its nest in rocks; *Lithofalco.*

STŌNE-HEARTED, } *a.* [*stone* and
STŌNY-HEARTED, } *heart.*] Hard hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling.

STŌNEHENGE, *n.* [Sax. *stan,* stone; and *heng* or *hang,* to hang or support.] A remarkable monument of antiquity, about six miles from Salisbury in England. It consists of two circles and two ovals, composed of huge stones, uprights and imposts. The outer or largest circle is 105 feet in diameter, and between it and the interior smaller circle is a space of about 9 feet. Within this smaller circle, which is half the height (8 feet) of the exterior one, was a portion of an ellipse, formed by five groups of stones, which have been called *trilithons,* because formed by two vertical and one horizontal stone. Within this ellipse is another of single stones, half the height of the trilithons. The outer circle was



Stonehenge.

originally composed of thirty upright stones, at nearly equal distances apart; sustaining as many stones in a horizontal position, forming a continuous impost. The inner circle consisted of about the same number of upright stones of smaller size, and without imposts. Within the inner elliptical enclosure was a block of stone, 16 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 20 inches thick. This has usually been called the altar stone. Round the larger circle, and at the distance of 100 feet, was a vallum 52 feet in width, and 15 in height. Nothing is known respecting the date of the erection of this wonderful monument of antiquity. It has been conjectured that the priests of the ancient Britons were priests of Baal, and hence that Stonehenge was a temple for the worship of Baal.

STŌNE-HORSE, *n.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A horse not castrated.

STŌNE-HOUSE, *n.* [*stone* and *house.*] A house built of stone.

STONE-MASON, *n.* One who shapes and places stones for buildings.

STONE-MORTAR, *n.* A kind of mortar in which stones are laid.

STONE-PARSLEY, *n.* A British plant of the genus Sison, the *S. amomum*, called also hedge stonewort. [*See* SISON.]

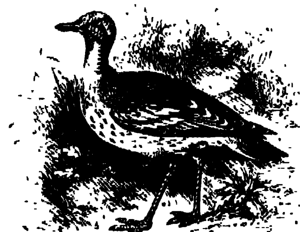
STONE-PINE, *n.* A tree of the genus Pinus, the *P. pinea*, common in the south of Italy. [*See* PINE.]

STONE-PIT, *n.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

STONE-PITCH, *n.* [*stone* and *pitch.*] Hard inspissated pitch.

STONE-PLANT, *n.* In *bot.*, the lithophyte,—*which see.*

STONE-PLOVER, **STONE-CURLEW**, *n.* [*stone* and *plover.*] A large species of plover, the *Œdicnemus crepitans* of Temminck. It appears in England at the latter end of April,



Stone Plover (Œdicnemus crepitans).

frequents open, hilly situations; makes no nest, but lays two eggs on the bare ground, and emigrates in small flocks about the end of September.

STONE-POCK, *n.* An acrid and hard pimple which suppurates.

STONE-QUARRY, *n.* A pit or excavation, out of which stones are dug.

STONER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

STONE'S-CAST, **STONE'S-THROW**, *n.* [*stone* and *cast* or *throw.*] The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

STONE-SEED, *n.* A perennial plant.

STONE-SQUARER, *n.* [*stone* and *square.*] One who forms stones into squares; 1 Kings v.

STONE-STILL, *a.* [*stone* and *still.*] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

STONE-WALL, *n.* [*stone* and *wall.*] A wall built of stones.

STONE-WARE, *n.* [*stone* and *ware.*] A species of potter's ware. It is a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed, (in various proportions for various wares,) with the former liquor. The mixture is then dried in a kiln, and being afterwards beaten to a proper temper, it becomes fit for being formed at the wheel into dishes, plates, bowls, &c. These are baked in a furnace, and glazed by common salt. The salt being thrown into the furnace, is instantly converted into a thick vapour, which attaches itself to the surface of the ware, and forms that vitreous coat upon the surface which is called its glaze.

STONE-WEED, *n.* A troublesome weed, of the genus *Lithospermum*, having spear-shaped flowers, with yellowish or milk-white corols.

STONE-WORK, *n.* [*stone* and *work.*] Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.

STONE-WORT, *n.* The common name of two British plants of the genus Sison, *S. amomum*, hedge stone-wort, called also bastard stone-parsley; and *S. segetum*, stone-wort, called also corn-parsley. [*See* SISON.] The same name is also given to two British plants of the genus *chara.*

STONINESS, *n.* [from *stony.*] The quality of abounding with stones; as, the *stoniness* of ground renders it difficult to till.—2. Hardness of heart.

STONING, *ppr.* or *n.* Pelting with stones.—2. Walling with stone.

STONY, *a.* [D *steenig*; G. *steinig*; Sw. *stenig.*] 1. Made of stone; as, a *stony* tower.—2. Consisting of stone; as, a *stony* cave.—3. Full of stones; abounding with stones; as, *stony* ground.—4. Petrifying; as, the *stony* dart of senseless cold.—5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; as, a *stony* heart.—6 Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.

STONY-HEARTED, *a.* Hard-hearted.

STOOD, *pret.* of *Stand.*

STOOK, *n.* [W. *ystwc*, a shock of grain.] A shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves. [*Scotch.*]

STOOK, *v. t.* To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [*Scotch.*]

STOOK'ING, *n.* The operation of setting up sheaves of corn in stooks or shocks. [*Scotch.*]

STOOL, *n.* [Sax. *stol*, Goth. *stols*, a seat, a throne; G. *stuhl*, a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop; W. *ystal.* This coincides with *stall* and *still.* A *stool* is that which is set, or a seat; Russ. *prestol*, a throne.] 1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. 2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—3. [L. *stolo.*] The root of a timber tree which throws up shoots. Coppice wood consists chiefly of the shoots sent up by the roots of stools of trees or shrubs, which have been cut over by the surface of the ground. All dicotyledonous trees have the property of sending up shoots from the stumps or stools. Suckers or shoots from the root of a plant are also sometimes termed *stools.*—*Stool of repentance*, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons, in former times, were made to sit during divine service, as a punishment for fornication and adultery.—*Stools* in *ships*, are small channels fixed to the ship's sides, to contain the dead eyes for the backstays. Also, pieces of plank fastened to the ship's side, to receive the birthing of the gallery.

STOOL'-BALL, *n.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool.

STOOM, *v. t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [*Local.*]

STOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stupian*; D. *stuipen.*] 1. To bend the body downward and forward; as, to *stoop* to pick up a book. —2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. We often see men *stoop* in standing or walking, either from habit or from age. —3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion; as, Carthage at length *stooped* to Rome.—4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. In modern days, attention to agriculture is not called *stooping* in men of property.

> Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

5. To yield; to be inferior.

> These are arts, my prince
> In which our Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To come down on prey, as a hawk.

> The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,
> Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

7. To alight from the wing.

> And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

8. To sink to a lower place.

> Cowering low
> With blandishments, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP, *v. t.* To cause to incline downward; to sink; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor.—2. To cause to submit. [*Little used.*]

STOOP, *n.* The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward.—2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension.—3 Fall of a bird on his prey.

STOOP, *n.* [Sax. *stoppa*; D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts: Sw. *stop*, a measure of about three pints.] 1. A vessel of liquor; as, a *stoop* of wine or ale. [*See* STOUP.]—2. [*stoep*, Dutch.] A kind of verandah, encircling the lower story of a house, with benches to sit on. [*Peculiar to the state of New York.*]

STOOP'ED, *pp.* Caused to lean.

STOOP'ER, *n.* One that bends the body forward.

STOOP'ING, *ppr.* Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.

STOOP'INGLY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.

STOOT'ER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2½ stivers.

STOOTH'INGS, *n.* In *arch.*, a provincial term for battenings.

STOP, *v. t.* [D. *stoppen*; G *stopfen*, to stop, to check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to *stuff*, to quilt, to darn, to mend; Dan. *stopper*, to stop, to puzzle, to darn, to cram, to *stuff*; Sw. *stoppa*, to stop, to *stuff*; It. *stoppare*, to stop with tow; *stoppa*, tow, L. *stupa*; Sp. *estopa*, tow; *estofa*, quilted stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to *stew* meat with wine, spice, or vinegar; Port. *estofa*, stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to stuff; Fr. *étoupe*, tow; *etouper*, to stop with tow; *etouffer*, to choke, to *stifle*, (*see* STIFLE;) L. *stupa*, tow; *stipo*, to stuff, to crowd, and *stupeo*, to be stupefied, whence *stupid*, *stupor*, (that is, to *stop*, or a *stop*;) Ir. *stopam*, to stop, to shut. The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to *stuff*, to press, to thrust in, to cram, probably the latter.] 1. To close; as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent; to *stop* the ears; to *stop* wells of water; 2 Kings iii.—2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a way, road, or passage.—3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress, as, to *stop* a passenger in the road; to *stop* the course of a stream.—4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as, to *stop* the execution of a decree.—5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain; as, to *stop* the progress of vice.—6. To hinder; to check; as, to *stop* the approaches of old age or in-

firmity.—7. To hinder from action or practice.

Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd*. *Shak.*

8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept; as, to *stop* the breath; to *stop* proceedings.—9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings, with the finger or otherwise; as, to *stop* a string.—10. In *seamanship*, to make fast.—11.† To point; as a written composition.

STOP, *v. i.* To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and *starts;*
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground—
Shak.

2. To cease from any motion or course of action. When you are accustomed to a course of vice, it is very difficult to *stop*.

The best time to *stop* is at the beginning.
Lesley.

STOP, *n.* Cessation of progressive motion; as, to make a *stop*.—2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy. *Newton.*

3. Repression; hinderance of operation or action.

It is a great step toward the mastery of our desires, to give this *stop* to them.
Locke.

4. Interruption.

These *stops* of thine fright me the more.
Shak.

5. Prohibition of sale; as, the *stop* of wine and salt.—6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course.
Daniel.

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent. *Rogers.*

7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; as, the *stops* of a flute or an organ. The stops of an organ are a collection of pipes similar in tone and quality, which run through the whole or a great part of the compass of the instrument. In great organs, the stops are numerous and multifarious; but the principal ones are the two *diapasons*, the *principal*, the *twelfth*, the *fifteenth*, the *sesquialtera*, the *mixture* or *furniture*, the *trumpet*, the *clarion*, and the *cornet*. The choir-organ usually contains the *stopt diapason*, the *dulciana*, the *principal*, the *flute*, the *twelfth*, the *bassoon*, and the *vox humana*. The stops of an organ are so arranged, that by means of registers the air proceeding from the bellows may be admitted to supply each stop or series of pipes, or excluded from it at pleasure; and a valve is opened when the proper key is touched, which causes all the pipes belonging to the note, in those series of which the registers are open, to sound at once. Several of the stops are designed to produce imitations of different musical instruments, as the *trumpet*, *clarion*, *cornet* and *flute stops*.—8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

In the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets.
Bacon.

9. The act of applying the stops in music.

Th' organ-sound a time survives the *stop*.
Daniel.

10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading. The stops generally used are the comma, semi-colon, colon, and period. To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation.

STOP'-COCK, *n.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A turning cock used in plumbery to turn off or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., which flows through pipes.

STOP'-GAP,† *n.* [*stop* and *gap*.] A temporary expedient.

STOP'LESS,† *a.* Not to be stopped.

STOP'PAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as, the *stoppage* of the circulation of the blood; the *stoppage* of commerce.—*Stoppage in transitu*, in *law*, the term applied to the right which a seller of goods has to stop them in their *transit* or passage to the buyer, in case of his bankruptcy or insolvency. When a seller of goods has committed them to some middleman, as a carrier, shipmaster, &c., to be conveyed to the buyer, and if the buyer should become insolvent or unable to pay the price, while the goods are in the hands of the middleman, the seller may remand them, and retain them in security. The doctrine of *stoppage in transitu* is the same, in its practical operation, in the laws of England and Scotland.

STOP'PED, *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.

STOP'PER, *n.* One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.—2. In *seamen's lan.*, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables. Stoppers are also used to prevent the running rigging from coming up, whilst the men are belaying it.

STOP'PER, *v. t.* To close with a stopper.—*To stopper the cable*, among *seamen*, is to put stoppers on it to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

STOP'PER BOLTS, *n.* In *ship-building*, large ring-bolts which are driven into the deck before the main hatch, &c., for the use of the stoppers.

STOP'PERED, *pp.* Closed with a stopper; as, a *stoppered* retort.

STOP'PERING, *ppr.* Closing with a stopper.

STOP'PING, *ppr.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move; putting an end to; regulating the sounds of.—2. Amongst *workmen generally*, the filling up of holes and cracks in their work.

STOP'-PLANKS, *n.* A certain description of dam employed on canals and other hydraulic works. In order to prevent the loss of water on canals, &c., it is usual to contract the waterway at certain points, and carry up wing-walls from below, making vertical grooves in the face of the masonry upon each side, corresponding with each other, for the insertion of hatches or *stop-planks*. Provision is made for stop-planks in most hydraulic works; for instance, grooves are made at each end of a lock, on the outside of the chamber, in order that the water may be kept out during any repairs.

STOP'PLE, *n.* [Sw. *stopp*.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as, a glass *stopple*; a cork *stopple*.

STOPS, *n.* In *joinery*, pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.

STORAGE, *n.* [from *store*.] The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.—2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

STO'RAX, *n.* [L. *styrax*.] A resinous and odoriferous balsam. It is obtained by incisions made in the branches of the *Styrax officinalis*, a small tree which grows in the Levant, and also known by the name of *Storax*. The best is imported in red tears, but the common sort in large cakes. This last is the most fragrant, though very impure. Storax has an agreeable, slightly pungent, and aromatic taste; it is stimulant, and in some degree expectorant. Formerly it was much employed in medicine, but it is now little used, except in perfumes. [*See* STYRAX.]—



Storax (Styrax officinalis).

Liquid storax is obtained from the *Liquid amber*, *Styraciflua*, a tree which grows in Virginia. It is greenish, of an agreeable taste, and aromatic smell.—*Benjamin storax* is obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*, a native of Sumatra and Java.

STORE, *n.* [W. *ystor*, that forms a bulk, a store; Sax. *stor;* Dan. *stor;* Sw. *id.* great, ample, spacious, main; Ir. *stor*, *storas;* Heb. Ch. Eth. and Ar. אצר, *atsar*.] 1.† A large number; as, a *store* of years.—2.† A large quantity; great plenty; abundance; as, a *store* of wheat or provisions.—3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. The troops have great *stores* of provisions and ammunition. The ships have *stores* for a long voyage. [This is the present usual acceptation of the word, and in this sense the plural, *stores*, is commonly used. When applied to a single article of supply, it is still sometimes used in the singular; as, a good *store* of wine or bread.]—4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance; as, *stores* of knowledge.—5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse.—6. In *the United States*, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called *stores*.—*In store*, in a state of accumulation, *in a literal sense;* hence, in a state of preparation for supply; in a state of readiness. Happiness is laid up *in store* for the righteous; misery is *in store* for the wicked.

STORE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as, *store* treasure, *store* fruit, &c.

STORE, *v. t.* To furnish; to supply; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stor'd.* *Denham.*

Her mind with thousand virtues *stored.* *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time; as, a garrison well *stored* with provisions.

One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carp, tench, and other fish. *Hale.*

3. To reposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods.

STŌRED, *pp.* Furnished; supplied.—2. Laid up in store; warehoused.

STŌRE-FARMER, *n.* In *agriculture*, a farmer who devotes himself chiefly to the breeding of sheep and cattle.

STŌRE-HOUSE, *n.* [*store* and *house.*] A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

Joseph opened all the *store-houses* and sold to the Egyptians; Gen. xli.

2. A repository.

The Scripture of God is a *store-house* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Hooker.*

3.† A great mass reposited.

STŌRE-KEEPER, *n.* [*store* and *keeper.*] One who has the care of a store.

STŌRER, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

STŌRE-ROOM, *n.* A room set apart in a large country-house, for articles of domestic use, especially edibles; as, dried fruits, groceries, &c.—2. In *ships*, an apartment or place of reserve, of which there are usually several in the same ship, to contain provisions or stores.

STŌRES, *n. plur.* Necessary articles accumulated or laid up for use; as, *military, commissariat*, and *naval stores.* These comprehend arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, and every article of equipment.—2. In *commercial navigation*, the supplies of different articles provided for the use of the crew and passengers of a vessel.

STŌRE-SHIP, *n.* A vessel employed to carry artillery or naval stores for the use of a fleet, fortress, or garrison.

STORĠE, *n.* (storj or stor'je.) [Gr.] Maternal affection; tender love; that strong instinctive affection which animals have for their young.

STO'RIAL,† *a.* [from *story.*] Historical.

STO'RIED, *a.* [from *story.*] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings.

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

2. Related or referred to in story; told or recited in history.

STO'RIED, *pp.* Told in historical relation; narrated; inscribed with stories; as, a *storied* wall, a *storied* window, a *storied* urn.

STO'RIER,† *n.* A relater of stories; an historian.

STO'RIFY,† *v. t.* To form or tell stories.

STO'RING, *ppr.* Laying up in a store or warehouse.

STORK, *n.* [Sax. *storc;* Dan. and Sw. *stork.*] Ciconia, a genus of cultirostral birds belonging to the heron tribe. They are tall and stately birds, and easily distinguished from the herons by their small mouth, the beak being moderately cleft, and destitute of the nasal furrow. Most of them inhabit Europe. Their food consists of fish, reptiles, small quadrupeds, worms, and insects. The common stork (*C. alba*) is found throughout the greater part of Europe, but passes the winter in Africa. It is remarkable for its great



White Stork (Ciconia alba).

affection towards its young; and, according to popular belief, for its attention towards its parents in old age. The black stork (*C. nigra*) occurs in Poland and Prussia, and in the sequestered parts of the Alps. The American stork is the *C. magnari;* and the gigantic stork, or adjutant of Bengal, is the *C. argala.*—In *her.*, the stork, as an emblem of piety and gratitude, is a frequent bearing in coat armour.

STORK'S-BILL, *n.* The common name of three British plants of the genus Erodium. Musky stork's bill (*E. moschatum*) exhales a musky odour. It grows in hilly pastures.

STORM, *n.* [Sax. *storm;* D. Dan. and Sw. *storm;* G. *sturm;* W. *ystorm;* D. *stooren*, to disturb; W. *ystwriaw*, Eng. to *stir.* In Italian, *stormo* is a fight, combat, a band, or troop; *stormire*, to make a noise; *stormeggiare*, to throng together, to ring the alarm bell. The Italian seems to be from L. *turma.* The primary sense of storm is a rushing, raging, or violent agitation.] 1. A violent wind; a tempest; a violent commotion of the atmosphere. Thus a *storm of wind* is correct language, as the proper sense of the word is rushing, violence. It has primarily no reference to a fall of rain or snow. But as a violent wind is often attended with rain or snow, the word *storm* has come to be used, most improperly, for a fall of rain or snow without wind.

O beat those *storms* and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*

Law of storms. The causes of those violent commotions of the atmosphere to which we give the name of storms, tempests, hurricanes, tornados, &c., have particularly engaged the attention of natural philosophers for several years past; but their causes are involved in great obscurity, chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining a precise knowledge of the various circumstances with which storms are accompanied. It is in the torrid zone that storms display the greatest violence, and rage with most destructive fury. In temperate regions they are comparatively rare, and in the polar regions they seldom amount to more than a strong wind. From the observations of Mr. Redfield of New York, the following general phenomena respecting storms which occur in the northern hemisphere, appear to be established:—1. The severest hurricanes originate in tropical latitudes to the north or east of the West India Islands. 2. They cover simultaneously an extent of surface from 100 to 150 miles in diameter, acting with diminished violence towards the exterior, and increased energy towards the interior of that space. 3. The tract over which the hurricane passes is not a straight line. South of the parallel of 30° north latitude, it proceeds in a westerly course inclined to the north; but when it comes to about this parallel, it changes rather abruptly to the north and eastward, and continues to incline gradually more to the east. The average progressive velocity appears to be from 15 to 25 miles per hour. 4. The duration of a storm at any particular place depends of course on the extent of the mass of agitated air and the progressive velocity, and storms of smaller extent move with even greater rapidity than large ones. 5. The direction of the wind in a hurricane is not in the direction of its progress. When the progressive motion of the storm is westward, the wind at the commencement is from a northern quarter, and during the latter part of the gale, from a southern quarter of the horizon. When the progressive motion is eastward, the phenomena are reversed; the wind blows at first from a southern quarter, and towards the end of the gale from a northern quarter of the horizon. From these phenomena, and particularly the last, Mr. Redfield concludes that the great body of the storm whirls in a horizontal circuit round a vertical or somewhat inclined axis of rotation, which is carried forward with the storm; and that to a spectator placed at the centre, the direction of the rotation is invariably from right to left. Colonel Reid, of the engineers, has investigated the subject of storms with great care and minuteness, and the results of his investigations he considers as in all respects confirming the conclusions of Mr. Redfield. He has also given an account of several great hurricanes in the southern hemisphere, from which it appears that the southern storms follow exactly the same law as the northern, but in a reversed order. Colonel Reid conjectures that the force and frequency of storms may have some connection with the law of magnetic intensity. A knowledge of the general laws which regulate the phenomena of storms would be of immense importance, inasmuch as it would enable the navigator to avoid those tracts of the ocean in which they chiefly prevail at particular seasons, or at least, if surprised by a storm, to steer on the course by which he may soonest escape from it, or fall into its wake. [*See* WHIRLWIND, WIND.]—2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like.—3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamour; tumult; disturbance of the public peace.

I will stir up in England some black *storms.* *Shak.*

Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm.* *Shak.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

STORM, *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

STORM, *v. i.* To raise a tempest.—2. To blow with violence; *impersonally;* as, *it storms.*—3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation or passion; to fume. The master *storms.*

STORM' PETREL, } *See* PETREL.
STORM'Y PETREL, }

STORM'-BEAT, *a.* [*storm* and *beat.*] Beaten or impaired by storms.

STORM'-BIRD, } *n.* A sea-fowl; the petrel.
STORM'-FINCH, }

STORM'-COCK, *n.* A bird; the missel thrush.

STORM'ED, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.

STORM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with storms.

STORM'FULNESS, *n.* Abundance of storms.

STORM'INESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

STORM'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with violent force; raging.

STORM'LESS, *n.* Free from storms.

STORM'-MENACING, *a.* Threatening a storm.

STORM'-PRESĀGING, *a.* Presaging a storm.

STORM'-PROOF, *a.* Proof against storms or bad weather.

STORM'-TOSSED, *a.* Tossed by storms or high winds.

STORM'-VEXED, *a.* Harassed with storms.

STORM'Y, *a.* Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; as, a *stormy* season; a *stormy* day or week.—2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks.—3. Violent; passionate. [*Unusual.*]

STOR'THING, *n.* [Dan. *stor*, great, and *ting*, court.] The parliamentary legislature of Norway, created in 1814. It is composed of about 100 deputies, from all classes of the Norwegians, who assemble every third year on the first week-day of February, and the sittings usually continue till all public business is finished, but the king may prorogue at the end of three months. A kind of head committee, called the *lagthing*, sits in a chamber apart; and the two form the supreme legislature.

STO'RY, *n.* [Sax. *stær, ster;* L. *historia;* Gr. ἱστορία.] 1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. We observe in children a strong passion for hearing *stories.*—2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. There is probably on record no *story* more interesting than that of Joseph in Genesis.—3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals.

> The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story.* — *Temple.*

4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident or of trifling incidents.—5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as, the *story* of a fairy. In popular usage, *story* is sometimes a softer term for a lie.—6. A loft; a stage or floor of a building, called in Scotland a *flat;* a subdivision of the height of a house; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine, ten, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation. Hence each floor terminating the space is called a *story;* as a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*. The houses in Paris have usually five *stories*, a few have more; those in London three or four. In the United States, the floor next the ground is the first *story;* in France and England, the first floor or *story* is the second from the ground.

STO'RY, *v. t.* To tell in historical relation; to narrate.

> How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. — *Shak.*
> It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. — *Wilkins.*

[*This verb is chiefly used in the passive participle.*]—2. To arrange under one another; to arrange in stories; to build in stories. [*Little used.*]

STO'RY-BOOK, *n.* A collection of short tales.

STO'RYING, *ppr.* Telling in historical relation.

STO'RY-POSTS, *n.* In *arch.*, upright posts to support a floor or superincumbent wall, through the medium of a beam placed over them. They are chiefly used in sheds, workshops, and wooden houses.

STO'RY-ROD, *n.* In *arch.*, a rod used in setting up a staircase, equal in length to the height of a story of a house, and divided into as many parts as there are intended to be steps in the stair, so that the steps may be measured, and distributed with accuracy.

STO'RY-TELLER, *n.* [*story* and *tell.*] One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents; as, an amusing *story-teller.*—2. An historian; *in contempt.*—3. One who tells fictitious stories.

STO'RY-TELLING, *n.* The act of relating short histories, true or fictitious.

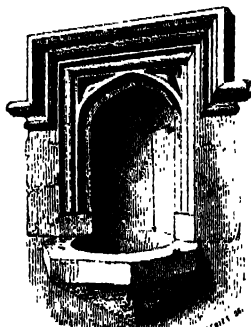
STOT, *n.* [Sax. *stotte*, a poor horse.] 1.† A horse.—2. A young bullock or steer. [*Local.*]

STOTE. *See* STOAT.

STOUND, *v. i.* [Ice. *stunde.*] 1.† To be in pain or sorrow.—2 † Stunned. [*See* ASTOUND.]

STOUND,† *n.* Sorrow; grief.—2.† A shooting pain.—3.† Noise.—4.† Astonishment; amazement.—5.† Hour; time; season. [Dan. *stund.*]—6. A vessel to put small beer in. [*Local.*]

STOUP, *n.* [Sax. *stoppa.* *See* STOOP.] A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche at the entrance of Roman



Stoup, Maidstone Church, Kent.

Catholic churches. In the *Scottish dialect*, a deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon. Also, a vessel used as a measure; as, a *pint stoup;* a *mutchkin stoup;* a *gill stoup.*

STOUR,† *n.* [Sax. *styrian*, to stir.] A battle or tumult.—In *Scotch*, it also signifies dust in a state of motion; trouble; vexation.

STOUT, *a.* [D. *stout*, bold, stout, *stooten*, to push; Dan. *stöder*, to push; *studser*, to strut. The primary sense is to shoot forward or to swell.] 1. Strong; lusty; firm set; compact and round of frame and limb.

> A *stouter* champion never handled sword. — *Shak.*

2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave.

> He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, magnanimous man. — *Clarendon.*

3. Large; bulky. [*A popular use of the word.*]—4. Proud; resolute; obstinate.

> The lords all stand to clear their cause,
> Most resolutely *stout.* — *Daniel.*

5. Strong; firm; as, a *stout* vessel.

STOUT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer.

STOUT'-BUILT, } *a.* Having a stout frame.
STOUT'-MADE, }

STOUT'-HEARTED, *a.* Having a stout heart.

STOUTH'RIEF, *n.* [Scotch, *stouth*, theft or stealth, and *rief*, the carrying off by force.] In *Scots law*, theft accompanied with violence; robbery. The term is usually applied in cases in which robbery is committed within a dwelling house.

STOUT'LY, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. He *stoutly* defended himself.

STOUT'NESS, *n.* Strength; bulk.—2. Boldness; fortitude.—3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

STOVE, *n.* [Sax. *stofa;* Sp. *estufa*, a warm close room, a bath, a room where pitch and tar are heated; *estofar*, to stew meat, and to quilt; Fr. *etuve;* G. *badstube*, a bagnio or hot-house; *stube*, a room; *stuben-ofen*, a stove; Dan. *stover*, to stew; *stue*, a room; *stueovn*, a stove. This primarily is merely a room, a place. *See* STOW.] 1. A hot-house; a house or room artificially warmed.—2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. It is a bad practice for young persons to accustom themselves to sit with a warm *stove* under the feet.—3. A receptacle more or less close for the combustion of fuel for the purpose of heating apartments, &c. When it allows the burning coals to be seen, it is called a *stove-grate;* hence *register-stoves, bath-stoves*, &c. But the term *stove* is usually restricted to those contrivances for heating apartments in which the fire is enclosed so as to exclude it from sight, the heat being given out through the material of which the stove is composed, and the smoke conveyed away by means of a pipe leading from the stove. Stoves are of various constructions, and numerous patents have been taken out for inventions and improvements upon them. In the German stoves, the heated air before it finally enters the chimney is made to circulate through various chambers constructed over the fire box, to which it communicates much of its excess of heat, and those again impart it to the surrounding air. Sometimes buildings are warmed by sending up currents of hot air from stoves placed in the basement story.—4. An iron box with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil of

various forms.—5. In *horticulture*, a structure in which plants are cultivated which require a considerably higher temperature than the open air in Britain and similar climates. The principal stoves of this kind are the dry stove and damp stove. The dry stove is a structure the atmosphere of which is heated to the temperature of from 55° to 60° during winter. It is employed chiefly for the cultivation of succulent plants. The damp stove, sometimes called the *bark-stove* and *bark-bed*, is used for the cultivation of tropical plants. [*See* BARK-BED.] Both stoves are heated by smoke-flues, or by hot water, or steam circulated in metallic or other tubes. The plants cultivated in this manner are often called *stove-plants*.

STOVE, *v. t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange trees and myrtles. In *Scotland*, to stove signifies to *stew*.

STOVE, *pret.* of *Stave*.

STŌV'ER, *n.* [a contraction of *estover*.] Fodder for cattle; primarily, fodder from threshed grain.

STŌVING, *ppr.* Keeping warm by the heat of a stove, or by artificial heat.

STŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *stow*, a place, a fixed place or mansion; G. *stauen*, D. *stuwen*, Dan. *stuver*, to stow, to place; Sp. and Port. *estivar*, id., coinciding with L. *stipo*, to crowd, to *stuff*; Sp. *estiva*, a rammer; L. *stiva*, the handle of a plough. The sense is to set or throw down, from the more general sense of throwing, driving.] 1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position; as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* hay in a mow; to *stow* sheaves. The word has reference to the placing of many things, or of one thing among many, or of a mass of things.—2. To lay up; to reposit. [*Stow* in names, signifies place, as in *Barstow*.]

STŌWAGE, *n.* The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. The *stowage* of a ship's cargo to advantage requires no little skill. It is of great consequence to make good *stowage*. [*This is the principal use of the word.*]—2. Room for the reception of things to be reposited.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures. *Addison.*

3. The state of being laid up. I am anxious to have the plate and jewels in safe *stowage*.—4. Money paid for stowing goods. [*Little used.*]

STŌWED, *pp.* Placed in due position or order; reposited.

STŌWING, *ppr.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.

STRA'BISM, *n.* [L. *strabismus*, from *straba*, *strabo*, a squint-eyed person.] 1. Squinting; a non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes upon an object, occasioned by a permanent lengthening of one of the lateral muscles of the ball of the eye, and a permanent shortening of its antagonist. This disorder may often be, to a great extent, overcome, especially in children, by blindfolding the sound eye, presuming one only to be affected. In very bad cases, especially those of squinting inwards, the deformity may be greatly relieved, by an operation recently introduced, which consists in dividing the internal rectus muscle of the eye-ball. This is done by proper scissors, without externally wounding the eyelid.—2. A squinting; the act or habit of looking asquint.

STRAD'DLE, *v. i* [from the root of *stride*; Sax. *stredan*, to scatter.] To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse. [But in this sense there is an ellipsis of *across*.]

STRAD'DLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.

STRAGGLE, *v. i.* (strag'l) [This word seems to be formed on the root of *stray*. In Sax. *stregan* is to strew, to spread; D. *strekken*, to stretch; G. *streichen*, to pass, to migrate; W. *treiglaw*, to turn, revolve, wander.] 1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. When troops are on the march, let not the men *straggle*.—2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble.

The wolf spied a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. Prune the *straggling* branches of the hedge.—4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.

They came between Scylla and Charybdis and the *straggling* rocks. *Ralegh.*

STRAG'GLER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course; one that rambles without any settled direction.—2. A vagabond; a wandering shiftless fellow.—3. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far.—4. Something that stands by itself.—5. A seaman who deserts his ship.

STRAG'GLING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.

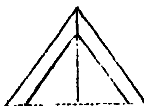
STRĀHL-STEIN, *n.* [G. *strahl*, a beam or gleam, and *stein*, stone.] Another name of actinolite.

STRĀIGHT, *a.* (strait.) L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *strac*; formed from the root of *reach*, *stretch*, *right*, L. *rectus*, G. *recht*, Fr. *etroit*, It. *stretto*, in which the palatal letter is lost; but the Spanish retains it in *estrecho*, *estrechar*. It is lost in the Port. *estreito*. It is customary to write *straight*, for direct or right, and *strait*, for narrow; but both senses proceed from *stretching*, *straining*.] 1. Right, in a mathematical sense; direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked; as, a *straight* line; a *straight* course; a *straight* piece of timber. [*See* LINE.]—2. Narrow; close; tight; as, a *straight* garment. [*See* STRAIT, as it is generally written.]—3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

STRĀIGHT, *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

STRĀIGHT ARCH, *n.* In *arch.*, the arch over an aperture in which the intrados is straight, or an arch consisting of straight lines and a pointed top, comprising two sides of an equilateral triangle. Its form may be considered as intermediate between that of the semicircular and of the Gothic arch.


Straight Arch.

STRĀIGHT EDGE, *n.* In *joinery*, a slip of wood made perfectly straight on the edge, and used to ascertain whether other edges are straight, or whether the face of a board is planed straight. It is made of different lengths, according to the required magnitude of the work. Its use is obvious, as its application will shew whether there is a coincidence between the straight edge and the surface or edge to which it is applied. It is also used for drawing straight lines on the surface of wood. [*See* WINDING STICKS.]

STRĀIGHTEN, *v. t.* (stra'itn.) To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.—2. To make narrow, tense, or close; to tighten.—3. To reduce to difficulties or distress; to straiten.

STRĀIGHTENED, *pp.* Made straight; made narrow.

STRĀIGHTENER, *n.* He or that which straightens.

STRĀIGHTENING, *ppr.* Making straight or narrow.

STRĀIGHTFORTH,† *adv.* Directly; henceforth.

STRĀIGHTFORWARD, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

STRĀIGHTFOR'WARDLY, *adv.* In a direct manner.

STRĀIGHTFORWARDNESS, *n.* Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

STRĀIGHT-JOINT FLOOR. In *arch.* [*See* FLOOR.]

STRĀIGHTLINED, *a.* Having straight lines.

STRĀIGHTLY, *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly.—2. Tightly; closely.

STRĀIGHTNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being straight; rectitude.—2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.

STRĀIGHT-PIGHT,† *a.* Straight-fixed; erect.

STRĀIGHTWAY, *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

He took the damsel by the hand, and said to her, Talitha cumi. And *straightway* the damsel arose; Mark v.

[*Straightways* is obsolete.]

STRĀIKS, *n.* Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel, over the joints of the fellies. [*See* STRAKE.]

STRĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *etreindre*; L. *stringo*. This word retains its original signification, to stretch. *Strain* is the L. *stringo*, as *straight* is *strictus*, in different dialects.] 1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the shrouds of a ship; to *strain* the cords of an instrument.—2. To cause to draw with force, or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. He *strained* his horses or his oxen by overloading them.—3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion; to stretch beyond the proper extent; as, to *strain* the arm or the muscles.—4. To put to the utmost strength. Men in desperate cases will *strain* themselves for relief.—5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; as, to *strain* milk. Water may be *strained* through sand.—6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer.
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.
His mirth is forced and *strained*. *Denham.*
9. To press or squeeze in an embrace.
I would have *strained* him with a strict embrace. *Dryden.*
STRĀIN, *v. i.* To make violent efforts.
To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*
Straining with too weak a wing. *Pope.*
2. To be filtered. Water *straining* through sand becomes pure.
STRĀIN, *n.* A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of any thing else.—2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing, or stretching.—3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing; as, the genius and *strain* of the Book of Proverbs. So we say, poetic *strains*, lofty *strains*.—4. Song; note; sound; or a particular part of a tune.
Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began. *Dryden.*
5. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.
Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements. *Hayward.*
6. Manner of speech or action.
Such take too high a *strain* at first. *Bacon.*
7. Race; generation; descent.
He is of a noble *strain*.† *Shak*
8. Hereditary disposition.
Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation.† *Tillotson.*
9.† Rank; character.—10. In *mech.*, the force which acts on any material, and which tends to disarrange its component parts or destroy their cohesion. A solid body may be subjected to four different kinds of strains: 1. A longitudinal strain, which tends to pull its parts asunder; 2. A transverse strain, which tends to break it asunder; 3. A compressing strain, which tends to crush it; and 4. A strain of torsion, which tends to wrench it asunder. In all edifices and machines there must be a just adaptation of the strength at any one point to the strain there experienced, as upon this adaptation depends the stability of the whole.
STRĀINABLE,† *a.* Capable of being strained.
STRĀINED, *pp.* Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.
STRĀINER, *n.* That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.
STRĀINING, *ppr.* Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.
STRĀINING, *n.* The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.
STRĀINING PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, a beam placed between two opposite beams to prevent their nearer approach; as rafters, braces, struts, &c. If such a piece performs also the office of a sill, it is called a *straining sill*.
STRĀINT,† *n.* A violent stretching or tension.
STRĀIT, *a.* [*See* STRAIGHT.] Narrow; close; not broad; tense; tight.
Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it; Matt. vii.
2. Close; intimate; as, a *strait* degree of favour.—3. Strict; rigorous.
He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees. *Shak.*
4. Difficult; distressful.—5. Straight; not crooked. [*Lit. us. See* STRAIGHT.]—6. Stingy; avaricious.
STRĀIT, *n.* [*See* STRAIGHT.] A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land; as, the *straits* of Gibraltar; the *straits* of Magellan; the *straits* of Dover. [*In this sense, the plural is more generally used than the singular, and often without any apparent reason or propriety.*]—2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written *streight*. [*Used either in the singular or plural.*]
Let no man who owns a Providence, become desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever. *South.*
Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*
STRĀIT,† *v. t.* To put to difficulties.
STRĀIT-EDGE, *n.* A small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight; used to ascertain whether a surface is perfectly plane, &c. [*See* STRAIGHT EDGE.]
STRĀITEN, *v. t.* (strā'itn.) To make narrow.
In narrow circuit *straiten'd* by a foe. *Milton.*
2. To contract; to confine; as, to *straiten* the British commerce.—3. To make tense or tight; as, to *straiten* a cord.—4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.—5. To press by want of sufficient room.
Waters, when *straitened*, as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*
STRĀITENED, *pp.* Made narrow; contracted; perplexed.
STRĀIT-HANDED, *a.* [*strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [*Not much used.*]
STRĀIT-HAND'EDNESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.
STRĀIT-JACKET. *See* STRAIT-WAISTCOAT.
STRĀIT-LĀCED, *a.* [*strait* and *lace*.] Griped with stays.
We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*. *Locke.*
2. Stiff; constrained. Hence,—3. Rigid in opinion; strict.
STRĀITLY, *adv.* Narrowly; closely.—2. Strictly; rigorously. [For this, *strictly* is now used.]—3. Closely; intimately.
STRĀITNESS, *n.* Narrowness; as, the *straitness* of a place; *straitness* of mind; *straitness* of circumstances.—2. Strictness; rigour; as, the *straitness* of a man's proceedings.—3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty.—4. Want; scarcity; or rather narrowness; as, the *straitness* of the conveniences of life.
STRĀIT-WĀISTCOAT, **STRĀIT-JACKET**, } *n.* An apparatus to confine the arms of a distracted person.
STRAKE, † *pret.* of *Strike*. [*See* STRIKE.]
STRAKE, *n.* [Sp. *traca*.] 1. A streak. [Not used, unless in reference to the range of planks in a ship's side. *See* STREAK.]—2.† A narrow board.—3. The iron band of a wheel or tire of a carriage-wheel by which the fellies are defended and kept firm.
STRAM'ASH, *v. t* [It. *stramazzare*.] To strike, beat, or bang; to break; to destroy. [*Local and vulgar.*]
STRAMIN'EOUS, *a.* [L. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, straw.] 1. Strawy; consisting of straw.—2. Chaffy; like straw; light.
STRAM'ONINE, *n.* A crystalline compound found along with daturine in the seeds of *Datura stramonium*. It is crystallizable, volatile, soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. Its nature is uncertain and its composition unknown.
STRAM'ONY, or **THORN APPLE**, *n.* A narcotic plant, the *Datura stramonium*. [*See* DATURA.]
STRAND, *n.* [Sax. *strand*; G. D. Dan. and Sw. *strand*.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps of a navigable river. It is never used of the bank of a small river or pond. The Dutch on the Hudson apply it to a landing place; as, the *strand* at Kingston.—2. One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. [Russ. *struna*, a cord or string.]
STRAND, *v. t.* To drive or run aground on the sea shore; as a ship.—2. To break one of the strands of a rope.
STRAND, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship *strands* at high water.
STRAND'ED, *pp.* Run ashore; a term applied to a ship that is driven on a rock or shoal by a tempest, or run aground through ill steerage, so as to be either rendered useless or entirely dashed to pieces.—2. Having a strand broken; as a rope or cable.
STRAND'ING, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.
STRAND'ING, *n.* The running of a ship on the shore, beach, or strand, by which she is wrecked. By statute, all sheriffs, justices, &c., on application from those in danger of being, or who actually have been, stranded or run on shore, are required to call together as many men as may be necessary, and demand aid from the queen's ships, or those of her subjects in the neighbourhood, under a penalty of £100 on the superior officer who refuses to obey the call. The master of the stranded ship is entitled to repel by force all who intrude without leave of the officer of customs, &c.; and provision is made for the orderly proceedings of salvors, and for the settling of the salvage.
STRĀNGE, *a.* [Fr. *etrange*; It. *strano*, strange, foreign, pale, wan, rude, unpolite; *stranare*, to alienate, to remove, to abuse; *straniare*, to separate; Sp. *extraño*, foreign, extraneous, rare, wild; L. *extraneus*; W. *estronaiz*, strange; *estrawn*, a stranger. The primary sense of the root *tran* is to depart, to proceed; W. *trawm*, over; *traw*, an advance or distance.] 1. Foreign; belonging to another country.
I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. [*This sense is nearly obsolete.*] *Ascham.*
2. Not domestic; belonging to others.
So she, impatient her own faults to see, Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *Davies.*
3. New; not before known, heard, or seen. The former custom was familiar; the latter was *strange* to them. Hence,—4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. It is *strange* that men will not receive improve

ment, when it is shown to be improvement.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way.

He's *strange* and peevish. *Shak.*

6. Remote. [*Little used.*]—7. Uncommon; unusual.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now at a gage, looking *strange* at one another. *Bacon.*

9. *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below.
Waller.

This is an elliptical expression for *it is strange.*

STRĂNĜE,† *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange.

STRĂNĜE,† *v. i.* To wonder; to be astonished.—2.† To be estranged or alienated.

STRĂNĜE-LOOKING, *a.* Having an odd or unusual look.

STRĂNĜELY,† *adv.* With some relation to foreigners.—2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace.
Dryden.

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses. *Law*

STRĂNĜENESS, *n.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Distance in behaviour; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner.

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?
Shak.

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on. *Shak.*

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations.
Bacon.

[*This sense is obsolete or little used.*]—5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles.
Smith.

STRĂNĜER, *n.* [Fr. *étranger.*] 1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. Paris and London are visited by *strangers* from all the countries of Europe.—2. One of another town, city, state, or province in the same country.—3. One unknown. The gentleman is a *stranger* to me.—4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* to the world.
Shak.

I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

5. A guest; a visitor.—6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here.
Granville.

7. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.

STRĂNĜER,† *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate.

STRAN'GLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *étrangler;* It. *strangolare;* L. *strangulo.*] 1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRAN'GLEABLE, *a.* That may be strangled.

STRAN'GLED, *pp.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed.

STRAN'GLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRAN'GLES, *n.* A disorder which attacks most horses, and generally between the ages of three and five years. When strangles occur in the stables and now and then in the field, it proves a severe disease, and shows itself under the appearance of a cold, with cough, sore throat, and swellings of the glands under the jaws, or behind and under the ears.

STRAN'GLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating; suppressing.

STRAN'GLING, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

STRAN'GULATED, *a.* In *sur.*, having the circulation stopped in any part, by compression. A hernia is said to be *strangulated*, when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part, and cause dangerous symptoms.

STRANGULA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *strangulatio.*] 1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation.—2 That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the compression of the intestines in hernia, so as to suspend the circulation in the part.

STRANGU'RIOUS, *a.* Labouring under strangury; of the nature of strangury; denoting the pain of strangury.

STRAN'GURY, *n.* [L. *stranguria;* Gr. στραγγουρια: στραγξ, a drop, and ουρον, urine.] A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is excreted by drops.

STRAP, *n.* [D. *strop*, a rope or halter; Sax. *stropp;* L. *strupus.* *Strap* and *strop* appear to be from *stripping*, and perhaps *stripe* also; all having resemblance to a *strip* of bark peeled from a tree.] 1. A long narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms and for various uses; as, the *strap* of a shoe or boot; *straps* for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, &c.—2. In *bot.*, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, the leaf exclusive of its sheath in some grasses.—3. In *carpentry*, an iron plate placed across the junction of two timbers for the purpose of securing them together.—4. In *ships*, a piece of rope, generally spliced into a circular wreath, and used to surround the body of a block, so that the latter may be hung to any particular station about the masts, yards, or rigging. Sometimes a hoop of iron is used instead of rope.—5. In *the army*, a long strip of worsted, silk, gold, or silver, worn on the shoulder that has no epaulette.

STRAP, *v. t.* To beat or chastise with a strap.—2. To fasten or bind with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO, *n.* [It. *strappata*, a pull, strappado; *strappare*, to pull.] A military punishment formerly practised. It consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated.

STRAPPA'DO, *v. t.* To torture.

STRAP'PED, *pp.* Beaten with a strap; fastened with a strap.

STRAP'PING, *ppr.* Binding or beating with a strap.—2. *a.* Tall; lusty; as, a *strapping* fellow. [*Vulgar.*]—In *Scotch*, strapping or *strappan* signifies tall and handsome.

STRAP'-SHAPED, *a.* In *bot.*, ligulate, —*which see.*—*Strap-shaped corolla*, a corolla which is tubular at the base, then slit on one side, so that the limb becomes flat, as in the Dandelion.

STRAP'-WÔRT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Corrigiola, the *C. littoralis*, belonging to the nat. order Illecebraceæ or knot-grass tribe. It is an annual with sprêading stems, leaves between lance-shaped and linear, and numerous white flowers. It grows on the eastern coast of England.

STRASS, *n.* A compound mineral substance, used in making artificial gems.

STRA'TA, *n. plur.* [*See* STRATUM.] Beds; layers; as, *strata* of sand, clay, or coal.

STRAT'AĜEM, *n.* [L. *stratagema;* Fr. *stratagème;* Gr. στρατηγημα, from στρατηγεω, to lead an army.] 1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.—2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errors seem.
Pope.

STRATAGEM'ICAL, *a.* Containing stratagem, or artifice. [*Little used.*]

STRATARITH'METRY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος, a camp, αριθμος, a multitude, and μετρον, measure.] In *milit. tactics*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure.

STRATE'ĜIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
STRATE'ĜICAL, } strategy; effected by artifice.

STRATE'GICS, } *n. pl.* *See* STRA-
STRATEGE'TICS, } TEGY.

STRAT'EĜIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of arranging an army for conflict.

STRATE'GUS, *n.* [Gr. στρατηγος.] An Athenian general officer.

STRAT'EĜY, or **STRATE'ĜY,** *n.* Properly, the science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations, and of directing great military movements. It was formerly distinguished from the art of making dispositions and of manœuvring, when in the presence of the enemy; but military writers now, in general, comprehend all these subjects under the denomination of grand and elementary tactics. [*See* TACTICS.]

STRATH, *n.* [Gael. *srath*, a country confined by hills on two sides of a river.] In *Scotland*, a valley of considerable size, through which a river runs. Such a valley is generally designated by prefixing *strath* to the name of the river; as, *Strathspey, Strathdon, Strathearn*, &c.

STRATH'SPEY, *n.* In *Scotland*, a species of dance in which two persons are engaged. It is so denominated from the country of Strathspey, probably as having been first used there. —2. A species of dance music in common time, peculiar to Scotland. It probably originated in the same district as the above dance, and at the same

time, but it is not now confined to that dance.

STRATIFICA'TION, *n.* [from *stratify.*] The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.—2. The arrangement of substances in strata or layers; one upon another, like the leaves of a book; as the *stratification* of rocks.—3. The act of laying in strata.

STRAT'IFIED, *pp.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata, as *stratified rocks.* Rocks are divided into *stratified* and *unstratified.* Stratified rocks are those which are disposed in layers one above the other; as, slates, sandstones, limestones. Unstratified rocks appear in masses, without any such arrangement as that exhibited by the stratified rocks. Granite, greenstone, and lava belong to the latter class.

STRA'TIFORM, *a.* In the form of strata.

STRAT'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum.*] 1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. Thus clay, sand, and other species of earth are often found *stratified.*—2. To lay in strata.

STRAT'IFYING, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer, as terrene substances.

STRATIGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Belonging to stratography.

STRATIGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a stratigraphical manner.

STRATIO'TES, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Hydrocharaceæ. There is only one species a native of Britain, the *S. aloides* or water-soldier, which grows in lakes, pools, and ditches. It is a singular plant, with numerous sword-shaped leaves and white flowers, from a compressed two-leaved spathe.

STRATOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος, an army, and κρατεω, to hold.] A military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

STRATOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος, an army, and γραφω, to describe.] Description of armies, or what belongs to an army.

STRATON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an army.

STRATOT'IC, *a.* Warlike; military.

STRA'TUM, *n.* plur. *Strata.* [L. from *sterno*, to spread or lay; Sax. *streone.*] 1. In *geol.* and *mineral.*, a layer of any deposited substance, as sand, clay, limestone, &c., which is spread out over a certain surface by the action of water, or in some cases by wind. The deposition of successive layers of sand and gravel in the bed of a river, or in a canal, affords an illustration both of the form and origin of strata. Some geologists make a distinction between a *stratum* and a bed, restricting the latter term to the thicker kind of strata; others, however, use the terms synonymously. Strata are masses having a much greater extension in two of their dimensions than in the third, and generally occupying large spaces. In its simplest or most perfect form, the stratum may be considered as a great bed or plate, of which the upper and lower surfaces are straight and parallel. But many modifications are observed; for the surfaces may be inclined to each other, so that if prolonged they would terminate in an edge, or the stratum may be thicker at one part than another; or it may be variously bent, undulated, or fractured. While some strata are horizontal, others are perpendicular, and all intermediate degrees of inclination are met with. Strata of sandstone and clay are generally supposed to have been deposited from the turbid waters of the sea, lakes, or rivers, their laminæ being arranged over each other in a regular manner. Others again, as of mica-slate, are supposed to have resulted from chemical precipitation. A stratum may vary in thickness from a few yards to a thousand feet or more. Strata are separated from each other by seams or parallel planes, and sometimes by joints or fissures, forming some angle with the planes. When a stratum does not lie horizontally but is inclined, it is said to *dip* towards some point of the compass, and the angle it makes with the horizon is called the angle of *dip* or inclination. The direction or strike of the strata is indicated by a horizontal line at right angles to the dip. When strata protrude above the surface, or appear uncovered, they are said to *crop out.* They are said to be *conformable*, when their planes are parallel, whatever their dip may be; and *unconformable*, when a set of them are connected with another, so that the planes of stratification of the one series have a different direction from that of the other series. On examining the crust of the earth, we find that it consists chiefly of distinct strata of different materials. These differ in depth and extent, but they are found to follow each other, on the large scale, as masses in an apparently regular and uniform succession, in all places, districts, and countries, where they admit of examination, and have been attentively studied. They appear in most instances to rest upon, and are blended with, invaded, and, in some few instances, overflowed, as it were, by unstratified rocks. Stratified rocks have been divided, according to the order of their deposition, into four groups: 1. Primary; 2. Secondary; 3. Tertiary; 4. Alluvial. The primary or lowermost stratified rocks, such as gneiss, mica slate, clay-slate, quartz, &c., are distinguished from the others by a crystalline structure, and by containing no organic remains. The secondary stratified rocks, commencing with the graywacke, and ending with the chalk, are found to contain remains of plants and animals for the most part extinct. They have been variously grouped and subdivided by geologists. The tertiary stratified rocks include the eocene, miocene, older pliocene, and newer pliocene of Lyell. [*See these terms.*] The alluvial, or recent strata, consist of alluvial, concretionary, coralline, and vegetable deposits.—2. A bed or layer artificially made.

STRA'TUS, *n* [L.] Fall cloud; a name applied to fogs, mists, and other extensive sheets of clouds that rest on the earth's surface. [*See* CLOUD.]

STRAUGHT,† *pp.* for *Stretched.*

STRAVAIG', *v. i.* [It. *stravagare*, from L. *extravagare.*] To stroll; to wander; to go about idly. [*Scotch.*]

STRAW, *n.* [Sax. *streow*, straw, and a stratum or bed; G. *stroh;* Dan. *straae;* L. *stramentum*, from *sterno, stravi, stratum.* *See* STREW.] 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and peas. When used of single stalks, it admits of a plural, *straws.* *Straws* may show which way the wind blows. We say of grain while growing, the *straw* is large, or it is rusty.—2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; as, a bundle or a load of *straw.* In this sense, the word admits not the plural number. Straw is used for various purposes; as for fodder to cattle, as thatch for corn stacks and houses, ropes for securing the thatch of corn stacks, &c.; litter for cattle and horses; and finally, as manure. Wheat-straw is the material chiefly used in the manufacture of straw bonnets for ladies.—3. Any thing proverbially worthless. I care not a *straw* for the play. I will not abate a *straw.*

STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. [*See* STREW and STROW.]

STRAW'BERRY, *n.* [*straw* and *berry;* Sax. *straw-berie.*] The English name of the fruit and plant of the Fragaria, a genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ. The fruit of the Fragaria is one of the most delicious of our summer fruits. The species are perennial plants, throwing out runners; the leaves are trifoliate, each leaflet being coarsely toothed; the receptacle on which is seated the carpels, and which is called the fruit, is round, and assumes a variety of colours, from a scarcely perceptible pink to a dark red. All the species are natives of temperate or cold climates, and are found in Europe, America, and the mountains of Asia. The following species afford the varieties of cultivated strawberries: 1. Wood or Alpine strawberry, *F. vesca*, found wild in woods and on hill sides throughout Europe, and abundant in Great Britain. Of this species there are several varieties cultivated in gardens; as the red, the white, the American, and Danish Alpine strawberries; the red wood strawberry, the white wood strawberry, and the red and white Alpine bush strawberry. 2. The hill strawberry, *F. collina*, a native of Switzerland and Germany. The varieties of strawberries called green, are the produce of this species. 3. Hautbois strawberry, *F. elatior*, a native of North America. It is the parent of a great number of sorts known in gardens, most of which are much prized, as the black, brown, and common hautbois, the globe, the large flat hautbois, the long-fruited muscatella, and Sir Joseph Banks. 4. Virginian strawberry, *F. virginiana*, a native of Virginia. To this species belongs the great list of sorts, cultivated in gardens, and known by the name of scarlet and black strawberries. The various kinds of scarlet, globe, cone, and some pine strawberries are produced from this species. 5. Large flowered strawberry, *F. grandiflora*, a native of Surinam, which has furnished our gardens with the sorts called pine strawberries. 6. Chili strawberry, *F. chilensis*, a native of Chili and Peru, and the parent of a number of mostly inferior strawberries. Strawberries, when ripe, may be eaten in almost any quantity without injury. They are frequently eaten mixed with sugar and cream or wine. When ripe and well grown they hardly require such additions; but when their sugar is deficient, this may be safely added, and the addition of wine, under these circumstances, should be preferred to cream, as the latter is very liable to disagree with disordered stomachs.

STRAW'BERRY-PEAR, *n.* A plant of the genus cactus, the *C triangularis*,

which grows in the West India Islands. It bears the best flavoured fruit of any



Strawberry Pear (Cactus triangularis).

of the Cactaceæ. It is sweetish, slightly acid, pleasant, and cooling.

STRAW′BERRY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Arbutus, the *A. unedo*, a native of the South of Europe, and found in a wild state near Killarney in Ireland; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, like a strawberry. It is edible, and in Spain both a sugar and spirit are extracted from it.

STRAW′-BONNET, *n.* A bonnet for females, made of plaited wheat-straw.

STRAW′-BUILT, *a.* [*straw* and *built.*] Constructed of straw; as, the suburbs of a *straw-built* citadel.

STRAW′-COLOUR, *n.* The colour of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish colour.

STRAW′-COLOURED, *a.* Of a light yellow, the colour of dry straw.

STRAW′-CROWNED, *a.* Covered with straw.

STRAW′-CUTTER, *n* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

STRAW′-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with straw.

STRAW′-HAT, *n.* A woman's hat made of straw, as a Leghorn hat. Straw hats are also manufactured for men.

STRAW′-HOUSE, *n.* In *agric.*, a house for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

STRAW′-PLAIT, *n.* Ribbons formed of wheat straws plaited together, from half an inch to an inch broad. These when sewed together, according to fancy or fashion, form different descriptions of ladies' bonnets; and the commoner plait and coarser straw form men's hats. There are various kinds of plait in general use, some of which are composed of entire straws, and others of split straws. The straw chiefly used for plait is that of the *triticum turgidum*, a variety of bearded wheat, cultivated in Italy between Leghorn and Florence.

STRAW′-ROOFED, *a.* Having a roof of straw.

STRAW′-ROPE, *n.* A rope made of straw twisted, and used to secure the thatch of corn ricks and stacks, and also the thatch of the poorer description of cottages.

STRAW′-STUFFED, *a.* Stuffed with straw.

STRAW′-WORM, *n.* [*straw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in straw.

STRAW′Y, *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw.—2. Like straw; light.

STRAY, *v. i.* [The elements of this word are not certainly known. If they are *Strg*, the word coincides with Sax. *strægan*, *stregan*, to scatter, to spread, the L. *stravi*, Eng. to *strow*, *strew*, or *straw*, also with G. *streichen*, to wander, to strike; both probably from the root of *reach*, *stretch*. Possibly *stray* is from the It. *straviare*, from L. *extra* and *via*. We are inclined, however, to refer it to a Teutonic origin. *See* STRAGGLE.] 1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way. We say, to *stray* from the path or road into the forest or wood.—2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; as, a sheep *strays* from the flock; a horse *strays* from an inclosure.—3. To rove; to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate.

> We have erred and *strayed*. *Common Prayer.*

4. To wander; to rove at large; to play free and unconfined.

> Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
> Breathe on her lips and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

5. To wander; to run a serpentine course.

> Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*. *Denham.*

STRAY,† *v. t.* To mislead.

STRAY, *n.* Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost. The laws provide that *strays* shall be taken up, impounded and advertised.

> Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*

2. The act of wandering. [*Little used.*]

STRAYER, *n.* A wanderer.

STRAYING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing from the direct course, from the proper inclosure, or from the path of duty.

STRAYING, *n.* The act of wandering away.

STREAK, *n.* [Sax. *strica*, a line, direction, course; *strican*, to go; *stric*, a stroke, a plague, and *strec*, a stretch; G. *streich*, a stroke or stripe, and *strich*, id.; D. *streek*, a course; Dan. *streg*, a stroke or line; *strikke*, a cord; *strög*, a stroke, a tract, a row; Sw. *strak*; Ir. *strioc*. These have all the same elements, and the L. *stria* is probably a contraction of the same word; Sp. *traca*, without a prefix.] 1. A line or long mark, of a different colour from the ground; a stripe.

> What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven? *Milton.*

2. In *a ship*, streaks are the uniform ranges of planks on the bottom or sides of a ship; or the continuation of planks joined to each other at their ends, and reaching from the stem to the stern post. The lowest of these is called the *garboard streak*, which is let into the keel below, and into the stem and stern post. The word is sometimes written and pronounced *strakes*.—3. In *min.*, the appearance of a mineral which arises from its being scratched with a hard sharp instrument. The *streak* is said to be *similar*, when the colour of the powder produced by scratching the mineral is the same with the colour of the mineral itself; and when the colour varies, the streak is said to be *dissimilar*.

STREAK, *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different colour or of different colours.

> A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*
> Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. [*Not elegant.*]

STREAKED, *pp.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

STREAKING, *ppr.* Making streaks in.

STREAKY, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different colour.

STREAM, *n.* [Sax. *stream*; G. *strom*; W. *ystrym*; Ir. *sreamh* or *sreav.*] 1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. Hence,—2. A river, brook or rivulet.—3. A current of water in the ocean; as, the gulf *stream*.—4. A current of melted metal or other substance; as, a *stream* of lead or iron flowing from a furnace; a *stream* of lava from a volcano.—5. Any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand.

> A *stream* of beneficence. *Atterbury.*

6.† A continued current or course; as, a *stream* of weather.

> The *stream* of his life. *Shak.*

7. A current of air or gas, or of light.—8. Current; drift; as, of opinions or manners. It is difficult to oppose the *stream* of public opinion.—9. Water.

STREAM, *v. i.* To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. Blood *streams* from a vein.

> Beneath the banks where rivers *stream*. *Milton.*

2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. His eyes *streamed* with tears.—3. To issue with continuance, not by fits.

> From op'ning skies may *streaming* glories shine. *Pope.*

4. To issue or shoot in streaks; as, light *streaming* from the east.—5. To extend; to stretch in a long line; as, a flag *streaming* in the wind.

STREAM, *v. t.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts.

> The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STREAMER, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; *a poetic use of the word.*

> Brave Rupert from afar appears,
> Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

Auroral streamer, a luminous beam or column; one of the forms of the Aurora Borealis.

STREAMING, *ppr.* Flowing; running in a current.—2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance; as, *streaming* eyes.—3. Flowing; floating loosely; as a flag. In *her.*, an epithet for a comet sending forth a stream of light.

STREAMING, *n.* In *tin mines*, the management of a stream work, or of stream tin during the process of refinement.

STREAMLET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

STREAM-TIN, *n.* Among *miners*, tin ore, or native oxide of tin, found beneath the surface of alluvial ground, in rounded particles and masses, mixed with other alluvial matters. It is separated from the earthy matters by passing a stream of water over it:

hence the name. The finest grain-tin is obtained from this ore.

STREAM-WORKS, *n.* In *tin mines*, the repositories in which stream tin is found.

STREAMY, *a.* Abounding with running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current or streak.

His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope.*

STREET, *n.* [Sax. *stræte, strete*; G. *strasse*; Ir. *sraid*; W. *ystryd*; L. *stratum*, from *stratus*, strewed or spread. *See* STREW.] 1. Properly, a paved way or road; but in usage, any way or road in a city, having houses on one or both sides, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley. In common usage, the word *street* often includes the houses as well as the open way.—2. *Streets*, plural, any public way, road, or place.

That there be no complaining in our *streets*; Ps. cxliv.

STREET'-DOOR, *n.* An outer-door.

STREET-KEEPER, *n.* A kind of local policeman, who has the supervision of a street, &c.

STREET-PACING, *a.* Perambulating the streets.

STREET-WALKER, *n.* [*street* and *walk.*] A common prostitute.—2. An idler.

STREET-WARD, *n.* [*street* and *ward.*] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

STREIGHT, † *n.* A narrow. [*See* STRAIT.]

STREIGHT, † *adv.* Strictly. [*See* STRAIT.]

STREL'ITE, *n.* In *min.*, anthropophylite.

STREL'ITZ, *n.* A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

STRELITZ'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, growing in Cape Colony.

STRENE,† *n.* Race; offspring.

STRENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *strength*, from *streng*, strong. *See* STRONG.] 1. That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a sick man has not *strength* to walk, or to raise his head or his arm. We say, a man has *strength* to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also *power* and *force*. But *force* is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of motion. *Strength*, in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to *weakness*. In *mech.*, the strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. It is a matter of much importance to be able to estimate, with tolerable accuracy, the effort which an animal of the average strength employed in labour is capable of exerting under different circumstances, because the results afford data for determining the modes in which animal labour may be most advantageously employed. In order to compare the effects produced by different animals, or the same animal under different circumstances, it is usual to estimate the force required to raise or transport 1 pound through one foot of space in a minute of time, which force is called the *dynamic unit*. Hence if an animal, as a horse, for example, is capable of raising 33,000 pounds one foot high in a minute, he must exert a force 33,000 times greater than that required to raise one pound through the same space in the same time. Of the different modes of estimating human strength, the most practically useful is the observation of the average effect produced daily by a labourer, who continues his exertions for a number of successive days, as in transporting materials in a wheel-barrow, carrying a load, or dragging a load, working a pump, turning a winch, ringing a bell, rowing a boat, &c. On comparing the strength of men in different countries it has been found that the English are the strongest.—2. Firmness; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. Thus we speak of the *strength* of a bone, the *strength* of a beam, the *strength* of a wall, the *strength* of a rope. In this sense, *strength* is a passive quality, and is opposed to *weakness* or *frangibility*. In *mech.*, the strength of materials is the resistance which bodies oppose to a force acting on them. This resistance can only be ascertained by experiment. [*See* MATERIAL, STRAIN, STRESS.] The strength of bodies depends on their magnitude, form, and position, as well as on the degree of cohesion in the material.—3. Power or vigour of any kind.

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton.*
Strength there must be either of love or war. *Holyday.*

4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness; as, the *strength* of a castle or fort.—5. Support; that which supports; that which supplies strength; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*; Ps. xlvi.

6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty; as, *strength* of memory; *strength* of reason; *strength* of judgment.—7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel now *strength* within me rise. *Milton.*

8. Force of writing; vigour; nervous diction. The *strength* of words, of style, of expression, and the like, consists in the full and forcible exhibition of ideas, by which a sensible or deep impression is made on the mind of a hearer or reader. It is distinguished from *softness* or *sweetness*. *Strength* of language enforces an argument, produces conviction, or excites wonder or other strong emotion; *softness* and *sweetness* give pleasure.

And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

9. Vividness; as, *strength* of colours or colouring.—10. Spirit; the quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies; as, the *strength* of wine or spirit; the *strength* of an acid.—11. The virtue or spirit of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities.—12. Legal or moral force; validity; the quality of binding, uniting, or securing; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law; the *strength* of public opinion or custom.—13. Vigour; natural force; as, the *strength* of natural affection.—14. That which supports; confidence.

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt upon the *strength* of it to neglect preparation for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*

15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. What is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?—16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades, or commands assent; as, the *strength* of an argument or of reasoning; the *strength* of evidence.—17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; as, the *strength* of wind or a current of water.—18. Degree of brightness or vividness; as, the *strength* of light.—19.† Fortification; fortress; as, an inaccessible *strength*.—20. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths*.† *Sprat.*

STRENGTH,† *v. t.* To strengthen.

STRENGTHEN, *v. t.* (strength'n.) To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation.—2. To confirm; to establish; as, to *strengthen* authority.—3. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him; Deut. iii

4. To cause to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*

STRENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

The disease that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

STRENGTH'ENED, *pp.* Made strong or stronger; confirmed.

STRENGTH'ENER, *n.* That which increases strength, physical or moral.—2. In *med.*, something which, taken into the system, increases vital energy and strength of action.

STRENGTH'ENING, *ppr.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.

STRENGTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting strength; destitute of power.—2. Wanting spirit. [*Little used.*]

STREN'UOUS, *a.* [L. *strenuus*; It. *strenuo*; W. *tren*, force, also impetuous. The sense is pressing, straining, or rushing forward.] 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; as, a *strenuous* advocate for national rights; a *strenuous* opposer of African slavery.—2. Bold and active; valiant, intrepid, and ardent; as, a *strenuous* defender of his country.

STREN'UOUSLY, *adv.* With eager and pressing zeal; ardently.—2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.

STREN'UOUSNESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardour in pursuit of an object, or in opposition to a measure.

STREP'ENT, *a.* [L. *strepens*, *strepo.*] Noisy; loud. [*Little used.*]

STREP'EROUS, *a.* [L. *strepo.*] Loud; boisterous. [*Little used.*]

STREPITO'SO. [It.] In *music*, a term denoting that the part to which it is prefixed is to be performed in an impetuous and boisterous style.

STREPSIP'TERA, } *n.* [Gr. *στρεπτος*,
STREPSIP'TERANS, } twisted, and *πτερον*, a wing.] Kirby's name for an order of parasitic insects, having two elytriform sub-spiral organs, appendages of the base of the anterior legs.

STRESS, *n.* [W. *trais*, force, violence, oppression; *treissaw*, to force or drive;

Ir. *treise*, force; Arm. *tregzen*, a twist; *trozeza*, *trouezal*, to *truss*, Fr. *trousser*. Hence, *distress*, *trestle*, &c.] 1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight; as, the *stress* of a legal question. Consider how much *stress* is laid on the exercise of charity in the New Testament.

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends. *Locke.*

2. Force or violence; as, *stress* of weather.—3. Force; violence; strain.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

4. In *mech.*, stress and strain are terms used indiscriminately to express the force which is exerted in any part of a machine or structure of any kind, tending to break it in that part. Thus every part of a rope is equally strained by the weight which it suspends. Every part of a column is equally strained by the load which it supports. A mill axle is equally twisted and strained in every part which lies between the part of the wheel actuated by the moving power, and the part which is resisted by the work to be performed. Every part of a lever or joist is differently strained by a force acting on a distant part. No structure can be made fit for its purpose unless the strength at every part be at least equal to the stress laid on or the strain excited in that part. Hence, in the erection of any machine or structure, it is necessary to ascertain the strains to which the different parts are exposed, and also to determine the strength of the materials which it is necessary to oppose in every part to these strains, and how to oppose this strength in such a manner that it shall be exerted to the best advantage.

STRESS, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [*Little used.*]

STRETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan*; G. *strechen*; probably formed on the root of *reach*, *right*, L. *rego*, &c.] 1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line; as, to *stretch* a cord or a rope.—2. To extend in breadth; as, to *stretch* cloth.—3. To spread; to expand; as, to *stretch* the wings.—4. To reach; to extend.

Stretch thine hand to the poor. *Ecclus.*

5. To spread; to display; as, to *stretch* forth the heavens.—6. To draw or pull out in length; to strain; as, to *stretch* a tendon or muscle.—7. To make tense; to strain.

So the *stretch'd* cord the shackled dancer tries. *Smith.*

8. To extend mentally; as, to *stretch* the mind or thoughts.—9. To exaggerate; to extend too far; as, to *stretch* the truth; to *stretch* one's credit.

STRETCH, *v. i.* To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. A wet hempen cord or cloth contracts; in drying, it *stretches*.—2. To be extended; to spread; as, a lake *stretches* over a hundred miles of earth. Lake Erie *stretches* from Niagara nearly to Huron. Hence,—3. To *stretch to*, is to reach.—4. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking; as elastic substances.

The inner membrane...because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

5. To sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate. A man who is apt to *stretch*, has less credit than others.—6. In *navigation*, to sail; to direct a course. It is often understood to signify to sail under a great spread of canvas close hauled. In this it differs from *stand*, which implies no press of sail. We were *standing* to the east, when we saw a ship *stretching* to the southward.—7. To make violent efforts in running.

STRETCH, *n.* Extension in length or in breadth; reach; as, a great *stretch* of wings.—2. Effort; struggle; strain.

Those put lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

3. Force of body; straining.

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

6. In *sailing*, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack.—7. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

STRETCH'ANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, stretching, a term applied to beasts upon their legs, but stretching themselves out.

STRETCH'ED, *pp.* Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost.—*Stretched out*, in *arch.*, a term applied to a surface that will just cover a body so extended that all its parts are in a plane, or may be made to coincide with a plane.

STRETCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stretches.—2. In *arch.*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall. It is thus distinguished from a header, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall. [*See* BEND.]—3. A piece of timber in building.—4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.—5. A flat board on which corpses are *stretched*, previously to coffining.

STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.

STRETCH'ING COURSE, *n.* In *arch.*, a course of stretchers; that is, of stones or bricks laid horizontally with their lengths in the direction of the face of the wall. [*See* HEADING COURSE.]

STRETCH'ING MACHINE, *n.* A machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, by which means all their warp and woof yarns are laid in truly parallel directions.

STRET'TO. [Ital.] In *music*, a term which signifies that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a quick, concise manner. Opposed to *largo*.

STREW, *v. t.* [Goth. *strawan*; Sax. *streawian*, *streowian*; G. *streuen*; Sw. *strö*; contracted from *stregan*, which is retained in the Saxon. The Latin has *sterno*, *stravi*; the latter is our *strew*, *straw*. This verb is written *straw*, *strew*, or *strow*; *straw* is nearly obsolete, and *strow* is obsolescent. *Strew* is generally used.] 1. To scatter; to spread by scattering; always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on or over a floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.—2. To spread by being scattered over.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*. *Spenser.*

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To scatter loosely.

And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STREW'ED, *pp.* Scattered; spread by scattering; as, sand *strewed* on paper.—2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered; as, a floor *strewed* with sand.

STREW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; spreading over.

STREW'ING, *n.* The act of scattering or spreading over.—2. Any thing fit to be strewed.

STREW'MENT,† *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration.

STRI'Æ, *n. plur.* [L. *stria*, a streak.] In *nat. his.*, fine thread-like lines or streaks, generally on the exterior surface of shells, minerals, plants, or other objects, longitudinal, transverse, or oblique.—2. In *arch.*, the fillets which separate the channels or flutes of columns.

STRI'ATE, } *a.* Formed with small
STRI'ATED, } channels; channelled.—2. In *bot.*, streaked; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines; as the stems of some plants.—3. In *arch.*, channelled; fluted as a column.—*Striated fracture*, in *mineral.*, consists of long narrow separable parts laid on or beside each other.

STRIA'TION, *n.* The state of being striated, or marked with fine parallel lines.

STRI'ATURE, *n.* Disposition of striæ.

STRICK,† *n.* [Gr. στρίξ, L. *strix*, a screech-owl.] A bird of ill omen.

STRICK'EN, *pp.* of *Strike*. Struck; smitten; as, the *stricken* deer. [*See* STRIKE.]—2. Advanced; worn; far gone.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age, Gen. xxxiv. [*Obs.*]

STRICK'LE, *n.* [from *strike*.] A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure.—2. An instrument for whetting scythes.

STRICT, *a.* [L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *stræc*. *See* STRAIN.] 1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* embrace; a *strict* ligature.—2. Tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* or lax fibre.—3. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice; as, to keep *strict* watch. Observe the strictest rules of virtue and decorum.—4. Severe; rigorous; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; as, the father is very *strict* in observing the sabbath. The master is very *strict* with his apprentices.—5. Rigorous; not mild or indulgent; as, *strict* laws.—6. Confined; limited; not with latitude; as, to understand words in a *strict* sense.

STRICT'LY, *adv.* Closely; tightly.—2. Exactly; with nice accuracy; as, patriotism *strictly* so called, is a noble virtue.—3. Positively. He commanded his son *strictly* to proceed no further.—4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

Examine thyself *strictly*, whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

STRICT'NESS, *n.* Closeness; tightness; opposed to *laxity*.—2. Exact-

ness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *K. Charles.*

3. Rigour; severity.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

STRIC'TURE, *n.* [L. *strictura. See* STRIKE and STROKE, which unite with L. *stringo.*] 1. A stroke; a glance; a touch.—2. A touch of criticism; critical remark; censure.

I have given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on every passage. *Hammond.*

3. A drawing; a spastic or other morbid contraction of some tube or duct of the body; as the œsophagus, intestines, urethra, vagina, &c. It is either *organic*, that is, accompanied with an actual thickening of the walls of the canal; or *spasmodic.*

STRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *stræde*, a step; *gestridan*, to stride: *bestridan*, to bestride; probably formed on the root of L. *gradior*, Shemitic רדה, *redah*, in Syr. to go, Ch. to spread, Sax. *stredan*, id.] A long step; a step taken with violence; a wide stretch of the legs.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

STRIDE, *v. i.* pret. *Strid, Strode;* pp. *Strid, Stridden.* 1 To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the field. *Dryden.*

2. To straddle.

STRIDE, *v. t.* To pass over at a step.

See him *stride*
Valleys wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRIDING, *ppr.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRI'DOR, *n.* [L.] A harsh creaking noise, or a crack.—*Stridor dentium*, [L.] grinding of the teeth. A common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms, or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

STRID'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *stridulus.*] Making a small harsh sound or a creaking.

STRIFE, *n.* [Norm. *estrif. See* STRIVE.] 1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. *Strife* may be carried on between students or between mechanics.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife*,
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

2. Contention in anger or enmity; discord; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon; Judges xii.

These vows thus granted, raised a *strife* above,
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in these touches livelier than life. *Shak.*

4. The agitation produced by different qualities; as, the *strife* of acid and alkali. [*Little used.*]

STRIFEFUL, *a.* Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful*, and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

STRI'GÆ, *n. plur.* [L.] In *bot.*, a species of pubescence in plants, consisting of little close-pressed, rigid, unequal, irregular hairs.—2. In *arch.*, the flutings of a column.

STRIG'IDÆ, *n.* [from *strix*, one of the genera.] A family of nocturnal birds of prey, comprehending the owls.

STRIG'IL, *n.* [L.] Among *the ancients*, a little instrument of ivory or horn used for rubbing the skin.

STRIG'MENT,† *n.* [L. *strigmentum*, from *stringo.*] Scraping; that which is scraped off.

STRI'GOSE,
STRI'GOUS, } *a.* [L. *strigosus*, from *strigo.*] In *bot.*, having strigæ; a *strigous* leaf is one set with stiff lanceolate bristles.

STRIKE, *v. t.* pret. *Struck;* pp. *Struck* and *Stricken;* but *Struck* is in the most common use. *Strook* is wholly obsolete. [Sax. *astrican*, to strike, D. *stryken*, to strike, and to *stroke*, to smooth, to anoint or rub over, to slide; G. *streichen*, to pass, move, or ramble, to depart, to touch, to *stroke*, to glide or glance over, to lower or *strike*, as sails, to curry, [L. *stringo, strigil,*] to sweep together, to spread, as a plaster, to play on a violin, to card, as wool, to *strike* or whip, as with a rod; *streich, strich*, a stroke, stripe, or lash, Eng. *streak;* Dan. *streg*, a stroke; *stryger*, to rub, to *stroke*, to *strike*, to trim, to iron or smooth, to *strike*, as sails, to whip, to play on a violin, to glide along, to plane; Sw. *stryka*, id. We see that *strike, stroke*, and *streak*, and the L. *stringo*, whence *strain, strict, stricture*, &c., are all radically one word. *Strong* is of the same family. Hence we see the sense is to rub, to scrape; but it includes often the sense of thrusting. It is to touch or graze with a sweeping or stroke. Hence our sense of *striking* a measure of grain, and *strike, strickle*, and a *stroke* of the pencil in painting. Hence the use of *stricken* applied to age, worn with age, as in the L. *strigo*, the same word differently applied. Hence also we see the propriety of the use of *stricture*, applied to criticism. It seems to be formed on the root of *rake* and *stretch.*] 1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to, either with the open hand, the fist, a stick, club, or whip, or with a pointed instrument, or with a ball or an arrow discharged. An arrow *struck* the shield; a ball *strikes* a ship between wind and water.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts; Exod. xii.

3. To stamp; to impress; to coin; as, to *strike* coin at the mint; to *strike* sovereigns.—4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree *strikes* its root deep.—5. To punish; to afflict; as *smite* is also used.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. Prov. xvii.

6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound; as, the clock *strikes* twelve; the drums *strike* up a march.—7. In *seamanship*, to lower; to let down; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag or ensign; to *strike* a yard or top-mast in a gale; [that is, to run or slip down.] When a ship in a fight, or on meeting with a ship of war, lets down or lowers her top-sails, at least half-mast high, she is said to *strike*, which means that she yields, or submits or pays respect to the ship of war. Also, when a ship touches ground in shoal water, she is said to *strike*. And when a top-mast, &c., is to be taken down, the word of command is *strike the top-mast*, &c. *To strike soundings*, to ascertain the depth of water with the hand-lead, &c. —8. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror.

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most on the first view. *Atterbury.*

They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

9. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain, L. *fædus ferire*. This expression probably arose from the practice of the parties striking a victim when they concluded a bargain.—10. To produce by a sudden action.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

11. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse; as, the plan proposed *strikes* me favourably; to *strike* one dead; to *strike* one blind; to *strike* one dumb.—12. To level a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.—13. To be advanced or worn with age; *used in the participle;* as, he was *stricken* in years or age; well *struck* in years.—14. To run on; to ground; as a ship.—*To strike up*, to cause to sound; to begin to beat.

Strike up the drums. *Shak.*

2. To begin to sing or play; as, to *strike up* a tune.—*To strike off*, to erase from an account; to deduct; as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt.—2. To impress; to print; as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.—3. To separate by a blow or any sudden action; as, to *strike off* a man's head with a scimitar; to *strike off* what is superfluous or corrupt.—*To strike out*, to produce by collision; to force out; as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.—2. To blot out; to efface; to erase.

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*

3. To form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance.—*To strike a tent*, to loosen the cords of a tent for the purpose of removing it.

STRIKE, *v. i.* To make a quick blow or thrust.

It pleas'd the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction. *Shak.*

2. To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.—3. To sound by percussion; to be *struck*. The clock *strikes*.—4. To make an attack.

A puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shak.*

5. To hit; to touch; to act on by appulse.

Hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*

6. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up. *Shak.*

7. To run upon; to be stranded. The ship *struck* at twelve, and remained

fast.—8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate.

Now and then a beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem. *Dryden.*

9. To lower a flag or colours in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy.—10 † To break forth; as, to *strike* into reputation.—*To strike in*, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.—*To strike in with*, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once.—*To strike out*, to wander; to make a sudden excursion; as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.—*To strike*, among *workmen*, is to quit work in a body, or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRIKE, *n.* An instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.—2. A bushel; four pecks [*Local.*]—3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter. [*Local.*]—4. Among *workmen*, the act of quitting work in a body, after having demanded higher wages, and having been refused. In such a case the workmen refuse to resume their work, until their demand shall have been complied with, reckoning that their employer or employers, from the necessity of having the work carried on or completed, will at length be obliged to yield, especially as it frequently happens that other hands cannot be procured, either from their scarcity, or from the threats and intimidations of the body that has *struck*—5. In *geol.*, the direction or line of bearing of strata, which is always at right angles to their prevailing dip.—*Strike of flax*, a handful that may be hackled at once. [*Local.*]

STRIKE, *a.* This word is used, as an epithet, only in the compound term *strike-measure;* that is, the employment of a *strike*, or roller, to remove or strike off all of an article measured which stands above the level or rim of a measure of capacity.—*Strike* is now the only legal measure of that kind, *heaped* measure having been discontinued in 1834-5.

STRIKE-BLOCK, *n* [*strike* and *block.*] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

STRIKER, *n.* One that strikes, or that which strikes.—2. In *Scrip.*, a quarrelsome man; Tit. i.

STRIKING, *ppr.* Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails or a mast, &c.—2. *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; as, a *striking* representation or image.—3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression; as, a *striking* resemblance of features.

STRIK'ING, *n.* In *arch*, the drawing of lines on the surface of a body; the drawing of lines on the face of a piece of stuff for mortises, and cutting the shoulders of tenons. In *joinery*, the act of running a moulding with a plane.—*The striking of a centre*, is the removal of the timber framing, upon which an arch is built after its completion.

STRIKINGLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRIKINGNESS, *n.* The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* [Sax. *string;* G. *strang;* also Dan. *strikke;* G. *strick;* connected with *strong*, L. *stringo*, from drawing, stretching; Ir. *srang*, a string; *sreangaim*, to draw.] 1. A small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things.—2. A ribbon.

Round Ormond's knee thou ty'st the mystic *string*. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which anything is filed; and hence, a line of things; as, a *string* of shells or beads.—4. The cord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp, or violin; as, an instrument of ten *strings*.—5. A fibre, as of a plant.

Duck weed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

The *string* of his tongue was loosed; Mark vii.

[*This is not a technical word.*]—7. The line or cord of a bow.

He twangs the quiv'ring *string*. *Pope.*

8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as, a *string* of arguments; a *string* of propositions — 9 In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports.—10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants; as, the *strings* of beans.—*To have two strings to the bow*, to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose; to have a double advantage, or to have two views. [*In the latter sense, unusual*]

STRING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Strung.* To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet? *Gay.*

2. To put in tune a stringed instrument.

For here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*. *Addison.*

3. To file; to put on a line; as, to *string* beads or pearls.—4. To make tense; to strengthen.

Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden*

5. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.

STRING'-BOARD, STRING'-PIECE, or STRING'ER, *n.* In *arch.*, a board placed next to the well-hole in wooden stairs, and terminating the ends of the steps.

STRING-COURSE, *n.* In *arch.*, a narrow moulding or projecting course continued horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band.

STRING'ED, *a.* Having strings; as, a *stringed* instrument.—2. Produced by strings; as, *stringed* noise.

STRIN'GENCY, *n.* State of being stringent.

STRIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *stringens.*] Binding; contracting; tense, drawn tight.—2. Severe; rigid.

STRIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *stringens.*] Binding; strict; as, *stringent* rules.—2.† Astringent.

STRIN'GENTLY, *adv.* In a stringent manner.

STRIN'GENTNESS, *n.* Stringency. [*The latter is the better word*]

STRIN'GER, *n.* One who arranges on a string, or thread; as, a bead or pearl *stringer*.

STRING'HALT, *n.* [*string* and *halt.*] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

STRING'INESS, *n.* The state of being stringy; fibrous.

STRING'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filing; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRING'LESS, *a.* Having no strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument. *Shak.*

STRING'Y, *a* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root.—2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

STRIP, *v. t.* [G. *streifen*, to strip, to flay, to stripe or streak, to graze upon, to swerve, ramble, or stroll; D. *streepen*, to stripe, to reprimand; Dan. *striber*, to stripe or streak, and *stripper*, to *strip*, to skin or flay, to ramble; Sax. *bestrypan*. Some of the senses of these verbs seem to be derived from the noun *stripe*, which is probably from *stripping*. Regularly, this verb should be referred to the root of *rip*, L. *rapio.*] 1. To pull or tear off, as, a covering; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back.—2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; as, to *strip* a beast of his skin; to *strip* a tree of its bark; to *strip* a man of his clothes.—3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute, as, to *strip* a man of his possessions.—4. To divest; as, to *strip* one of his rights and privileges. Let us *strip* this subject of all its adventitious glare.—5. To rob; to plunder; as, robbers *strip* a house.—6 To bereave; to deprive; to impoverish; as, a man *stripped* of his fortune.—7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing or other means; as, cattle *strip* the ground of its herbage.—8. In *America*, to pull off husks; to husk; as, to *strip* maize, or the ears of maize —9. To press out the last milk at a milking —10. To unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.—11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.—*To strip off*, to pull or take off; as, to *strip off* a covering; to *strip off* a mask or disguise.—2.† To cast off. 3.† To separate from something connected. [We may observe the primary sense of this word is to peel or skin, hence to pull off in a long narrow piece; hence *stripe.*]

STRIP, *n.* [G. *streif*, a stripe, a streak; D. *streep*, a stroke, a line, a stripe; Dan. *stribe.*] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long; as, a *strip* of cloth.

STRIPE, *n.* [*See* STRIP. It is probable that this word is taken from stripping.] 1. A line or long narrow division of anything, of a different colour from the ground; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of colour.—2. A strip or long narrow piece attached to something of a different colour; as, a long *stripe* sewed upon a garment.—3. The wale or long narrow mark discoloured by a lash or rod.—4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* may he give him, and not exceed; Deut. xxv.

[A blow with a club is not a *stripe.*]—5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings.

By his *stripes* are we healed; Is. liii.

STRIPE, *v. t.* To make stripes; to

form with lines of different colours; to variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; to lash. [*Little used.*]

STRIPED, *pp.* Formed with lines of different colours.—2. *a.* Having stripes of different colours.

STRIPING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIP'LING, *n.* [from *strip, stripe;* primarily, a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

> And the king said, Inquire thou whose son the *stripling* is; 1 Sam. xvii.

STRIP'PED, *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished.

STRIP'PER, *n.* One that strips.

STRIP'PING, *ppr.* Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting.

STRIP'PINGS, *n.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. [*Local.*]

STRIVE, *v. i.* pret. *Strove;* pp. *Striven.* [G. *streben;* formed perhaps on the Heb. רהב, *rub.* This word coincides in elements with *drive*, and the primary sense is nearly the same. *See* RIVAL.] 1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavour with earnestness; to labour hard; *applicable to exertions of body or mind.* A workman *strives* to perform his task before another; a student *strives* to excel his fellows in improvement.

> Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
> To equal Cesar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

> *Strive* with me in your prayers to God for me; Rom. xv.

> *Strive* to enter in at the strait gate; Luke xiii.

2. To contend; to contest; to struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute; followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed; as, *strive against* temptation; *strive* for the truth.

> My spirit shall not always *strive with* man; Gen. vi.

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

> Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
> Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Derham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

> Not that sweet grove
> Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
> Castalian spring, might with this paradise
> Of Eden *strive.* *Milton.*

STRIVER, *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRIVING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the powers of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

STRIVING, *n.* The act of making efforts; contest; contention.

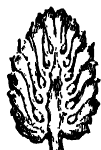
> Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and *strivings* about the law; Tit. iii.

STRIVINGLY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles.

STRIX, *n.* [L.] The owl; a Linnæan genus of nocturnal birds of the Accipitrine order, now divided into various sub-genera, according to their tufts, the size of their ears, the extent of the circle of feathers which surrounds their eyes, &c.; as Otus, Syrnium, Bubo, Scops, and Noctua. [*See* OWL.]—2. In *arch.*, a channel in a fluted column or pillar.

STROAM,† *v. i.* [Ger. *strömen*, to stream, flow, D. *stroomen.*] To flow on, or stream past; as, a crowd of people.

STROB'ILE, *n.* [L. *strobilus.*] In *bot.*, an enlarged catkin, the carpels of which are scale-like, and spread open and bear naked seeds; sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion; but they are often woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. Example, the cone or fruit of the *pines.*


Section of Strobile.

STROBIL'IFORM, *a.* [L. *strobilus* and *forma*, supra.] Shaped like a strobile.

STRO'CAL, } *n.* An instrument used
STRO'KAL, } by glass-makers to empty the metal from one pot to another.

STROKE, }
STROOK, } † for *Struck.*

STRŌKE, *n.* [from *strike.*] A blow; a knock; the striking of one body against another; the act of one body upon another when brought suddenly into contact with it; *applicable to a club, a hammer, a mallet, or to any heavy body, or to a rod, whip, or lash.* A piece of timber falling may kill a man by its *stroke;* a man, when whipped, can hardly fail to flinch or wince at every *stroke.*

> Th' oars were silver,
> Which to the time of flutes kept *stroke.* *Shak.*

The force or intensity of a stroke is directly proportional to the velocity and quantity of matter or weight of the striking body, and to the sine of the angle of incidence, that is, the angle which the direction of the striking body makes with the surface of the body struck. Hence, the greatest effect is produced by a stroke when the angle of incidence is a right angle, or when the striking body is made to move in a direction perpendicular to the surface of the body struck.—2. A hostile blow or attack.

> He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a *stroke.* *Bacon.*

3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity.

> At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law. *Harte.*

4. Fatal attack; as, the *stroke* of death.—5. The sound of the clock.

> What is't o'clock?
> Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shak.*

6. The touch of a pencil.

> Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine,
> Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

> Some parts of my work have been brightened by the *strokes* of your lordship's pencil. *Middleton.*

7. A touch; a masterly effort; as, the boldest *strokes* of poetry.

> He will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it. *Addison.*

8. An effort or effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.—9. † Power; efficacy.

> He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

10. Series of operations; as, to do a great *stroke* of business. [*Familiar.*]—11. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen; as, a hair *stroke.*—12. In *seamen's lan.*, the sweep of an oar; as, to row with a long *stroke.*—*Stroke of the sun*, a *coup de soleil*,—*which see.*

STROKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stracan. See* STRIKE and STRICT.] 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe.

> He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
> He *strok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.—3. To make smooth.—4. In *masonry*, to work the face of a stone in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.

STROKED, *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.

STROKER, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STROKESMAN, *n.* In *rowing*, the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

STRŌKING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.

STRŌKING, *n.* The act of rubbing gently.—2. In *masonry*, an operation performed upon the face of a stone by the broad tool, by which a sort of fluted surface is produced.

STRŌKINGS, *n. plur.* The milk last drawn from the teats of a cow.—*To stroke the teats*, is to milk.

STRŌLL, *v. i.* [formed probably on *troll, roll.*] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

> These mothers *stroll* to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STRŌLL, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

STRŌLLER, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant; an itinerant player.

STRŌLLING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.

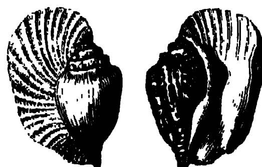
STROMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. στρωμα.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

STROM'BIDÆ, *n.* A family of marine testaceous gastropods, of which the genus Strombus, Linn. is the type.

STROM'BITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Strombus.

STROMBU'LIFORM, *a.* [Gr. στρομβος, a top.] In *geol.*, formed like a top.

STROM'BUS, *n.* [L.] The name given by Linnæus to a genus of univalve, spiral, marine shells. The aperture is much dilated; the lip expanding and produced into a groove. In some of the shells of this genus, the spines are of great length, and are arranged round the circumference of the base, being at first tubular, and afterwards solid, according to the period of growth. Only two species have been found in the seas of this country. Cuvier places this genus under his pectinibranchiate gastropods, and Lamarck divides it into two subgenera, Strombus proper, and Pteroceras.


Winged Strombus (S tricornis).

STROM'EYERITE, *n.* [from the name of *Stromeyer*, the celebrated chemist.] A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper.

STROM'NITE, *n.* A mineral. [*See* BARYSTRONTIANITE.]

STROND, *n.* The beach. [*See* STRAND.]

STRONG, *a.* [Sax. *strong*, *strang*, or *streng;* from the latter is formed *strength;* G. *strenge;* D. and Dan. *streng;* Sw. *sträng*, strict, severe, rigid. As *n* is casual in this word, the original orthography was *strag*, *streg*, or *strog*, coinciding with L. *strictus*, *stringo*. The sense of the radical word is to stretch, strain, draw, and probably from the root of *stretch* and *reach*. We observe in all the kindred dialects on the Continent, the sense of the word is somewhat different from that of the English. The Russ. *strogei*, strict, rigid, severe, retains the original orthography without *n*.] 1. Having physical active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous. A patient is recovering from sickness, but is not yet *strong* enough to walk. A *strong* man will lift twice his own weight.

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour; Ps. cxliv.

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield. *Dryden.*

2. Having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure; firm; solid; as, a constitution *strong* enough to bear the fatigues of a campaign.—3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* fortress or town.—4. Having great military or naval force; powerful; as, a *strong* army or fleet; a *strong* nation; a nation *strong* at sea.—5. Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a *strong* house or company of merchants.—6. Moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous; as, a *strong* current of water or wind; the wind was *strong* from the northeast; we had a *strong* tide against us.—7. Hale; sound; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.—8. Powerful; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; as, a *strong* argument; *strong* reasons; *strong* evidence; a *strong* example or instance. He used *strong* language.—9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged; as, a *strong* partisan; a *strong* whig or tory.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree; as, a *strong* powder or tincture; a *strong* decoction; *strong* tea; *strong* coffee.—11. Full of spirit; intoxicating; as, *strong* liquors.—12. Affecting the sight forcibly; as, *strong* colours.—13. Affecting the taste forcibly; as, the *strong* flavour of onions.—14. Affecting the smell powerfully; as, a *strong* scent.—15. Not of easy digestion; solid; as, *strong* meat; Heb. v.—16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a custom grown *strong* by time.—17. Violent; vehement; earnest.

Who in the days of his flesh, when he offered up prayers with *strong* crying and tears; Heb. v.

18. Able; furnished with abilities.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

19. Having great force of mind, of intellect, or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* powers of mind; a man of a *strong* mind or intellect; a man of *strong* memory, judgment or imagination.—20 Having great force: comprising much in few words; forcibly expressed.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith.*

21. Bright; glaring; vivid; as, a *strong* light.—22. Powerful to the extent of force named; as, an army ten thousand *strong*.

STRONG′-BACKED, *a.* Having a strong back.

STRONG′-COLOURED, *a.* Having strong colours.

STRON″GER, *a.* comp. of *Strong*. Having more strength.

STRON″GEST, *a.* superl. of *Strong*. Having most strength.

STRONG′-FISTED, *a.* [*strong* and *fist*.] Having a strong hand; muscular.

STRONG′-HAND, *n.* [*strong* and *hand*.] Violence; force; power.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand*. *Ralegh.*

[*Not properly a compound word.*]

STRONG′-HANDED, *a.* Having strong hands, or having many hands for the execution of a work.

STRONG′-HOLD, *n.* [*strong* and *hold*.] A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.

STRONG′ISH, *a.* Somewhat strong. [*Colloq.*]

STRONG′LY, *adv.* With strength; with great force or power; forcibly; *a word of extensive application*.—2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack; as, a town *strongly* fortified.—3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. The evils of this measure were *strongly* represented to the government.

STRONG′-MINDED, *a.* Having a vigorous mind.

STRONG′-RIBBED, *a.* Solidly formed; as, a *strong-ribbed* ship.

STRONG′-SET, *a.* [*strong* and *set*.] Firmly set or compacted.

STRONG′-VOICED, *a.* Having great strength of voice.

STRONG′-WATER,† *n.* [*strong* and *water*.] Distilled or ardent spirits.

STRON′GYLUS, *n.* A genus of intestinal worms in Rudolphi's classification, characterized by having a cylindrical body, the anal extremity of which, in the male, is surrounded by a kind of pouch of a varied shape, from which is protruded a small filament or spiculum. *S. armatus* infests the mesenteric arteries of the horse and ass, producing aneurisms. *S. gigas* is sometimes found in the kidney of the human subject.

STRON′TIA, *n.* One of the alkaline earths, of which *strontium* is the metallic base. It occurs in a crystalline state, as a carbonate, in the lead mines of Strontian, in Argyleshire, whence its name. It was discovered by Dr. Hope in 1792. It has subsequently been found in England, America, and France; but strontitic minerals are rather rare. The pure earth to which the name of strontia is given, is prepared from the carbonate exactly like baryta. It is a greyish white powder, infusible in the furnace; of a specific gravity approaching that of baryta, having an acrid burning taste, but not so corrosive as baryta, though sharper than lime. It becomes hot when moistened, and slakes into a pulverulent hydrate, dissolves in 150 parts of water at 60°, and in much less at the boiling point, forming an alkaline solution, called *strontia water*, which deposits crystals in four-sided tables as it cools. The dry earth, which is an oxide of strontium, is composed of 44 equivalents of strontium, and 8 of oxygen. It is readily distinguished from baryta, by forming with hydrochloric acid a chloride which crystallizes in needles, and is very deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol, to which it gives the property of burning with a crimson flame. The sulphate of strontia is found native, and some of the native varieties have a pale blue tint, whence the term *cœlestine*. The nitrate of strontia is used in making the red fire of the theatres, and of fire-works; and it is also employed for signal lights.

STRON′TIAN, *n.* A name sometimes given to strontia.

STRON′TIAN, STRONTIT′IC, *a* Pertaining to strontia; containing strontia; as, *strontitic* minerals.

STRON′TIANITE, *n.* Native carbonate of strontia, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystallized in the form of a hexahedral prism, modified on the edges, or terminated by a pyramid. It was first discovered in the lead mines of Strontian, in Argyleshire. It greatly resembles carbonate of baryta, but it is not poisonous like that mineral.

STRONTI′TES, *n.* The name given to strontia by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontia. This name was modified into strontia by Klaproth.

STRON′TIUM, *n.* The metallic base of strontia, procured from the carbonate of strontia by Davy in 1808. It is analogous to barium, but has less lustre; it is heavier than sulphuric acid, difficultly fusible, and not volatile. When exposed to the air it attracts oxygen, and becomes converted into strontia, or protoxide of strontium; when thrown into water, it decomposes it with great violence, producing hydrogen gas, and forming with the water a solution of strontia. Strontium is harmless, while barium and all its compounds are poisonous.

STROOK,† for *Struck*.

STRÔP, *n.* A strap. [*See* STRAP.] This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather used for sharpening razors and giving them a fine smooth edge; a razor-strop.—2. [Sp. *estrovo*.] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block, so that the latter may be suspended from any particular part about the masts, yards, or rigging.

STROP, *v. t.* To sharpen with a strop or strap; as, he *stropped* his razor.

STRO′PHE, *n.* [Fr. *strophe;* Gr. στροφη, a turn, from στρεφω, to turn.] In *Greek poetry*, a division of a choral ode, answering to a stanza, and so named because the singers turned in one direction while they recited that portion of the poem; they then turned round and sung the next portion, which was of exactly the same length and metre as the preceding, and was termed the antistrophe (αντιστροφη). [*See* ANTISTROPHE.] The choral poems of the Greeks consisted of three main parts, strophe, antistrophe, and epode, the latter forming the concluding stanza of a chorus.

STROPH′IC, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, strophes.

STRO′PHIOLATE, STRO′PHIOLATED, *a.* [L. *strophium*, a garland.] Furnished with a garland, or

that which resembles a garland.—2. In *bot.*, having strophioles or caruncles, as seeds.

STRO'PHIOLE, *n.* [L. *strophiolum.*] In *bot.*, a little tubercular part near the base or hilum of some seeds, particularly those of the papilionaceous order. It is otherwise called a *caruncle.*

STRO'PHULUS, *n.* [L.] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, and exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum, white-gum, tooth-rash,* &c.

STROUT,† *v. i.* [for *strut.*] To swell; to puff out.

STROVE, *pret.* of *Strive.*

STROW, is only a different orthography of *Strew.* [*See* STREW.]

STROWL, for *Stroll*, is not in use. [*See* STROLL.]

STROY, for *Destroy*, is not in use. [*See* DESTROY.]

STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Strike.* [*See* STRIKE.]

STRUCK'EN, the *old. pp.* of *Strike*, is obsolete.

STRUC'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining to structure.

STRUC'TURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *structura*, from *struo*, [for *strugo*,] to set or lay; It. *struttura.*] 1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings.

> His son builds on and never is content,
> Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.
> [*Rarely used.*] *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make; construction; as, the want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe.—3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables, &c.—4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice. Waterloo bridge over the Thames, in London, is a beautiful *structure.*

> There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

5. In *mineral.*, the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral.

STRÜDE, } *n.* A stock of breeding
STRÖDE, } mares; a stud.

STRUG'GLE, *v. i.* [This word may be formed on the root of *stretch, right,* &c., which signifies to strain; or more directly on the same elements in L. *rugo*, to wrinkle, and Eng. *wriggle.* In W. *ystreiglaw*, is to turn.] 1. Properly, to strive, or to make efforts with a twisting or with contortions of the body. Hence,—2. To use great efforts; to labour hard; to strive; to contend; as, to *struggle* to save life; to *struggle* with the waves; to *struggle* against the stream; to *struggle* with adversity.—3. To labour in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labour in any kind of difficulty or distress.

> 'Tis wisdom to beware,
> And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

STRUG'GLE, *n.* Great labour; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; properly, a violent effort with contortions of the body.—2. Contest; contention; strife.

> An honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.

STRUG'GLER, *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

STRUG'GLING, *ppr.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.

STRUG'GLING, *n.* The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.

STRULL, *n.* A bar so placed as to resist weight.

STRU'MA, *n.* [L.] Scrofula; the king's evil; a specific morbid condition, considered by many as a peculiar sort of inflammation, manifested, in very many cases, by an indolent glandular enlargement, which sometimes suppurates, but slowly and imperfectly, and heals with difficulty. The same term is also used to signify bronchocele, or an enlargement of the thyroid gland.—2. In *bot.*, a swelling in some leaves at the extremity of the petiole, where it is connected to the lamina; as in *Mimosa sensitiva.* Also, in mosses, a dilatation or swelling which is sometimes present upon one side of the base of the theca.

STRU'MOSE, } *a.* Scrofulous.—2. In
STRU'MOUS, } *bot.*, having *strumæ.* [*See* STRUMA.]

STRUM'PET, *n.* [Ir. *stribrid, striopach.*] A prostitute.

STRUM'PET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant.

STRUM'PET, *v. t.* To debauch.

STRUNG, *pret.* of *String.*

STRUNT, *v. i.* To walk sturdily; to walk with state; to strut. [*Scotch.*]

STRUNT, *n.* Spirituous liquor of any kind. Also a pet; a sullen fit. [*Scotch.*]

STRUT, *v. i.* [G. *strotzen*; Dan. *strutter.*] 1. To walk with a lofty proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

> Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shak.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

> The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale.† *Dryden.*

STRUT, *n.* A lofty proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking.—2. In *arch.*, struts are oblique framing pieces having one end joined to the king posts, or queen posts, and the other end to the principal rafters, for the purpose of supporting the latter. They are sometimes called braces. [*See* ROOF.]—3. Any piece of timber in a system of framing, which is pressed or crushed in the direction of its length; as the *struts* of a roof or a gate.

STRU'THIO, *n.* The ostrich; a genus of birds of the order Grallatoriæ, and family Struthionidæ, or Brevipennes. The *S. camelus* is the ostrich of the eastern Continent, celebrated from the earliest ages; the *S. casuarius* is the cassowary, common in the peninsula of Malacca and the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago; and the *S. rhea* is the American ostrich, common in South America, and one half smaller than the eastern species. [*See* OSTRICH.]

STRUTHIO'NIDÆ, *n.* [L. *struthio*, an ostrich.] A family of terrestrial birds incapable of flight, the wings being, in the majority of instances, merely rudimentary, but having long and strong legs, which enable them to run with great rapidity. This family includes the ostrich, and other congeneric species, which constitute the *Cursores* of Kirby and the *Brevipennes* of Cuvier.

STRU'THIOUS, *a.* [L. *struthio.*] Pertaining to or like the ostrich; belonging to the ostrich tribe.

STRUT'TER, *n.* One who struts; a pompous fellow.

STRUT'TING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait and erect head.

STRUT'TING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.

STRUT'TING-BEAM, } *n.* In *arch.*,
STRUT'-BEAM, } an old term for a collar-beam.

STRUT'TINGLY, *adv.* With a proud lofty step: boastingly.

STRUT'TING-PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, the same as straining-piece,—*which see.*

STRYCH'NIA, } *n.* [Gr. στρύχνος, an
STRYCH'NINE, } ancient Greek name for several plants, most of which were narcotics.] A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieuté*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *Strychnos Ignatii, S. nux-vomica, S. colubrina,* &c. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos nux-vomica.* It is colourless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is very insoluble, requiring 7000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter, from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce lockjaw and other tetanic affections, and are used in very small doses as remedies in paralysis. *Strychnia* is composed of 44 atoms of carbon, 23 of hydrogen, 2 of nitrogen, and 8 of oxygen.

STRYCH'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid which exists in combination with strychnia in the *Strychnos nux-vomica.* It is soluble both in water and alcohol, and has an acid rough taste. It is also called Igasuric acid.

STRYCH'NOS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ, section Strychneæ. It is composed of trees or shrubs which do not yield a milky juice, and have opposite, usually nerved leaves, and corymbose flowers; some of the species are possessed of tendrils, and are climbing plants. They are found principally in the tropical parts of Asia and America. *S. nux-vomica*, poison-nut or ratsbane. [*See* NUX-VOMICA.] *S. potatorum*, or clearing nut, is an abundant plant in the woods and mountains of the East Indies. The seeds, when dried, are sold by the natives for the purpose of clearing muddy water. *S. St. Ignatii*, or St. Ignatius's bean, is a native of Cochin China, the Philippine Islands, and other parts of Asia. [*See* IGNATIUS'S BEAN.] *S. colubrina*, snake-wood, or snake-poison nut, is a native of the coasts of Coromandel and of Silhet. It is considered by the Indian doctors as an effectual remedy for the bite of the cobra da capello. [*See* SNAKE-WOOD.] *S. tieuté.* [*See* CHETTIK and UPAS.] *S. toxifera*, woorary, or poison-plant of Guiana, is used by the natives as an arrow-poison. *S. pseudo-quina*, is a native of Brazil. Its bark is said to be fully equal to cinchona in curing intermittent fevers. The fruit of this species is eaten by the native children.

STUB, *n.* [Sax. *steb*; Dan. *stub*; Sw. *stubbe*, a stock or stem; L. *stipes*; from setting, fixing. *See* STOP.] 1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down.—2.† A log; a block.

STUB, *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up edible roots.

STUB'BED, *a.* Short and thick like

something truncated; blunt; obtuse. [Sw. *stubbig.*]—2. Hardy; not nice or delicate.

STUB'BEDNESS, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

STUB'BING, *ppr.* Grubbing up by the roots; extirpating.

STUB'BLE, *n.* [D. and G. *stoppel;* Sw. *stubb;* L. *stipula.* It is a diminutive of *stub.*] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle.

> After the first crop is off, they plough in the *stubble.* — *Mortimer.*

STUB'BLE-GOOSE, *n.* [*stubble* and *goose.*] A goose fed among stubble.

STUB'BLE-RAKE, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

STUB'BORN, *a.* [This word is doubtless formed on the root of *stub* or *stiff,* and denotes fixed, firm. Chaucer writes it *stibborne,* 6038. But the origin of the latter syllable is not obvious.] 1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible; as, a *stubborn* son; a *stubborn* mind or soul.

> The queen is obstinate...
> *Stubborn* to justice. — *Shak.*

2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant; as, *stubborn* attention.—3. Stiff; not flexible; as, a *stubborn* bow.

> Take a plant of *stubborn* oak. — *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm; enduring without complaint; as, *stubborn* Stoics.—5. Harsh; rough; rugged. [*Little used.*]—6. Refractory; not easily melted or worked; as, a *stubborn* ore or metal.—7. Refractory; obstinately resisting command, the goad, or the whip; as, a *stubborn* ass or horse.

STUB'BORNLY, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly; contumaciously.

STUB'BORNNESS, *n.* Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy.

> *Stubbornness* and obstinate disobedience must be mastered with blows. — *Locke.*

2. Stiffness; want of pliancy.—3. Refractoriness, as of ores.

STUB'BY, *a.* [from *stub.*] Abounding with stubs.—2. Short and thick; short and strong; as, *stubby* bristles.

STUB'-MORTISE, *n.* A mortise that does not pass through the timber mortised.

STUB'-NAIL, *n.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STUC'CO, *n.* [It. *id.;* Fr. *stuc;* allied probably to *stick, stuck.*] 1. A word applied as a general term to plaster of any kind, used as a coating for walls, and to give them a finished surface. Stucco for internal decorative purposes, such as the cornices and mouldings of rooms, and the enrichment of ceilings, is a composition of very fine sand, pulverized marble, and gypsum, mixed with water till it is of a proper consistency. Within a short time after being first applied, it begins to set, or gradually harden, in which state it is moulded, and may at length be finished up with metal tools. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared; the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of cements. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to that of the finest marble. The third coat of three-coat plaster is termed stucco, consisting of fine lime and sand. There is a species called *bastard stucco,* in which a small portion of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is trowelled.—2. Work made of stucco.—3. In *popular lan.,* plaster of Paris or gypsum.

STUC'CO, *v. t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUC'COED, *pp.* Overlaid with stucco.

STUC'COER, *n.* One versed in stucco work.

STUC'COING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.

STUC'CO WORK, *n* In *arch.,* the name given to all interior ornamental work composed of stucco; such as cornices, mouldings, and other ornaments in the ceilings of rooms.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Stick.*

> *Stuck* o'er with titles, and hung round with strings. — *Pope.*

STUCK,† *n.* A thrust.

STUCK'LING, *n.* An apple pasty, thin, somewhat half circular in shape, and not made in a dish. [*Local.*]

STUCK MOULDINGS, *n.* In *arch.,* mouldings formed by the planes instead of being wrought by the hand.

STUCKS, *n.* Iron pins which are put into the upper part of the blocks of a drag, or low timber cart, for the purpose of preventing the timber slipping off the side. [*Local.*]

STUD, *n.* [Sax. *stod, studu;* G. *stütze,* a stay or prop; *stützen,* to butt at, to gore; Dan. *stöder,* to push, to thrust, G. *stossen.* The sense of the root is to set, to thrust. It coincides with *stead,* place, Ir. *stadam,* to stay or stand. *stid,* a prop.] 1 In *carpentry,* studs are posts or quarters which are placed in partitions, about a foot distant from each other.—2. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob.

> A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
> With coral clasps and amber *studs.* — *Ralegh.*
> Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
> And *studs* of pearl. — *Milton.*

3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.

> In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and fire. — *Temple.*

4. An ornamental button, loosely set, for a shirt bosom, &c.

STUD, *v. t.* To adorn with shining studs or knobs.

> Their horses shall be trapp'd,
> Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. — *Shak.*

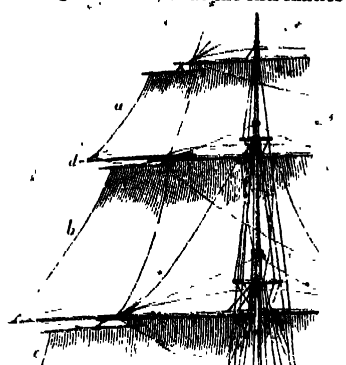
2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs. —2. Set with detached ornaments.

> The sloping sides and summits of our hills, and the extensive plains that stretch before our view, are *studded* with substantial, neat, and commodious dwellings of freemen. — *Bp. Hobart.*

STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs or shining knobs.

STUD'DING SAIL, *n.* In *navigation,* a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. The studding-sails are set only when the wind is light. They appear like wings upon the yard arms.—*Lower studding sails* are set beyond the leeches of the main-sail, and fore-sail, and fixed nearly in the same manner.—*Topmast,* and *top-gallant studding sails* are set on the outside of the top-sails and top-gallant sails; they are spread at the foot by booms, which slide out from the extremities of the main and fore yards, and have their heads or upper edges attached to small yards, which are hoisted up to the top-sail, and top-gallant yard-arms.—*Studding sail booms,* long poles sliding through boom-irons at the extremities



Studding Sails.

a, Top-royal studding sail; *b,* Top-gallant studding sail. *c,* Top-mast studding sail. *d, e,* Studding sail booms.

of the yards, and from the vessel's sides, used to spread the studding sails.

STU'DENT, *n.* [L. *studens, studeo.* See Study.] 1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning; either in a seminary or in private; a scholar; as, the *students* of an academy, of a college, or university; a medical *student;* a law *student.*—2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man; as, a hard *student;* a close *student.*

> Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his books. — *Shak.*

3. One who studies or examines; as, a *student* of nature's works.

STU'DENTSHIP, *n.* The state of being a student.

STUD'-HORSE, *n.* [Sax. *stod-hors;* Low L. *stotarius;* Chaucer, *stot.*] A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

STUD'IED, *pp.* [from *study.*] Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. The book has been *studied.* The subject has been well *studied.*—2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; as, a man well *studied* in geometry, or in law, or medical science.—3. Premeditated.—4.† Having a particular inclination.

STUD'IEDLY, *adv.* In a studied manner.

STUD'IER, *n.* [from *study.*] One who studies; a student.

> Lipsius was a great *studier* in the stoical philosophy. — *Tillotson.*

STUD'IES, *n. plur.* [*see* Study.] In *painting,* a term applied to those preparatory sketches or exercises made by an artist, consisting of separate parts of a picture, first designed and painted unconnectedly, with a view to their future introduction into the entire work. Thus, entire figures in some instances; in others, human heads, hands, or feet, animals, trees, plants, flowers, and, in short, any thing designed from nature, receive the general name of *studies.* The use of studies is to enable a painter to acquire a practical knowledge of his art, and facility of execution.—2. Pieces of instrumental music composed for the purpose of familiarizing the player with the difficulties of his instrument.

STU'DIO, *n.* [It.] An artist's study; a college or seminary; an academy for painters.

STU'DIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *studieux;* L.

studiosus.] 1. Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; as, a *studious* scholar.—2. Contemplative; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation.—3. Diligent; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies. —4. Attentive to; careful; with *of.*

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

5. Planned with study; deliberate.

For the frigid villany of *studious* lewdness, for the calm malignity of laboured impiety, what apology can be invented? *Rambler.*

6. Favourable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation; as, the *studious* shade.

Let my due feet never fail,
To walk the *studious* cloister pale. *Milton.*

[*The latter signification is forced, and not much used.*]

STU'DIOUSLY, *adv.* With study; with close attention to books.—2. With diligent contemplation.—3. Diligently; with zeal and earnestness.—4. Carefully; attentively.

STU'DIOUSNESS, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books. Men of sprightly imagination are not generally the most remarkable for *studiousness.*

STUD'WORK, *n.* A wall of brickwork built between studs.

STUD'Y, *n.* [Fr. *etude;* L. *studium,* from *studeo,* to study, that is, to *set* the thoughts or mind. *See* ASSIDUOUS. *Studeo* is connected with the English *stud, stead.*] 1. Literally, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts, or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known.

Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study.* *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

2. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright and know his works. *Milton.*

3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. Let your *studies* be directed by some learned and judicious friend.—4. Subject of attention.

The Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study.* *Law.*

5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment; the room or apartment in which a person studies.—6. Deep cogitation; perplexity. [*Little used.*] [*See* STUDIES.]

STUD'Y, *v. i.* [L. *studeo.*] 1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To apply the mind to books. He *studies* eight hours in the day.—3. To endeavour diligently.

That ye *study* to be quiet, and to do your own business: 1 Thess. iv.

STUD'Y, *v. t.* To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; as, to *study* law or theology; to *study* languages.—2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. *Study* the works of nature.

Study thyself; what rank or what degree
Thy wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden.*

3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory; as, to *study* a speech.

STUD'Y, } *n.* [Icelandic *stedia,* an
STUD'DIE, } anvil.] A smith's anvil or forge. [*Scotch.*]

STUD'YING, *ppr.* Applying the mind to; reading and examining closely.

STU'FA, *n.* [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

STUFF, *n.* [D. *staff, stoffe;* G. *stoff;* Sp. *estofa,* quilted stuff; *estofar,* to quilt, to *stew.* *See* STOVE and STEW.] 1. A mass of matter, indefinitely; or, a collection of substances; as, a heap of dust, of chips, or of dross.—2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. The carpenter and joiner speak of the *stuff* with which they form wood work; mechanics pride themselves on having their wares made of good *stuff.*

Time is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shows the *stuff,* and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

Cesar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff.* *Shak.*

3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general.

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff.* [*Nearly obsolete.*] *Hayward.*

4. That which fills any thing.

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *stuff*
That weighs upon the heart. *Shak.*

5. Essence; elemental part; as, the *stuff* of the conscience.—6. A medicine. —7. In *com.,* a general name for all kinds of fabrics, of silk, wool, hair, cotton, or thread manufactured on the loom, as, silk *stuffs;* woollen *stuffs.* In this sense the word has a plural. Stuff comprehends all cloths, but it signifies particularly woollen cloth of slight texture, formerly much used for curtains and bed-furniture, and still used for linings and women's apparel.—8. Matter or thing; particularly, that which is trifling or worthless, *a very extensive use of the word.* Flattery is fulsome *stuff;* poor poetry is miserable *stuff.*

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

9. Among *seamen,* a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides, and bottom of a ship are smeared.

STUFF, *v. t.* To fill; as, to *stuff* a bed-tick.—2. To fill very full; to crowd.

This crook drew hazel boughs adown,
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*

5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in.

Stuff me out with straw. *Shak.*

6. To fill with something improper.

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct; as any of the organs.

I'm *stuff'd,* cousin; I cannot smell. *Shak.*

8. To fill meat with seasoning; as, to *stuff* a leg of veal.—9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form; as to *stuff* a bird or a lion's skin.—10. To form by filling.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.

Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff.* *Swift.*

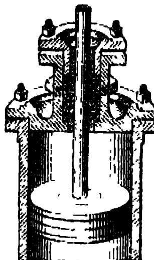
STUFF'ED, *pp.* Filled; crowded; crammed.

STUFF'ING, *ppr.* Filling; crowding.

STUFF'ING, *n.* That which is used for filling any thing; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion.—2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottages and *stuffings.* *Mortimer.*

STUFFING-BOX. In *mech.,* a contrivance for securing a steam, air, or water tight joint, when it is required to pass a movable rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact with it, a quantity of hemp packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter, and a ring, as shown in the annexed figure is then placed on the top of it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-engines, pumps, &c. The accompanying figure of the section of the cylinder of a steam-engine shows the *stuffing-box* at *s, s.*



Part of Steam-engine Cylinder.
s, s, Stuffing-box.

STUF'FY, *a.* Stout; mettlesome; resolute. [*Scotch.*]—2. Angry; sulky; obstinate. [*American.*]

STUKE,† for *Stucco.*

STULM, *n.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. [*Local* or *obsol.*]

STUL'TIFIED, *pp.* Made foolish.

STUL'TIFY, *v. t.* [L. *stultus,* foolish, and *facio,* to make.] 1. To make foolish; to make one a fool.—2. In *law,* to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.—*To stultify one's self,* or incur the charge of *self-stultification,* is to unsay, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted; lay one's self open to an accusation of self-contradiction.

STUL'TIFYING, *ppr.* Making foolish.

STULTIL'OQUENCE, *n.* [L. *stultus,* foolish, and *loquentia,* a talking.] Foolish talk; a babbling.

STULTIL'OQUY, *n.* [L. *stultiloquium,* supra.] Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling.

STUM, *n.* [D. *stom, stum,* dumb; G. *stumm,* Dan. and Sw. *stum,* dumb, mute.] 1. Must; the unfermented juice of the grape when it has been several times racked off and separated from the sediment.—2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines.—3. Wine revived by fermentating anew.

STUM, *v. t.* To renew wine by mixing must with it, and fermentating anew. —2. To fume a cask with brimstone.

STUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Ice. *stumra.* This word is probably from a root that signifies to stop or to strike, and may be allied to *stammer.*] 1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; *applied to any animal.* A man may *stumble,* as well as a horse.

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. Prov. iv.

2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error.

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is no occasion of *stumbling* in him; 1 John ii.

3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance. Men often *stumble* upon valuable discoveries.

Ovid *stumbled* by some inadvertence upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

STUM'BLE, *v. t.* To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop.—2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STUM'BLE, *n.* A trip in walking or running.—2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

STUM'BLED, *pp.* Obstructed; puzzled.

STUM'BLER, *n.* One that stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUM'BLING, *ppr.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.

STUM'BLING-BLOCK, STUM'BLING-STONE, *n.* [*stumble* and *block* or *stone.*] Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.

We preach Christ crucified: to the Jews a *stumbling-block,* and to the Greeks foolishness; 1 Cor. i.

This *stumbling-stone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUM'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a stumbling manner.

STUM'MED, *pp.* Renewed by mixing must with it and raising a new fermentation.

STUMP, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *stump;* Sw. *stympa,* to mutilate; D. *stomp,* a stump, and blunt; G. *stumpf.*] 1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the scythe or sickle.—2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; as, the *stump* of a leg, of a finger, or a tooth.

STUMP, *v. t.* To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe. [*Vulgar.*]—2. To challenge; to defy; to puzzle; to confound. [*Americanism.*]—3. To lop as trees.

STUMP, *v. i.* To walk or move like one with his legs cut down to a stump; to walk stiffly, heavily, noisily.

STUMP'ED, *pp.* Struck hard with the toe.

STUMP'ER, *n.* One who stumps.—2. A boaster.

STUMP'-ORATOR, *n.* In *America,* a man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation.

STUMP-OR'ATORY, *n.* In *America,* an electioneering speech from a stump or other elevation.

STUMP'Y, *a.* Full of stumps.—2. Hard; strong. [*Lit. us.*]—3. Short; stubby. [*Little used.*]

STUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *stunian;* Fr. *étonner.* The primary sense is to strike or to stop, to blunt, to stupify.] 1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; as, to be *stunned* by a fall, or by a falling timber.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupify the organs of hearing. To prevent being *stunned,* cannoneers sometimes fill their ears with wool.—3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

...An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds and voices all confus'd. *Milton.*

STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sting.*

STUNK, *pret.* of *Stink.*

STUN'NED, *pp.* Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.

STUN'NING, *ppr.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

STUNT, *v. t.* [Ice. *stunta;* Sax. *stintan,* to stint; *stunt,* foolish, stupid. *See* STINT.] To hinder from growth; *applied to animals and plants;* as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant.

STUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered from growth or increase; dwarfish; stubbed.

STUNT'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being stunted.

STUNT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering from growth or increase.

STUPE, *n.* [L. *stupa,* tow; probably allied to *stuff.*] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweating bath.

STUPE, *v. t.* To foment.

STUPE,† *n.* A stupid or foolish person.

STUPEFA'CIENT, *a.* [L. *stupefaciens.*] Of a stupifying quality.

STUPEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *stupefacio; stupeo,* whence *stupidus,* and *facio.* *See* STOP.] 1. The act of rendering stupid.—2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dulness; torpor; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

STUPEFAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding; narcotic.

STUPEFY. *See* STUPIFY.

STUPEN'DOUS, *a.* [Low L. *stupendus,* from *stupeo,* to astonish.] Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; particularly, of astonishing magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* pile; a *stupendous* edifice; a *stupendous* mountain; a *stupendous* bridge.

STUPEN'DOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite astonishment.

STUPEN'DOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

STU'PID, *a.* [Fr. *stupide;* L. *stupidus,* from *stupeo,* to be stupified, properly to *stop.* *See* STOP.] 1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown,
As to forsake the living God. *Milton.*
With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid,* motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité;* L. *stupiditas.*] Extreme dulness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness.

STU'PIDLY, *adv.* With extreme dulness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment.

STU'PIDNESS, *n.* Stupidity.

STUP'IFIED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull or stupid; having the perception or understanding blunted.

STU'PIFIER, *n.* [from *stupify.*] That which causes dulness or stupidity.

STU'PIFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stupefier;* L. *stupefacio.*] 1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. It is a great sin to attempt to *stupify* the conscience.

The fumes of passion intoxicate his discerning faculties, as the fumes of drink *stupify* the brain. *South.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable nor fluent, but *stupified.* [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STU'PIFYING, *ppr.* Rendering extremely dull or insensible.

STU'POR, *n.* [L.] Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness; as, the *stupor* of a limb.—2. Intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

STU'POSE, *a.* In *bot.,* having a tuft of hairs.

STU'PRATE, *v. t* [L. *stupro.*] To ravish; to debauch.

STUPRA'TION, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STUR'DILY, *adv.* [from *sturdy.*] Hardily; stoutly; lustily.

STUR'DINESS, *n.* [from *sturdy.*] Stoutness; hardiness; as, the *sturdiness* of a school-boy.—2. Brutal strength.

STUR'DY, *a.* [G. *störrig,* connected with *storren,* a stub.] 1. Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. *Hudibras.*

A *sturdy* hardened sinner advances to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first step. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible; lusty; as, a *sturdy* lout.—3. Violent; laid on with strength; as, *sturdy* strokes.—4. Stiff; stout; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak.

He was not of a delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

STUR'DY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dulness and stupor. *Sturdy, staggers, gid, turnsick, goggles, worm under the horn, watery head,* and *pendro,* are all popular terms for hydatids, or an animal now known as the *Tænias globulus,* which by some unaccountable way finds entrance into the brain of the sheep and settles there, either in some of the ventricles, or more frequently in the substance of the brain. Their size varies from that of the smallest speck to that of a pigeon's egg; and the sheep attacked are generally under two years old. Stupidity, a disposition to sit on the rump, to turn to one side &c., are indications of this disease. It may be cured by thrusting instruments through the skull, or a wire through the nostrils, so as to destroy the hydatid.

STUR'GEON, *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon;* Low L. *sturio;* G. *stör;* Sw. *stör;* the *stirrer,* one that turns up the mud; G. *stören.*] A genus of cartilaginous fishes (*acipenser,* Linn.) The general form of the sturgeon is similar to that of the shark, but the body is more or less covered with bony plates in longitudinal rows; the exterior portion of the head is also well mailed; the

mouth placed under the snout is small and edentated; the palatal bones, soldered to the maxillaries, convert them into the upper jaw. The mouth, placed on a pedicle that has three articulations, is more protractile than that of a shark. The eyes and nostrils are on the side of the head, and cirri are inserted under the snout. On the back is a single dorsal fin, and the tail is forked. The sturgeons ascend the larger rivers of Europe in great abundance, and are the objects of important fisheries. The flesh of most of the species is wholesome and agreeable food; their ova is converted into caviar, and their air-bladder affords the finest isinglass. The common sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*), is found in most of the



Sturgeon (Acipenser sturio).

large rivers of Europe. Its flesh is delicate and well-flavoured, somewhat resembling veal. The sterlet, (*A. ruthenus*) is found in the Po. It is seldom more than two feet in length; but it is the most highly prized species. Its flesh is delicious food, and its caviar is reserved for the Russian court. The great sturgeon (*A. huso*), is found in the Po, and Danube. It frequently exceeds 12 and 15 feet in length, and weighs above 1200 pounds. The flesh is not much esteemed, but the finest isinglass is made from its air-bladder. There are several species peculiar to North America.

STURIO'NES, } *n.* A family of chon-
STURIO'NIDÆ, } dropterygious fishes, of which the common sturgeon, (*Acipenser sturio*) is the type. It contains four genera, Acipenser, Spatularia, Chimæra, and Callorhynchus.

STURIO'NIAN, *n.* See STURIONIDÆ.

STUR'NIDAE, *n.* Vigors's name for the starling family, belonging to his order Insessores.

STUR'NUS, *n.* The starling, a genus of insessorial birds. The common starling (*S. vulgaris*) is a well known familiar bird, and an inhabitant of almost every climate. It is very docile in confinement, and may be easily taught to repeat short phrases, or whistle tunes with great exactness, its powers of imitation being considerable. In the autumn, the starlings fly in vast flocks, and may be known at a great distance by their whirling mode of flight. The *Sturnus unicolor* is found in the south of Europe.

STURT, *v. t.* [Suio Goth. *stoerta.*] To vex; to trouble; as a noun, trouble; disturbance; vexation; wrath; heat of temper. [*Scotch.*]

STURT, *v. i.* To startle; to be afraid. [*Scotch.*]

STUT'TER, *v. t.* [D. *stotteren;* G. *stottern;* that is, to stop. *Stut* is not used.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.

STUT'TER, *n.* A stammer; a hesitation in speaking. [See STAMMER.]

STUT'TERER, *n.* A stammerer.

STUT'TERING, *ppr.* Stammering; speaking with hesitation.

STUT'TERING, *n.* A stammering; a hesitation of speech; an interrupted articulation, accompanied generally with more or less of straining, and distortion of feature. If owing to a vicious conformation of the tongue or other organ of speech, it is incurable, but when merely spasmodic, the cure is possible and sometimes easy. In some cases it may be relieved at once by avoiding carefully the usual hurried repetition of the same syllable, or by opening the mouth and allowing simple sound to pass, when any one oral position threatens to become spasmodically permanent. Should it arise from the attempt to speak being made while drawing in the breath, or when the chest is not sufficiently inflated, it may be avoided by filling the chest well with air before beginning to speak. A table of articulations, with minute directions as to the proper positions of the organs in pronouncing the different sounds, may likewise in some instances prove useful to the patient.

STUT'TERINGLY, *adv.* With stammering.

STY, *n.* [Sax. *stige.*] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine.—2. Any place literally or morally filthy.—3. A place of bestial debauchery.

To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

4. Hordeolum, an inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid. Written also *stye*, and *stian*.

STY, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.

STY,† *v. i.* [Sax. *stigan;* Goth. *steigan.*] To soar; to ascend. [See STIRRUP.]

STYC'A, *n.* A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value.

STYG'IAN, *a.* [L. *stygius, styx.*] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STY'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a sty.

STYLAGAL'MAIC, *n.* or *a.* [Gr. στυλος, a pillar, and αγαλμα, an image.] In *arch.*, a figure which performs the office of a column, or relating to such.

STY'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a style; belonging to the style or stile of a dial. It is also written *stilar*.

STYLE, *n.* [L. *stylus;* D. and G. *styl;* Fr. *style* or *stile;* Gr. στυλος, a column, a pen or bodkin; from the root of the Teutonic *stellen*, to set or place.] 1. Manner of writing with regard to language; the peculiar manner in which a person expresses his conceptions. It may be considered as a picture of the ideas which rise in his mind, and of the order in which they are there produced. The distinctive manner of writing which belongs to each author, is called his *style*. Thus, we speak of a harsh *style;* a dry *style;* a tumid or bombastic *style;* a loose *style;* a terse *style;* a laconic or verbose *style;* a flowing *style;* a lofty *style;* an elegant *style;* an epistolary *style*. The style of an author is made up of various minute particulars, which it is extremely difficult to describe, but each of which adds something to the aggregate of qualities which belong to him. The selection and arrangement of words, turn of sentences, syntax, rhythm; the relation, abundance, and the character of his usual figures and metaphors; the usual order in which thoughts succeed each other; the logical form in which conclusions are usually deduced from their premises; the particular qualities most insisted on in description; amplification and conciseness, clearness and obscurity, directness and indirectness, exhaustion, suggestion, suppression;—all these are features of style in the largest sense of the term, in which it seems to comprehend all peculiarities belonging to the manner in which thought is communicated from the writer to the reader. A particular style may belong not only to an individual, but to a body of individuals, allied to each other as belonging to the same school, country, or age. The principal requisites of a good style are purity, perspicuity, vigour, harmony, dignity and beauty.

Yet let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens and the *style* refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or, in general, the character of the language used.

No *style* is held for base, where love well
named is. *Sidney.*

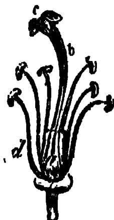
According to the usual *style* of dedications. *Middleton.*

So we say, a person addresses another in a *style* of haughtiness, in a *style* of rebuke.—3. In the *fine arts*, the mode in which an artist forms and expresses his ideas on and of a given subject. It is a characteristic essence by which we distinguish the works of one master from those of another. We speak of the *style* of a design, of a composition, of draperies, &c., but we apply the word *manner* to colouring, and harmony of tints. Style in the arts depends on the character of the artist, the subjects, the art itself, the materials used, the object aimed at, &c. The style varies in different periods, and is also influenced by differences of national character. The various branches of an art too have each its peculiar style. Thus in poetry, there are the epic, lyric, and dramatic *styles;* in music, the sacred, opera, and concert *styles*, the vocal and instrumental *styles*, the quartetto, sonata, and symphony *styles*, &c.; in painting, there are the historical, landscape, &c., *styles*.—4. A particular character of music; as, a grave *style;* a lively *style;* a brilliant *style*.—5. Title; appellation; as, the *style* of majesty.

Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more. *Pope.*

6.† Course of writing.—7. *Style of court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. In *Scots law*, *style* is the particular form of expressions and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—8. In *popular use*, manner; form; as, the entertainment was prepared in excellent *style*.—9. A pointed instrument or iron bodkin, used by the ancient Romans for writing by scratching on wax tablets; while the pointed end was used for writing, the other end, which was made blunt and smooth, was employed to make erasures with. From the instrument of writing the term was transferred to the writing itself, and came to signify a particular manner of writing.—10. An instrument of surgery; a probe.—11. Something with a sharp point; a graver; the pin or gnomon of a dial, which projects the shadow on the plane of the dial; written also *stile*.—

12. In *bot.*, the *prolongation* of the summit of the ovary which supports the stigma. Sometimes it is entirely wanting, and then the stigma is *sessile*; as in the poppy and tulip. When the ovary is composed of a single carpel, the style is also single; and the number of styles varies according to the number of carpels; though when the carpels are numerous, the styles may be united. Considered in reference to its direction or position, the style may be *lateral, basal, vertical, included, protruded, ascending*, or *declinate*. Viewed in reference to its form, it may be *filiform, subulate, trigonal, claviform*, or *petaloid*. Viewed with reference to its divisions, it may be *simple* or *divided*; when the divisions do not extend far, it is *slit*; when more prolonged, *partite*. Thus it may be *bifid* or *bipartite, trifid* or *tripartite*, &c. After fecundation the style generally falls off, when it is said to be *caducous*; but when it remains, it is said to be *persistent*.—13. In *arch.*, a particular mode of erecting buildings; as the Gothic *style*, the Grecian *style*, the Moorish *style*, the Norman *style*, &c.—14. In *joinery*. [*See* STILE.]—15. In *chronology*, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Style is *Old* or *New*. The *Old* Style follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cesar, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours. This is something more than 11 minutes too much, and in the course of time, between Cesar and Pope Gregory XIII., this surplus amounted to 11 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days, and fixing the ordinary length of the civil year at 365 days; and to make up for the odd hours, it was ordained that every fourth year (which we call *leap year*) should consist of 366 days. But the true length of the equinoctial year is only 365 d. 5 h. 48 m. 51·6 s.; hence, four equinoctial years would fall short of four years of 365 d. 6 h. each, or of four Julian years, three of 365 d. and one of 366 d. by 44 m. 33·6 s., and 400 equinoctial years would fall short of 400 Julian years by 74 h. 16 m., or by a little more than three days. This error would very nearly be rectified by omitting three days in three of the four years which completed centuries. Accordingly it was determined, that, dividing time into portions of 400 years, every fourth year, excepting those which terminated the first three centuries of such a period, should be of 366, but that those three, like the common years, should each be of 365 days only. Thus the years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leap years, or have 366 days, and the years 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, would be common years of 365 days each. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times in almost all civilized nations. Russia and Greece are the only countries in which the Old *style* is still adhered to. In England it was adopted by act of parliament in 1752, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly 11 days in September 1752 were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. This mode of reckoning time is called New style. The difference between the Old and New styles is now 12 days.



a, Ovary. *b*, Style. *c*, Stigma.

Note.—The word *style* is used in other significations besides those above specified. Thus we speak of a *style* of dancing, a *style* of acting, a *style* of dress; in short, a *style* of any thing in which form or manner is conceived to be, in however slight a degree, expressive of taste or sentiment.

STYLE, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing. The emperor of Russia is *styled* autocrat; the sovereign of Great Britain is *styled* Defender of the Faith.

STYLED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

STY'LET, *n.* [from *style*.] A small poniard or dagger.

STYLIDIA'CEÆ, *n.* Styleworts, a nat. order of gynandrous exogens, including plants belonging to the genus Stylidium, which are found in Australia.

STYLID'IUM, *n.* A genus of Australian plants, remarkable for the peculiarly irritable column which bears both the stamens and pistil. This column is jointed, and when touched at a particular point, it throws itself with force from one side of the flower to the other, bursting the anther, lobes, and scattering the pollen on the stigma.


Stylidium laricifolium.

STY'LIFORM, *a.* [*style* and *form*.] Like a style, pin or pen. Applied to processes of bones and parts of plants.

STYLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

STYLISH, *a.* Being in fashionable form, or in high style; modish; showy.

STYLIS'TIC, *n.* The art of forming a good style in writing.—2. A treatise on style.

STY'LITE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος, a column.] In *eccles. hist.*, the Stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience. This strange method of devotion took its rise in the 2nd century, and continued to be practised in Syria and Egypt by many individuals for a great length of time. The most famous among the Stylites, was one St. Simeon, in the 5th century, who is said to have lived thirty-seven years upon various columns of considerable height, in the neighbourhood of Antioch.

STY'LO. In *anat.*, names compounded of this word apply to muscles which are attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone; as, *stylo-glossus, stylo-hyoideus, stylo-mastoid foramen, stylo-pharyngeus*.

STY'LOBATE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος, a pillar, and βασις, base.] In *arch.*, in a general sense, any sort of basement upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or floor; but in its technical sense, it is applied only to a continuous unbroken pedestal, upon which an entire range of columns stand, contradistinguished from pedestals, which are merely detached fragments of a stylobate placed beneath each column.

STYLOBA'TION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.

STY'LOBITE, *n.* In *min.*, gehlenite.

STYLOGRAPH'IC, **STYLOGRAPH'ICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to or used in stylography; as, *stylographic cards*, or such as may be written on with a style.—*Stylographic pencil*, a pencil or style for this kind of writing.

STYLOG'RAPHY, *n.* [L. *stylos*, a style, and Gr. γραφω, to write.] Art of tracing with a style; a new method of drawing and engraving with a style on a tablet.

STY'LOID, *a.* [L. *stylus*, and Gr. ειδος.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone.

STY'LOPOD, *n.* The projection or swelling at the base of the styles in the umbelliferæ. It is considered as a double disk.

STYP'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *styptique*; L. *stypticus*; Gr. στυπτικος: from the root of L. *stipo*, Eng. *stop*.] An astringent; something which produces contraction; that stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.

STYP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which has an astringent quality. Styptics are mere astringents; as, a saturated solution of alum, sulphate of zinc, or creasote.

STYPTIC'ITY, *n.* The quality of astringency.

STYRA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of plants belonging to the polycarpous group of monopetalous exogens. The species are trees or shrubs with alternate leaves without stipules. The flowers are axillary, and are either solitary or clustered with membranaceous bracts; the fruit is a drupe, the seeds solitary, with the embryo lying in the midst of albumen. The order is nearly allied to Ericaceæ. The species are found in the temperate and tropical parts of North and South America, and also in Nepaul and China. The order is chiefly remarkable for furnishing the storax and benzoin of commerce. Some of the species are used for dyeing yellow. The various species of Halesia are the snow-drop trees of Carolina.

STY'RACINE, *n.* A crystalline substance extracted from storax. It is neutral, and has the properties of a resin.

STY'RAX, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Styraceæ, of which it is the type. The species are elegant trees and shrubs, mostly covered with hairs, having a stellate form, with entire leaves, and white or cream-coloured

racemose flowers. They are principally natives of America and Asia; one is found in Europe, and one in Africa.—*S. officinalis* or official storax, is a native of Syria, Italy, and most parts of the Levant. It yields the storax of commerce, and which is used in medicine.—*S. benzoin*, benjamin-storax, or gum-benjamin tree, is a native of Sumatra and Java. It yields the gum-benzoin, or benjamin of commerce, also used in medicine. [*See* STORAX, BENZOIN.] The hardy species of styrax are well adapted for shrubberies, on account of their foliage and handsome flowers.

STY'RIAN, *n.* A native of Styria, a province of Austria.

STY'RIAN, *a.* Of or belonging to Styria.

STY'ROLE, *n.* Oil of storax, obtained from styracine by distilling it with hydrate of lime.

STYTH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [*See* STITHY.]

STYX, *n.* [L.; Gr. Στύξ.] In *ancient myth.*, the principal river of the infernal regions, which had to be crossed in passing to the regions of disembodied souls. The divinity of the river, fabled to dwell in a rock palace, was also called *Styx.*

SUABIL'ITY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process.

SU'ABLE, *a.* [from *sue.*] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

SUADE, for *Persuade*, is not in use.

SUAGE, for *Assuage*, is not in use.

SUAR'ROW NUT, *n. See* SUWARROW NUT.

SUA'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *suadeo.*] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

SUASION, *n.* (sua'zhun.) The act of persuading. [*See* PERSUADE.]

SUA'SIVE, *a* [L. *suadeo.*] Having power to persuade.

SUA'SIVELY, *adv.* In a manner tending to persuade.

SUA'SORY, *a.* [L. *suasorius.*] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason.

SUAV'IFIED,† *pp.* Rendered affable.

SUAV'IFY,† *v. t.* [L. *suavis*, sweet.] To make affable.

SUAV'IFYING,† *ppr.* Making affable.

SUAVIL'OQUY,† *n.* [L. *suavis* and *loquor.*] Sweetness of speech.

SUAV'ITER IN MODO. [L.] Agreeable or kindly in manner.

SUAV'ITY, *n.* [L. *suavitas*; Fr. *suavité*; from L. *suavis*, sweet.] 1.† Sweetness, in a literal sense.—2. Sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation or address.

SUB, a Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree, or some degree, and sometimes the least sensible degree of that which the word to which it is prefixed expresses. The last letter of this prefix is often changed into the letter which begins the next syllable; as in *succinct*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *summon*, *suppress*, &c. In *chemical nomenclature*, when *sub* is prefixed to the name of a salt, it denotes a deficiency of acid, and an excess of base.

SUBAC'ID, *a.* [*sub* and *acid.*] Moderately acid or sour; as, a *subacid* juice.

SUBAC'ID, *n.* A substance moderately acid.

SUBACRID, *a.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Moderately sharp, pungent or acrid.

SUBACT', *v. t.* [L. *subactus*, *subago*; *sub* and *ago.*] To reduce; to subdue.

SUBAC'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as, of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder.

SUBACUTE, *a.* Acute in a modified degree.

SU'BADAR, or **SOU'BAHDAR**, *n.* In *India*, a viceroy, or provincial governor.—2. A native serjeant of infantry. The *subadar-major* is the principal native officer in a company's black regiment; the commissioned officers being all Europeans.

SUBAE'RIAL, *a.* Being under the air or sky. [Opposed to *subaqueous.*]

SUBAGITA'TION, *n.* [L. *subagitatio.*] Carnal knowledge.

SU'BAH, *n.* In *India*, a province or viceroyship.

SU'BAHSHIP, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.

SUBAL'TERN, *a.* [Fr. *subalterne*; L. *sub* and *alternus.*] Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior; as, a *subaltern* officer. It is used chiefly of military officers.—*Subaltern*, or *subalternating propositions*, in *Logic*, universal and particular propositions, which agree in quality but not in quantity; as, *every vine is a tree; some vine is a tree.*

SUBAL'TERN, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army or military body. It is applied to officers below the rank of captain.

SUBALTERN'ATE, *a.* [supra.] Successive; succeeding by turns.

SUBALTERNA'TION, *n.* State of inferiority or subjection.—2. Act of succeeding by course.

SUB-ANG'ULAR, *a.* Slightly angular.

SUBAP'ENNINE, *a.* Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.—2. In *geol.*, a term applied to a series of strata of the older pliocene period. These strata rest unconformably upon the inclined beds of the Apennine range, and are composed of sand, clay, marl, and calcareous tufa.

SUBAQUAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *aqua*,
SUBA'QUEOUS, } water.] Being under water, or beneath the surface of water, formed under water, deposited under water; as, *subaqueous* formations.

SUBARRA'TION, *n* [Low L. *subarrare.*] The ancient custom of betrothing.

SUBAS'TRAL, *a.* [*sub* and *astral*] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

SUBASTRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUBAUDI'TION, *n.* [L. *subauditio*; *sub* and *audio*, to hear.] The act of understanding something not expressed.

SUBAX'ILLARY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *axilla*, the arm-pit.] Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.

SUB'-BASE, *n.* In *music*, the deepest pedal stop or the lowest notes of an organ.

SUB-BEADLE, *n.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An inferior or under beadle.

SUBBRA'CHIANS, *n.* An order of Malacopterygious fishes, comprising those which have the ventral fins situated either immediately beneath and between, or a little in front or behind the pectoral fins.

SUB-BRIGADIER, *n.* An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet.

SUB-CAR'BONATE, *n.* A carbonate in which there is an excess of base.

SUB-CARBURETTED, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon.

SUB-CARTILAG'INOUS, *a.* Partially gristly.

SUB-CAU'DAL, *a.* Being beneath the tail.

SUB-CELES'TIAL, *a.* [*sub* and *celestial.*] Being beneath the heavens; as, *sub-celestial* glories.

SUB-CEN'TRAL, *a.* Being under the centre.

SUB-CHANTER, *n.* [*sub* and *chanter.*] An under chanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN, *a.* [L. *sub* and *clavis*, a key.] Situated under the clavicle or collar bone; as, the *subclavian* veins and arteries.

SUB-COMMIT'TEE, *n.* [*sub* and *committee.*] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

SUB-COMPRESS'ED, *a.* Not fully compressed.

SUB-CONFORM'ABLE, *a.* Partially conformable.

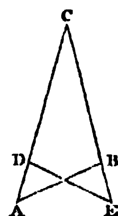
SUB-CON'ICAL, *a.* Slightly conical.

SUB-CONSTELLA'TION, *n.* A subordinate constellation.

SUB-CON'TRACT, *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

SUB-CONTRACT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.

SUB-CON'TRARY, *a.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferior degree. In *geom.*, when two similar triangles are so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and yet their bases not parallel, they are said to be *sub-contrary*, as the triangles ACB, CDE. In such triangles, the angles at the bases are equal, but on the contrary sides. *Sub-contrary section.* In *geom.*, if an oblique cone with a circular base, be cut by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis so that the section is a circle, then the section is said to be *sub-contrary.* In this case the plane of the section, and the section of the base, are equally inclined to the axis, but the inclinations are in opposite directions.—*Sub-contrary propositions*, in *logic*, are such propositions as agree in quantity, but differ in quality; as, *some men are wise, some men are not wise.*



SUB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cor*, the heart.] In shape somewhat like a heart; as, a *sub-cordate* leaf.

SUB-COS'TAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *costa*, a rib.] The *sub-costal* muscles are the internal intercostal muscles.

SUB-CRYS'TALLINE, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized.

SUB-CUTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*; L. *cutis*, skin.] Situated under the skin. In *anat.*, a term applied to the *platysma myoides* muscle, and to some nerves, vessels, glands, &c., which are very superficial.—*Sub-cutaneous glands*, sebaceous glands

lying under the skin, which they perforate by their excretory ducts.

SUBCUTIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cuticula*, cuticle.] Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin.

SUB-CYLIN'DRICAL, *a.* Imperfectly cylindric.

SUBDÊACON, *n.* [*sub* and *deacon.*] An under deacon; a deacon's servant in the Romish church.

SUBDÊACONRY, } *n.* The order **SUBDÊACONSHIP**, } and office of subdeacon in the Catholic church.

SUBDÊAN, *n.* [*sub* and *dean.*] An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

SUBDÊANERY, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

SUBDÊC'ANAL, *a.* Relating to a subdeanery.

SUBDEC'UPLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *decuplus.*] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDEL'EGATE, *n.* A subordinate delegate.

SUBDEL'EGATE, *v. t.* To appoint to act under another.

SUBDENT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *dent.*] Indented beneath.

SUBDEPOS'IT, *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS,† *a.* [L. *sub* and *derisor.*] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy.

SUBDERIV'ATIVE, *n.* A word following in immediate grammatical derivation.

SUBDI'ALECT, *n.* An inferior dialect.

SUB-DILÂTED, *a.* Partially dilated.

SUBDITI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *subdititius*, from *subdo*, to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else. [*Little used.*]

SUBDIVERS'IFIED, *pp.* Diversified again.

SUBDIVERS'IFY, *v. t.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified. [*Little used.*]

SUBDIVERS'IFYING, *ppr.* Diversifying again what is already diversified.

SUBDIVIDE, *v. t.* [*sub* and *divide.*] To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.

In the rise of eight in tones, are two half tones; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it makes the number thirteen. *Bacon.*

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVIDE, *v. i.* To be subdivided.

SUBDIVIDED, *pp.* Divided again or into smaller parts.

SUBDIVIDING, *ppr.* Dividing into smaller parts that which is already divided.

SUBDIVIS'IBLE, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

SUBDIVI''SION, *n.* The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts.—2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SUB'DOLOUS, *a.* [L. *subdolus*; *sub* and *dolus*, deceit.] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [*Little used.*]

SUBDOM'INANT, *n.* In *music*, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant. Thus in the key of C, F is the subdominant.

SUBDU'ABLE, *a.* That may be subdued.

SUBDU'AL, *n.* [from *subdue.*] The act of subduing.

SUBDUCE, } *v. t.* [L. *subduco*; *sub* **SUBDUCT'**, } and *duco*, to draw.]
1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

If out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduct* ten. *Hale.*

SUBDUCED, *pp.* Withdrawn; taken away.

SUBDUCING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; subtracting by arithmetical operation.

SUBDUC'TION, *n.* The act of taking away or withdrawing.—2. Arithmetical subtraction.

SUBDUE, *v. t.* (subdu'.) [L. *subdo*, *subdere*, from *sub* and *do*, to give, to cause, to effect.] 1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Thus Cesar *subdued* the Gauls; Augustus *subdued* Egypt; the English *subdued* Canada. Subduing implies *conquest* or *vanquishing*, but it implies also more permanence of subjection to the conquering power than either of these words.

I will *subdue* all thine enemies; 1 Chron. xvii.

2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance.

Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

If aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive; as, to *subdue* a stubborn child.—4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness; as, to *subdue* the temper or passions.—5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild means; as, to *subdue* opposition by argument or entreaties.—6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate; as by charms.—7. To soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness; as, to *subdue* ferocity by tears.—8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of; as, medicines *subdue* a fever.—9. To make mellow; to break, as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

SUBDUED, *pp.* Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.

SUBDUEMENT, *n.* Conquest.

SUBDU'ER, *n.* One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer.—2. That which subdues or destroys the force of.

SUBDU'ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; destroying the power of resistance; softening.

SUB'DUPLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *duplus*, double.] Containing one part of two. *Subduple ratio*, in *math.*, is when the antecedent is equal to half the consequent. [*Little used.*]

SUBDU'PLICATE, *a.* [*sub* and *duplicate.*] Having the ratio of the square roots. In *math.*, the subduplicate ratio of two quantities is the ratio of their square roots. Thus, the subduplicate ration of *a* to *b*, is the ratio of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of *a* to *b*. The term is little used by modern mathematicians.

SUBELON''GATE, *a.* Not fully elongated.

SUBE'QUAL, *a.* [*sub* and *equal.*] Nearly equal.

SU'BERATE, *n.* [L. *suber*, cork.] A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base; as, the *suberate* of ammonia.

SUBER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cork.—*Suberic acid*, an acid substance produced by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on stearic acid, margaric acid, oleic acid, and other fatty bodies. It forms small granular crystals; its acid powers are but feeble; it is very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and ether; it fuses at about 300°, and sublimes in acicular crystals. It consists of 8 equivalents of carbon, 6 of hydrogen, and 3 of oxygen.

SU'BERINE, or **SU'BERIN**, *n.* [L. *suber*, the cork tree.] The name given by Chevreul to the cellular tissue of cork, after the various soluble matters have been removed by the action of water and alcohol. It is very inflammable.

SUB'EROSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *erosus*, gnawed.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of being gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed.

SU'BEROUS, *a.* [from *suber*, cork.] Corky; soft and elastic.

SUB'FAMILY, *n.* In *nat. hist.*, a subdivision of a family.

SUBFUSC', *a.* [L. *subfuscus*; *sub* and *fuscus.*] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny.

SUBGELAT'INOUS, *a.* Imperfectly gelatinous.

SUBGENER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a subgenus.

SUBGE'NUS, *n.* A subordinate genus.

SUB-GLOBOSE, *a.* Not quite globose.

SUBGLOB'ULAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular.

SUBGLUMA'CEOUS, *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

SUB-GOV'ERNOR, *n.* An under governor.

SUBGRAN'ULAR, *a.* Somewhat granular.

SUBHASTA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub hasta*, under the spear.] A public sale of immovable property to the highest bidder, so called from the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place.

SUBHYDROSULPH'URET, *n.* A compound of sulphuretted hydrogen with a less number of equivalents of the base than of the sulphuretted hydrogen.

SUBIN'DICATE, *v. t.* To indicate in a less degree.

SUBINDICA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *indico.*] The act of indicating by signs.

SUBINDUCE,† *v. t.* To offer indirectly.

SUBINFEUDA'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *infeudation.* *See* FEUD.] 1. In *law*, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. By 34 Edward III. all *subinfeudations* previous to the reign of king Edward I. were confirmed.—2. Under tenancy.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone.*

SUBINGRES'SION,† *n.* [L. *sub* and *ingressus.*] Secret entrance.

SUBITA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *subitaneus.*] Sudden; hasty.

SUB'ITANY,† *a.* Sudden.

SU'BITO, in *music,* quickly; suddenly; a term of direction; as, *volti subito,* turn (the leaf) quickly.

SU'BITO-VOLTO, *n.* [It.] An invention for turning leaves of music, by a pressure of the foot from an instrumental performer while playing.

SUBJA'CENT, *a.* [L. *subjacens; sub* and *jaceo,* to lie.] 1. Lying under or below.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. A man placed on a hill, surveys the *subjacent* plain.—3. In *geol.*, a term applied to rocks, beds, or strata, which lie under or are covered by others.

SUB'JECT, *a.* [L. *subjectus,* from *subjicio; sub* and *jacio,* to throw, that is, to drive or force.] 1. Placed or situate under.

The eastern tower
Whose height commands, as *subject,* all the vale,
To see the fight. *Shak.*

2. Being under the power and dominion of another; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold.—4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.

All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*

5. Being that on which any thing operates, whether intellectual or material; as, the *subject* matter of a discourse.—6. Obedient; Tit. iii.; Col. ii.

SUB'JECT, *n.* [L. *subjectus; Fr. sujet;* It. *suggetto.*] 1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are *subjects* of the federal government. Men in free governments are *subjects* as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as *subjects,* they are bound to obey the laws.

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it. *Swift.*

2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; as, a *subject* of discussion before the legislature; a *subject* of negotiation.

This *subject* for heroic song pleased me. *Milton.*

3. In *logic,* the *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied.—4. That on which any physical operation is performed; as, a *subject* for dissection or amputation.—5. That in which any thing inheres or exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns. *Bacon.*

6. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.

Authors of biography are apt to be prejudiced in favour of their *subject.* *Middleton.*

7. In *gram.*, the nominative case to a verb passive.—8. In *music,* the principal melody or theme of a movement.—9. In the *arts,* the design of a composition or picture; any thing which constitutes the object or aim of any given art. In painting, sculpture, and engraving, it often designates the representation of an action, *subject and object.* In the intellectual philosophy, these terms are thus distinguished:—The *subject* is used to express the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker—the *Ego.* The *object* is its co-relative, and uniformly expresses any thing or every thing external to the mind;—every thing or any thing distinct from it—the *non-Ego.* The universe itself, when considered as a unique existence, is an object to the thinker, and the very subject itself (the mind) can become an object by being psychologically considered. These co-relatives, *subject* and *object,* correspond to the first most important distinction in philosophy, viz., the original antithesis of self and not-self.—10. In *anat.*, a dead body for the purposes of dissection.—*Subject of a proposition,* in *logic,* the term of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus in the proposition, "Plato was a philosopher," *Plato* is the subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also in the proposition, "No man living on earth can be completely happy," *man living on earth* is the subject, *can be* is the affirmative particle or copulative, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.

SUBJECT', *v. t.* To bring under the power or dominion of. Alexander *subjected* a great part of the civilized world to his dominion.

Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *Middleton.*

2. To put under or within the power of.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

He is the most *subjected,* the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable. Credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.—5. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.

Subjected to his service angel wings. *Milton.*

7. To cause to undergo; as, to *subject* a substance to a white heat; to *subject* it to a rigid test.

SUBJECT'ED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.

SUBJECT'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.

SUBJEC'TION, *n.* The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The conquest of the kingdom and the *subjection* of the rebels. *Hale.*

2. The state of being under the power, control, and government of another. The safety of life, liberty, and property, depends on our *subjection* to the laws. The islands of the West Indies are held in *subjection* to the powers of Europe. Our appetites and passions should be in *subjection* to our reason, and our will should be in entire *subjection* to the laws of God.

SUBJECT'IST, *n.* One versed in the subjective philosophy.

SUBJECT'IVE, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the *object.*

Certainty is distinguished into objective and *subjective;* objective, is when the proposition is certainly true of itself; and *subjective,* is when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

Subjective and *objective,* in *philosophy,* terms expressing the distinction which in analyzing every intellectual act we necessarily make between ourselves, the conscious *subject,* and that of which we are conscious, the *object.* *Subjective* applies to the manner in which an object is conceived of by an individual subject, and *objective* is expressive of that which truly belongs to an object.

SUBJECT'IVELY, *adv.* In relation to the subject.

SUBJECT'IVENESS, *n.* State of being subjective.

SUBJECTIV'ITY, *n.* In *philosophy,* individuality; that which relates or pertains to self, or to impressions made upon the mind.

SUB'JECT MAT'TER, *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

SUBJOIN', *v. t.* [*sub* and *join;* L. *subjungo.*] To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason. [*It is never used in a literal physical sense, to express the joining of material things.*]

SUBJOIN'ED, *pp.* Added after something else said or written.

SUBJOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding after something else said or written.

SUB JU'DICE. [L.] Before the judge; not decided.

SUB'JUGATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subjuguer;* L. *subjugo; sub* and *jugo,* to yoke. *See* YOKE.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

[*Subjugate* differs from *subject* only in implying a reduction to a more tyrannical or arbitrary sway; but they are often used as synonymous.]

SUB'JUGATED, *pp.* Reduced to the absolute control of another.

SUB'JUGATING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.

SUBJUGA'TION, *n.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another; subjection.

SUB'JUGATOR, *n.* One who subjugates.

SUBJUNC'TION, *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined.

SUBJUNC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus;* Fr. *subjonctif;* It. *soggiunto. See* SUBJOIN.] 1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.—2. In *gram.*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs or words expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency; as, "veni *ut* me *videas,*" I came that you may see me; "*Si fecerint* æquum," If they should do what is just.—3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun denoting the subjunctive mode.

SUBKING'DOM, *n.* A subordinate kingdom.

SUBLA'NATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lana,* wool.] In *bot.*, somewhat woolly.

SUBLAPSA'RIAN, } *a.* [L. *sub* and
SUBLAPS'ARY, } *lapsus,* fall.] Done after the apostacy of Adam. [*See the noun.*]

SUBLAPSA'RIAN, *n.* One who maintains the sublapsarian doctrine, that the sin of Adam's apostacy being im-

puted to all his posterity, God, in compassion, decreed to send his Son to rescue a great number from their lost state, and to accept his obedience and death on their account. The decree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsurians*, is nothing but a preterition or non-election of persons, whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of Adam's transgression without any personal sin, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. [*Sublapsarian* is opposed to *supralapsarian*.]

SUBLAP'SARY, *n.* A sublapsarian.

SUBLA'TION, *n.* [L. *sublatio*.] The act of taking or carrying away.

SUBLA'TIVE, *a.* Of depriving power.

SUB'LEASE, *n.* In *Scotland*, an under lease; a lease of a farm, a house, &c., granted by the original tenant or lease-holder.

SUBLET', *v. t.* [*sub* and *let*.] In *Scotland*, to underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person.

SUBLEVA'TION, *n.* [L. *sublevo*.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIBRA'RIAN, *n.* An under librarian.

SUBLIEUTEN'ANT, *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers, in which there are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant. In *the navy*, an officer who holds a rank intermediate between that of the full lieutenant and the midshipman. This rank is now done away with.

SUBLIGA'TION, *n.* [L. *subligo*; *sub* and *ligo*, to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

SUBLIMABLE, *a.* [from *sublime*.] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapour, and again condensed by cold.

SUBLIMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUB'LIMATE, *v. t.* [from *sublime*.] To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapour by heat, which on cooling, returns again to the solid state. [*See* SUBLIMATION.]—2. To refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still
their vein,
In words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Dryden.*

SUB'LIMATE, *n.* Any thing which is sublimed; the result of a process of sublimation. *Corrosive sublimate* is the *bichloride of mercury*, a valuable medicine, which, in excessive doses, produces poisonous effects, like every other medicine. It is sometimes simply called *sublimate*, by way of eminence. [*See* CORROSIVE.]—*Blue sublimate* is a preparation of mercury with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniacum; *used in painting.*

SUB'LIMATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapour by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

SUB'LIMATED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought into a state of vapour by heat, as a solid substance; refined.

SUB'LIMATING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapour by heat, and condensing; as solid substances.

SUBLIMA'TION, *n.* In *chem.*, a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapour, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Sublimation bears the same relation to a solid, that distillation does to a liquid. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed and grosser matters with which they are connected. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. If iodine, for example, be heated in a Florence flask, a purple vapour rises, which almost immediately condenses in small brilliant, dark-coloured crystals in the upper part of the flask, the impurity remaining in the lower. The vapour of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation, condenses in the form of a fine powder called *flowers*: such are the *flowers* of sulphur, *flowers* of benzoin, and others of the same kind. Other sublimates require to be in a solid and compact form, as camphor, hydrochlorate of ammonia, and all the sublimates of mercury. — 2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

Religion, the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South*

SUB'LIMATORY, *a.* Tending to sublimate.

SUBLIME, *a.* [L. *sublimis*; Fr. It. and Sp. *sublime*.] 1. High in place; exalted aloft.

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature, elevated.

Can it be that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in style thy work, in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. In *natural objects*, possessing grandeur and vastness; as, a *sublime* scene *sublime* scenery.—5. In the *fine arts*, high or exalted in style.—6. Elevated by joy; as, *sublime* with expectation.—7. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

SUBLIME, *n.* A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions.

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

2. The grand in the works of nature as distinguished from the beautiful, as that which strikes the beholder on viewing a lofty mountain; a broad river, a wide prospect; the ocean; the sky, &c.—3. The grand and elevated in the fine arts as distinguished from the beautiful. The works of Michael Angelo and Raffaelle furnish instances of the sublime.—4. The emotion produced in the mind by grand and vast objects, and by grandeur and elevation in style.

SUBLIME, *v. t.* To sublimate,—*which see*.—2. To raise on high.—3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

The sun ..
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

SUBLIME, *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton.*

SUBLIMED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapour by heat, and when cooled, changed to a solid state.

SUBLIME GEOMETRY, *n.* A name given by the older mathematicians to the higher parts of geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus, or something equivalent, was employed.

SUBLIMELY, *adv.* With elevated conceptions; loftily; as, to express one's self *sublimely*.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

SUBLIMENESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

SUBLIMIFICA'TION,†*n.* [L. *sublimis*, and *facio*.] Act of making sublime.

SUBLIMING, *ppr.* Sublimating; exalting.

SUBLIM'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas*.] 1. Elevation of place; lofty height.—2. Height in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; as, God's incomprehensible *sublimity*.

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians. *Buckminster.*

3. In *oratory* and *composition*, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts. *Addison.*

4. Grandeur; vastness; elevation, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art.

Note.—The true nature of sublimity is a subject of great interest and importance in mental philosophy, and it has always been a favourite subject of speculation. The term, psychologically considered, has two significations; one that of the quality or circumstance in objects, which raises the emotion named sublimity; the other that of the emotion itself. The invariable condition in objects, either material or moral, is vastness or intensity. The invariable condition of the emotion of sublimity—that which distinguishes this emotion from every other emotion—is a comprehension of this vastness, with a simultaneous feeling of our own comparative insignificance, together with a concomitant sense of present security from any danger which might result from this superior power. The antithesis to the emotion of sublimity is the emotion of contempt. In every case of sublimity in material objects, whatever feelings may simultaneously concur, vastness will be found to be an invariable condition—vastness either of form or of power; as in the violent dashing of a cataract, in the roar of the ocean, in the violence of the storm, in the majestic quiet of Mount Blanc, preserving its calm amidst all the storms that play around it. In the moral world, the invariable condition of sublimity is intensity—intensity of will. Mere intensity is sufficient to produce the sublime. Lear, who appeals to the heavens, "for they are old like him," is sublime from the very intensity of his sufferings and his passions. Lady Macbeth is sublime from the intensity of her will, which crushes every female feeling for the attainment of her object. Scævola, with his hand in the burning coals, exhibits an intensity of will which is sublime. In all the cases above-mentioned we are moved by a vivid feeling of some greater power than

our own; or some will more capable of suffering, more vast in its strength, than our feeble vacillating will.

SUBLINEA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *linea.*] Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence.

SUBLIN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lingua*, the tongue.] Situated under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* glands.

SUBLI'TION, *n.* In *painting*, laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

SUBLU'NAR, } *a.* [Fr. *sublunaire*;
SUB'LUNARY, } L. *sub* and *luna*, the moon.] Literally, beneath the moon; but *sublunary*, which is the word chiefly used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

SUB'LUNARY,† *n.* Any worldly thing.

SUBLUXA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *luxatio.*] In *sur.*, an incomplete dislocation; a sprain.

SUBMARINE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Being, acting, or growing under water in the sea; as, *submarine* volcanoes; *submarine* navigators; *submarine* plants.—2. Formed under the sea; as, *submarine* lava; *submarine* strata, &c.—*Submarine forests*, the name given by geologists to numerous accumulations of vegetable matter, involving roots, stems, branches, leaves, and fruits of trees, rarely in the attitude of growth, sometimes in the condition of having fallen, and locally with the appearance of having been drifted from some distance, but all occurring on the margin of the sea below the level of high water, and extending not unfrequently much below the low water line. Submarine forests have been traced for several miles along the margins of the estuaries on the north and south shores of the county of Fife, and the existence of these may be accounted for by the encroachments of the sea in those estuaries.—*Submarine descent*, the art or operation of diving or descending to the bottom of the sea, and remaining there for a certain time, by means of diving bells or other contrivances. Various purposes are accomplished by submarine descents, such as levelling or clearing the bottoms of harbours, preparing a foundation for buildings under water, raising sunken materials, fishing for pearls, coral, sponges, &c. [*See* DIVING BELL.]—*Submarine navigation*, the art of sailing under the surface of the sea in vessels peculiarly constructed for that purpose. Various projects have been suggested for sailing under the surface of water, but none of them has hitherto succeeded.

SUBMAX'ILLARY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *maxilla*, the jaw-bone.] Situated under the jaw. The *submaxillary glands* are two salivary glands, situated, one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw.

SUBME'DIAL, or **SUBME'DIAN**, *a.* Lying under the middle.

SUBME'DIANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant. It is the greater sixth in the major scale, and the lesser sixth in the minor scale.

SUBMEN'TAL, *a.* In *anat.*, under the chin.

SUBMERGE, *v. t.* (submerj'.) [L. *submergo*; *sub* and *mergo*, to plunge.] 1. To put under water; to plunge.—2. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.

So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*. *Shak.*

SUBMERGE, *v. i.* (submerj'.) To plunge under water, as swallows.

SUBMERG'ED, *pp.* Put under water; overflowed.

SUBMERG'ENCE, *n.* Act of plunging under water.

SUBMERG'ING, *ppr.* Putting under water; overflowing.

SUBMERS'E, *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *mergo*, to plunge.] To put under water; to drown. [*Little used.*]

SUBMERSE, } *a.* (submers'.) [L. *sub-*
SUBMERS'ED, } *mersus.*] Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

SUBMERS'ED, *pp.* Put under water; drowned. [*Little used.*]

SUBMER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from *submersus.*] 1. The act of putting under water or causing to be overflowed; as, the *submersion* of an isle or tract of land.—2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.

SUBMIN'ISTER,† } *v. t.* [L. *submi-*
SUBMIN'ISTRATE,† } *nistro*; *sub* and *ministro*.] To supply; to afford.

SUBMIN'ISTER,† *v. i.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Our passions...*subminister* to the best and worst of purposes. *L'Estrange.*

[*See* MINISTER and ADMINISTER.]

SUBMIN'ISTRANT,† *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination.

SUBMINISTRA'TION,† *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying.

SUBMISS',† *a.* [L. *submissus*, *submitto.*] Submissive; humble; obsequious.

SUBMIS'SION, *n.* [L. *submissio*, from *submitto*; Fr. *soumission*; It. *sommessione.*] 1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission*, as in offence. *Shak.*

4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. *Submission* of children to their parents is an indispensable duty.—5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior without murmuring. Entire and cheerful *submission* to the will of God is a Christian duty of prime excellence.—6. In *Scots law*, a deed by which parties agree to submit a disputed point to arbitration.

SUBMIS'SIVE, *a.* Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient.—2. Humble; acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's submission.

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress,
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

SUBMISS'IVELY, *adv.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden.*

SUBMISS'IVENESS, *n.* A submissive temper or disposition.—2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority.—3. Confession of fault.

Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*. *Herbert.*

SUBMISS'LY,† *adv.* Humbly; with submission.

SUBMISS'NESS,† *n.* Humbleness; obedience.

SUBMIT', *v. t.* [L. *submitto*; *sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *soumettre*; It. *sommettere*; Sp. *someter.*] 1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while. *Dryden.*

[*This use of the word is nearly or wholly obsolete.*]—2. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; *with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Return to thy mistress, and *submit thyself* under her hand; Gen. xvi.

Wives, *submit yourselves* to your own husbands; Eph. v.

Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man; 1 Pet. ii.

3. To refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

SUBMIT', *v. i.* To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. The enemy *submitted.*

The revolted provinces presently *submitted*. *Middleton.*

2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. On hearing the opinion of the court, the counsel *submitted* without further argument.—3. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton.*

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

Our religion requires us...to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUBMIT'TED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.

SUBMIT'TER, *n.* One who submits.

SUBMIT'TING, *ppr.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.

SUB MO'DO, [L.] In a special manner; under a particular restriction.

SUBMON'ISH,† *v. t.* [L. *submoneo.*] To suggest; to prompt.

SUBMONI'TION,† *n.* Suggestion.

SUBMUL'TIPLE, *n.* [*See* MULTIPLY.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times, or is an aliquot part of it. Thus 7 is the *submultiple* of 56, being contained in it eight times.

SUBMUL'TIPLE, *a.* Noting a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity a certain number of times; as, a *submultiple* number.—*Submultiple ratio*, the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity, and the number or quantity itself: Thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is *submultiple*, 21 being a multiple of 3. The term is seldom employed by modern mathematicians.

SUBNARCOT'IC, *a.* Moderately narcotic.

SUBNAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nascor.*] Growing underneath.

SUBNECT',† *v. t.* [L. *subnecto.*] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath.

SUBNOR'MAL, *n.* [L. *sub* and *norma*, a rule.] In the *conic sections*, a subperpendicular, or the portion of a dia-

meter intercepted between the ordinate and the normal. In all curves the subnormal is a third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate. [*See* NORMAL, ORDINATE, SUBTANGENT.]

SUBNUDE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nudus*, naked.] In *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

SUBOBSCURELY, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly.

SUBOCCIP'ITAL, *a.* Being under the occiput; as, the *suboccipital* nerves.

SUBOC'TAVE, **SUBOC'TUPLE**, *a.* [L. *sub* and *octavus*, or *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight.

SUBOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *oculus*.] Being under the eye.

SUBORBIC'ULAR, **SUBORBIC'ULATE**, *a.* [L. *sub* and *orbiculatus*.] Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

SUBOR'DINACY, *n.* [*See* SUBORDINATE.] The state of being subordinate or subject to control; as, to bring the imagination to act in *subordinacy* to reason. — 2. Series of subordination. [*Little used.*]

SUBOR'DINANCY,† *n.* *See* SUBORDINACY.

SUBOR'DINARY, *n.* In *her.*, subordinaries are certain figures borne in charges in coat-armour, which are not considered to be so honourable as what are termed ordinaries, and to which the subordinaries give place, and cede the principal points of the shield. According to some writers, an ordinary, when it comprises less than one-fifth of the whole shield, is termed a *subordinary*.

SUBOR'DINATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ordinatus*, from *ordo*, order.] 1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c.; as, *subordinate* officers.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The several kinds and *subordinate* species of each, are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

3. In *geol.*, inferior in the order of superposition; as *subordinate* strata.

SUBOR'DINATE, *v. t.* To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another; to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.—2. To make subject; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason.

SUBOR'DINATE, *n.* One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, &c. —2. One of a descent in a regular series.

SUBOR'DINATED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected.

SUBOR'DINATELY, *adv.* In a lower rank or of inferior importance.—2. In a series, regularly descending.

SUBORDINA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* SUBORDINATE.] The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity.—2. A series regularly descending.

Natural creatures having a local *subordination*. *Holiday.*

3. Place of rank among inferiors.

Persons, who in their several *subordinations*, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. Subjection; state of being under control or government.

The most glorious military achievements would be a calamity and a curse, if purchased at the expense of habits of *subordination* and love of order. *J. Evarts.*

SUBORN', *v. t.* [Fr. *suborner*; L. *suborno*; *sub* and *orno*. The sense of *orno*, in this word, and the primary sense, is to *put on*, to furnish. Hence *suborno*, to furnish privately, that is, to bribe.] 1. In *law*, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.—2. To procure privately or by collusion.

Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour. *Shak.*

3. To procure by indirect means.

Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] In *law*, a secret or underhand preparing, instructing, and bringing forward a witness to give false testimony; any act that allures or disposes to perjury.—*Subornation of perjury*, the wilfully procuring of any person to take a false oath amounting to perjury. It is essential to this offence that the false oath should be actually taken. The same punishment is assigned to subornation as to perjury. In *Scots law*, subornation of perjury, may, in some cases, be summarily tried in the course of proceedings either on complaint, or by the court itself. Attempts to suborn or to procure false testimony are in English law misdemeanours, and in Scots law are indictable.—2. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action.

SUBORN'ED, *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUBORN'ER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUBORN'ING, *ppr.* Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.

SUBO'VAL, *a.* Somewhat oval.

SUBO'VATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an egg.] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest.

SUB'OXIDE, *n.* An oxide which consists of one equivalent of oxygen and two of another element. Such compounds are more frequently termed *dioxides*.

SUBPERPENDIC'ULAR, *n* [*sub* and *perpendicular*.] A subnormal,—*which see*

SUBPET'IOLATE, *a.* [*sub* and *petiole*.] In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.

SUB'PLINTH, *n.* In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

SUBPŒ'NA, **SUBPE'NA**, *n.* [L. *sub* and *pœna*, pain, penalty.] In *law*, a writ by which common persons are called into chancery, in cases where the common law has provided no ordinary remedy. Also, the writ for calling a witness to bear evidence, whether in the court of chancery, or in any other court, called the *subpœna ad testificandum*. And where the witness is required to bring with him books or writings to be produced *in modum probationis*, it is called *subpœna duces tecum*. The party or witness is called to appear, *subpœna centum librorum* (under penalty of £100); hence the use of the word.

SUBPŒ'NA, **SUBPE'NA**, *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUBPŒ'NAED, **SUBPE'NAED**, *pp.* Served with a writ of subpena.

SUBPŒ'NAING, **SUBPE'NAING**, *ppr.* Commanding attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUBPRIN'CIPAL, *n.* An under principal.

SUBPRIN'CIPALS, *n.* In *arch.*, auxiliary rafters or principal braces.

SUBPRI'OR, *n.* [*sub* and *prior*.] The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

SUBPUR'CHASER, *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

SUBQUAD'RATE, *a.* Nearly square.

SUBQUAD'RUPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four; as, *subquadruple* proportion.

SUBQUIN'QUEFID, *a.* [*sub* and *quinquefid*.] Almost quinquefid.

SUBQUIN'TUPLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five; as, *subquintuple* proportion.

SUBRA'MOSE, **SUBRA'MOUS**, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ramosus*, full of branches.] In *bot.*, having few branches.

SUB-READ'ER, *n.* An under-reader in the inns of court.

SUB-REC'TOR, *n* [*sub* and *rector*.] A rector's deputy or substitute.

SUBREP'TION, *n.* [L. *subreptio*, from *subrepo*, to creep under.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. —2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by concealing the truth. *Obreption* signifies obtaining such gifts by telling a falsehood.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS, **SUBREP'TIVE**, *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, supra.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. [*See* SURREPTITIOUS.]

SUBREPTI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* By falsehood; by stealth.

SUB'ROGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *subrogo*.] To put in the place of another. [*See* SURROGATE.]

SUBROGA'TION, *n.* In *the civil law*, the substituting of one person in the place of another, and giving him his rights; but in its general sense, the term implies a succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

SUB RO'SA, [L.] Literally, *under the rose*; but meaning secretly; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

SUBROTUND', *a.* [L. *sub* and *rotundus*, round.] Almost round; almost orbicular.

SUBSALINE, *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

SUB'SALT, *n.* A salt having an excess of the base. It is opposed to *supersalt*.

SUBSANNA'TION, *n.* [L. *subsanno*.] Derision; scorn.

SUBSCAP'ULAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *scapula*.] The *subscapular* artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula. The *subscapular muscle* is a tendinous and fleshy muscle situated under the shoulder-blade, adhering to the capsular ligament, and inserted into the upper part of the lesser tuberosity, at the head of the *os humeri*. Its principal office is to roll the arm inwards. It likewise serves to bring it close to the ribs.

SUBSCRIBABLE, *a.* That may be subscribed.

SUBSCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *subscribo*; *sub* and *scribo*, to write; Fr. *souscrire*.] Literally, to write underneath. Hence, —1. To sign with one's own hand; to

give consent to something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath; as, parties subscribe a covenant or contract; a man *subscribes* a bond or articles of agreement.—2. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; and secretaries and clerks *subscribe* copies of records.—3. To promise to give by writing one's name; as, each man *subscribed* ten pounds or ten shillings.—4.† To submit.

SUBSCRIBE, *v. i.* To promise with others a certain sum for the promotion of an undertaking by setting one's name to a paper. The paper was offered and many *subscribed*.—2. To assent; as, I could not *subscribe* to his opinion.

SUBSCRIBED, *pp.* Having a name or names written underneath. The petition is *subscribed* by two thousand persons.—2. Promised by writing the name and sum. A large sum is *subscribed*.

SUBSCRIBER, *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.—2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.—3. One who makes an announcement to the public, in a journal, &c., with his name appended; as, the *subscriber* has on sale some fine tea.

SUBSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing one's name underneath; assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath; entering one's name as a purchaser.

SUB'SCRIPT, *a.* Underwritten; as, a Greek letter *subscript*; thus, ῳ, which is equivalent to ωι.

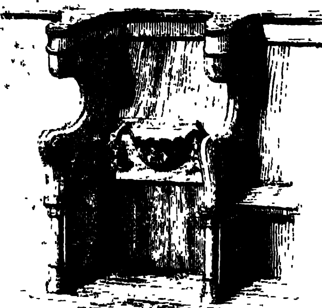
SUB'SCRIPT,† *n.* Something underwritten.

SUBSCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *subscriptio*.] 1. Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed.—2. The act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature at the bottom of a letter, writing, or instrument.—3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.—4. The act of contributing to any undertaking; the giving of any sum of money, or engaging to give it, for the furtherance of some common object in which several are interested; as, *subscriptions* in support of charitable institutions, and the like.—5. Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed. We speak of an individual *subscription*, or of the whole *subscription* to a fund.—6 In the *book trade*, an engagement to take a copy or a certain number of copies of some new publication on some stated terms.—7. In *eccles matters*, a solemn declaration of one's assent to the articles of any church, by taking an oath, and subscribing one's name thereto, as occasion requires; as, *subscription* to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; *subscription* to the Confession of Faith of the Church of Scotland. *Subscription* to articles of religion is required of the clergy of every established church, and of some churches not established.—8.† Submission; obedience.—*Subscription of deeds*. In *Scots law*, the subscription of deeds consists not only in the subscription of the granter, but in the subscriptions of two witnesses specially named and designed. In *English law*, subscription is not essential to the validity of a deed, but sealing is absolutely necessary.

SUBSEC'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *sectio*.] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section.

SUBSEC'UTIVE, *a.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsecutus*.] Following in a train or succession. [*Little used.*]

SUBSEL'LIA, *n. plur.* [L. *subsellium*, a bench or seat.] In *eccles. arch.*, the small shelving seats in the stalls of churches or cathedrals, made to turn up upon hinges so as to form either a



Subsellia, All Souls, Oxford, the Seat turned up.

seat, or a form to kneel upon, as occasion required. They are still in constant use on the Continent, though comparatively seldom used in England. They are also called *misereres*.

SUBSEM'ITONE, *n.* In *music*, the sharp seventh or sensible of any key.

SUBSEP'TUPLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *septuplus*.] Containing one of seven parts.

SUB'SEQUENCE, **SUB'SEQUENCY**, *n.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsequens*: *sub* and *sequor*, to follow.] A following; a state of coming after something.

SUB'SEQUENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *subsequens*, supra.] 1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages or years; a period long *subsequent* to the foundation of Rome.—2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty. What is obscure in a passage may be illustrated by *subsequent* words.

SUB'SEQUENTLY, *adv.* At a later time; in time after something else. Nothing was done at the first meeting; what was *subsequently* transacted, I do not know.—2. After something else in order. These difficulties will be *subsequently* explained.

SUBSERVE, *v. t.* (subserv'.) [L. *subservio*; *sub* and *servio*, to serve.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. In most engines, we make the laws of matter *subserve* the purposes of art.

> Not made to rule,
> But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

SUBSERV'ED, *pp.* Served in subordination.

SUBSERV'IENCE, **SUBSERV'IENCY**, *n.* Instrumental use; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

> The body, wherein appears much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions. *Bentley.*

> There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends *Cheyne.*

SUBSERV'IENT, *a.* [L. *subserviens*.] 1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end.

> Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarcely ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

2. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument. These are the creatures of God, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will.

> These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

SUBSERV'IENTLY, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

SUBSERV'ING, *ppr.* Serving in subordination; serving instrumentally.

SUBSES'SILE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sessilis*.] In *bot.*, almost sessile; having very short footstalks.

SUBSEX'TUPLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sextuplus*.] Containing one part in six.

SUBSIDE, *v. i.* [L. *subsido*; *sub* and *sido*, to settle. *See* SET.] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; as lees.—2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil. Let the passions *subside*. The tumults of war will *subside*. Christ commanded, and the storm *subsided*.—3. To tend downward; to sink; as, a *subsiding* hill. The land *subsides* into a plain.—4. To abate; to be reduced.

> In cases of danger, pride and envy naturally *subside*. *Middleton.*

SUBSI'DENCE, **SUBSI'DENCY**, *n.* The act or process of sinking or falling, as in the lees of liquors.—2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground or buildings.

SUBSID'IARY, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiaire*; L. *subsidiarius*. *See* SUBSIDY.] 1. Aiding; assistant; furnishing help. *Subsidiary* troops are troops of one nation hired by another for military service.—2. Furnishing additional supplies; as, a *subsidiary* stream.—*Subsidiary quantity* or *symbol*, in *math.*, a quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is particularly applied to angles in trigonometrical investigations.

SUBSID'IARY, *n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies.

SUB'SIDIZE, *v. t.* [from *subsidy*.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him. Great Britain *subsidized* some of the German powers in the late war with France.

SUB'SIDIZED, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.

SUB'SIDIZING, *ppr.* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.

SUB'SIDY, *n.* [Fr. *subside*; L. *subsidium*, from *subsido*, literally to be or sit under or by.] 1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for aid, as by the people to their prince; as, the *subsidies* granted formerly to the kings of England. *Subsidies* were a tax, not immediately on property, but on persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4s. the pound for lands, and 2s. 8d. for goods.—2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, in pursuance of a treaty, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy. Thus Great Britain paid *subsidies* to Austria and Prussia, to engage them to resist the progress of the French.

SUBSIGN, *v. t.* (subsi'ne.) [L. *subsigno*; *sub* and *signo*, to sign.] To sign under; to write beneath. [*Little used.*]

SUBSIGNA'TION, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Little used.*]

SUB SILEN'TIO. [L.] In silence or secresy.

SUBSIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *subsister*; L. *sub sisto*; *sub* and *sisto*, to stand, to be fixed.] 1. To be; to have existence; *applicable to matter or spirit.*—2. To continue; to retain the present state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. How many of the human race *subsist* on the labours of others! How many armies have *subsisted* on plunder!—4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else; as, qualities that *subsist* in substances.

SUBSIST', *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions. The king *subsisted* his troops on provisions plundered from the enemy.

SUBSIST'ENCE, SUBSIST'ENCY, *n.* [Fr. *subsistence*; It. *sussistenza.*] 1. Real being; as, a chain of differing *subsistencies.*

Not only the things had *subsistence* but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competent provisions; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. That which supplies the means of living; as money, pay or wages.—4. Inherence in something else; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.

SUBSIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *subsistens.*] 1. Having real being; as, a *subsistent* spirit.—2. Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter.

SUB'SOIL, *n.* [*sub* and *soil.*] Undersoil, the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which intervenes between the surface soil and the base, or rocks on which this under-stratum rests. Subsoils are retentive or porous. *A retentive subsoil*, is one which does not absorb the moisture which collects in the surface soil. *A porous subsoil*, is one which absorbs the superfluous moisture of the surface soil. The former consists of clay, marl, and stony beds of various kinds, and the latter of gravel or sand, or it is one in which gravel or sand predominates. *Subsoil plough*, a swing plough of somewhat stronger construction than that in common use, but without the coulter and mould-board. The use of this plough is to follow the common plough, and loosen the subsoil at the bottom of the furrow, without raising it to the surface. It is the invention of Mr. Smith of Deanstone in Perthshire.

SUBSOL'ARY, *a.* Being under the sun.

SUBSPE'CIES, *n.* [*sub* and *species.*] A subordinate species; a division of a species.

SUB'STANCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sustanza*; Sp. *substancia*; L. *substantia*, *substo*; *sub* and *sto*, to stand.] 1. In *a general sense*, being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists; *equally applicable to matter or spirit.* Thus the soul of man is called an immaterial *substance*, a cogitative *substance*, a *substance* endued with thought. We say, a stone is a hard *substance*; tallow is a soft *substance*.—2. In a *philosophical* sense, as contradistinguished from *accident*, that which exists independently and unchangeably, whilst *accident* denotes the changeable phenomena in substance, whether these phenomena are necessary or casual, in which latter case they are called *accidents* in a narrower sense. The relation of accident to substance is called the relation of inherence, and corresponds to the logical relation of subject and predicate; because the substance is the subject to which are assigned the qualities, states, and relations, as predicates; substance itself is the essence which is capable of these phenomena, and in spite of these changes, remains the same. Substance is, with respect to the mind, a merely logical distinction from its attributes. We can never imagine it, but we are compelled to assume it. We cannot conceive substance shorn of its attributes, because those attributes are the sole staple of our conceptions, but we must assume that substance is something different from its attributes. Substance is the unknown, unknowable substratum, on which rests all that we experience of the external world.—3. The essential part; the main or material part. In this epitome we have the *substance* of the whole book.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance chose *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature or matter, that which is solid.—*Simple substances.* [*See* ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES.]

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Goods; estate; means of living. Job's *substance* was seven thousand sheep, three thousand camels, &c.; Job i.

We are exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUBSTAN'TIAL, *a.* Belonging to substance; real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary.

If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*

The *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

3. Corporeal; material.

The rainbow appears like a *substantial* arch in the sky. *Watts.*

4. Having substance; strong; stout; solid; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or gate.—5. Possessed of goods or estate; responsible; moderately wealthy; as, a *substantial* freeholder or farmer; a *substantial* citizen.

SUBSTANTIA'LIA, *n. plur.* [L.] In *Scots law*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

SUBSTANTIAL'ITY, *n.* The state of real existence.—2. Corporeity; materiality.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*. *Granville.*

SUBSTAN'TIALIZE, *v. t.* To realize.

SUBSTAN'TIALLY, *adv.* In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone, *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly.—3. Truly; solidly; really.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious toward God, chaste and temperate *Tillotson.*

4. In substance; in the main; essentially. This answer is *substantially* the same as that before given.—5. With competent goods or estate.

SUBSTAN'TIALNESS, *n.* The state of being substantial.—2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting; as, the *substantialness* of a wall or column.

SUBSTAN'TIALS, *n. plur.* Essential parts

SUBSTAN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make to exist.—2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.

SUB'STANTIVE, *a.* Betokening existence; as, the *substantive* verb to be.—2. Not adjective; as a noun substantive.—3. Solid; depending on itself.—*Substantive colours*, those which, in the process of dyeing, remain fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective* colours, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.

SUB'STANTIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. Thus man, horse, city, goodness, excellence, are *substantives*. [Better called *name*, L. *nomen*, or even *noun*, a corruption of *nomen.*]

SUB'STANTIVELY, *adv.* In substance; essentially.—2. In *gram.*, as a name or noun. An adjective or pronoun may be used *substantively*.

SUB'STILE, *n.* [*sub* and *stile.*] The line of a dial on which the stile is erected.

SUB'STITUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *substituer*; L. *substituo*; *sub* and *statuo*, to set.] To put in the place of another.

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SUB'STITUTE, *n.* One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. A person may be a *substitute* with full powers to act for another in an office. Representatives in legislation are the *substitutes* of their constituents. The orthodox creed of Christians is that Christ died as the *substitute* of sinners.—2. One thing put in the place of another. If you have not one medicine, use another as its *substitute*.—3. In *law*, one delegated to act for another.—4. In the *militia*, one engaged to serve in the room of another.—*Substitutes in an entail*, in *Scots law*, those heirs who are called to the succession, failing the institute, whether disponee or grantee.

SUB'STITUTED, *pp.* Put in the place of another.

SUB'STITUTING, *ppr.* Putting in the place of another.

SUBSTITU'TION, *n.* The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place; as, the *substitution* of an agent, attorney or representative to act for one in his absence; the *substitution* of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.—2. State of being put in the place of another.—3. In *gram.*, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.—4. In *civil law*, the designation of a second, third, or other heir to enjoy in default of a former heir, or after him. It includes all those modes of disposition which are known by the names of *entail*, *remainder*, *executory*, *devise*, &c. *Vulgar substitution* is that in which the testator names a second heir to receive

the succession, if the first should be unable or unwilling to do so.—*Fidei commissary substitution*, is that in which the second heir is named to receive the succession after the first. In *Scots law*, substitution is defined to be an enumeration of a series of heirs described in proper technical language. The substitution may be *simple*, calling certain heirs in their order, which the person in possession may at any time put an end to, even by a gratuitous deed; or it may be a substitution with prohibitory clauses, guarding the destination against the gratuitous deeds of the person in possession; or lastly, the substitution may be guarded by irritant and resolutive clauses, whereby it becomes a statutory entail. There are substitutions also in movables, as in bonds of provision, legacies, &c.—5. In *alge.*, the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed. This process is frequently employed in the solution of equations.—*Chords of substitution* in *music*, are those of the ninth major and minor.

SUBSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.

SUBSTITU'TIVE, *a.* Furnishing a substitute.

SUBSTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractum.*] To subtract.

Note.—*Substract* was formerly used in analogy with *abstract*. But in modern usage, it is written according to the Latin, *subtract.*—*See this word and its derivatives.*

SUBSTRAC'TION, *n.* In *law*, the withdrawing or withholding of some right. Thus the *substraction* of conjugal rights, is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate. The *substraction* of a legacy, is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty, or custom is a *substraction*, for which the law gives a remedy.

SUB'STRATE, *n.* That which lies beneath.

SUB'STRATE, *a.* Having very slight furrows.

SUBSTRA'TUM, *n.* [L. *substratus*, spread under; *sub* and *sterno.*] 1. That which is laid or spread under a stratum of earth lying under another. In *agriculture*, the subsoil.—2. In *meta.*, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere. [*See* SUBSTANCE.]

SUBSTRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *substructio.*] Under building.

SUBSTRUC'TURE, *n.* [L. *sub* and *structure.*] An under structure; a foundation.

SUBSTY'LAR, *a.* In *dialling*, the *substylar* line is a right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUB'STYLE, *n.* [*sub* and *style.*] In *dialling*, the line on which the gnomon stands. It is formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

SUBSULPH'ATE, *n.* A sulphate with an excess of the base.

SUBSULT'IVE, SUBSULT'ORY, *a.* [from L. *subsultus*, a leap, from *subsulto*; *sub* and *salio.*] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

SUBSULT'ORILY, *adv.* In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches.

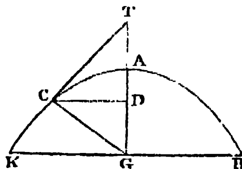
SUBSULT'US, *n.* [L.] In *med.*, a starting, twitching, or convulsive motion; as, *subsultus* tendinum. Convulsive motions or twitchings of the tendons, which are observed in the extreme stages of debility produced by low nervous and typhus fevers.

SUBSUME,† *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *sumo.*] To assume as a position by consequence.

SUBSUM'PTION OF LIBEL. In *Scots law*, a narrative of the alleged criminal act, which, to be good, must narrate facts amounting to the crime charged. It must also specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libelled, the person injured, &c.

SUB'TACK, *n.* In *Scots law*, an under lease; a lease of a farm, a tenement, &c., granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

SUBTAN'GENT, *n.* In the *conic sections*, the segment of a produced diameter or produced axis, intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in the curve. Thus, let C A be part of a parabola, A G its axis, C T a tangent to the curve at the point C, meeting the axis produced in T, and C D an ordinate to the axis, drawn from the point C; then the segment D T of the produced axis intercepted between C T and C D is called the *subtangent*.



Also, if C G be drawn from the point C, perpendicular to the tangent C T, and meeting the axis in G, then C G is called the *normal*; and D G the part of the axis intercepted between the ordinate C D and the normal, is called the *subnormal*.

SUBTEND, *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *tendo*, to stretch.] To extend under; to extend or be opposite to; as, the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle; to *subtend* the chord of an arch. The apparent diameter of the sun *subtends* an angle at the observer's eye of rather more than 30 minutes.

SUBTEND'ED, *pp.* Extended under; being opposite to; as the greater angle of every triangle is *subtended* by the greater side.

SUBTEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending under; being opposite to.

SUBTENSE, *n.* (subtens'.) [L. *sub* and *tensus.*] The chord of an arch or arc. A line or angle opposite to a line or angle spoken of. [*Not much used.*]

SUBTEP'ID, *a.* [L. *sub* and *tepidus*, warm.] Very moderately warm.

SUB'TER, a Latin preposition, signifies *under*.

SUBTER'FLUENT, SUBTER'FLUOUS, *a.* [L *subterfluens, subterfluo.*] Running under or beneath.

SUB'TERFUGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *subter* and *fugio*, to flee.] Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

> Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges*, to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRANE, *n.* [infra.] A cave or room under ground.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, SUBTERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *subter*, under, and *terra*, earth; Fr. *souterrain*; It. *sotterraneo.*] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; a *subterraneous* passage. *Subterranean forests*, accumulations of vegetable matter, involving roots, stems, branches, leaves, and fruits of trees, lying below the surface of the earth, and generally covered with peat to a greater or less depth. These differ from submarine forests, in not being limited to any particular level, nor to a close proximity with the sea. Such forests are found in various parts of Scotland, England, Ireland, and the Continent. [*Subterraneal* and *Subterrany* are not in use.]

SUBTERRA'NITY,† *n.* A place under ground.

SUB'TERRANY,† *n.* What lies under ground.

SUBTERRENE, *a.* Subterraneous.

SUB'TILE, *a.* [Fr. *subtil*; L. *subtilis*; It. *sottile.*] 1. Thin; not dense or gross; extremely fine; as, *subtile* air; *subtile* vapour; a *subtile* medium; *subtile* odours, or effluvia.—2. Nice; fine; delicate.

> I do distinguish plain
> Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Acute; piercing; as, *subtile* pain.—4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating; as, a *subtile* person; a *subtile* adversary.—5 Planned by art; deceitful; as, a *subtile* scheme. — 6. Deceitful; treacherous. — 7. Refined; fine; acute; as, a *subtile* argument.

SUB'TILELY, *adv.* Thinly; not densely. —2. Finely; not grossly or thickly.

> The opakest bodies, if *subtilly* divided... become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily; as, a scheme *subtilely* contrived.

SUB'TILENESS, *n.* Thinness; rareness; as, the *subtileness* of air.—2 Fineness; acuteness; as, the *subtileness* of an argument.—3. Cunning; artfulness; as, the *subtileness* of a foe.

SUBTIL'IATE,† *v. t.* To make thin.

SUBTILIA'TION,† *n.* The act of making thin or rare.

SUBTIL'ITY, *n.* Fineness; subtileness.

SUBTILIZA'TION, *n.* [from *subtilize.*] The act of making subtile, fine or thin. In the laboratory, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapour.—2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

SUB'TILIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subtiliser*, from L. *subtilis.*] 1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse.—2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

SUB'TILIZE, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

> In whatever manner the papist might *subtilize*. *Milner.*

SUB'TILIZED, *pp.* Made thin or fine.

SUB'TILIZING, *ppr.* Making thin or fine; refining.

SUB'TILTY, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité*; L. *subtilitas.*] 1. Thinness; fineness; exility; *in a physical sense*; as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of sounds.—2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

> Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice; usually written *subtlety*.

SUB'TLE, *a.* (sut'tl.) [*See* SUBTILE.] Sly

in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; *applied to persons;* as, a *subtle* foe.—2. Cunningly devised; as, a *subtle* stratagem.

SUB'TLENESS, *n.* (sut'tleness.) Artfulness; cunning.

SUB'TLETY, *n.* (sut'tlety.) Subtleness.

SUB'TLY, *adv.* Slily; artfully; cunningly.

> Thou seest how *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

> In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true *Pope.*

SUBTON'IC, } *n.* The semitone or
SUBSEM'ITONE, } note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.

SUBTRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractus; sub* and *traho*, to draw.] To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct. *Subtract* 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4.

SUBTRACT'ED, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.

SUBTRACT'ER, *n.* He that subtracts. 2.† The number to be taken from a larger number. [*See* SUBTRAHEND.]

SUBTRACT'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the rest; deducting.

SUB'TRACTION, *n* [L. *subtractio.*] 1. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.—2. In *arith.*, the taking of a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination; an operation by which is found the difference between two sums. Subtraction is one of the first four fundamental rules of arithmetic, and is either simple or compound, the first relating to numbers or quantities which are all of the same kind or denomination, and the latter to quantities of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, hundred weights, quarters, pounds, ounces, &c.

SUBTRACT'IVE, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.

SUBTRAHEND', *n.* In *arith.*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another, which is called the minuend. [*These terms are now almost out of use.*]

SUBTRANSLU'CENT, *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

SUBTRANSPA'RENT, *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

SUBTRI'FID, *a.* Slightly trifid.

SUBTRIP'LE, *a.* [*sub* and *triple.*] Containing a third or one part of three. Thus 3 is subtriple of 9.—*Subtriple ratio*, the ratio of 1 to 3.

SUBTRIP'LICATE, *a* In the ratio of the cube roots; thus $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the subtriplicate ratio of *a* to *b*.

SUBTU'TOR, *n.* [*sub* and *tutor.*] An under tutor.

SUBULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cruciferæ. [*See* AWLWORT.]

SUB'ULATE, } *a.* [L. *subula*, an awl.]
SUB'ULATED, } In *bot.*, shaped like an awl; awl-shaped. A *subulate* leaf is linear at the bottom, but gradually tapering toward the end. Applied also to filaments, styles, or stigmas.—2. In *conchology*, applied to shells tapering to a point.—3. In *entom.*, an epithet given to a long thin cone, softly bent throughout its whole course.

SUBULICOR'NES, *n.* A family of neuropterous insects, having awl-shaped antennæ. It includes the dragon flies, and *Ephemeræ*, or May-flies.

SUBUNDA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *unda.*] Flood; deluge.

SUBUN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *unguis*, a nail.] Under the nail.

SUB'URB, } *n.* [L. *suburbium; sub* and
SUB'URBS, } *urbs*, a city.] 1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or more generally, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify buildings, streets or territory. We say, a house stands in the *suburbs;* a garden is situated in the *suburbs* of London or Paris.—2. The confines; the out part.

> The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Milton.*

SUBURB'AN, } *a.* [L. *suburbanus. See*
SUBURB'IAL, } SUBURBS.] Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

SUB'URBED, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out part.

SUBURBICA'RIAN, or **SUBURB'ICARY**, *a.* [Low L. *suburbicarius.*] Being in the suburbs; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

SUBVARI'ETY, *n.* [*sub* and *variety.*] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS,† *a.* [L. *subventaneus; sub* and *ventus.*] Addle; windy.

SUBVEN'TION, *n.* [L. *subvenio.*] 1. The act of coming under.—2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid. [*Little used.*]

SUBVERSE,† *v. t.* (subvers'.) To subvert.

SUBVER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *subversio. See* SUBVERT.] Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin; as, the *subversion* of a government or state; the *subversion* of despotic power; the *subversion* of the constitution or laws; the *subversion* of an empire.

SUBVERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. Every immorality is *subversive* of private happiness. Public corruption of morals is *subversive* of public happiness.

SUBVERT', *v. t* [L. *subverto; sub* and *verto*, to turn; Fr. and Sp. *subvertir.*] 1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. The northern nations of Europe *subverted* the Roman empire. He is the worst enemy of man, who endeavours to *subvert* the Christian religion. The elevation of corrupt men to office will slowly, but surely, *subvert* a republican government.

> This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth; 2 Tim. ii.

SUBVERT'ANT, } In *her.*, reversed;
SUBVERT'ED, } turned upside down, or contrary to the natural position or usual way of bearing.

SUBVERT'ED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.

SUBVERT'ER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

SUBVERT'IBLE, *a.* That may be subverted.

SUBVERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.

SUBWORK'ER, *n.* [*sub* and *worker.*] A subordinate worker or helper.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [L. *succedaneus; sub* and *cedo.*] Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *n.* [supra.] That which is used for something else; a substitute, a medicine or remedy substituted for another.

SUCCEED', *v. t.* [Fr. *succeder;* L. *succedo; sub* and *cedo*, to give way, to pass.] 1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left: as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne. Queen Victoria *succeeded* her uncle, his late majesty William IV.; Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, *succeeded* his brother Alexander; General Taylor *succeeded* Mr. Polk in the presidency of the United States.—2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent.

> Those destructive effects *succeeded* the curse. *Brown.*

3. To prosper; to make successful.

> *Succeed* my wish, and second my design. *Dryden.*

SUCCEED, *v. i.* To follow in order.

> Not another comfort like to this,
> *Succeeds* in unknown fate. *Shak.*

2. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. Day *succeeds* to night, and night to day.

> Enjoy till I return
> Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed.* *Milton.*

> Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous termination. The enemy attempted to take the fort by storm, but did not *succeed.* The assault was violent, but the attempt did not *succeed.*

> It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect.

> Spenser endeavoured imitation in the Shepherd's Kalendar, but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

> Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed?*
> [*Not much used.*] *Dryden.*

SUCCEED'ANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, succeeding or following one another.

SUCCEED'ED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.

SUCCEED'ER, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [*But the latter word is generally used.*]

SUCCEED'ING, *ppr.* Following in order; subsequent; coming after; as, in all *succeeding* ages. He attended to the business in every *succeeding* stage of its progress.—2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead; as, a son *succeeding* his father; an officer *succeeding* his predecessor.—3. Giving success; prospering.

SUCCEED'ING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success. There is a good prospect of his *succeeding.*

SUCCEN'TOR, *n.* A person who sings the bass in a concert.

SUCCESS', *n.* [Fr. *succès;* L. *successus*, from *succedo.*] 1. The favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; *properly in a good sense, but often in a bad sense.*

> Or teach with more *success* her son,
> The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

> Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt. *Tillotson.*

> Be not discouraged in a laudable undertaking at the ill *success* of the first attempt. *Anon.*

> Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2.† Succession.

Note.—Success, without an epithet, generally means a prosperous issue.

SUCCESS'FUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; hence, *in a good sense*, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as, a *successful* application of medicine; a *successful* experiment in chemistry or in agriculture; a *successful* enterprise.—2. In *a bad sense*; as, a *successful* attempt to subvert the constitution.

SUCCESS'FULLY, *adv.* With a favourable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favourably.

A reformation *successfully* carried on. *Swift.*

SUCCESS'FULNESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favourable event; success.

SUCCES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *successio.*] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. Thus we speak of a *succession* of events in chronology, a *succession* of kings or bishops, and a *succession* of words or sentences.—2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; as, this happened after the *succession* of that prince to the throne. So we speak of the *succession* of heirs to the estates of their ancestors, or collateral *succession*.—3. Lineage; an order or series of descendants.

A long *succession* must ensue. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. He holds the property by the title of *succession*.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

5. In *music*, the successive notes in melody, in distinction from the successive chords of harmony, called *progression*.—*Law of succession*, in *political economy*, the law or rule according to which the succession to the property of deceased individuals is regulated. In *general*, this law obtains only in cases where a deceased party has died intestate, or in cases where the power of bequeathing property by will is limited by the legislature. In most countries, a preference has been given, in regulating the succession to property vacant by intestacy, and in defining the power to leave property by will, in favour of male heirs; and in some countries, especially in modern times, a marked predilection has been shown in favour of the eldest son, or, as it is usually termed, in favour of the right of *primogeniture*. In England and also in Scotland, when a person possessed of landed property dies intestate, his estate descends entire to his eldest son. The laws of England and of Scotland differ in some respects in regard to succession; but in both countries, the succession opens first to descendants, the preference being given to males. According to the law of England, when there is a failure of lineal descendants, the nearest lineal ancestor succeeds, a father inheriting before a brother, a grandfather before an uncle, &c. In default of father, brothers, or sisters of the whole blood and their issue, the succession opens to the eldest brother or sister of the half blood by a different mother. On failure of male ancestors on the paternal side, and their descendants, female paternal ancestors and their descendants succeed. On failure of these, the mother, her ancestors—first male, then female,—and their respective descendants. In the law of Scotland, in default of descendants, the succession opens to collaterals, as brothers and sisters; but brothers and sisters *uterine* (that is children by the same mother, but not by the same father) do not succeed at all, there being no succession through the mother. Failing descendants and collaterals, the succession opens to ascendants; as, father, grandfather, &c., the mother being excluded. In regard to movable property, the order of succession is the same as in real or heritable property; but here no right of primogeniture, nor any preference of males to females is recognised, the property being divided in equal portions among the children or kinsmen of the deceased, without respect to sex or seniority.—*Apostolical succession*, in *theol.*, the uninterrupted succession of priests in the church by regular ordination, from the first apostles down to the present day.—*Doctrine of the apostolical succession*, the belief that the clergy thus regularly ordained, have a commission from God to preach the gospel, administer the sacraments, and guide the church; and that through their ministration only, we can derive the grace which is communicated by the word and sacraments. Hence, according to this doctrine, those bodies of Christians whose pastors have not this regular succession, have, properly speaking, neither church nor sacraments. This doctrine is maintained by the church of Rome, and by the high-church party in the church of England; but it is repudiated by all other protestant churches.—*Succession of the signs*, in *astron.*, is the order in which the sun enters the signs of the Zodiac; as, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c.—*Succession of crops*, in *agriculture*, is more generally called *rotation*.

SUCCES'SIONAL, *a.* Relating to succession; implying succession.

SUCCES'SIONALLY, *adv.* By way of succession.

SUCCES'SIONIST, *n.* One who adheres to succession.

SUCCESS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *successif*; It. *successivo.*] 1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place; as, the *successive* revolutions of years or ages; the *successive* kings of Egypt. The author holds this strain of declamation through seven *successive* pages or chapters.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession; as, a *successive* title; a *successive* empire. [*Little used.*]

SUCCESS'IVELY, *adv.* In a series or order, one following another. He left three sons, who all reigned *successively*.

The whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo and violet. *Newton.*

SUCCESS'IVENESS, *n.* The state of being successive.

SUCCESS'LESS, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

Successless all her soft caresses prove. *Pope.*

Best temper'd steel *successless* prov'd in field. *Phillips.*

SUCCESS'LESSNESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion.

SUCCESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to *predecessor*; as, the *successor* of a deceased king; the *successor* of a president or governor; a man's son and *successor*.

A gift to a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their *successors*, vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists. *Blackstone.*

SUCCID'UOUS, *a.* [L. *succiduus*; *sub* and *cado.*] Ready to fall; falling. [*Little used.*]

SUCCIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *succus*, juice, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or conveying sap.

SUCCIN'AMIDE, *n.* A substance formed by the action of ammonia upon succinate of oxide of ethule. It is a crystalline solid, soluble in water and alcohol.

SUC'CINATE, *n.* [from L. *succinum*, amber.] A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base; as, the succinate of ammonia.

SUC'CINATED, *a.* Combined with succinic acid.

SUC'CINCT', *a.* [L. *succinctus*; *sub* and *cingo*, to surround.] 1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. [*Lit. us.*] *Milton.*

2. Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise; as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon.*

SUCCINCT'LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely. The facts were *succinctly* stated.

SUCCINCT'NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

SUC'CIN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amber. —*Succinic acid*, an acid obtained from amber by distilling it. It is also one of the products of the oxidation of stearic and margaric acids. When pure it is a white crystalline substance. It was formerly employed in medicine under the name of salt of amber, but it is now chiefly used in combination with ammonia, forming succinate of ammonia, in chemical investigations, especially in precipitating iron from solution.

SUC'CINITE, *n.* [L. *succinum*, amber.] A mineral of an amber colour, considered as a variety of garnet. It frequently occurs in globular or granular masses, about the size of a pea.

SUC'CINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.

SUC'CINUM, *n.* [L.] The Latin name for amber. It was called ηλεκτρον, (electron) by the Greeks, whence our word electricity. [*See* AMBER.]

SUC'CORY, or **CHIC'ORY**, *n.* Wild endive, a plant of the genus Cichorium, the *C. intybus*, found growing wild on calcareous soils in England, and in most countries of Europe. In its natural state the stem rises from 1 to 3 feet high, but when cultivated it rises to the height of 5 or 6 feet. The root is white, fleshy, and yields a milky juice. It is cultivated in this country to some extent as an herbage plant; but in Germany, and some other parts of the Continent, it is extensively cultivated for the sake of its root, which,

when dried and ground, is used as a substitute for coffee, but as it wants the essential oil and rich aromatic flavour of coffee, it has nothing in common



Sucoory (Cichorium Intybus).

with that article, except its colour, and little to recommend it except its cheapness. It has of late been used in this country as a substitute for, but more particularly to adulterate coffee. [*See* CICHORIUM, ENDIVE.]

SUC'COTASH, *n.* In *America*, green maize and beans boiled together. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUC'COUR, *v. t.* [Fr. *secourir;* L. *succurro; sub* and *curro*, to run.] Literally, to run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; as, to *succour* a besieged city; to *succour* prisoners.

He is able to *succour* them that are tempted; Heb. ii.

SUC'COUR, *n.* Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want or distress.

My father
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister.
Shak.

2. The person or thing that brings relief. The city when pressed received *succours* from an unexpected quarter.

The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SUC'COURED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.

SUC'COURER, *n.* He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUC'COURING, *ppr.* Assisting; relieving.

SUC'COURLESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief.

SUC'CUBA, SUC'CUBUS, *n.* [L. *sub* and *cubo.*] A pretended kind of demon.

SUC'CULA, *n.* In *mech.*, a bare axis or cylinder, with staves on it to move round.

SUC'CULENCE, SUC'CULENCY, *n.* [*See* SUCCULENT.] Juiciness; as, the *succulence* of a peach.

SUC'CULENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.] Full of juice; juicy. *Succulent* plants are such as have a juicy and soft stem, as distinguished from such as are ligneous, hard, and dry. Thus the grasses are *succulent* herbs; as are peas, beans, and the like.

SUCCULEN'TÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants in the Linnæan system. It includes those families which are remarkable for the succulent character of their leaves, as Saxifragaceæ, Crassulaceæ, Ficoideæ, &c.

SUC'CULENTLY, *adv.* Juicily.

SUCCUMB', *v. i.* [L. *succumbo; sub* and *cumbo, cubo*, to lie down.] 1. To yield; to submit; as, to *succumb* to a foreign power.—2. To yield; to sink unresistingly; as, to *succumb* under calamities.

SUCCUMB'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; submitting; sinking.

SUC'CUS, *n.* [L.] In *med.*, a term frequently employed to denote the extracted juice of different plants; as, *succus liquoritiæ*, Spanish liquorice, &c.

SUCCUSSA'TION, *n.* [L. *succusso*, to shake.] 1. A trot or trotting.—2. A shaking; succussion.

SUCCUS'SION, *n.* [L. *succussio*, from *succusso*, to shake; *sub* and *quasso.*] 1. The act of shaking; a violent shock.—2. In *med.*, an ague; a shaking, particularly of the nervous parts by medical stimulants.—3. A mode of exploring the chest, which consists in shaking the patient's body, and listening to the sounds thereby produced.

SUCH, *a.* [It is possible that this word may be a contraction of Sax. *swelc, swylc*, G. *solch*, D. *zulk.* More probably it is the Russ. *sitze, sitzev*, the old Scotch *sich.* Qu. Lat. *sic.*] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind. We never saw *such* a day; we have never had *such* a time as the present. It has *as* before the thing to which it relates. Give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better. It is to be noted that the definitive adjective *a*, never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers; as, *such a* man; *such an* honour.—2. The same that. This was the state of the kingdom at *such* time as the enemy landed.—3. The same as what has been mentioned.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself.
Milton.

4. Referring to what has been specified. I have commanded my servant to be at such a place.—5. *Such and such*, is used in reference to person, place, or thing of a certain kind.

The sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such and such* an action. *South.*

Note.—Such is usually considered by grammarians as an adjective pronoun.

SUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sucan, succan;* G. *saugen;* Ir. *sugham;* W. *sugaw;* L. *sugo;* Fr. *sucer;* Sp. and Port. *sucar*, to draw out.] 1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. To *suck* is to exhaust the air of the mouth or of a tube; the fluid then rushes into the mouth or tube by means of the pressure of the surrounding air.—2. To draw milk from with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother or dam, or the breast.—3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe; as, to *suck* in air; to *suck* the juice of plants.—4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean *suck'd* through the porous globe. *Thomson.*

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb.—6. To inhale.—*To suck in*, to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.—*To suck out*, to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction.—*To suck up*, to draw into the mouth.

SUCK, *v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube.—2. To draw the breast; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking.*—3. To draw in; to imbibe.

SUCK, *n.* The act of drawing with the mouth.—2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

SUCK'ED, *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCKEN, *n.* [Sax. *socne*, privilege, immunity.] In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction attached to a mill, or the whole lands astricted to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. The tenants subjected to this astriction are called *suckeners.* [*See* THIRLAGE.]

SUCK'ER, *n.* He or that which draws with the mouth.—2. A name vulgarly given to the piston of the common sucking pump.—3. A pipe through which anything is drawn.—4. In *bot.*, a shoot or branch which proceeds from the neck of the root of a plant beneath the surface, and becomes erect as soon as it emerges from the earth, immediately producing leaves and branches, and subsequently roots from its base, as in many roses. It is so called perhaps from its drawing its nourishment from the root or stem.—5. A fish, called also remora; also, a name of the Cyclopterus or lump-fish. — 6. The name of a common river fish in New England; a species of Catastomus.—7. A piece of leather laid wet upon a stone, which adheres to the stone, and owing to the pressure of the atmosphere, requires considerable force to pull it off. The feet of various insects adhere to surfaces on the same principle.

SUCK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth.

SUCK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCK'ING-BOTTLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap.

SUCK'ING-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Echineis, the *E. remora*, belonging to the order Malacopterygii subbrachiati, Cuvier. It inhabits the Mediterranean sea, the Indian ocean, &c. [*See* REMORA.]

SUCK'ING-PUMP, or **SUC'TION-PUMP**, *n.* The common pump, in which the two valves open upwards. It is so named from an erroneous idea that the piston draws the water up after it by a sort of attraction. [*See* PUMP SUCTION.]

SUCK'LE,† *n.* A teat.

SUCK'LE, *v. t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. Romulus and Remus are fabled to have been *suckled* by a wolf.

SUCK'LED, *pp.* Nursed at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *ppr.* Nursing at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast; Ps. viii.—2. A sort of white clover.

SUC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth fluids and other substances, by removing more or less from the surface of the part on which the operation is performed the pressure of the air, whilst on every other portion the ordinary pressure remains. Suction, strictly speaking, consists in producing a partial vacuum, into which, when made by the mouth or otherwise, the fluid is forced by the external pressure of the atmosphere. The child obtains milk from the breast, by making a vacuum in its mouth, which exhausts the air from the pores

of the nipple, and the milk is consequently ejected from the breast by the unresisted elasticity of the air within.—2. The act of drawing, as fluids, into a pipe or other thing, which is effected on the same principle as that stated above.

SUCTO'RIAL, } *a.* Adapted for suck-
SUCTO'RIOUS, } ing; that live by sucking; as, the humming birds are *suctorial.*

SUCTO'RIANS, *n.* A tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those which have a circular mouth adapted for suction; as the lamprey.

SU'DARY,† *n.* [L. *sudarium,* from *sudo,* to sweat.] A napkin or handkerchief.

SUDA'TION, *n.* [L. *sudatio.*] A sweating.

SU'DATORY, *n.* [L. *sudatorium,* from *sudo,* to sweat.] A hot house; a sweating bath.

SU'DATORY, *a.* Sweating.

SUD'DEN, *a.* [Sax. *soden;* Fr. *soudain;* L. *subitaneus.*] 1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives.

And *sudden* fear troubleth thee; Job xxii.

For when they shall say, peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them; 1 Thess. v.

2.† Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate.

SUD'DEN,† *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise.—*On a sudden,* sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives.

How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost!
Milton.

[*Of a sudden,* is not usual, and is less elegant.]

SUD'DENLY, *adv.* In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation.

Therefore his calamity shall come *suddenly;* Prov. vi.

2. Without premeditation.

SUD'DENNESS, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice. The *suddenness* of the event precluded preparation.

SUD'DER, *n.* In *India,* the chief seat or head-quarters of government, as distinguished from the *Mofussil* or interior of the country.

SU'DOR, *n.* [L.] Sweat or perspiration.

SU'DOR ANGLICA'NUS. *See* SWEATING-SICKNESS.

SUDORIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique;* L. *sudor,* sweat, and *facio,* to make.] Causing sweat; as *sudorific* herbs.

SUDORIF'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat, a diaphoretic. Volatile salts, essential oils, guaiacum, antimonial and mercurial preparations, opium, musk, camphore, &c., are employed as sudorifics.

SU'DOROUS, *a.* [L. *sudor,* sweat.] Consisting of sweat.

SU'DRA, } *n.* The lowest of the
SOO'DRAH, } four great castes among the Hindoos.

SUDS, *n. plur.* [from Sax. *seothan,* to seethe, pret. *Sod,* pp. *Sodden.*] A lixivium of soap and water, or water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.

SUE, *v. t.* (su.) [Fr. *suivre,* to follow, L. *sequor. See* SEEK and ESSAY.] 1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass; Matt. v.—2. To gain by legal process.—3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; *a term of falconry.*—*To sue out,* to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain; as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

SUE, *v. i.* To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law; as, to *sue* for damages.—2. To seek by request; to apply for; to petition; to entreat.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you.
Pope.

3. To make interest for; to demand.

Cesar came to Rome, to *sue* for the double honour of a triumph and the consulship.
Middleton.

SU'ED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law.

SU'ENT, *a.* Even; smooth; plain; regular. [*Local.*]

SU'ENTLY, *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly.

SU'ET, *n.* [W. *swyv* and *swyved,* a surface, coating, *suet,* yest, &c.] The fat situated about the loins and kidneys of animals. There are several kinds of it, according to the species of animal from which it is procured, as that of the hart, the goat, the ox, and the sheep. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used, and when melted out of its containing membranes, it forms tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates, plasters, and ointments, and beef suet, and also mutton suet, are used in cookery.

SU'ETY, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it; as, a *suety* substance.

SUF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *suffero; sub,* under, and *fero,* to bear; as we say, to *undergo;* Fr. *souffrir. See* BEAR.] 1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. We *suffer* pain of body; we *suffer* grief of mind. The criminal *suffers* punishment; the sinner *suffers* the pangs of conscience in this life, and is condemned to *suffer* the wrath of an offended God. We often *suffer* wrong; we *suffer* abuse; we *suffer* injustice.—2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.
Milton.

3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. Will you *suffer* yourself to be insulted?

I *suffer* them to enter and possess.
Milton.

Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him; Lev. xix.

4. To undergo; to be affected by. Substances *suffer* an entire change by the action of fire, or by entering into new combinations.—5. To sustain; to be affected by; as, to *suffer* loss or damage.

SUF'FER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. We *suffer* with pain, sickness, or sorrow. We *suffer* with anxiety. We *suffer* by evils past, and by anticipating others to come. We *suffer* from fear and from disappointed hopes.—2. To undergo, as punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* on a day appointed, and the son afterward, the day following.
Clarendon.

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. A building *suffers* for want of seasonable repairs. It is just that we should *suffer* for neglect of duty.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities.
Temple.

SUF'FERABLE, *a.* That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable.—2. That may be endured or borne.

SUF'FERABLENESS, *n.* Tolerableness.

SUF'FERABLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured.

SUF'FERANCE, *n.* The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance.*
Shak.

2. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience.

But hasty heat temp'ring with *sufferance* wise.
Spenser.

3 Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance,* sometimes by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories.
Hooker.

In their beginning, they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end.
Spenser.

An estate at sufferance, in *law,* is where a person comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases, without positive leave of the owner. Such person is called a *tenant at sufferance.*

SUF'FERED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUF'FERER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty or sickness. Men are *sufferers* by fire or losses at sea; they are *sufferers* by the ravages of an enemy; still more are they *sufferers* by their own vices and follies.—2. One that permits or allows.

SUF'FERING, *ppr.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience, or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUF'FERING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

SUF'FERINGLY, *adv.* With suffering or pain.

SUF'FERINGS MEETING, *n.* Called also *Meeting for Sufferings;* a *standing committee* of the Friends' Yearly Meeting, resembling the Commission of the General Assembly of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland. It is so called, because originally appointed to have charge of the sufferings sustained by Friends, in the support of their testimony against the exactions of the State Church; by which several thousand pounds are still annually taken from the society, for tithes, church rates, &c.

SUFFICE, *v. i.* (suffi'ze.) [Fr. *suffire;* L. *sufficio; sub* and *facio.*] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

To recount Almighty works
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice?*
Milton.

SUFFICE, *v. t.* (suffi'ze.) To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more to me of this matter; Deut. iii.

Lord, show us the Father, and it *sufficeth* us; John xiv.; Ruth ii.

2 To afford; to supply.

The pow'r appeas'd, with wind *suffic'd* the sail.† *Dryden.*

SUFFICED, *pp.* (suffi'zed.) Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUFFI″CIENCE, *a.* Sufficiency.

SUFFI″CIENCY, *n.* The state of being adequate to the end proposed.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency* as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *K. Charles.*

3. Competence; adequate substance or means.

An elegant *sufficiency* content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.—5. Ability; adequate power.

Our *sufficiency* is from God; 2 Cor. iii.

6. Conceit; self-confidence. [*See* SELF-SUFFICIENCY.]

SUFFI″CIENT, *a.* [L. *sufficiens.*] 1. Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; water *sufficient* for the voyage; an army *sufficient* to defend the country.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee; 2 Cor. xii.

2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; as, a man *sufficient* for an office.—3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. ii.

Sufficient reason, a term, or rather a principle, introduced by Leibnitz into his system of philosophy. According to this philosopher, all our reasonings are based upon two great principles; the one, that of *consistency,* by means of which we judge that to be false which involves a contradiction, and that to be true which is the reverse of the false; the other, that of *sufficient reason,* which admits nothing to exist without a sufficient reason of its existence, though that reason may not be known to us. Of contingent truths or facts, a sufficient reason must be found which may be traced up through a series of preceding contingencies, till they ultimately terminate in a necessary substance, which is a sufficient reason of the whole series of changes, and with which the whole series is connected. In this way Leibnitz demonstrated the being of God. The same principle has been employed in mathematics, to prove the equality of symmetrical solids or magnitudes which cannot be made to coincide or to fill the same space. Playfair, in his notes to his edition of Euclid's Elements, has expressed this principle as a general axiom, thus: "Things of which the magnitude is determined by conditions that are exactly the same, are equal to one another; or two magnitudes A and B are equal, when there is no reason that A should exceed B, rather than that B should exceed A." [*See* SYMMETRICAL.] By the aid of the principle of *sufficient reason,* we can compare geometrical quantities, whether they be of one, of two, or of three dimensions, nor is there any danger of being misled by this principle so long as it is confined to the objects of mathematical investigation; but in physical questions the same principle cannot be applied with equal safety, because in such cases we have seldom a complete definition of the thing which we reason about, or one which includes all its properties. Still less admissible is this principle in questions of a metaphysical character.

SUFFI″CIENTLY, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; as, we are *sufficiently* supplied with food and clothing; a man *sufficiently* qualified for the discharge of his official duties.

SUFFICING, *ppr.* (suffi'zing.) Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

SUFFI'CINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being sufficient, or of affording satisfaction.

SUFFI'SANCE,† *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; plenty.

SUF'FIX, *n.* [L. *suffixus; suffigo; sub* and *figo,* to fix.] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word. —2. A term lately introduced into mathematical language to denote the indices which are written under letters; as, x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, &c.

SUFFIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word.

SUFFIX'ED, *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUFFIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

SUFFLAM'INATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflamen,* a stop.] 1. To retard the motion of a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving either by a chain or otherwise.—2 † To stop; to impede.

SUFFLATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflo; sub* and *flo,* to blow.] To blow up; to inflate. [*Little used.*]

SUFFLA'TION, *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*] The act of blowing up or inflating.

SUF'FOCATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *suffoquer;* L. *suffoco; sub* and *focus,* or its root.] 1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. Respiration may be stopped by the interception of air, as in hanging and strangling, or by the introduction of smoke, dust, or mephitic air into the lungs. Men may be *suffocated* by the halter; or men may be *suffocated* in smoke or in carbonic acid gas, as in mines and wells.

And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate.* *Shak.*

2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier.*

SUF'FOCATE, *a.* Suffocated.

SUF'FOCATED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUF'FOCATING, *ppr.* Choking; stifling.

SUF'FOCATINGLY, *adv.* So as to suffocate; as, *suffocatingly* hot.

SUFFOCA'TION, *n.* The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration, either by intercepting the passage of air to and from the lungs, or by inhaling smoke, dust, or air that is not respirable.—2. The act of stifling, destroying, or extinguishing.

SUF'FOCATIVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle; as, *suffocative* catarrhs.

SUF'FOLK CRAG, *n.* In *geol.,* a marine deposit of the older pliocene period. It consists of beds of sand and gravel, abounding in shells and corals. This deposit is so named from its being found in Suffolk, *crag* being a local name for gravel.

SUFFOS'SION, *n.* [L. *suffossio; sub* and *fodio,* to dig.] A digging under; an undermining.

SUF'FRAGAN, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant;* It. *suffraganeo;* L. *suffraganus,* assisting; *suffragor,* to vote for, to favour.] Assisting; as, a *suffragan* bishop; but in ecclesiastical usage, every bishop is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop of his province.

SUF'FRAGAN, *n.* A titular bishop ordained to assist a bishop in his spiritual functions. By 26 Henry VIII. *suffragans* are to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist.—2. A term of relation applied to every bishop, with respect to the archbishop who is his superior.

SUF'FRAGANSHIP, *n.* The station of suffragan.

SUF'FRAGANT,† *n.* An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with.

SUF'FRAGANT, *a.* Assisting.

SUF'FRAGATE,† *v. t.* [L. *suffragor.*] To vote with.

SUF'FRAGATOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favours by his vote.

SUF'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *suffragium;* Fr. *suffrage;* Sax. *frægnan,* to ask, G. *fragen.*] 1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. Nothing can be more grateful to a good man than to be elevated to office by the unbiased *suffrages* of a free enlightened people.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrages* the observation made by heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.—3.† Aid; assistance; a *Latinism.*

SUFFRAG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *suffrago,* the pastern or hough.] Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

SUFFRUTES'CENT, *a.* Moderately frutescent.

SUFFRU'TICOSE, } **SUFFRU'TICOUS,** } *a.* [L. *sub* and *fruticosus; frutex,* a shrub.] In *bot.,* under-shrubby, or part shrubby; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying; as sage, thyme, hyssop, &c.

SUFFU'MIGATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffumigo.*] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body, as in medicine.

SUFFU'MIGATING, *ppr.* Applying fumes to the parts of the body.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing, or rather of applying fumes to the parts of the body.—2. A term applied to all medicines that are received in the form of fumes.

SUFFU'MIGE, *n.* A medical fume.

SUFFUSE, *v. t.* (suffu'ze.) [L. *suffusus, suffundo; sub* and *fundo,* to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; as, eyes *suffused* with tears; cheeks *suffused* with blushes.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

SUFFU'SED, *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid or with colour.

SUFFU'SING, *ppr.* Overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.

SUFFU'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suffusio.*] 1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid or with a colour.—2. The state of being suffused or spread over.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

3. That which is suffused or spread over.—4. In *med.,* a cataract. Also an extravasation of some humour, as the blood. Thus we say, a *suffusion* of blood in the eye, when it is what is vulgarly called bloodshot.

SU'FI, } **SO'FI,** } *n.* A kind of Mussulman recluse, of contemplative habits.

SUG, *n.* [L. *sugo*, to suck.] A small kind of worm.

SUGAR, *n.* (shug'ar.) [Fr. *sucre;* G. *zucker;* D. *suiker;* W. *sugyr;* Ir. *siacra;* L. *saccharum;* Gr. σακχαρον: Pers. Ar. *sukkar;* Sans. *scharkara.* It is also in the Syr. and Eth.] 1. A well known sweet granular substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), but obtained also from a great variety of other plants; as maple, beet root, birch, parsnep, &c. The process of manufacturing sugar, as carried on in our West India Islands, consists in pressing out the juice of the canes by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill. The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers. This saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum. When duly concentrated, the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes; it is then put into hogsheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drain off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw* or *muscovado* sugar. This is further purified by means of clay, or more extensively by bullocks' blood, which, forming a coagulum, envelopes the impurities. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump, loaf, refined,* &c., according to the different degrees of purification. The manufacture of sugar from beet root is carried on to a very considerable extent in several parts of the Continent, particularly in France. In the United States and in Canada, great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*), but this kind of sugar is inferior both in grain and strength to that which is produced from the cane. Sugar is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom, and is found in most ripe fruits, and many farinaceous roots. By fermentation, sugar is converted into alcohol, and hence forms the basis of those substances which are used for making intoxicating liquors, as molasses, grapes, apples, malt, &c. The *ultimate* elements of sugar are oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen. The West Indies, Brazil, Surinam, Java, Mauritius, Bengal, Siam, the Isle de Bourbon, and the Philippine Islands, are the principal sources whence the supplies of sugar required for the European and American markets are derived. Sugar in this country ranks rather among the indispensable necessaries of life, than among luxuries. Of all vegetable principles, it is considered by many eminent physicians as the most wholesome and nutritious.—2. *Sugar of lead,* the acetate of lead; called *saccharum saturni* by the older chemists, from a supposed resemblance in its crystals to sugar, or from their having a slight sweetness in the mouth. Sugar of lead, though poisonous, is useful in medicine, having a strongly detersive quality; and is much employed in calico-printing.—3. *Sugar of milk,* lactine,—*which see.*

SUGAR, *a.* (shug'ar.) Made of sugar; sugary.

SUGAR, *v. t.* (shug'ar.) To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar.—2. To sweeten.

But flattery still in *sugar'd* words betrays. *Denham*

SUGAR-BAKER, *n.* One who refines sugar, or makes loaf-sugar.

SUGAR-CANDY, *n.* [*sugar* and *candy.*] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

SUGAR-CANE, *n.* [*sugar* and *cane.*] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained; *Saccharum officinarum.* It resembles the reeds common in morasses, except that its skin is soft, and its pulp a spongeous substance. It usually grows to the height of 18 to 20 feet, with a diameter of two inches. It is divided by knots at the distance of 18 inches from each other. At its top it protrudes several long green leaves, and in the centre of these is its flower. When the leaves springing from the knots decay, the plant is ripe. It is then cut, stripped of its leaves, and carried to the mills, where it is crushed and its juice expressed. [*See* SACCHARUM.]



Sugar Cane (Saccharum officinarum).

SUGARED, *pp.* Sweetened.

SUGAR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

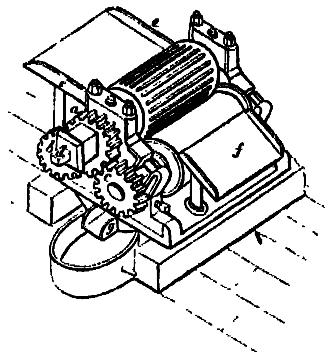
SUGAR-KET'TLE, *n.* A boiler used for boiling down saccharine juice.

SUGARLESS, *a.* Free from sugar.

SUGAR-LOAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SUGAR-MAPLE, *n.* A tree of the genus Acer, the *A. saccharinum,* a native of North America, where it is also known under the name of rock maple. Its average height is from 50 to 60 feet, with a diameter of from 12 to 18 inches. To obtain the sap the trees are perforated at the proper season (February and March), and tubes inserted into the orifices. Through these tubes the sap flows, and is received in troughs. From the troughs it is conveyed to boilers, and manufactured into sugar on the spot [*See* MAPLE.]

SUGAR-MILL, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists of three rollers placed vertically or horizontally, and parallel to each other. These are driven by a steam-engine, by water, or by animal power. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice expressed from them. The annexed illustration represents the form of sugar-mill generally in use in our colonies. The motive power (derived either from a steam-engine or a cattle gin), is applied to the upper roller *a,* through the shaft *d,* and is communicated with an equal velocity, by means of the spur pinions *b* and *c,* to the two lower rollers, which are brought nearly into contact with the upper. The canes are spread upon the feeding table *e,* regularly, and, as nearly as possible, at right angles to the axes of the rollers, by which they are drawn forward and crushed so as to separate the liquor, which flows downwards into the hollow bed of the mill, and is then drawn off by a spout *g,* while the empty canes are detached from the rollers, and guided to the floor of the mill by the delivering board *f.*



Horizontal Sugar Mill

SUGAR-MITE, *n.* [*sugar* and *mite.*] A winged insect; Lepisma. The *Lepisma saccharina* is an apterous or wingless insect, covered with silvery scales.

SUGAR-PLUM, *n.* [*sugar* and *plum.*] A species of sweetmeat in small balls.

SUGAR-REFIN'ERY, *a.* A sugar-house.

SUGAR-TREE, *n.* The sugar-maple,—*which see.*

SUGARY, *a.* Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar.—2. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things.—3. Containing sugar.—4. Like sugar.

SUGES'CENT, *a.* [L. *sugens,* sucking.] Relating to sucking.

SUG'GEST, *v. t.* [L. *suggero, suggestus; sub* and *gero;* Fr. *suggerer.*] 1. To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; as, to *suggest* a new mode of cultivation; to *suggest* a different scheme or measure; to *suggest* a new idea.—2. To offer to the mind or thoughts.

Some ideas are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation.

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested.*† *Shak.*

4. To inform secretly.

We must *suggest* the people. *Shak.*

SUGGEST'ED, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.

SUGGEST'ER, *n.* One that suggests.

SUGGEST'ING, *ppr.* Hinting; intimating.

SUGGES'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *suggest.*] A hint; a first intimation, proposal, or mention. The measure was adopted at the *suggestion* of an eminent philosopher.—2. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as, the *suggestions* of fancy or imagination; the *suggestions* of conscience.—3. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement.—4. In *law,* information without oath.—*Principle of suggestion,* a term employed by Dr. Brown to express what other philosophers call the *association of ideas.* That mental capacity by which feelings, formerly existing, are revived, in consequence of the mere existence of other feelings, Dr. Brown terms *simple suggestion;* and that mental capacity of

feeling, resemblance, difference, proportion, or relation in general, when two or more external objects, or two or more feelings of the mind itself, are considered by us, he calls, in distinction from the former, the capacity of *relative suggestion*. [*See* ASSOCIATION.]

SUGGES'TIVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.

SUG'GIL,† *v. t.* [L *suggillo.*] To defame.

SUG'GILATE,† *v t.* [L. *suggillo.*] To beat livid or black and blue.

SUGGILA'TION,† *n.* A livid or black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.

SU'ICIDAL, } *a.* Partaking of the **SUICI'DAL**, } crime of suicide.

SUICI'DALLY, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

SU'ICIDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suicidium; se* and *cædo*, to slay.] 1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide, in a legal sense, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. Suicide, by the law of England, is a crime, the legal effect of which is a forfeiture to the crown of all the personal property which the party had at the time he committed the act by which the death was caused, including debts due to him, but it is not attended with forfeiture of freehold, or corruption of blood. In order to vest these chattels in the crown, the fact of self-murder must be proved by an inquisition. In *Scots law*, suicide draws after it the falling of the single escheat, or forfeiture to the crown of the person's movable estate; and a proof of the self-murder may be brought in an action before the court of session, at the instance of the queen's donatory, against the executors of the deceased. —2. One guilty of self-murder; a *felo de se*, or a person who, being of the years of discretion and in his senses, destroys himself.

SU'ICIDISM, *n.* State of self-murdering.

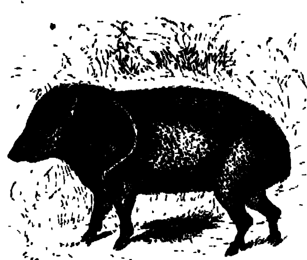
SU'ICISM, for *Suicide*, is not in use.

SU'IDÆ, *n.* [L. *sus*, a hog or a swine.] Swine, a family of pachydermatous mammalia, of high importance to man for economical purposes. The animals composing this family are characterized by having on each foot two large principal toes, shod with stout hoofs, and two lateral toes, which are much shorter, and hardly touch the earth. The incisor teeth are variable in number, but the lower incisors are all levelled forwards; the canines are projected from the mouth and recurved upwards. The muzzle is terminated by a truncated snout, fitted for turning up the ground. The family includes the domestic hog, of which there is an endless variety of



Wild Boar (Sus scrofa).

breeds; the wild boar, (*Sus scrofa*, Linn.,) which is the parent stock of our domestic hog; the masked boar of Africa, *Phacochaerus;* the *Babyroussa*,



Collared Peccary (Sus Tajussu.)

a native of Asia; and the Peccary, (*Dicotyles*, Cuv.,) a native of America.

SU'I GEN'ERIS. [L.] Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.

SUIL'LAGE,† *n.* [Fr. *souillage*] Drain of filth.

SU'ING, *ppr.* of *Sue*. Prosecuting.

SU'ING,† *n.* [Fr. *suer*, to sweat, L *sudo.*] The process of soaking through any thing.

SUIT, *n.* [Norm. *suit* or *suyt;* Fr. *suite*, from *suivre*, to follow, from L. *sequor*. *See* SEEK. In Law Latin, *secta* is from the same source.] Literally, a following; and so used in the old English statutes. 1. Consecution; succession; series; regular order; as, the same kind and suit of weather. [*Not now so applied*]—2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; as, a *suit* of curtains; a *suit* of armour; a *suit* of sails for a ship; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use; as, a *suit* of clothes; a *suit* of apartments. —3. A set of the same kind or stamp; as, a *suit* of cards.—4 Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as, a nobleman and his *suit*. But in this sense the word is usually written *suite*,—*which see.*—5. A petition made to the king or to any great person; a seeking for something by petition or application.

> Many shall make *suit* to thee; Job xi.

6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship.—7. In *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil *suit;* a criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery. Where the remedy is sought in a court of law, the term *suit* is synonymous with *action;* but when the proceeding is in a court of equity, the term *suit* alone is used. The term is also applied to proceedings in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts.

> In England, the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice, are distinguished into three kinds, actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone.*

8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase.—*Suit and service*, in *feudal law*, the duty of feudatories to attend the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war to follow them and perform military service.—*To bring suit*, a phrase in law, denoting literally to bring *secta*, followers or witnesses to prove the plaintiff's demand. The phrase is antiquated, or rather it has changed its signification; for to *bring a suit*, now is to institute an action.—*Out of suits*, having no correspondence.—*Suit-covenant*, in *law*, is a covenant to sue at a certain court.—*Suit-court*, in *law*, the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord.—*Suit of court*, an obligation to follow; that is, to attend, and to assist in constituting a court. It is either *real* or *personal*. *Suit-real*, or rather *suit-regal*, is the obligation under which all the residents within a lect or town are bound, in respect of their allegiance as subjects, to attend the king's criminal court for the district.—*Suit-personal*, is an obligation to attend the civil courts of the lord under whom the suitor holds lands or tenements, and this is either *suit-service* or *suit-custom*. If freehold lands, &c., be holden of the king immediately, suit-service is performed by attendance at the county court. If freehold lands, &c., are held mediately only of the king, but immediately of an inferior lord, the suit-service demandable is attendance at the court-baron of the lord. In manors where there are copyhold estates, the custom of the manor imposes upon the copyholder an obligation to attend the lord's customary court; but as this obligation is not annexed by the tenure to the land held by the copyholder, but is annexed by custom to his position as tenant, the suit is not suit-service, but *suit-custom*.

SUIT, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. *Suit* the action to the word. *Suit* the gestures to the passion to be expressed. *Suit* the style to the subject.—2. To become; to be fitted to.

> Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

> Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
> Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

> Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
> So went he *suited* to his watery tomb. *Shak.*

4. To please; to make content. He is well *suited* with his place.

SUIT, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; as, to *suit with;* to *suit to*. Pity *suits with* a noble nature.

> Give me not an office
> That *suits* with me so ill. *Addison.*
> The place itself was *suiting to* his care. *Dryden.*

[The use of *with*, after *suit*, is now most frequent.]

SUITABIL'ITY, *n.* Suitableness,—*which see.*

SUITABLE, *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming; as, ornaments *suitable* to one's character and station; language *suitable* to the subject.—2. Adequate. We cannot make *suitable* returns for divine mercies.

SUITABLENESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated. Consider the laws, and their *suitableness* to our moral state.

SUITABLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety. Let words be *suitably* applied.

SUITE, *n.* (sweet.) [Fr.] Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as, a nobleman and his *suite*.

SUITED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.

SUITING, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming; pleasing.

SUITOR, *n.* One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plaintiff, petitioner, or an appellant.—

2. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, or the like. These, in legal phraseology, are all included in the word *suitors*.—3. A petitioner; an applicant.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

4. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.

SUITRESS, *n.* A female supplicant.

SUL'CATE, SUL'CATED, *a.* [L. *sulcus*, a furrow.] In *bot.*, furrowed; grooved; scored with deep broad channels longitudinally. Applied to stems, leaves, seeds, &c., of plants.—2. In *zool.*, a term applied to a surface that is deeply impressed with longitudinal parallel lines; as various shells.

SUL'CUS, *n. plur. Sulci.* [L.] A groove or furrow.

SULK, *v. i.* To be sullen; to become sour.—*To be in the sulks*, to be in a state of sullenness. [*Colloq.*]

SUL'KILY, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely.

SUL'KINESS, *n.* [from *sulky*.] Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.

SULKS, *n. plur.* State of sulkiness; as, to be in the *sulks*; to have a fit of the *sulks*. [*Familiar.*]

SUL'KY, *a.* [Sax. *solcen*, sluggish.] Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose.

While these animals remain in their inclosures, they are *sulky*. *As. Res.*

SUL'KY, *n.* A carriage for a single person.

SULL,† *n.* [Sax. *sulh.*] A plough.

SUL'LAGE, *n.* [*See* SULLIAGE.] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway.

SUL'LEN, *a.* [perhaps set, fixed, and allied to *silent*, *still*, &c.] 1. Gloomily, angry, and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humour.

And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine. *Dryden.*

3. Obstinate; intractable.

Things are as *sullen* as we are. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth? *Shak.*

Night with her *sullen* wings. *Milton.*

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shak.*

SUL'LEN,† *v. t.* To make sullen.

SUL'LENLY, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness.

SUL'LENNESS, *n.* Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness.

SUL'LENS,† *n. plur.* A morose temper; gloominess.

SUL'LIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*] Foulness; filth.

SUL'LIED, *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.

SUL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller*; from the root of *soil*, G. *sühle.*] 1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish.

And statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon.*

2. To tarnish; to darken.

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

3. To stain; to tarnish; as, the purity of reputation; as, virtues *sullied* by slanders; character *sullied* by infamous vices.

SUL'LY, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

SUL'LY, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator.*

SUL'LYING, *ppr.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.

SULPHAME'THYLANE, *n.* A crystalline compound, produced when a current of dry ammonia is made to act upon neutral sulphate of methule. It is a very deliquescent compound, analogous to oxamethylane.

SULPHA'SATYDE, *n.* A substance formed by the action of potash on sulphesatyde, from which it differs but slightly. It is a white crystalline powder.

SUL'PHATE, *n.* [from *sulphur.*] A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base; as, *sulphate* of lime. Of the sulphates, some are found native; some are very soluble, some sparingly soluble, and some insoluble. All those that are soluble are recognized in solution by the test of nitrate of baryta, which causes a white precipitate of sulphate of baryta, insoluble in acids. All the insoluble sulphates, when fused with carbonate of soda, yield sulphate of soda, which may be recognized as above. Some neutral sulphates occur in the anhydrous state, and others occur combined with water. The most important sulphates are:—Sulphate of alumina and potash or alum; sulphate of ammonia, employed for making carbonate of ammonia; sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, much used as an escharotic in surgery; and also used in dyeing, and for preparing certain green pigments; sulphate of iron, or green vitriol, used in making ink, and very extensively in dyeing, and calico printing; it is also much used in medicine; sulphate of lime or gypsum; sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts; sulphate of manganese, used in calico printing; sulphate of peroxide of mercury, used in the preparation of corrosive sublimate, and of calomel; bisulphate of potash, much used as a flux in mineral analysis; sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salts; sulphate of quinia, much used in medicine; sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol, used in surgery, also in the preparation of drying oils for varnishes, and in the reserve or resist pastes of the calico printer. Some of the sulphates are double; as the sulphate of magnesia and potash, the sulphate of alumina and potash or alum.

SULPHA'TIC, *a.* Relating to sulphate.

SULPHE'SATYDE, *n.* A substance formed by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on isatine, dissolved in alcohol. It is a greyish yellow amorphous powder.

SUL'PHITE, *n.* [from *sulphur.*] A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates.

SULPHOBEN'ZIDE, *n.* A substance obtained in colourless crystals, when anhydrous sulphuric acid is made to act upon benzole. It is an inodorous indifferent body, composed of 12 equivalents of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 2 of sulphuric acid.

SULPHOCAM'PHIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained from camphogene when acted on by sulphuric acid.

SULPHOCAMPHOR'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on anhydrous camphoric acid. It is crystallizable, and forms crystallizable salts.

SULPHOCYAN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of sulphur, cyanogen, and hydrogen. It occurs in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and sheep. It is a colourless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colours the salts of peroxide of iron blood-red. It is more properly called *hydro-sulphocyanic acid.*

SULPHOCY'ANIDE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of hydro-sulphocyanic acid with a metallic base.

SULPHOCYAN'OGEN, *n.* A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, called also bisulphuret of cyanogen. It is obtained in the form of a deep yellow amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but is dissolved by strong sulphuric acid.

SULPHOGLYCE'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by treating glycerine with sulphuric acid. It forms double salts, analogous to the sulphovinates.

SULPHOINDIGOT'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called sulpho-purpuric acid, while a blue solution is obtained. The blue solution contains two acids, sulphoindigotic acid, and hypo-sulphoindigotic acid.

SULPHOLE'IC ACID, *n.* When a mixture of oleine and margarine is acted on by sulphuric acid, two new acids are formed, *sulpholeic acid*, and *sulphomargaric acid.* Little is known respecting them.

SULPHOMETHY'LIC ACID, *n.* Bisulphate of oxide of methyle, perfectly analogous to sulphovinic acid, forming double salts, which are often called *sulphomethylates.*

SULPHONAPHTHAL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid compounded of sulphuric acid and naphthaline, discovered by Faraday. When naphthaline is dissolved in excess by sulphuric acid, two new compounds are formed, *sulphonaphthaline*, and *sulphonaphthalide*; both insoluble in water.

SULPHOPROTE'IC ACID, *n.* An acid resulting from the union of diluted sulphuric acid with proteine.

SULPHOPURPU'RIC ACID, *n.* A purple powder, obtained by dissolving 1 part of indigo in 8 parts of oil of vitriol, and adding water to the solution. It gives purple salts with bases, and is soluble in pure water.

SULPHOSAC'CHARIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by dissolving grape sugar in strong sulphuric acid. It is a sweet liquid, slightly acid, and forming soluble salts with almost all bases. Its true composition is not yet known.

SUL'PHOSELS, SUL'PHUR SALTS, *n.* The name given by Berzelius to certain double sulphurets. The simple sulphurets, by the union of which a sulphur salt is formed, are bi-elementary compounds, strictly analogous in their constitution to acids and alkaline bases; and, like them, are capable of assuming opposite electric

energies in relation to each other. Electro-positive sulphurets are termed *sulphur bases*, and the electro-negative sulphurets, *sulphur acids*. The principal sulphur bases are the protosulphurets of potassium, sodium, lithium, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium, and hydro-sulphate of ammonia; and the principal sulphur acids are the sulphurets of arsenic, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, tellurium, tin, and gold, together with hydrosulphuric acid, bisulphuret of carbon, and sulphuret of selenium. The compounds resulting from the union of a sulphuret of the former class with one of the latter, constitute *sulphur salts*, or *sulphosels*. These are analogous to oxy-salts.

SULPHOSINAP'ISINE, *n.* In *chem.*, a crystallizable substance, obtained from mustard-seed.

SULPHOVI'NATE, *n.* A double salt formed by the union of sulphovinic acid with a base; as, *sulphovinate* of etherole, or heavy oil of wine.

SULPHOVIN'IC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol, and called also acid sulphate of oxide of ethyle. To obtain it pure, the double sulphate of ethyle and baryta in solution is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the filtered liquid is a solution in water of the acid sulphate. It has a very sour taste, and cannot be concentrated by evaporation without being decomposed into alcohol and sulphuric acid. It forms with most bases crystallizable double salts, called *sulphovinates*, which are all soluble.

SUL'PHUR, *n.* [L., whence Fr. *soufre*.] Brimstone, a simple non-metallic combustible substance, which has been known from the earliest ages of the world. It occurs in great abundance in the mineral, sparingly in the vegetable, and still more sparingly in the animal kingdom. It occurs sometimes pure or merely mixed, and sometimes in chemical combination with oxygen and various metals, forming sulphates and sulphurets. It is found in greatest abundance and purity in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, modern or extinct, as at Solfatara, in Italy; and, as an article of commerce, is chiefly imported from the Mediterranean. That which is manufactured in this country is obtained by the roasting of iron pyrites. It is commonly met with in two forms; that of a compact, brittle solid, and a fine powder. It is nearly tasteless, of a greenish yellow colour, and when rubbed or melted emits a peculiar odour. Its specific gravity is 1·99; it is insoluble in water, and not very readily soluble in alcohol, but is taken up by spirits of turpentine. It is a non-conductor of electricity. It is readily melted and volatilized. It fuses at 232°, and between 232° and 280° it possesses the greatest degree of fluidity, and when cast into cylindrical moulds, forms the common roll-sulphur of commerce. It possesses the peculiar property of solidifying at a higher degree, or when raised to 320°. Between 428° and 482° it is very tenacious. From 482° to its boiling point (600°) it again becomes liquid. At 600° it rises in vapour, and in close vessels condenses in the form of a fine yellow powder, called *flowers of sulphur*. When sulphur is heated to at least 428°, and then poured into water, it becomes a ductile mass, and may be employed for taking the impressions of seals and medals. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, &c., forming various important compounds. It unites also with the metals forming sulphurets. It is of great importance in the arts, being employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and in the formation of sulphuric acid. It is also employed in medicine, and for various other purposes.

SUL'PHURATE, *a.* [L. *sulphuratus*.] Belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur. [*Little used*.]

SUL'PHURATE,† *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.

SUL'PHURATED,† *pp.* Combined or impregnated with sulphur; as, *sulphurated* hydrogen gas.

SUL'PHURATING,† *ppr.* Combining or impregnating with sulphur.

SULPHURA'TION, *n.* Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.—2. The process by which woollen, silk, and cotton goods, and likewise straw-hats, are whitened or bleached by being exposed to the vapours of burning sulphur, or to sulphurous acid gas.

SULPHU'REOUS, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.—*Sulphureous waters*, such as the springs of Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrowgate, and Moffat, contain sulphuretted hydrogen, and are easily recognized by their odour, and by causing a brown precipitate with a salt of lead or silver.

Her snakes untied, *sulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

SULPHU'REOUSLY, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

SULPHU'REOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.

SUL'PHURET, *n.* A compound of sulphur with an electro-positive or inflammable body; as the *sulphuret* of potassium; *sulphuret* of phosphorus; *sulphuret* of iron, &c. The principal ores of iron, copper, lead, &c., are sulphurets of those metals.

SUL'PHURETTED, *a.* Applied to bodies having sulphur in combination. —*Sulphuretted hydrogen*, a compound formed when hydrogen and sulphur come in contact in the nascent state. It is a transparent colourless gas, recognized by its peculiar fetid odour, resembling that of putrid eggs. It is very deleterious to animal life, and is often formed where animal matters or excrements putrify. It extinguishes flame, but is itself combustible. It is the active constituent of sulphureous mineral waters. It is also known by the name of hydro-sulphuric acid, and consists of 1 atom of sulphur and 1 of hydrogen.

SUL'PHURIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur. —*Sulphuric acid*, oil of vitriol; a most important acid, discovered by Basil Valentine towards the close of the 15th century. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried sulphate of iron, called *green vitriol*, whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol*. It is now prepared in this and most other countries, by burning sulphur along with nitre in large leaden chambers. Pure sulphuric acid is a dense, oily, colourless fluid, having, when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1·8. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It unites with alkaline substances, and separates all other acids, more or less completely, from their combinations with the alkalies. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, producing great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but it may be purified by distillation. With bases sulphuric acid forms salts, called sulphates, some of which are neutral, and others acid. Common sulphuric acid is properly hydrated sulphuric acid, which may be regarded as a compound of 1 atom of dry acid, and 1 of water.—*Fuming sulphuric acid*, or that obtained by distilling partially dried green vitriol, consists of 2 equivalents of anhydrous or dry acid, and 1 equivalent of water. The best test of the presence of sulphuric acid, whether free or combined, is a soluble compound of barium. Thus, when a solution of chloride of barium is added to a liquid containing sulphuric acid, it causes a white precipitate; viz., sulphate of baryta, which is not only insoluble in water, but in the strongest acids. Of all the acids the sulphuric is the most extensively used in the arts, and is in fact the primary agent for obtaining almost all the others by disengaging them from their saline combinations. Its uses to the scientific chemist are innumerable. In medicine it is used in a diluted state, as a refrigerant.

SULPHU'RIC ETHER, *n.* A colourless transparent liquid, of a pleasant smell and a pungent taste, extremely exhilarating, and producing a degree of intoxication when its vapour is inhaled by the nostrils. It is produced by distilling a mixture of equal weights of sulphuric acid and alcohol, and by various other means. It consists of 4 atoms of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, and has a specific gravity of 0·75. It is extremely volatile, and highly inflammable; and its vapour, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in 10 parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapour of ether was recently administered, with great success, to patients when about to undergo surgical operations. The patient was made to inhale the vapour by means of an apparatus contrived for the purpose, in consequence of which he was thrown into a state of stupor, and was thus enabled to undergo the operation without any sensation of pain. Sulphuric ether, as an anæsthetic agent in surgical operations, is now, however, superseded by chloroform.

SUL'PHUROUS, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur.—*Sulphurous acid*, an acid formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen, consisting of 1 equivalent of sulphur, and 2 of oxygen. It is a transparent and colourless gas, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odour, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. At 45°, under the pressure of two atmospheres, it becomes liquid, and also at 0° under the pressure of one atmosphere. It extinguishes flame, but is not itself inflammable. It has consi-

derable bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and cotton goods. It combines with metallic oxides, forming salts called *sulphites*.

SUL'PHUR-SALTS. *See* SULFHOSELS.

SUL'PHUR-WORT, *n.* A plant, hog's fennel, of the genus Peucedanum, the *P. officinale*. [*See* PEUCEDANUM.]

SUL'PHURY, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

SUL'TAN, *n.* [Qu. Ch. Syr. and Heb. שלט, *shalat*, to rule.] An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander.

SULTA'NA, } *n.* The queen of a
SUL'TANESS, } sultan; the empress of the Turks.

SUL'TAN-FLOWER, *n.* A plant, a species of Centaurea.

SUL'TANRY, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan.

SUL'TANSHIP, *n.* The office or state of a sultan.

SUL'TRINESS, *n.* [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

SUL'TRY, *a.* [G. *schwül*, sultry; Sax. *swolath, swole*, heat, G. *schwüle*. *See* SWELTER.] 1. Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts. —2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and unelastic, as air or the atmosphere. A *sultry* air is usually enfeebling and oppressive to the human body.

> Such as born beneath the burning sky
> And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie. *Dryden.*

SUM, *n.* [Fr. *somme;* G. *summe;* L. *summa*, a sum; Sax. *somed*, L. *simul*, together; Sax. *somnian*, to assemble. These words may be from the root of Ch. סים, *som*, Heb. שום, *shom*, to set or place.] 1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. The *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the sum of a and b is $a + b$.

> How precious are thy thoughts to me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them! Ps. cxxxix.

> Take the *sum* of all the congregation; Num. i.

[*Sum* is now applied more generally to numbers, and *number* to persons.]—2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely. I sent him a *sum* of money, a small *sum*, or a large *sum*. I received a large *sum* in bank notes.—3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. This is the *sum* of all the evidence in the case. This is the *sum* and substance of all his objections. The *sum* of all I have said is this. The phrase, *in sum*, is obsolete, or nearly so.

> *In sum*, the gospel considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*

4. Height; completion.

> Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
> My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss. *Milton.*

SUM, *v. t.* To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to cast up; usually followed by *up*, but it is superfluous. Custom enables a man to *sum up* a long column of figures with surprising facility and correctness.

> The hour doth rather *sum up* the moments, than divide the day. *Bacon.*

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense. He *summed* up his arguments at the close of his speech, with great force and effect.

> "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words, *sums* up the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

3. In *falconry*, to have feathers full grown.

> With prosperous wing full *summ'd*. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

SUMACH, } *n.* (shu'mak.) [Fr. *sumach;*
SUMAC, } G. *id.;* Ar. and Pers. *sumak*.] A genus of plants (*Rhus*,) of many species, some of which are used in tanning; some in dyeing; and some in medicine. [*See* RHUS.]

SUMA'TRAN, *n.* A native of Sumatra.

SUM'LESS, *a* Not to be computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained.

> The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*

SUM'MARILY, *adv.* [from *summary*.] In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. The Lord's Prayer teaches us *summarily* the things we are to ask for.—2. In a short way or method.

> When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SUM'MARY, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire;* from *sum*, or L. *summa*.] Reduced into a narrow compass; or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections; a *summary* proceeding or process.—*Summary application*, in *English law*, signifies redress by means of a motion in court, which is applicable to cases respecting annuities, attorneys, warrants of attorney, &c., and to those matters which by law or statute are placed within the immediate and peculiar jurisdiction of the courts of law, and which may be decided without hinderance or delay.—*Summary actions*, in *Scots law*, are those which are brought into court, not by summons, advocation, or suspension, but by petition or summary complaint.

SUM'MARY, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; as, the comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God in the first table of the law.

SUMMA'TION, *n.* The act of forming a sum or total amount.—2. An aggregate.—*Summation of series*, in *math.*, the method of finding the sum of a series, whether the number of its terms be finite or infinite. [*See* SERIES.]

SUM'MED, *pp.* [from *sum*.] Collected into a total amount; fully grown, as feathers.

SUM'MER, *n.* One who casts up an account.

SUM'MER, *a.* Relating to summer; as, *summer* heat.

SUM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *sumer, sumor;* G. and Dan. *sommer;* Ir. *samh*, the sun, and summer, and *samhradh*, summer.] One of the four seasons of the year, in the popular acceptation of the term, including May, June, and July. Astronomically considered, summer begins in the northern hemisphere when the sun enters Cancer, about the 21st of June, and continues for three months, till Sept. 23d; during which time, the sun being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator, just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here. The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter, the former signifying the warmer and the latter the colder part of the year.—*Indian summer*, in the *U. States*, a period of warm weather late in autumn, when, it is said, the Indians go hunting to supply themselves with the flesh of wild animals for provisions in the winter.

SUM'MER, *v. i.* To pass the summer or warm season.

> The fowls shall *summer* upon them; Is. xviii.

SUM'MER,† *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer. [*Little used.*]

SUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a hair quilt, the sound-board of an organ, the winter and head of a printer's press, a large beam and a sumpter horse; W. *sumer*, that which supports or keeps together, a summer. From the latter explanation, we may infer that *summer* is from the root of *sum*.] 1. A large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; or a stone laid over a column, and hollowed to receive the first haunch of a platband.—2. A large timber supported on two stone piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c.—3. A large timber or beam laid as a bearing beam.—4. A girder.—5. A brest summer.

SUM'MER-COLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.

SUMMER-CY'PRESS, *n.* A plant, a species of Chenopodium, the *C. scoparia*, Linn.

SUM'MER-FAL'LOW, *n.* [*See* FALLOW.] Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently ploughed, harrowed, and rolled so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

SUM'MER-FAL'LOW, *v. t.* To plough and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

SUM'MER-HOUSE, *n.* A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer.—2. A house for summer's residence.

SUM'MERINGS, *n.* In *arching*, the name given by the workmen to the beds of the stones.

SUM'MERSET, *n.* A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. [*See* SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET.]

SUM'MER-STIR, *v. t.* To plough land that it may be fallowed in summer; to summer-fallow.

SUM'MER-TREE, *n.* A beam full of mortises for the reception of the ends of joists.

SUM'MER-WHEAT, *n.* Spring wheat.

SUM'MING, *ppr.* of *Sum*. Adding together.—*Summing up the evidence.* In *Scots law*, in criminal prosecutions, before the jury enter on a consideration of their verdict, the presiding judge recapitulates, in a clear and succinct manner, the different facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary, in order to instruct the jury, and correct the exaggerated representations of parties. This is termed *summing up the evidence*.

SUM'MIST, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [*Little used.*]

SUM'MIT, *n.* [L. *summitas*, from *summus*, highest.] 1. The top; the highest point; as, the *summit* of a mountain.—2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation. The general arrived to the *summit* of human fame.—3. In *conchology*, the most elevated point of the shell where the hinge is placed.

SUM'MITLESS, *a.* Having no summit.

SUM'MIT-LEVEL, *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal or watercourse is carried.

SUM'MITY, *n.* [Fr. *sommité.*] The height or top of any thing.

SUM'MON, *v. t.* [L. *submoneo; sub* and *moneo;* Fr. *sommer.* *See* ADMONISH.] 1. To call, cite or notify, by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both; as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

The parliament is *summoned* by the king's writ or letter *Blackstone.*

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend.—3. To call or command.

Love, duty, safety *summon* us away. *Pope.*

4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; with *up.* *Summon up* all your strength or courage.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shak.*

SUM'MONED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.

SUM'MONER, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority. In *England*, the sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court.

SUM'MONING, *ppr.* Citing by authority to appear or attend to something.

SUM'MONS, *n.* With a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as, a *summons* is prepared. [L. *submoneas.*] 1. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

This *summons* he resolved not to disobey. *Fell.*

He sent to summon the seditious and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was regarded. *Hayward.*

2. In *law*, a warning or citation to appear in court; or a written notification, signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff. A writ of summons may issue from either of the four superior courts of common law, and a copy of it must be personally served on the defendant against whom it is intended to proceed. The duration of a writ of summons, is four calendar months inclusive, from the day of issuing, but it may be continued by renewals. In *Scots law*, a summons is a writ issuing from the court of session in the sovereign's name, signed by a writer to the signet, and passing the signet, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing the royal warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms, to cite the defender to appear in court to answer the demand, with certification that if he fail to appear, the court will pronounce decree in the terms concluded for in the summons. Summonses in the inferior courts are framed on the same model, only the citation is given on the warrant of the inferior judge or magistrate, and not of the sovereign.

SUMMUM BONUM. [L.] The chief good.

SUMOOM', *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. [*See* SIMOOM.]

SUMP, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion.—2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—3. In *mining*, a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine.

SUMPH, *n.* A dunce; a blockhead; a soft blunt fellow. [*Scotch.*]

SUMP'ITAN, *n.* A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a long cane tube called a sumpitan tube. It is used by the natives of Borneo, and other islands in the eastern Archipelago.

SUMP'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *sommier;*
SUMP'TER-HORSE, } It. *somaro.*] A horse that carries clothes or furniture, or necessaries for a journey; a baggage-horse; usually called a pack-horse.

SUMP'TER-MULE, *n.* A mule that carries clothes or furniture for a journey.

SUMP'TER-SADDLE, *n.* A pack-saddle; a pannel.

SUMP'TION,† *n.* [L. *sumo, sumptus.*] A taking.

SUMP'TUARY, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense; Fr. *somptuaire.*] Relating to expense. *Sumptuary* laws or regulations are such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c. Such laws were in former times frequently enacted both in England and Scotland, but they have long been in desuetude. Those of England were repealed by 1 Jac. 1. c. 25. *Sumptuary* laws are abridgments of liberty, and of very difficult execution. They can be justified only on the ground of extreme necessity.

SUMPTUOS'ITY,† *n.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness.

SUMP'TUOUS, *a.* [L *sumptuosus;* It. *suntuoso;* from *sumptus*, cost, expense.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SUMP'TUOUSLY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence.

SUMP'TUOUSNESS, *n.* Costliness; expensiveness.

I will not fall out with those who can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

2. Splendour; magnificence.

SUN, *n.* [Sax. *sunna;* G. *sonne;* Sans. *sunuh.* The Danish has *Sönday*, Sunday, Slav. *Sonze.* Qu. W. *tan*, Ir. *teine*, fire, and *shan*, in *Bethshan*.] 1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets, and is therefore the primary cause of all the motions and changes effected on the surface of our globe by those mighty agents. The light of the sun constitutes the day, and the darkness which proceeds from its absence, or the shade of the earth, constitutes the night; Ps. cxxxvi. All the planets and comets of our system revolve round the sun as a common centre, at different distances and in different periods of time. His mean apparent diameter is about 32 minutes, and his mean distance from the earth about 95,000,000 of miles. His real diameter is 882,000 miles, and hence his magnitude is 1,384,472 times that of the earth, but his mass or quantity of matter is only about 28 times that of the earth. He revolves on his axis from west to east in 25¼ of our mean solar days, his axis being inclined at an angle of 82° 40′ to the plane of the ecliptic. When viewed through powerful telescopes the sun's disc is observed to have frequently large and perfectly black spots upon it. These spots are of various irregular shapes, and of various sizes, from the least visible to the twentieth part of the sun in diameter. They alter in size and gradually vanish, lasting from a few days to six or seven weeks. Herschel conjectures that the shining matter of the sun consists of a mass of phosphoric clouds, floating above his atmosphere, or else mixed with the higher strata of it, and that owing to disturbances in the equilibrium of this luminous atmosphere, openings are made through it; and that therefore a spot on the sun is a portion of the body of the sun itself, seen through one of these openings. Several hypotheses have been advanced respecting the emission of heat and light from the sun, but none of them are satisfactory. The sun, besides his motion round his own axis, revolves round the common centre of gravity of the solar system, which centre is a point within the body of the sun. The apparent diurnal motion of the sun from east to west, is owing to the revolution of the earth on its axis, and his apparent annual path in the ecliptic from west to east, is owing to the motion of the earth round the sun in an elliptical orbit, the sun being in one of the foci. Astronomers seem to have ascertained beyond a doubt that the sun has a proper motion in space, and is advancing along with the planets toward some distant point among the fixed stars.—2. In *popular usage*, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall; as, to stand in the *sun*, that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall.—3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honour. The native Indians of America complain that the *sun* of their glory is set.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *K. Charles.*

4. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *sun* of righteousness, as the source of light, animation, and comfort to his disciples.—5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds. The fixed stars are supposed to be *suns* in their respective systems.—*Under the sun*, in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.

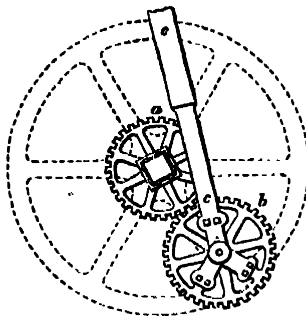
There is no new thing *under the sun;* Eccles. i.

SUN, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to *sun* cloth; to *sun* grain.

Then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden*

SUN AND PLANET WHEELS. In *mech*, an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam engine, for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. In the annexed figure the sun-wheel *a*, is a toothed wheel fixed fast to the axis of the fly wheel, and the planet wheel *b*, is a similar wheel bolted to the lower end of the connecting rod *c;* it is retained in its orbit by a link at the back of both wheels. By the reciprocating motion

of the connecting rod, the wheel *b* is compelled to circulate round the wheel *a*, and in so doing carries the latter



Sun and Planet Wheels.

along with it, communicating to the fly wheel a velocity double of its own.

SUN'BEAM, *n.* [*sun* and *beam.*] A ray of the sun. Truth written with a *sunbeam*, is truth made obviously plain.

Gliding through the even on a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

SUN'-BEAT, *a.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on.

SUN-BEAT'EN, *a.* Sunbeat.

SUN'-BIRDS, *n.* Cinnyridæ, a family of birds found principally in the tropical parts of Africa and Asia, and in the adjacent islands. They are small birds, with plumage approaching in splendour to that of the humming birds, which in



Sun Birds (Cynnuris afra), Male and Female.

many respects they resemble. They live on the juices of flowers; their nature is gay, and their song agreeable. They hold the same place in the old world that humming birds do in the new.

SUN'-BLINK, *n.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. [*Scotch.*]

SUN'-BORN, *a.* Preceding from the sun.

SUN'-BRIGHT, *a.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as, a *sun-bright* shield; a *sun-bright* chariot.

How and which way I may bestow myself
To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye. *Shak.*

SUN'-BURN, *v. t.* To discolour or scorch by the sun.

SUN'-BURNING, *n.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin.

SUN'BURNT, *a.* [*sun* and *burnt.*] Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as, a *sunburnt* skin.

Sunburnt and swarthy though she be. *Dryden.*

2. Scorched by the sun's rays; as, a *sunburnt* soil.

SUN'CLAD, *a.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clad in radiance or brightness.

SUN'DART, *n.* A ray of the sun.

SUN'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *sunna-dæg*; G. *sonntag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.] The Christian sabbath; the first day of the week, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship. It is called also the Lord's day. Many pious persons however discard the use of *Sunday*, and call the day the *sabbath*. [*See* SABBATH.]

SUN'DAY, *a.* Belonging to the Lord's day, or Christian sabbath.

SUN'DAY-LETTER, *n.* The dominical letter,—*which see.*

SUN'DAY-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for the religious instruction of children and youth on the Lord's day.

SUN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *sundrian*, *syndrian*; G. *sondern*; Dan. *sönder*, torn in pieces; Sw. *söndra*, to divide.] 1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; as, to *sunder* a rope or cord; to *sunder* a limb or joint; to *sunder* friends, or the ties of friendship. The executioner *sunders* the head from the body at a stroke. A mountain may be *sundered* by an earthquake.

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Glanville.*

2. To expose to the sun. [*Provincial.*]

SUN'DER, *n.* *In sunder*, in two.

He cutteth the spear *in sunder*; Ps. xlvi.

SUN'DERED, *pp.* Separated; divided; parted.

SUN'DERING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.

SUN'-DEW, *n.* [*sun* and *dew.*] A genus of plants, (Drosera), belonging to the nat. order Droseraceæ, of which it is the type. The species inhabit marshes and moist places in various parts of the world; their leaves are all radical and fringed with hairs, each of which supports a globule of pellucid dew-like liquor, even in the hottest weather. Three species are found in Britain, the most common of which (*D. rotundifolia*) is an acrid, caustic plant, said to remove warts and corns, and to curdle milk.

SUN'-DIAL, *n.* [*sun* and *dial.*] An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate.

SUN'-DOG, *n.* A luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more haloes. Sometimes the spot appears when the haloes themselves are invisible.

SUN'DOWN, *n.* In *America*, sunset; sunsetting.

SUN'-DRIED, *a.* [*sun* and *dry.*] Dried in the rays of the sun.

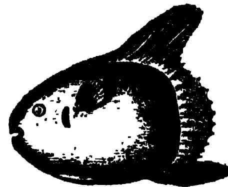
SUN'DRIES, *n. pl.* Several small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be classified.

SUN'DRY, *a.* [Sax. *sunder*, separate.] Several; divers; more than one or two. [This word, like *several*, is indefinite; but it usually signifies a small number, sometimes many.]

I have composed *sundry* collects. *Sanderson.*

Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

SUN'FISH, *n.* [*sun* and *fish.*] Orthagoriscus, a genus of cartilaginous fishes belonging to the family Gymnodontes, and so named on account of the almost circular form and shining surface of the typical species. The Sunfish appears like the head of a large fish separated from the body. While swimming it turns upon itself like a wheel. It



Short Sunfish (Orthagoriscus mola).

grows to a large size, often attaining a diameter of four feet and sometimes even that of twelve feet. It is found in all seas from the arctic to the antarctic circle. Two or three species are known.—2. The basking shark.

SUN'FLOWER, *n.* [*sun* and *flower.*] The English name of a genus of plants called Helianthus, so named from the form and colour of the flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun. [*See* HELIANTHUS.] The *bastard sunflower* is of the genus Helenium; the *dwarf sunflower* is of the genus Rudbeckia, and another of the genus Tetragonotheca; the *little sunflower* is of the genus Cistus.

SUNG, *pret.* of *Sing.*

While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*. *Pope.*

SUN'-GILT, *a.* Gilded, as it were, by the rays of the sun.

SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sink.*

Or toss'd by hope, or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*

SUNK'EN, *a.* Sunk; lying on the bottom of a river or other water.

SUN'LESS, *a.* [*sun* and *less.*] Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded.

SUN'-LIGHT, *n.* The light of the sun.

SUN'-LIKE, *a.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun.

SUN'LIT, *a.* Lit or lighted by the sun.

SUN'NAH, *n.* The name given by Mohammedans to the traditionary portion of their law; which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunnah call themselves Sunnites, in distinction to the various sects comprehended under the name of Shiites.

SUN'NED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun's rays.

SUN'NIAH, *n.* A name of the sect of Sunnites. [*See* SUNNAH.]

SUN'NINESS, *n.* State of being sunny.

SUN'NING, *ppr.* Exposing to the sun's rays; warming in the light of the sun.

SUN'NITES, *n. pl.* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunnah,—*which see.*

SUN'NUD, *n.* In *India*, a patent, charter, or written authority.

SUN'NY, *a.* [from *sun.*] Like the sun; bright.—2. Proceeding from the sun; as, *sunny* beams.—3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores. *Addison.*

4. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks,
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shak.*

SUN'-PLANT, *n.* A plant cultivated in India and Sumatra, *Crotalaria juncea*,

from whose fibres are made small ropes and twine.

SUN'PROOF, *a.* [*sun* and *proof.*] Impervious to the rays of the sun.

SUN'RISE, } **SUN'RISING,** } *n.* [*sun* and *rise.*] The first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or more generally, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather.—2. The east.

SUN-SCORCH'ED, *a.* Scorched by the sun.

SUN'SET, } **SUN'SETTING,** } *n.* [*sun* and *set.*] The descent of the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening.

SUN'SHINE, *n.* [*sun* and *shine.*] The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*

2. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour. *Shak.*

SUN'SHINE, } **SUN'SHINY,** } *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day; *sunshiny* weather.—2. Bright like the sun.

Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*

SUN'STONE, *n.* In *min.*, the adularia; a species of felspar.

SUN'-STROKE, *n.* A stroke of the sun or his heat.—2. In *med.*, an *ictus solis*, a kind of erysipelas, or an inflammation of the brain or of its membranes, caused by the action of the sun's rays in hot countries.

SUN'WARD, *a.* Toward the sun.

SUO JURE. [L.] In or by one's own right.

SUO MARTE. [L.] By his own strength or exertion.

SUP, *v. t.* [Sax *supan*; Fr. *souper*. *See* SOUP and SIP.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal.

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tobit.*

SUP, *v. t.* To treat with supper.

Sup them well.† *Shak.*

SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Tom Thumb got a little *sup*. *Drayton.*

SU'PER, a Latin preposition, Gr. ὑπέρ, signifies *above, over, excess.* It is much used in composition.—2. In *chem.*, a term prefixed to the name of a salt, to denote an excess of the acid, but the prefix *bi* is now more generally used in this case.

SU'PERABLE, *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome.] That may be overcome or conquered. These are *superable* difficulties.

SU'PERABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.

SU'PERABLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

SUPERABOUND', *v. i.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient. The country *superabounds* with corn.

SUPERABOUND'ING, *ppr.* Abounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.

SUPERABUND'ANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance; as, a *superabundance* of the productions of the earth.

SUPERABUND'ANT, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; as, *superabundant* zeal.

SUPERABUND'ANTLY, *adv.* More than sufficiently.

SUPERACID'ULATED, *a.* [*super* and *acidulated.*] Acidulated to excess.

SUPERADD', *v. t.* [*super* and *add.*] To add over and above; to add to what has been added.—2. To add or annex something extrinsic.

The strength of a living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* to its natural gravity. *Wilkins.*

SUPERADD'ED, *pp.* Added over and above.

SUPERADD'ING, *ppr.* Adding over and above; adding something extrinsic.

SUPERADDI''TION, *n.* [*super* and *addition.*] The act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous.—2. That which is added.

This *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT, *a.* [L. *superadveniens.*] Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

When a man has done bravely by the *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [*This word is little used.*]

SUPERANGEL'IC, *a.* [*super* and *angelic.*] Superior in nature or rank to the angels. One class of Unitarians believe Christ to be a *superangelic* being.

SUPERAN'NUATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *annus*, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as, a *superannuated* magistrate.

SUPERAN'NUATE,† *v. i.* To last beyond the year.

SUPERAN'NUATED, *pp.* Impaired or disqualified by old age.

SUPERANNUA'TION, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age.

SUPERB', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*, proud, from *super.*] 1. Grand; magnificent; as, a *superb* edifice: a *superb* colonnade.—2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations. — 3. Showy; pompous; as, a *superb* exhibition.—4. Rich; splendid; as, a *superb* entertainment.—5. August; stately.

SUPERB'-LILY, *n.* A plant and flower.

SUPERB'LY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.

SUPERCARGO, *n.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

SUPERCELES'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.

SUPERCHARGE, *v. t.* In *her.*, to place one bearing on another.

SUPERCHARGED, *pp.* In *her.*, borne upon another.

SUPERCHARGING, *ppr.* In *her.*, placing one bearing on another.

SUPERCH'ERY,† *n.* [Fr.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCIL'IARY, *a.* [L. *super* and *cilium*, the eyebrow.] Situated or being above the eyebrow. The *superciliary arch* is the bony superior arch of the orbit.

SUPERCIL'IOUS, *a.* [L. *superciliosus.* *See above.*] 1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* officer.—2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behaviour.

SUPERCIL'IOUSLY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt.

SUPERCIL'IOUSNESS, *n.* Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

SUPERCIL'IUM, *n.* [L. an eyebrow.] In *ancient arch.*, the upper member of a cornice. It is also applied to the small fillets on each side of the scotia of the Ionic base.

SUPERCONCEP'TION, *n.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception after a former conception.

SUPERCON'SEQUENCE,† *n.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence.

SUPERCRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *crescens.*] That which grows upon another growing thing.

SUPERCRES'CENT, *a.* [supra.] Growing on some other growing thing.

SUPERDO'MINANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth of the key in the descending scale.

SUPEREM'INENCE, } **SUPEREM'INENCY,** } *n.* [L. *super* and *emineo.*] Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator; the *supereminence* of Dr. Johnson as a writer, or of Lord Chatham as a statesman.

SUPEREM'INENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* divine; the *supereminent* glory of Christ.

SUPEREM'INENTLY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.

SUPERER'OGANT, *a.* Supererogatory,—*which see.*

SUPERER'OGATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *erogatio, erogo.*] To do more than duty requires. Aristotle's followers have *supererogated* in observance. [*Little used.*]

SUPEREROGA'TION, *n.* [supra.] Performance of more than duty requires.—*Works of supererogation*, in the *church of Rome*, good works performed by men beyond what are necessary for salvation; and which are believed, by Roman Catholics, to be applicable to the benefit of those who fall short in the performance of such works.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*. *Tillotson.*

SUPERER'OGATIVE, *a.* Supererogatory. [*Not much used.*]

SUPERER'OGATORY, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; as, *supererogatory* services.

SUPERESSEN'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *essential.*] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

SUPERETH'ICAL, *a.* More than ethical.

SUPEREXALT', *v. t.* [*super* and *exalt.*] To exalt to a superior degree.

SUPEREXALTA'TION, *n.* [*super* and *exaltation.*] Elevation above the common degree.

SUPEREXALT'ED, *pp.* Exalted to a superior degree.

SUPEREXALT'ING, *ppr.* Exalting to a superior degree.

SUPEREX'CELLENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excellence.*] Superior excellence.

SUPEREX'CELLENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent.

SUPEREXCRES'CENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excrescence.*] Something superfluously growing.

SUPERFECUND'ITY, *n.* [*super* and

fecundity.] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

SUPERFE'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *fœtus.*] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female is said to *superfetate.* *Grew.*

SUPERFETA'TION, or **SUPERFŒTA'TION,** *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb, as in the case of hares and rabbits. The possibility of superfetation in females of the human species, is a matter of controversy among physiologists and medical jurisconsults. Examples of superfetation are said to have been found amongst vegetables.

SU'PERFETE, *v. i.* To superfetate. [*Little used.*]

SU'PERFETE, *v. t.* To conceive after a former conception. [*Little used.*]

SU'PERFICE, *n.* Superficies; surface. [*Little used.*] [*See* SUPERFICIES.]

SUPERFI''CIAL, *a.* [It. *superficiale;* Sp. *superficial;* Fr. *superficiel;* from *superficies.*] 1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; as, a *superficial* colour; a *superficial* covering.—2. Composing the surface or exterior part; as, soil constitutes the *superficial* part of the earth.—3. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shak.*

4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge.—*Superficial content* of any body, the number of square inches, feet, &c., contained in its surface.—*Superficial measure,* square measure. [*See* MEASURE, SQUARE.]

SUPERFIC'IALIST, *n.* One of superficial attainments.

SUPERFICIAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being superficial. [*Not much used.*]

SUPERFI''CIALLY, *adv.* On the surface only; as, a substance *superficially* tinged with a colour.—2. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence; as, to survey things *superficially.*—3. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly. He reasons *superficially.*

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI''CIALNESS, *n.* Shallowness; position on the surface. — 2. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

SUPERFI'CIARY, *n.* In *law,* one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

SUPERFI''CIES, *n.* [L. from *super,* upon, and *facies,* face.] The surface; the exterior part of a thing. A superficies consists of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forms no part of the substance or solid content of a body; as, the *superficies* of a plate or of a sphere. Superficies is rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex, or concave. [*See these terms, and also* SURFACE.]

SUPERFINE', *a.* [*super* and *fine.*] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness; as, *superfine* cloth. The word is chiefly used of cloth, but sometimes of liquors; as, *superfine* wine or cider; and of other things, as *superfine* wire; *superfine* flour.

SUPERFINE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being superfine.

SUPER'FLUENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluo,* to flow.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [*Little used.*]

SUPERFLU'ITANCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluito,* to float.] The act of floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*]

SUPERFLU'ITANT, *a.* Floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*]

SUPERFLU'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité;* It. *superfluità;* L. *superfluitas; super* and *fluo,* to flow.] 1. Superabundance; a greater quantity than is wanted; as, a *superfluity* of water or provisions.—2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance. Among the *superfluities* of life we seldom number the abundance of money.

SUPER'FLUOUS, *a.* [L. *superfluus,* overflowing; *super* and *fluo,* to flow.] 1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; as, a *superfluous* supply of corn.—2. More than sufficient; unnecessary; useless; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words. *Superfluous* epithets rather enfeeble than strengthen description. If what has been said will not convince, it would be *superfluous* to say more.—*Superfluous interval,* in *music,* is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor.—*Superfluous polygamy,* (*Polygamia superflua,*) a kind of inflorescence or compound flower, in which the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite and fertile, and those of the ray, though female or pistiliferous only, are also fertile; designating the second order of the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus.—*Superfluous sound* or *tone,* is one which contains a semitone minor more than a tone.

SUPER'FLUOUSLY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SUPER'FLUOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SU'PERFLUX, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluxus.*] That which is more than is wanted. [*Little used.*]

SUPERFOLIA'TION, *n.* [*super* and *foliation.*] Excess of foliation.

SUPERHU'MAN, *a.* [*super* and *human.*] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SUPERIMPEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging over; threatening from above.

SUPERIMPOSE, *v. t.* (superimpo'ze.) [*super* and *impose.*] To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on a different stratum.

SUPERIMPOSED, *pp.* Laid or imposed on something.

SUPERIMPOSING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

SUPERIMPOSI''TION, *n.* The act of laying or the state of being placed on something else.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION, *n.* [*super* and *impregnation.*] The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated.

SUPERINCUM'BENCY, } *n.* State of
SUPERINCUM'BENCE, } lying upon something.

SUPERINCUM'BENT, *a.* [*super* and *incumbent.*] Lying or resting on something else; as, a *superincumbent* bed or stratum.

SUPERINDUCE, *v. t.* [*super* and *induce.*] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; as, to *superinduce* a virtue or quality upon a person not before possessing it.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires. *South.*

SUPERINDUCED, *pp.* Induced or brought upon something.

SUPERINDUCEMENT, *n.* Act of superinducing.

SUPERINDUCING, *ppr.* Inducing on something else.

SUPERINDUC'TION, *n* The act of superinducing.

The *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces the first rude draught of virtue. *South.*

SUPERINFUSE, *v. t.* To infuse over.

SUPERINJEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding another.

SUPERINSPECT', *v. t.* [*super* and *inspect.*] To oversee; to superintend by inspection. [*Little used.*]

SUPERINSTITU'TION, *n.* [*super* and *institution.*] One institution upon another; as when A. is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B. is instituted and admitted upon the presentation of another.

SUPERINTELLECT'UAL, *a.* [*super* and *intellectual.*] Being above intellect.

SUPERINTEND', *v. t.* [*super* and *intend.*] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; as, an officer *superintends* the building of a ship or the construction of a fort. God exercises a *superintending* care over all his creatures.

SUPERINTEND'ED, *pp.* Overseen; taken care of.

SUPERINTEND'ENCE, } *n.* The act
SUPERINTEND'ENCY, } of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.

SUPERINTEND'ENT, *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of an alms-house or work-house; the *superintendent* of public works; the *superintendent* of customs or finance.—2. An ecclesiastical superior in some reformed churches. In the *Church of Scotland,* superintendents were persons chosen immediately after the reformation, to watch over the conduct of the parochial clergy, and to attend to the affairs of the church. They were appointed in place of the bishops, but were discontinued after the church had been regularly organized.

SUPERINTEND'ER, *n.* A superintendent.

SUPERINTEND'ING, *ppr.* Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done and how it shall be done.

SUPERINVEST'ITURE, *n.* An upper vest or garment.

SUPE'RIOR, *a.* [Sp. and L. from *super,* above; Fr. *superieur.*] 1. Higher; upper; more elevated in place; as, the *superior* limb of the sun; the *superior* part of an image.—2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.—3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; as, a man of *superior* merit, of *superior* bravery, of *superior* talents

or understanding, of *superior* accomplishments. — 4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; as, a man *superior* to revenge.

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. In *bot.*, a *superior ovary* is one that is situated above the perianth, as in the hyacinth and tulip. — *Superior courts*, in *England*, the courts of law and equity, ecclesiastical, maritime, prize or international courts, and courts of appeal and error. The superior courts of law are the court of king's bench, of common pleas, and of the exchequer. The superior courts of equity are the high court of chancery, the rolls court, and the court of the vice-chancellor of England: all these are located in the metropolis. In *Scotland*, the *superior courts* are the court of session and the court of exchequer.— *Superior planets*, an epithet applied to those planets which are more distant from the sun than the earth, as, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and Neptune.

SUPE'RIOR, *n.* One who is more advanced in age. Old persons or elders are the *superiors* of the young.—2. One who is more elevated in rank or office. — 3. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind. As a writer of pure English, Addison has no *superior*.—4. The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.— 5. In *Scots law*, one who has made an original grant of heritable property, on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum or perform certain services.

SUPERIOR'ITY, *n.* Pre-eminence; the quality of being more advanced or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect; as, *superiority* of age, of rank or dignity, of attainments or excellence. The *superiority* of others in fortune and rank, is more readily acknowledged than *superiority* of understanding.—2. In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. It is not a right of use in the lands, but only a right to the civil rights of feu duty, and other services stipulated in the grant, and to the casualties which are by law given to a superior. The right of the superior is technically called *dominium directum*, and the interest which the vassal enjoys in the land is called *dominium utile*, and also fee or property. By the law of Scotland, the sovereign is overlord or superior of all the lands in the kingdom; but a person holding lands under the sovereign as superior may convey them to another, to be held under himself as superior; and in general a proprietor of land may convey the same to be held under himself as superior.

SUPERLA'TION,† *n.* [L. *superlatio.*] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

SUPER'LATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif*; L. *superlativus*; *super* and *latio*, *latus*, *fero*.] 1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; as, a man of *superlative* wisdom or prudence, of *superlative* worth; a woman of *superlative* beauty.—2. Supreme; as, the *superlative* glory of the divine character.—3. In *gram.*, expressing the highest or utmost degree of something; as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

SUPER'LATIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, the superlative degree of adjectives, which is formed by the termination *est*, as *meanest*, *highest*, *bravest*; or by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or by *least*, as *least* amiable.

SUPER'LATIVELY, *adv.* In a manner expressing the utmost degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest or utmost degree. Tiberius was *superlatively* wicked; Clodius was *superlatively* profligate.

SUPER'LATIVENESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR, **SUPERLU'NARY**, *a.* [L. *super* and *luna*, the moon.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world.

The head that turns at *superlunar* things. *Pope.*

SUPERME'DIAL, *a.* Lying or being above the middle.

SUPERMO'LECULE, *n.* A compounded molecule or combination of two molecules of different substances.

SUPERMUN'DANE, *a.* [*super* and *mundane.*] Being above the world.

SUPERNAC'ULUM, *n.* [L. *super* and G. *nagel*, a nail.] Good liquor, of which not enough is left to wet one's nail. [*Local.*]

SUPERN'AL, *a.* [L. *supernus*, *super.*] 1. Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; as, the *supernal* orbs; *supernal* regions.—2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly; as, *supernal* grace.

Not by the sufferings of *supernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT, *a.* [L. *supernatans*, *supernato*; *super* and *nato*, to swim.] Swimming above; floating on the surface; as, oil *supernatant* on water; *supernatant* leaves.

SUPERNATA'TION, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid.

SUPERNAT'URAL, *a.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. A *supernatural* event is one which is not produced according to the ordinary or established laws of natural things. Thus if iron has more specific gravity than water, it will sink in that fluid; and the floating of iron on water must be a *supernatural* event. Now no human being can alter a law of nature; the floating of iron on water therefore must be caused by divine power specially exerted to suspend, in this instance, a law of nature. Hence, *supernatural* events or miracles can be produced only by the immediate agency of divine power.

SUPERNAT'URALISM, *n.* The state of being supernatural. — 2. A term used chiefly in German theology, in contradistinction to *rationalism*. In its widest extent, *supernaturalism* is the doctrine that religion and the knowledge of God require a revelation from God. It considers the Christian religion as an extraordinary phenomenon, out of the circle of natural events, and as communicating truths above the comprehension of human reason. [*See* RATIONALISM.]

SUPERNAT'URALIST, *n.* One who upholds the principles of supernaturalism.

SUPERNATURALIST'IC, *a.* Relating to supernaturalism.

SUPERNAT'URALISTS, *n.* In *Germany*, a name given to those who hold the doctrine of supernaturalism. They may be regarded as a middle party between the evangelicals and rationalists.

SUPERNAT'URALLY, *adv.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature. The prophets must have been *supernaturally* taught or enlightened, for their predictions were beyond human foreknowledge.

SUPERNAT'URALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SUPERNU'MERARY, *a.* [Fr. *supernumeraire*; L. *super* and *numerus*, number.] 1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment; a *supernumerary* canon in the church.—2. Exceeding a necessary, a usual or a round number; as, *supernumerary* addresses; *supernumerary* expense.

SUPERNU'MERARY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.— 2. In *milit. affairs*, *supernumeraries* are the officers and non-commissioned officers, attached to a regiment for the purpose of supplying the places of such as fall in action, &c. On the reduction of the regiments, several *supernumeraries* were to be provided for.

SUPEROX'IDE, *n.* An oxide containing more equivalents of oxide than of the base with which it is combined; a hyperoxide.

SUPERPARTIC'ULAR,† *a.* [*super* and *particular.*] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit; as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4.

SUPERPÄRTIENT,† *a.* [L. *super* and *partio.*] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit; as that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10.

SU'PERPLANT,† *n.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing on another plant; as the misletoe. [We now use *parasite* and *epiphyte*.]

SU'PERPLUS. *See* SURPLUS.

SUPERPLUS'AGE, *n.* [L. *super* and *plus.*] That which is more than enough; excess. [We now use *surplusage*,—*which see.*]

SUPERPON'DERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *super* and *pondero.*] To weigh over and above.

SUPERPOSE, *v. t.* (superpo'ze.) [*super* and Fr. *poser*, to lay.] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

SUPERPŌSED, *pp.* Laid or being upon something.

SUPERPŌSING, *ppr.* Placing upon something.

SUPERPOSI''TION, *n.* [*super* and *position.*] A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something.—2. In *geol.*, the order in which mineral masses are placed upon or above each other; as more recent strata upon those that are older; secondary rocks upon primary, tertiary upon secondary, &c. Stratified rocks in their arrangement observe a certain order of superposition, unless where volcanic agency has disturbed the arrangement, by forcing up rocks from below, and throwing them as it were upon those which in the usual order of superposition would be above them. [*See* STRATA.]—3. That which is situated above or upon something else.

SU'PERPRAISE, *v. i.* (su'perpraze.) To praise to excess.

SUPERPROPŌRTION, *n.* [*super* and *proportion.*] Overplus of proportion.

SUPERPURGA'TION, *n.* [*super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than is sufficient.

SUPERREFLEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and

reflection.] The reflection of an image reflected.

SUPER-REG'AL, *a.* More than regal.

SUPERREWARD', *v. t.* To reward to excess.

SUPERROY'AL, *a.* [*super* and *royal.*] Larger than royal, the name of a large species of printing paper.

SUPERSA'LIENCY, *n.* [L. *super* and *salio*, to leap.] The act of leaping on anything. [*Little used.*]

SUPERSA'LIENT, *a.* Leaping upon.

SU'PERSALT, *n.* In *chem.*, a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base, opposed to *subsalt.* Chemists, however, now usually prefix a numeral to such a salt to indicate its composition. Thus a salt consisting of two equivalents of oxalic acid, and one of potassa, is termed *bin*oxalate of potassa; and when four equivalents of the same acid are united with one of potassa, the salt is termed *quadr*oxalate of potassa. Also, the two salts of sulphuric acid and potassa are called sulphate and *bi*sulphate, the first containing an equivalent of the acid and alkali, and the second two equivalents of the acid and one of the alkali.

SUPERSAT'URATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *saturo.*] To add to beyond saturation.

SUPERSAT'URATED, *pp.* More than saturated.

SUPERSAT'URATING, *ppr.* More than saturating; filling to excess.

SUPERSATURA'TION, *n.* The operation of adding beyond saturation, or the state of being thus supersaturated.

SUPERSCAP'ULAR, *a.* [L. *super* and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.] Situated above the shoulder-blade, as the *superscapular* muscles.

SUPERSCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *scribo*, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover; as, to *superscribe* a letter.

SUPERSCRIBED, *pp.* Inscribed on the outside.

SUPERSCRIBING, *ppr.* Inscribing, writing, or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SU'PERSCRIPT,† *n.* Superscription.

SUPERSCRIP'TION, *n.* The act of superscribing.—2. That which is written or engraved on the outside, or above something else.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS; Mark xv.; Luke xxiii.

3. An impression of letters on coins; Matt. xxii.

SUPERSEC'ULAR, *a.* [*super* and *secular.*] Being above the world or secular things.

SUPERSEDE, *v. t.* [L. *supersedeo; super* and *sedeo*, to sit.] 1. Literally, to set above; hence, to make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend. The use of artillery in making breaches in walls, has *superseded* the use of the battering ram. The effect of passion is to *supersede* the workings of reason.

Nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, to displace or render unnecessary; as, an officer is *superseded* by the appointment of another person.

SUPERSE'DEAS, *n.* In *law*, a writ of *supersedeas* is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings; as, to stay an execution after a writ of error has been allowed, and bail put in; to set aside erroneous judicial processes, &c. In bankruptcy, it is the writ used for the purpose of superseding the fiat. In its more general sense, the term is used to express that which stays legal proceedings, although no writ of *supersedeas* may have been used for that purpose.

SUPERSEDED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended.

SUPERSEDE'RE. [L. *supersedeo.*] In *Scots law*, a term used in two significations. It is either a private agreement amongst creditors under a trust-deed and accession, that they will *supersede* or sist diligence for a certain period; or it is a judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

SUPERSEDING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending.

SUPERSEN'SIBLE, *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception.

SUPERSEN'SUAL, *a.* Above the senses.

SUPERSERV'ICEABLE,† *a.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Over officious; doing more than is required or desired.

SUPERSES'SION, *n.* The act of superseding.—2. The act of sitting upon anything.

SUPERSTI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *superstitio, supersto; super* and *sto*, to stand.] 1. Absurd opinions and actions, arising from mean and defective ideas of the moral attributes of God. It respects God and beings superior to man, and extends to our religious opinions, worship, and practices. It displays itself in excessive exactness or rigour in religious opinions or practice; extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence. We apply the word *superstition* to the idolatry of the heathens; we apply it also to the Jews, who made the will of God of no effect by their traditions, and substituted ceremonies in place of the religion of their fathers. It is applied to the unscriptural opinions, rites, and ceremonies of the Roman catholics; and to those protestants who esteem baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the punctual observance of other ceremonies, without regard to morality, as sufficient to ensure salvation. Those persons are also reckoned superstitious who believe, without any evidence, that prophecies are still uttered by divine inspiration, and that miracles are still performed. The word is also extended to those who believe in witchcraft, magic, and apparitions, or that the divine will is declared by omens, or augury; that the fortune of individuals can be affected by things indifferent, by things deemed lucky or unlucky, or that diseases can be cured by words, charms, or incantations.—2. False religion; false worship.—3. A rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. In this sense, it admits of a plural.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint.
Milton.

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.—5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

SUPERSTI''TIONIST, *n.* One addicted to superstition.

SUPERSTI''TIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux;* L. *superstitiosus.*] 1. Over scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; as, *superstitious* people.—2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition; as, *superstitious* rites; *superstitious* observances.—3. Over exact; scrupulous beyond need.—*Superstitious use*, in *law*, the use of land for a religious purpose, or by a religious corporation.

SUPERSTI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion.—2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple.—3. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

SUPERSTI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* Superstition.

SUPERSTRAIN, *v. t.* [*super* and *strain.*] To overstrain or stretch. [*Little used.*]

SUPERSTRAINED, *pp.* Overstrained or stretched.

SUPERSTRA'TUM, *n.* [*super* and *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

SUPERSTRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *superstruo; super* and *struo*, to lay.] To build upon; to erect.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence and then virtue. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built upon.

SUPERSTRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building upon.

SUPERSTRUC'TION, *n.* An edifice erected on something.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* on an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRUCT'IVE, *a.* Built or erected on something else.

SUPERSTRUCT'URE, *n.* Any structure or edifice built on something else; particularly, the building raised on a foundation. This word is used to distinguish what is erected on a wall or foundation from the foundation itself.—2. Anything erected on a foundation or basis. In education, we begin with teaching languages as the foundation, and proceed to erect on that foundation the *superstructure* of science.

SUPERSUBSTAN'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial; being more than substance.

SUPERSUBT'LE, *a.* Over subtle.

SUPERSUL'PHATE, *n.* Sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base. [*See* SUBSALT.]

SUPERSUL'PHURETTED, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of sulphur than of the base with which the sulphur is combined.

SUPERTERRENE, *a.* [*super* and *terrene.*] Being above ground, or above the earth.

SUPERTERRES'TRIAL, *a.* Being

above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

SUPERTON'IC, *n*. In *music*, the note next above the key-note.

SUPERTRAǴICAL, *a*. Tragical to excess.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS, *a*. [L. *supervacaneus; super* and *vaco*, to make void.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY, *adv*. Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS, *n*. Needlessness.

SUPERVÊNE, *v. i.* [L. *supervenio; super* and *venio*.] 1. To come upon as something extraneous.

> Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley*.

2. To come upon; to happen to.

SUPERVÊNIENT, *a*. Coming upon as something additional or extraneous.

> That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond*.
> Divorces can be granted, *a mensa et toro*, only for *supervenient* causes. *Z. Swift*.

SUPERVEN'TION, *n*. The act of supervening.

SUPERVI'SAL, } *n*. (supervi'zal, su-**SUPERVI''SION**, } pervizh'on.) [from *supervise*.] The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

SUPERVISE,† *n*. (supervi'ze.) Inspection.

SUPERVISE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *visus, video*, to see.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect; as, to *supervise* the press for correction.

SUPERVISED, *pp*. Inspected.

SUPERVISING, *ppr*. Overseeing; inspecting; superintending.

SUPERVI'SOR, *n*. An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent; as, the *supervisor* of a pamphlet; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.

SUPERVIS'ORY, *a*. Pertaining to or having supervision.

SUPERVIVE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *vivo*, to live.] To live beyond; to outlive. The soul will *supervive* all the revolutions of nature. [*Little used*.] [*See* SURVIVE.]

SUPINA'TION, *n*. [L. *supino*.] 1. The act of lying, or state of being laid with the face upward.—2. The act of turning the palm of the hand upward.

SUPINA'TORS, *n*. [L. *supino*, to lay with the face upwards.] In *anat*., a name given to those muscles which turn the hand upwards, as the *supinator longus* and the *supinator brevis*.

SUPINE, *a*. [L. *supinus*.] 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to *prone*.—2. Leaning backward; or inclining with exposure to the sun.

> If the vine
> On rising ground be plac'd on hills *supine*. *Dryden*.

3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.

> He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward*.
> These men suffer by their *supine* credulity. *K. Charles*.

SU'PINE, *n*. [L. *supinum*.] In *Latin grammar*, part of the conjugation of a verb, being a verbal substantive of the singular number and the fourth declension. There are two kinds of supines; one called the first supine, ending in *um* of the accusative case, which is always of an active signification, and follows a verb of motion; as, *abiit deambulatum*, he has gone to walk; the other, called the last supine, and ending in *u* of the ablative case, is of a passive signification, and is governed by substantives or adjectives; as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told.

SUPINELY, *adv*. With the face upward.—2. Carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

> Who on beds of sin *supinely* lie. *Sandys*.

SUPINENESS, *n*. A lying with the face upward.—2. Indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness. Many of the evils of life are owing to our own *supineness*.

SUPIN'ITY, for *Supineness*, is not used.

SUP'PAǴE,† *n*. [from *sup*.] What may be supped; pottage.

SUPPALPA'TION, *n*. [L. *suppalpor; sub* and *palpor*, to stroke.] The act of enticing by soft words.

SUPPARASITA'TION,† *n*. [L. *supparasitor; sub* and *parasite*.] The act of flattering merely to gain favour.

SUPPAR'ASITE, *v. t.* To flatter; to cajole.

SUPPAWN'. *See* SEPAWN.

SUP'PED, *pp*. Having taken the evening meal.

SUPPEDA'NEOUS, *a*. [L. *sub* and *pes*, the foot.] Being under the feet.

SUPPED'ITATE,† *v. t.* [L. *suppedito*.] To supply.

SUPPEDITA'TION, *n*. [L. *suppeditatio*.] Supply; aid afforded. [*Little used*.]

SUP'PER, *n*. [Fr. *souper*. *See* SUP.] The evening meal. People who dine late, eat no *supper*. The dinner of fashionable people would be the *supper* of rustics.—*Lord's supper*, the eucharist, the sacrament ordained by Christ in his church, of which the outward part is bread and wine, and the inward part or thing signified is the body and blood of Christ.

SUP'PERLESS, *a*. Wanting supper; being without supper; as, to go *supperless* to bed.

SUP'PER-TIME, *n*. The time when supper is taken; evening.

SUPPLANT, *v. t.* [Fr. *supplanter;* L. *supplanto; sub* and *planta*, the bottom of the foot.] 1. To trip up the heels.

> *Supplanted* down he fell. *Milton*.

2. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of; as, a rival *supplants* another in the affections of his mistress, or in the favour of his prince.

> Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Fell*.

3. To overthrow; to undermine.

SUPPLANTA'TION, *n*. The act of supplanting.

SUPPLANT'ED, *pp*. Tripped up; displaced.

SUPPLANT'ER, *n*. One that supplants.

SUPPLANT'ING, *ppr*. Tripping up the heels; displacing by artifice.

SUP'PLE, *a*. [Fr. *souple;* Arm. *soublat, soublein*, to bend.] 1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.—2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

> If punishment makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke*.

3. Bending to the humour of others; flattering; fawning.—4. That makes pliant; as, *supple* government.

SUP'PLE, *v. t.* To make soft and pliant; to render flexible; as, to *supple* leather.—2. To make compliant.

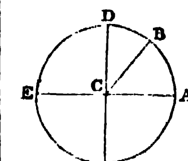
> A mother persisting till she had *suppled* the will of her daughter. *Locke*.

SUP'PLE, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant; as, stones *suppled* into softness.

SUP'PLED, *pp*. Made soft and pliant; made compliant.

SUP'PLELY, *adv*. Softly; pliantly; mildly.

SUP'PLEMENT, *n*. [Fr. from L. *supplementum, suppleo; sub* and *pleo*, to fill.] 1. Literally, a supply; hence, an addition to any thing, by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. The word is particularly used of an addition to a book or paper.—2.† Store; supply.—3. In *trigonometry* and *geometry*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle; or it is what must be added to an arc or angle in order to make a semicircle or two right angles. Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the supplements of each other. Thus, in the figure, the angle B C E is the supplement of the angle B C A, and B C A is the supplement of B C E; also, the arc E B is the supplement of the arc B A, and B A is the supplement of E B.



Hence, when an angle is expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, its supplement is found by subtracting the degrees, minutes, and seconds from 180°. —*Letters of supplement*, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the court of session, where a party is to be sued before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge. They run in the sovereign's name; they recite the ground of action, the reason why it should proceed before the inferior judge, and contain a warrant addressed to messengers-at-arms, as sheriffs in that part, ordering them to cite the defender.—*Oath in supplement*, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favour, after establishing a *semiplena probatio*, that is, something less than a proof, and more than a suspicion; as when a merchant, who proves by the oath of one witness that furnishings have been made, is allowed to prove the particulars and prices by his own oath in supplement.

SUP'PLEMENT, *v. t.* To add something to a writing, &c.

SUPPLEMENT'AL, } *a*. Additional; **SUPPLEMENT'ARY**, } added to supply what is wanted; as, a *supplemental* law or bill.—*Supplementary summons*. In *Scots law*, a summons raised in an action where all the parties interested have not been called, or where the original summons requires amendment, and the defender has not appeared — *Supplemental arcs* in *trigonometry*, arcs of a circle or other curve which have a common extremity, and together subtend an angle of 180° or two right angles at the centre. Thus, in the figure under *Supplement*, A B and B E are supplemental arcs. Also the chords of such arcs are termed *supplemental chords*.

SUP'PLEMENTING, *ppr*. Adding a supplement.

SUP'PLENESS, *n*. [from *supple*.] Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent; as, the

suppleness of the joints.—2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility; as, the *suppleness* of the will.

SUP′PLETIVE, *a.* Supplying; helping.

SUP′PLETORY, *a.* [from L. *suppleo*, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; as, a *suppletory* oath.

SUP′PLETORY, *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted.

SUPPLI′AL,† *n.* The act of supplying.

SUPPLI′ANCE,† *n.* Continuance.

SUP′PLIANT, *a.* [Fr. from *supplier*, to entreat, contracted from L. *supplico*, to *supplicate; sub* and *plico*, to fold. *See* COMPLY and APPLY.] 1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud. *Dryden.*

2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*

SUP′PLIANT, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

SUP′PLIANTLY, *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.

SUP′PLICANT, *a.* [L. *supplicans.*] Entreating; asking submissively.

SUP′PLICANT, *n.* One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

The wise *supplicant* left the event to God. *Rogers.*

SUP′PLICAT, *n.* [L.] In the *English universities*, a petition; particularly, a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

SUP′PLICATE, *v. t.* [L. *supplico; sub* and *plico*. *See* SUPPLIANT.] 1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; as, to *supplicate* blessings on Christian efforts to spread the gospel.—2. To address in prayer; as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

SUP′PLICATE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

SUPPLICA′TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entreating; imploring.

SUPPLICA′TINGLY, *adv.* By way of supplication.

SUPPLICA′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *supplicatio.*] 1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. In all our *supplications* to the Father of mercies, let us remember a world lying in ignorance and wickedness.—2. Petition; earnest request.—3. In *Roman antiquity*, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success. It consisted in sacrifices, feasting, offering thanks, and praying for a continuance of success.

SUPPLICA′TOR,† *n.* One who supplicates.

SUP′PLICATORY, *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive.

SUPPLICA′VIT, [L.] In *law*, a writ issuing out of the king's (queen's) bench or chancery, for taking the surety of the peace against a man, when one is in danger of being hurt in the body by another.

SUPPLI′ED, *pp.* [from *supply.*] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.

SUPPLI′ER, *n.* He that supplies.

SUPPLIES, *n. plur.* Things supplied in sufficiency. In *politics*, the sums granted by parliament for defraying the public expenditure for the current year. The known or probable amount of the different branches of the year's expenses is stated to the house of commons, in a committee of supply, by the chancellor of the exchequer. And after they have been voted by the committee, they are formally granted by an act of parliament. The granting of the annual supplies is one of the peculiar privileges of the house of commons, and the bills passed for this purpose cannot be altered or amended by the house of lords. In *com.*, quantities of goods, provisions, &c., imported or brought into market; as *supplies* of cotton; *supplies* of grain. In this sense used also in the singular.

SUPPLY′, *v. t.* [L. *suppleo; sub* and *pleo*, disused, to fill; Fr. *suppleer.*] 1. To fill up; as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency; as, to *supply* the poor with bread and clothing; to *supply* the daily wants of nature; to *supply* the navy with masts and spars; to *supply* the treasury with money. The city is well *supplied* with water.

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*. *Dryden.*

2. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*. *Waller.*

3. To give; to bring or furnish.

Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

4. To fill vacant room.

The sun was set, and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To fill; as, to *supply* a vacancy.—6. In *general*, to furnish; to give or afford what is wanted.

Modern infidelity *supplies* no such motives. *Rob. Hall.*

SUPPLY′, *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want. The poor have a daily *supply* of food; the army has ample *supplies* of provisions and munitions of war. Customs, taxes, and excise constitute the *supplies* of revenue.—2. In *parliamentary lan.*, and *com.* [*See* SUPPLIES.]—*Commissioners of supply.* [*See* COMMISSIONER.]

SUPPLY′ANT,† *a.* Auxiliary; suppletory.

SUPPLY′ING, *ppr.* Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency.

SUPPLY′MENT,† *n.* A furnishing.

SUPPŌRT, *v. t.* [Fr. *supporter;* It. *sopportare;* L. *supporto; sub* and *porto*, to carry.] 1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold; as, a prop or pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch; the stem of a tree *supports* the branches. Every edifice must have a foundation to *support* it; a rope or cord *supports* a weight.—2. To endure without being overcome; as, to *support* pain, distress, or misfortunes.

This fierce demeanour and his insolence,
The patience of a God could not *support*. *Dryden.*

3. To bear; to endure; as, to *support* fatigues or hardships; to *support* violent exertions. The eye will not *support* the light of the sun's disk.—4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking; as, to *support* the courage or spirits.—5. To sustain; to act or represent well; as, to *support* the character of King Lear; to *support* the part assigned.—6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing; as, to *support* the annual expenses of government.—7. To sustain; to carry on; as, to *support* a war or a contest; to *support* an argument or debate.—8. To maintain with provisions and the necessary means of living; as, to *support* a family; to *support* a son in college; to *support* the ministers of the gospel.—9. To maintain; to sustain; to keep from failing; as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.—10. To sustain without change or dissolution; as, clay *supports* an intense heat.—11. To bear; to keep from sinking; as, water *supports* ships and other bodies; air *supports* a balloon.—12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay; as, to *support* taxes or contributions.—13. To sustain; to maintain; as, to *support* a good character.—14. To maintain; to verify; to make good; to substantiate. The testimony is not sufficient to *support* the charges; the evidence will not *support* the statements or allegations; the impeachment is well *supported* by evidence.—15. To uphold by aid or countenance; as, to *support* a friend or a party.—16. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause.—17. To act as an aid, or attendant, on some public occasion; as, the chairman was *supported* by, &c.—18. To second one in his views, in public discourse; as, the hon. mover was well *supported* by other speakers.

SUPPŌRT, *n.* The act or operation of upholding or sustaining.—2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling, as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.—3. That which maintains life; as, food is the *support* of life, of the body, of strength. Oxygen or vital air has been supposed to be the *support* of respiration and of heat in the blood.—4. Maintenance; subsistence; as, an income sufficient for the *support* of a family; or revenue for the *support* of the army and navy.—5. Maintenance; an upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking, or failing; as, taxes necessary for the *support* of public credit; a revenue for the *support* of government.—6. In *general*, the maintenance or sustaining of any thing without suffering it to fail, decline, or languish; as, the *support* of health, spirits, strength, or courage; the *support* of reputation, credit, &c.—7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succour; assistance.—*Points of support*, in *arch.* [*See* POINT.]—*Servitude of support*, in *Scots law*, an urban servitude, whereby the owner of a dominant tenement is entitled to rest the whole, or part of a building, or of a beam, on the house wall or property of the servient tenement.

SUPPŌRTABLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be upheld or sustained.—2. That may be borne or endured; as, the pain is *supportable*, or not *supportable.* Patience renders evils *supportable.*—3. Tolerable; that may be borne without resistance or punishment; as, such insults are not *supportable.*—4. That can be maintained; as, the cause or opinion is *supportable.*

SUPPŌRTABLENESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

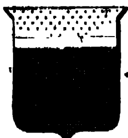
SUPPŌRTABLY, *adv.* In a supportable manner.

SUPPŌRTANCE,† *n.* Maintenance; support.

SUPPORTATION,† *n.* Maintenance; support. In *Scots law*, any assistance rendered, to enable a person, who is

otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

SUPPORTED, *pp.* Borne; endured; upheld; maintained; subsisted; sustained; carried on.—2. In *her.*, a term applied to an ordinary that has another under it by way of support; as, a chief *supported.*



Supported.

SUPPORTER, *n.* One that supports or maintains.—2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a pillar, &c.

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

3. A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. A maintainer; a defender.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

5. One who maintains or helps to carry on; as, the *supporters* of a war.—6. An advocate; a defender; a vindicator; as, the *supporters* of religion, morality, justice, &c.—7. An adherent; one who takes part; as, the *supporter* of a party or faction.—8. One who sits by or walks with another, on some public occasion, as an aid or attendant.—9. In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head.—10. *Supporters*, in *her.*, those figures which are placed on each side of the shield of arms, of sovereigns, noblemen, knights of the garter, bath, bannerets, &c., and appear to support the shield. The origin of supporters is not well ascertained, but the most probable opinion seems to be that they are a comparatively modern invention, or ornamental addition by painters and limners. No person under the rank of a banneret is now allowed the honour of supporters. In the arms of the city of Glasgow, salmon are the *supporters.*—11. In *arch.*, *supporters* are images which serve to bear up any part of a building in the place of columns.



Arms of the City of Glasgow.

SUPPORTFUL,† *a.* Abounding with support.

SUPPORTING, *ppr.* Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating.

SUPPORTLESS, *a.* Having no support.

SUPPORTMENT,† *n.* Support.

SUPPOSABLE, *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist. That is not a *supposable* case.

SUPPOSAL, *n.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom.† *South.*

SUPPOSE, *v. t.* (suppo'ze.) [Fr. *supposer;* L. *suppositus, suppono; sub* and *pono*, to *put.*] 1. To lay down without proof, or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration. Let us *suppose* the earth to be the centre of the system, what would be the consequence?

When we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

2. To imagine; to admit without proof; to believe without examination; to receive as true.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead; 2 Sam. xiii.

3. To imagine; to think.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard .. *Milton.*

4. To require to exist or be true. The existence of things *supposes* the existence of a cause of the things.

One falsehood *supposes* another, and renders all you say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

5.† To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPOSE, *n.* Supposition; position without proof.

Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That she is honest.† *Dryden.*

SUPPOSED, *pp.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.—*Supposed bass*, in *music*, the bass of a chord when it is not the root of the common chord, as the bass note E or G taken with the chord of C.

SUPPOSER, *n.* One who supposes.

SUPPOSING, *ppr.* Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; stating as a case that which may be; imagining; receiving as true.

SUPPOSI''TION, *n.* The act of laying down, imagining or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true or what is not proved.—2. The position of something known not to be true or not proved; hypothesis.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. Imagination; belief without full evidence.—4. In *music*, a term borrowed from the French, and used to signify the use of discords followed by concords.

SUPPOSI''TIONAL, *a.* Hypothetical.

SUPPOSITI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *supposititius*, from *suppositus, suppono.*] Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; as a *supposititious* child; a *supposititious* writing.

SUPPOSITI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* Hypothetically; by supposition.

SUPPOSITI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being supposititious.

SUPPOS'ITIVE, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

SUPPOS'ITIVE, *n.* [supra.] A word denoting or implying supposition.

SUPPOS'ITIVELY, *adv.* With, by, or upon supposition.

SUPPOS'ITORY, *n.* [Fr. *suppositoire.*] In *med.*, a body introduced into the rectum, there to remain and dissolve gradually, in order to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered.

SUPPOS'URE,† *n.* Supposition; hypothesis.

SUPPRESS', *v. t.* [L. *suppressus, supprimo; sub* and *premo*, to press.] 1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to destroy; as, to *suppress* a rebellion; to *suppress* a mutiny or riot; to *suppress* opposition.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, makes the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Davies.*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* sighs.—3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal; as, to *suppress* evidence.

She *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense. *Broome.*

4. To retain without communication or making public; as, to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* a manuscript.—5. To stifle; to stop; to hinder from circulation; as, to *suppress* a report.—6. To stop; to restrain; to obstruct from discharges; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, a hemorrhage, and the like.

SUPPRESS'ED, *pp.* Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed.

SUPPRESS'ING, *ppr.* Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; hindering from disclosure or publication; obstructing.

SUPPRES'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suppressio.*] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying; as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.—2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment; as, the *suppression* of truth, of reports, of evidence, and the like.—3. The retaining of any thing from public notice; as, the *suppression* of a letter or any writing.—4. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges; as, the *suppression* of urine, of diarrhea, or other discharge.—5. In *gram.* or *composition*, omission; as, the *suppression* of a word or words in a sentence, as when a person says, "*This is my book*," instead of saying, "*This book is my book.*"

SUPPRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

SUPPRESS'OR, *n.* One that suppresses; one that subdues; one that prevents utterance, disclosure, or communication.

SUP'PURATE, *v. i.* [L. *suppuro; sub* and *pus, puris;* Fr. *suppurer;* It. *suppurare.*] To generate pus; as, a boil or abscess *suppurates.*

SUP'PURATE, *v. t* To cause to suppurate. [*In this sense unusual.*]

SUP'PURATING, *ppr.* Generating pus.

SUPPURA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suppuratio.*] 1. The process of producing purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; one of the natural terminations of phlegmonous inflammation.—2. The matter produced by suppuration.

SUP'PURATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif.*] Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

SUP'PURATIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUPPUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *supputatio, supputo; sub* and *puto*, to think.] Reckoning; account; computation.

SUPPUTE,† *v. t.* [L. *supputo*, supra.] To reckon; to compute.

SU'PRA, a Latin preposition, signifying *above, over,* or *beyond,* and used as a prefix.

SUPRA-AX'ILLARY, *a.* [*supra* and *axil.*] In *bot.*, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil; as a peduncle. [*See* SUPRAFOLIACEOUS.]

SUPRACIL'IARY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *cilium*, eyebrow.] Situated above the eyebrow.

SUPRA-CRETA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *supra* and *cretaceus*, chalky.] In *geol.*, a term applied to certain deposits lying above the chalk, or of more recent origin than the chalk formation. Supra-cretaceous rocks and strata, are synonymous with tertiary rocks and strata.

SUPRA-DECOM'POUND, *a.* [*supra* and *decompound.*] More than decompound; thrice compound. A *supra-decompound leaf*, is when a petiole, divided several times, connects many leaflets; each part forming a decompound leaf.

SUPRAFOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *supra* and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, *a.* [L. *supra* and *lapsus*, fall.] Antecedent to the apostacy of Adam.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, *n.* One who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostacy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only.

SUPRALAP'SARY, *n.* or *a.* Supralapsarian.

SUPRAMUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *supra* and *mundus*, the world.] Being or situated above the world or above our system.

SUPRANAT'URALISM. *See* SUPERNATURALISM.

SUPRANAT'URALISTS. *See* SUPERNATURALISTS.

SUPRA-ORB'ITAL, *a.* [*supra* and *orbit.*] Being above the orbit of the eye.

SUPRARE'NAL, *a.* [L. *supra* and *ren, renes*, the kidneys.] Situated above the kidneys.

SUPRASCAP'ULARY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *scapula.*] Being above the scapula.

SUPRA-SPINA'TUS, *n.* The *superscapularis* of Cowper, a muscle of the arm, so named from its situation. It arises fleshy from the whole of the base of the scapula that is above its spine, and likewise from the spine itself, and from the superior costa. Its principal use seems to be to assist in raising the arm upwards; at the same time, by drawing the capsular ligament upwards, it prevents it from being pinched between the head of the os humeri and that of the scapula.

SUPRAVUL'GAR, *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Being above the vulgar or common people.

SUPREM'ACY, *n.* [*See* SUPREME.] State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of the king of Great Britain; or the *supremacy* of parliament. The term, however, is used particularly to signify supreme and undivided authority in ecclesiastical affairs. This is either papal or regal. Papal supremacy is the authority, legislative, judicial, and executive, which the pope exercised over the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, until the middle of the 16th century, when it was abolished, and which he still exercises, *de facto*, over that portion of the inhabitants of those countries who are in communion with the church of Rome. Regal supremacy is the authority and jurisdiction which the king of England exercises over the church of England, as being the supreme head of that church. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the church in 1528; and this supremacy was confirmed by parliament to him, his heirs, and successors, kings of this realm in 1534. Regal supremacy over the church is not recognized by the established church of Scotland, as it acknowledges no head upon earth.—*Oath of supremacy.* In *Great Britain*, an oath which renounces or abjures the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in this realm. It is, properly speaking, an oath of non-supremacy, since it negatives the pope's supremacy, and is silent as to any supremacy of the king. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, &c.; but it is now become almost an unmeaning form.

SUPREME, *a.* [L. *supremus*, from *supra*; Fr. *suprême.*] 1. Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. The parliament of Great Britain is *supreme* in legislation; but the king is *supreme* in the administration of the government. In the *United States*, the congress is *supreme* in regulating commerce and in making war and peace. In the universe, God only is the *supreme* ruler and judge. His commands are *supreme*, and binding on all his creatures.—2. Highest, greatest, or most excellent; as *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* degree. —3. It is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *supreme* folly or baseness, folly or baseness carried to the utmost extent. [*A bad use of the word.*]—*The Supreme*, the highest of beings, the sovereign of the universe.

SUPRĒMELY, *adv.* With the highest authority. He rules *supremely*.—2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent; as, *supremely* blest.

SUR, a prefix, from the French, contracted from L. *super, supra*, signifies *over, above, beyond, upon.* It is sometimes merely intensive.

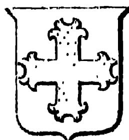
SU'RA, *n.* [L.] The calf of the leg; the fibula.

SURADDI''TION,† *n.* [Fr. *sur*, on or upon, and *addition.*] Something added to the name.

SU'RAL, *n.* [L. *sura.*] Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* artery.

SU'RANCE, for *Assurance*, not used.

SUR-ANCRÉE. [Fr.] In *her.*, a *cross sur-ancrée*, or double anchored, is a cross with double anchor flukes at each termination.


Cross sur-Ancree.

SUR'BASE, *n.* [*sur* and *base.*] The crowning moulding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or moulding above the base; as, the mouldings immediately above the base of a room.

SURBĀSED, *a.* Having a surbase, or moulding above the base.—*Surbased arch*, an arch whose rise is less than the half-space.

SURBĀSEMENT, *n.* The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipsis.

SURBĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *sobattere*; either L. *sub* and *battere*, or *solea*, sole, and *battere*, to beat the sole or hoof.] 1. To bruise or batter the feet by travel.

> Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

2. To harass; to fatigue.

SURBĀTED, *pp.* Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued.

SURBĀTING, *ppr.* Bruising the feet of; fatigued.

SURBĒAT, for *Surbate*, not in use.

SURBED', *v. t.* [*sur* and *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry.

SURBED'DED, *pp.* Set edgewise.

SURBED'DING, *ppr.* Setting edgewise.

SUR'BET,† *pp.* or *a.* Surbated; bruised.

SURCĒASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sur* and *cesser*, to cease.] 1. To cease; to stop; to be at an end.—2 To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

> So prayed he, whilst an angel's voice from high,
> Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

[This word is entirely useless, being precisely synonymous with *cease*, and it is nearly obsolete.]

SURCĒASE,† *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease.

SURCĒASE,† *n.* Cessation; stop.

SURCHÄRGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *surcharger*; *sur* and *charge.*] 1. To overload; to overburden; as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

> Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view,
> Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain.—3. To overcharge; to make an extra charge upon.

SURCHÄRGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.—2. In *law*, an extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable.—3. An overcharge beyond what is just and right. *Surcharge of forest*, the putting of more cattle into a forest, by a commoner, than he has a right to do.

SURCHÄRGED, *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked; overcharged.

SURCHÄRGER, *n.* One that overloads or overstocks.—2. Surcharge of forest, —*which see.*

SURCHÄRGING, *ppr.* Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts; overcharging.

SUR'CINGLE, *n* [Fr. *sur*, upon, and L. *cingulum*, a belt.] 1. A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast.—2. The girdle with which clergymen of the church of England bind their cassocks.

SUR'CINGLED, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle.

SUR'CLE, *n.* [L. *surculus.*] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

SUR'COAT, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and Eng. *coat.*] A short coat worn over the other clothes.—2. During the *middle ages*, a covering of body armour; being a loose

sleeveless wrapper, worn over a coat of mail. It was open in front, but not



Surcoat.—William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, Salisbury Cathedral.

at the sides, usually reached to the mid-leg, and was girt to the waist by the sword-belt. In late examples, surcoats were often emblazoned with the wearer's arms, but were originally of one colour, or simply variegated.

Surcoats seem to have originated with the crusaders, partly for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross. *Meyrick.*

SUR'CREW,† *n.* [Fr. *surcroît.*] Additional collection; augmentation.

SUR'CULATE,† *v. t.* [L. *surculo.*] To prune.

SURCULA'TION,† *n.* Act of pruning.

SUR'CULOSE, } SUR'CULOUS, } *a.* In *bot.*, being full of shoots or twigs.

SUR'CULUS, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, any little branch, or twig. Applied by Linnæus particularly to the stem of mosses, or the shoot which bears the leaves.

SURD, *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf.] 1.† Deaf; not having the sense of hearing.—2.† Unheard.—3. Designating a quantity whose root cannot be exactly expressed in numbers.

SURD, *n.* In *alge.*, an irrational quantity; a quantity which is incommensurable to unity. Or, a *surd* denotes the root of any quantity, when that quantity is not a complete power of the dimension required by the index of the root. Hence, the roots of such quantities cannot be expressed by rational numbers. Thus the square root of 2, the cube root of 4, the fourth root of 7, &c., are surds, for they cannot be expressed by rational numbers. Surds are usually represented by prefixing the radical signs indicating the operation; thus, $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, $\sqrt[4]{7}$, or they may be expressed by fractional indexes; thus, $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $4^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $7^{\frac{1}{4}}$, &c. If 2, 4, and 7 be represented by *a*, *b*, and *c*, then $\sqrt{a}$, $\sqrt[3]{b}$, and $\sqrt[4]{c} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}, b^{\frac{1}{3}}, c^{\frac{1}{4}}$ are surds. Any rational quantity may be expressed in the form of a surd by reducing its integral index to an equivalent fraction; thus, $a = a^{\frac{2}{2}}$, or $a^{\frac{3}{3}}$.

SURD'ITY,† *n.* Deafness.

SURD'-NUMBER, *n.* A number that is incommensurate with unity.

SURE, *a.* (shure.) [Fr. *sûr*, *seur*; Arm. *sûr*; Norm. *seor*, *seur*.] 1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*; Ps. xix.

We have also a more *sure* word of prophecy; 2 Pet. i.

2. Certainly knowing; or having full confidence.

We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth; Rom. ii.

Now we are *sure* that thou knowest all things; John xvi.

3. Certain; safe; firm; permanent.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* to thee; Dan. iv.

4. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure, loss or change; as, a *sure* covenant; 2 Sam. xxiii; Neh. ix; Is. xxviii.

The Lord will make my lord a *sure* house; 1 Sam. xxv.

So we say, to stand *sure*, to be *sure* of foot.—5. Certain of obtaining or of retaining; as, to be *sure* of game; to be *sure* of success; to be *sure* of life or health.—6. Strong; secure; not liable to be broken or disturbed.

Go your way, make it as *sure* as ye can; Matth. xxvii.

7. Certain; not liable to failure. The income is *sure*.—*To be sure*, or *be sure*, certainly. Shall you go? *be sure* I shall.—*To make sure*, to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Make sure of Cato. *Addison.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we *make sure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Give all diligence to *make* your calling and election *sure*; 2 Pet. i.

SURE, *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown *Smith.*

[But in this sense, *surely* is more generally used.]

SUREFOOT'ED, *a.* [*sure* and *foot*.] Not liable to stumble or fall; as, a *sure-footed* horse.

SURELY, *adv.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.

In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die; Gen. ii.

He that created something out of nothing *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South*

2. Firmly; without danger of falling.

He that walketh uprightly, walketh *surely*; Prov. x.

SURENESS, *n.* Certainty.

For more *sureness* he repeats it. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

SURETISHIP, *n.* [from *surety*.] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another, and make good any debt or loss which may occur from another's delinquency.

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure; Prov. xi.

SURETY, *n.* [Fr. *sureté*.] 1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety*, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs; Gen. xv.

2. Security; safety.

Yet for the more *surety* they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shak.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, one that is bound with and for another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal debtor's failure, is compellable to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.—*Surety of the peace*, the acknowledging of a recognizance or bond to the king, taken by a competent judge of record for keeping the peace. Magistrates, and justices of the peace, have the power to take such recognizances. A magistrate or a justice of the peace may, according to his discretion, bind all those to keep the peace, who, in his presence, shall make any affray, or shall threaten to kill or beat any person, or shall contend together in hot words; and all those who shall go about with unlawful weapons, or attendance to the terror of the people; and all such persons as shall be known by him to be common barrators, and who shall be brought before him by a constable, for a breach of the peace, in the presence of such constable; and all such persons who, having been before bound to keep the peace, shall be convicted of having forfeited their recognizance. Such recognizance may be obtained by any party from another, on application to a magistrate, and stating on oath that he has just cause to fear that such other "will burn his house or do him a corporal hurt, or, that he will procure others to do him mischief." This kind of surety is termed, in Scots law, *law burrows*. Sureties may be similarly required for the good behaviour of parties who have been guilty of conduct tending to a breach of the peace.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it; Prov. xi.

Thy servant became *surety* for the lad to my father; Gen. xliv.

7. In *Scrip.*, Christ is called, "the *surety* of a better testament;" Heb. vii. 22. He undertook to make atonement for the sins of men, and thus prepare the way to deliver them from the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable.—8. A hostage.

SURETYSHIP. *See* SURETISHIP.

SURF, *n.* The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand banks or rocks.—2. In *agriculture*, the bottom or conduit of a drain. [*Local.*]

SUR'FACE, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, upon, and *face*.] The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth; the *surface* of the sea; the *surface* of a diamond; the *surface* of the body; the *surface* of a cylinder; an even or an uneven *surface*; a smooth or rough *surface*; a spherical *surface*. In *geom.*, a surface or superficies is defined to be "that which has length and breadth only," and is thus distinguished from a line which has length only, and from a solid, which has length, breadth, and thickness. The extremities of a surface are lines, and the intersections of one surface with another are also lines. A *plane surface*, is that in which any two points being taken,

the straight line between them lies wholly in that surface. A surface which may be cut by a plane through any given point, so that the line of common section of the plane and surface may be a curve, is called a *curved surface;* as, the surface of a sphere, cylinder, or cone. Surfaces are distinguished algebraically by the nature and order of their equations. Thus, we have surfaces of the first order, or plane surfaces, and surfaces of the second order, or curved surfaces. Surfaces are also distinguished by their mode of generation; thus the surface of a sphere is generated by the revolution of a semicircular arc about the diameter, which remains fixed. In *physics*, a surface is supposed to be composed of a number of material particles, placed together side by side, without any opening or interstice between them. Such a surface, therefore, cannot be said to be absolutely destitute of thickness, but may be regarded as a film of matter whose thickness is indefinitely small. In *common language*, the word surface is often used to signify not merely the outside or exterior boundary of any substance, but also a certain thickness of the exterior material part. In this way we speak of the *surface* of the earth, the *surface* of the soil, of taking off the surface of any thing, &c.—*Surface damage*, in *Scots law*, damage done to the surface of the ground in consequence of mining operations, &c.

SURFEIT, *v. t.* (sur'fit.) [Fr. *sur*, over, and *faire*, *fait*, to do, L. *facio*.] 1. To feed with meat or drink, so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness.—2. To cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust. He *surfeits* us with his eulogies.

SUR'FEIT, *v. i.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shak*

SUR'FEIT, *n.* Fulness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking; or of something unwholesome or improper in the food. He has not recovered from a *surfeit*.—2. Excess in eating and drinking.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made. *Shak.*

SUR'FEITED, *pp.* Surcharged and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.

SUR'FEITER, *n.* One who riots; a glutton.

SUR'FEITING, *ppr.* Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; loading or filling to disgust.

SUR'FEITING, *n.* The act of feeding to excess; gluttony; Luke xxi.

SUR'FEIT-WATER, *n.* [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water for the cure of surfeits.

SURĠE, *n.* [L. *surgo*, to rise; Sans. *surgo*, height.] 1. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water. [*It is not applied to small waves, and is chiefly used in poetry and eloquence.*]

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar,
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

2. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge.

SURĠE, *v. t.* To let go a portion of a rope suddenly. *Surge* the messenger.

SURĠE, *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll; as waves.

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

2. To slip back; as, the cable *surges*.

SURĠELESS, *a.* (surj'less.) Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SUR'ĠEON, *n.* (sur'jon.) [contracted from *chirurgeon*.] In a limited sense, one whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In a more general sense, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases, whether by manual operation, or by medicines externally or internally. But this latter definition is still too limited, as there are many diseases which cannot be considered *external*, and which, according to modern practice, fall within the province of the surgeon. The truth is, no accurate definition of the term has yet been given, for the reasons stated under *surgery*,—*which see*.

SUR'ĠEONCY, *n.* The office of surgeon in the army or navy.

SUR'ĠEONRY,† *n.* The practice of a surgeon; surgery; a surgery.

SUR'ĠERY, *n.* Originally, the manual procedure by means of instruments or not, directed towards the repair of injury, and the cure of disease, in contradistinction to the practice of *medicine*, denoting the treatment of disease by the administration of drugs or other substances, supposed to be of a sanative tendency. The matured progress, however, of the healing art, has rendered such a definition of surgery, in these days, utterly untenable. Many attempts have been made to define surgery according to its present state, so as to prevent interference with the department of physic. By some it has been represented as that branch of medicine which principally effects the cure of diseases by the application of the hand alone, by the employment of instruments, or the use of topical remedies; but this definition is more applicable to the state of surgery some centuries ago, than to the present state of practice. By some writers surgery is said to have for its object the treatment of external diseases, while physic treats of internal diseases. This definition can only be received with numerous exceptions in regard to modern practice, for there are many internal disorders, which are universally allowed to constitute strictly surgical cases; as, for instance, the psoas abscess; stone in the bladder, polypi, and scirrhus of the uterus, stricture of the œsophagus, an extravasation of blood within the skull in consequence of accidental violence. Others have defined surgery to be the mechanical part of physic; but this definition is equally objectionable, as it confines this branch of medicine within too narrow limits. The fact is, that the line of demarcation between surgery and physic cannot be easily traced, nor is it desirable that the attempt should be made. Their principles are the same throughout, and the exercise of their different branches requires the same fundamental knowledge. The physician, before he can be accomplished or successful in his profession, must be intimate with the principles, if not with the practice, of surgery. On the other hand, no one can lay claim to the title of surgeon, far less hope for eminence or success, unless he be equally qualified to assume both the appellation and the employment of the physician. Surgery, however, in its common acceptation, has been understood to include: 1. The treatment of injuries of all kinds; 2. Of the greater part of external and local complaints; 3. Of such internal affections as produce changes recognizable externally; for example, alterations of figure, colour, or consistence; 4. Of all cases requiring external topical treatment, operations, or manual proceedings of any kind. Still there are various exceptions to some of the above principles of classification.

SUR'ĠIANT, in *her.*, the same as Rousant, or Rising,—*which see*.

SUR'ĠICAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery; as, *surgical* instruments; *surgical* operations.

SUR'ĠING, *ppr.* Swelling and rolling, as billows.

Surging waves against a solid rock. *Milton*

SUR'ĠY, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; as, the *surgy* main.

SU'RICATE, *n.* An animal like the ichneumon; the four-toed weasel.

SUR'LILY, *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly, morose manner.

SUR'LINESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature; as, the *surliness* of a dog.

SUR'LING,† *n.* A sour morose fellow.

SUR'LOIN. *See* SIRLOIN.

SUR'LY, *a.* [W. *swr*, surly, snarling; *swri*, surliness; sullenness. Qu. its alliance with *sour*.] 1. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; rough; cross and rude; as, a *surly* groom; a *surly* dog.

That *surly* spirit, Melancholy. *Shak.*

2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.

Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storm. *Thomson.*

SUR'MARKS, *n.* [*sur* and *mark*.] In *shipbuilding*, the stations of the ribands and harpings which are marked on the timbers.

SURMI'SAL,† *n.* Surmise.

SURMISE, *v. t.* (surmi'ze.) [Norm. *surmys*, alleged; *surmitter*, to surmise, to accuse, to suggest; Fr. *sur* and *mettre*, to put.] To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true. *Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMISE, *n.* Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which however there is no certain or strong evidence; as, the *surmises* of jealousy or of envy.

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he disowns, unless his practices contradict his professions; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

SURMISED, *pp.* Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence.

SURMISER, *n.* One who surmises.

SURMISING, *ppr.* Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.

SURMISING, *n.* The act of suspecting; surmise; as, evil *surmisings*; 1 Tim. vi.

SURMOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *surmonter; sur* and *monter*, to ascend.] 1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos and Atlas, *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Ralegh.*

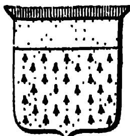
2. To conquer; to overcome; as, to *surmount* difficulties or obstacles.—3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense. *Milton.*

SURMOUNT'ABLE, *a.* That may be overcome; superable.

SURMOUNT'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being surmountable.

SURMOUNT'ED, *pp.* Overcome; conquered; surpassed. In *her.*, a term applied to a chief having another smaller chief over it, of a different colour or metal. It is also applied to a charge, with another placed over it; as, a bend, fesse, pale, &c. If on an alion, more properly expressed by the term debruised.—*Surmounted arch* or *dome*, an arch or dome that rises higher than a semicircle.


Surmounted.

SURMOUNT'ER, *n.* One that surmounts.

SURMOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; overcoming; surpassing.

SURMUL'LET, *n.* A name given to the mullet, a fish of the genus Mugil. The red surmullet, (*M. barbatus* or *ruber*), inhabits the Mediterranean, and attains a length of from 12 to 15 inches. Its flesh is esteemed very delicious, and was extravagantly prized by the Romans. It is remarkable for the brilliancy of its colours, and for the changes which they undergo as the fish expires. The striped surmullet (*M. surmuletus*, Linn.,) is somewhat smaller, but equal to the red surmullet in delicacy. [*See* MULLET.]

SUR'MULOT, *n.* A name given by Buffon to the brown or Norway rat.

SUR'NAME, *n.* [Fr. *surnom;* It. *soprannome;* Sp. *sobrenombre;* L. *super* and *nomen.*] 1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. Surnames, with us, originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus William *Rufus* or *red;* Edmund *Ironsides;* Robert *Smith*, or the *smith;* William *Turner*. Surnames seem to have been formed at first by adding the name of the father to that of the son, and in this manner several of our surnames were produced. Thus from Thomas William's son we have Thomas Williamson; from John's son we have Johnson, &c. Surnames are said to have been first assumed in England a little before the Conquest, but they were never fully established among the common people till the time of Edward II. They seem to have been introduced into Scotland in the time of William the Conqueror.—2. An appellation added to the original name.

My *surname* Coriolanus. *Shak.*

SURNĀME, *v. t.* [Fr. *surnommer.*] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand to the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel; Is. xliv.

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter; Mark iii.

SURNĀMED, *pp.* Called by a name added to the Christian or original name.

SURNĀMING, *ppr.* Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SURNO'MINAL, *a.* Relating to surnames.

SUROX'IDE,† *n.* [*sur* and *oxide.*] An oxide containing a greater number of equivalents of oxygen, than of the base, with which it is combined. [*French.*]

SUROX'IDATE,† *v. t.* To form a suroxide.

SURPĀSS, *v. t.* [Fr. *surpasser; sur* and *passer*, to pass beyond.] To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in any thing good or bad. Homer *surpasses* modern poets in sublimity. Pope *surpasses* most other poets in smoothness of versification. Achilles *surpassed* the other Greeks in strength and courage. Clodius *surpassed* all men in the profligacy of his life. Perhaps no man ever *surpassed* Washington in genuine patriotism and integrity of life.

SURPĀSSABLE, *a.* That may be exceeded.

SURPĀSSED, *pp.* Exceeded; excelled.

SURPĀSSING, *ppr.* Exceeding; going beyond.—2. *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

O thou that with *surpassing* glory crown'd. *Milton.*

SURPĀSSINGLY, *adv.* In a very excellent manner; or in a degree surpassing others.

SURPĀSSINGNESS, *n.* The state of surpassing.

SURPLICE, *n.* (sur'plis.) [Fr. *surplis;* Sp. *sobrepelliz;* L. *super pellicium*, above the robe of fur.] A white garment worn by clergymen of some denominations over their other dress, in their ministrations. It is particularly the habit of the clergy of the church of England.


Surplice, Brass of Prior Nelond, Cowfold, Sussex.

SUR'PLICED, *a.* Wearing a surplice.

SUR'PLICE-FEES, *n* [*surplice* and *fees.*] Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.

SUR'PLUS, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *plus*, L. *id.*, more.] 1. Overplus; that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.—2. In *law*, the residuum of an estate, after the debts and legacies are paid.

SURPLUS'AĠE, *n.* Surplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods beyond what is wanted.—2. In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.—3. In *accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to.

SURPRISAL, *n.* (surpri'zal.) [*See* SURPRISE.] The act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares.

SURPRISE, *v. t.* (surpri'ze.) [Fr. from *surprendre; sur* and *prendre*, to take; L. *super, supra*, and *prendo*, to take.] 1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*. *Shak.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart? *Thomson.*

2. To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable, either in conduct, words, or story, or by the appearance of something unusual. Thus we are *surprised* at desperate acts of heroism, or at the narration of wonderful events, or at the sight of things of uncommon magnitude or curious structure.—3. To confuse; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton.*

SURPRISE, *n.* The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. The fort was taken by *surprise*.—2. The state of being taken unexpectedly.—3. An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, as something novel told or presented to view. Nothing could exceed his *surprise* at the narration of these adventures. It expresses less than *wonder* and *astonishment*.—4.† A dish with nothing in it.

SURPRISED, *pp.* Come upon or taken unawares; struck with something novel or unexpected.

SURPRIS'ER, *n.* One who surprises.

SURPRISING, *ppr.* Falling on or taking suddenly or unawares; striking with something novel; taking by a sudden or unexpected attack.—2. *a.* Exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; as, *surprising* bravery; *surprising* patience; a *surprising* escape from danger.

SURPRISINGLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that excites surprise. He exerted himself *surprisingly* to save the life of his companion.

SURPRISINGNESS, *n.* State of being surprising.

SUR'QUEDRY,† *n.* [*sur* and Norm. Fr. *cuider*, to think. Qu. Sp. *cuidar*, to heed. *See* HEED.] Overweening pride; arrogance.

SURREBUT', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rebut.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

SURREBUT'TER, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

SURREIN'ED,† *a.* Overridden or injured.

SURREJOIN', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rejoin.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURREJOIN'DER, *n.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SURREN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *se rendre*, to yield. *Surrender* is probably a corruption of *se rendre.*] 1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's person to an enemy, or to commissioners of bankrupt; to *surrender* a fort or a ship. [To *surrender up* is not elegant.]—2. To yield; to give up; to resign in favour of another; as, to *surrender* a right or privilege; to *surrender* a

place or an office.—3. To give up; to resign; as, to *surrender* the breath.—4. In *law*, to yield an estate, as a tenant, into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the act.—5. To yield to any influence, passion, or power; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief, to despair, to indolence, or to sleep.

SURREN'DER, *v. i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. The enemy seeing no way of escape, *surrendered* at the first summons.

SURREN'DER, *n.* The act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right or of claims.—2. A yielding or giving up.—3. In *law*, the yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him that has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder, and is either in fact or in law.—*Surrenders in fact*, must be made by deed which is the allowable evidence.—A *surrender in law*, is one which may be implied, and generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, &c.—*Surrender of tithes*, in *Scots law*, the submission of tithes made to the crown. [*See* TEINDS.]

SURREN'DERED, *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.

SURRENDEREE', *n.* In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the *cestuy que use.*

SURREN'DERING, *ppr.* Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning.

SURREN'DEROR, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.

> Till the admittance of *cestuy que use*, the lord takes notice of the *surrenderor* as his tenant. *Blackstone.*

SURREN'DRY, *n.* A surrender. [*Surrender* is the most elegant and best authorized.]

SURREP'TION, *n.* [L. *surreptus*, *surrepo*; *sub* and *repo*, to creep.] A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. [*Little used.*]

SURREPTI''TIOUS, *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, supra.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript.

> A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publisher of Dunciad.*

SURREPTI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.

SUR'ROGATE, *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, *surrogo*, *subrogo*; *sub* and *rogo*, to propose. *Rogo*, to ask or propose, signifies primarily to reach, put, or thrust forward; and *subrogo* is to put or set in the place of another.] In *a general sense*, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; a person appointed to act for another, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

SUR'ROGATE, *v. t.* To put in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SUR'ROGATESHIP, *n.* The office of surrogate.

SURROGA'TION, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SURROGA'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *Scots law*, that which comes in place of something else.

SURROUND', *v. t.* [*sur* and *round*, Fr. *rond.*] 1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides; as, to *surround* a city. They *surrounded* a body of the enemy.—2. To lie or be on all sides of; as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

SURROUND'ED, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.

SURROUND'ING, *ppr.* Encompassing; inclosing; lying on all sides of.

SURROUND'ING, *n.* An encompassing.

SUR'ROY, or **SOUTH'ROY**, *n.* In *her.*, the ancient title of the king-at-arms, for the south ports of England, now called *Clarencieux.*

SUR'SHARP, *n.* In *music*, the fifth tetrachord above.

SURSOL'ID, *n.* [*sur* and *solid*, or *surdesolid.*] A name given by the early algebraists to the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root. Thus $3 \times 3 = 9$, the square of 3, and $9 \times 3 = 27$, the third power or cube, and $27 \times 3 = 81$, the fourth power, and $81 \times 3 = 243$, which is the *sursolid* of 3.

SURSOL'ID, *a.* Denoting the fifth power.—*Sursolid problem*, is that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections. [*Little used.*]

SURTOUT, *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all.] Originally a man's coat to be worn over his other garments, but in modern usage, an upper coat with wide skirts reaching down to near the knees, and enveloping the thighs.—2. In *her.*, an escutcheon of pretence, placed upon the centre of a shield of arms, is often said to be in *surtout.*

SUR'TURBRAND, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood; so called in Iceland.

SUR'VEILLANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Watch; inspection; oversight.

SURVENE, *v. t.* [Fr. *survenir; sur* and *venir*, to come.] To supervene; to come as an addition; as, a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies. [*Little used.*]

SURVEY', *v. t.* [Norm. *surveer*, *surveoir; sur* and Fr. *voir*, to see or look, contracted from L. *video*, *videre.*] 1. To inspect or take a view of; to overlook; to view with attention, as from a high place; as, to stand on a hill, and *survey* the surrounding country. It denotes more particular and deliberate attention than *look* or *see.*—2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

> With such alter'd looks,
> All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, and value; as, to *survey* a building, to determine its value and exposure to loss by fire.—4. To determine the boundaries and superficial extent of fields, estates, tracts of ground, &c.; to determine the form and dimensions of the plans of towns, the courses of roads, rivers, &c.—5. In *milit. affairs*, to ascertain and represent on paper the roads, rivers, hills and marshes of a country, in order to obtain a knowledge of the positions which may be occupied as fields of battle, or as quarters, &c.—6. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters and render the entrance into harbours, sounds, and rivers easy and safe. Thus officers are employed to *survey* the coast and make charts of the same.—7. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—8. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.

SUR'VEY, *n.* [formerly accented on the last syllable.] 1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. He took a *survey* of the whole landscape.

> Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship. So also a *survey* of roads and bridges is made by proper officers; a *survey* of buildings is intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire. A *survey* of land, as of fields, estates, tracts of country, &c., consists in determining by measurement, laying down angles and taking levels, the dimensions, forms, and boundaries, of such portions of ground, and representing the same upon paper [*See* SURVEYING.] A *survey* of a harbour, sound, or coast comprehends an examination of the distance and bearing of points of land, isles, shoals, depth of water, course of channels, &c. A *survey* of agriculture includes a view of the state of property, buildings, fences, modes of cultivation, crops, gardens, orchards, woods, live-stock, &c. And in general, *survey* denotes a particular view and examination of anything.—3. In the *U. States*, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.—*Trigonometrical survey*, a survey on a large scale, for determining the length of an arc of the meridian, from which the true figure and magnitude of the earth may be ascertained; for determining the geographical position of the principal places of a country, with a view to give greater accuracy to maps and charts; and for determining the difference of longitude between two observations, as those of Greenwich and Paris. [*See* TRIGONOMETRICAL.]

SURVEYAL, *n.* Survey; a viewing.

SURVEYED, *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.

SURVEYING, *ppr.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.

SURVEYING, *n.* In *practical math.*, measuring and delineating portions of the surface of the earth with their divisions and features, and computing of their extent. [*See* TRIGONOMETRICAL.] The principal instruments employed by the surveyor are, the chain for measuring linear distances, commonly called Gunter's chain; the theodolite for the measurement of angles, accompanied by a compass and needle, for determining the bearings; the plane table, the cross-staff or optical square; rods for measuring offsets; levelling staves; a spirit level; and prismatic compasses. In the higher departments of surveying, instruments of the most refined description must be employed, and processes of calculation deduced from mathematics of the highest order.—*Marine*

surveying, consists in determining the forms of coasts and harbours, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom. [*See* SOUNDINGS.] — *Military surveying*, consists chiefly in ascertaining and representing on paper the principal features of a country, as roads, rivers, hills, marshes, with the view of ascertaining the best positions for fields of battle, or for quarters; and also the facilities which may be afforded for the march of an army.

SURVEYOR, *n.* An overseer; one placed to superintend others.—2. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of anything; as, a *surveyor* of land; a *surveyor* of highways; *surveyors* of ordnance.—*Surveyors of the navy*, officers, belonging to the navy board, who are invested with the charge of building and repairing ships of the navy, at the different dockyards.

SURVEYOR-GEN'ERAL, *n.* A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—2. In *the U. States*, the chief surveyor of lands; as, the *surveyor-general* of the United States, or of a particular state.

SURVEYORSHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

SURVIEW',† *v. t.* To survey.

SUR'VIEW,† *n.* Survey.

SURVISE,† *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *viser*.] To look over.

SURVI'VAL, *n.* [*See* SURVIVE.] A living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

SURVI'VANCE, *n.* Survivorship. [*Little used.*]

SURVIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *survivre; sur* and *vivre*, to live; It. *sopravvivere;* Sp. *sobrevivir;* L. *supervivo.*] 1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another; as, the wife *survives* her husband; or a husband *survives* his wife.—2. To outlive anything else; to live beyond any event. Who would wish to *survive* the ruin of his country? Many men *survive* their usefulness or the regular exercise of their reason.

SURVIVE, *v. i.* To remain alive.

> Try pleasure,
> Which when no other enemy *survives*.
> Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

SURVI'VENCY, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.

SURVIVER, *n.* One that outlives another. [*See* SURVIVOR.]

SURVIVING, *ppr.* Outliving; living beyond the life of another, or beyond the time of some event.—2. *a.* Remaining alive; yet living; as, *surviving* friends or relatives.

SURVIVOR, *n.* One who outlives another.—2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

SURVIVORSHIP, *n.* The state of outliving another.—2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants, the whole estate remains to the last survivor by right of *survivorship*.—2. In *the doctrine of annuities*, a question of life contingencies is said to be one of survivorship, when a reversionary benefit is contingent upon the circumstance of some life or lives surviving some other life or lives, in such a manner that it shall be necessary to calculate the chance of one individual dying before another in every year of life. Thus, the question of finding the premium of an assurance on the death of A, provided B die first, is one of survivorship. Questions of this sort are readily solved by means of tables constructed for the purpose.

SUS, *n.* [L.] The generic name for the animal which is well known by the name of the *hog*. [*See* SUIDÆ.]

SUSCEPTIBIL'ITY, *n.* [from *susceptible.*] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection, or passion; or the tendency to admit or receive; as, the *susceptibility* of colour in a body; *susceptibility* of culture or refinement; *susceptibility* of love or desire, or of impressions.

SUSCEP'TIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *suscipio*, to take; *sub* and *capio.*] 1. Capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence; as, a body *susceptible* of colour or of alteration; a body *susceptible* of pain; a heart *susceptible* of love or of impression.—2. Tender; capable of impression; impressible. The minds of children are more *susceptible* than those of persons more advanced in life.—3. Having nice sensibility; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.

SUSCEP'TIBLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility,—*which see.*

SUSCEPT'IBLY, *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

SUSCEP'TION, *n.* The act of taking. [*But little used.*]

SUSCEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting. Our natures are *susceptive* of errors.

SUSCEPTIV'ITY, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [*Little used.*]

SUSCEP'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

SUSCIP'IENCY, *n.* Reception; admission.

SUSCIP'IENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting.

SUSCIP'IENT, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives.

SUS'CITATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *susciter;* L. *suscito; sub* and *cito.*] To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action.

SUS'CITATED, *pp.* Roused; excited.

SUS'CITATING, *ppr.* Exciting; calling into life and action.

SUSCITA'TION, *n.* The act of raising or exciting.

SUS'LIK, or SOUS'LIK, *n.* A pretty little animal of the marmot kind, *Mus citillus*, Linn., of a grayish-brown,



Suslik (Mus citillus).

waved or spotted with white. It is found in Bohemia, and as far north as Siberia, and has a particular taste for flesh, not sparing even its own species There are some species in America. It is named also the earless marmot.

SUSPECT', *v. t.* [L. *suspectus, suspicio; sub* and *specio*, to see or view.] 1. To mistrust; to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof, and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. We *suspect* not only from fear, jealousy, or apprehension of evil, but in modern usage, we *suspect* things which give us no apprehension.

> Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little. *Bacon.*
> From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. When a theft is committed, we are apt to *suspect* a person who is known to have been guilty of stealing; but we often *suspect* a person who is innocent of the crime.—3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story.—4. To hold to be doubtful. The veracity of a historian, and the impartiality of a judge, should not be *suspected*.—5. To conjecture.

SUSPECT' *v. i.* To imagine guilt.

> If I *suspect* without cause, why then let me be your jest. *Shak.*

SUSPECT', *a.* Doubtful. [*Not much used.*]

SUSPECT',† *n.* Suspicion.

SUSPECT'ABLE, *a.* That may be suspected. [*Little used.*]

SUSPEC'TANT, or SPEC'TANT, *ppr.* In *her.*, looking upwards, the nose bendways.

SUSPECT'ED, *pp.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.

SUSPECT'EDLY, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected.

SUSPECT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted.

SUSPECT'ER, *n.* One who suspects.

SUSPECT'FUL, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPECT'ING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.

SUSPECT'LESS, *a.* Not suspecting; having no suspicion.—2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.

SUSPEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *suspendre;* L. *suspendo; sub* and *pendo*, to hang.] 1. To hang; to attach to something above; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; to *suspend* the body by a cord or by hooks; a needle *suspended* by a lodestone.—2. To make to depend on. God hath *suspended* the promise of eternal life on the condition of faith and obedience.—3. To interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a time.

> The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near
> At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time.

> *Suspend* your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*
> I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

5. To hold in a state undetermined; as, to *suspend* one's choice or opinion. —6. To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income.

> Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the

habeas corpus act.—*To suspend an officer* in the army, is to deprive him, on account of some misconduct, of his pay and render him incapable of exercising the duties of his office, during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief.—*To suspend an officer* in the navy, is to put him under arrest for some misconduct. [*See* SUSPENSION.]

SUSPEND'ED, *pp.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undetermined; prevented from executing an office or enjoying a right.

SUSPEND'ER, *n.* One that suspends.—2. *Suspenders*, plur. straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c.; braces. [*American*, or *local.*]

SUSPEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undetermined; debarring from action or right.

SUSPENSA'TION, *n.* A temporary cessation.

SUSPENSE, *n.* (suspens'.) [L. *suspensus.*] A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. A man's mind is in *suspense*, when it is balancing the weight of different arguments or considerations, or when it is uncertain respecting facts unknown, or events not in his own power.

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd. *Denham.*

2. Stop; cessation for a time.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right; as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

SUSPENSE, *a.* (suspens'.) Held from proceeding; held in doubt or expectation. [*Little used.*]

SUSPENSIBIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking; as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water.

SUSPENS'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

SUSPEN'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suspensio.* *See* SUSPEND.] 1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above.—2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place; as, the *suspension* of payment on the performance of a condition.—3. The act of delaying; delay; as, the *suspension* of a criminal's execution; called a respite or reprieve.—4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination; as, the *suspension* of opinion, of judgment, of decision, or determination. *Suspension* of judgment often proceeds from doubt or ignorance of facts.—5. Temporary cessation; interruption; intermission; as, the *suspension* of labour or of study; the *suspension* of pain.—6. Temporary privation of powers, authority, or rights; usually intended as a censure or punishment; as, the *suspension* of an ecclesiastic or minister for some fault. This may be merely a *suspension* of his office, or it may be both of his office and his income. A military or naval officer's *suspension* takes place when he is arrested.—7. Prevention or interruption of operation; as, the *suspension* of the habeas corpus act.—8. In *rhet.*, a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.—9. In *law*, the temporary stop of a man's right, as when a seignory, rent, or other profit out of land, by reason of the unity of possession of the seignory, rent, &c., and of the land out of which they issue, lies dormant for a time.—10. In *Scots law*, the name of a process in the supreme civil or criminal court, by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on the point. In civil causes, the party complaining presents a bill of suspension to the lord ordinary on the bills, setting forth that diligence has been used or threatened in virtue of the decree or warrant to which he objects, and after stating the circumstances of the case, and his cause of complaint, his bill concludes that the diligence or execution in question ought to be suspended, and therefore he prays for letters of suspension in the premises, and offers caution to implement the decree of which he complains, and to pay the expenses of the process, if the court shall so decide. If the lord ordinary thinks that the complainer has made out a sufficient *prima facie* case, he pronounces an interlocutor, sisting execution in the meanwhile, and appointing the bill of suspension to be answered. Afterwards, the lord ordinary resumes consideration of the bill along with the answers (if lodged), and if he still thinks that there is ground for the objection to the diligence or execution, he passes the bill of suspension, or grants warrant for expeding letters of suspension at the signet, whereby the cause is brought formally into the court of session. If, on the other hand, the lord ordinary be of opinion, either on considering the bill itself, or on resuming consideration of it with answers, that there is no just ground of complaint, he refuses the bill, and the diligence or execution is in consequence allowed to proceed. His decision, however, is subject to the review of the court. [*See* BILL.]—11. In *mech.*, points of suspension, in a balance, are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.—12. In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, is a *suspension.*—*Suspension of arms*, in war, a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the contending parties, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender, or for peace, &c.—*Suspension and interdict*, in *Scots law*, a judicial remedy competent in the bill chamber of the court of session, where there has been no decree, nor any proceeding which can issue in a decree, but where the object is to stop or interdict some act or to prevent some encroachment on property or possession, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is applied for by a bill of suspension and interdict. [*See* INTERDICT.]—*Suspension and liberation.* In *Scots law*, where a debtor has been incarcerated in consequence of diligence on a decree, or on any other warrant of incarceration, he may apply in the bill chamber for redress by a bill of suspension and liberation, and if he can satisfy the lord ordinary on the bills that his imprisonment has been wrongful or illegal, the bill of suspension and liberation, after it has been answered, will be passed. The procedure in this case is analogous to that in ordinary suspensions.

SUSPEN'SION-BRIDGE, *n.* A structure which is hung and stretched across some chasm, water-course, or other space, over which it is designed to form a passage. In modern structures of this sort, the leading features for the most part consist in fixing securely, in the two opposite banks, the extremities of strong chains, which, being carried over piers or pillars, reach across the space to be passed in such a manner that each portion of chain intercepted between two piers is allowed naturally to assume, by its weight, the figure of the curve named the *catenarian.* From these chains, a platform for the roadway is suspended by means of a series of equidistant vertical rods. The largest suspension bridge is that over the Menai Strait, the distance between the points of suspension being 560 feet.

SUSPENS'IVE, *a.* Doubtful.—*Suspensive conditions*, in *Scots law*, conditions precedent, or conditions without the purification of which the contract cannot be completed.

SUSPENS'OR, SUSPENS'ORY, *n.* In *sur.*, a bag-truss. It is applied in cases of hernia.—2. In *bot.*, a name given to the ends by which the embryo of some plants is suspended from the foramen or opening of the seed.

SUSPENS'ORY, *a.* That suspends; suspending; as, a *suspensory* muscle.

SUSPENS'ORY, *n.* That which suspends or holds up; a truss.

SUS'PICABLE,† *a.* [L. *suspicor.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

SUSPI''CION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *suspicio.* *See* SUSPECT.] The act of suspecting; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all. *Suspicion* often proceeds from the apprehension of evil; it is the offspring or companion of jealousy.

Suspicions among thoughts, are like bats among birds; they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

SUSPI''CIOUS, *a.* [L. *suspiciosus.*] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

We have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; as, an author of *suspicious* innovations.

I spy a black *suspicious* threat'ning cloud. *Shak.*

4. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* With suspicion.—2. So as to excite suspicion.

SUSPI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's appearance, of his weapons, or of his actions.—2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's temper or mind.

SUSPI'RAL, *n.* [L. *suspiro*, to breathe; *sub* and *spiro.*] 1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct.—2. A spring of

water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. [*Local.*]

SUSPIRA'TION, *n.* [L. *suspiratio*, *suspiro*, to sigh; *sub* and *spiro*, to breathe.] The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh.

SUSPIRE, *v. i.* [supra.] To sigh; to fetch a long deep breath; to breathe. [*Little used.*]

SUSPIRED,† *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; desired.

SUS'SEX MARBLE, *n.* In *geol.*, a fresh water deposit which constitutes a member of the Wealden group. It occurs in layers varying from a few inches to upwards of a foot in thickness, the layers being separated by seams of clay or loose friable limestone. It occurs in great abundance in the Weald of Sussex; hence the name. It is of various shades of grey and bluish grey, mottled with green and yellow; it bears a high polish, and is extensively used for architectural and ornamental purposes.

SUSTAIN, *v. t.* [L. *sustineo*; *sub* and *teneo*, to hold under; Fr. *soutenir.*] 1. To bear; to uphold; to support; as, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure; pillars *sustain* an edifice; a beast *sustains* a load.—2. To hold; to keep from falling; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.—3 To support; to keep from sinking in despondence. The hope of a better life *sustains* the afflicted amidst all their sorrows.—4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist; as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army.—5. To support in any condition by aid; to assist or relieve.

His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*. *Dryden.*

6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. The mind stands collected and *sustains* the shock.

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain?* *Dryden.*

7. To suffer; to bear; to undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

8. To maintain; to support; not to dismiss or abate. Notwithstanding the plea in bar or in abatement, the court *sustained* the action or suit.—9. To maintain as a sufficient ground. The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment.—10. In *music*, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length.

SUSTAIN,† *n.* That which upholds.

SUSTAINABLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained. The action is not *sustainable*.

SUSTAINED, *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.

SUSTAINER, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds, or suffers.

SUSTAINING, *ppr.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.

SUSTAINMENT, *n.* The act of sustaining; support.

SUSTAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικος.] Mournful; affecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks.

SUS'TENANCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr.; from *sustain.*] 1. Support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of the body; the *sustenance* of life.—2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions. This city has ample *sustenance*.

SUSTEN'TACLE,† *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.*] Support.

SUSTENTA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sustentatio*, *sustento.*] 1. Support; preservation from falling.—2. Use of food. —3. Maintenance; support of life.

SUSTENTA'TION, *a.* Having a sustaining power; calculated to sustain or support; as, the *sustentation fund* of the Free Church of Scotland.

SUSURRA'TION,† *n.* [L. *susurratio*; *susurro*, to whisper.] A whispering; a soft murmur.

SU'TILE, *a.* [L. *sutilis*, from *suo*, to sew.] Done by stitching.

SUT'LER, *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, as if from *zoet*, sweet. But in German, *sudelkoch* is a paltry victualler, as if from *sudeln*, to soil; *sudler*, a dirty fellow. In Danish, *sudelkock* is a pastry-cook, from the same root; *sudler*, to soil. The Danish may be the original signification.] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.

SUT'LING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

SUTTEE', *n.* [*sati*, from the Sanscrit *sat*, good; pure; properly a chaste and virtuous wife.] 1. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband.—2. The voluntary self-immolation of Hindoo widows on the funeral pile of their husbands. The origin of this horrid custom is uncertain. It is not absolutely commanded in the sacred books of the Hindoos, but they speak of it as highly meritorious, and the means of obtaining eternal beatitude. It is believed also to render the husband and his ancestors happy, and to purify him from all offences. Since the year 1756, upwards of 70,000 Hindoo widows have been thus sacrificed. The suttee was abolished throughout the British dominions in India, in 1829, by Lord W. Bentinck, governor-general of India.

SUTTEE'ISM, *n.* Suttee,—*which see.*

SUT'TLE, *a.* *Suttle weight*, in *com.*, is when tret is allowed; neat weight.

SUTU'RAL, *a.* [L. *sutura*, a seam.] Relating to a suture or seam. In *bot.*, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *sutural*, when it takes place at a suture.

SU'TURATED, *a.* Stitched; sewed or knit together.

SU'TURE, *n.* [L. *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew.] 1. Literally, a sewing; hence a mode of uniting the edges of a wound by keeping them in contact with stitches; also the threads with which the operation is effected. There are several kinds of sutures in use, as the *interrupted*, the *uninterrupted*, and the *twisted*.—2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones; as, the coronal *suture*; the sagittal *suture*.—3. In *bot.*, the seam of a dehiscent pericarp, where the valves unite.—4. In *entom.*, the line at which the elytra meet, and are sometimes confluent.



v s, Ventral Suture.
d s, Dorsal Suture.

SU'TURED, *a.* Having sutures; united.

SU'UM CUI'QUE, } [L. *suum cuique*
CUI'QUE SU'UM, } *tributo.*] Give every one his due.

SUWAR'ROW NUT, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the genus Caryocar, the *C. butyrosum*, nat. order Rhizobolaceæ. The kernel of the suwarrow nuts is one of the most delicious fruits of the nut kind that is known. An oil is extracted from them not inferior to that of the olive. The tree which produces these nuts is a native of Guiana, and is also known by the name of butter-nut tree, and the fruit by that of butter-nuts.

SUZ'ERAIN, *n.* [Fr.] A feudal lord or baron.

SU'ZERAINTY, *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté*, from *suzerain*, a lord paramount.] Paramount authority or command.

SWAB, *n.* [Sax. *swebban*, to sweep; formed perhaps on the root of *wipe*, as G. *schweben*, to wave or soar, is on that of *wave*, and D. *zweepen*, on that of *whip.*] 1. A mop for cleaning floors, on board of ships; a large mop or bunch of old rope yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.—*Hand-swab*, a smaller kind of swab, used for wiping dry the stern-sheets of a boat; washing of plates, and dishes, &c.—2. A bit of spunge fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment.—3. In *metal founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of moulds.

SWAB, *v. t.* [supra.] To clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing; as, to *swab* the deck of a ship.

SWAB'BED, *pp.* Cleaned with a mop.

SWAB'BER, *n.* [D. *zwabber.*] One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; on board of ships of war, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

SWAB'BING, *ppr.* Cleaning with a mop.

SWAD, *n.* A pod, as of beans or peas. [*Local.*] 2.† A short fat person.

SWAD'DLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *swathe*, *swethel*, a border, fringe, or band; *beswethan*, to swathe; G. *schwaden*, a *swath.*] 1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; used generally of infants; as, to *swaddle* a child.

They *swaddled* me in my night-gown. *Addison.*

2.† To beat; to cudgel.

SWAD'DLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight round the body.

They put me in bed in all my *swaddles*. *Addison.*

SWAD'DLED, *pp.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING, *ppr.* Swathing; binding in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING-BAND, } *n.* A band
SWAD'DLING-CLOTH, } or cloth wrapped round an infant; Luke ii.

SWAG, *v. i.* [Qu. Sax. *sigan*, to fall; Ice. *sweigia*; Dan. *svækhar*, to weaken. *See* WEAK.] To sink down by its weight; to lean.—2. To move as something heavy and pendant

SWAG'-BELLIED, *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

SWAGE, } *v. t.* [probably allied to *swag*
SUAGE, } and *weak*; from falling or throwing down.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have power to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind. *Milton.*

[*See* ASSUAGE, which is the word now used.]

SWAGE, } *n.* In *smith work*, an im-
SWADGE, } plement used by blacksmiths for smoothing and finishing any article reduced by previous hammering nearly to the required form. Swadges are round, square, &c., and are simply a species of moulds, on the lower of which, called the bottom swadge, the work is placed in a heated state, while

the top swadge is, by repeated blows of the sledge-hammer, beat down upon it until it assumes the proper shape.

SWAGE, *v. t.* To use a swage; to fashion a piece of iron by hammering it in a groove or mould, having the required shape.

SWAG'GER, *v. i.* [Sax. *swegan*, to sound or rattle.] To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud.

What a pleasure it is to *swagger* at the bar. *Arbuthnot.*

To be great is not to *swagger* at our footmen. *Collier.*

SWAG'GERER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful noisy fellow.

SWAG'GERING, *ppr.* Blustering; boasting noisily.

SWAG'GING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.

SWAG'GY, *a.* [from *swag*] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight.

SWAIN, *n.* [Sax. *swein*, *swan*, a boy, a youth, a servant, a herdsman, Sw. *sven*, a boy] 1. A young man.—2. A country servant employed in husbandry; a rustic.—3. A pastoral youth; a lover.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel. *Pope.*

[*It is used chiefly in this sense, and in poetry.*]

SWAINISH, *a.* Rustic.

SWAINMOTE, **SWEINMOTE**, **SWAN'IMOTE**, *n.* [*swain* and *mote*, meeting.] In *England*, a court held before the verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. Its principal jurisdiction is to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest. It receives and tries also presentments certified from the court of attachments against offences in vert and venison. This court is incident to a forest, as a court of piepoudre is to a fair.

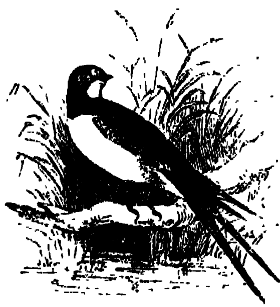
SWALE, *n.* [probably from *vale.*] In *England*, a shade.

SWALE, *v. i.* To waste; to consume. [*See* SWEAL.]

SWALE, *v. t.* To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [*Local.*]

SWAL'LET, *n.* [*See* WELL.] Among *the tin-miners*, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWAL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *swalewe;* D. *zwaluw;* G. *schwalbe;* Dan. *svale;* Sw. *svala.*] A genus of passerine birds (*Hirundo*, Linn.,) several species of which are well known in this country.



Chimney Swallow (Hirundo rustica).

They are remarkable for their dense plumage, extreme length of wing, velocity of flight, but having the feet comparatively weak. In temperate climates the swallows are migratory birds, marking the beginning of the summer by their coming, and giving notice that it is over by their departure to warmer regions. They pass more of their time upon the wing than any other birds which inhabit or visit the British islands. The most common species are, the chimney-swallow (*Hirundo rustica*, Linn.); the sand martin (*H. riparia*, Linn.); and the house-martin (*H. urbica*, Linn.) Several



House Martin (Hirundo urbica).

species belong to America. The Swift, *Cypselus murarius*, belongs to a different family.

SWAL'LOW-FISH, *n.* A sea fish of the genus Trigla, the *T. hirundo*, called in Cornwall *tub-fish;* remarkable for the size of its gill fins. It is called also the *sapphirine gurnard.*

SWAL'LOW-FLY, *n.* The name of the Chelidonius, a fly remarkable for its swift and long flight.

SWAL'LOW-STONE, *n. Chelidonius lapis*, a stone which Pliny and other authors affirm to be found in the stomachs of young swallows.

SWAL'LOW-TAIL, *n.* A plant, a species of willow.—2. In *joinery* and *carpentry*, the same as *dove-tail.*—3. In *fort.*, an outwork composed of two redans, and called also *queue d'hyronde.* [*See* REDAN.]

SWAL'LOW-TAILED, *a.* Dove-tailed, —*which see.*

SWAL'LOW-WORT, *n.* The English name of various species of plants of the genus Asclepias, belonging to the nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. The *African swallow-wort* is of the genus Stapelia.

SWAL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan*, *swilgan*, to swallow, to swill; Sw. *svälja*, to swallow; *svalg*, the throat; Qu. the Fr. *avaler*, with a prefix, and the root of *fall.*] 1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach; as, to *swallow* food or drink Food should be well chewed before it is *swallowed.*—2. To absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; usually followed by *up.* The Mælstrom off the coast of Norway, it is said, will *swallow up* a ship.

In bogs *swallow'd up* and lost. *Milton.*

The earth opened and *swallowed* them *up;* Numb. xvi.

3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly.—4. To engross; to appropriate.

Homer...has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

5. To occupy; to employ.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink; they are *swallowed up* of wine; Is. xxviii.

8. To exhaust; to consume. His expenses *swallow up* all his income.

SWAL'LOW, *n.* The gullet or œsophagus; the throat.—2. Voracity.—3. As much as is swallowed at once.

SWAL'LOWED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted; exhausted.

SWAL'LOWER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton.

SWAL'LOWING, *ppr.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; engulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing; wasting; exhausting.

SWAL'LOWING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.

SWAM, *pret.* of *Swim.*

SWAMP, *n.* [Sax. *swam*, a fungus or mushroom; Goth. *swamms*, a sponge, G. *schwamm*, D. *zwam*, Dan. *svamp;* Sw. *id.* a sponge, a fungus.] Spongy land; low ground filled with water; soft wet ground which does not admit of being trod on by cattle, but which nevertheless may produce various kinds of herbage, bushes, and plants. A distinction is sometimes made between a swamp, a bog, and a marsh, which consists in the former producing trees and shrubs, whereas the latter produce only herbage, plants, and mosses. In *common language*, however, the terms are used almost synonymously.

SWAMP, *v. t.* To plunge, overset, or sink and be lost in water.—2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

SWAMP'ED, *pp.* Overwhelmed; plunged into difficulties.

SWAMP'ING, *ppr.* Overwhelming; plunging into inextricable difficulties.

SWAMP'-ORE, *n.* In *mineral.*, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; called also bog-ore, or indurated bog iron ore. Its colour is a dark yellowish brown or grey; its fracture is earthy, and it contains so much phosphoric acid as to injure its tenacity.

SWAMP'Y, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spungy; as, *swampy* land.

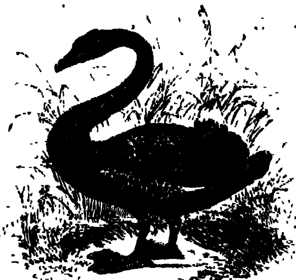
SWAN, *n.* [Sax. *swan;* D. *zwaan;* G. *schwan;* Dan. *svane;* Sw. *svan.* Qu. *wan*, white, with a prefix.] A genus of web-footed swimming birds (*cygnus*) of the family Anatidæ, and order Anseres, Linn. They are found upon rivers



Wild Swan or Hooper (Cygnus ferus).

and small pools of fresh water, rather than the sea or the larger lakes. They are among the most ornamental of all the water birds, on account of their great size, the gracefulness of their

forms and motions, and the snowy whiteness of the plumage of those species with which we are most familiar. The species which inhabit or visit Britain are the tame swan, *Cygnus olor*, the wild swan or hooper, *C. ferus*, and the Bewick swan, *C. bewickii*. The black swan, *C. atratus*, is an



Black Swan (Cygnus atratus).

Australian species, about the size of the tame swan. Like the white swan, it is frequently kept as an ornament in parks in this country. In *England*, the swan is said to be a bird-royal, in which no subject can have property, when at large in a public river or creek, except by grant from the crown. In creating this privilege, the crown grants a swan-mark for a game of swans. The swan-marks are made upon the upper mandible, with a knife or other sharp instrument. Several species of swans are found in other parts of the world.

SWANG, *n.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [*Local.*]

SWANK, *a.* [Dan. *svang*, lean, meagre, thin; G. *schwank*, agile, easily moved.] Thin; slender; pliant; agile. [*Scotch.*]

SWANK'IE, *n.* An active or clever young fellow. [*Scotch.*]

SWAN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a swan.

SWAN-NECK, *n.* The end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan.

SWAN'NERY, *n.* A place where swans are bred and reared.

SWANS'-DOWN, SWAN-DOWN, *n.* 1. The down of the swan.—2. A fine soft thick woollen cloth.

SWAN'SKIN, *n.* [*swan* and *skin*] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.—2. A very thick kind of cloth, used for the clothes of seamen and labourers.

SWAP, *adv.* [Qu. *sweep.*] Hastily; at a snatch; with hasty violence. [*A low word and local.*]

SWAP,† *v. t.* 1. To strike with a sweeping stroke.—2. To cast down with violence.

SWAP,† *v. i.* To fall completely down. —2. To ply the wings with a sweeping noise, as a bird.—3. To swop.

SWAP,† *n.* A blow; a stroke.

SWAPE, *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of a bucket hung to the end of a counter-poised lever. It is extensively used in the East. In Egypt it is called a *shadoof*.

SWARD, *n.* [Sax. *sweard*; Dan. *svær*; D. *zwoord*; G. *schwarte*, rind, skin; W. *gweryd*, an excretion, sward, moss.] 1. The skin of bacon. [*Local.*]—2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass, it is called *green-sward*.

SWARD, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward.

SWARD'-CUTTER, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

SWARD'ED, *a.* Covered with sward.

SWARD'Y, *a.* Covered with sward or grass; as, *swardy* land.

SWARE, *old pret.* of *Swear.* [We now use *swore.*]

SWARE, SCHWARE, *n.* A copper coin and money of account in Bremen, value nearly one farthing.

SWARF, *v. i.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To faint, to swoon. As a *noun*, stupor, a fainting fit, a swoon. [*Scotch.*]

SWARM, *n.* [Sax. *swearm*; G. *schwarm*. This seems to be formed on the root of *warm*. The Sp. *hervir*, to boil, to swarm, is the L. *ferveo*, and boiling is very expressive of the motions of a swarm of bees. See the Verb.] 1. In *a general sense*, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but *appropriately*, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive. The bees that leave a hive in spring, are the young bees produced in the year preceding; Exod. viii; Judges xiv. —2. A swarm or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion. *Swarms* of northern nations overran the South of Europe in the fifth century.

Note.—The application of this word to inanimate things, as swarms of *advantages*, by Shakspeare, and swarms of *themes*, by Young, is not legitimate, for the essence of the word is motion.

SWARM, *v. i.* [Sax. *swearmian*; G. *schwärmen*; Sw. *svärma*, to swarm, to rove, to wander, to swerve.] 1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. Bees *swarm* in warm, clear days in summer.—2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.

> In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden.*

3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. The northern seas in spring *swarm* with herrings.

> Every place *swarms* with soldiers *Spenser.*

[Such phrases as "life *swarms* with ills," "those days *swarmed* with fables," are not legitimate or wholly obsolete.] —4. To breed multitudes.—5. In the *United States*, to climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.

> At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could *swarm* up and seize it. *Coxe's Russ.*

SWARM,† *v. t.* To crowd or throng.

SWARM'ED, *pp.* of *Swarm.*

SWARM'ING, *ppr.* of *Swarm.* [See the Verb.]

SWART, SWARTH, *a.* [Sax. *swart*, *sweart*; Sw. *svart*; Dan. *sværte*; G. *schwarz*; D. *zwart*] 1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.

> A nation strange with visage *swart*. *Spenser*

2.† Gloomy; malignant.

SWART, *v. t.* To make tawny.

SWARTH, SWAIRTH, *n.* An apparition.

SWARTH,† *n.* The sward.—2. The swath; the bands or ridges of grass, hay, &c., produced by mowing with the scythe.

SWARTH'ILY, *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Duskily; with a tawny hue.

SWARTH'INESS, *n.* Tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

SWARTH'Y, *a.* [*See* SWART.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny. In warm climates, the complexion of men is universally *swarthy* or black. The Moors, Spaniards, and Italians are more *swarthy* than the French, Germans, and English.

> Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

2. Black; as, the *swarthy* African.

SWART'INESS, *n.* A tawny colour.

SWART'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWART'NESS, *n.* Swarthiness.

SWART'Y, *a.* Swarthy; tawny.

SWART'ZIA, *n.* A genus of leguminous plants, the species of which are natives of South America and the West India Islands. The *S. tomentosa* is a high thick tree growing in Guiana. It has a fine reddish coloured wood, which becomes black by age, and is considered very indestructible, and is used for the making of rudders for ships. The bark is very bitter, and is used as a medicine in Guiana.

SWARVE,† *v. i.* To swerve.

SWASH, *n.* An oval figure, whose mouldings are oblique to the axis of the work. [*A cant word.*]

SWASH, *n.* A blustering noise; a vapouring. [*Not in use or vulgar.*]—2. Impulse of water flowing with violence. *Swash* or *swashway* is a name given to a narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between that and the shore.

SWASH,† *v. i.* [D. *zwetsen*, to boast] To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapour or brag.

SWASH'-BUCKLER,† *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio.

SWASH'ER,† *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valour or force of arms.

SWAT, SWATE, † *v. i.* To sweat.

SWATCH,† *n.* A swath.

SWATCH, *n.* A pattern, generally of cloth; a specimen of any kind. [*Scotch.*]

SWATH, *n.* [Sax. *swathe*, a track, a border, or fringe, a band; D. *zwaad*; G. *schwaden.*] 1. A line; or ridge of grass or corn cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing.—2. The whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing; as, a wide *swath*.—3. A band or fillet. They wrapped me in a hundred yards of *swath*. More usually written *swathe*.

SWATH-BALK, *n.* In *agriculture*, the line between two swaths, where the stubble is cut least closely, presenting a little ridge of stubble.

SWATHE, *v. t.* To bind with a band, bandage, or rollers; as, to *swathe* a child.—2. To bind or wrap.

> Their children are never *swathed* or bound about with any thing when first born. *Abbot*

SWATHE, *n.* A bandage; a band or fillet.

SWATHED, *pp.* Bound with a bandage or rollers.

SWATHING, *ppr.* Binding or wrapping.

SWATS, *n. plur.* New ale or beer. [*Scotch.*]

SWAY, *v. t.* [D. *zwaaijen*, to turn, to wield, to swing, to sway. This word is probably formed on the root of *weigh*, *wave*, Sax. *wæg*, *weg*, and *swag*, and probably *swing* is written for

swig, and is of the same family.] 1. To move or wave; to wield with the hand; as, to *sway* the sceptre.—2. To bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side. Let not temporal advantages *sway* you from the line of duty. The king was *swayed* by his council from the course he intended to pursue.

As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*. *Hudibras.*

3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*

SWĀY, *v. i.* To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. A wall *sways* to the west.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

[This sense seems to indicate that this word and *swag* are radically one.]—2. To have weight or influence.

The example of sundry churches . doth *sway* much. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do. *Shak.*

4. In *seamen's language*, to hoist; particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast yards, &c.

SWĀY, *n.* The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you moved when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak.*

3. Preponderation; turn or cast of the balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway* of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control.

When vice prevails and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. All the world is subject to the *sway* of fashion.—6. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.

SWĀYED, *pp.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.

SWĀYING, *ppr.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.

SWĀYING, *n.* *Swaying of the back*, among beasts, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded.

SWEAL, *v. i.* [Sax. *swelan;* sometimes written *swale.*] 1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame.—2. To blaze away.

SWĒAL, *v. t.* To singe or burn the hair, as of hogs.

SWEALING, *ppr.* Melting and wasting away.

SWEĀR, *v. i.* pret. *Swore*, [formerly *sware;*] pp. *Sworn*. [Sax. *swerian, swerigan;* G. *schwören;* Sw. *svära*, to swear, and *svara*, to answer; Dan. *sværger*, to swear, and *svarer*, to answer. The latter seems to be from *svarrer*, to turn, Eng. *veer*. *Swear* seems to be allied to *aver* and the L. *assevero.*] 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.

Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely; Lev. xix.

But I say to you, *Swear* not at all; Matth. v.

2. To promise upon oath.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *swore* to him; Gen. xxv.

3. To give evidence on oath; as, to *swear* to the truth of a statement. He *swore* that the prisoner was not present at the riot.—4. To be profane; to practise profaneness; to use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; to utter profane oaths. Certain classes of men are accustomed to *swear*. For men to *swear* is sinful, disreputable, and odious; but for females or ladies to *swear*, appears more abominable and scandalous.

SWEĀR, *v. t.* To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to *swear* on oath. [This seems to have been the primitive use of *swear;* that is, to affirm.]—2. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury; the witness has been *sworn;* the judges are *sworn* into office.—3. To declare or charge upon oath; as, to *swear* treason against a man.—4. To obtest by an oath.

Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *Shak.*

To swear the peace against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from the person: in which case the person must find sureties of the peace. [*See* SURETY.]

SWEĀRER, *n.* One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.—2. A profane person; one who habitually utters profane oaths.

Then the liars and *swearers* are fools. *Shak.*

SWEĀRING, *ppr.* or *n.* Affirming upon oath; uttering a declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of it.—2. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.—3. Using profane oaths.

SWEĀRING, *n.* The act or practice of affirming on oath. *Swearing* in court is lawful.—2. Profaneness, the using of profane oaths; a profane use of the name of the Deity. Profane cursing and swearing is an offence punishable by law. All *swearing* not required by some law, or in conformity with law, is criminal. False *swearing* or perjury is a crime of a deep dye.

SWEAT, *n.* (swet.) [Sax. *swat;* G. *schweiss;* L. *sudor.*] 1. The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal. [*See* PERSPIRATION.]

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread; Gen. iii.

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.—3. Moisture evacuated from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

SWEAT, *v. i.* (swet.) pret. and pp. *Sweat* or *Sweated*. *Swot* is obsolete. [Sax. *swætan;* G. *schwitzen;* L. *sudo;* Fr. *suer.*] 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin. Horses *sweat;* oxen *sweat* little or not at all.—2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

He'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

SWEAT, *v. t.* (swet.) To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin. His physicians attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics.—3. In *cant language*, to shake (gold coin), and appropriate the particles thus lost by attrition.

SWEAT'ER, *n.* One that causes to sweat.

SWEAT'ILY, *adv.* (swetily.) So as to be moist with sweat.

SWEAT'INESS, *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWEAT'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Excreting moisture from the skin; throwing out moisture; exuding.—2. Causing to emit moisture from the skin.—*Sweating of hay*, a slight fermentation produced in hay by putting it into small cocks, in a rather green or damp state. Coarse hay, by undergoing this process, is rendered more palatable and nutritious.

SWEAT'ING-BATH, *n.* A sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat; a hypocaust or stove.

SWEAT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness.

SWEAT'ING-IRON, *n.* A kind of knife or a piece of a scythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses.

SWEAT'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for sweating persons.—2. In *rural economy*, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

SWEAT'ING-SICKNESS, *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna; a febrile epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

SWEAT'Y, *a.* Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin; a *sweaty* garment.—2. Consisting of sweat.

No noisy whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome; as, the *sweaty* forge.

SWEDE, *n.* A native of Sweden.—2. A Swedish turnip.

SWEDENBOR'GIANS, *n.* The followers of Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman, born at Stockholm in 1689. He professed himself to be the founder of the New Jerusalem church, alluding to the New Jerusalem spoken of in the book of the Revelation, and conceived that the members of this church were gifted with peculiar insight into spiritual things. The Swedenborgians believe that the regenerate man is in direct communication with angels, and with heaven. They maintain that the sacred Scriptures contain three distinct senses, called celestial, spiritual, and natural, which are united by correspondences, and are accommodated respectively to particular classes, both of men and angels. They date the second advent of Christ from the year 1757, and the commencement of the New Jerusalem church. In the United States the Swedenborgians are numerous, and they have several chapels in London, and other large towns.

SWEDENBOR'GIANISM, *n.* The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

SWE'DISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWED'ISH, *n.* The language of the Swedes.

SWE'DISH-TURNIP, *n.* The Brassica campestris, or ruta baga, a hard sort

of turnip, of two kinds, the white and the yellow. The latter is most valued. [*See* TURNIP.]

SWEEP, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Swept.* [Sax. *swapan, sweopan.* It seems to be allied to *swab*, and may be formed on the root of *wipe.* G. *schweifen.*] 1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; as, to *sweep* a chimney or a floor. When we say, to *sweep* a room, we mean to *sweep* the floor of the room; and to *sweep* the house, is to *sweep* the floors of the house.—2 To carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to carry with pomp.

And like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*

3. To drive or carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. Thus, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a river *sweeps* away a dam, timber, or rubbish; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house. Hence,—4. To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence; as, a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes in a few days. The conflagration *swept* away whole streets of houses.

I have already *swept* the stakes. *Dryden.*

5. To rub over.

Their long descending train.
With rubies edg'd and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

6. To strike with a long stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

7. In *mar. lan.*, to draw or drag over; as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor.

SWEEP, *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of any thing; as, a *sweeping* rain; a *sweeping* flood. A fowl that flies near the surface of land or water, is said to *sweep* along near the surface.—2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force; as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain.—3. To pass with pomp; as, a person *sweeps* along with a trail.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies. *Shak.*

4. To move with a long reach; as, a *sweeping* stroke.

SWEEP, *n.* The act of sweeping.—2. The compass of a stroke; as, a long *sweep.*—3. The compass of any turning body or motion; as, the *sweep* of a door.—4. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away every thing within its *sweep.* —5. Violent and general destruction; as, the *sweep* of an epidemic disease.—6. Direction of any motion not rectilinear; as, the *sweep* of a compass.—7. The mould of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rung heads; also, any part of a ship shaped by the segment of a circle; as, a floor-*sweep*; a back-*sweep*, &c.—8. Among *refiners of metals*, the almond-furnace.—9. Among *seamen*, a large oar, used to assist the rudder in turning a ship in a calm, or to increase her velocity in a chase, &c.—10. An old name for the balista or engine anciently used in war for throwing stones into fortresses.—*Sweep* of the tiller, a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.—11. A chimney sweeper.—12. Sweepstake,—*which see.*

SWEEP-BAR, *n.* The bar of a waggon, which is fixed on the hind part of the fore-guide, and passes under the hind-pole, which slides upon it.

SWEEPER, *n.* One that sweeps.—*Sweepers of the sky*, a name given by sailors to the north-west winds of America.

SWEEPING, *ppr.* Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over.

SWEEPINGLY, *adv.* In a sweeping manner.

SWEEPINGS, *n. plur.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. The *sweepings* of streets are often used as manure.

SWEEP-NET, *n.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A large net for drawing over a wide compass.

SWEEPSTAKE, *n.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man that wins all; usually *sweepstakes.*

SWEEPSTAKES, *n. plur.* A gaming transaction, in which one adventurer, by the turn of fortune, wins (*sweeps*) the stakes of himself and others.—2. A prize in a horse-race made up of several stakes. *Sweepstakes* are classed with lotteries, and have been declared illegal.

SWEEP-WASHER, *n.* In the refineries of gold and silver, the person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., the small particles of those metals which are contained in them.

SWEEPY, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.

The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

2. Strutting.—3. Wavy.

SWEER, SWEIR, *a.* [Sax. *swær, swere*, lazy, idle.] Lazy; indolent; reluctant; unwilling. [*Scotch.*]

SWEET, *a.* [Sax. *swete*; G. *süss*; Sans. *swad.* Qu. L. *suavis.*] 1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste; as, sugar or honey is *sweet.*—2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; as, a *sweet* rose; *sweet* odour; *sweet* incense; Exod. xxvi.—3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; as, the *sweet* notes of a flute or an organ; *sweet* music; a *sweet* voice.—4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; as, a *sweet* face; a *sweet* colour or complexion; a *sweet* form.—5. Fresh; not salt; as, *sweet* water.—6. Not sour; as, *sweet* fruits; *sweet* oranges.—7. Mild; soft; gentle.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades? Job xxxviii.

8. Mild; soft; kind; obliging; as, *sweet* manners.—9. Grateful; pleasing.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

10. Making soft or excellent music; as, a *sweet* singer.—11. Not stale; as, *sweet* butter. The bread is *sweet.*—12. Not turned; not sour; as, *sweet* milk.—13. Not putrescent or putrid; as, the meat is *sweet.*

SWEET, *n.* Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, the *sweets* of domestic life.

A little bitter mingled in our cup, leaves no relish of the *sweet.* *Locke.*

2. A sweet substance; particularly, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them.—3. A perfume.—4. A word of endearment.—5. Cane juice, molasses, or other sweet vegetable substance.

SWEET-APPLE, *n.* [*sweet* and *apple.*] The *Anona squamosa*, or custard apple.

SWEET-BAY, *n.* A plant of the genus Laurus, the *L. nobilis.*

SWEET-BREAD, *n.* [*sweet* and *bread.*] The pancreas of a calf; the pancreas of any animal.

SWEET-BRIER, *n.* [*sweet* and *brier.*] A shrubby plant of the genus Rosa, the *R. rubiginosa*, cultivated for its fragrant smell.

SWEET-BROOM, *n* [*sweet* and *broom.*] A plant.

SWEET-CALAMUS, SWEET-CANE, *n.* An aromatic plant, sometimes called *lemon-grass* and *spikenard.*

SWEET-CICELY, *n.* A plant of the genus Myrrhis, the *M. odorata.* [*See* MYRRHIS.]

SWEET-CISTUS, *n.* A shrub of the genus Cistus, the *C. villosus.*

SWEET-CORN, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste.

SWEET-FERN, *n.* A small aromatic shrub.

SWEET-FLAG, *n.* A plant of the genus Acorus, the *A. calamus.*

SWEET-GALE, *n.* A plant of the genus Myrica, the *M. gale*; called also Dutch myrtle.

SWEET-GRASS, *n.* The English name of various species of plants of the genus Glyceria (*G. fluitans*),—*which see.*

SWEET-GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Liquidambar, the *L. styraciflua.*

SWEET-JOHN'S, *n.* A plant, a species of Dianthus, the *D. barbatus.*

SWEET-MARJORAM, *n.* A very fragrant plant, of the genus Origanum, the *O. majoranum.*

SWEET-MAUDLIN, *n.* A species of Achillea, the *A. ageratum.*

SWEET-PEA, *n.* A pea cultivated for ornament, of the genus Lathyrus, the *L. odoratus.*

SWEET-POTATO, *n.* A plant of the genus Convolvulus, the *C. batatas*, a



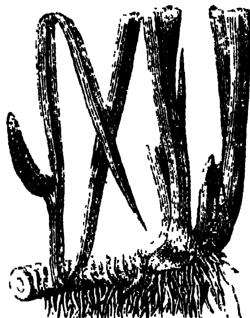
Sweet Potato (Convolvulus batatas).

native of the East Indies, but now cultivated in all the warmer parts of the globe. There are numerous varieties. The tubers are edible, and are much used in tropical countries. They are considered to be very nutritious, wholesome, and easy of digestion.

SWEET-ROOT, *n.* The liquorice, or Glycyrrhiza.

SWEET-RUSH, *n.* Another name of the sweet-flag, or *Acorus calamus.* It is one of the most pleasing and powerful of the aromatic bitters. The root is the medicinal part. It has been administered in intermittent fevers, and with success, even after the failure of Peruvian bark. In this country, however, it is chiefly used by perfumers in the manufacture of hair powder, on account of its fragrant essential oil. In Constantinople it is made into a confection, is considered a good stomachic, and eaten freely during

the prevalence of epidemic diseases. The plant is common in many parts of



Sweet Rush (Acorus calamus).

England, and usually grows in stagnant waters, and by the sides of rivers.

SWEET-SCENTED, *a.* [*sweet* and *scent.*] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWEET-SCENTED GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Anthoxanthum, the *A. odoratum.* [*See* SPRING GRASS.]

SWEET-SMELLING, *a.* [*sweet* and *smell.*] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWEET-SOP, *n.* A name of the *Anona squamosa.*

SWEET-SUL'TAN, *n.* A plant, a species of Centaurea, the *C. moschata.*

SWEET-TEMPERED, *a.* Having a sweet disposition.

SWEET-TONED, *a.* Having a sweet sound.

SWEET-VIOLET, *n.* A plant of the genus Viola, the *V. odorata,* a favourite flower, and a native of England.

SWEET-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Capraria, the *C. biflora* or *peruviana.* The same name is given to a species of scoparia, the *S. veronica.*

SWEET-WIL'LIAM, *n.* A plant of the genus Dianthus, the *D. barbatus,* a species of pink of many varieties, cultivated in flower gardens.

SWEET-WIL'LOW, *n.* A plant, the *Myrica gale,* or Dutch myrtle.

SWEET-WOOD, *n.* Another name for the *Laurus nobilis,* or sweet bay.

SWEET-WORT, *n.* Any plant of a sweet taste.

SWEETEN, *v. t.* (swee'tn.) To make sweet; as, to *sweeten* tea or coffee.—2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.—3. To make mild or kind; as, to *sweeten* the temper.—4. To make less painful; as, to *sweeten* the cares of life.—5. To increase agreeable qualities; as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.—6. To soften; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades. *Dryden.*

7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter; as, to *sweeten* rooms or apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air.—8. To make warm and fertile; as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.—9. To restore to purity; as, to *sweeten* water, butter, or meat.

SWEETEN, *v. i.* (swee'tn.) To become sweet.

SWEETENED, *pp.* Made sweet, mild, or grateful.

SWEETENER, *n.* He or that which sweetens: he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEETENING, *ppr.* Making sweet or grateful.

SWEETENING, *n.* That which sweetens.

SWEET-HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress.

SWEETING, *n.* A sweet apple.—2. A word of endearment.

SWEETISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

SWEETISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish.

SWEETLY, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; agreeably.

He *sweetly* temper'd awe. *Dryden.*
No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he was, like Phœbus, young. *Swift.*

SWEETMEAT, *n.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Fruit preserved with sugar: as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

SWEETNESS, *n.* The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as, gratefulness to the taste, or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; as, *sweetness* of the voice; *sweetness* of elocution.—2. Agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility; as, *sweetness* of behaviour.—3. Softness; mildness; amiableness; as, *sweetness* of temper.

SWEETS, *n. plur.* Home-made wine; mead, &c.

SWELL, *v. i.* pret. *Swelled;* pp. *Swelled. Swollen* is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *swellan;* G. *schwellen.* Qu. is it not from the verb to *well,* or its root?] 1. To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions, by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. Thus the legs *swell* in dropsy; a bruised part *swells;* a tumour *swells;* a bladder *swells* by inflation.—2. To increase in size or extent by any addition; as, a river *swells* and overflows its banks.—3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. In a tempest, the ocean *swells* into waves mountain high.—4. To be puffed up or bloated; as, to *swell* with pride.—5. To be bloated with anger; to be exasperated. He *swells* with rage.—6. To be inflated; to belly; as, *swelling* sails.—7. To be turgid or bombastic; as, *swelling* words; a *swelling* style.—8. To protuberate; to bulge out; as, a cask *swells* in the middle.—9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance.

Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

10. To grow more violent; as a moderate passion may *swell* to fury.—11. To grow upon the view; to become larger.

And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shak.*

12. To become larger in amount. Many little debts added, *swell* to a great amount.—13. To become louder; as, a sound gradually *swells* as it approaches.—14. To strut; to look big.

Swelling like a turkey cock. *Shak.*

15. To rise in altitude; as, land *swells* into hills.

SWELL, *v. t.* To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase. Rains and dissolving snow *swell* the rivers in spring, and cause floods. Jordan is *swelled* by the snows of mount Libanus.—2. To aggravate; to heighten.

It is low ebb with the accuser, when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance; as, to be *swelled* with pride or haughtiness.—4. To enlarge. These sums *swell* the amount of taxes to a fearful size. These victories served to *swell* the fame of the commander.—5. In *music,* to augment, as the sound of a note.

SWELL, *n.* Extension of bulk.—2. Increase, as of sound; as, the *swell* of a note, or the increase and diminution of sound, *crescendo* and *diminuendo,* in one continued note.—3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land; as, an extensive plain abounding with little *swells.*—4. A wave or billow; more generally, a succession of large waves rolling in any particular direction; as, a heavy *swell* sets into the harbour. *Swell* is also used to denote the waves or fluctuation of the sea after a storm, and the waves that roll in and break upon the shore.—5. In *an organ,* a certain number of pipes which are acted on by a key board, and so arranged that the intensity of their sounds may be gradually augmented by the action of a pedal.—6. A showily dressed, but vulgar person.

SWELL, *a.* An epithet used only in one term, namely, *swell mob;* meaning the better dressed kind of thieves or pickpockets. [*This and the preceding word* (*sig.* 6.) *are trivial.*]

SWELL'ED, *pp* Enlarged in bulk; inflated; tumefied.

SWELL'ING, *ppr.* Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing or making louder.

SWELL'ING, *n.* A tumour, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.—2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings.* *Newton.*

3. A rising or enlargement by passion; as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

SWELT, for *Swelled,* is not in use.

SWELT,† *v. i.* [Sax. *sweltan;* Goth. *swiltan; ga-swiltan,* to perish, to die; properly, to fail, to swoon. Qu. is not this formed on the root of *wilt?*] To faint, to swoon; as by excess of heat.

SWELT,† *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. [We now use *swelter.*]

SWELT'ER, *v i.* [from *swelt.*] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELT'ER, *v. t.* To oppress with heat.

SWELT'ERED, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.

SWELT'ERING, *ppr.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.

SWELT'RY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry. [*See* SULTRY, which is probably a contraction of *sweltry.*]

SWEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sweep.*

SWERD, for *Sward,* is not in use.

SWERT'IA, *n.* A genus of perennial aquatics, and annual and biennial herbs, natives of Europe. Class and order Pentandria digynia; nat. order Gentianaceæ. *S. perennis,* marsh felwort, is a native of Britain, and is distinguished by radical nerved ovate leaves, attenuated at each extremity.

SWERVE, *v. i.* (swerv) [D. *zwerven,* to swerve, to rove. In sense it coincides with the verb to *swarm,* and in German it is rendered *schwärmen.* It seems to be formed on *warp,* and all

may spring from the root of *veer*. *See* VARY.] 1. To wander; to rove.

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail. *Dryden.*

2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty, or custom; to deviate.

I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Com. Prayer.*

They *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Many who, through the contagion of evil example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy religion. *Atterbury.*

3. To bend; to incline.—4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

The tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden.*

SWERV'ING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.

SWERV'ING, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty, or standard.

SWEV'EN,† *n.* A dream.

SWIETE'NIA, *n.* A small genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Cedrelaceæ. The species are found in the hot parts of the world, forming large trees, and yielding valuable timber. The most important species is the *S. mahogani*, a native of Campeachy and the West Indies. [*See* MAHOGANY.]

SWIFT, *a.* [Sax. *swift*, from *swifan*, to turn, to rove, to wander, to whirl round; D. *zweeven*, to rove, to hover, to fluctuate; G. *schweben*, to wave, soar, or hover. The latter appear to be formed on the root of *wave*. *See* SWIVEL and WAFT] 1. Moving a great distance, or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. We say, *swift* winds, a *swift* stream, *swift* lightnings, *swift* motion, *swift* as thought, a fowl *swift* of wing, a man *swift* of foot. *Swift* is applicable to any kind of motion.—2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath; James i.

3. Speedy; that comes without delay.

There shall be false teachers among you, who shall privily bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift* destruction; 2 Pet. ii.

SWIFT, *n.* The current of a stream. [*Little used.*]—2. In *domestic affairs*, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. [*This is a sense directly from the Saxon verb.*]—3. The *Cypselus murarius*, Temminck, the largest and most



Swift (C. pselus murarius).

powerful flier of the swallow tribe which visits this country. It has probably the most imperfect feet of any known bird. Owing to their extreme shortness, it is unable to walk, except with a most constrained and hobbling gait, and with the assistance of the wings. It lives habitually, and pursues its prey at a greater height from the ground than the swallows, and it constructs its nest at a more lofty elevation, choosing the crevices of steeples and towers, and the crannies of rocks. During the long summer days it often passes sixteen hours in vigorous continued flight. The swift is among the last of our swallows in its arrival, and the first to depart. Another species, the white-bellied or Alpine swift (*Cypselus Alpinus*, Temminck) is known in this country, but it is only a rare straggler. The weight of the swift is most disproportionately small to its extent of wing, the former being scarcely an ounce, the latter eighteen inches; the length of the body being near eight inches.—4. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard.

SWIFT'ER, *n.* In *a ship*, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. Swifters also are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security.

SWIFT'ER, *v. t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFT'ER, *a.* [*comp.* of *Swift*] More swift.

SWIFT'EST, *a.* [*sup.* of *Swift.*] Most swift.

SWIFT'FOOT, *a.* Nimble.

SWIFT'FOOTED, *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

SWIFT'HEELED, *a.* Swift of foot.

SWIFT'LY, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; with quick motion or velocity.

Pleas'd with the passage we slide *swiftly* on *Dryden.*

SWIFT'NESS, *n.* Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity. *Swiftness* is a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves; as, the *swiftness* of a bird; the *swiftness* of a stream; *swiftness* of descent in a falling body; *swiftness* of thought, &c.

SWIFT'-WINGED, *a* Rapid in flight.

SWIG, *v. t.* or *i.* [Ice. *swiga*. Qu. *suck.*] To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily.

SWIG, *n.* A large draught. [*Vulgar*]—2. In *seamen's lan.*, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

SWIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *swigan*, to stupefy.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. [*Local.*]

SWIG'GING OFF. In *mar. lan.*, the act of pulling upon the middle of a tight rope which is made fast at both ends.

SWILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan*, *swylgan*, to swallow.] 1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors.—2. To wash; to drench.—3. To inebriate; to swell with fulness.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

SWILL,† *v. i.* To be intoxicated.

SWILL, *n.* Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities.—2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine; called in some places *swillings*.

SWILL'ED, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILL'ER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWIL'LEY, *n.* A coal field of small extent. [*Provincial.*]

SWILL'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.

SWILL'INGS, *n.* Swill.

SWIM, *v. i.* pret *Swam*; pp. *Swum*, [Sax *swimman*; D. *zwemmen*, to swim; *zwymen*, to swoon; G. *schwemmen*, *schwimmen*; Sw. *svima*, to swoon.] 1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. Most species of wood will *swim* in water. Any substance will *swim*, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.—2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. In Paris, boys are taught to *swim* by instructors appointed for that purpose.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak*

3. To float; to be borne along by a current. In all states there are men who will *swim* with the tide of popular opinion.—4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gait... *Shak.*

A hov'ring mist came *swimming* o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. The head *swims* when we walk on high.—6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched; as, the earth *swims* in rain.

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson.*

All the night I make my bed to *swim*; I water my couch with my tears; Ps. vi.

7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance.

They now *swim* in joy. *Milton.*

SWIM, *v. t.* To pass or move on; as, to *swim* a stream. Deer are known to *swim* rivers and sounds.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main. *Dryden.*

2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to *swim* wheat for seed.

SWIM, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water; motion on the water; as, in swimming.

SWIM'MER, *n.* One that swims.—2. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—3. A bird that swims, as the duck and goose.

SWIM'MERS, or **SWIM'MING-BIRDS**, *n.* The Palmipedes of Cuvier, and the Natatores of Illiger, an order of web-footed aquatic birds formed for swimming. Their feet are placed far back on the body, attached to short and compressed tarsi, and with palmated toes, Their dense and polished plumage, saturated with oil, and the thickly set down which is next to their skin, protect these birds from the water in which they live. The bill is long, enabling them to search for their food below water while they swim on the surface. Their sternum is very

long, affording a complete guard to the greater part of their viscera, having on each side but one emargination or oval foramen filled up with membrane. Cuvier divides this order into four families. 1. The Brachypteræ, comprehending the grebes, divers, guillemots, auks, and penguins. 2. The Longipennes, including the petrels, puffins, albatrosses, gulls, terns, noddies, and skimmers. 3. Totipalmantæ, comprehending the pelicans, cormorants, frigate birds, boobies, and darters. 4. The Lamellirostres, comprehending the swans, geese, ducks, and mergansers.

SWIM'MERS, *n* A tribe of spiders (*Araneidæ natantes*), which live in water, and there spin their webs to entrap their prey.

SWIM'MING, *ppr.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; having a waving or reeling motion; overflowing; abounding.

SWIM'MING, *n.* The act of sustaining the body in water, and of moving in it; as fishes, which are assisted in this action by their air-bladder and fins. Amphibious animals also possess this faculty to a greater or less extent. Swimming, as applied to human beings, is the act or art of balancing the body on or near the surface of the water, and of making a progress through it. A great proportion of the animal tribes are furnished with a greater or less capacity for swimming either in water or on its surface, but man is unqualified for swimming without learning to do so as an art, owing to the structure of his body. The head by its gravity naturally sinks in water, and thus causes drowning, unless it, or at least the mouth, can be kept above the surface by art. The art of swimming, which can be acquired by exercise only, chiefly consists in keeping the head above water, and using the hands and feet as oars and helm. The best school for swimming is deep water, and the best teacher the frog. Swimming is a highly useful exercise; it strengthens the abdominal muscles, the muscles of the chest, the organs of respiration, the spine, neck, and arms. It increases courage, and furnishes an agreeable excitement. It also affords us the means of preserving our lives or those of others in perilous situations.—2. Dizziness.

SWIM'MINGLY, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [*Not elegant.*]

SWIN'DLE, *v. t.* [D. *zwendelen.*] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to *swindle* a man out of his property.

SWIN'DLED, *pp.* Grossly cheated and defrauded.

SWIN'DLER, *n.* [G. *schwindler.*] A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice.

SWIND'LING, *n.* The practices of a swindler. When a person by the assumption of a false character, or by a false representation of some sort, obtains the possession of money or other property from another or others, and appropriates it to himself, he is said to be guilty of swindling, and is liable to punishment by law.

SWINE, *n. sing.* and *plur.* [Sax. *swin*; G. *schwein*; L. *suinus.* It is found in the Fr. *marsouin*, a porpoise; L. *mare*, the sea, and *swine*; the sea-hog; Port. *suino*, pertaining to swine.] A hog; a pachydermatous mammal of the genus Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The numerous varieties of the hog or swine cultivated in Britain, are partly the result of climate and keep in the European variety, and partly the effects of crossing with the Chinese hog. Berkshire, in England, has long been famous for its breed of swine. [*See* SUIDÆ.]

SWINE-BREAD, *n.* A kind of plant, truffle.

SWINE-CASE, SWINE-COAT, SWINE-CRUE, *n.* A hog-sty; a pen for swine. [*Local.*]

SWINE-GRASS, *n.* A plant, knotgrass.

SWINEHERD, *n.* [*swine* and *herd.*] A keeper of swine.

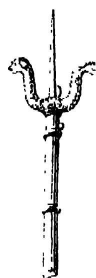
SWINE-OAT, *n.* [*swine* and *oat.*] A kind of oats, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall; the *Avena nuda* of botanists.

SWINE-PIPE, *n.* [*swine* and *pipe.*] A bird, the red-wing. [*Local.*]

SWINE-POX, *n.* The chicken-pox. [*Local.*] A variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water-pox.

SWINE'S CRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus Senebiera, the *S. coronopus*, called also wart-cress.

SWINE'S FEATHER, *n.* In *ancient armour*, a small spear about six inches long, called also a *hog's bristle*, and used originally as a bayonet. The name was afterwards, in the 17th century, applied to a similar spear fitted into the musket rests in order to render it a defence against cavalry.


Swine's Feather.

SWINE-STONE, *n.* [*swine* and *stone.*] A name given to those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odour, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphuretted hydrogen. [*See* STINKSTONE.]

SWINE-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for swine.

SWINE-THISTLE, *n.* A plant, the sow thistle.

SWING, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Swung.* [G. *schwingen*, to swing, to brandish, to beat with a swingle staff; D. *zwingelen*, to beat; Sw. *svinga*; Dan. *svinger*, to swing, to brandish, to soar. It seems that this is the Sax. *swingan*, to beat, strike, flagellate, whence to *swingle* flax. *Swing* seems to be formed on the root of *wag.*] 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate.

> I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, if exhausted. *Boyle.*

2. To practise swinging; as, a man *swings* for health or pleasure.—3. To move or float. A ship is said to *swing* when she turns round the anchor or moorings, or changes her position at the change of the wind or tide. This only takes place when the ship is moored by the head, or riding at a single anchor.

SWING, *v. t.* To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; as, a body suspended in the air.—2. To whirl round in the air.

> *Swing* thee in air, then dash thee down. *Milton.*

3. To wave; to move to and fro; as, a man *swings* his arms when he walks.

> He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

4. To brandish; to flourish.

SWING, *n.* A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; as, the *swing* of a pendulum.—2. Motion from one side to the other. A haughty man struts or walks with a *swing.*—3. A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to *swing* in.—4. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

> The ram that batters down the wall,
> For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise. *Shak.*

5. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license.

> Take thy *swing.* *Dryden.*

> To prevent anything which may prove an obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*

6. The sweep or compass of a moving body.—7. Unrestrained tendency; as, the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature; the *swing* of propensities.

SWING'-BRIDGE, or **SWIV'EL-BRIDGE**, *n.* [*swing* and *bridge.*] A bridge that may be moved by swinging. It consists of two parts, which join mid-way between the two abutments, each turning upon an upright axis or pivot. By turning the two parts upon their respective pivots, a passage is opened for allowing ships to pass. This kind of bridge is used on canals and rivers.

SWINGE, *v. t.* (swinj.) [Sax. *swingan*, supra.] 1. To beat soundly; to whip; to bastinado; to chastise; to punish.

> You *swing'd* me for my love. *Shak.*
> And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2.† To move as a lash. [*This verb is obsolescent and vulgar.*]

SWINGE,† *n.* (swinj.) A sway; a swing; the sweep of anything in motion.

SWINGE-BUCKLER,† *n.* (swinj'-buckler.) A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms.

SWIN''GEL, *n.* That part of a flail that falls upon the grain in threshing. [*Local.*]

SWING'ER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

SWING'ING, *ppr.* of *Swing.* Waving; vibrating; brandishing.

SWING'ING, *n.* The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.

SWINGE'ING, *ppr.* of *Swinge.* Beating soundly.—2. *a.* Huge; very large. [*Vulgar.*]

SWINGE'INGLY, *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [*Vulgar.*]

SWIN'GLE, *v. i.* [from *swing.*] To dangle; to wave hanging.—2.† To swing for pleasure.

SWIN'GLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan*, to beat. *See* SWING.] To beat; to scutch or clean flax by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife. Flax is first broken and then *swingled.* [*Provincial.*]

SWIN'GLE, *n.* A scutcher.—2. In *wire-works*, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank. —3. A wooden instrument like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax of the shives. [*Provincial.*]

SWIN'GLED, *pp.* Scutched, beat and cleaned as flax. [*Provincial.*]

SWING'LE-WAND, *n.* An instrument for swingling flax.

SWIN'GLING, *ppr.* Scutching, beating, and cleaning, as flax.—*Swingling machine*, a scutching machine. [*Provincial.*]

SWIN'GLING-TOW, *n.* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling. [*Provincial.*]

SWING'-PLOUGH, *n.* Any plough without wheels.

SWING'-TREE, or **SWIN'GLE-TREE**, *n.* [*swing* and *tree.*] A cross bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c., and to which the traces are fastened.

SWING'-WHEEL, *n.* [*swing* and *wheel.*] In a time-piece, the wheel which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance clock, it is called the crown-wheel. [*See* CROWN-WHEEL.]

SWINISH, *a.* [from *swine.*] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot; *swinish* gluttony.

SWINISHLY, *adv.* In a swinish manner.

SWINK,† *v. i.* [Sax. *swincan.*] To labour; to toil; to drudge.

SWINK,† *v. t.* To overlabour.

SWINK,† *n.* Labour; toil; drudgery.

SWINK'ER,† *n.* A labourer; a ploughman.

SWIPE, *n.* [D. *wippe*, wippen, to hang, to depend.] A pole supported by a fulcrum on which it turns, used for raising water from a well.

SWIPES, *n. plur.* [Qu. *sweeps*.] Poor washy beer. [*Vulgar.*]

SWIPLE, *n.* [Ice. *swipa;* Goth. *swepa*, a scourge.] That part of a flail which beats out the grain, called in Scotland a *souple.* [*Provincial.*]

SWIP'PER,† *a.* [Sax. *swipan*, to move quick.] Nimble; quick.

SWIRL, *v. i.* [Ice. *swirra*, to be hurried round.] To whirl like a vortex. As a noun, a whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; a twist or contortion in the grain of wood, a curl. [*Scotch.*]

SWIR'LIE, *a.* Full of contortions or twists; entangled; twisted; applied to grass lying in various positions, so that it cannot be easily cut by the mower. [*Scotch.*]

SWISS, *n.* A native of Switzerland or Swisserland. — 2. The language of Swisserland.

SWITCH, *n.* [Sw. *svege.*] 1. A small flexible twig or rod.

On the medal, Mauritania leads a horse by a thread with one hand, and in the other holds a *switch.* *Addison.*

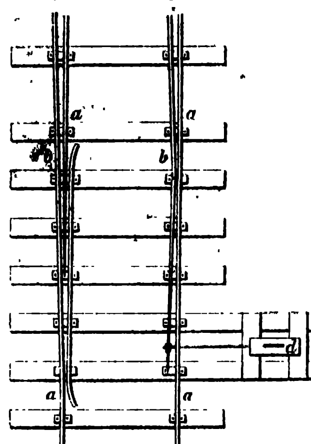
2. On *railways*, a contrivance for transferring a car from one track to another. [*See* SWITCHES.]

SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash.

SWITCH,† *v. i.* To walk with a jerk.

SWITCH'EL, *n.* A beverage made of molasses and water.

SWITCHES, *n. plur.* [Fr. *aiguilles.*] In *railways*, short pieces of railway bars movable upon joints at one end, and applied at the points of junction between two lines of rails, for the purpose of guiding the wheels of the carriages from the one to the other. Switches are susceptible of considerable variety of form and application. They may be either single or double, self-acting, or work'd by hand, &c. In the annexed cut, *a, a* is the straight, and *b, b* the diverging line of rails:



Switch.

the switch, bedded in the ordinary manner, is movable horizontally at the butt end by a lever with a balance weight, and handle, inclosed in the switch-box *d;* the open or closed position of the switch determines the direction of the train along the main line *a*, or on the siding *b.* [*See* RAILWAY.]

SWITCH'ING, *n.* A beating with a switch.—*Switching of hedges*, the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges. —*Switching bill*, an instrument used in pruning hedges.

SWITH, or **SWITHE**,† *adv* [Sax. *swith*, very, very much, from *swithian*, to prevail.] Instantly; quickly; speedily; promptly. [*Retained in the Scottish dialect.*]

SWITH'ER, or **SWID'DER**, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] Doubt; hesitation; perplexity. As a verb neuter, to doubt; to hesitate. [*Scotch.*]

SWITZER,† *n.* A Swiss.

SWIVEL, *n.* (swiv'l.) [from Sax. *swifan*, to turn or whirl round; or from the root of *whiffle*,—*which see.* In D. *weifelen* is to palter, to waver, to whiffle.] 1. A kind of ring or link of a chain, rendered capable of turning round by jointing it to another ring or link, by means of a pin or axis, thus forming a movable joint. Swivel joints are adapted and modified in a variety of ways, and are used when one part of a chain requires to have a rotatory motion, while the other is at rest or moves in a direction contrary to that of the other; and also for many other purposes.—2. In *marine affairs*, a strong link of iron on the above principle, used in mooring-chains, &c., which permits the bridles to be turned repeatedly round as occasion requires. —3. A small cannon or piece of artillery, carrying a shot of 1½ pounds, fixed in a swivel on the top of a ship's side, stern, or bow, or in her tops, in such a manner as to be turned in any direction.

SWIVEL, *v. i.* (swiv'l.) To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

SWIV'EL-HOOK, *n.* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle.

SWOB, *n.* A mop. [*See* SWAB.]

SWOB, *v. t.* To clean or wipe with a swob. [*See* SWAB.]

SWOB'BER, *n.* One who swabs or cleans with a mop. [*See* SWABBER.] —2. *Swobbers*, four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist.

SWOLL'EN, } *pp.* of *Swell;* irregular
SWOLN, } and obsolescent. The regular participle, *swelled*, is to be preferred.

SWOM, *old pret.* of *Swim*, is obsolete. We now use *swum* and *swam.*

SWOON, *v. i.* [Sax. *aswunan.* Qu. *wane, vain, vanish.*] To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain. *Dryden.*

He seem'd ready to *swoon* away in the surprise of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON, *n.* A fainting fit; lipothymy; syncope.

SWOON'ING, *ppr.* Fainting away.

SWOON'ING, *n.* The act of fainting; syncope.

SWOOP, *v. t.* [This is probably from *sweep*, or the same root.] 1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops* up a mouse. — 2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep.—3.† To pass with violence.

SWOOP, *v. i.* To pass with pomp.

SWOOP, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

The eagle fell ... and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop.* *L'Estrange.*

SWOP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another. [*See* SWAP. *This is a common word, but not in elegant use.*]

SWOP, *n.* An exchange; a barter. In *Scotch, swap.*

SWORD, *n.* [Sax. *sword, sweord;* G. *schwert.*] 1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting. Its parts are, the handle, guard, and blade; to which may be added, the bow, scabbard, pummel, &c.—2. Figuratively, destruction by war.

I will bring a *sword* upon you; Lev. xxvi.; Is. li.

3. Vengeance or justice.

She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword.* *Dryden.*

4. Emblem of authority and power.

The ruler...beareth not the *sword* in vain; Rom. xiii.

5. War; dissension.

I came not to send peace but a *sword;* Matt. x.

6. Emblem of triumph and protection.

The Lord...the *sword* of thy excellence; Deut. xxxiii.

Sword of state, the sword which is borne before the king, lords, and governors of counties, cities, or boroughs, &c. Four swords are used at the coronation of a British sovereign, viz. the sword of state, properly so called; the sword of mercy, which is pointless; the sword of spiritual justice, and the sword of temporal justice. — *Broad sword*, an original weapon of Scotland, having a basket-hilt, and a broad blade with but one cutting edge. It is about three feet two inches long, but there is also a small broad sword.—*Double-handed sword*, a large sword wielded with both hands, now disused as a weapon of war.—*To surrender the sword*, denotes submission, and *to break the sword*, degradation. Crooked swords are used by light cavalry in

Europe, but the heavy cavalry use the straight long sword, and likewise all British officers. Toledo, Milan, Damascus, Ispahan and Cairo, were celebrated for the manufacture of sword blades.

SWŌRD BAYONET, *n.* A bayonet which is longer than the common one, and generally used with rifles.

SWŌRD-BEARER, *n.* [*sword* and *bear.*] The official who, on ceremonial occasions, carries the sword of state or the sword of justice.

SWŌRD-BELT, *n.* [*sword* and *belt.*] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

SWŌRD-BLADE, *n.* [*sword* and *blade.*] The blade or cutting part of a sword.

SWŌRD-CUT'LER, *n.* One who makes or mounts swords.

SWŌRDED, *a.* Girded with a sword.

SWŌRDER,† *n.* A soldier; a cut-throat.

SWŌRD-FIGHT, *n.* [*sword* and *fight.*] Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.

SWŌRD-FISH, *n.* [*sword* and *fish.*] Xiphias, a genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the Scomberoides or mackerel tribe. The single species (*X. gladius*) is an inhabitant of the



Sword-Fish (Xiphias gladius).

Mediterranean and Atlantic, and occasionally visits our coasts. It is remarkable for its elongated upper jaw, which forms a sword-like weapon; whence the name. It measures from ten to fifteen feet in length. Its body is lengthy and covered with minute scales, the sword forming three-tenths of its length. On the back, it has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but it is destitute of central fins. The sword-fish is said to attack the whale with its beak, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon. The young fish is said to be excellent eating.

SWŌRD-GRASS, *n.* [*sword* and *grass.*] A general name for sedgy plants, on account of their sword-shaped leaves.

SWŌRD-KNOT, *n.* [*sword* and *knot.*] A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWŌRD-LAW, *n.* [*sword* and *law.*] Violence; government by force.

SWŌRDLESS, *a.* Destitute of a sword.

SWŌRD LILY, *n.* The English name of plants of the genus Gladiolus,—*which see.*

SWŌRD-MAN, or **SWŌRDS-MAN**, *n.* [*sword* and *man.*] A soldier; a fighting man.

SWŌRD-PLAY, *n.* A combat of gladiators.

SWŌRD-PLAYER, *n.* [*sword* and *player.*] A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword.

SWŌRD-SHAPED, *a.* [*sword* and *shape.*] Ensiform; shaped like a sword. —*Sword-shaped leaf*, a leaf that is laterally flattened, erect, and resembling the blade of a sword; as in *Iris.*

SWŌRDSMANSHIP, *n.* Skilful use of the sword.

SWORE, *pret.* of *Swear.*

SWŌRN, *pp.* of *Swear.* The officers of government are *sworn* to a faithful discharge of their duty.—*Sworn friends* is a phrase equivalent to determined, close, or firm friends.

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity. *Shak.*

Sworn enemies are determined or irreconcilable enemies.—*Sworn brothers*, soldiers of fortune, who used to engage themselves by mutual oaths to share the rewards of their services.—*To be sworn in*, to take an oath, as the oath of allegiance, previous to admission into any office under the government, or before receiving a commission in the army or navy.

SWOUND,† *v. i.* To swoon.

SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Swim.*

SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Swing.*

SY'ALITE, *n.* In *bot.*, a plant; the *Dillenia speciosa.*

SYB, } † *a.* [Sax.] Related by blood.
SIB, } [*See* SIB.]

SYB'ARITE, *n.* [from *Sybaris.*] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

SYBARIT'IC, } *a.* [from *Sybaritæ*,
SYBARIT'ICAL, } inhabitants of Sybaris, in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous.] Luxurious; wanton.

SYC'AMINE. *See* SYCAMORE.

SYC'AMORE, *n.* [Gr. συκαμινος, συκομωρος, from συκος, a fig, and μωρος, lot.] A tree of the genus Ficus, the *F. Sycomorus*, or sycamore of Scripture. It



Sycamore (Ficus sycomorus).

is very common in Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt, growing large, and to a great height, and, though the grain is coarse, much used in building, and very durable. Its wide-spreading branches afford a grateful shade in those hot climates, and its fruit, which is produced in clustered racemes upon the trunk and the old limbs, is sweet and delicate. It bears fruit several times in the year. —*Sycamore maple*, the *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Linn., a well known large timber-tree, long naturalized in England, and much used in ornamental planting. The timber is used for certain parts of musical instruments, and various other purposes. There are several varieties. The *sycamore*, [falsely so called,] or plane tree of North America, is the *Platanus occidentalis*, Linn., commonly called button wood, or cotton tree.

SYC'AMORE-MOTH, *n.* A large and beautiful moth or night butterfly, so called because its caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore.

SYCE, *n.* In *India*, a native groom.

SYCEE', } *n.* In *China*, silver
SYCEE'-SILV'ER, } in the form of small half globes, or balls, bearing the official stamp to testify its purity; and used as the only silver currency of the Chinese, of native make.

SYCHEE', *n.* The Chinese name for black tea.

SYC'ITE, *n.* [Gr. συκον, a fig.] Fig-stone; a name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig.

SYCO'MA, *n.* [from Gr. συκος, a fig.] A wart or excrescence, resembling a fig, on the eyelid, the anus, or any other part.

SYCO'NUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a fleshy, hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which are combined in the fruit, as in the fig.

SYC'OPHANCY, *n.* [infra.] Originally, information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean talebearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

SYC'OPHANT, *n.* [Gr. συκοφαντης: συκος, a fig, and φαινω, to discover.] Originally, an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law, &c., at Athens. Hence in time it came to signify a talebearer or informer, in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor. Its most general use is in the sense of an obsequious flatterer or parasite.

SYC'OPHANT, } *v. t.* To play the
SYC'OPHANTIZE, } sycophant; to flatter meanly and officiously; to inform or tell tales for gaining favour. [*Inelegant words.*]

SYCOPHANT'IC, *a.* Talebearing; more generally, obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favour by mean adulation.—2. *Sycophantic plants*, or *parasites*, are such as adhere to other plants, and depend on them for support.

SYCOPHANT'ICAL, *a.* Sycophantic. [*Little used.*]

SYC'OPHANTRY, *n.* Mean and officious talebearing or adulation.

SYCO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συκωσις from συκος, a fig.] A cutaneous disease, which consists of an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face, and on the scalp, and usually clustering together in irregular patches.

SYDNE'AN, } *a.* Denoting a species of
SYDNE'IAN, } white earth brought from Sydney cove in South Wales.

SY'ENITE. *See* SIENITE.

SYLLAB'IC, } *a.* [from *syllable.*]
SYLLAB'ICAL, } Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.—2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment.

SYLLAB'ICALLY, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SYLLABICA'TION, *n.* The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

SYL'LABLE, *n.* [L. *syllaba;* Gr. συλλαβη, from συλλαμβανω, to comprehend; συν, and λαμβανω, to take.] 1. A letter, or a combination of letters, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice. A vowel may form a syllable by itself, as *a*, the definite, or in *amen; e* in *even; o* in *over*, and the like. A syllable may also be formed of a vowel and one consonant, as in *go, do, in, at;* or a syllable may be formed by a vowel with two articulations, one preceding, the other following it, as in *can, but, tun;* or a syllable may consist of a combination of consonants, with one vowel or diphthong, as *strong, short, camp, voice.*

A syllable sometimes forms a word, and is then significant, as, in *go, run, write, sun, moon.* In other cases, a syllable is merely a part of a word, and by itself is not significant. Thus *ac,* in *active,* has no signification. At least one vowel or open sound is essential to the formation of a syllable; hence in every word there must be as many syllables as there are single vowels, or single vowels and diphthongs. A word is called according to the number of syllables it contains; viz., monosyllable, a word of one syllable; dissyllable, a word of two syllables; trisyllable, a word of three syllables; polysyllable, a word of many syllables.—2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise. This account contains not a *syllable* of truth.

Before a *syllable* of the law of God was written. *Hooker.*

SYL'LABLE,† *v. t.* To utter; to articulate.

SYL'LABUB, *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk; a different orthography of *Sillabub.*

SYL'LABUS, *n.* [L. from the same source as *syllable.*] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; a course of lectures, a book, &c.

SYLLEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. σύλληψις. *See* SYLLABLE.] 1. In *gram.*, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called *substitution.*—2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with the most worthy in the sentence; as, *rex* et regina *beati.*

SYLLEP'TICAL, *a.* Relating to or implying syllepsis.

SYLLEPTI'CALLY, *adv.* By way of syllepsis.

SYL'LOGISM, *n.* [L. *syllogismus;* Gr. συλλογισμος: συν, with, and λεγω, to speak; λογιζομαι, to think.] A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises,* and the last the *conclusion.* In this argument, the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that if the two first propositions are true, the conclusion must be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus, a plant has not the power of locomotion; an oak is a plant; therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion. These propositions are denominated the major, the minor, and the conclusion. The three propositions of a syllogism are made up of three ideas or terms, and these terms are called the *major,* the *minor,* and the *middle.* The subject of the conclusion is called the minor term; its predicate is the major term, and the middle term is that which shews the connection between the major and minor term in the conclusion; or it is that with which the major and minor terms are respectively compared. Syllogisms are divided by some into single, complex, conjunctive, &c., and by others into categorical, hypothetical, conditional, &c. The figure of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with reference to the major and minor terms. The figures are generally reckoned three. The mood of a syllogism is the designation of its three propositions, according to their quantity and quality. The quantity and quality of propositions, in logic, are marked by arbitrary symbols, as A, E, I, O. Every assertion may be reduced to one of four forms—the universal affirmative, marked by A; the universal negative, marked by E; the particular affirmative, marked by I; and the particular negative, marked by O. From these, by combination, all syllogisms are derived. In order to remember the figures, certain words have been long used by writers on logic, which make a grotesque appearance; but which nevertheless are of considerable use. Thus, under the first figure, we have Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio; under the second, Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroko; and under the third, Darapti, Disamis, Datisi, Felapton, Bokardo, Feriso. Each of these words designates a particular mood. The rules of syllogism may be thus briefly expressed: 1. One at least of the premises must be affirmative, and one at least universal; 2. The middle term must enter universally in one of the premises; and, 3. The conclusion must not speak of any term in a wider sense than it was spoken of in the premise in which it entered. A term universally spoken of is either the subject of a universal affirmative, or the predicate of any negative. Syllogisms are nothing else than reasoning reduced to form and method, and all that passes under the name of reasoning, unless it can be made syllogistic, is no reasoning at all, but a mass of words without meaning. The syllogism is the instrument of self-examination, and the last weapon of resort in dispute; and a bad syllogism, with one of the premises implied only, and not expressed, is the first resource of fallacy. To bring forward the suppressed premise, is the visible destruction of every argument which is logically bad.

SYLLOGIS'TIC, } **SYLLOGIS'TICAL,** } *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.

SYLLOGIS'TICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove *syllogistically.*

SYLLOGIZA'TION, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms.

SYL'LOGIZE, *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

Men have endeavoured to teach boys to *syllogize,* or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SYL'LOGIZER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYL'LOGIZING, *ppr.* Reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLPH, *n.* [Fr. *sylphide;* Gr. σιλφη, a moth, a beetle.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air, so named by the Rosicrucians and Cabalists.

SYLPH'ID, *n.* A diminutive of sylph.

SYLPH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a sylph.

SYL'VA, *n.* [L., a wood or forest.] In *poetry,* a poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport.—2. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds.—3. A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country.—4. The forest trees themselves of any region or country.

SYL'VAN. *See* SILVAN.

SYL'VAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes perhaps, a rustic.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SYL'VANITE, *n.* Native tellurium, a metallic substance discovered in Transylvania.

SYL'VATE, *n.* A compound of sylvic acid with a base.

SYLVAT'IC, *a.* Sylvan; relating to woods.

SYLVES'TRIAN, *a.* Sylvan; inhabiting the woods.

SYL'VIA, *n.* A genus of slender-billed song-birds, including the Black-cap, *S. atricapilla,* and Garden Warbler, *S. hortensis.* They are, next to the Nightingales, the most distinguished for the variety and modulation of their notes.

SYL'VIADÆ. The name given by Vigors to a family of dentirostral birds, comprehending the warblers of British ornithologists.

SYL'VIC ACID, *n.* An acid extracted from common resin or rosin by weak alcohol, and purified by stronger alcohol. It crystallizes in minute prisms, and consists of 20 atoms of carbon, 16 of hydrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

SYM'BAL. *See* CYMBAL.

SYM'BOL, *n.* [L. *symbolum;* Gr. συμβολον: συν, with, and βαλλω, to throw; συμβαλλω, to compare.] 1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. Thus the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience. Symbols are of various kinds, as types, enigmas, parables, fables, allegories, emblems, hieroglyphics, &c. —2. An emblem or representation of something else. Thus in the eucharist, the bread and wine are called *symbols* of the body and blood of Christ.—3. A letter or character which is significant. The Chinese letters are most of them *symbols.* The *symbols* in algebra are arbitrary.—4. In medals, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing, as a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, &c.—5. Among Christians, an abstract or compendium; the creed or a summary of the articles of religion.—6.† Lot; sentence of adjudication.—*Mathematical symbols,* letters and characters which represent quantities or magnitudes, and point out their relations. The symbols generally recognized by mathematicians, consist of the capitals of the Roman alphabet, and the small letters of the Italic; the small letters of the Greek alphabet, and such capitals as are distinguishable from the corresponding Roman ones; the Arabic numerals and occasionally the Roman ones; accents, figures and letters, superfixed and suffixed; as, a'', $a_{,,}$; a^2, a_2; a^m, a_v; the signs, $+$, $-$, $\times$, $\div$, $:$, $\surd$; the integral sign $\int$ with its limits expressed; as, in $\int_a^b$; the symbols of nothing and infinity, 0 and ∞; brackets and parentheses, &c., [ ], ( ), { }, &c.; the sign of equality $=$; the signs of greater and less, $>$ $<$.—*Chemical symbols.* [*See* under CHEMICAL.] In *Scots law,* heritable property is transferred by the delivery of symbols. Thus, lands are resigned by a vassal to his superior by the symbol of *staff* and *baton.* In giving sasine of lands, the symbols are *earth and stone* of the lands; of an annual rent out of lands, *earth and stone, with a penny* money; of fishings, *net and cobble;* of mills, *clap and hopper;* of houses within a burgh, *hasp*

and staple; of patronage teinds, *a sheaf of corn;* of patronage, *a psalm-book, and the keys of the church;* of jurisdictions, *the book of court.* The law, however, regarding the transference of heritable property, has recently been much simplified, and many of these symbolical acts are no longer requisite. [*See* SASINE.]

SYMBOL'IC, SYMBOL'ICAL, *a.* Representative; exhibiting or expressing by resemblance or signs; as, the figure of an eye is *symbolical* of sight and knowledge. The ancients had their *symbolical* mysteries.

> The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as he appointed. *Taylor.*

Symbolical philosophy, is the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.—*Symbolical books,* the name given by the Lutherans to their standard books of faith and discipline, and now by extension applied to the standards of other bodies of Christians.—*Symbolical attributes,* certain symbols, by which artists distinguish the various evangelists, apostles, saints, &c., in their representations.

SYMBOL'ICALLY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically. Courage is *symbolically* represented by a lion.

SYMBOL'ICS, *n.* The name given by the Germans to the study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity; and also the study of the history and contents of christian creeds and confessions of faith.

SYM'BOLISM, *n.* Among chemists, consent of parts.

SYMBOLIZA'TION, *n.* [*See* SYMBOLIZE.] The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties.

SYM'BOLIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *symboliser.*] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

> The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

> They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howell.*

SYM'BOLIZE, *v. t.* To make to agree in properties.—2. To make representative of something.

> Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours. *Brown.*

SYM'BOLIZED, *pp.* Made to agree in properties.

SYM'BOLIZING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble in properties.

SYMBOL'OGY, *n.* The art of expressing by symbols.

SYM'METRAL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Commensurable.

SYMME'TRIAN, SYM'METRIST, *n.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

SYMMET'RICAL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion, as to dimensions; as, a *symmetrical* body or building; having that obvious relation of equal and similar figures, which refers to their position merely, and consists in their corresponding portions being placed on different sides of the same straight line.—2. In *bot.,* flowers are symmetrical when the segments of the calyx, the petals and the stamens are regular, equal, and alike.—3. In *ancient geometry,* commensurable; thus, two magnitudes, which admitted of a common measure, were said to be *symmetrical.*—*Symmetrical solids,* a name given by Legendre to these solids which, though equal and similar, cannot be made to coincide, or to fill the same space, as is the case with equal and similar plane figures. If a regular pyramid, having for its base an isosceles triangle, be cut by a plane passing through its vertex, and bisecting the base of the isosceles triangle, and also passing through the opposite angle of the same triangle, the figures on each side of the cutting plane will be symmetrical solids. The two hands furnish an example of symmetrical solids; they give the idea of equality of size, similarity of form, and symmetry of disposition, but yet they cannot be made to coincide or occupy the same space; so as, for instance, to fit exactly the same glove. In *alge.,* a function is said to be symmetrical with respect to any two letters, when it would undergo no change if these letters were interchanged, or if each were made to take the place of the other. Also, an expression is said to be symmetrical with respect to any number of letters, when any two of them whatsoever may be interchanged without alteration of the function.

SYMMET'RICALLY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.

SYMMET'RICALNESS, *n.* State or quality of being symmetrical.

SYM'METRIZE, *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

SYM'METRIZED, *pp.* Made proportional.

SYM'METRIZING, *ppr.* Reducing to symmetry.

SYM'METRY, *n.* [Gr. συμμετρια: συν, with, together, and μετρον, measure; μετρεω, to measure; Fr. *symetrie.*] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole.—2. That relation of equal and similar figures which refers to their position merely, and consists in their uniformity as regards the answering of one portion to another, or in their corresponding portions being similarly placed on different sides of the same straight line, so that coincidences cannot be obtained without turning one figure round that straight line. If the front of a building be symmetrical, and a vertical line be drawn through the middle of the elevation, then the two lateral portions are not only equal and similar, but also symmetrical; the right hand side stands in the right hand portion of space with respect to the dividing line, and in exactly the same manner as the left-hand side stands in the left-hand portion of space. In the letter W there is a want of symmetry, but not in O: to make W symmetrical, both the inner lines should be made thin, and both the outer ones thick.—3. In the *fine arts generally,* proportion; harmony; the most proper relation of the measure of parts to each other, and to the whole. In the same sense we speak of the symmetry of animal bodies.—*Uniform symmetry,* in architecture, is where the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.—*Respective symmetry,* is where only the opposite sides are equal to each other.

SYMPATHET'IC, SYMPATHET'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. *sympathique. See* SYMPATHY.] 1. Pertaining to sympathy.—2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another feels; as, a *sympathetic* heart.—3. In *med.,* the term *sympathetic* is applied to symptoms and affections, which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease, and are occasioned by some nervous connection of the parts. A disease which is immediately preceded and occasioned by another disease, is sometimes said to be *sympathetic,* in contradistinction from *idiopathic,* which is applied to a disease not preceded or occasioned by any other; but, in this case, the term *symptomatic* is not only more appropriate, but more commonly employed.—4. Among *alchemists,* an epithet applied to a kind of powder, possessed of the wonderful property that if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a wound, the wound will be healed, though the patient is at a distance. This opinion is discarded as charlatanry.—5. In *anat.,* the term *sympathetic* is applied to that system of nerves, which takes its origin from the semilunar ganglion in the centre of the epigastrium, and is sent to the whole nutritive system, and also to the organs of reproduction.—*Sympathetic ink,* a species of ink or liquor with which, when a person writes upon paper, the writing is invisible until heat or some re-agent is applied. Most of the acids or saline solutions, being diluted and used to write with, become visible by heating before the fire. A diluted solution of cobalt affords an ink which becomes green when held before the fire. If a weak solution of galls be used, the writing will be invisible till the paper is moistened with a weak solution of sulphate of iron. The diluted solutions of gold and silver remain colourless upon the paper till exposed to the sun's light. — *Sympathetic sounds,* sounds produced in one musical instrument by sounding another near it. The harmonies of the Æolian harp are sympathetic sounds, being produced by the communication of motion from one string to another, through the medium of intervening air.—*Sympathetic disease,* one which is produced by a remote cause, as when a fever follows a local injury.—*Sympathetic cures,* cures pretended or real, the operation of which is attributed to a certain sympathy of the sufferer with other individuals, or with spirits, animals, stars, plants, &c. A full belief in the efficacy of such means of cure, has a great effect in such diseases as are seated in the nervous system. — *Sympathetic powder,* a powder chemically prepared from green or blue vitriol.

SYMPATHET'ICALLY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

SYM'PATHIST, *n.* One who feels sympathy.

SYM'PATHIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sympathiser. See* SYMPATHY.] 1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.

> The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster.*

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. We *sympathize* with our friends in distress; we feel some pain when we see them pained, or when we are informed of their distresses, even at a distance. It is generally and properly used of suffering or pain, and not of pleasure or joy. It may be sometimes used with greater latitude.—3.† To agree; to fit.

SYM'PATHIZING, *ppr.* Feeling mutually, or in consequence of what another feels.

SYM'PATHY, *n.* [Gr. συμπαθεια, συμπαθεω: συν, with, and παθος, passion.] 1. Fellow feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. We feel *sympathy* for another when we see him in distress, or when we are informed of his distresses. This *sympathy* is a correspondent feeling of pain or regret. Sympathy is often an imitative faculty, sometimes exercised involuntarily, frequently without consciousness. Thus we yawn when we see others yawn, and are made to laugh by the laughing of another.

> *Sympathy* is produced through the medium of organic impression. *Chipman.*

> I value myself upon *sympathy;* I hate and despise myself for envy. *Kames.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other.

> To such associations may be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies of our nature. *Anon.*

3. In *med.*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. Thus, a contusion on the head will produce nausea and vomiting. This is said to be by *sympathy*, or consent of parts.—4. In *nat. hist.*, a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other. Thus we say, there is a *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron. —5. In the *fine arts*, conformity of the parts to each other; but in *painting*, it usually signifies the effective union of colours.

SYMPEP'SIS, *n.* In *med.*, a ripening of inflammatory humours.

SYMPHO'NIA, *n.* [L.] A symphony.

SYMPHO'NIOUS, *a.* [from *symphony*.] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

> Sounds
> *Symphonious* of ten thousand harps. *Milton.*

SYM'PHONIST, *n.* A composer of symphonies or instrumental music.

SYM'PHONIZE, *v. i.* To agree with; to harmonize.

SYM'PHONY, *n.* [L. *symphonia;* Fr. *symphonie;* Gr. συμφωνια: συν, with, and φωνη, voice.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

> The trumpets sound,
> And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. An ancient musical instrument, supposed by some to be of the lyre kind, and by others a sort of drum, used as an accompaniment. — 3. In *modern usage*, a musical composition for a full band of instruments, and formerly called an overture. It generally consists of four movements; a brilliant allegro, which is commonly preceded by a short, serious, slow introductory movement; an andante varied, or an expressive adagio; a minuet with its trio; and a finale of rapid motion. The term *symphony* is also applied to an instrumental passage which usually introduces a piece of vocal music, or is brought in at the close, or occurs during some pause of the voice. Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, are the greatest modern composers of symphonies.

SYMPHORICAR'POS, } *n.* A genus of
SYMPHO'RIA, } plants, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ, the species of which are natives of North and South America. They are elegant bushy shrubs, with small white or rose-coloured flowers. *S. vulgaris* is known by the name of common St. Peter's wort, and *S. racemosus* by that of snowberry. This latter has become very common in our gardens.

SYM'PHYSIS, *n.* [Gr. συμφυσις: συν, together, and φυω, to grow.] 1. In *anat.*, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint.—2. In *sur.*, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.

SYMPHY'TUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Boraginaceæ. The species are rough herbaceous plants, with broad leaves and terminal twin racemes of flowers. They inhabit chiefly Europe and Asia. *S. officinalis*, or common comfrey, is found in Britain on the banks of rivers and ditches. Its root abounds in a mucilage, which is useful in irritations of the throat, intestines, and bladder. There are several other species.

SYMPIESO'METER, *n.* [Gr. συμπιεζω, to compress, and μετρον, measure.] A kind of barometer, contrived by Mr. Adie of Edinburgh, for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas. It consists of a glass tube about 18 inches long, having the lower end bent up like the tube of the wheel barometer, each end being terminated by an elongated bulb. The upper end is hermetically sealed, but the lower end is left open. The upper part of the tube is filled with hydrogen gas, and the lower part with some fixed oil. The pressure of the atmosphere is exerted upon the surface of the oil, which is exposed to it in the turned up open end of the tube. This pressure causes the oil to stand at a certain height in the tube, and to produce a certain compression in the column of hydrogen gas. As the atmospheric pressure becomes greater, the oil will rise, and the gas will be compressed into less space. The change in the bulk of the gas caused by a change in the atmospheric pressure is measured by a scale. The sympiesometer is a useful instrument, but inferior in accuracy to the common barometer.

SYM'PLESITE, *n.* In *min.*, a mineral of an indigo colour.

SYMPLOCAR'PUS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Araceæ. The *S. fœtida*, skunk cabbage, is a powerful antispasmodic, and also an expectorant. It has a considerable reputation in North America as a palliative in paroxysms of asthma.

SYM'PLOCE, *n.* [Gr. συμπλοκη: from συν, together, and πλοκη, a twisting or folding.] In *rhet.*, a figure where several sentences or clauses have the same beginning and the same end.

SYM'PLOCOS, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Styraceæ. The species are trees inhabiting North and South America, and tropical Asia. They all possess an astringent principle in their leaves, and some, as *S. tinctoria*, dyer's symplocos, sweet leaf or yellow leaf, are used in dyeing.

SYMPO'SIA, *n. plur.* [συμποσιον, a feast.] The feasts of the ancient Greeks.

SYMPOSIAC, *a.* (sympo'ziac.) [Gr. συμποσια, a drinking together; συν, together, and πινω, to drink.] Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as, *symposiac* meetings.

> *Symposiac* disputations. [*Not much used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

SYMPO'SIAC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

SYMPO'SIARCH, *n.* [Gr. συμποσιον, a feast, and αρχη, a ruler.] In *antiquity*, the director or manager of a feast, who was sometimes appointed by the person at whose charge the entertainment was made, or selected by the suffrages of the party.

SYMPOS'IAST, *n.* One who drinks or makes merry with others.

SYMPOSIUM, *n.* (sympo'zium.) [supra.] A drinking together; a merry feast.—2. A banquet among philosophers.

SYMP'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *symptome;* Gr. συμπτωμα, a falling or accident, from συν, with, and πιπτω, to fall.] 1. Properly, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence in *med.*, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease. The causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the *symptoms*. Particular *symptoms*, which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called *pathognomonic*, or *diagnostic symptoms*. Symptoms are best divided into *essential*, which are peculiar to certain diseases; *accidental*, produced by some circumstance of unusual occurrence; and *common*, which are met with alike in various complaints.—2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, open murmurs of the people are a *symptom* of disaffection to law or government.

SYMPTOMAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
SYMPTOMAT'ICAL, } to symptoms; happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.—2. In *med.*, a *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus a *symptomatic* fever may proceed from local injury or local inflammation. It is opposed to *idiopathic*.—3. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatical* classification of diseases.

SYMPTOMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* By means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

SYMPTOMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. συμπτωμα, and λογος, discourse.] The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.

SYN. A Greek preposition or prefix (Συν), corresponding to the Latin prefix *con*, and signifying with, together, a uniting, a joining or agreeing. Before

certain consonants it is changed into *syl*, *sym*, &c., and sometimes the final consonant is dropped.

SYNÆ'RESIS, *n.* [Gr συναιρεσις.] In *gram.*, the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one, by suppressing one of the syllables, or by the formation of a diphthong; as, *ne'er* for *never*, *Atreides* for *Atreïdes*.

SYNAGOG'ICAL, *a.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE, *n.* (syn'agog.) [Fr. from Gr. συναγωγη: συν, together, and αγω, to drive; properly an assembly.] 1. A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.—2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews. Authors are not agreed about the time when the Jews first began to have synagogues. Some suppose them as old as the ceremonial law, and others fix their beginning after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. Synagogues were erected not only in towns and cities, but also in the country, especially near rivers, that they might have water for their purifications and ceremonies. Jerusalem is said to have contained 480 synagogues. The synagogue was governed by a council or assembly, over whom was a president called the ruler of the synagogue. The service consisted of prayers, reading the Scriptures, and preaching and expounding of them. The chief ruler, or one of the council, gave permission to read and expound the law, and appointed who should do it. The synagogue service was at first confined to the Sabbath days and festivals, but was latterly extended to Mondays and Thursdays.—3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the great synagogue or sanhedrim.

SYN'AGRIS, *n.* A fish caught in the Archipelago, resembling the dentex. It has a sharp back, and is reckoned a species of Sparus.

SYNALE'PHA, } *n.* [Gr. συναλοιφη.]
SYNALŒ'PHA, } In *gram.*, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *he'll run*, for *he will run*.

SYNALLAGMAT'IC, *a.* In *civil law*, an epithet applied to a contract imposing reciprocal obligations.

SYNAN'THEROUS, *a.* In *bot.*, a name applied to syngenesian or composite plants, with the anthers united so as to form a tube round the style.

SYN'APTASE, *n.* In *chem.*, a peculiar compound discovered in certain oily seeds, as in almonds, and named emulsine by Wohler and Liebig.

SYN'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. συναρχια.] Joint rule or sovereignty.

SYNARTHRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and αρθροω, to articulate.] Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis, and the like.

SYNAX'IS, *n.* [Gr., from συναγω, to congregate; συν, and αγω.] A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper.

SYNCARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. συν, and καρπος, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united; as in the apple and pear.

SYNCATEGOREMAT'IC, *n.* In *logic*, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself; as an adverb or preposition.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν, and χονδρος, cartilage.] The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle, as in the vertebræ.

SYNCHORE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συγχωρησις, concession.] In *rhet.*, a figure wherein an argument is scoffingly conceded, for the purpose of retorting more pointedly.

SYN'CHRONAL, *a* [Gr. συν, with, and χρονος, time.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYN'CHRONAL, *n.* [supra.] That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

SYNCHRON'ICAL, *a.* [*See* SYNCHRONISM.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRON'ICALLY, *adv.* In a synchronical manner.

SYN'CHRONISM, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and χρονος, time.] Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. —2. A tabular arrangement of history by which contemporary persons and things in different countries are brought together.

SYNCHRONIS'TIC, *a.* Synchronous; pertaining to synchronism; as, *synchronistic* tables.

SYNCHRONIZA'TION, *n.* The concurrence of events in respect of time.

SYN'CHRONIZE, *v. i.* To concur at the same time; to agree in time.

SYNCHRONO'LOGY, *n.* Knowledge of, or reference to, contemporaneous events or things.

SYN'CHRONOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYN'CHRONOUSLY, *adv.* [supra.] At the same time.

SYN'CHYSIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and χυω.] Confusion; derangement; confusion of words in a sentence; derangement of humours in the eye.

SYN'CIPUT, *n.* Sinciput,—*which see.*

SYNCLI'NAL LINE OR AXIS. [Gr. συγκλινω, to bend down.] In *geol.*, where the strata dip downward in opposite directions, as in a valley, the imaginary line of their junction towards which the strata on each side descend, is called the *synclinal line or axis*, in opposition to *anticlinal line or axis*. [*See* ANTICLINAL.]

SYN'COPATE, *v. t.* [*See* SYNCOPE.] To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.—2. In *music*, to prolong a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to connect the last note of a bar with the first of the following; or to end a note in one part, in the middle of a note of another part.

SYN'COPATED, *pp.* Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word.—2. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYN'COPATING, *ppr.* Contracting by the loss of a letter in the middle of a word.

SYNCOPA'TION, *n.* The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle.—2. In *music*, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; also, a driving note, when a shorter note at the beginning of a measure is followed by two or more longer notes before another short note occurs, equal to that which occasioned the driving, to make the number even.

SYN'COPE, *n.* [Gr. συγκοπη, from συγκοπτω: συν, and κοπτω, to cut off.] 1. In *music*, the same as *syncopation;* the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.—2. In *gram.*, an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.—3. In *med.*, a fainting or swooning; a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart, and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition, and other faculties.

SYN'COPIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYN'COPIZE, *v. t.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYN'CRATISM, *n.* Syncretism,—*which see.*

SYN'CRETISM, *n.* [Gr. συγκρασις.] In *philosophy*, the blending of the tenets of different schools into one system, so as to produce a union among different sects.—2. In *religion*, a comprehensive scheme of Christian doctrines designed to unite different religious parties or sects.

SYNCRETIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Syncretists.

SYN'CRETISTS, *n.* In *eccles. history*, the followers of Callixtus, a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstädt, who, about the beginning of the 17th century, endeavoured to frame a religious system which should unite together the different professors of Christianity.

SYN'CRISIS, *n.* In *rhet.*, a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

SYNDAC'TYLES, *n.* [Gr. συν, and δακτυλος, a finger or toe.] A group of perching birds, including those which have the external toe nearly as long as the middle one, and united to it as far as the second joint. This group contains the bee-eaters, motmots, kingfishers, todies, and hornbills.

SYNDACTY'LIC, } *a.* Having the
SYNDACT'YLOUS, } characteristics of the syndactyles.

SYNDESMO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνδεσμος, a ligament.] A species of symphysis, or mediate connection of bones, in which they are united by ligament; as the radius with the ulna.

SYN'DIC, *n.* [L. *syndicus;* Gr. συνδικος: συν, with, and δικη, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community. In Geneva, the *syndic* was the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, &c., had their *syndics*. The university of Cambridge has its *syndics*.

SYN'DICATE, *n.* In some countries on the European Continent, a council; a branch of government.

SYN'DICATE, *v. t.* To judge, or to censure.

SYN'DROME, *n.* [Gr. συνδρομη, a running together.] 1. Concurrence.—2. In *med.*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease.

SYNEC'DOCHE, *n.* [Gr. συνεκδοχη: συν and εκδεχομαι, to take.] In *rhet.*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, &c.

SYNECDOCH'ICAL, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNECDOCH'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking.

SYNE'CHIA, *n.* [Gr. συνεχεια, continuity; adherence.] A concretion of the iris with the cornea, or with the capsule of the crystalline lens.

SYNECPHONE'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A contraction of two syllables into one.

SYN'EPY, *n.* [Gr. συνεπεια, union of sounds.] The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

SYNERGET'IC, } **SYNERGIS'TIC**, } *a.* Coöperating.

SYNER'GISTS, *n.* [Gr. συνεργια, coöperation.] A party in the Lutheran church, who, about the end of the 16th century, denied that God was the sole agent in the conversion of sinners, and affirmed that man coöperated with divine grace in the accomplishment of this work.

SYNGENE'SIA, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and γενεσις, generation.] The name of the nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, consisting of those plants of which the anthers are united



Syngenesia (Senecio Jacobæo).

1. Floret magnified. 2. Section of floret magnified.

into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct. The flowers are compound. There are five orders, namely, *Polygamia æqualis*, *Polygamia superflua*, *Polygamia frustranea*, *Polygamia necessaria*, and *Polygamia segregata*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold, are examples.

SYNGENE'SIAN, } **SYNGENE'SIOUS**, } *a.* Pertaining to the class Syngenesia.

SYNGNA'THA, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and γναθος, a jaw.] The name given by Dr. Leach to an order of insects, belonging to the class Myriapoda, comprehending the species of that class which were included by Linnæus under the head Scolopendra.

SYNGNA'THIANS, *n.* A family of fishes belonging to the order Lophobranchii, characterized by having the mouth drawn out into a sort of tube or pipe. The type of the family is the genus Syngnathus, or pipe-fish.

SYN'GRAPH, } **SYN'GRAPHA**, } *n.* [Gr. συν and γραφη.] A writing signed by both parties to a contract or bond.

SYNIZE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνιζω, to meet.] A closed pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision.

SYNNEURO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and νευρον, a nerve.] In *anat.*, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

SYN'OCHA, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous phlogistic fever, not becoming atonic or asthenic, in its course and progress.

SYN'OCHUS, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous fever, commonly said to be phlogistic in its early stage, and atonic or asthenic in its progress; a mixed fever.

SYN'OD, *n.* [Gr. συνοδος, a convention, συν and οδος, way.] 1. In *church history*, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion. Synods are of four kinds, 1. *General* or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations. 2. *National*, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. 3. *Provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only meet. This is called a convocation. 4. *Diocesan*. In the established church of Scotland, a provincial synod is one of the church courts, composed of the several presbyteries within the bounds prescribed by the general assembly, or of the ministers and elders who stand on the roll as constituent members of such presbyteries. The synod is a court of review immediately above the presbytery. Its meetings are generally held twice a year, though in some remote districts only once. Every ecclesiastical question which has been under the consideration of a presbytery within the provincial district, may be competently brought under the review of the synod. It has, besides, an original jurisdiction, as well on subjects of general interest, as with regard to the conduct of its own members, and can both give authoritative directions to the presbyteries, and originate propositions to the general assembly on any subject which seems to require its influence or authority. On the other hand, every judgment of a synod as an inferior court, may be brought under the review of the general assembly by reference, complaint, or appeal. But in every question, not carried to the general assembly, the judgment of the synod (if it has not gone beyond its jurisdiction) is final. Synods whose boundaries are contiguous correspond with one another, by sending one minister and one elder, who are entitled to sit and vote with the other members of the synod to which they are sent. The number of synods is sixteen. The synod is opened by the moderator of the preceding synod, and after the roll is made up, a new moderator, who must be a minister, is elected. Other presbyterian bodies have synods, which are similarly constituted. The convocations of the English clergy are provincial synods, but they have virtually expired.—2. A meeting, convention, or council; as, a *synod* of gods.

Let us call to *synod* all the blest. *Milton.*

3. In *astron.*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens.

SYN'ODAL, *n.* Anciently, a pecuniary rent, paid to the bishop or archdeacon at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration.

Synodals are due of common right to the bishop only. *Gibson.*

2. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods, are sometimes called *synodals*.

SYN'ODAL, } **SYNOD'IC**, } **SYNOD'ICAL**, } *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; as, *synodical* proceedings or forms; a *synodical* epistle.—*Synodical month*, in *astron.*, is the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. This is called also a lunation, because in the course of it the moon exhibits all its phases. This month consists of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2·87 seconds.—*Synodic revolution of a planet*, with respect to the sun, is the period which elapses between two consecutive conjunctions or oppositions. The duration of this period is easily determined when the difference between the mean motion of the planet and sun, in a given interval of time, is known; for this difference is to 360° as the given interval to the synodic revolution.

SYNOD'ICALLY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

SYNOM'OSY, *n.* [Gr. συνωμοσια: συν, with, and ομνυμι, to swear.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece, nearly resembling a modern political club.

SYNON'YMA, *n. plur.* Words having the same signification. But *synonyms* is a regular English word.

SYNON'YMAL,† *a.* Synonymous.

SYNON'YMALLY,† *adv.* Synonymously.

SYN'ONYME, } **SYN'ONYM**, } *n.* [Gr. συνωνυμος: συν, with, and ονομα, name.] A name, noun, or other word having the same signification as another, is its *synonym*. Thus valour and courage, are regarded as synonyms; so also, virtue and goodness; vice and wickedness. Strictly speaking, words having exactly the same signification do not exist in any language. Different dialects of the same language may indeed have different words of the same meaning, but as soon as these pass from the dialect into the literary or generally adopted language, they either take the place of some other word of the same signification, or receive themselves a new shade of meaning, and are then added to the others. Still, it is true, that the similarity in the meaning of words is often so great, that much discrimination is required to ascertain the different shade of each word. Such words may be frequently used for one another, and this interchange produces a pleasing variety in composition, and is necessary in poetry. Synonymes form an important object of philological study, and demand, on the part of the inquirer, great knowledge of the principles of language. Blair, Booth, and Crabb have written on English synonymes

He has extricated the *synonyms* of former authors. *Coxe's Russ.*

SYNON'YMIST, *n.* One who synonymizes. Specially, among *botanists*, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another.

SYNON'YMIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning in different words.

SYNON'YMIZED, *pp.* Expressed in different words.

SYNON'YMIZING, *ppr.* Expressing the same thing in different words.

SYNON'YMOUS, *a.* Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea. We rarely find two words precisely *synonymous*. *Wave* and *billow* are sometimes *synonymous*, but not always. When we speak of the large rolling swell of the sea, we may call it a *wave* or a *billow*; but when we speak of the small swell of a pond, we may call it a *wave*, but we may not call it a *billow*.

SYNON'YMOUSLY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. Two words may be used *synonymously* in some cases and not in others.

SYNON'YMY, *n.* The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.—2. In *rhet.*, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SYNOP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνοψις: συν, with, and οψις, view.] A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYNOP'TIC, SYNOP'TICAL, *a.* Affording a general view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing; as, a *synoptic* table.

SYNOP'TICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYNORHIZ'OUS, *a.* [Gr. συν, with, and ῥιζα, a root.] *Synorhizous plants* are those of which the seeds have the point of the radicle incorporated with the albumen; as the pines, firs, coniferæ, and other polycotyledonous plants.

SYNO'VIA, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and L. *ovum*, an egg.] In *anat.*, the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them, and to facilitate their motions. It is glairy, and resembles the white of an egg; hence the name.

SYNO'VIAL, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid; as, the *synovial* membrane; *synovial* gland.

SYNTAC'TIC, SYNTAC'TICAL, *a.* [*See* SYNTAX.] Pertaining to syntax, or the construction of sentences. —2. According to the rules of syntax or construction.

SYNTAC'TICALLY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.

SYN'TAX, SYNTAX'IS, *n.* [L. *syntaxis;* Gr. συνταξις: συν, together, and τασσω, to put.] 1. In *gram.*, the construction of sentences, the due arrangement of words and sentences, according to established usage. Syntax includes concord and regimen, or the agreement and government of words. Words, in every language, have certain connections and relations, as verbs and adjectives with nouns, which relations must be observed in the formation of sentences. A gross violation of the rules of syntax is a *solecism*.—2.† Connected system or order; union of things.

SYNTERE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and τηρεω.] Remorse of conscience.

SYNTERET'IC, *a.* Preserving health.

SYNTET'IC, *a.* Wasting with consumption.

SYNTEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A deep consumption.

SYN'THESIS, *n.* [Gr. συνθεσις: συν, and τιθημι, to put or set.] 1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines.—2. In *logic*, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. Synthesis is also called the direct method or *composition*, and is the reverse of *analysis* or *resolution*. It is the method followed in Euclid's Elements of Geometry, and most demonstrations of the ancient mathematicians, which proceed from definitions and axioms, to prove propositions, &c., and from those propositions proved, to prove others. Synthesis and analysis are much blended together in the exact sciences, and it may be doubted whether pure synthesis or pure analysis exists in large quantities, in an unmixed state in any science whatever. [*See* ANALYSIS.]—3. In *sur.*, the operation by which divided parts are united.—4. In *chem.*, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts. That water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by analysis and *synthesis*. The terms *synthesis* and *analysis* in chemistry are synonymous with *composition* or *combination*, and *decomposition*.

SYNTHET'IC, SYNTHET'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition; as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

SYNTHET'ICALLY, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

SYN'THETIZE, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [*Not much used.*]

SYN'TOMY, *n.* [Gr. συντομια.] Brevity; conciseness.

SYNTON'IC, *a.* [Gr. συν, with, and τονος, tone] In *music*, sharp; intense.

SY'PHERING, *n.* In *ship-building*, the lapping of the edge of one plank over the edge of another in constructing the bulk-heads.

SYPH'ILIS, *n.* [A term coined by Fracastorius, and introduced into nosology by Sauvages. Its etymology is unknown.] *Lues venerea*, or the venereal disease, a disease characterized by ulcers of a peculiar character on the genitals, succeeded by inguinal buboes. So far, the disease is local. The indications of a constitutional affection are ulcers in the throat, copper-coloured eruptions on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, &c. This malady is exclusively contagious.

SYPHILIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to syphilis.

SYPH'ILOID, *a.* [*syphilis*, and Gr. ειδος, resemblance.] Resembling syphilis; as, *syphiloid* affections.

SY'PHON, *n.* [Gr. σιφων.] A tube or pipe. More correctly *Siphon*,—*which see*.

SY'REN. *See* SIREN.

SYR'IAC, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country. It differs very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic.

SYR'IAC, *a.* [from *Syria*.] Pertaining to Syria, or its language; as, the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch; *Syriac* Bible.

SYR'IACISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom.

SYR'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

SYR'IAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syria.

SYR'IANISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language.

SYR'IASM, *n.* The same as *Syrianism*.

SYRIN'GA, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, συριγγος, a pipe.] The lilac, a genus of plants, nat. order Oleaceæ. The species are deciduous shrubs, natives of Europe, and the colder parts of Asia. The leaves are simple, the flowers are purple or white, very fragrant, and arranged in thyrsoid terminal panicles. —*S. vulgaris*, the common lilac, is one of the commonest ornaments of our shrubberies, blossoming together with the laburnum in May. [*See* LILAC.] Other species are, *S. josikea*, the Josikas lilac, a native of Transylvania; *S. persica*, the Persian lilac; *S. chinensis*, the Chinese lilac; *S. emodi*, a native of Kumaon, near the Himalaya; and *S. villosa*, found on mountains about Pekin in China. The name syringa is improperly applied to the species of Philadelphus or Mock-orange.

SYRINGE, *n.* (syr'inj.) [supra.] A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject the same with violence. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston or sucker, to the rod of which a ring or other convenient handle is attached. The lower end of the cylinder terminates in a small tube, which being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure. By pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder, the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet, and with a force proportioned to the power applied to the piston. The syringe acts on the principle of the sucking pump, and is used by surgeons, &c., for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into animal bodies, and other purposes. It is also employed as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary. In the condensing syringe the valves open downwards and close upwards; but in the exhausting syringe they open upwards, and close downwards, as in the common air-pump.

SYR'INGE, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

SYR'INGED, *pp.* Injected by means of a pipe or syringe.

SYRINGO'DEA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Ericaceæ. The species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope; they are erect shrubs, with loose leaves and large showy flowers, which are crowded at the tops of the branches on every side, and form a spike-like inflorescence. In their cultivation they are treated the same way as heaths.

SYRINGODEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, a pipe, and δενδρον, a tree.] The name given by Count Sternberg to many species of Sigillaria, (a genus of extinct fossil trees,) on account of the parallel pipe-shaped flutings, which extend from the top to the bottom of their trunks. Those trunks are without joints, and many of them attain the size of forest trees.

SYRINGOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, a pipe, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of cutting for the fistula.

SYR'INX, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, a pipe.] In *sur.*, a fistula.—2. In *music*, a wind instrument composed of reeds of different lengths, tied together. It is also known by the name of *Pandean pipes*, its invention having been ascribed to Pan.

SYR'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A long dress, reaching to the ground, worn by tragic actors.

SYR'PHIDÆ, *n.* A family of dipterous insects of the section Brachystoma of Macquart. The species frequent flowers and woods. Some of them inhabit the nests of the humble bees, to which they bear a striking resem-

blance. The genus syrphus is the type of the family.

SYRT, *n.* [L. *syrtis*.] A quicksand; a bog.

SYR'TIC, *a.* Relating to a syrt; sandy; boggy.

SYR'TIS, *n. plur. Syrtes.* [L.] A quicksand. [*Not English.*] The Greeks and Romans gave the name *syrtes* to the two gulfs on the northern coast of Africa, one of which they called *Syrtis major*, and the other *Syrtis minor*. Both were the terror of the ancient mariners from their drawing in ships, and swallowing them up in their sandy shoals. The greater syrtis is now called the gulf of Sidra, and the lesser the gulf of Khabs.

SYR'UP, or **SIR'UP**, *n.* [Fr. *syrop*; Low L. *sirupus*, or *syrupus*; from Gr. *συριας οπος*, *succus syriacus*, because the use of syrups originated with the Syrians. But perhaps the word is derived from Arab. *sirab*, a drink, a potion, a medicated drink; Ar. *sherâb*, a beverage; *sharâbah*, a draught.] Syrups are medicinal solutions of sugar, either in water alone, as in simple syrup, or in liquids charged with some peculiar principle of an active kind, such as senna or buckthorn, or merely grateful from their colour or fragrance, or both; such as syrup of violets. There is almost an endless variety of syrups, but few of them possess medical properties to any important extent

SYR'UPED, or **SIR'UPED**, *a.* Moistened or tinged with syrup.

SYR'UPY, or **SIR'UPY**, *a.* Like syrup, or partaking of its qualities.

SYSSARCO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with, and *σαρξ*, flesh.] A species of union of bones, in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening muscle.

SYSTAL'TIC, *a.* In *med.*, having alternate contraction and dilatation.

SYS'TASIS, *n.* [Gr. *συστασις*.] The consistence of a thing; constitution. [*Little used.*]

SYS'TEM, *n.* [Fr. *système*; L. *systema*; Gr. *συστημα*: *συν* and *ιστημι*, to set.] 1. Any combination of things acting together; an assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependences; or a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing, or an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations, so as to form a complete whole. Thus we say, a *system* of logic, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, a *system* of principles, the solar *system*, the Copernican *system*, a *system* of divinity, a *system* of law, a *system* of morality, a *system* of husbandry, a *system* of botany or of chemistry. System is sometimes nearly synonymous with *classification*, and sometimes with *hypothesis* or *theory*. Thus we speak of a mythological *system*, or a chronological *system*, in the historical sciences; of a botanical *system*, or a mineralogical *system*, in natural science; and of the Copernican, Ptolemaic, or Tychonic *system*, in astronomy. The purpose of a system is to classify the individual subjects of our knowledge in such a way as to enable us readily to retain and employ them, and at the same time to illustrate each by showing its connection with all. The constituent parts of a system are a fundamental principle which serves as a basis for the whole, and a large collection of facts, from which the various laws are to be deduced, which themselves all flow together into the common principle.—2. Regular method or order.—3. In *astron.*, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies, by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, &c., are explained. When such a theory embraces only the sun and the planetary bodies connected with him, it is termed the *solar* or *planetary system*; but when it embraces the fixed stars also, or the whole material creation generally, it is termed a *system of the universe*, or of *the world*. The most celebrated systems of the world are the following:—1. The *Ptolemaic system*, framed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy. According to this system, the earth is an absolutely fixed centre, and the heavens are considered as revolving about it from east to west, and carrying along with them all the heavenly bodies, the stars and planets, in the space of twenty-four hours. 2. The *Copernican system*, taught by Copernicus in the beginning of the 16th century. According to this system, the sun is supposed to be at rest in the centre of the universe, and the earth and the several planets to revolve about him as a centre, while the moon and the other satellites revolve about their primaries in the same manner. The heavens and fixed stars are here supposed to be at rest, and their apparent diurnal motions are imputed to the earth's motion from west to east. 3. The *Tychonic system*, proposed by Tycho de Brahe, towards the latter end of the 16th century. According to this system, the sun is a centre of motion to all the planets which revolve round it, while the sun and planetary orbits are carried together round the earth as a fixed centre. 4 The *Newtonian system*, so named as being adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. In this system there is no fixed centre, the sun only approximating to that character from its greater magnitude. The orbits of the planets, which all revolve round the sun, are approximately represented by ellipses, exactly by ellipses of which the elements vary. The Newtonian system, which is the only one admitted in modern astronomy, is frequently called the Copernican, from its rejecting what Copernicus rejected, but it is far from receiving all that Copernicus received. The term *system* is frequently applied to the subdivisions of the solar system; thus we have the terrestrial, Jovial, Saturnian, Uranian *systems*.—4. In *anat.* and *phys.*, an assemblage of parts or organs which are essentially necessary to the performance of some animal function, as the absorbent *system*, the nervous *system*, the vascular *system*. The whole human body, as an assemblage of parts, is also often termed the *system*.—5. In the *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.—6. In *music*, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals, as the fifth, octave, &c., the elements of which are called *diastems*.

SYSTEMAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
SYSTEMAT'ICAL, } system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.—2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer.

SYSTEMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically.

SYS'TEMATISM, *n.* Reduction of facts to a system

SYS'TEMATIST, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

SYS'TEMATIZE, or **SYS'TEMIZE**, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; as, to *systematize* the principles of moral philosophy; to *systematize* plants or fossils.

SYS'TEMATIZED, } *pp.* Reduced to
SYS'TEMIZED, } system or method.

SYSTEMATI'ZER, } *n.* One who re-
SYS'TEMIZER, } duces things to system.

SYS'TEMATIZING, } *ppr.* Reducing
SYS'TEMIZING, } to system or method.

SYSTEMATOLO'GY, *n.* A treatise or discourse on the various systems.

SYSTEM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a system.—*Systemic circulation*, the circulation of the blood through the body generally, as distinguished from that other circulation which is confined to the respiratory organs and the heart, or the respiratory circulation.

SYS'TEM-MAKER, *n.* One who forms a system.

SYS'TEM-MONGER, *n.* One given to the forming of systems.

SYS'TOLE, *n.* [Gr. *συστολη*, from *συστελλω*, to contract; *συν* and *στελλω*, to send.] 1. In *gram.*, the shortening of a long syllable.—2. In *anat.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries, for expelling the blood, and carrying on the circulation. [*See* DIASTOLE.]

SYSTOL'IC, *a.* Relating to systole; contracting.

SYS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. *συν*, with or together, and *στυλος*, a column.] In *arch.*, an intercolumniation of two diameters.

SYTHE. *See* SCYTHE.

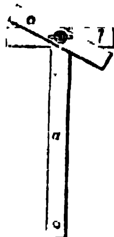
SYXHEN'DEMAN,† *n.* A man, in Anglo-Saxon times, worth six hundred shillings.

SYZY'GIUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Myrtaceæ. The species inhabit tropical countries; they are trees or shrubs of a highly ornamental appearance from their smooth shining leaves, which are opposite and entire.—*S. guineense*, which grows on the coast of Guinea and Senegal, has been employed as a remedy in rheumatism.—*S. jambolanum* is extensively cultivated in the East Indies on account of its edible fruit, sometimes called Java plum by Europeans, but Jamoon by the natives. It is of a rich purplish colour, but of a subastringent sweetish taste, which is more agreeable to the native than to the European palate. The bark is astringent, and dyes of a brown colour; the wood is hard and durable, and much employed.

SYZ'YGY, *n.* [Gr. *συζυγια*: *συν* and *ζυγοω*, to join.] The conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the *syzygies*, depends a great part of the lunar theory.—2. [L. *syzygia*.] In *gram.*, the coupling of different feet together in Greek or Latin verse.

T

T IS the twentieth letter of the English Alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllable *at, et, ot, ut,* in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness; for in pronouncing *ad, ed,* we perceive the voice is not so suddenly and entirely intercepted, as in pronouncing *at* and *et*. *T* by itself has one sound only, as in *take, turn, bat, bolt, smite, bitter.* So we are accustomed to speak; but in reality, *t* can be hardly said to have any sound at all. Its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it. When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; aspirated, as in *think*, and vocal, as in *that*. The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, motion, partial, substantiate;* which are pronounced *nashon, moshon, parshal, substanshate.* In this case, *t* loses entirely its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter, a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound. In a few words, the combination of *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian, mixtion, question.* *T* is convertible with *d*. Thus the Germans write *tag*, where we write *day*, and *gut*, for *good*. It is also convertible with *s* and *z*, for the Germans write *wasser*, for *water*, and *zahm*, for *tame*. T. as an abbreviation, stands for *theologia;* as, S. T. D *sanctæ theologiæ doctor*, doctor of divinity. In ancient monuments and writings, T. is an abbreviature which stands for *Titus, Titius,* or *Tullius.* As a numeral, T, among the Latins, stood for 160, and with a dash over the top, $\bar{T}$, for 160,000. In *music*, T is the initial of tenor, vocal and instrumental; of *tacet*, for silence, as *adagio tacet*, when a person is to rest during the whole movement. In concertos and symphonies, it is the initial of *tutti*, the whole band, after a solo. It sometimes stands for *tr.* or *trillo*, a shake. —*T-bandage*, a bandage so named from its figure. It is principally used for supporting the dressings after the operation for fistula in the anus, in diseases of the perinæum, and those of the groin, anus, &c. —*T-square*, an instrument much used in drawing plans of architectural and mechanical objects. It consists simply of two slips of hard wood or mahogany, *a* and *b*, whose edges are dressed truly straight and parallel; the former, called the *blade*, is much thinner than the *stock*, *b*, into which one of its extremities is fixed firmly at right angles; consequently, when the stock is applied to the edges of a rectangular board on which the paper is stretched, a pen or pencil pressed tightly against the blade will trace straight lines parallel or at right angles to each other, as may be required. Sometimes a *shifting stock, c*, is also applied in the manner represented in the figure for the convenience of drawing oblique lines parallel to each other.



TAB, *n.* The latchet of a shoe fastened with a string, or otherwise. [*Local.*] —2. The end of a lace; a tag. [*Local.*] —3. A cap border, worn in the inside of a lady's bonnet.—4. A cup. [*Local.*]

TABA'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of dipterous insects. The genus Tabanus, which is the type of the family, comprehends the gad-flies.

TABA'NUS, *n.* The horse-fly or gad-fly.

TA'BARD, TA'BERD, TA'BERT, TA'BELD, } *n.* [Fr. *tabarre*, from *tabardum*, low Latin.] An ancient close-fitting garment, open at the sides, with wide sleeves, or flaps, reaching to the elbows. It was worn over the body armour, and generally emblazoned. At first the *tabard* was very long, reaching to the mid-leg, but it was afterwards made shorter. It was at first chiefly worn by the military, but afterwards became an ordinary article of dress among other classes in France and England in the middle ages. In this country the *tabard* is now only worn by heralds.



Tabard, Sir John Cornwall, Ampthill church, Beds.

TAB'ARDER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TABARDEERS, *n.* A name formerly given to the scholars at Oxford, who wore the *tabard*.

TAB'ARET, *n.* A stout satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

TABASHEER, *n.* A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, said by Dr. Russel to be the juice of the plant thickened and hardened; by others, to be pure silex. It is highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine, for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, &c.; but its medicinal virtues seem to be more imaginary than real.

TAB'BIED, *pp.* Watered; made wavy.

TAB'BINET, *n.* A more delicate kind of tabby; taffety.

TAB'BY, *a.* [See the noun.] Brinded; brindled; diversified in colour; as, a *tabby* cat.

TAB'BY, *n.* [Fr. *tabis;* It. Sp. and Port. *tabi;* G. *tobin;* Arm. *taftas*, taffeta. Qu. Fr. *taveler*, to spot.] 1. The name formerly given to a kind of rich silk and other stuffs watered or figured, by being passed through a calender, the rollers of which are variously engraved. The engraved parts, pressing unequally upon the stuff, renders the surface unequal, so as to reflect the rays of light differently, and produce the appearance of waves. The same effect may be produced by folding the stuffs in a particular manner, and subjecting them to pressure.—2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass, which when dry, becomes as hard as rock. This is used in Morocco instead of bricks for the walls of buildings.—3. A cat. [*Colloq.*]—4. An old maiden lady; an ancient spinster. [*Trivial, and used in contempt.*]

TAB'BY, *v. t.* To water or cause to look wavy; as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, &c. This is done by a calender without water.

TAB'BYING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calender to give them a wavy appearance, called also *watering.*

TABEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tabeo*, to waste, and *facio*, to make. *See* TABEFY.] A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TAB'EFY, *v. i.* [Heb. and Ch. דאב, *daab*, to pine: or Ar. *tabba*, to be weakened, to perish.] To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh. [*Little used.*]

TABEL'LION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tabellio*, from *tabula*, a tablet.] A kind of secretary or notary. Such a functionary existed under the Roman empire; and, during the old system, in France.

TAB'ERD. *See* TABARD.

TAB'ERN, *n.* A provincial name for a cellar.

TAB'ERNACLE, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, from *taberna*, a shop or shed, from *tabula*, a board; or rather from its root. *See* TABLE.] 1. A tent; Numb. xxiv.; Matt. xvii.—2. A temporary habitation.—3. Among *the Jews*, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, thirty cubits long, ten broad, and ten high. The interior was divided into two rooms or compartments by a vail or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets. The outer or larger compartment was called the holy place, being that in which incense was burned, and the shew-bread exhibited; and the inner the most holy place, or holy of holies, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. The word *tabernacle* is also applied to the temple; Ps. xv.—*Feast of tabernacles*, the last of the three great annual festivals of the Israelites, which required the presence of all the people in Jerusalem. Its object was to commemorate the dwelling of the people in tents during their journeys in the wilderness, and it was also a feast of thanks-

giving for the harvest and vintage. It was celebrated in autumn at the conclusion of the vintage, and lasted eight days, during which the people dwelt in booths made in the streets, in courts, or on the tops of their houses, of the leafy branches of certain trees. These booths were intended to represent the tents in which the Israelites dwelt in the wilderness. [*See* Lev. xxiii.]—4. A small temple; a place of worship; a sacred place. The meeting houses of the Methodists are often called tabernacles.—5. Our natural body; 2 Cor. v.; 2 Pet. i.—6. God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it; Rev. xxi. 7. An ornamented chest placed on Roman catholic altars as a receptacle of the ciborium and pyxis.—8. In *Goth. arch.*, a canopied stall or niche; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with open-worked tracery, &c.; an arched canopy over a tomb; also, a tomb or monument.

TAB'ERNACLE, *v. i* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed; as we say, Christ *tabernacled* in the flesh.

TAB'ERNACLE, *a.* In *arch.*, like a tabernacle; richly and quaintly ornate; as, *tabernacle* work.

TABERNAC'ULAR, *a.* Latticed.

TABERNÆMONTA'NA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Apocynaceæ. *T. utilis* is the Hya-Hya or Cow-tree of Demerara, the thick juice of which is used as milk.

TA'BES, *n.* [L.] A dysthetic or cachectic disease, characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with languor, depressed spirits, and, for the most part, imperfect or obscure hectic, without any topical affection of any of the viscera of the head, chest, or belly. Tabes and consumption are different diseases. The name *tabes* is now retained for only two forms of disease: 1. *Tabes mesenterica*, that wasting of the body which follows scrofulous inflammation of the mesenteric glands; and, 2. *Tabes dorsalis*, which denotes an impairment of general health, attended by emaciation, muscular debility, and signs of nervous exhaustion, occasioned by an inordinate indulgence of the sexual appetite. It is so called from the weakness which it causes in the back and loins.

TABET'IC, *a.* Tabid; affected with tabes.

TAB'ID, *a.* [Fr. *tabide*; L. *tabidus*, from *tabeo*, to waste.] Wasted by disease.

> In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative. *Arbuthnot.*

TAB'IDNESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease.

TABINET'. *See* TABBINET.

TAB'ITUDE, *n.* [L.] The state of one affected with tabes.

TAB'LATURE, *n.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design.—2. In *music*, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or ciphers, or other characters not used in modern music. In a stricter sense, the manner of writing a piece for the lute, theorbo, guitar, bass viol, or the like; which is done by writing on several parallel lines, (each of which represents a string of the instrument,) certain letters of the alphabet, referring to the frets on the neck of the instrument, each letter directing how some note is to be sounded. This mode of writing music has long been disused.—3. In *anat.*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

TA'BLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tabula*; It. *tavola*; W. *tavell*, a flat mass, a tablet, a slice, a spread; *tâb*, *tâv*, a spread, an extended surface; *tavlu*, to throw, to project; *tavu*, to spread or overspread; Sax. *tæfl*, a die; a table-man; D. *tafel*, a board, a table, whence in ships, *tafferel*; G. and Sw. *tafel*, a board or table; Russ. *id.*; Fr. *tableau*, a picture.] 1. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface; as, a *table* of marble.—2. An article of furniture, consisting usually of a frame with a surface of boards or of marble, supported by legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c.

> The nymph the *table* spread. *Pope.*

3. Fare or entertainment of provisions; as, he keeps a good *table.*—4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment.

> I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table.* *Shak.*

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. The ten commandments were written on two *tables* of stone; Exod. xxxii.

> Written . not on *tables* of stone, but on fleshly *tables* of the heart; 2 Cor. iii.

6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of anything on a flat surface.

> Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant. *Addison.*

7. Among *Christians*, the table, or Lord's table, is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's supper.—8. The altar of burnt-offering; Mal. i.—9. In *arch.*, a tablet; a flat surface, generally rectangular, charged with some ornamental figure. When it projects from the naked of the wall it is termed a *raised* or *projecting table*; when it is not perpendicular to the horizon, it is called a *raking table*: and when the surface is rough, frosted, or vermiculated, it is called a *rustic table.*—10. In *persp.*, a plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon. It is called also *perspective plane.*—11. In *anat.*, a division of the cranium or skull. The cranium is composed of two tables or laminæ, with a cellular structure between them, called the *meditullium* or *diploë.*—12. In *the glass manufacture*, a circular sheet of finished glass, usually about four feet in diameter. Twenty-four tables make a *case.*—13. In *literature*, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with reference to the pages where each may be found; as, a *table* of contents.—14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.—15. The palm of the hand.

> Mistress of a fairer *table*
> Hath not history nor fable. *B. Jonson*

16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

> We are in the world like men playing at *tables.* *Taylor.*

17. In *math.* and *physics*, tables are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations, or for exhibiting the measures or values of some property common to a number of different bodies, in reference to some common standard; as, *tables* of logarithms, *tables* of annuities, *tables* of rhumbs, *tables* of the powers or roots of the different numbers, *tables* of multiplication, *tables* of specific gravity, of refractive powers, of the expansions of bodies by heat, &c.—18. *Astronomical tables* are computations of the motions, places and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and secondary.—19. In *chem.*, a list or catalogue of substances or their properties; as, a *table* of known acids; a *table* of acidifiable bases; a *table* of binary combinations; a *table* of specific gravities.—20. In *general*, any series of numbers formed on mathematical or other correct principles. Thus we have chronological *tables*, *tables* of mortality, &c.—21. A division of the ten commandments; as, the first and second *tables*. The first table comprehends our more immediate duties to God; the second table, our more immediate duties to each other.—22. Among *jewellers*, a table diamond or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles.—23. A list or catalogue; as, a *table* of stars.—*Raised table*, in *sculp.*, an embossment in a frontispiece for an inscription or other ornament, supposed to be the abacus of Vitruvius.—*Round table*: Knights of the round table were a military order instituted by Arthur, the first king of the Britons, A. D. 516.—*Twelve tables*, the laws of the Roman republic, so called because they were cut in tablets of bronze, and set up in a public place. These laws were drawn up by the Decemvirs, B. C. 451, and hence they were at first called the *laws of the Decemvirs*. They were originally only ten in number, but two more were added to them B. C. 450. The twelve tables are called by Livy the source of public and private law; and the text of them was preserved down to the latest age of Roman literature. They formed the basis of the greater part of Roman jurisprudence.—*To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming.—*To serve tables*, to provide for the poor; or to distribute provisions for their wants; Acts vi.

TA'BLE, *v. i.* To board; to diet or live at the table of another. Nebuchadnezzar *tabled* with the beasts.

TA'BLE, *v. t.* To form into a table or catalogue; as, to *table* fines. In England, the chirographer *tables* the fines of every county, and fixes a copy in some open place of the court.—2. To board; to supply with food.—3. To let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle.—4. To lay or place upon a table.—5. To enter upon the record; as, to *table* charges against some one, to *table* a motion to be considered at a subsequent meeting. [*Used exclusively of business meetings, whether public or private.*]

TA'BLE, *a.* Appertaining to, or provided for a table; as, *table*-flaps, or *table*-beer.—2. Plane; level; as, *table* land.

TAB'LEAU, *n.* [Fr.] A picture; a striking and vivid representation.—2. Performers grouped in a dramatic scene.

TAB'LEAUX VI'VANTS. [Fr. living pictures.] An amusement in which groups of persons are so dressed and

placed, as to represent some interesting scene in the works of distinguished painters or authors. Such representations are frequently resorted to in Germany and France, on festive occasions.

TA'BLE-BED, *n.* [*table* and *bed.*] A bed in the form of a table.

TA'BLE-BEER, *n.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer for the table, or for common use; small beer.

TA'BLE-BELL, *n.* A small bell to be used at table for calling servants.

TA'BLE-BOOK, *n.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is engraved or written without ink; tablets.

> Put into your *table-book* whatever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

TA'BLE-CLOTH, *n.* [*table* and *cloth.*] A cloth for covering a table, particularly for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals.

TA'BLE-COVER, *n.* [*table* and *cover.*] A cloth, made of wool, flax, cotton, &c., usually woven or stamped with a pattern, and laid on a table between meal-times.

TA'BLED, *pp.* Formed into a table; placed upon a table.

TA'BLE D'HOTE. (täbl dōt.) [Fr.] A common table for guests at a French hotel. The same phrase is used in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, &c.; an ordinary.

TA'BLE-LANDS, *n.* [*table* and *land.*] The name given to extensive plains which are much elevated above the level of the sea, and have steep acclivities on every side, and therefore differ from other plains, which are either not much elevated, or attain their elevation by imperceptible degrees. The chief table-lands are those among the Andes, those of Mexico, those of Southern Africa, and the immense plains in Central Asia, to the north and north-east of Hindostan. A table-land is also frequently called a *plateau.*

TA'BLE-LINEN, *n.* Table-cloths, napkins, &c. [In *Scotland,* formerly called napery, from *napperie,* Fr.]

TA'BLE-MAN, *n.* [*table* and *man.*] A man at draughts; a piece of wood.

TA'BLE-MONEY, *n.* In *mar. affairs,* an allowance to flag-officers in addition to their pay, as a compensation for the necessary expenses which they are put to in furnishing their tables.

TA'BLER, *n.* One who tables or boards.

TA'BLE-RENTS, *n.* Rents paid to bishops, &c., reserved and appropriated to their table or housekeeping.

TA'BLES, *n. plur.* An old game resembling backgammon.—2. In *Scottish eccles. hist.,* the designation given to the permanent council held in Edinburgh for managing the affairs of the covenanters, during the reign of Charles I. This council is said to have been so named from a *green table* at which the members sat.

TA'BLE-SHORE, *n.* In *mar. lan.,* a low level shore.

TA'BLE-SPAR. *See* TABULAR-SPAR.

TA'BLE-SPOON, *n.* A large spoon used at table.

TA'BLE-SPOON'FUL, *n.* The full, or once filling, of a table-spoon. Plural, *table-spoonfuls.*

TA'BLE-SPORT,† *n.* Amusement at table.

TAB'LET, *n.* A small table or flat surface.—2. Something flat on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave.—In *antiquity,* tablets covered with wax, paper, or parchment, were used as ordinary writing materials. Tablets of ivory, metal, stone, or other substance were also used in judiciary proceedings, and all public acts and monuments were in early ages preserved on such materials.

> Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned to design on *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*
>
> The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass. *Prior.*

3. In *arch.,* a word synonymous with *table.* [*See* TABLE, No. 9.] Some writers use it to designate a horizontal projection from the surface of a wall; as, earth-*tablet,* base-*tablet,* &c.—4. A medicine in a square form. *Tablets* of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague. A solid kind of electuary or confection, made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares; called also *lozenge* and *troche;* also applied to anything made up in a flat square shape, as a *tablet* of soap.

TA'BLE-TALK, *n.* [*table* and *talk.*] Conversation at table or at meals.

> He improves by the *table-talk.* *Guardian.*

TA'BLE-TALK'ER, *n.* A conversationist; one who studies to lead or outshine others in table-talk; a verbal monopolist.

TA'BLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores; placing upon a table.

TA'BLING, *n.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order.—2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building.—3. In *sail-making,* a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down.—4. Among *Scotch builders,* a term used to designate the coping of very common houses.—*Tabling of fines,* in *law,* the forming into a table or catalogue the fines, acknowledged in the court of common pleas. This is done by an officer called the *chirographer.* [*See* CHIROGRAPH, CHIROGRAPHER.]—*Tabling of a summons.* In *Scots law,* it was the practice in former times to set down in a table all summonses, to be called in their turns; those from each quarter into which Scotland was divided, having a particular quarter of the year allotted to them. The setting down of a summons in such a table, was called *tabling of the summons.* [*See* SUMMONS, CALLING OF A SUMMONS, under CALLING.]

TABLINUM, *n.* [L.] An apartment in a Roman house in which records were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It entered immediately from the Atrium.

TABOO', *n.* In *the isles of the Pacific,* a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TABOO', *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use; as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. *Tabooed* ground is held sacred and inviolable.

TA'BOR, TA'BOUR, *n.* [W. *tabwrz;* Ir. *tabar;* Old Fr. *tabour.* This, in some languages, is written *tambour,* and *timbrel.* The *atabal* of the Spaniards is probably of the same family. It is probably named from striking, beating; Eng. *tap,* Gr. τυπτω, Syr. *tabal,* Ar. *tab'ua.*] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

TA'BOR, TA'BOUR, *v. i.* To strike lightly and frequently.

> Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *taboring* upon their breasts; Nah. ii.

2. To play on a tabor or little drum.

TA'BORER, TA'BOURER, *n.* One who beats the tabor.

TAB'ORET, TAB'OURET, *n.* [from *tabor.*] A small tabor.

TAB'ORINE, TAB'OURINE, *n.* [Fr. *tabourin;* from *tabor.*] A tabor; a small drum, in form of a sieve; also called a *tambourine.*

TA'BORITE, *n.* A name given to certain Hussites, or Bohemian reformers, in the 15th century: so named from Tabor, a hill-fort, which was their stronghold, called after Mount Tabor, in Palestine.

TAB'OURET, *n.* [Fr.] A convex seat without arms or back, made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, covered with silk cloth, and ornamented with silk lace, fringe, tassels, &c.

TAB'RERE,† *n.* A taborer.

TAB'RET, *n.* [*See* TABOR.] A tabor; 1 Sam. xviii.

TAB'ULAR, *a.* [L. *tabularis,* from *tabula,* table.] 1. In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface.—2. Having the form of laminæ or plates.—3. Set down in tables; as, a *tabular* list of substances.—4. Set in squares.—*Tabular crystal,* one in which the prism is very short. *Tabular spar,* in *mineral.,* a silicate of lime, generally of a greyish white colour. It occurs either massive or crystallized, in rectangular four-sided tables. Tabular spar is the schaalstein of Werner, and the prismatic augite of Jameson. It occurs in primary rocks in Norway and other places.—*Tabular structure,* in *mineral.,* a form of structure consisting of parallel plates, separated by regular seams. It is the consequence of crystallization, and is not uncommonly confounded with stratification.—*Tabular differences,* in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers marked D, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each number being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it. When the difference is not the same between all the logarithms in the same line, the number which answers most nearly to it, one part taken with another, is inserted. In the common tables of logarithms, the logarithms of all numbers from 1 to 10,000 can be found by inspection, but by the aid of the tabular differences, the logarithms of numbers between 10,000 and 1,000,000 may be found. Also, by the aid of the same differences, the number corresponding to any given logarithm can be found to 5 or 6 places. In logarithmic tables of sines, tangents, secants, cosines, cotangents, and cosecants, there are three columns of tabular differences in each page. The first of these is placed between the sines and cosecants, the second between the tangents and cotangents, and the third between the secants and cosines. These numbers are the differences between the logarithms on the left hand, against which they are placed, and the next lower, increased in the proportion of 100 to 60. The use of these differences is to facilitate the finding of the logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c., for any given degrees, minutes, and

seconds, or the degrees, minutes, and seconds corresponding to any given logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c.

TAB'ULA RA'SA. [L.] A smoothed tablet. A term applied, *figuratively*, to the mind; and said of that of an infant, &c.

TAB'ULATE, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses.—2. To shape with a flat surface.

TAB'ULATED, *pp.* Having a flat or square flat surface; as, a *tabulated* diamond.

TABULA'TION, *n.* In *stat. science*, the art or act of forming tables; or throwing data into a tabular form.

TACAMAHA'CA, TAC'AMAHAC, *n.* The popular name of *Icica tacamahaca*, a tree of South America; also of *Calophyllum tacamahaca*, a tree of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon; and, according to the younger Michaux (but probably by mistake), of *Populus balsamifera*, a tree of North America.—2. A resin, the produce of *Calophyllum tacamahaca* or *calaba*; and of *Elaphrium tomentosum*, sometimes called *Fagara octandra*, a tree of the island of Curaçoa, and other islands in its neighbourhood.

TAC'CA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Taccaceæ. The species inhabit the hotter parts of India and the South Sea islands. F[illegible] the tub[illegible] *pinnatifida*, *dubia* and



Tacca pinnatifida.

montana, a white, highly nutritious substance, like arrow-root, is separated, which is employed as an article of diet by the inhabitants of the Malayan Peninsula, and the Moluccas. The petioles and stalks of *T. pinnatifida*, boiled for some time, are also employed as articles of diet in China and Cochin-China. In Singapore, *T. cristata* is called water-lily.

TA'CE. [L. *taceo.*] A term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TA'CES, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] In *archæology*, armour for the thigh. [*See* TASSES.]

TA'CET, in *music*, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement.

TACH, TACHE, *n.* [*See* TACK.] Something used for taking hold or holding: a catch; a loop; a button. It is found in Scripture; Exod. xxvi.

TACHO'METER, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς, quick, and μετρον, measure.] A contrivance for the purpose of indicating small variations in the velocity of machines. A cup, partly filled with mercury, and attached to a spindle, is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling, causes the mercury to recede from the centre and rise upon the sides of the cup. As this effect is produced by the velocity of the machine, so it is proportionate to that velocity, and subject to corresponding variations.

TACHYDIDAX'Y, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς, quick, and διδαχη, teaching.] A short method of imparting knowledge.

TACHYDROM'IAN, *n.* A bird of the genus Tachydromus; one of a tribe of Saurians, of the same name.

TACHY'DROMUS, *n.* According to Illiger, a genus of wading birds, the cursorius of Lacepede. The same name is given by Fitzinger to a subgenus of Saurian reptiles, found in the Indian islands and China.

TACHYGRAPH'IC, TACHYGRAPH'ICAL. *a.* Written in short hand.

TACHYG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς, quick, and γραφω, to write.] The art or practice of quick writing. Sometimes written *tacheography* [We now use *stenography*, and *short hand writing*.]

TACH'YLITE, *n.* A mineral resembling obsidian, supposed also to be similar to the pyre. It is found in small masses at Säsabühl, near Göttingen in basalt and wacke.

TACHY'PETES, *n.* Vieillot's generic name for the frigate bird; the *Pelecanus aquilus*, Linn.

TAC'IT, *a.* [Fr. *tacite*; L. *tacitus*, from *taceo*, to be silent, that is, to stop, or to close. *See* TACK.] Silent; implied, but not expressed. *Tacit* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. So we say, a *tacit* agreement or covenant of men to live under a particular government, when no objection or opposition is made; a *tacit* surrender of a part of our natural rights; a *tacit* reproach, &c.—*Tacit relocation.* [*See* RELOCATION.]

TAC'ITLY. *adv.* Silently; by implication, without words; as, he *tacitly* assented.

TAC'ITURN, *a.* [L. *taciturnus.*] Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak.

TACITURN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *taciturnité*; from L. *taciturnitas*, from *taceo*, to be silent.] Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

> Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. — *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription. This mode of extinguishing obligations is by the silence of the creditor, and arises from a presumption that in the relative situations of himself and creditor, he would not have been so long silent, if the debt had not been paid, or the obligation implemented.

TAC'ITURNLY, *adv.* Silently; without conversation.

TACK, *v. t.* [Gr. τασσω, to set, place, ordain, the root of which was ταγω, as appears from its derivatives, ταγεις, ταγμα. Hence Fr. *attacher*, It. *attaccare*, Sp. *atacar*, W. *tagu*, to stop, Sp. *taco*, a stopper. *See* ATTACH. The primary sense is probably to thrust or send.] 1. To fasten; to attach. In the solemn or grave style, this word now appears ludicrous; as, to get a commendam *tacked* to their sees.

> And *tack* the centre to the sphere. — *Herbert.*

2. To unite by stitching together; as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book; to *tack* one piece of cloth to another. [*In the familiar style, this word is in good use.*]—3. To fasten slightly; to fasten by tacks or small nails; as, to *tack* cloth on a board.

TACK, TACHE, † *n.* [Fr. *tache.*] A spot.

TACK, *n.* [Ir *taca*; Arm. *tach.*] 1. A small nail. Tacks are of various kinds, but they are too well known to require description. They are used for various purposes, but principally for stretching cloth upon a board, and fastening slightly any covering.—2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding sail to the boom. Hence,—3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of the courses. Hence,—4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as, the starboard *tack*, or larboard *tack*; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her larboard.—*To hold tack*, to last or hold out.—*Tack of a flag*, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halliards.

TACK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.

TACK, *n.* In *rural economy*, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [*Local.*]—2. The technical name in Scotland for a lease, whether of lands or edifices. [*See* LEASE.]

TACK'-DU'TY, *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

TACK'ER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACK'ET, *n.* A small nail; a tack. [*Scotch.*]

TACK'ING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TACK'ING, *n.* An operation by which, when a ship is proceeding in a course making any acute angle with the direction of the wind on one of her bows, her head is turned towards the wind, so that she may sail on a course making nearly the same angle with its direction on the other bow. This is effected by means of the rudder and sails.

TACK'LE. *n.* [D. *takel*, a pulley and tackle; *takelen*, to rig; G. *takel*, *takeln*; W. *taclu*, to put in order, to dress, deck, set right; *taclau*, tackling; accoutrements; *tacyl*, a tool. This seems to belong to the family of *tack*, Gr. τασσω. The primary sense is to put on, or to set or to put in order.] 1. In *mar lan*, a pulley composed of two or more blocks, and a rope termed the *fall*. Tackles are used in a ship to raise, remove, or secure weighty bodies, to support the masts, or to extend the sails and rigging. They are more or less complicated, in proportion to the effects which they are intended to produce. [*See* PULLEY.]—2. Instruments of action; weapons.

> She to her *tackle* fell. — *Hudibras.*

3. An arrow.—4. All the ropes of a ship and other furniture of the masts.—5. Harness for horses. [*Provincial.*]—*Tackle-fall*, the rope, or rather the end of the rope of a pulley, which falls and by which it is pulled.—*Ground-tackle*, anchors, cables, &c.—*Gun-tackle*, the apparatus for hauling cannon in or out.—*Tack-tackle*, a small

tackle to pull down the tacks of the principal sails.

TACK′LE, *v. t.* 1. To supply with tackle.—2. To harness a horse. [*Provincial.*]—3.† To seize; to lay hold of.

TACK′LED, *pp.* Supplied with tackle; made of ropes tacked together; accoutred; fitted for action; seized.

TACK′LING, *ppr.* Supplying with tackle; accoutering; fitting for action; seizing.

TACK′LING, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.—2. Instruments of action; as, fishing *tackling.*—3. Harness; the instruments of drawing a carriage. [*Provincial.*]

TACKS′MAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [*Scotch.*]

TACT, *n.* [L. *tactus*, from *tango*, [for *tago*,] to touch; Fr. *tact.*] 1. Touch; feeling; formerly, the stroke in beating time in music. [Dan. *tagt.*]—2. Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment. Skill or adroitness in adapting to circumstances, words, or actions.

TAC′TABLE, *a.* That may be touched or felt by the sense of touch. [*See* TACTILE.]

TAC′TIC, } *a.* [*See* TACTICS.] Per-
TAC′TICAL, } taining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

TACTI′′CIAN, *n.* [*See* TACTICS.] One versed in tactics; an adroit manager or contriver.

TAC′TICS, *n.* [Gr. τακτικος, from τασσω, ταττω, to set, to appoint; ταξις, order; Fr. *tactique. See* TACK.] 1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. That branch which relates to land forces is termed *military tactics*, and that which relates to naval forces, *naval tactics.* The first treats of the mode of disposing troops for battle, of directing them during its continuance, the conduct of a retreat, and the exercises, arms, &c., necessary to fit troops for action; and the latter treats of the art of arranging fleets or squadrons in such an order or disposition as may be most convenient for attacking the enemy, defending themselves, or of retreating with the greatest advantage. [*See* STRATEGY.] In the most extensive sense, tactics, *la grande tactique* of the French, comprehends every thing that relates to the order, formation, and disposition of armies, their encampments, &c.—*Elementary tactics*, that branch which treats of the drilling and formation of soldiers, and all the modes of training them for action.—2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

TAC′TILE, *a.* [Fr. *tactile*, from L. *tactilis*, from *tango*, to touch.] Tangible; susceptible of touch; that may be felt; as, *tactile* sweets; *tactile* qualities.

TACTIL′ITY, *n.* Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch.

TAC′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tactio*, *tango*, to touch.] The act of touching; touch.—2. In *geom.*, the same as tangency or touching.

TACT′LESS, *a.* Destitute of tact.

TACT′UAL, *a.* Pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

TADOR′NA, *n.* [Sp. *tadorno.*] A genus of ducks, which includes the sheldrake, *T. vulpanser.*

TAD′POLE, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, toad, with *pola*, coinciding with L. *pullus*, young.] A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwiggle; a powhead.

TÆ′DIUM, *n.* [L.] Weariness; irksomeness. [*See* TEDIUM.]

TÆ′DIUM VI′TÆ. [L.] Weariness of life; a mental disorder.

TAEL, *n.* In *China*, a denomination of money, worth nearly seven shillings sterling; also a weight of one ounce and a third.

TA′EN. (tane.) The poetical contraction of *taken.*

TÆ′NIA, } *n.* [Gr. ταινια, a fillet or
TE′NIA, } ribbon.] The tape-worm; a genus of Entozoa, belonging to the order Parenchymata, and family Tænioidea, Cuv. It is characterized by a long, flat, and jointed body. [*See* TAPE-WORM.]—2. In *arch.*, the fillet or band which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave.

TÆNIOI′DEA, *n.* A family of parenchymatous intestinal worms, of which the genus Tænia is the type.

TÆ′NIOIDS, *n.* A family of acanthopterygious fishes, comprehending those which have an elongated body flattened on the sides, and very small scales. It is closely connected with the scomberoids.

TAF′ELSPATH, *n.* A lamellar mineral of a yellowish grey or rose white, forming masses of prisms interlaced in the gang, chiefly lime and silex.

TAF′FETA, } *n.* [Fr. *tafetas*, *taffetas*;
TAF′FETY, } It. *taffetta*; G. *taffet.*] A fine smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable wavy lustre, imparted by pressure and heat with the application of an acidulous fluid, to produce the effect called *watering.* It is much used on the Continent for window curtains. *Taffetas* are of all colours.

TAF′FRAIL, } *n.* [D. *tafereel*, from
TAF′FEREL, } *tafel*, table.] In *ships*, the *rail* over the heads of the stern timbers, extending across the stern from one quarter-stanchion to the other.

TAF′IA, *n.* A variety of rum, so called by the French.

TAG, *n.* [Sw. *tagg*, a point or prickle; Ice. *tag*; Dan. *tagger*, *takker.* The primary sense is probably a shoot, coinciding with the first syllable of L. *digitus* [*see* TOE]; or the sense is from putting on, as in *tackle.* In Goth. *tagu* is hair, the hair of the head, that which is shot out, or that which is thick. The latter sense would show its alliance to the W. *tagu*, to choke.] 1. A metallic point to put to the end of a string; anything attached or affixed to another; as, the *tag* of a lace.—2. Any worthless appendage; something mean and paltry; as, *tag*-rag people. [*Vulgar.*]—3. A young sheep; often written *Teg.* [*Local.*]

TAG, *v. t.* To fit with a point; as, to *tag* lace.—2. To fit one thing to another; to append to.

> His courteous host
> *Tags* every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

3. To join or fasten.

TAG, *n.* [L. *tago*, *tango*, I touch; probably A.-Sax. *ic teoge*, I pull.] A kind of boy's play, in some localities; the sport of which is, that the last person who is touched, or *tagged*, is put to a disadvantage. In *Scotland*, it is called *tig-tag.*

TAG′GED, *pp.* Fitted with a point; appended to.

TAG′GER, *n.* One who tags, or attaches one thing to another; as, a *tagger* of verses. [*Familiar.*]

TAG′GING, *ppr.* Fitting with a point; fitting one thing to another.

TAGLIACO′TIAN OPERATION. *See* TALIACOTIAN.

TAG′-RAG, *n.* In *low lan.*, a term applied to the lowest class of people; the rabble.

TAG′-SORE, } *n.* A disease in sheep
TAG′-BELT, } in which the tail becomes excoriated, and adheres to the wool in consequence of diarrhœa.

TAG′-TAIL, *n.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has its tail of another colour.

TAG′UA, *n.* A name given to the palm which yields the vegetable ivory. It is the *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, and is sometimes denominated *Cabeza de negro* or negro-head. The ivory is the hard albumen of the seed. [*See* IVORY-NUT.]

TAIL, *n.* [Sax. *tægl*; Ice. *tagl*; dim. of *tag*, a shoot, or from Goth. *tagu*, hair.] 1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. In many quadrupeds, the tail is a shoot or projection covered with hair. In fowls, the tail consists of feathers, or is covered with them, which serve to assist in the direction of their flight. In fishes, the tail is formed usually by a gradual sloping of the body, ending in a fin. The tail of a fish may assist the animal in steering, but its principal use is to propel the fish forward. It is the instrument of swimming.—2. The lower part, noting inferiority.

> The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail*; Deut. xxviii.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.—4. The hinder part of any thing.—5. In *anat.*, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.—6. In *bot.*, the *tail of a seed*, is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style.—7. *Horse's tail*, among *the Tartars* and *Chinese*, is an ensign or flag; among *the Turks*, a standard borne before the grand vizier, pachas, and the sangiacs. For this purpose, it is fitted to a half-pike with a gold button, and is called *toug.* There are pachas of one, two, and three *tails.*—8. In *her.*, the tail of a hart.—9. In *music*, the part of a note running upward or downward.—10. The extremity or last end; as, the *tail* of a storm.—11. In *arch.*, the lower end of any member; as of a slate or tile.—12. In *mar. lan.*, the long end of a block-strap.—*Tail of the trenches*, in *fort.*, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground, and cover themselves from the fire of the place.—*Tail of a comet*, a luminous train which extends from the nucleus in a direction opposite to the sun.—*To turn tail*, is to run away; to flee.—*Tail of a canal lock*, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.—*Tail bay of a canal lock*, the exterior portion below the lower gate.

TAIL, or **FEE-TAIL**, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, It. *tagliare*, Ir. *tallam*, to cut off; W. *toli*, to curtail, to separate, to *deal* out, from *tawl*, a sending or throwing, a cast or throw, a separation, diminution, interruption. This is from the same root as *deal. See* DEAL.] In *law*, an estate in tail is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. Estates tail are *general* or *special*; *general*, where lands and tenements are given to one, and to the heirs of his body begotten; *special*, where the gift is re-

strained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as to his heirs by a particular woman named. If the lands be given or conveyed to a man and the heirs male of his body, this is called *tail-male general;* but if to a man and the heirs female of his body, on his present wife begotten, it is called *tail-female special.* Copyholds are not conveyed in this manner, unless by special custom of the manor. [*See* ENTAIL.]

TĀIL, *v. t.* To pull by the tail.—*To tail in*, in *arch.*, to fasten any thing by one of its ends into a wall.—*To tail upon*, to lie or rest upon, as the end of a timber upon a wall.

TĀILAGE, } † *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut
TAL'LIAGE, } off.] Literally, a portion cut out of a whole; a share; a share of a man's substance paid away by way of tribute; hence, a tax or toll.

TĀIL-BLOCK, *n.* In *ships*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure.

TĀIL-BOARDS. The carved work between the cheeks that is fastened to the knee of the head.

TĀIL-DRAIN, *n.* In *agriculture*, a drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains of a field or meadow.

TĀILED, *a.* Having a tail.

TĀILING, *n.* In *arch.*, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall.

TĀILINGS, *n. plur.* [from *tail.*] The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [*Local.*]

TĀILLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *ancient French jurisprudence*, a tax, tallage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king, or any other lord, on his subjects.—2. [Fr. *tailler*, to clip.] In *English law*, the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple

> *Taille* is thus called, because it is so minced, or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

TĀILLESS, *a.* Having no tail.

TĀIL'LOIR *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, the French name for the abacus.

TĀILOR, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur;* from *tailler*, to cut, It. *tagliare*, Ir. *tallam.*] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

TĀILOR, *v. i.* To practise making men's clothes.

TĀILORESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

TĀILORING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TĀIL-PIECE, *n.* A piece at the end, as of a series of engravings.—2. In a *violin*, a piece of ebony attached to the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened.

TĀIL-RACE, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill, after it has been applied to produce the motion of the wheel. [*Provincial.*]

TĀIL TRIMMER, *n.* In *arch.*, a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

TAIL'ZIE, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off.]
TAIL'YIE, } In *Scots law*, the technical term corresponding with the English word *Entail*, which now generally supersedes it in colloquial use, even in Scotland. The term, in its largest acceptation, signifies any deed, by which the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted. But it is usually applied to a deed framed in terms of the statute 1685, c. 22, and intended for the purpose of securing the descent of an heritable estate to the series of heirs or substitutes called to the succession by the maker of the tailzie. Any person is allowed to tailzie his lands and estates, and to prescribe to the heirs such conditions as he pleases. But to constitute an effectual entail he must prohibit the institute, or person to whom the estate is conveyed, in the first place, and the substitutes, who are afterwards to succeed, from selling, alienating, or disponing the estate, altering the order of succession, or contracting debt, and thereby causing the estate to be adjudged. The clauses essentially necessary to give effect to an entail are, 1st, Prohibitions against altering the order of succession, against alienating the land, and against contracting debts, whereby the lands may be burdened or affected by diligence; 2d, Irritant clauses, declaring that all deeds executed, whereby the course of succession may be altered, or the lands sold or conveyed away, and all debts contracted, contrary to the above prohibitions, shall be void and null; and, 3d, Resolutive clauses, declaring that if any of the heirs of entail shall act contrary to all or any of the prohibitions, he shall forfeit his right to the lands entailed, sometimes for himself only, and in other cases for all the heirs who may take the succession as his descendants. But in the deed of entail, as now in use, a variety of other clauses are usually added. An entail is not effectual till recorded in the register of entails at Edinburgh, and followed by infeftment.

TĀINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *teindre*, to dye or stain; L *tingo;* Gr. τεγγω, to dye, literally to dip, primarily to thrust, the sense of L. *tango;* and *n* not being radical, the real word is *tego* or *tago*, coinciding with Eng. *duck;* hence its sense in *extinguo*. *See* DYE, ATTAINT, and TINGE.] 1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.

> The spaniel struck
> Stiff by the tainted gale. *Thomson.*

2. *More generally*, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; as, putrid substances taint the air.—3. To infect; to poison. The breath of consumptive lungs is said to *taint* sound lungs.—4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as, *tainted* meat.—5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish.

> We come not by the way of accusation
> To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses. *Shak.*

6.† To corrupt, as blood; to attaint. [*See* ATTAINT.]

TĀINT, *v. i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.

> I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction. Meat soon *taints* in warm weather.

TĀINT, *n.* Tincture; stain.—2. Infection; corruption; depravation. Keep children from the *taint* of low and vicious company.—3. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation.—4. An insect; a kind of spider.

TĀINTED, *pp.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained.

TĀINTFREE, *a.* [*taint* and *free.*] Free from taint or guilt.

TĀINTING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.

TĀINTLESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.

TĀINTLESSLY, *adv.* Without taint.

TĀINTURE, *n.* [L. *tinctura.*] Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [*Not much used.*]

TAIT, TATE, or **TEAT**, *n.* A small portion of anything; as, a *tait* of wool; a *tait* of hay. [*Scotch.*]

TAJA'ÇU, } *n.* The peccary or Mexi-
TAJAS'SU, } can hog; the *Dicotyles torquatus*, a pachydermatous mammal inhabiting the eastern side of South America.

TAKE, *v. t.* pret. *Took;* pp. *Taken.* [Sax. *tæcan*, to *take*, and to *teach;* also *thicgan*, to take, as food; Sw. *taga;* Dan. *tager;* Ice *taka;* Gr. δειχνυμι; L. *doceo*. This word seems to be allied to *think*, for we say, I *think* a thing to be so, or I *take* it to be so. It seems also to be allied to Sax. *teogan*, to draw, to *tug*, L. *duco;* for we say, to *take* a likeness, and to *draw* a likeness We use *taking* also for engaging, attracting. We say, a child *takes* to his mother or nurse, and a man *takes* to drink; which seem to include *attaching* and holding. We observe that *take* and *teach* are radically the same word.] 1. In a *general sense*, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it. *Take* differs from *seize*, as it does not always imply haste, force, or violence. It more generally denotes to gain or receive into possession in a peaceable manner, either passively or by active exertions. Thus, —2. To receive what is offered.

> Then I *took* the cup at the Lord's hand; Jer. xxv.

3. To lay hold of; to get into one's power for keeping.

> No man shall *take* the nether or the upper millstone to pledge; Deut. xxiv.

4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. He *takes* it in good part; or he *takes* it very ill. -5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to circumvent.

> Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,
> Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To seize; to make prisoner. The troops entered, slow, and *took* three hundred janizaries.

> This man was *taken* by the Jews; Acts xxiii.

7. To captivate with pleasure; to engage the affections; to delight.

> Neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids; Prov. vi.
> Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

8. To get into one's power by engines or nets; to entrap; to insnare; as, to *take* foxes with traps; to *take* fishes with nets, or with hook and line.—9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. I *take* your meaning.

> You *take* me right. *Bacon.*
> Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

10. To exact and receive.

Take no usury of him or increase. Lev. xxv.

11. To employ; to occupy. The prudent man always *takes* time for deliberation, before he passes judgment. —12. To agree to; to close in with; to comply with.

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*

13. To form and adopt; as, to *take* a resolution.—14. To catch; to embrace; to seize; as, to *take* one by the hand; to *take* in the arms.—15. To admit; to receive as an impression; to suffer; as, to *take* a form or shape.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould. *Dryden.*

16. To obtain by active exertion; as, to *take* revenge or satisfaction for an injury.—17. To receive; to receive into the mind.

They *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus; Acts iv.

It appeared in his face that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

18. To swallow, as meat or drink; as, to *take* food; to *take* a glass of wine. —19. To swallow, as medicine; as, to *take* pills; to *take* stimulants. —20. To choose; to elect. *Take* which you please. But the sense of *choosing,* in this phrase, is derived from the connection of *take* with *please.* So we say, *take* your choice.—21. To copy.

Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

22. To fasten on; to seize. The frost has *taken* the corn; the worms have *taken* the vines.

Wheresoever he *taketh* him, he teareth him, and he foameth; Mark ix.

23. To accept; not to refuse. He offered me a fee, but I would not *take* it.

Ye shall *take* no satisfaction for the life of a murderer; Numb. xxxv.

24. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people; Exod. vi

25. To admit

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore; 1 Tim. v.

26. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; as, to *take* shame to one's self; to *take* delight; to *take* pride or pleasure.—27. To endure; to bear without resentment; or to submit to without attempting to obtain satisfaction. He will *take* an affront from no man. Cannot you *take* a jest? —28. To draw; to deduce.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

29. To assume; as, I *take* the liberty to say.—30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not disputed; as, to *take* a thing for granted. —31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand. This I *take* to be the man's motive.

He *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise. *South.*

You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

32. To seize; to invade; as, to be *taken* with a fever.—33. To have recourse to; as, the sparrow *takes* a bush; the cat *takes* a tree. [In this sense, we usually say, the bird *takes to* a bush, the squirrel *takes to* a tree.] —34. To receive into the mind.

Those do best, who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease; as, to *take* a house or farm for a year.—36. To admit in copulation.—37. To draw; to copy; to paint a likeness; as, a likeness *taken* by Reynolds.—38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation; as, to *take* an army, a city, or a ship.—39. To be discovered or detected. He was *taken* in the very act.—40. To require or be necessary. It *takes* so much cloth to make a coat.—*To take away,* to deprive of; to bereave; as, a bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops

By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

2. To remove; as, to *take away* the consciousness of pleasure.—*To take care,* to be careful; to be solicitous for.

Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 Cor. ix.

2. To be cautious or vigilant. *Take care* not to expose your health.—*To take care of,* to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or securing.—*To take a course,* to resort to; to have recourse to measures.

The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying of sinners. *Hammond*

To take one's own course, to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's own choice.—*To take down,* to reduce; to bring lower; to depress; as, to *take down* pride, or the proud. 2. To swallow; as, to *take down* a potion.—3. To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, to *take down* a house or a scaffold.—4. To write; as, to *take down* a man's words at the time he utters them.—*To take from,* to deprive of.

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee; 1 Sam. xvii.

2. To deduct; to subtract; as, to *take* one number *from* another.—3. To detract; to derogate.—*To take heed,* to be careful or cautious.

Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

To take heed to, to attend to with care. *Take heed to* thy ways.—*To take hold,* to seize; to fix on.—*To take in,* to enclose; to fence.—2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend.—3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to brail or furl; as, to *take in* sail.—4. To cheat; to circumvent; to deceive. [*Not elegant.*]—5. To admit; to receive; as, a vessel will *take in* more water. The landlord said he could *take in* no more lodgers.—6.† To win by conquest.—7. To receive into the mind or understanding.

Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

To take in hand, to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing; Luke i. —*To take notice,* to observe; or to observe with particular attention.—2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon. He heard what was said, but *took* no *notice* of it.—*To take oath,* to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.—*To take off,* to remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing; as, to *take off* a load; to *take off* one's hat, &c.—2. To cut off; as, to *take off* the head or a limb.—3. To destroy; as, to *take off* life.—4. To remove; to invalidate; as, to *take off* the force of an argument.—5. To withdraw; to call or draw away.

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* the mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

6. To swallow; as, to *take off* a glass of wine.—7. To purchase; to take from in trade.

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*. *Locke.*

8. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

9. To imitate; to mimic.—10. To find place for; as, more scholars than preferments can *take off*.—*To take off from,* to lessen; to remove in part. This *takes off from* the deformity of vice.—*To take order with,* to check. [*Not much used.*]—*To take out,* to remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct.—2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, to *take out* a stain or spot from cloth; to *take out* an unpleasant taste from wine.—*To take part,* to share. *Take part* in our rejoicing.—*To take part with,* to unite with; to join with.—*To take place,* to happen; to come, or come to pass.—2. To have effect; to prevail.

Where arms *take place,* all other pleas are vain. *Dryden.*

To take effect, to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.—*To take root,* to live and grow; as a plant.—2. To be established; as principles.—*To take up,* to lift; to raise. 2. To buy or borrow; as, to *take up* goods to a large amount; to *take up* money at the bank. —3. To begin; as, to *take up* a lamentation; Ezek. xix.—4. In *sur.*, to fasten with a ligature.—5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention; as, to *take up* the time.—6. To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison.*

7. To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, to *take up* a thief; to *take up* vagabonds.—8. To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit. *Bacon.*

9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly. *L'Estrange.*

10. To begin where another left off.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale. *Addison.*

11. To occupy; to fill; as, to *take up* a great deal of room.—12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another; as, to *take up* the quarrels of our neighbours.—13. To comprise; to include.

The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite *takes up* seven years. *Dryden.*

14. To adopt; to assume; as, to *take up* current opinions.

They *take up* our old trade of conquering. *Dryden.*

15. To collect; to exact a tax.—16. To pay and receive; as, to *take up* a note at the bank.—*To take up arms,* or *to take arms,* to begin war; to begin resistance by force.—*To take up the gauntlet.* [*See* GAUNTLET.]—*To take the field,* in *milit. lan.*, to quit camp; to commence the operations of a campaign.—*To take on* or *upon,* to assume; to undertake. He *takes upon* himself to assert that the fact is capable of proof.—2. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to, as, to *take*

upon one's self a punishment.—*To take on*, to mourn; to fret.—[*Obsolete, or trivial.*]—*To take side*, to join one of two differing parties; to take an interest in one party.—*To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by; to feel any thing sensibly.—*To take heart*, to resume lost courage; to cheer up.—*To take advantage of*, to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favourable state of things, to the prejudice of another.—*To take the advantage of*, to use any advantage offered.—*To take air*, to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed; as a secret.—*To take the air*, to expose one's self to the open air.—*To take a course*, to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.—*To take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell; to claim permission, or make bold, to; as, I *take leave* to differ from you.—*To take breath*, to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.—*To take* aim, to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.—*To take along*, to carry, lead, or convey.—*To take a way*, to be in a particular course or direction.

TAKE, *v. i.* To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. The fox being hard pressed, *took* to the hedge. My friend has left his music, and *taken* to books.

> The defluxion *taking* to his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

2. To please; to gain reception. The play will not *take*, unless it is set off with proper scenes.

> Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
> And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

> In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*. *Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix, or be fixed. He was inoculated, but the infection did not *take*.

> When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

To take after, to learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he *takes after* a good pattern.—2. To resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father.—*To take in with*, to resort to.—*To take for*, to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.

> The lord of the land *took* us *for* spies; Gen. xlii.

To take to, to apply to; to be fond of; to become attached to; as, to *take to* books; to *take to* evil practices.—2. To resort to; to betake to.

> Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

To take up, to stop.

> Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of all religion.† *Tillotson.*

2.† To reform.—*To take up with*, to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; as, to *take up with* plain fare.

> In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

2.† To lodge; to dwell.—*To take with*, to please. The proposal *takes* well *with* him.

TĀKE-IN, *n.* Fraud; a cheating act.—2. The party cheating. [*In both senses familiar.*]

TĀKEN, (tā'kn.) *pp.* of *Take.* Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.

TĀKER, *n.* One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.—2. One that subdues and causes to surrender; as, the *taker* of captives or of a city.

TĀKING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending.—2. *a.* Alluring; attracting; engaging; pleasing.—3. Infectious; as, the itch is very *taking.* [*Familiar and Local.*]

TĀKING, *n.* The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension.—2. Agitation; distress of mind.

> What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket? *Shak.*

TĀK'INGLY, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

TĀKINGNESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing, or of being engaging.

TAL'APOIN, TEL'APOIN, *n.* In Siam and Burmah, a name given, by some European nations, to a priest. Also, a species of monkey.

TĀLA'RIA, *n.* [L.] In *antiquity*, the small wings attached to the ankles of Mercury, and reckoned among his attributes.

Talaria.

TAL'BOT, *n.* A kind of hound, and probably the oldest of our slow hounds. He had a broad mouth; very deep chops; very long and large pendulous ears; was fine coated and usually pure white. This was the hound formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, and it is probably the origin of the present blood-hound.

TAL'BOTYPE, *n.* A photogenic process invented by Mr. H. Fox Talbot, in which paper, prepared in a particular manner, is used instead of the silvered plates of M. Daguerre. The process has also been termed *calotype.* [*See* DAGUERREOTYPE, PHOTOGENIC DRAWINGS.]

TALC, *n.* [G. *talk*, isinglass; *talg*, tallow; Sw. *talk, talg*, id.; Dan. *tælg, talg*, tallow, and *talk, talgsteen*, tallow-stone; D. *talk*, tallow; Port. and Sp *talco.*] A magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and often transparent. By the action of fire, the laminæ open a little, the fragment swells, and the extremities are with difficulty fused into a white enamel. When rubbed with resin, talc acquires positive electricity. Its prevailing colours are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc, *common, earthy*, and *indurated.* Its constituents are silex and magnesia, with small quantities of potash, alumina, oxide of iron, and water. It is used in many parts of India and China, as a substitute for window glass; indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, &c., instead of chalk. Talc is met with in several parts of Scotland, chiefly in connection with serpentine, and on the Continent. Several varieties are found in India and Ceylon.

TALC'ITE, *n.* In *mineral.*, the same as nacrite,—*which see.*

TALCKY. *See* TALCOSE.

TALC'OSE, TALC'OUS, TALC'Y, or **TALCK'Y**, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc; containing talc.

TALE, *n.* [*See* TELL.] A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents; or a fictitious narrative; as, the *tale* of a tub; Marmontel's *tales*; idle *tales*; Luke xxiv. In general, tales may be considered as simple fictitious narratives, in prose or verse, which hardly extend beyond a single adventure; or group of incidents; without the variety of plot and character which characterize the novel and the romance.

> We spend our years as a *tale* that is told; Ps. xc.

2. Oral relation.—3. Reckoning; account set down; Exod. v.

> In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number. *Carew.*

4. Number reckoned.

> The ignorant who measure by *tale*, not by weight. *Hooker.*

5. A telling; information; disclosure of any thing secret.

> Birds are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find *Bacon.*
>
> In thee are men that carry *tales* to shed blood; Ezek. xxii.

6. In *law*, a count or declaration. [*Tale*, in this sense, is obsolete.]—7. In *com.*, a weight for gold and silver in China and other parts of the East Indies; also, a money of account. In China, each tale is 10 maces=100 candareens=1000 cash.

TALE,† *v. i.* To tell stories.

TĀLEBEARER, *n.* [*tale* and *bear.*] A person who officiously tells tales; one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

> Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth, Prov. xxvi.

TĀLEBEARING, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

TĀLEBEARING, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

TA'LED, *n.* A sort of habit worn by the Jews.

TĀLEFUL, *a.* Abounding with stories.

TAL'ENT, *n.* [L. *talentum*; Gr. ταλαντον, from ταλαω, to bear, allied to L. *tollo.* The word is said to have originally signified a balance or scales.] 1. Among the ancients, a weight, and a coin. The true value of the talent cannot well be ascertained, but it is known that it was different among different nations. The Attic talent, the weight, contained 60 Attic minæ, or 6000 Attic drachmæ, equal to 56 pounds, eleven ounces, English troy weight. The mina being reckoned equal to £3 4*s.* 7*d.* sterling, the talent was of the value of £193 15*s.* sterling. Other computations make it £243 15*s.* sterling. The Romans had the great talent and the little talent; the great talent is computed to be equal to £99 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, and the little talent to £75 sterling.—2. *Talent*, among the Hebrews, was also a gold coin, the same with a shekel of gold; called also stater, and weighing only four drachmas. But the Hebrew talent of silver, called *cicar*, was equivalent to three thousand shekels, or ninety-three pounds, twelve ounces avoirdupois, and its value as silver money, £396 5*s.* 10*d.*—3. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; a metaphorical application of the word, said to be borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the talents; Matth. xxv.

> He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes. *Dryden.*
>
> 'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts. *Addison.*

4. Eminent abilities; superior genius; as, he is a man of *talents*. [*Talent*, in the singular, is sometimes used in a like sense.] — 5. Particular faculty; skill. He has a *talent* at drawing.—6. [Sp. *talante*, manner of performing any thing, will, disposition.] Quality; disposition.

TAL'ENTED, *a*. Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents. [This word is formed like a participle, but without a verb, like *bigoted, turreted, targeted*.]

TA'LES, *n*. [L. *talis*, plur. *tales*.] In *law, tales de circumstantibus*, spectators in court, from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impanneled, but who may not appear, or may be challenged. In practice, this seldom occurs, except in the case of special jury trials, when the talesmen are taken from the common jury panel in the same court.—*Talesmen*, persons selected to fill up a jury in the case above stated. *Tales book*, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the *tales*.

TA'LESMAN, *n*. In *English law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the by-standers in open court.

TĀLETELLER, *n*. One who tells tales or stories.

TALE'-WISE, *a*. Being in the manner of a tale.

TALIACO'TIAN OPERATION. A surgical operation for the restoration of lost noses. It is so named from the discoverer Taliacotius or Tagliacozzi, professor of anatomy and surgery at Bologna, towards the end of the 16th century. The operation, according to the discoverer's method, is effected by partially detaching a portion of the skin of the arm, moulding it into the proper shape, causing adhesion, and, after a time, finally detaching it from the arm, so that it remains in its new situation. Of late years several successful operations for new noses have been performed, and this is now always done by turning down a flap of integument from the forehead.

TALIE'RA, TALLIE'RA PALM, *n*. The *Corypha talliera*, an elegant stately species of palm inhabiting Bengal. It has gigantic fan-shaped leaves, which are used by the natives of India to write upon with their steel stiles, and for other purposes.

TA'LIO, LEX TALIO'NIS. [L.] The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury; as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law; Lev. xxiv. 20.

TA'LION, *n*. Law of retaliation.

TAL'IPAT, TAL'IPUT PALM, *n*. The *Corypha umbraculifera*; a gigantic palm, inhabiting Ceylon, with immense fan-shaped leaves resembling those of the Talliera Palm. [*See* FAN PALM.]

TAL'IPED, *n*. [L. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot.] The disease called *club-foot;* also, a person affected with this disease.

TAL'ISMAN, *n*. [Gr. τέλεσμα, tribute, or τελεσμός, accomplishment, both from τελέω, to terminate. A term introduced into medicine by Apollonius of Lydana.] 1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; or it is the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The talismans of the Samothracians were pieces of iron, formed into images and set in rings, &c. They were held to be preservatives against all kinds of evils. Talismans are of three kinds, *astronomical, magical*, and *mixed*. Hence,—2. Something that produces extraordinary effects; as, a *talisman* to destroy diseases.

TALISMAN'IC, TALISMAN'ICAL, *a*. Magical; having the properties of a talisman or preservative against evils by secret influence.

TALK, *v. i.* (tauk.) [Dan. *tolker;* Sw *tolka*, to interpret, translate, explain; D. *tolken*, id.; Russ. *tolkuyu*, id. This is probably the same word differently applied. The word is formed from *tell*. *See* TELL, for the Danish and Swedish.] 1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts.

> I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you, but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

> In Æsop's time
> When all things *talk'd*, and *talk'd* in rhyme. *Trumbull.*

> I will come down and *talk* with thee; Numb. xi

> Did not our hearts burn within us, while he *talked* with us by the way? Luke xxiv.

2. To prate; to speak impertinently. —3. *To talk of*, to relate; to tell; to give account. Authors *talk of* the wonderful remains of Palmyra.

> The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much *of* the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

> So shall I *talk of* thy wondrous works; Ps. cxix.

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

> Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments; Jer. xii.

To talk to, in *familiar language*, to advise or exhort; or to reprove gently. I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct.

TALK, *n*. (tauk.) Familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more.

> Should a man full of *talk* be justified? Job xi.

> In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

> I hear a *talk* up and down of raising money. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse. This noble achievement is the *talk* of the whole town.—4. Among *the Indians of North America*, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation and the like; or an official verbal communication made from them to another nation or its agents, or made to them by the same.

TALKATIVE, *a*. (tauk'ativ.) Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous. One of the faults of old age is to be *talkative*.

TALK'ATIVELY, *adv*. In a talkative manner.

TALKATIVENESS, *n*. (tauk'ativeness.) Loquacity; garrulity; the practice or habit of speaking much in conversation.

TALKER, *n*. (tauk'er.) One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler.—2. A boaster.

TALKING, *ppr*. (tauk'ing.) Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation; Matth. xvii.—2. *a*. Given to talking; loquacious; as, *talking* age.

TALKING, *n*. (tauk'ing.) The act of conversing familiarly; as, foolish *talking;* Eph. v.

TALKY, *a*. (tauk'y.) Talkative. [*Vulgar*.]

TALL, *a*. [W. *tal; taldu*, to grow *tall*. The primary sense is to stretch or extend; W. *tellu*, to stretch; Sp. *talla*, raised work, also stature; *talle*, shape, size; *tallo*, a shoot or sprout; *talludo*, tall, slender; *talon*, the heel, that is, a shoot; Port. *talo*, a stalk; *taludo*, stalky; Ar. *taula*, to be long, to spread, to be extended, to defer or delay, that is, to draw out in time, Eng. *dally*, allied probably to L. *tollo*, Gr. τέλλω. In Sw. *tall* is a pine-tree.] 1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast, or pole. *Tall* always refers to something erect, and of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height. We say, a *tall* man or woman, a *tall* boy for his age; a *tall* tree, a *tall* pole, a *tall* mast; but we never say, a *tall* house or a *tall* mountain. The application of the word to a palace or its shadow, in Waller, is now improper.

> Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*. *Waller.*

2. Sturdy; lusty; bold. [*Unusual*.]

TAL'LAGE, TAL'LIAGE, *n*. [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off. *See* TAIL.] Anciently, a general word including all subsidies, taxes, tenths, fifteenths, or other burdens or charges laid upon any person. It was generally, however, confined in its sense to taxes received by the king. When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called *scutage;* when by cities and burghs, *talliage;* when upon lands not held by military tenure, *hidage*.

TAL'LAGE, *v. t.* To lay an impost.

TAL'LIED, *pp*. Scored with correspondent notches; fitted; suited.

TAL'LIER, *n*. One who keeps a tally. From this word is derived our modern word *teller*. [*See* TALLY.]

TALL'NESS, *n*. Height of stature. [*See* TALL.]

TAL'LŌW, *n*. [Dan. *tælg;* D. *talk;* G. and Sw. *talg;* Eth. *talal*, to be fat; Ar. *talla*, to be moist.] The fat of oxen, sheep, deer, and goats, melted and separated from the fibrous, or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with it. When pure, tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearine with a little oleine; but that of the goat contains also hircine in small quantity. In *com*., tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. Tallow is also much used in the dressing of leather. It is imported in large quantities from Russia. The fat of swine we never call *tallow*, but *lard*. The fat of bears we call bear's grease. —*Mineral tallow*, the same as hatchetine,—*which see*.

TAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow.

TAL'LŌW-CANDLE, *n*. A candle made of tallow.

TAL'LOW-CATCH,† *n.* A receptacle for tallow.

TAL'LOW-CHANDLER, *n.* [*chandler* is generally supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier*, and the word to signify *tallow-candler*, a maker of candles; for in Fr. *chandelier* is a tallow-chandler. *See* CORN-CHANDLER.] One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles.

TAL'LOWED, *pp.* Greased or smeared with tallow.

TAL'LOW-FACED, *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale.

TAL'LOW-GREASE, *n.* Tallow, especially candle-fat. [*Familiar*, and *local*.]

TAL'LOWING, *ppr.* Greasing with tallow.

TAL'LOWISH, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TAL'LOW-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Stillingia, the *S. sebifera*, growing in China. [*See* STILLINGIA.]

TAL'LOWY, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

TAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, Port. *talhar*, Sp. *tallar*, to cut. *See* TAIL.] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. In purchasing and selling, it was customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with scores or notches on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered, or what was due between debtor and creditor, the seller or creditor keeping one stick, and the purchaser or debtor, the other. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it, was the usual method of keeping accounts, and it is still customary among small publicans, milk-men and others, to keep the account or score of a debt by notches. In the Exchequer, *tallies* were formerly used, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. Hence the origin of exchequer *bills*. In former times of financial difficulty, (from the period of the Norman conquest,) the practice had been to issue exchequer *tallies*. An exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches, indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction, were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done the rod was then cleft longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch cut in the tally. One of these parts was kept in the exchequer, and the other only issued. When the part issued was returned to the exchequer (usually in payment of taxes), the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. Hence our corresponding practice with cheques, and the origin of the term we employ when we say, that a cheque should *tally* with its counterpart. Hence also the terms "Bill," Norman French, *bille*, a baton; *billet*, a short piece of wood, and the origin of the phrase, being on the "staff," as applied to officers in the pay of the crown. The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barley corn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit. Clumsy as this contrivance may appear, it was effectual in the prevention of forgery. Tallies were finally discontinued in the exchequer in 1834. The *tellers* of the exchequer derived their name from the word *tally*, teller being originally written *tallier*. Many different kinds of tally are used in gardens and arboretums, for the purpose of bearing either numbers referring to a catalogue, or the names of the plants near which they are placed. It is quite an error to suppose that promissory notes, supported by the credit of government, are a modern invention. They existed for six centuries in this country before the introduction of paper-money; the only difference between the modern and the ancient system is, that the promissory notes which are now made of paper, were formerly made of wood.—2. One thing made to suit another.

They were framed the *tallies* for each other. *Dryden.*

TAL'LY, *v. t.* To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

2. In *seamanship*, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore sail.

TAL'LY, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*

TAL'LY,† *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit.

TAL'LY HO, the huntsman's cry to his hounds.

TAL'LYING, *ppr.* Fitting to each other; making to correspond.—2. Agreeing; corresponding. —3. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore sail.

TAL'LYMAN, *n.* [*tally* and *man.*] One who sells for weekly payment.—2. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

TAL'LY-SHOP, *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally system. [*See* TALLY TRADE.]

TAL'LY TRADE, *n.* A system of dealing carried on in London and other large towns, by which shopkeepers furnish certain articles on credit to their customers, the latter agreeing to pay the stipulated price by certain weekly or monthly instalments. The goods thus furnished are usually of inferior quality, and the prices exorbitant. The system is fraught with much mischief to those (chiefly mechanics, labourers, porters, &c.) who resort to tally-shops.

TAL'MUD, *n.* [Ch. from למד *lamad*, to teach.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations; or the book that contains them. The Talmud contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the *Mishna* and the *Gemara;* the former being the *written* law, and the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors.

TAL'MUDIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
TALMU'DICAL, } Talmud; contained in the Talmud; as, *Talmudic* fables.

TAL'MUDIST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TALMUDIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TAL'ON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *talon*, the heel, that is, a shoot or protuberance. *See* TALL.] 1. The claw of a fowl.—2. In *arch.*, the name given by the French to the ogee moulding.

TALOOK'DARS, *n.* In *India*, petty zemindars, some of whom pay their rent through a superior zemindar, while others pay it directly to government.

TAL'PA, *n.* [L.] The mole, a genus of insectivorous mammalia. The common mole (*T. europæa*, Linn.,) is well known from its subterranean habits, and its vexatious burrowings in cultivated grounds. Another species, *T. cæca*, inhabits the south of Europe.

TAL'PIDÆ, *n.* The family of moles.

TA'LUS, *n.* [L. *talus*, the ankle.] 1. In *anat.*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg. —2. In *arch.*, a slope; the inclination of any work.—3. In *fort.*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet. The upper surface of a parapet is called the *superior talus* or slope; and that surface of a rampart or parapet which is towards the country, or towards the town, is called the *exterior*, or the *interior talus* of the work. In this signification the word is also written *Talut.*—4. In *geol.*, a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones, at the foot of any cliff.

TAMABIL'ITY, *n.* Tamableness,—*which see.*

TA'MABLE, *a.* [from *tame.*] That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.

TA'MABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being tamable.

TAM'ARACK, *n.* Hackmatack; the American larch.

TAMARICA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of polypetalous exogens. The species are either shrubs or herbs, inhabiting chiefly the basin of the Mediterranean. They are all more or less astringent; and their ashes, after burning, are remarkable for possessing a large quantity of sulphate of soda. [*See* TAMARISK.]

TAM'ARIN, *n.* A small monkey of South America with large ears; the great eared monkey, *Simia midas.*

TAM'ARIND, *n.* [Sp. *tamarindo;* Port. *plur. tamarindos;* It. *tamarino, tamarindi;* Fr. *tamarin;* said to be a compound of תמר, *tamar*, the palm-tree, and *indus* or *ind*, the root of *India.*] Tamarindus, a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Leguminosæ.



Tamarind (Tamarindus indica).

There are only two species, both of which are trees having abruptly pinnate leaves, and bearing many pairs of

small leaflets and racemes of flowers. The *T. indica*, or East Indian tamarind, is a native of various districts of the East Indies, and also of the tropical parts of Africa. It forms a handsome tree, with spreading branches. The *T. occidentalis*, or West Indian tamarind, is distinguished from the other by possessing short legumes. It is a native of South America and the West India islands, forming also a large spreading tree. Both species are cultivated for the sake of their shade, and their cooling, grateful acid fruit, which is a one-celled legume, with from three to six seeds, the valves being filled with pulp between the endocarp and epicarp. The pulp, dried or packed with sugar or syrup, is imported into European countries. [*See* TAMARINDS.]

TAM'ARINDS, *n. plur.* The preserved fruit of the East and West Indian tamarind trees; that of the former being much larger than that of the latter. In the East Indies the pulp is dried either in the sun or artificially with salt added, which latter kind is sent to Europe. The West Indian tamarinds are put into jars, with layers of sugar between them, or with boiling syrup poured over them, and are called prepared tamarinds; but the East Indian tamarinds are most esteemed. Tamarinds have a sharp, penetrating, and agreeable acid taste, softened by a sweetish one. The pulp is frequently employed in medicine; it is cooling and gently laxative, and is peculiarly grateful in fevers and inflammatory diseases.

TAM'ARISK, *n.* Tamarix, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Tamaricaceæ. The species are shrubs or small trees, clothed with very small green leaves, and long spikes of pink flowers. *T. gallica* is a native of



Tamarisk (Tamarix gallica).

France and of the Mediterranean, and is also found in England. Its ashes contain a large quantity of sulphate of soda. *T. indica*, or the Indian tamarisk, produces galls which are used in dyeing. The largest and most elegant species is the *T. orientalis*, a native of Arabia, Persia, and the East Indies. The bark of *T. africana* is used in medicine as a tonic, and its ashes, like those of *T. gallica*, yield a large quantity of sulphate of soda.

TAM'BAC, TOM'BAC, *n.* The white copper of the Chinese, which is a mixture of copper, nickel, and zinc, with a small proportion of iron. It is malleable, and very sonorous.—2. Agallochum, or aloes wood.

TAM'BOUR, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *tambor*, a drum; It. *tamburo*. The *m* is probably casual. *See* TABOUR.] 1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet; a tambourine.—2. In *arch.*, a term applied to the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the vase, and campana, or the bell. Also, the wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns, and the circular vertical part of a cupola, both below and above it.—3. A little box of timber work covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches. —4. A cylindrical stone, such as one of the courses of the shaft of a column.—5. In *the arts*, a species of embroidery, in which threads of silk, gold, or silver, are worked by needles of a peculiar form into leaves, flowers, &c., upon a stuff of silk, linen, or muslin, stretched over a circular frame, which is properly the *tambour*, and so named from its resemblance to a drum. Machines have, of late years, been constructed for tambour-working.—6. In *fort.*, a kind of work formed of palisades, or pieces of wood ten feet long planted closely together, and driven firmly into the ground.

TAM'BOUR, *v. t.* To embroider with a tambour.

TAMBOURINE', *n.* (tambureen'.) [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*, tabor; Sp. *tamboril*. *See* TABOR.] 1. A musical instrument of the drum species. It is much used among the Biscayans, and hence is known by the name of *tambour de Basque*. It consists of a piece of parchment stretched over the top of a broad hoop, which is furnished with little bells. It is sounded by sliding the fingers along the parchment, or by striking it with the back of the hand, or with the fist or the elbow. The same name is given to a kind of drum much used in Provence. Its case is longer and somewhat narrower than that of the common drum. It is beaten with a drumstick, while the performer at the same time plays with his left hand upon a small flute.—2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.

TAMBOURO'NE, *n.* [Ital.] The Italian name for the military bass-drum. [*See* TIMBREL.]

TAM'BOUR-WORK, *n.* A kind of embroidery. [*See* TAMBOUR.]

TAME, *a.* [Sax. *tam*; Sw. *tam*, *tamd*; G. *zahm*. *See the verb.*] 1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; as, a *tame* deer; a *tame* bird. — 2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless.

And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough. *Roscommon.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated; as, a *tame* poem. [*Not elegant nor in use.*]

TAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *tamian*, *getemian*; Goth. *ga-tamyan*; D. *tammen*; G. *zahmen*; L. *domo*; Gr. δαμαω: Fr. *dompter*; It. *domare*; Ch. and Heb. דמם, *dum*, to be silent, dumb; or Ar. *hathuma*, to restrain, to stop, shut, silence, subdue, tame.] 1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; as, to *tame* a wild beast.—2. To civilize; as, to *tame* the ferocious inhabitants of the forest.—3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress; as, to *tame* the pride or passions of youth.—4. To subdue; to repress; as wildness or licentiousness.

The tongue can no man *tame*; James iii.

TAMED, *pp.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TAMELESS, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [*Not much used.*]

TAMELY, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to *submit* tamely to oppression; to bear reproach *tamely*.

TAMENESS, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.—2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit.

TAMER, *n.* One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness; as, Messrs. Van Amburgh and Carter are famed for being lion *tamers*.

TA'MIAS, *n.* The generic name of the ground-squirrels.

TAM'INE, TAM'MY, *n.* A strainer or bolter of hair.—2. A tamis,—*which see.*—3. A thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

TAMING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.

TAM'IS, *n.* [Fr.] A worsted cloth, used for the purpose of straining sauces.

TAM'IS-BIRD, *n.* A Guinea fowl.

TAM'KIN, *n.* The stopper of a cannon. [*See* TAMPION.]

TAMP, *v. t.* To fill up a hole bored in a rock, for the purpose of blasting it.

TAM'PER, *v. i.* To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments; as, to *tamper* with a disease.—2. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity.

'Tis dangerous *tamp'ring* with a muse. *Roscommon.*

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others *tampered*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

TAM'PERING, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practising secretly.

TAM'PERING, *n.* The act of meddling or practising secretly.

TAMP'ING, *n.* [Fr. *tampon?*] A term used by miners to express the operation of filling up the hole bored in a rock, for the purpose of blasting it with gunpowder. The powder being first put into the hole, and a tube for a conductor of the fire, the hole is rammed to fulness with brick-dust or other matter. The same name is given to the matter thus employed.

TAM'PION, TOM'PION, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*; Arm. *tapon.*] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in its muzzle to prevent the admission of water.

TAM'POE, TAM'PUI, *n.* The fruit of the *Hedycarpus malayanus*, a sapindaceous plant, found plentifully in the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Tampoe is much esteemed in the East as an edible fruit.

TAM'POON†, *n.* A tampion.—2. The bung of a vessel.

TAM'-TAM, TOM'-TOM, *n.* A kind of native drum used in the East Indies and in Western Africa. The *tam-tam* is of various shapes; but, generally, it is made of a hollow cylinder, formed of fibrous wood, such as palm-tree, or of earthen ware, each end covered with skin. It is beat upon with the fingers, and also with the open hand, and produces a hollow monotonous sound. Public notices,

when proclaimed in the bazaar or public parts of Eastern towns, are generally



Various forms of Indian Tam-tams.

accompanied by the tam-tam. This is called proclamation by tam-tam.

TA'MUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Dioscoreaceæ. The *T. communis*, or common black bryony, is a very common plant in hedges and thickets throughout Europe, and is very frequent in England. It is a climbing herbaceous plant, having very large tubers and red berries. The whole plant contains a bitter acrid principle, which renders it unwholesome.

TAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *tanner*, to tan; *tanne*, a little black spot on the face; It. *tane*, tawny colour. Gregoire, in his Armoric Dictionary, suggests that this may be from *tan* or *dan*, which in Leon signifies an oak. But this is very doubtful. In Ir. *tionus* signifies a *tanhouse*, and *tionsonaim*, is to drop or distil. *Spotting* is often from sprinkling, and *dyeing* from dipping. In Gaelic, *dean* is colour. It seems to be allied to *tawny*, and perhaps to *dun*.] 1. In *the arts*, to convert animal skins into leather by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin or tannic acid, an astringent substance which exists in several species of bark, and thus rendered firm, durable, and in some degree impervious to water.—2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny rays. *Spenser.*

TAN, *n.* The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides. It bears this name before and after it has been used. Tan, after being used in tanning, is used in gardening for making hot-beds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel. In some places, such cakes are commonly, but improperly, called *turf;* thus confounding it with peat fuel, which, however, it somewhat resembles.

TANACE'TINE, *n.* A non-azotized compound obtained from *Tanacetum vulgare*. It is very bitter, and soluble in alcohol, but its nature has not yet been ascertained.

TANACE'TUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ, sub-order Corymbiferæ. *T. vulgare*, or common tansy, is a well-known plant, being abundant in Britain, and throughout Europe, on the borders of fields and road sides. Every part of the plant is bitter, and it is considered as tonic and cordial, and has been administered in medicine in cases of worms and hysteria. The young shoots yield a green colouring-matter, used by the Finlanders for dyeing their cloth of that colour. It is said that if meat be rubbed with the fresh leaves, the flesh-fly will not touch it.

TAN'AGRA, } *n.* A genus of passerine
TAN'AGERS, } birds of the dentirostral family, placed, in Cuvier's system, between the fly-catchers and thrushes.



Tanager (Tanagra cyanocephala).

There are several species, all resembling the finches in their habits. They are remarkable for their bright colours. They are chiefly inhabitants of the tropical parts of America.

TANAGRI'NÆ, *n.* The family of the tanagers.

TAN'-BED, *n.* [*tan* and *bed*.] In *gardening*, a bed made of tan; a bark bed or stove.

TAN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which tanner's bark is stored.

TAN'-PIT, *n.* [*tan* and *pit*.] A bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.

TAN'-SPUD, *n.* [*tan* and *spud*.] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [*Local.*]

TAN'-STOVE, *n.* [*tan* and *stove*.] A hot-house with a bark stove. Also the stove itself.

TAN'-VAT, *n.* [*tan* and *vat*.] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

TAN'-YARD, *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TAN'DEM. [*Horseman's Latin.*] Horses are harnessed *tandem* when they are placed single, one before another. But *tandem* properly refers to *time* and not to *length of line*.

TĀNE,† *pp.* for *ta'en*, taken.

Two trophees *tane* from th' east and western shore,
And both these nations twice triumphed o'er. *May. Virg.*

TANG, *n.* [Gr. ταγγη, rancour; ταγγος, rancid; It. *tanfo*.] 1. A strong taste; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask.—2. Relish; taste. [*Not elegant.*]—3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind.

She had a tongue with a *tang*. *Shak.*

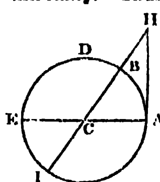
4.† Sound; tone.—5. In *carpentry*, the part of chisels and similar tools which is inserted into the handle.

TANG,† *v. i.* To ring with; to have the twang or sound of. [This may be allied to *ding, dong*.]

TAN'GENCIES, *n.* Among the ancient geometers, the *problem* of tangencies was a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

TAN'GENCY, *n.* A contact or touching.

TAN'GENT, *n.* [Fr. *tangente;* L. *tangens*, touching. *See* TOUCH.] In *geom.*, a straight line which touches or meets a circle or curve in one point, and which being produced, does not cut it. Euclid has shown, that the straight line drawn at right-angles to the diameter of a circle, from the extremity of it, is a tangent to the circle. In *trigonometry*, the tangent of an arc or angle is a straight line touching the circle of which the arc is a part, at one extremity of the arc, and meeting the diameter passing through the other extremity. Thus, in the figure let A H be a straight line drawn touching the circle A D E at A, one extremity of the arc A B, and meeting the diameter I B produced, which passes through the other extremity B in the point H; then A H is the tangent of the arc A B, or of the angle A C B, of which A B is the measure. The tangent of an arc or angle is also the tangent of its supplement. Thus, A H is the tangent of the supplement A I, or of the angle A C I; for it is easy to see, that the definition above given applies equally to the arc A B and to the arc A I. The arc and its tangent have always a certain relation to each other; and when the one is given in parts of the radius, the other can always be computed by means of an infinite series. For trigonometrical purposes tangents for every arc from 0 degrees to 90 degrees, as well as sines, cosines, &c., have been calculated with reference to a radius of a certain length, and those or their logarithms formed into tables. In the higher geometry, the word tangent is not limited to straight lines, but is also applied to curves in contact with other curves, and also to surfaces.—*Method of tangents*, the name given to the calculus in its early period. When the equation of a curve is given, and it is required to determine the tangent at any point, this is called the *direct method of tangents;* and when the subtangent to a curve, at any point, is given, and it is required to determine the equation of the curve, this is termed the *inverse method of tangents*. The above terms are synonymous with the differential and integral calculus.—*Tangent plane*, a plane which touches a curved surface; as a sphere, cylinder, &c.—*Natural tangents*, tangents expressed by natural numbers.—*Artificial tangents*, tangents expressed by logarithms.—*Line of tangents*, a line usually placed on the sector and Gunter's scale, by means of which the length of the tangent to any arc having a certain radius may be determined.—*Tangent screw*, a screw which acts in the direction of a tangent to an arc or circle. Such screws are used to adjust theodolites and other circular instruments. [*See* WORM-WHEEL.]



TANGEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent. —*Tangential force*, in circular motion, the same as centrifugal force.

TANGEN'TIALLY, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.

TĂN'GHIN, *n.* A deadly poison obtained from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera*,—which *see*.—*Trial by tanghin*, a kind of ordeal in Madagascar, to determine the guilt or innocence

of an accused person, by taking the tanghin poison. The result is entirely in the power of the administrators, who kill or favour the party, according to circumstances.

TANGHI'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Apocynaceæ. *T. venenifera* is a tree which



Tanghinia venenifera.

produces the celebrated *tanghin* poison of Madagascar. The poisonous quality resides in the kernel, and one seed is said to be sufficient to kill twenty persons.

TAN'GHININE, } *n.* A non-azotized
TAN'GUINE, } principle obtained from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera.* It is crystallizable, very bitter and acrid, and also poisonous.

TANGIBIL'ITY, } *n* [from *tangible.*]
TAN'GIBLENESS, } The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN'GIBLE, *a.* [from L. *tango*, to touch.] 1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile.—2. That may be possessed or realized.

TAN'GIBLY, *adv.* So as to be perceptible to the touch.

TAN'GLE, *v. t.* [This word, if *n* is casual, seems to be allied to the W. *tagu*, to choke, Goth. *taga*, hair; from crowding together. In Ar. *dagaa* signifies to involve.] 1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot.—2. To insnare; to entrap; as, to be *tangled* in the folds of dire necessity.

Tangled in amorous nets. *Milton.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways. *Crashaw.*

[*Entangle*, the compound, is the more elegant word.]

TAN'GLE, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TAN'GLE, *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as, hair or yarn in *tangles.*—2. *Laminaria*, a genus of sea-weeds. [*See* LAMINARIA.]

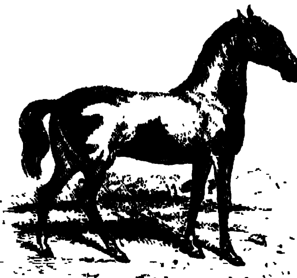
TAN'GLED, *pp.* United confusedly.

TAN'GLING, *ppr.* Uniting without order.

TAN'GLINGLY, *adv.* In a tangling manner.

TAN'GLY, *a.* Knotted; intertwined; intricate.

TAN'GUM, } *n.* The primeval stock of
TAN'GAN, } the piebald horse, found in Thibet, of which it is a native. It appears to be related to the Tartar horse, and to the Kiang, or wild horse of the Himalayas.



Tangum or Thibet Horse.

TAN'IST, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country; in Ireland, the heir apparent of a prince; probably from *tan*, a region or territory, or from the Gr. δυναστης, a lord, which is from δυναμαι, to be powerful or able, the root of the Gaelic *duine*, a man. But both may be of one family, the root *tan, ten*, Gr. τεινω, L. *teneo*, W. *tannu*, to stretch, strain, or hold.] Among the descendants of the Celts in Ireland, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain. This office or rank was elective, and often obtained by purchase or bribery.

TAN'ISTRY, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd.*] In Ireland, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

TANK, *n.* [Fr. *etang*, a pond; Sp. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*; Japan, *tange.* This seems to be from the root of *stanch*, to stop, to hold.] A large basin or cistern; a reservoir for water or other fluids. Tanks are generally formed by making excavations in the earth, and lining the sides and bottom with bricks, stone, timber, cast-iron, or sheet-lead, or puddling them with clay. They are covered over, and used to collect and retain water and liquid manure, for domestic and agricultural purposes. In high mountainous pastures, tanks for collecting rain-water are indispensable to supply both men and cattle with water. The same name is sometimes applied to large open receptacles or ponds, formed by excavating the ground, and disposing the removed earth in the form of banks to retain the water.—2. In the *navy*, a case of sheet-iron for the stowage of the ship's water. It is generally about four feet square, and contains about two tons of water. Bilge tanks of various forms are also employed.

TANK'ARD, *n.* [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic, *tancard*; *tank* and *ard.*] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

TANKE, *n.* In *her.*, a kind of deep round cap, called also a *cap-tanke.* It was used by the ancient servile Romans.

TAN'LING, *n.* One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.

TAN'NA, *n.* In *India*, a police station; also a military post.

TAN'NADAR, *n.* In *India*, the keeper or commandant of a *tanna.*

TAN'NATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of tannic acid with a base; as, the *tannate* of potash or of magnesia. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep bluish black colour with the persalts of iron.

TAN'NED, *pp.* [from *tan.*] Converted into leather. [*See* TAN.]—2. Darkened by the rays of the sun.

TAN'NER, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'NER'S-BARK, *n.* The bark of the oak, chestnut, willow, and other trees, which abounds in tannic acid, and is employed by tanners in the preparation of leather. [*See* TAN.]

TAN'NERY, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

TAN'NIC ACID, or TAN'NIN, *n.* A peculiar acid which exists in every part of all species of oak, especially in the bark, but is found in greatest quantity in gall-nuts. Tannic acid, when pure, is nearly white, and not at all crystalline. It is very soluble in water, and has a most astringent taste without bitterness. It combines with animal gelatine, forming an insoluble curdy precipitate, which has been called *tannogelatine.* It derives its name from its property of combining with the skins of animals, and converting them into leather, or *tanning* them. Its ultimate elements are 30 atoms of carbon, 18 of hydrogen, and 24 of oxygen. It is the active principle in almost all astringent vegetables.

TAN'NIER, *n.* One of the popular names of the *Arum esculentum*, an esculent root.

TAN'NIN, *n.* The name formerly applied to the tannic acid, before its acid character was known and understood. —*Artificial tannin*, the name given by Mr. Hatchett to a brown substance obtained by digesting powdered charcoal in nitric acid, and evaporating the solution. It has an astringent taste, and forms an insoluble compound with gelatine.

TAN'NING, *ppr.* Converting raw hides into leather.

TAN'NING, *n.* The practice, operation, and art of converting the raw hides and skins of animals into leather, by effecting a chemical combination between the gelatine of which they principally consist, and the astringent vegetable principle called *tannic acid*, or *tannin.* The object of the tanning process is, to produce such a chemical change in skins as may render them unalterable by those agents which tend to decompose them in their natural state; and in connection with the subsequent operations of currying, or dressing, to bring them into a state of pliability and impermeability to water, which may adapt them for the many useful purposes to which leather is applied. The larger and heavier skins subjected to the tanning process, as those of buffaloes, bulls, oxen, and cows, are technically called *hides*; while those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, and goats, are called *skins.* After being cleared of the hair, wool, and fleshy parts, by the aid of lime, scraping, and other means, the skins are usually steeped in an infusion of ground oak bark, which supplies the

astringent or tanning principle, and thus converts them into leather. Different tanners, however, vary much in the mode of conducting the process of tanning, and also the skins intended for different kinds of leather require to be treated differently. Various improvements have been made in the process of tanning, by which time and labour are much reduced, but it is found that 'the slow process, followed by the old' tanners, produces leather far superior to that produced by quick processes.

TAN'REC, TEN'REC, TEN'DRAC, *n.* The popular name of the several species of the insectivorous mammalian genus Centeres, of which there are three species. They are small quadrupeds, inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

TAN'SY, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Fr. *tanaisie;* It. and Sp. *tanaceto;* L. *tanacetum.*] The popular name of a genus of plants. [*See* TANACETUM.]

TANT, *n.* A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet colour.

TANTAL'IDÆ, *n.* A family of wading birds, of which the genus Tantalus of Linn. is the type. The *Tantalus religiosus* is the celebrated Ibis worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

TAN'TALISM, *n.* [*See* TANTALIZE.] The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable.

Is not such a provision like *tantalism* to this people? *J. Quincy.*

TAN'TALITE, *n.* Another name for the mineral called columbite, which is found in New England and in Europe.

TANTALIZA'TION, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

TAN'TALIZE, *v. t.* [from *Tantalus*, in fable, who was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him which he could not reach.] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

TAN'TALIZED, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.

TAN'TALIZER, *n.* One that tantalizes.

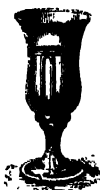
TAN'TALIZING, *ppr.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TAN'TALIZINGLY, *adv.* By tantalizing.

TAN'TALUM, *n.* A name once used for columbium, the metallic basis of the mineral called tantalite or columbite.

TAN'TALUS, *n.* [L. from Gr.] In *fab. hist.*, a Lydian king who was condemned to be plunged in water, with choice fruits hanging over him, without the power of reaching them, to satisfy his hunger or his thirst. Hence the English word *tantalize*.

TANT'ALUS'S CUP, *n.* A philosophical toy. It consists of a siphon so adapted to a cup, that the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. When water is poured into the cup, it rises in the shorter leg of the siphon until it reaches up to the top of the bend of the siphon, when it flows over into the longer leg, and escapes through the bottom of the cup, so that if water is not supplied to the cup as fast as it escapes by the siphon, the cup will soon be emptied. In the toy the siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image, it begins to subside, so that the figure, like Tantalus in the fable, is unable to quench his thirst.


Tantalus Cup.

TANT'AMOUNT, *a.* [L. *tantus*, so much, and *amount.*] Equal; equivalent in value or signification; as, a sum *tantamount* to all our expenses. Silence is sometimes *tantamount* to consent.

TAN'TIVY, *adv.* [said to be from the note of a hunting horn; L. *tanta vi.*] To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed.

TAN'TIVY,† *n.* [Possibly an application of the preceding word as a nickname to a rustic country gentleman.] A devoted adherent of the court, in the time of Charles II.; a royalist; an opponent of the bill of Exclusion.

Those who took the king's side were anti-Birminghams, abhorrers, and *tantivies*. These appellations soon became obsolete. *Macaulay.*

TANT'LING, *n.* [*See* TANTALIZE.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable.

TANT'RUMS, *n. plur.* In *colloq. lan.*, childish ill humour; high airs; as to be in the *tantrums*.

TAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *taper;* Arm. *tapa, tapein;* Dan. *tapper*, to throb; Gr. τυπτω, τυπος.] To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently; as, to *tap* one with the hand; to *tap* one on the shoulder with a cane.

TAP, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow. He *tapped* at the door.

TAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *tæppan;* D. *tappen;* G. *zapfen.*] 1. To pierce or broach a cask, and insert a tap.—2. To open a cask and draw liquor.—3. To pierce for letting out fluid; as, to *tap* a tumour; to *tap* a dropsical person.—4. To box or bore into; as, to *tap* a maple tree to obtain the *sap* for making sugar.

TAP, *n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

She gives her right hand woman a *tap* on the shoulder. *Addison.*

2. A pipe for drawing liquor from a cask. [But in Sp. *tapar* is to stop, and a *tap* may be a stopper. In this case, the verb to *tap* should follow the noun.] —3. A tap-house, or tap-room.

TAP. In *mech.*, an instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or *nuts*. It consists simply of an external or male screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, portions of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required.

TAPE, *n.* [Sax. *tæppe.*] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like; as, curtains tied with *tape*.

TAPE LINE, *n.* A painted tape, marked with inches, &c., and inclosed in a case, used by engineers, &c., in measuring.

TA'PER, *n.* [Sax. *taper, tapur.* Qu. It. *doppiere*, a torch, W. *tampyr.*] A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius. *Shak.*

TA'PER, *a.* [supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed toward the point; becoming small toward one end; conical; pyramidical; as, *taper* fingers.

TA'PER, *v. i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers* toward a point.

TA'PER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TA'PERING, *ppr.* Making gradually smaller. — 2. *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; conical or pyramidal; gradually diminishing toward a point.—*Tapering root*, in *bot.*, a root generally fleshy, and of an elongated conical form, either undivided or branched at its lowest extremity. The most common example is afforded by the garden carrot. In the radish it is spindle-shaped, or tapering toward both ends.

TA'PERINGLY, *adv.* In a tapering manner.

TA'PERNESS, *n.* The state of being taper.

TA'PER SHELL BIT, *n.* A species of boring-bit used by joiners. It is conical both within and without, and its horizontal section is a crescent, the cutting edge being the meeting of the interior and exterior conical surfaces. Its use is for widening holes in wood.

TAP'ESTRIED, *pp.* Ornamented with tapestry.

TAP'ESTRY, *n.* [Fr. *tapis*, a carpet; *tapisserie*, hangings, tapestry; L. *tapes*, tapestry; Fr. *se tapir*, to crouch, to lie flat; Sp. *tapiz*, tapestry, and a grass-plot; It. *tappeto*, a carpet; *tappezzeria*, tapestry; Arm. *tapiçz*, a carpet; *tapiçziry*, tapestry. Qu. from weaving or spreading.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c., and used formerly for lining or covering the walls of elegant apartments, churches, &c. The French ascribe the invention to the Saracens, but it was known among Eastern nations from a very remote era. A manufactory of tapestry was established at Paris in 1606 or 1607, which was conducted by Flemish artists; but the manufactory of the Gobelins, instituted in France under Louis XIV., became the most celebrated for the beauty and strength of the cloth, for elegance of design, and happy choice of colours. The finest paintings were copied, and eminent painters employed to furnish designs. In *painting*, tapestry is applied to a representation of a subject in wool or silk, or both, worked on a woven ground of hemp or flax.

TAP'ESTRY, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry.

TA'PET, *n.* [supra.] Worked or figured stuff.

TAP'ETI, *n* An animal of the hare kind; the Lepus Brasiliensis, a rodent mammal inhabiting South America.

TAP'ETLESS, *a.* Heedless; foolish. [*Scotch.*]

TAPE-WORM, *n.* [*tape* and *worm.*] A worm bred in the human intestines.

The popular name of various worms infesting the alimentary canal of different animals. They are parenchymatous entozoa, of the tenioid family. The broad tape-worm is the *Bothriacephalus latus;* the common tape-worm is the *Tænia solium.* Both of these infest the human species, and are destroyed by the oil of turpentine in cathartic doses. [*See* TÆNIA.]

TAP′-HOUSE, *n.* [*tap* and *house.*] A house where liquors are retailed; a house where beer is served from the *tap.*

TAPIO′CA, *n.* A farinaceous substance prepared in South America, from the root of Janipha, or Jatropha manihot, the bitter Cassada or Manioc plant. This root presents the union of a deadly poison with highly nutritive qualities. The former appears to reside exclusively in the juice. In preparing cassava or manioc flour, the principal product yielded by the manihot, the roots, after having undergone the preliminary process of grating, &c., are subjected in bags to pressure in a screw press. The poisonous juice thus expressed, after being allowed to stand and settle for a short time, deposits a fine floury substance, which constitutes the tapioca of commerce. Tapioca is very nutritious and easy of digestion, being free from stimulating qualities. A spurious kind of tapioca is prepared from gum and potato flour.

TA′PIR, *n.* A genus of pachydermatous, or thick-skinned mammals, of which three existing species, and several extinct ones, have been determined. The nose resembles a small fleshy proboscis; there are four toes to the fore feet, and three to the hind ones. The South American tapir, *T. Americanus,* is the size of a small ass, with a brown skin, nearly naked. The flesh is eaten. Another American species has been discovered in the Cordilleras, the back of which is covered with hair, and the bones of the nose more elongated, and approximating somewhat to the palæotherium. The *T. Malayanus,* or *indicus,* is found in the forests of Malacca



Malay Tapir (T. Malayanus).

and Sumatra. It is larger than the American species. The tapirs are allied both to the hog and to the rhinoceros, but they are much smaller than the latter. Fossil tapirs are scattered throughout Europe, and among them is a gigantic species, *T. giganteus,* Cuv., which in size must have nearly equalled the elephant.

TA′PIS, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry. Formerly tapestry was used to cover the table in a council chamber; hence, to be on or upon the *tapis,* is to be under consideration, or on the table.

TAP′LASH, *n.* [from *tap.*] Poor beer.

TAP′PED, *pp.* Broached; opened.

TAP′PET, *n.* A small lever connected with the valve of the cylinder of a steam-engine.

TAP′PING, *ppr.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.

TAP′PING, *n.* In *surgery,* paracentesis, or the operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body, in which it has collected in large quantity; as in cases of ascites, hydrothorax, and hydrocele. It is performed by means of a trocar and a tube, in which it exactly fits.

TAP′PIT HEN, *n.* A colloquial phrase, denoting a tin measure containing a quart, so named from the knob on the lid, as being supposed to resemble a crested hen. [*Scotch.*]

TAP′ ROOM, *n.* A room in which beer is served from the *tap.*

TAP′-ROOT, *n.* [*tap* and *root.*] The main root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth.

TAP′-ROOTED, *a.* Having a tap-root

TAPSALTEE′RIE, *adv.* Topsy turvy. [*Scotch.*]

TAP′STER, *n.* One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor.

TĂ′PUL, *n.* In *ancient armour,* the sharp projecting ridge down the centre of some breastplates.

TÄR, *n.* [Sax. *tare, tyr, tyrwa;* D. *teer;* G. *theer;* Gael. *teurr.* In. D. *teeren* signifies to smear with tar or pitch, and to pine, waste, consume, digest, prey, subsist, feast, and *teer* is tender, as well as tar. The D. *teeren* is the G. *zehren,* Dan. *tærer,* Sw. *tära,* to fret, gnaw, consume; Eng. *tare,* in commerce. *Tar* then is from flowing, or from wasting, perhaps in combustion.] 1. A thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark brown or black colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, by burning the wood with a close smothering heat, or by distilling it in close vessels, or ovens. It is prepared in great quantities in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, North America, and in other countries where the fir and pine abound. It is also manufactured from pit coal. Tar is soluble in alcohol, ether, and in the fixed and volatile oils. It consists of resin, empyreumatic oil, and acetic acid, or vinegar. According to Reichenbach it contains the following proximate principles: *paraffine eupion, creasote picamar, capnomar,* and *pittacal.* The most important of these is creasote. *Oil of tar* is a brown liquid obtained by distilling tar with water. *Mineral tar,* a variety of bitumen resembling petroleum. Tar inspissated is called pitch, and is much used in ships and cordage.—2. A sailor; so called from his tarred clothes.

TÄR, *v. t.* To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes.—2.† [Sax. *tiran, tyrian.*] To tease; to provoke.

TARĂBE, *n.* A large parrot with a red head.

TAR′ANIS, *n.* A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter.

TARANTISM. *See* TARENTISM.

TARANTISMUS. *See* TARENTISM.

TARAN′TULA, *n.* [*See* TARENTULA, which is the more correct orthography.]

TAR′AQUIRA, *n.* A species of American lizard.

TÄRDA′TION,† *n.* [L. *tardo. See* TARDY.] The act of retarding or delaying. [We use for this *Retardation.*]

TÄRDIGRADE, } **TÄRDIGRADOUS,** } *a.* [L. *tardigradus; tardus,* slow, and *gradus,* step.] Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly.

TÄRDI′GRADES, } **TÄRDI′GRADA,** } *n.* Cuvier's name for the first family of Edentate mammals or quadrupeds, comprising, of living genera, the sloth only [*See* SLOTH.]

TÄRDILY, *adv.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; with slow pace or motion.

TÄRDINESS, *n.* [from *tardy.*] Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace.—2. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness.—3. Lateness; as, the *tardiness* of witnesses or jurors in attendance; the *tardiness* of students in attending prayers or recitation.

TÄRDITY,† *n.* [*tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness.

TAR′DO, *a.* [Ital.] In *music,* a term signifying that the piece to which it is affixed is to be performed slowly.

TÄRDY, *a.* [Fr. *tardif;* Sp. and It. *tardo,* from L. *tardus;* from W. *tariaw,* to strike against, to stop, to stay, to *tarry,* whence *target; tar,* a shock; *taran,* that gives a shock, a clap of thunder; *taranu,* to thunder. We see the word is a derivative from a root signifying to strike, to clash, to dash against, hence to retard or stop.] 1. Slow; with a slow pace or motion.

And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Late; dilatory; not being in season.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd. *Waller.*

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Slow; implying reluctance.

Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

4.† Unwary.—5.† Criminal.—6. In *colleges,* late in attendance on a public exercise.

TÄRDY,† *v. i.* [Fr. *tarder.*] To delay

TÄRDY-GAITED, *a.* [*tardy* and *gait.*] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace.

The mellow horn
Chides the *tardy-gaited* morn. *Clifton.*

TARE, *n.* [Sax. *tiran,* to prey upon; to consume, because it destroys the corn. *See the next word.*] The common name of different species of Vicia, a genus of leguminous plants, and which are also known by the name of vetch. There are numerous species and varieties of tares or vetches, many of which have been proposed to be introduced into general cultivation, but that which is found best adapted for agricultural purposes is the common tare, *Vicia sativa,* of which there are two principal varieties, the summer and winter tare. They afford excellent food for horses and cattle, and hence are extensively cultivated throughout Europe. [*See* VETCH.] The name *tare* is also given to two British leguminous plants of the genus Ervum, the *E. hirsutum,* or hairy tare, and *E. tetraspermum,* or smooth tare. Both are annuals, and are found growing in fields and hedges. The *tare,* (*Zizanion,*) mentioned in scripture, is supposed to be the *Lolium temulentum,* or darnel,—*which see.*

TARE, *n.* [Fr. *id.;* It. and Sp. *tara;* D. *tarra;* It. *tarare,* to abate; Dan. *tærer,* to waste, G. *zehren.*] In *com.,* deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag, or other thing containing the commodity, and which is weighed with it; hence, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity

sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest, or bag. Tare is distinguished into *real tare, customary tare,* and *average tare.* The first is the absolute weight of the package; the second, its supposed weight according to the practice among merchants; and the third is the medium tare deduced from weighing a few packages and taking it as the standard for the whole. In this country the prevailing practice, as to all goods that can be unpacked without injury, is to ascertain the real tare. Sometimes, however, the buyer and seller make a particular agreement about it. When the tare is deducted, the remainder is called the *nett* or *neat* weight.—*Tare and tret,* a rule in arithmetic by which the neat weight of a quantity of goods is ascertained, the gross weight and the allowances for the tare and the tret being given. [*See* TRET.]

TARE, *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.

TARE, *old pret.* of *Tear.* We now use *tore.*

TÄRED, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.

TAREN'TISM, TARAN'TISM, *n.* [L. *tarentismus,* from *tarentum.*] A feigned or imaginary disease endemic in the environs of Tarentum. It was characterized by an extreme desire to dance to the sound of musical instruments, and was popularly supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarentula. According to others, this disease consisted in a state of somnolency, which could not be overcome except by music and dancing.—2. A disease in its effects resembling St. Vitus's dance and leaping ague.

TAREN'TULA, TARAN'TULA, *n.* [L. diminutive of *Tarentum,* now *Taranto,* in the kingdom of Naples.] A kind of spider, the *Lycosa tarantula,*

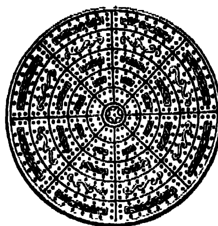


Tarantula (Lycosa tarantula).
a, position of the eyes.

found in some of the warmer parts of Italy. When full grown it is about the size of a chestnut, and is of a brown colour. Its bite was at one time supposed to be dangerous, and to cause the disease called tarentism,—*which see;* it is now known not to be worse than that of a common wasp.—2. A dance practised in the neighbourhood of Tarentum, and named from the spider already referred to.—3. An air of a light gay character, played to the dance of the same name.

TARGE, for *Target,* is obsolete.

TÄRG'ET, *n.* [Sax. *targ, targa;* Fr. *targe;* It. *targa;* W. *targed,* from *taraw,* to strike, whence *tariad,* a striking against or collision, a stopping, a staying, a *tarrying; tariaw,* to strike against, to stop, to *tarry.* We see that *target* is that which stops; hence, a defence; and from the root of *tarry* and *tardy.*] 1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war. It was formerly much used in Scotland.—2. A



Leather-covered Highland Target.

mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TÄRG'ETED, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target.

TÄRGETEER', TÄRGETIER', *n.* One armed with a target.

TÄRGUM, *n.* [Ch. תרגום, *targum,* interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of the sacred scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. There are ten targums extant; of which the most ancient, and the most valued by the Jews, are those of Onkelos and Jonathan Ben Uzziel. The targum of Onkelos is a paraphrase, or rather a Chaldee version of the Pentateuch, and is supposed to have been written in the first century of the Christian era. The targum of Jonathan is a paraphrase upon the greater and lesser Prophets, and is said to have been written in the third century. The targum of the Pseudo-Jonathan, and the Jerusalem targum, are both on the Pentateuch, and are of considerable antiquity. The remaining six are comparatively modern. All the targums taken together form a paraphrase of the whole of the Old Testament, except Nehemiah, Ezra, and Daniel.

TÄRGUMIST, *n.* The writer of a Targum.

TAR'IAN, *n.* The earliest form of the British shield. It was round and flat, and its exterior coating, made sometimes of bronze, was ornamented frequently with concentric circles surrounding the umbo, and studded over with little knobs beaten up from beneath.

TAR'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *tarif;* It. *tariffa;* Sp. *tarifa,* a town in Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, where duties were formerly collected, hence the proper spelling would be *tarif.*] 1. Properly, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country, or agreed on by the princes or governments of two countries holding commerce with each other. The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states. The British tariff has recently undergone several important alterations.—2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

TAR'IFF, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.

TAR'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A bird of the genus Fringilla, kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes; the citrinella.

TÄRING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.

TÄRN, *n.* [Ice. *tiorn.*] 1. A small mountain lake, or pool.—2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. [*Local.*]

TÄRNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ternir, ternissant.*] 1. To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust, and the like; to diminish or destroy lustre; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* gilding; to *tarnish* the brightness or beauty of colour.—2. To diminish or destroy the purity of; as, to *tarnish* reputation or honour.

TÄRNISH, *v. i.* To lose lustre; to become dull; as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time. Metals *tarnish* by oxidation.

TÄR'NISH, *n.* A spot; a blot; soiled state.

TÄRNISHED, *pp.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxidation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust, and the like.

Gold and silver, when *tarnished,* resume their brightness by setting them over certain lyes. Copper and pewter, &c., *tarnished,* recover their lustre with tripoli and potashes. *Cyc.*

TÄRNISHING, *ppr.* Sullying; losing brightness.

TA'RO, *n.* A plant of the genus Arum, the *A. esculentum,* or *Colocasia esculenta,*

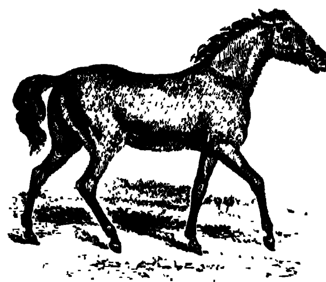


Taro (Colocasia esculenta).

cultivated in the Polynesian islands for the sake of its esculent root, which, although pungent and acrid in its natural state, becomes mild and palatable by baking or boiling.

TAR'OC, *n.* A game at cards.

TAR'PAN, TAR'PANY, *n.* The wild horse, the original stock of the bay horse. Tarpans are found pure



Tarpan of northern Asia.

only in Northern Asia, or the borders of China. They are not larger than

an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their colour is invariably tan or mouse. During the cold season their hair is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a boar's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a certain quantity on the back and loins.

TARPAU'LIN, TARPAU'LING, TARPAW'LING, *n.* [from *tar.*] A piece of canvas well daubed with tar, and used to cover the hatchways of a ship to prevent rain or water from entering the hold.—2. A sailor's hat covered with painted or tarred cloth; a painted or tarred canvas cover generally.—3. A sailor: *in contempt.*

TĂRQUINISH, *a.* Like Tarquin, a king of Rome; proud; haughty.

TAR'RACE, TAR'RASS, TER'RASS, TRASS, *n.* A volcanic earth resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. The Dutch tarras is made of a soft rock stone found near Cullen, on the lower part of the Rhine. It is burnt like lime, and reduced to powder in mills. It is of a grayish colour.

TAR'RAGON, *n.* A plant of the genus Artemisia, (*A. dracunculus,*) celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France.

TARRE,† *v. t.* To stimulate; to urge on; to provoke. [*See* To Tar.]

TĂRRED, *pp.* Smeared with tar.

TAR'RIANCE,† *n.* [from *tarry.*] A tarrying; delay; lateness.

TAR'RIED, *pp.* Waited for; staid; delayed.

TAR'RIER, *n.* A dog. [*See* Terrier.] —2. [from *tarry.*] One who tarries or delays.

TĂR'RING, *ppr.* Smearing with tar; impregnating with tar; as, *tarring* ropes; *tarring* yarn.

TAR'ROCK, *n.* A name given to the young of the *Larus tridactylus,* or Kittiwake gull, while in their first year. The birds in this state were at one time supposed to be a distinct species.

TAR'ROW, *v. i.* To delay; to hesitate; to feel reluctance; to loathe; to refuse. [*Scotch.*]

TAR'RY, *v. i.* [W. *tariaw,* to strike against any thing, to stop, to stay, to tarry; Ir. and Gael. *tairism.* It is of the same family as *tardy* and *target.* The primary sense is to thrust or drive, hence to strike against, to stop; W. *tarw,* L. *taurus,* a bull, is from the same root.] 1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge.

Tarry all night and wash your feet; Gen. xix.

2. To stay behind; Exod. xii.—3. To stay in expectation; to wait.

Tarry ye here for us, till we come again to you; Exod. xxiv.

4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer.

Come down to me, *tarry* not; Gen. xlv.

5. To remain; to stay.

He that telleth lies shall not *tarry* in my sight; Ps. ci.

TAR'RY, *v. t.* To wait for.

I cannot *tarry* dinner.† *Shak.*

TĂR'RY, [from *tar.*] Consisting of tar, or like tar; smeared with tar.

TAR'RYING, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.

TAR'RYING, *n.* Delay; Ps. xl.

TĂRSAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus or instep; as, the *tarsal* bones.

TĂRSE, the same as *tarsus,—which see.*

TĂRSEL, *n.* A kind of hawk; a tiercel.

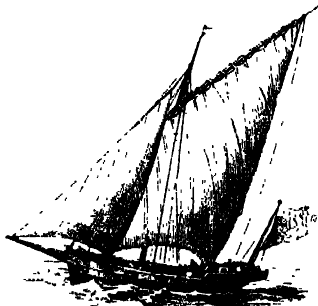
TAR'SIER, *n.* A quadruped; the woolly jerboa.

TĂRSUS, *n. pl. Tarsi.* [Gr. ταρσος: Fr. *tarse.*] The instep, or that part of the foot which is between the leg and metatarsus. It is composed of seven bones, viz., the *astragalus, os calcis, os naviculare, os cuboides,* and three others, called *ossa cuneiformia.*—2. The thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids to preserve their firmness and shape.—3. In *entom.,* the last segment of the leg. It is divided into several joints, which have been supposed to represent the toes of quadrupeds. The last joint of the tarsus is generally terminated by a claw, which is sometimes single and sometimes double. In *birds,* the word *tarsus* is sometimes applied to the third segment of the leg, which corresponds with the tarsus and metatarsus conjoined.

TĂRT, *a.* [Sax. *teart;* D. *taartig.* See the next word.] 1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous; as, a *tart* apple. —2. Sharp; keen; severe; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

TĂRT, *n.* [D. *taart;* Sw. *tart;* Fr. *tarte;* It. *torta;* G. *torte.* The Italian and German orthography seem to connect this word with *torto,* L. *tortus,* twisted; and this may be the primary sense of *tart,* acid, sharp, and hence this noun, something acid or made of acid fruit. But qu.] A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TĂRTAN, *n.* [Sp. and It. *tartana.*] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, both for commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast on which is rigged a large lateen sail; and with a bowsprit and fore-sail.



Tartan.

When the wind is aft, a square-sail is generally hoisted like a cross-jack.

TĂRTAN, *n.* A well-known species of cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colours. It was originally made of wool or silk, and constituted the distinguishing badge of the Scottish Highland clans, each clan having its own peculiar pattern. An endless variety of fancy tartans are now manufactured for ladies' dresses, some of wool, others of silk, others of wool and cotton, or of silk and cotton. The word *tartan* is supposed to be derived from the Fr. *tiretaine,* which signified a kind of linsey-woolsey anciently worn by the peasants of France, and which was most probably particoloured. The name, along with the manufacture itself, seems to have been imported into Scotland from France or Germany.

TĂRTAR, *n.* [Fr. *tartre;* Sp. *tartaro;* from *tart,* acid.] 1. An acid concrete salt, called also *argal* or *argol,* deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust. It is white or red, according to the wine from which it is obtained, the white being most esteemed. It is a bitartrate of potash, and when purified, it is quite white, and forms *cream of tartar,* which is much used in dyeing, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. [*See* Cream.]—*Salt of tartar,* carbonate of potash obtained by calcining cream of tartar.—*Soluble tartar,* a neutral or bibasic salt, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of carbonate of potash till all effervesence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—*Tartar-emetic,* tartrate of potash and antimony, an important compound, used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—*Tartar of the teeth,* an earthy-like substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.—2. A person of a keen irritable temper.—3. A native of Tartary; a corruption of *Tatar.*—*To catch a tartar,* in *ludicrous style,* to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

TĂRTAR,† *n.* [L. *Tartarus.*] Hell.

TĂRTA'REAN, TĂRTA'REOUS, *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus.

TĂRTA'REOUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.

TĂRTAR'IC, TĂRTA'REAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary, in Asia.

TĂRTAR'IC ACID, *n.* The acid of tartar. It exists in grape juice, in tamarinds, and several other fruits; but principally in bitartrate of potash, or cream of tartar, from which it is usually obtained. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colourless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous and very sour to the taste. A high temperature decomposes it, giving rise to several new products. The solution of tartaric acid acts with facility upon those metals which decompose water, as iron and zinc; it combines readily with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, forming salts called *tartrates.* Tartaric acid has a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, as the tartrate of potash and soda or Rochelle salts; the tartrate of potash and antimony, or tartar-emetic. In a crystallized state it is composed of 8 atoms of carbon, 4 of hydrogen, 10 of oxygen, and 2 of water; and in its dry state it is composed of 8 atoms of carbon, 2 of hydrogen, and 8 of oxygen. Tartaric acid is largely employed as a discharge in calico-printing, and for making soda powders. In medicine it is used in small doses as a refrigerant.

TĂRTARIN, TĂRTARINE, *n.* [from *tartar.*] A name given by Kirwan to fixed vegetable alkali or potassa.

TĂRTARINATED, *a.* Combined with tartarin.

TĂRTARIZA'TION, *n.* The act of forming tartar.

TĂRTARIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

TĂRTARIZED, *pp.* Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.—*Tartarized iron*, tartrate of potash and peroxide of iron, used in medicine.—*Tartarized antimony*, another name for tartar-emetic.

TĂRTARIZING, *ppr.* Impregnating with tartar; refining by means of the salt of tartar.

TĂRTAROUS, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

TĂRTARUM, *n.* A preparation of tartar, called petrified tartar.

TĂRTARUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρταρος.] In *Greek and Roman mythol.*, the name of the infernal regions, in which the Titans were confined, and the shades of the wicked were punished. In the earliest mythology of the Greeks, it denoted the regions of the dead in general, or the realm of Pluto.

TĂRTISH, *a.* [from *tart.*] Somewhat tart.

TĂRTLY, *adv.* Sharply; with acidity.—2. Sharply; with poignancy; severely; as, to reply or rebuke *tartly*.—3. With sourness of aspect.

TĂRTNESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; as, the *tartness* of wine or fruit.—2. Sharpness of language or manner; poignancy; keenness; severity; as, the *tartness* of rebuke.

TĂRTRALATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of tartralic acid with a base; as, the *tartralate* of lime, or of baryta.

TĂRTRAL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of heat on tartaric acid. It forms a transparent mass not crystalline, deliquescent and soluble in alcohol. Its composition is the same as that of crystallized tartaric acid deprived of one-fourth of its water.

TĂRTRATE, *n.* [from *tartar.*] A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base; as, *tartrate* of potassa; *tartrate* of soda. Some of the tartrates are neutral; as the tartrates of ammonia, potash, soda, and lime; others are acid, as the acid tartrate of ethyle, the acid tartrate of potash, or tartar. Tartaric acid also forms a number of double tartrates; as the tartrate of potash and ammonia, of potash and oxide of ethyle, of potash and boracic acid, of potash and soda, &c. The tartrates are amongst the most interesting of organic salts.

TĂRTRELATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of tartrelic acid with a base; as, the *tartrelate* of lime, or of baryta.

TĂRTREL'IC ACID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of heat on tartaric acid. Its composition is the same as that of crystallized tartaric acid deprived of one-half of its water.

TĂRTROVIN'IC ACID, *n.* Acid tartrate of ethyle, a crystallizable compound obtained by the reaction of tartaric acid and alcohol on each other. It has a fine white colour, and a sweetish agreeable acidulous taste, but is destitute of smell.

TĂRTSCHE, *n.* A round shield formerly much in use with the Turks.

TĂRTUFFE, *n.* [Fr.] A hypocrite, a pretender to devotion.

TĂRTUFFISH,† *a.* [Fr. *tartuffe*, a hypocrite.] Precise; formal; hypocritical.

TĂR-WATER, *n.* [*tar* and *water.*] A cold infusion of tar, which was formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

TASCES. *See* TASSES.

TAS'CO, *n.* In *mineral.*, a sort of clay for making melting-pots.

TĂSK, *n.* [Fr. *tache;* W. *tasg*, a bond, a pledge, that which is settled or agreed to be done, a job, a *task;* Gael. and Ir. *tasg*, task, and *tasgaire*, a slave; It. *tassa*. The sense is that which is *set* or fixed, from throwing or putting on.] 1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labour; something to be learned or studied. Each man has his *task*. When he has performed his *task*, his time is his own; Exod. v.—2. Business; employment.

> His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome employment.—*To take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand; as, to *take* one *to task* for idleness

TĂSK, *v. t.* [W. *tasgu*, to bind, to rate, to task, to spring, start, leap back, to urge.] 1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labour.—2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.

> There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TASKED, *pp.* Required to perform something.

TĂSKER, *n.* One that imposes a task.

TĂSKING, *ppr.* Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.

TĂSKMĂSTER, *n.* [*task* and *master.*] One who imposes a task, or burdens with labour. Sinful propensities and appetites are men's most unrelenting *taskmasters*. They condemn us to unceasing drudgery, and reward us with pain, remorse and poverty. Next to our sinful propensities, fashion is the most oppressive *taskmaster*.—2. One whose office is to assign tasks to others; Exod. i.; iii.

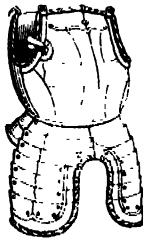
TASK'-WORK, *n* Work imposed or performed as a task.

TAS'LET, *n.* A piece of armour for the thigh.

TAS'SEL, *n.* [W. *tasel*, a sash, a bandage, a fringe, a tassel; *tasiaw*, to tie; *tas*, that binds or hems in; It. *tassello*, the collar of a cloak.] 1. A sort of pendent ornament, consisting of a bunch of silk or gold fringe, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, the strings of mantles, robes of state, &c., and ending in loose threads.—2. In *arch.*, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantle-tree; they are otherwise called *torsels*.—3. A bur. [*See* TEASEL.]—4. A male hawk; properly *terzol;* It. *terzuolo*.—5. The flower ribbons, or head of plants; as, of maize.

TAS'SEL, *v. i.* To put forth a tassel, or flower; as, maize.

TAS'SELLED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels; as, the *tasselled* horn.



Corselet with Tassets, A.D., 1525.

TAS'SEL-GRĂSS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Ruppia, the *R. maritima*. [*See* RUPPIA.

TAS'SES, or **TAS'SETS**, *n. plur.* Armour for the thighs; appendages to the ancient corselet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

TAS'SIE, *n.* [Fr. *tasse.*] A cup or vessel. [*Scotch.*]

TĀSTABLE, *a.* [from *taste.*] That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

TĀSTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tâter*, to feel; It. *tastare;* Norm. *taster*, to touch, to try; G. and D. *tasten;* Dan. *tasser*. The Dutch has *toetsen*, to touch, to try, to *test;* Dan. *taster and*, to attack or assault. This shows that the primary sense is to thrust or drive; allied perhaps to *dash;* hence to strike, to touch, to bring one thing in contact with another.] 1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue, the organ of taste; as, to *taste* bread; to *taste* wine; to *taste* a sweet or an acid.—2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste.—3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little.

> Because I *tasted* a little of this honey; 1 Sam. xiv.

4. To essay first.—5. To have pleasure from.—6. To experience; to feel; to undergo.

> That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every man; Heb. ii.

7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy.

> Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

8. To experience by shedding, as blood.

> When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse. *Gibbon.*

TĀSTE, *v. i.* To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only; as, to *taste* of each kind of wine.—2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavour is distinguished; as, butter *tastes* of garlic; apples boiled in a brass-kettle, sometimes *taste* of brass.—3. To distinguish intellectually.

> Scholars, when good sense describing,
> Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To try the relish of anything. *Taste* of the fruits; *taste* for yourself.—5. To be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character.

> Ev'ry idle, nice and wanton reason
> Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

6 To experience; to have perception of.

> The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

> Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*. *Waller.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

> For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

9. To have the experience or enjoyment of.

> They who have *tasted* of the heavenly gift, and the good word of God; Heb. vi.

TĀSTE, *n.* The act of tasting; gustation.—2. A particular sensation excited in an animal by certain bodies, which are called *sapid*, applied to the tongue and palate, and moistened with saliva; as, the *taste* of an orange or an apple; a bitter *taste;* an acid *taste;* a sweet *taste*. This is the original and proper meaning of the word *taste;* but as the qualities of bodies which produce these sensations are unknown, they have obtained the names of the sensations themselves, by substituting the cause for the effect. We possess very few words to designate the endless variety of tastes, of which we are very sensible. Tastes have been divided into simple and compound, and philosophers have

endeavoured to ascertain the number of each species.—3. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. The organs of this special sense, are certain parts within the cavity of the mouth, obviously so disposed as to take early cognizance of matters about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels for the remainder of the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. They serve to give timely notice of any acrid, caustic, or nauseous quality; of any undue temperature; of any inconvenient hardness, irregularity, size, or sharpness in the material submitted to them; and thus to protect the stomach against the intrusion of many hurtful agents. They, moreover, establish for our appetites a scale of liking and disliking. The organs of taste are confined to a portion of the tongue and a portion of the palate. The tip and sides of the tongue, and a small space at the root of it, together with a small surface at the anterior and superior part of the roof of the palate, are the only portions of surface in the cavity of the mouth and throat that can distinguish taste or sapidity from mere touch—4. Intellectual relish, or discernment; as, he had no *taste* of true glory.

> I have no *taste*
> Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

Note.—In this use, the word is now followed by *for*. "He had no *taste for* glory." When followed by *of*, the sense is ambiguous, or rather it denotes experience, trial.—5. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. Or it may be defined, that faculty of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful and sublime in the works of nature and art, the perception of these two qualities being attended with an emotion of pleasure, distinguishable from every other pleasure of our nature. This faculty relishes some things, is disgusted with others, and to many is indifferent. *Taste* is not wholly the gift of nature, nor wholly the effect of art. It depends much on culture. It is the joint result of natural sensibility, of a good judgment, and an intimate acquaintance with the best productions of art. We say, a good *taste*, or a fine *taste*.—6. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing; the pervading air, the choice of circumstances, and the general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste in the artist or author is evinced; as, a poem or music composed in good *taste*.—7. The choice, whether good or bad, of ornaments, of pleasures, or pursuits, by which a person is distinguished.—8.† Essay; trial; experiment.—9. A small portion given as a specimen.—10. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.—11. A kind of narrow ribbon.

TĀSTED, *pp*. Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.

TĀSTEFUL, *a*. Having a high relish; savoury; as, *tasteful* herbs.—2. Having good taste; having or showing intellectual taste.

TĀSTEFULLY, *adv*. With good taste.

TĀSTEFULNESS, *n*. The state of being tasteful.

TĀSTELESS, *a*. Having no taste; insipid; as, *tasteless* fruit.—2. Having no power of giving pleasure; as, *tasteless* amusements.—3.† Having no power to perceive taste.—4. Having no intellectual gust. [*Little used.*]

TĀSTELESSLY, *adv*. In a tasteless manner.

TĀSTELESSNESS, *n*. Want of taste or relish; insipidness; as, the *tastelessness* of fruit.—2.† Want of perception of taste.—3.† Want of intellectual relish.

TĀSTER, *n*. One who tastes.—2. One who first tastes food or liquor.

> Thy tutor be thy *taster* ere thou eat. *Dryden.*

3. A dram cup.

TĀSTILY, *adv*. With good taste.

TĀSTING, *ppr*. Perceiving by the tongue.—2. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.

TĀSTING, *n*. The act of perceiving by the tongue.—2. The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savours; or the perception of external objects through the instrumentality of the tongue or organs of taste.

TAS'TO SO'LO, in *music*, denotes that the passage should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves, or that the instruments that can accompany by chords are only to play single sounds. The Italian word *tasto* signifies the touch of an instrument.

TĀSTY, *a*. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; *applied to persons*; as, a *tasty* lady.—2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; as, *tasty* furniture; a *tasty* dress.

TA'TA, *n*. In *Western Africa*, the name given to a native fortification, or wall, with posts surrounding a village or cluster of houses. It is usually constructed of glazed earth.

TATCH. *See* TACHE.

TATCH, TATCHE, † *n*. [Fr. *tache*, *tacher*, a spot, stain, or blemish.] A trick; a contrivance or plot.

TATE, TEAT, *n*. A small portion of anything; as, a *tate* of wool, or of flax. [*Scotch.*]

TATH, TAITH, *n*. [Islandic, *tad*, dung, manure.] The dung of black cattle. [*Scotch.*]

TAT'TER, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *totæran*; compounded of *tæran*, to *tear*, and the prefix *to*, or D. *tod*, Scot. *dud*, a rag.] To rend or tear into rags. [*Not used except in the participle.*]

TAT'TER, *n*. A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, *Tatters*.

TATTERDEMĀLION, *n*. A ragged fellow.

TAT'TERED, *pp*. or *a*. Rent; torn; hanging in rags; as, a *tattered* garment.

> Where wav'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair. *Pope.*

TATTER-WAL'LOPS, *n. plur*. Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [*Scotch.*]

TAT'TIE, *n*. In the *E. Indies*, a thick mat or screen, usually made of the sweet-scented cuscus-grass, and fastened upon a bamboo frame, for closing a chamber doorway. It is usually kept moist, so as to cool the apartment by evaporation.

TAT'TLE, *v. i.* [D. *tateren*; It. *tattamellare*.] 1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

> Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; as, a *tattling* girl.

TAT'TLE, *n*. Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

> They told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*

TAT'TLER, *n*. One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.

TAT'TLERY, *n*. Idle talk or chat.

TAT'TLING, *ppr*. Talking idly; telling tales.—2. *a*. Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

TAT'TLINGLY, *adv*. In a tattling tell tale manner.

TATTOO', *n*. [If this word was originally *taptoo* or *tapto*, it is from the Fr. *tapoter*, to beat; *tapotez tous*, beat, all of you; from *taper*, Gr. τυπτω, Eng. *tap*.] A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp.

TATTOO', *v. t.* [In the South Sea islands.] To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a black substance, forming lines and figures upon the body. In some islands, the inhabitants *tattoo* the face, in others only the body. The same practice exists among other rude nations.

TATTOO', *n*. Figures on the body made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.

TATTOO'ED, *pp*. Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.

TATTOO'ING, *ppr*. Marking with various figures by stained lines.

TATTOO'ING, *n*. The name given to a practice common to several uncivilized nations, which consists in marking the skin with punctures or incisions, and introducing into the wounds coloured liquids or gunpowder, so as to produce an indelible stain, and also



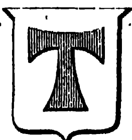
Tattooing.

Head of Ko-towa-towa, a New Zealand chief.

a variety of figures, on the face and other parts of the body. This practice is very prevalent among the South-sea islanders, and the word *tattoo* appears to be formed by a reduplication of a Polynesian verb *ta*, meaning to strike, in allusion to the method of performing the operation. The instruments generally used in tattooing, among the south-sea Islanders, are edged with small teeth, somewhat resembling those of a fine comb. These are applied to the skin, and being repeatedly struck with a small mallet, the teeth make the incisions required, while the colouring tincture is introduced at the same time. In some cases, however, various instruments are employed, and the operation is very tedious and painful. Degrees of rank are indicated by the greater or less surface of tattooed skin. Some-

times the whole body, the face not excepted, are tattooed; as among the New Zealanders. The age for performing the operation appears to vary from eight or ten years, up to about twenty.

TAU, *n.* The toad fish of Carolina, a species of Gadus, (*G. tau.*)—2. A species of beetle; also, a species of moth, (*Phalena;*) also, a kind of fly, (*Musca.*) —3. In *her.*, the *cross-tau*, or cross of St. Anthony. It is nearly the same as the *cross-potent*, and derives its name from the Greek letter *tau*, which it resembles exactly.



Cross-Tau.

TAUGHT, *a.* (taut.) [from the root of *tight.*] In *marine lan.*, tight; stretched out; not slack; applied to a rope or sail. As applied to a sail, it also implies a great quantity of sail set. It is sometimes written *taut.*

TAUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Teach*, pron. *taut.* [L. *doctus.*] Experience *taught* him wisdom. He has been *taught* in the school of experience.

TÄUNT, *a.* In *mar. lan.*, high or tall; an epithet particularly applied to the masts when they are of an unusual length.

TÄUNT, *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *tancer*, to rebuke or chide; W. *tantiaw*, to stretch; or Pers. *tauanidan*, to pierce with words.] 1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her. *Shak.*

2. To exprobate; to censure.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults. *Shak.*

TÄUNT, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts.* *Shak.*

With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TÄUNTED, *pp.* Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words.

TÄUNTER, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

TÄUNTING, *ppr.* Treating with severe reflections; upbraiding.

TÄUNTINGLY, *adv.* With bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly.

TAU'PIE, } *n.* [Suio-Goth. *tapig*,
TAW'PIE, } simple, silly, foolish.] A foolish, thoughtless young woman. [*Scotch.*]

TAUR'ICORNOUS, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, horn.] Having horns like a bull.

TAUR'IFORM, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull and *form.*] Having the form of a bull.

TAU'RINE, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull.] 1. Relating to a bull.—2. Relating to the *Taurus Urus*, the species to which the common bull or ox and cow belong; and for which there is no peculiar name in English.

TAU'RINE, *n.* One of the products of the decomposition of bile. When pure it forms large prisms; it is neutral, has a cooling taste, and is soluble in water. It contains the elements of binoxalate of ammonia and of water.

TAU'ROCOLL, *n.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and Gr. κολλα, glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

TAUROMA'CHIA, *n.* [Gr. ταυρομαχία.] A public bull-fight; such as are common in Spain.

TAUROMA'CHIAN, *a.* Relating to public bull-fights; as, the Spanish taste is *tauromachian.*

TAUR'US, *n.* [L.; W. *tarw.*] 1. The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries. This constellation, according to the British catalogue, contains 141 stars. Several of these are remarkable; as Aldebaran of the first magnitude in the eye, the Hyades in the face, and the Pleiades in the neck. Taurus is denoted by the character ♉.—2. The Linnean name of the species to which the common bull or ox and cow belong; and for which there is no peculiar name in English.

TAUT, *a.* Tight. [*See* TAUGHT.]

TAU'TED, } *a.* [Ir. *tath*, gluten.]
TAW'TED, } Matted together; spoken
TAU'TIE, } of hair or wool. [*Scotch.*]

TAU'TOCHRONE, *n.* [Gr. ταυτος, the same, and χρονος time.] In *mech.*, a curve line such, that a heavy body descending along it by gravity, will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property. Also, when any number of curves are drawn from a given point, and another curve is so drawn as to cut off from every one of them an arc, which is described by a falling particle in one given time, that arc is called a *tautochrone.*

TAUTOCHRO'NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a tautochrone; isochronous.

TAUTOG', *n.* A fish, (*Labrus Americanus,*) found on the coast of New England, and valued for food, called also Black-fish.

TAU'TOLITE, *n.* A velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic feldspathic rocks. It is supposed to be a silicate of protoxide of iron, and silicate of magnesia.

TAUTOLOG'IC, } *a.* [*See* TAUTO-
TAUTOLOG'ICAL, } LOGY.] Repeating the same thing; having the same signification; as, a *tautological* expression or phrase.—*Tautological echo*, an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.

TAUTOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a tautological manner.

TAUTOL'OGIST, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

TAUTOL'OGIZE, *v. i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

TAUTOL'OGOUS, *a.* Tautological.

TAUTOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ταυτολογια; ταυτος, the same, and λογος, word or expression.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases; or a representation of any thing as the cause, condition, or consequence of itself, as in the following lines—

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

TAUTOPHON'ICAL, *a.* Repeating the same sound.

TAUTOPH'ONY, *n.* [Gr. ταυτος, the same, and φωνη, voice.] Repetition of the same sound.

TAUTOU'SIAN, } *n.* In *theol.*, having
TAUTOU'SIOUS, } absolutely the same essence.

TAV'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *taverne;* W. *tavarn;* L. *taberna; tab*, the root of *table*, a board, and Sax. *ærn*, place.] A house where wines and other liquors are sold, and where entertainment is provided for large parties.

TAV'ERNER, } *n.* One who
TAV'ERN-KEEPER, } keeps a tavern. Taverner is obsolete.

TAV'ERN-HÄUNTER, *n.* [*tavern* and *haunt.*] One who frequents taverns; one who spends his time and substance in tippling in taverns.

TAV'ERNING,† *n.* A feasting at taverns.

TAV'ERN-MAN,† *n.* [*tavern* and *man.*] The keeper of a tavern.—2. A tippler.

TAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *tawian;* D. *touwen.* In Sax. *teagan* has the like signification. In Persic, *tauidan*, is to scrape and curry hides.] To dress white leather or alum leather; to dress and prepare skins in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves and the like.—2. To beat. [*See* TEW.]

TAW, *n.* A marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

TAW'DRILY, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

TAW'DRINESS, *n.* [from *tawdry.*] Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.

A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress. *Richardson.*

TAW'DRY, *a.* Very fine and showy in colours without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* feathers; *tawdry* colours.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

TAW'DRY, *n.* A slight ornament.

TAW'ED, *pp.* Dressed and made white, as leather.

TAW'ER, *n.* A dresser of white leather.

TAW'ERY, *n.* A place where skins are tawed.

TAW'IE, *a.* Tame; tractable. [*Scotch.*]

TAW'ING, *ppr.* Dressing as white leather.

TAW'ING, *n.* The art and operation of preparing skins and forming them into white leather by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other matters.

TAW'NINESS, *n.* The quality of being tawny.

TAW'NY, *a.* [Fr. *tanné*, from *tanner*, to tan.] Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt; as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny* sons of Numidia; the *tawny* lion.

TAWS, } *n.* A whip; a lash; the
TAWSE, } ferula used by a schoolmaster. [*Scotch.*]

TAX, *n.* [Fr. *taxe;* Sp. *tasa;* It. *tassa;* from L. *taxo*, to tax. If from the Gr. ταξις, τασσω, the root was *tago*, the sense of which was to set, to thrust on. But this is doubtful. It may be allied to *task.*] 1. A rate or duty, laid by government on the incomes or property of individuals, or on the products consumed by them; the produce of such duty or rate being placed at the disposal of government, for the public good. *Tax* is a term of general import, including almost every species of imposition on persons or property for supplying the public treasury, as tolls, tribute, subsidy, excise, impost, or customs. But more generally, *tax* is limited to the sum laid upon incomes, lands, houses, horses, cattle, professions, and occupations. So we speak of a land *tax*, an income *tax*, a window *tax*, a *tax* on carriages, &c. A tax may be either *direct* or *indirect.* It is said to

be *direct*, when it is imposed on the incomes or property of individuals; and *indirect*, when it is imposed on the articles on which such incomes or property are expended. A tax may also be either *general* or *particular*; that is, it may either affect all classes indiscriminately, or only one or more classes. All taxes must ultimately be paid from the revenue of a country, or from its capital or stock. *Assessed taxes*, those duties imposed by government on windows, carriages, horses, dogs, men-servants, &c.—2. A sum imposed on individuals or on their property for local or civic purposes. Of this nature are county rates, taxes for the repair of roads or bridges, taxes for the support of the poor, usually called *poor rates*; borough tolls and dues; light dues, harbour dues; police taxes, &c. So a private association may lay a *tax* on its members for the use of the association.—3. That which is imposed; a burden. The attention that he gives to public business is a heavy *tax* on his time.—4. Charge; censure.—5. Task.

TAX, *v. t.* [L. *taxo*; Fr. *taxer*; It. *tassare*.] 1. To lay, impose, or assess upon individuals a certain sum of money or amount of property, to be paid to the public treasury, or to the treasury of a corporation or company, to defray the expenses of the government or corporation, &c.

> We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride and folly, than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*

2. To load with a burden or burdens.

> The narrator . never *taxes* our faith beyond the obvious bounds of probability. *J. Sparks.*

3. To assess, fix or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; as, the court *taxes* bills of cost. —4 To charge; to censure; to accuse; usually followed by *with*; as, to *tax* a man *with* pride. He was *taxed with* presumption.

> Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

[To *tax of* a crime, is not in use, nor to *tax for*. Both are now improper.]

TAXABIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being taxable.

TAX'ABLE, *a.* That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as, *taxable* commodities.—2. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable* costs.

TAX'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being taxable.

TAX'ABLY, *adv.* In a taxable manner.

TAXA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of gymnospermous plants, inhabiting chiefly the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The plants of this order are trees or shrubs, having a woody tissue marked with circular disks, with evergreen, and mostly narrow, rigid, entire, and veinless leaves. The order yields trees which are valued for their timber, and, like the coniferæ, possess resinous properties. The *Dacridium taxifolium* or *Kahaterro* of New Zealand acquires a height of 200 feet. [*See* TAXUS.]

TAXA'TIO ECCLESIAS'TICA. [L.] The name formerly given to the assessment and levy of taxes upon the property of the church, and of the clergy.

TAXA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *taxatio*.] 1. A taxing; the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state by government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority. *Taxation* is probably the most difficult subject of legislation.—2. Tax; sum imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

> He daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel.*

3. That branch of political economy which explains the mode in which the revenue required for the public service may be most advantageously raised.—4. Charge; accusation. [*Little used.*] —5. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs.

TAX'ED, *pp.* Rated; assessed; accused.

TAX'ER, *n.* One who taxes.—2. In Cambridge, two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed. [*See* TAXOR.]

TAX'-FREE, *a.* Exempt from taxation.

TAX'-GATHERER, *n.* A collector of taxes.

TAX'IARCH, *n.* [Gr. ταξιαρχης: ταξις, order, and αρχος, chief.] An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion.

TAX'ICORNS, } *n.* The second family
TAXICOR'NES, } of the heteromerous coleoptera in Latreille's arrangement of insects. They live on fungi, beneath the bark of trees, or on the ground under stones.

TAX'IDERMIC, *a.* Belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

TAX'IDERMIST, *n.* A person skilled in preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'IDERMY, *n.* [Gr. ταξις, order, and δερμα, skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a tax; assessing, as a bill of costs; accusing.

TAX'ING, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation; Luke ii.

TAX'IS, *n.* [Gr. ταξις, order.] In *surg.*, an operation by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments; as, in reducing hernia, &c.—2. In *ancient arch.*, a term used to signify that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *ordonnance* in modern architecture.

TAXO'DIUM, *n* A genus of plants, nat. order Coniferæ. It has been distinguished from the genus cupressus, principally on account of the arrangement of the male catkins in racemose panicles, the small number of flowers in the female catkins, and the numbers of cotyledons possessed by the embryo. The *T. distichum*, or deciduous cypress, is a native of North America, where its wood is used for all the purposes to which timber is applied. The bark exudes a resin which is used by the negroes for dressing wounds.* The roots are remarkable for the production of large conical knobs, hollow inside. In America they are called *cypress knees*, and are used by the negroes for bee-hives.



Taxodium distichum.

TAXON'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ταξις order, and νομος, law.] 1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.—2. The laws or principles themselves of classification.

TAX'OR, *n.* In the *university of Cambridge*, an officer appointed to regulate the assize of bread, the true gauge of weights, &c.

TAX'US, *n.* The yew; a genus of evergreen plants, the type of the natural order Taxaceæ. The species are natives of Europe and North America. [*See* YEW.]

TAY'LOR'S THEOREM. In the *higher mathematics* a very elegant formula, of most extensive application in analysis, discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. It is to the following effect. Let u represent any function whatever of the variable quantity x; then if x receive any increment, as h, let u become u'; then we shall have $u' = u + \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{h}{1} + \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{h^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3} \cdot \frac{h^3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{d\ u}{dx} \cdot \frac{h^4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} +$, &c., where d represents the differential of the function u. The great value of this theorem was overlooked till it was made the basis of the differential and integral calculus, by Lagrange, in 1772.

TA'ZEL, *n.* A plant; teasel, *which see.*

TAZ'ZA, *n.* [It.] In *antiquities*, a large basin or reservoir of water, set apart for the various lustrations which were in general use among the ancients.

TÊA, *n.* [Chinese, *tcha* or *tha*. Grosier. Russ. *tshai*; Sp. *te*; It. *tè*; Fr. *thé*.] 1. The dried leaves of different species of plants of the genus Thea, extensively cultivated in China. All the teas of China are in commerce brought under two distinct terms, *green* teas and *black* teas. These are produced from *thea viridis*, and *thea bohea*, both of which species yield the two kinds of tea. The



Black Tea (Thea bohea).

difference between green and black tea is attained by means of some peculiarity in the manipulation during the process of manufacture. The black teas include *bohea, congou, souchong, and pekoe;* the green teas, *twankay, hyson-skin, young hyson, hyson, imperial,* and *gunpowder. Paraguay tea* is yielded by *Ilex paraguensis.* [*See* ILEX.] Tea, taken in moderation, is strengthening and exhilarating. It also has the effect of a very mild narcotic. The green varieties are more exhilarating than the black, and a strong infusion of the former, generally produces considerable excitement and wakefulness. Tea was first introduced into this country about the middle of the seventeenth century. [*See* THEA.]—2. A decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water. *Tea* is a refreshing beverage.—3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, sage *tea;* chamomile *tea,* &c.

TĒA, *v. i.* To take or drink tea. [*Provincial.*]

TĒA-BOARD, *n.* [*tea* and *board.*] A board to put tea furniture on.

TĒA-CADDY, *n.* A box for holding the tea used in a household; a tea-canister.

TĒA-CANISTER, *n.* [*tea* and *canister.*] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TĒA-CHEST, *n.* A slightly formed wooden package, covered with Chinese characters and devices, and lined with thin sheet-lead, used for sending tea in from China.

TĒA-CUP, *n.* [*tea* and *cup.*] A small cup in which tea is drank.

TĒA-DEALER, *n.* A merchant who sells teas.

TĒA-DRINK′ER, *n.* [*tea* and *drinker.*] One who drinks much tea.

TĒA-KETTLE, *n.* A portable boiler, made of copper, of brass, or of tinned or cast iron, in which water is boiled for making tea.

TĒA-LEAD, *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests, sent from China.

TĒA-PLANT, *n.* The tea-shrub. [*See* THEA.]

TĒA-POT, *n.* [*tea* and *pot.*] A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TĒA-SAUCER, *n.* [*tea* and *saucer.*] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

TĒA-SPOON, *n.* [*tea* and *spoon.*] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TĒA-TABLE, *n.* [*tea* and *table.*] A table on which tea-furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TĒA-TREE, *n.* [*tea* and *tree.*] The shrub or plant that produces the leaves which are imported and called *tea.* [*See* THEA.]

TĒA′-TRAY, *n.* A tea-board, made of japanned sheet-iron, pasteboard, papier maché, &c.

TĒA-URN, *n.* A vessel in the form of a vase, placed on the tea-table, for supplying heated water for tea.

TĒACH, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Taught.* [Sax. *tæcan,* to *teach,* and to *take;* L. *doceo;* Ir. *deachtaim,* to teach, to dictate; Gaelic, *deachdam,* which seems to be the L. *dico, dicto,* and both these and the Gr. δειχω, to show, may be of one family; all implying sending, passing, communicating, or rather leading, drawing.] 1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant.

He will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; Is. ii.

Lord, *teach* us to pray, as John also *taught* his disciples; Luke ix.

2. To deliver any doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction. One sect of ancient philosophers *taught* the doctrines of stoicism, another those of epicureanism.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men; Matt. xv.

3. To tell; to give intelligence.—4. To instruct, or to practise the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor; as, a man *teaches* a school for a livelihood.—5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind.

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others may practise them. *South.*

6. To accustom; to make familiar.

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies; Jer. ix.

7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to.

For he *taught* his disciples and said... Mark ix.

8. To suggest to the mind.

For the Holy Spirit shall *teach* you in that same hour what ye ought to say; Luke xii.

9. To signify or give notice.

He *teacheth* with his fingers; Prov. vi.

10. To counsel and direct; Hab. ii.

TĒACH, *v. i.* To practise giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire; Mic. iii

TĒACH, *n.* [Ir. and Gaelic, *teagham,* to heat.] In sugar works, the last boiler.

TĒACHABLE, *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; also readily receiving instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed and *teachable,* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TĒACHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; more generally, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TĒACHER, *n.* One who teaches or instructs.—2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others.—3. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Ralegh.*

4. One who preaches without regular ordination.

TĒACHING, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.

TĒACHING, *n.* The act or business of instructing.—2. Instruction.

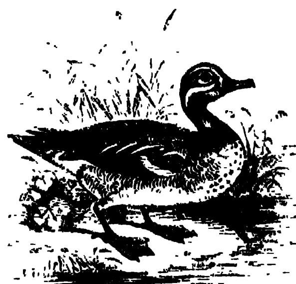
TĒACHLESS, *a.* Unteachable; indocile.

TĒAD, } † *n.* [L. *tæda.*] A torch; a
TEDE, } flambeau.

TĒAGUE, *n.* (teeg.) An Irishman; *in contempt.*

TĒAK, *n.* A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes an abundance of ship timber. It is the *Tectona grandis.* [*See* TECTONA.]

TĒAL, *n.* [D. *taling.*] An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the *A. crecca,* Linn., the smallest and most beautiful of the European anatidæ, or duck kind. The common teal makes its appearance in England about the end of September, and remains till spring has made considerable progress, when it generally returns again to more northern localities to breed. In many parts of Scotland, however, it remains all the year. Teals frequent fresh-water lakes, and feed on seeds, grasses, water-plants, and insects. Their flesh is much prized.



Common Teal (Anas crecca).

TĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *team,* offspring, progeny, race of descendants, hence a suit or long series; *tyman,* to *teem,* to bear, to bring forth, also to call, to summon. The primary sense is to shoot out or extend.] 1. Two or more horses, oxen or other beasts, harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, waggon, cart, plough, and the like. It has been a great question whether *teams* of horses or oxen are most advantageously employed in agriculture. Wherever the land is only partially cultivated, and a portion of it remains in coarse pasture, which costs little or nothing to the occupier, or where extensive open commons afford cheap food for oxen, these ought to be employed in farm labour; but where-ever arable land is the chief object of the farmer's attention, and the tillage of the soil is brought to any degree of perfection, horses should be employed. —2. Any number passing in a line; a long line.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high. *Dryden.*

[*This is the primary sense, but is rarely used.*]

TĒAM′-RAILWAY, *n.* A railway on which horses are used as the motive power.

TĒAMSTER, *n.* [*team* and *ster.*] One who drives a team.

TĒANY. In *her.* [*See* TENNE.]

TĒAR, *n.* [Gaelic, *dear, deur;* Goth. *tagr,* contracted in Sax. *tear;* G. *zähre;* Sw. *tar;* Dan. *taare;* W. *daigyr;* Gr. δακρυ: from flowing or pouring forth; Ar. *tauka,* to burst forth, as tears, or *waduka,* to drop or distil.] 1. Tears are the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. A *tear,* in the singular, is a drop or a small quantity of that fluid. Tears are excited by passions, particularly by grief. This fluid is also called forth by any injury done to the eye. It serves to moisten the cornea and preserve its transparency, and to remove any dust or fine substance that enters the eye and gives pain. Tears are a little heavier than water; they have a saline taste and an alkaline reagency, owing to the presence of free soda.—2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; as gums or resins exuding in the form of tears from the eye.

TĒAR, *v. t.* pret. *Tore;* pp. *Torn;* old pret. *Tare,* obs. [Sax. *tæran,* to tear; *tiran, tyran, tyrian, tyrigan,* to fret,

gnaw, provoke; Russ. *deru*, to tear. In Sw. *tära* is to fret, consume, waste; Dan. *tærer*, id.; D. *teeren*, G. *zehren*, id. These are probably the same word varied in signification, and they coincide with L. *tero*, Gr. τείρω. In W. *tori*, Arm. *torri*, Corn. *terhi*, is to break; Ch. and Syr. תרע, *tera*, to tear, to rend.] 1. To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; as, to *tear* cloth; to *tear* a garment; to *tear* the skin or flesh. We use *tear* and *rip* in different senses. To *tear* is to rend or separate the *texture* of cloth; to *rip* is to open a *seam*, to separate parts sewed together.—2. To wound; to lacerate.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tear*. *Shak.*

3. To rend; to break; to form fissures by any violence; as, torrents *tear* the ground.—4. To divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend; as, a state or government *torn* by factions.—5. To pull with violence; as, to *tear* the hair.—6. To remove by violence; to break up.

Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*. *Dryden.*

7. To make a violent rent.

In the midst, a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shak.*

To tear from, to separate and take away by force; as, an island *torn from* its possessor.

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee *from* me. *Addison.*

To tear off, to pull off by violence; to strip.—*To tear out*, to pull or draw out by violence; as, to *tear out* the eyes.—*To tear up*, to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, to *tear up* a floor; to *tear up* the foundations of government or order.

TEAR, *v. i.* To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence; as a mad bull.

TEAR, *n.* A rent; a fissure. [*Lit. us.*]

TEARER, *n.* One who tears or rends any thing.—2. One that rages or raves with violence.

TEAR FALLING, *a.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Shedding tears; tender; as, *tear-falling* pity.

TEAR-FILLED, *a.* Filled with tears.

TEARFUL, *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as, *tearful* eyes.

TEARING, *ppr.* [from *tear*, to rend.] Rending; pulling apart; lacerating; violent; raging.

TEARLESS, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

TEAR-STAINED, *a.* Having traces of the passage of tears; as, *tear-stained* cheeks.

TEASE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *tæsan*, to pull or tear.] 1. To comb or card, as wool or flax.—2. To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap.—3. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and raillery. Parents are often *teased* by their children into unreasonable compliances.

My friends *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

TEASED, *pp.* Carded.—2. Vexed; irritated; annoyed.

TEASEL, TEAZEL, TEAZLE, *n.* (tee'zl.) [Sax. *tæsl.*] 1. The English name of several plants of the genus Dipsacus, belonging to the nat. order Dipsaceæ. Common teasel or fuller's thistle, (*D. fullonum*), is a plant which grows wild in hedges, but it is cultivated in those districts of England where



Common Teasel (Dipsacus fullonum).
a, Hooked scale of the Receptacle; *b*, Corolla slit open.

cloth is manufactured, for the sake of the awns of the head, which are employed to raise the *nap* of woollen cloths. For this purpose the heads are fixed round the circumference of a large broad wheel or drum, so as to form a kind of brush. The wheel is made to turn round, while the cloth is held against the brush thus formed, and the fine hooked awn of the teasel readily insinuates itself into the woollen web, and draws out with it some of the fine fibres of the wool. These are afterwards shorn smooth, and leave the cloth with the fine velvet-like nap which is its peculiar appearance. Teasels, before being used, are sorted into *kings*, *middlings*, and *scrubs*, according to their size. Every piece of fine broad cloth requires from 1500 to 2000 teasels to bring out the proper nap, after which they are useless.

TEASEL, TEAZLE, or **TEAZEL,** *v. t.* To cut and gather teasels.

TEASELER, TEAZLER, *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

TEASELING, TEAZLING, *ppr.* Gathering teasels: as a *noun*, the cutting and gathering of teasels.

TEASER, *n.* One that teases or vexes.

TEASING, *ppr.* Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing with importunity.

TEAT, *n.* [Sax. *tit, titt*; G. *zitze*; D. *tet*; W. *têth*; Corn. *titi*; Ir. *did*; Gaelic, *did*; Fr. *teton*, breast, It. *tetta*; Gr. τιτθος. It coincides with *tooth*, *teeth*, in elements, and radical sense, which is a shoot.] The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; the nipple. It consists of an elastic erectile substance, embracing the lactiferous ducts, which terminate on its surface, and thus serves to convey milk to the young of animals.

TEATED, *a.* Having teats; having protuberances resembling the teats of animals.

TEATHE, *n.* The soil or fertility left on lands by feeding cattle on them. [*Scotch.*]

TEATHE, *v. t.* To feed and enrich land by feeding cattle on it. [*Scotch.*]

TEATHING, *n.* In *Scotland*, the practice of carrying provender to the field to be consumed there by cattle during winter, for the purpose of enriching the soil by the dung of the cattle. This practice is considered to be very objectionable. [*See* TATH.]

TEAZE TENON, *n.* In *arch.*, a tenon on the top of a tenon, with a double shoulder and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other.

TEAZEL, or **TEAZLE.** *See* TEASEL.

TE'BETH, *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and fourth of the civil. It answers to our December.

TECH'ILY, *adv.* [from *techy*, so written for *touchy.*] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECH'INESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECH'NIC, TECH'NICAL, *a.* [L. *technicus*; Gr. τεχνικος, from τεχνη, art, artifice, from τευχω, to fabricate, make or prepare. This word and τεκτων have the same elements.] 1. Pertaining to art or the arts. A *technical* word is a word that belongs properly or exclusively to an art; as, the verb to *smelt*, belongs to metallurgy. So we say, *technical* phrases, *technical* language. Every artificer has his *technical* terms.—2. Belonging to a particular profession; as, the words of an indictment must be *technical*.

It is of the utmost importance clearly to understand the *technical* terms used by the eastern theologians. *Prof. Lee.*

TECH'NICALLY, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions.

TECH'NICALNESS, TECHNICAL'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts.

TECH'NICS, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

TECHNOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* TECHNOLOGY.] Pertaining to technology.—2. Pertaining to the arts; as, *technological* institutes.

TECHNOL'OGIST, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of arts.

TECHNOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. τεχνη, art, and λογος, word or discourse.] 1. A description of arts; or a treatise on the arts.—2. An explanation of the terms of the arts.

TECH'Y, *a.* [so written for *touchy.*] Peevish; fretful; irritable. [More correctly *touchy.*]

TECO'MA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Bignoniaceæ. The species are erect trees or shrubs or climbing plants,



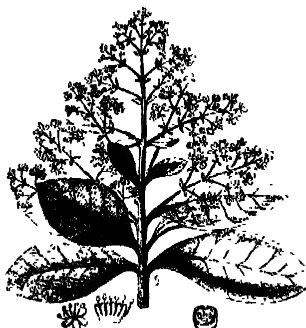
Tecoma impetiginosa.

with unequally pinnate or digitate simple leaves, with terminal panicles

of yellow or flesh-coloured flowers. They are natives of the Old and New World, in tropical and sub-tropical climates. A climbing species, *T. radicans*, a native of North and South Carolina, of Florida, and Virginia, is a favourite in this country as an ornamental plant. From the shape of its corolla, the plant has received the name of trumpet-flower. Some of the species of Tecoma are medicinal, as *T. impetiginosa*, which abounds in tannin, and whose bark is bitter, mucilaginous, and used in lotions, baths, &c., in cases of inflammations of the joints and debility.

TECTIBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [L. *tectus*, concealed or covered, and Gr. βραγχια, gills.] The fourth order of Gastropods in the arrangement of Cuvier, comprehending those species in which the gills are attached along the right side, or on the back, in form of leaves more or less divided. The mantle covers them more or less, and contains nearly always in its thickness a small shell. They resemble the Pectinibranchiata in the form of the organs of respiration, and live like them in the sea, but they are all hermaphrodites. The order contains the following genera: *pleurobranchus, pleurobranchæa, aplysia, dolabella, notarchus, akera, gasteropteron, gastroplax, umbrella.*

TECTO'NA, *n.* The teak, a genus of plants; nat. order Verbenaceæ. *T. grandis*, the teak-tree, is a native of



Teak (Tectona grandis).

different parts of India, as well as of Burmah, and of the islands from Ceylon to the Moluccas. It grows to an immense size, and is remarkable for its very large leaves, which are from 12 to 24 inches long, and from 8 to 16 broad. Teak timber is found to be excellent for ship-building, and has been called the oak of the East. It works easily, and though porous, is strong and durable; is easily seasoned, and shrinks but little; and from containing a resinous oil, it resists the action of water, as well as insects of all kinds. Besides being employed in ship-building, teak timber is extensively used in the East, in the construction of houses and temples. The tree which yields the African teak is not known. It belongs to the nat. order Euphorbiaceæ.

TECTON'IC, *a.* [Gr. τεκτονικος, from τευχω, to fabricate.] Pertaining to building.

TECTO'RIUM OPUS, *n.* [Lat.] In *ancient arch.*, the name given to a species of plastering used on ceilings and interior walls.

TECTRI'CES, *n.* [from L. *tego*, to cover.] In *ornith.*, the same as *coverts*, —*which see.*

TED, *v. t.* [W. *têd* and *têz*, [*teth*,] a spread; *tedu*, to distend.] Among *farmers*, to spread; to turn new mowed grass or hay from the swath, and scatter it for drying.

TED'DED, *pp.* Spread from the swath; as, *tedded* grass.

TED'DER, *n.* [W. *tid*, a chain; Ir. *tead*, *teidin;* Gaelic, *tead*, *teidin*, *teud*, a chain, cord, or rope; Sw. *tiuder;* probably from extending. *See* TED.] 1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied, that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope and no further. Hence the popular saying, a person has gone to the length of his *tedder*.—2. That by which one is restrained. [*See* TETHER.]

TED'DER, *v. t.* To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain.—2. To restrain to certain limits.

TED'DERED, *pp.* Tied with a tedder; restrained to certain limits.

TED'DING, *ppr.* Spreading from the swath, as hay.

TED'DING, *n.* In *agriculture*, the operation of scattering, spreading, turning, and, in short, of making hay.

TE DE'UM, *n.* The title of a celebrated hymn or song of thanksgiving, so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*," We praise thee, O God. It is sung on particular occasions, as on the news of victories, and on high festival days in catholic and also in some protestant churches. In the English church, *Te Deum* is sung in the morning service between the two lessons.

> *Te Deum* was sung at St. Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS, *a.* [Sp. and It. *tedioso*, from *tedio*, L. *tædium;* probably connected with W. *ted*, tedder, from the sense of drawing out.] 1. Wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity. We say, a man is *tedious* in relating a story; a minister is *tedious* in his sermon. We say also, a discourse is *tedious* when it wearies by its length or dullness.—2. Slow; as, a *tedious* course.

TE'DIOUSLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS, *n.* Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity; as, the *tediousness* of an oration or argument.—2. Prolixity; length.—3. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying; as, the *tediousness* of delay.—4. Slowness that wearies.

TE'DIUM, *n.* [L. *tædium.*] Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

TE'DIUM-STRICKEN, *a.* Struck with irksomeness.

TEE, *n.* In *India*, an umbrella in general; also, an umbrella of open iron-work, covering the Buddhist pagodas of Ava and Pegu.

TEEM, *v. i.* [Sax. *tyman*, to bring forth, to bear; *team*, offspring; also *tyman*, *teaman*, to call, to summon; D. *teemen*, to whine, to cant, that is, to throw.] 1. To bring forth, as young.

> If she must *teem*,
> Create her child of spleen. *Shak.*

2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young.

> *Teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

3. To be full; to be charged; as a breeding animal; to be prolific. Every head *teems* with politics.—4. To bring forth; to produce, particularly in abundance. The earth *teems* with fruits; the sea *teems* with fishes.

TEEM, *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.

> What's the newest grief?
> Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

[*This transitive sense is not common.*] —2.† To pour.

TEEMER, *n.* One that brings forth young.

TEEMFUL, *a.* Pregnant; prolific.—2. Brimful.

TEEMING, *ppr.* Producing young; fruitful; prolific; replete with.

TEEMLESS, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as, the *teemless* earth.

TEEN,† *n.* [infra.] Grief; sorrow.

TEEN,† *v. t.* [Sax. *teonan*, *tynan*, to irritate.] To excite; to provoke.

TEENS, *n.* [from *teen*, ten.] The years of one's age reckoned by the termination *teen*. These years begin with *thirteen*, and end with *nineteen*. Miss is in her *teens*.

TEESDA'LIA, *n.* A genus of cruciferous plants, so named after Mr. Teesdale, an English botanist. Class Tetradynamia, order Siliculosa, Linn. The species, which are not important, are small annual smooth herbs, with stalked expanded vertical leaves, and flowers usually small and white. *T. nudicaulis* is a British species, found in sandy and gravelly places.

TEETH, *plur.* of *Tooth*,—*which see.*—*In the teeth*, directly; in direct opposition; in front.

> Nor strive with all the tempest *in my teeth.* *Pope.*

Teeth, or cogs of a wheel, in *mech.*, are projecting pieces which may be either formed on, or inserted into, the rim of a wheel which is intended to transmit motion from one axis to another, by the intervention of a similar wheel. The teeth being disposed at equal distances on the rims of both, when one wheel is turned its teeth enter successively the spaces between those of the other, thereby imparting motion to it. Toothed wheels are most frequently employed in machinery to transmit motion from one axis to another, and to regulate the relative velocities of two shafts; the larger one being termed the *wheel*, and the smaller the *pinion*. The velocities of revolution of every wheel and pinion which work in one another, have the same proportion as their number of teeth taken in a reverse order; so that by this means the relative velocities of wheels and pinions may be accurately determined according to any proposed rate, and consequently the relative velocities of the shafts which they turn. The teeth of wheels require to be formed with the utmost accuracy, according to certain mathematical curves, as that of the epicycloid, in order that the motion may be transmitted with the requisite smoothness and uniformity. [*See* WHEEL.]

TEETH, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth.

TEETHING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEETHING, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums, called *dentition*.

TEE'-TOTAL, *a.* Pertaining to tee-totallers, or to abstinence societies; as, a *tee-total* meeting; a *tee-total* pledge,

TEE-TO'TALISM, *n.* The principles or practice of tee-totallers.

TEE-TO'TALLERS, *n.* The name assumed by those who form themselves into societies, pledging themselves to abstain not only from ardent spirits, but from wines, and all fermented liquors. The professed object of such societies is to repress drunkenness, and to introduce a habit of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors among all classes. [*See* TEMPERANCE.]

TEE-TO'TUM, *n.* A top-shaped toy for children, put in motion by twirling. It is usually made of ivory, and has letters cut upon the thickest part, which is polygonal, not round.

TEG, TEGG, *n.* A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—2. A young sheep, older than a lamb.

TEG'MEN, *n.* plur. *Tegmina,* [L.] A covering. [*See* TEGUMENT.]

TEGMENTUM, plur. *Tegmenta, n.* [L.] In *bot.*, the scaly coat which covers the leaf buds of deciduous trees.

TEG'ULAR, *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover or make close.] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEG'ULARLY, *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

TEG'UMENT, TEG'MEN, *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, from *tego*, to cover.] A cover or covering. In *anat.*, common teguments is the general name given to the cuticle, rete mucosum, skin, and adipose membrane, as being the covering of every part of the body except the nails.—2. In *bot.* [*See* TEGMENTUM]—3. In *entom.*, a term applied to the coverings of the wings of the order Orthoptera, or straight-winged insects. [*See* INTEGUMENT.]

TEGUMENT'ARY, *a.* Pertaining to teguments, or consisting of teguments.

TEHEE', *n.* A laugh, so named from the sound.

TEHEE', *interj.* Expressing a laugh.

TEHEE', *v. i.* To laugh contemptuously or insolently; to titter. [*A cant word.*]

TEIL, TEIL-TREE, *n.* [L. *tilia;* Ir. *teile.*] The lime-tree, otherwise called the linden.

TEINDS, *n. plur.* [Suio-Goth. *tiende*, the tenth part.] In *Scotch law*, the name for tithes. After the reformation, the whole teinds of Scotland were transferred to the *crown*, or to private individuals, called *titulars*, to whom they had been granted by the crown, or to *feuars*, or renters from the church, or to the original founding patrons, or to colleges or pious institutions. By a succession of decrees and enactments these tithes were generally rendered redeemable at a fixed valuation, but the clergy have now no right to the teinds beyond a suitable provision, called a stipend; so that teinds may now be described as that portion of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy. As a fund for the stipends of clergymen, teinds are under the administration of the court of session.—*Court of teinds*, a court in Scotland, otherwise called *Commissioners of teinds*. The powers conferred on this court are exercised by the judges of the court of session, as a parliamentary commission; but the court is distinct from the court of session, having a special jurisdiction, and a separate establishment of clerks and officers. Its jurisdiction extends to all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, prorogations of tacks, and of teinds, and (with consent of three-fourths of the heritors of the respective parishes) the disjunction or annexation of parishes, and the building of new churches, &c. An appeal lies from this court to the house of lords.

TEIN'OSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. τεινω, to extend, and σκοπεω, to see.] The name given by Sir David Brewster to an optical instrument, formed by combining prisms of the same kind of glass in such a manner that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected. Dr. Brewster has proposed the construction of the object-glasses of telescopes on this principle.

TEINT, *n.* [Fr. *teint*, from *teindre*, L. *tingo*, to dye.] Colour; tinge. [*See* TINT.]

TELAMO'NES, *n* [Gr. from ταλαω, to support.] In *arch.*, figures of men employed as columns or pilasters to support an entablature, in the same manner as caryatides. They were called *Atlantes* by the Greeks. [*See* ATLANTES.]

TEL'ARY, *a.* [L. *tela*, a web.] 1. Pertaining to a web.—2. Spinning webs; as, a *telary* spider. [*Little used.*]

TEL'EGRAPH, *n.* [Gr. τηλε, at a distance, and γραφω, to write.] A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on; which signals represent letters, words, or ideas which can be transmitted from one station to another, as far as the signals can be seen. The name *semaphore* is applied to some of the machines used for effecting telegraphic communication [*see* SEMAPHORE], and this term, in an extended signification, may be considered to embrace every means of conveying intelligence by gestures and visible signals, as flags, lanterns, rockets, blue lights, beacon fires, &c.; or by audible signals, as the firing of guns, the blowing of trumpets, the beating of drums, &c.; as well as by the machines called telegraphs or semaphores. For day signals the telegraph usually consists of a post of sufficient height, with two arms movable on the same pivot on the top of it, and a short arm, called the indicator, attached to one side of the upright post. The signals are made by varying the position of two arms, while the indicator shews the order or direction in which the signals are to be reckoned; that is, whether from right to left, or from left to right. To adapt the telegraph for night signals, a lantern is fixed to the pivot on which the arms move, and one is also attached to the extremity of each arm. In the management of a fleet at sea, telegraphic communication is indispensable. In the British navy, the signals are generally made by flags. The common or optical telegraph, which is always useless in hazy weather, is now superseded by the application of electricity or galvanism to the rapid communication of intelligence.—*Electric telegraph*, an apparatus for transmitting intelligence by means of voltaic electricity. Telegraphs of this kind are very various in the mechanical details of their construction; but they all depend on the electro-magnetic influence which a voltaic current is capable of exercising in its passage between the poles of the generating battery. The course through which the current proceeds from, and returns to, the battery, is its *circuit*, and may be indefinitely prolonged by a conducting medium. A first and necessary, and, therefore, a general condition of the application of this agency to telegraphic purposes, consists consequently in the establishment of a connection between the telegraphic stations by at least one wire. This wire must likewise communicate at each extremity with an apparatus adapted to render the dynamical effects of the current visible in a definite and intelligible manner, and must likewise have communication with a voltaic generator. The common arrangement is such, that by turning a small handle at either station, complete metallic connection is obtained between the apparatus at the two stations, through the wire passing between them. The batteries are connected by wires with plates of metal at some depth in the ground, the moisture of which serves instead of a second wire to return the current to the generating battery. This circuit can be completed and broken, and the direction of the current reversed in the operation of telegraphing, by simply turning the handles before-mentioned; and the electric force, acting simultaneously on the apparatus at the respective stations, produces in them, in obedience to the will of the operator, those movements to which the species of mechanism is adapted, and which, having all preconcerted significations, are readily interpreted by the observer at the station to which the signals are transmitted. These features are common to all electric telegraphs; and the signalling apparatus, though subject to indefinite variations of mechanical detail, is reducible to two modes of action, depending on the two fundamental laws of electro-magnetism. In the *needle-telegraph*, which is that most commonly employed in this country, the movements depend on the famous discovery of Ørsted (1819), that a magnet placed within the influence of a voltaic current is invested with an artificial polarity, and being freely poised, is deflected tangentially to the direction of the current, as exemplified in the galvanometer,—*which see.* The essential part of the apparatus, therefore, consists of a movable magnet placed within a coil of the circuit-wire: the axis of the magnet is horizontal, and, projecting through a dial-plate, carries a pointer to indicate the movements of the magnet concealed in the wire-coil behind the dial. So long as the circuit is *open*, the pointer remains in a vertical position, but the moment the circuit is *closed*, it is deflected to the right or left, according to the direction of the current, and as the circuit can be opened and closed, and the current reversed many times in a minute, a corresponding number of movements of the magnet, and, consequently, also of the pointer in front of the dial, can be effected, and all that is requisite to render these movements significant is an agreement as to the symbol which each position and combination of positions of the pointer shall indicate. And as the apparatus at each station is precisely a counterpart of that at the other, the movements in both are exactly alike, and the attendants see their respective pointers deflect ex-

actly in the same way, in the same direction, the same number of times, and virtually at the same instant. But there being only two kinds of movements afforded by the *single-needle-telegraph*, that is, a movement to the right and another to the left, it is usually necessary to combine repetitions of these to denote a single letter of the alphabet, and, therefore, the rate of telegraphing is slow. To obviate this, the *double-needle-telegraph* is employed. In this there are two coils of wire, two magnets, having each a pointer or index-hand visible in front of the dial-face, and two wires to convey the electric current and its message between the stations. The circuits are closed and opened, and the currents reversed, by two small handles which communicate with the mechanism behind the dial. These handles can be worked simultaneously, alternately, and in any order of succession, and all these movements and combinations of movements being indicated by the pointers and made to represent signals, the rapidity of telegraphing is much increased. The principle of action is, however, in every respect the same as in the single instrument; the passage of the impulse from station to station is equally instantaneous in both, but there being fewer movements of the handles necessary to produce a given number of signals, the rate of telegraphing is correspondingly greater with the double instrument. Both instruments also agree in having a bell, by which the attention of the attendant is called to the instrument when a message is about to be transmitted to him from the distant station. The bell is made to ring by an arrangement in which the second electro-magnetic law is brought into action, viz., that a galvanic current, passing through a wire twisted round a piece of soft iron, renders the iron powerfully magnetic, a property which it instantly loses when the current is stopped. The applications of this principle are exceedingly numerous; in the present case, the arrangement is such that the current causes the movement of a small lever connected with the bell-hammer, which accordingly strikes, and thereby gives the requisite notice to the attendant. A separate wire extends between the two stations, to connect these apparatus, and to allow of their being worked independently of the signalling instruments. The second class of electric telegraphs all depend fundamentally on the principle here brought into action. When the iron is magnetic, it exerts an attractive force on another piece of iron; and this force ceasing with the interruption of the current—which may take place many times in a minute—this second piece of iron receives a movement to and fro, according as the attracting force is created and destroyed. This alternation of movement being generated, there are abundant means of transforming it so as to indicate symbols; and, in some cases, it is successfully applied to record its own indications in a permanent form, at a minimum rate of 100 letters a minute. Even very promising attempts have been made to transmit fac-similes of printed and written documents and drawings by adaptation of this principle. *Time* is also telegraphed by analogous mechanism; and any number of clocks, at any distances apart, in the same voltaic circuit, may be worked synchronously with a standard clock. Telegraphs on the electro-magnetic principle may be indefinitely extended over a country, and may all be so connected one with another, that intelligence can be transmitted, through the same apparatus, from any number of stations with which it may be put in communication. The expense of their establishment consists chiefly in the connecting wires, which must necessarily be insulated from the ground, and protected against atmospheric influence. *Electric telegraphs* have of late years been brought into extensive use in this country, in the United States of America, and on the continent of Europe.

TEL′EGRAPH, *v. t.* To transmit intelligence by means of an electric telegraph; as, to *telegraph* the queen's speech.

TELEGRAPH′IC, *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* movements or signals; *telegraphic* art.—2. Communicated by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

TELEGRAPH′ICALLY, *adv.* By the telegraph.

TELEG′RAPHY, *n.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

TELEOLOG′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

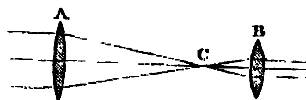
TELEOL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. τελος, end, and λογος, discourse.] The science of the final causes of things.

TELEOSAU′RUS, *n.* [Gr. τελειος, perfect, complete, and σαυρα, a lizard.] A genus of fossil *Saurians*, with long and narrow snouts. They are confined to the oolitic division of the secondary rocks.

TELEPHON′IC, *a.* [Gr. τηλε, at a distance, and φωνη, sound.] Far-sounding; that propels sound to a great distance.

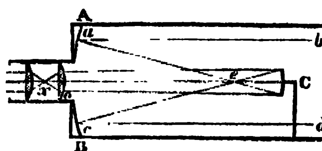
TEL′ESCOPE, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. τελος, end, or τηλε, at a distance, probably the latter, and σκοπεω, to see; It. and Sp. *telescopio.*] An optical instrument by which distant objects are brought within the range of distinct vision. The *terrestial* telescope enables the mariner to survey the ocean to the limits of the horizon, and discovers to the traveller inaccessible objects and distant scenery lying around and beyond his line of route. The *celestial* telescope unfolds the wonders of the universe, and the science of astronomy has advanced with the gradual improvement of this instrument. The *modus operandi*, or law of action, by which the telescope assists human vision, is two-fold, and that under all the varieties of its construction. A distant object, viewed by the unaided eye, is placed in the circumference of a large circle, having the eye for its centre; and, consequently, the angle under which it is seen is measured by the minute portion of the circumference which it occupies. Now, when the distance is great, it is found that this angle is too small to convey to the retina any sensible impression—all the light proceeding from the object is too weak to affect the optic nerve. This limit to distinct vision results from the small aperture, or pupil, of the eye. The telescope substitutes its large object lens, or reflector, for the human eye, and consequently receives a quantity of light proportioned to its area or surface; hence, a distant point, inappreciable by the eye alone, is rendered visible by the aid of the telescope. The rays of light, after transmission or reflection, converge to a point, as they at first proceeded from a point; and thus an image of the object is formed, which, when viewed by the eye-piece, or lens, is more or less magnified. The telescope therefore assists the eye in these two ways: it gathers up additional light, and it magnifies the object—that is to say, its image. The *refracting* telescope is constructed of lenses alone, which, by successive refractions, produce the desired effect. This instrument was formerly very cumbersome and inconvenient, inasmuch as its length had to be increased considerably with every accession of power; and though the substitution of achromatic for ordinary lenses has rendered it more portable, its construction even at the present day does not enable it to compete with the reflecting telescope as an astronomical investigator. The *reflecting* telescope is composed of specula or concave reflectors, aided by a refracting eye-piece. To this instrument we owe the most wondrous discoveries in astronomical science. The names of Newton, Gregory, and Herschel are connected with its history; and in our own day, Lord Rosse has extended its powers as far, probably, as they can be carried with utility. The following diagrams exhibit the principles of construction and action in both sorts of telescopes.

Fig. 1



In fig. 1. A and B are two lenses of different focal lengths. Rays of light from a distant object falling upon the object-glass, A, are converged to a focus at C. The eye-glass, B, placed at its focal distance from the point of convergence, gathers up the diverging rays and carries them parallel to the eye. The magnifying power of the instrument is as AC : CB, or as the focal length of one lens to that of the other. In this construction the object is inverted by the intersection of the rays, and hence it is unsuitable for terrestrial purposes. To render the image erect, a more complicated eye-piece, consisting of two additional lenses, is necessary. Fig. 2. shows the structure

Fig. 2.



of the reflecting telescope as constructed by Dr. Gregory. AB is a large speculum perforated in the centre; upon this fall the rays *a,b*, and *c,d*, which are reflected to convergence at *e*. A smaller speculum, C, takes up the diverging rays, and reflects them,

slightly converging, through the aperture *o*, where they are received by a lens, and, after transmission, they intersect at *x*, and proceed to the eye-glass, whence they emerge parallel. The magnifying power of this instrument is great for its length, being as $\frac{o\,e}{e\,C} \times \frac{x\,C}{x\,o}$. The Herschelian telescope, invented by Sir William Herschel, is the one now generally used for astronomical purposes, as being the best and most powerful. In this construction there is no second speculum, and no perforation in the centre of the larger one placed at the bottom of the tube. The latter is fixed in an inclined position, so that the image formed by reflection falls near the lower side of the tube at its open end or mouth, where it is viewed directly by an eye-piece without greatly interfering with the light. This arrangement, in the case of large reflectors, is imposed by their great weight and difficult management; were it otherwise the ordinary construction would be preferred. The inclination of the speculum is a disadvantage.

TEL'ESCOPE-SHELL, *n.* In *conchol.*, a species of Turbo with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

TELESCOP'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to TELESCOP'ICAL, } a telescope; performed by a telescope; as, a *telescopic* view.—2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars.

TELESCOP'ICALLY, *adv.* By the telescope.

TELESCO'PIUM, *n.* The telescope, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated south of the Centaur and Sagittarius. It contains nine stars, all, except one, of less than the fourth magnitude.— *Telescopium Herscheli*, Herschel's telescope, a new asterism inserted in honour of Sir William Herschel the astronomer. It is surrounded by Lynx, the Twins, and Auriga; seventeen stars have been assigned to it.

TELE'SIA, *n.* Sapphire.

TEL'ESM, *n* [Ar.] A kind of amulet or magical charm.

TELESMAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to TELESMAT'ICAL, } telesms; magical.

TELES'TICH, *n.* [Gr. τέλος, end, and στίχος, a verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

TEL'IC, *a.* [Gr. τέλος, end.] Denoting the final end or purpose.

TELL, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Told.* [Sax. *tellan;* G. *zahlen;* D. *tellen*, to count, number, or tell; Dan. *tæler*, to count; *taler*, to talk, speak, reason; Sw. *tala*, to speak, to talk; *tal*, talk, discourse, speech, number; Dan. *tale;* Ice. *tala*, id. The primary sense is to throw or drive, L. *telum*, Ar. *dalla*. So L. *appello* and *peal*, L. *pello*, Gr. βαλλω.]
1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others.

> I will not eat till I have *told* my errand; Gen. xxiv.

2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars; as, to *tell* a story; Gen. xxxvii.

> And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope.*

3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. *Tell* us the way.

> Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? Gen. xii.

4. To discover; to disclose; to betray.

> They will *tell* it to the inhabitants of this land; Num. xiv.

5. To count; to number.

> Look now toward heaven, and *tell* the stars; Gen. xv.

6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge.

> *Tell* me now what thou hast done; Josh. vii.

7. To publish.

> *Tell* it not in Gath; 2 Sam. i.

8. To unfold; to interpret; to explain; Ezek. xxiv.—9. To make excuses.

> Tush, never *tell* me. *Shak.*

10. To make known.

> Our feelings *tell* us how long they ought to have submitted. *Junius.*

11. To discover; to find; to discern. The colours are so blended that I cannot *tell* where one ends and the other begins.—*To tell off*, to count; to enumerate; to divide. *Tell*, though equivalent in some respects to *speak* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell* this, that, or what, to *tell* a story, to *tell* a word, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing; but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse, or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands. *Tell* me the whole story; *tell* me all you know, or all that was said. *Tell* has frequently the sense of *narrate;* which *speak* and *say* have not.

TELL, *v. i.* To give an account; to make report.

> That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works; Ps. xxvi.

2. To take effect; as, every shot *tells.* —3. To produce some effect; as, every expression *tells.*—*To tell of*, or, *To tell on*, to inform. You must not disobey; I will *tell of* you if you do. This is a common popular use of the word. To *tell on*, is quite vulgar as well as improper.

TELL'ER, *n.* One that tells, relates, or communicates the knowledge of something.—2. One who numbers; as, one who numbers, *tells*, or records votes. The *tellers* in the house of commons are parties appointed, when a division takes place, to note the votings, and report which side has the majority, and how great that majority is.—3. An officer of the exchequer, in ancient records called *tallier.* [*See* TALLY.] The tellers of the exchequer were four in number; their duties were to receive money payable into the exchequer on behalf of the king, to give the clerk of the pells a bill of receipt for the money, to pay all money according to the warrant of the auditor of receipts, and to make weekly and yearly books of receipts and payments for the lord treasurer. The office was abolished by 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and the duties of the four tellers are now performed by a comptroller-general of the receipt and issue of the exchequer. —4. A functionary in a banking establishment, whose business is to receive and pay money for bills, orders, &c.

TEL'LERSHIP, *n.* The office or employment of a teller.

TELLI'NA, *n.* A genus of marine and fresh-water bivalves, characterized by the hinge of the shell having one tooth on the left, and two teeth on the right valve, often bifid. In the right valve there is a plate which does not enter a cavity in the opposite valve. About 100 species are known, upwards of 20 of which inhabit the seas of our coasts. The tellina is remarkable for the quickness and agility with which, when on



Tellina radiata.

the surface of the sands, it can spring to considerable distances. Many species are found fossil.

TELL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; relating; disclosing; counting.

TEL'LINITE, *n.* [from *tellina*, a genus of testaceous animals.] Petrified or fossil shells of the genus Tellina.

TELL'-TALE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling.

TELL'-TALE, *n.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress, and which if told, often does mischief among neighbours. —2. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted.—3. In *seamanship*, a small piece of wood, traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering wheel, indicates the situation of the helm.

TEL'LURAL, *a.* [L. *tellus.*] Pertaining to the earth.

TEL'LURATE, *n.* A compound of telluric acid and a base.

TEL'LURETTED, *a.* *Telluretted hydrogen* is the name formerly given to *Hydrotelluric acid.* It is a gaseous compound, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium. It is a feeble acid, analogous in composition, smell, and other characters to sulphuretted hydrogen.

TELLU'RIC, *a.* [L. *tellus*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth or proceeding from the earth; as, a disease of *telluric* origin.

TELLU'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An oxide of tellurium which is formed when tellurium is deflagrated with nitre. It is a soluble and crystallizable acid, composed of 1 atom of tellurium and 3 of oxygen.

TELLU'RION, *n.* [from L. *tellus.*] An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons; a kind of orrery.

TEL'LURITE, *n.* A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

TELLU'RIUM, *n.* A metal discovered by Müller, in 1782, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from the Bannat of Temeswar. The ores are denominated *native, graphic, yellow*, and *black.* The native tellurium is of a colour between tin and silver, and sometimes inclines to a steel gray. The graphic tellurium is steel gray; but sometimes white, yellow, or lead gray. These ores are found massive or crystallized. Tellurium is very brittle, and has a specific gravity of 6·26. It is very fusible, and volatile at a red heat. It sometimes gives forth an odour of decayed horse-radish during combustion, which Berzelius ascribes to the presence of minute portions of selenium.

TEL'LUROUS AC'ID, *n.* An oxide of tellurium, analogous to selenious acid, and like it formed by the action of nitric acid on the metal. It is a white insoluble powder, forming with alkalies crystallizable salts.

TEM'ACHIS,† *n.* [Gr. τεμαχη, a piece.] A genus of fossils of the class of gypsums, softer than others, and of a bright glittering hue.

TEMERA'RIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *temeraire;* L. *temerarius;* from the root of *time, tempest,—which see.* The sense is rushing or advancing forward.] 1. Rash; headstrong; unreasonably adventurous; despising danger; as, *temerarious* folly.—2. Careless; heedless; done at random; as, the *temerarious* dash of an unguided pen. [*This word is not much used.*]

TEMERA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness.

TEMER'ITY, *n.* [L. *temeritas;* properly a rushing forward. *See* TIME.] 1. Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger; as, the *temerity* of a commander in war.—2. Extreme boldness.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

TEM'IN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 17*d.* sterling.

TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *tempero*, to mix or moderate; It. *temperare;* Sp. *templar*, to temper, to soften, or moderate, to anneal, as glass, to tune an instrument, to trim sails to the wind; Fr. *temperer*, to temper, allay, or abate; W. *tymperu*, to temper, to mollify; *tym*, space; *tymp*, enlargement, birth, season. The latter unites this word with *time*. The sense of this word is probably from making seasonable, or timely; hence, to make suitable.] 1. To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state; as, to *temper* justice with mercy.—2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify; as, by an ingredient; or, in general, to mix, unite, or combine two or more things so as to reduce the excess of the qualities of either, and bring the whole to the desired consistence or state.

Thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, *tempered* together, pure and holy; Exod. xxx.

3. To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other.

God hath *tempered* the body together; 1 Cor. xii.

4. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisdom.*

5. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to reduce any violence or excess.

Solon...laboured to *temper* the warlike courages of the Athenians with sweet delights of learning. *Spenser.*

Woman! nature made thee
To *temper* man; we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

6. To form to a proper degree of hardness; as, to *temper* iron or steel. [*See* TEMPERING.]

The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

7.† To govern; *a Latinism.*—8. In *music*, to modify or amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones.

TEM'PER, *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; as, the *temper* of mortar.—2. Constitution of body. [In this sense we more generally use *temperament.*]—3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm *temper;* a hasty *temper;* a fretful *temper*. This is applicable to beasts as well as to man.

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd. *Milton.*

4. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves to your *tempers*, fathers. *B. Jonson.*

To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. The boy showed a great deal of *temper* when I reproved him. So we say, a man of violent *temper*, when we speak of his irritability. [*This use of the word is common, though a deviation from its original and genuine meaning.*]—6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; as, the *temper* of iron or steel.—7. Middle course; mean or medium.—8. In *sugar works*, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid.

TEM'PERAMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *temperamentum.*] 1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; as, the *temperament* of the body. In *physiol.*, temperament has been defined as a peculiar organization of the system common to several individuals, which to a certain extent influences the thoughts and actions. There is besides in each individual a further peculiarity of organization, which serves to distinguish his temperament from that of any other person, to whom, however, he may in other respects bear a great resemblance. This individual temperament is called an *idiosyncrasy*. The ancient physicians enumerated four temperaments, viz., the *sanguine*, the *choleric*, the *phlegmatic*, and the *melancholic*. Those terms are still in use among medical writers, and modern physiologists add a fifth, viz., the *nervous temperament.*—2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities.

The common law...has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Hale.*

3. In *music*, temperament is the accommodation or adjustment of the imperfect concords in musical instruments, by transferring a part of their defects to the more perfect ones, to remedy in part the false intervals of instruments of fixed sounds, as the organ, harpsichord, piano-forte, &c. To those acquainted with the theory of the musical scale, it is well known that all the concords cannot be made perfect. The interval of a tone is not always the same; for instance, that lying between the fourth and fifth of the scale contains nine small parts called *commas;* whereas that between the fifth and the sixth of the major scale, contains only eight commas. Again, the diatonic semitone contains five commas, and the chromatic semitone three or four, according to the magnitude of the tone. These inequalities in the intervals of the scale are a source of imperfection in musical instruments whose sounds are fixed, and it is impossible altogether to remedy the imperfection. If, for example, a piano-forte be tuned by a series of perfect octaves from the lowest C to the highest, and if another piano-forte be tuned from the same pitch by a series of perfect 5ths, ending with B♯, it will be found that this last note is not in tune with the upper C of the first piano-forte, being higher by a comma; but on the piano-forte B♯ being played on the same key as C, should be identically the same sound; therefore this discrepance must be removed by a proper adjustment. Again, on the piano-forte three successive major thirds form an octave. Now, should these three successive thirds be tuned perfect to each other, it will be found that they fall short of the perfect octave by a comma, so that one, two, or all of the thirds must be altered and tuned sharper than perfect thirds, to compensate for the deficiency. Four successive minor thirds will, on the other hand, be found to exceed the octave by a comma, which defect must be removed by flattening. These slight alterations, which are made in order that any one of the twelve semitones which compose an octave may be fit to be used as a key note, without any shock to the ear, constitute what is termed the *temperament* of the scale; and the altered consonances are said to be *tempered*. There are in use two modes of temperament, the *equal* and the *unequal*. *Equal temperament* is that mode in which the necessary defects of the scale are distributed equally throughout it; and *unequal temperament*, that in which the defects are unequally distributed, so as to make some keys feel them less than others. The most common practice among tuners of the present day is to aim at equal temperament, but this is very difficult to accomplish; whereas the unequal temperament is easily obtained in tuning, and has the additional advantage of giving to every one of the twelve major and minor scales a particular character.

The harshness of a given concord increases with the *temperament*. *Prof. Fisher.*

TEMPERAMENT'AL, *a.* Constitutional. [*Not much used.*]

TEM'PERANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *temperantia*, from *tempero.*] 1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or mirth. *Temperance* in eating and drinking is opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*, and in other indulgences, to *excess.*—2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. [*Unusual.*] *Spenser.*

Temperance societies are associations formed for the purpose of repressing drunkenness, and banishing it from society. The basis on which these associations have generally been formed, has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes, and to forbear to provide them for the entertainment of friends or the supply of dependents. Many such associations exist in this country, and also in the United States

of America, and although considerable difference of opinion exists as to the soundness of the principle on which they are based, it must nevertheless be allowed by all that they have been productive of much good. They are, however, more appropriately designated *abstinence* or *abstinent societies*, than *temperance societies*. [*See* ABSTINENCE.]

TEM'PERANCE, *a.* Belonging to temperance, or moderation in the use of strong drinks, almost or quite to the extent of abstinence; as, the *temperance* movement.

TEM'PERATE, *a.* [L. *temperatus*.] 1. Moderate; not excessive; as, *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate; *temperate* air.—2. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking; *temperate* in pleasures; *temperate* in speech.

Be sober and *temperate*, and you will be healthy. *Franklin.*

3. Cool; calm; not marked with passion; not violent; as, a *temperate* discourse or address; *temperate* language.—4. Proceeding from temperance; as, *temperate* sleep.—5. Free from ardent passion.

She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shak.*

Temperate zones, the spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles. The *North temperate zone*, is the space included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the *South temperate zone*, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antartic circle. [*See* ZONE.]

TEM'PERATELY, *adv.* Moderately; without excess or extravagance.—2. Calmly; without violence of passion; as, to reprove one *temperately*.—3. With moderate force.

Winds that *temperately* blow. *Addison.*

TEM'PERATENESS, *n.* Moderation; freedom from excess; as, the *temperateness* of the weather or of a climate.—2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

TEM'PERATIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEM'PERATURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *temperatura*.] 1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer, or generally by its effects on other bodies; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. When a body applied to another, expands that body, we say it is of a *higher temperature*; that is, it possesses more free caloric. When it contracts another body, it is said to be of a *lower temperature*. Thus we speak of the *temperature* of air, of water, of a climate, &c.; two countries of the same *temperature*.—*Mean temperature of a place*, a mean of all the temperatures observed at that place at regular intervals during a certain space of time. The mean annual temperature of any place is obtained by taking a mean of all the temperatures indicated by the thermometer each day throughout the year. Springs in which the water does not considerably change its heat from one season of the year to another, afford an expeditious and accurate way of ascertaining the mean temperature of a place. Every place on the earth's surface has a mean temperature, which remains always nearly the same, and which decreases from the equator to either pole, according to a certain law. The mean temperature at the equator is estimated at 81°. The temperature of a place depends not only on its latitude, but also on its elevation above the level of the sea, and various other local causes, such as the nature of the soil, the prevailing winds, the quantity of moisture, the electric state of the atmosphere, and the physical character of the adjacent countries and seas. But no cause has such an effect in lowering the temperature of a place as elevation above the level of the sea; and hence near the equator and tropics there are mountains which, owing to their great elevation, are covered with snow all the year round. [*See* SNOW-LINE.] The temperature of the sea is more uniform and moderate than that of the land. For ascertaining temperatures below 600° the thermometer is used, but for temperatures above 600°, instruments called pyrometers are employed.—2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

Memory depends upon the consistence and *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions.

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry.
[*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TEM'PERED, *pp.* Duly mixed or modified, as mortar; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened, as steel.—2. Adjusted by musical temperament.—3. *a.* Disposed; as, a well *tempered*, good *tempered*, or bad *tempered* man.

TEM'PERING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; reducing to a state of moderation; hardening.

TEM'PERING, *n.* The process of giving iron or steel, especially the latter, the different degrees of hardness required for the various purposes to which it is applied. The excellence of all cutting steel instruments depends on the degree of temper given to them. Different degrees of temper are indicated by different colours which the steel assumes. Thus, steel heated to 450°, and suddenly cooled, assumes a pale straw colour, and is employed for making razors and surgical instruments. [*See* STEEL.]

TEM'PEST, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; L. *tempestas*; Sp. *tempestad*; It. *tempesta*; from L. *tempus*, time, season. The primary sense of *tempus*, time, is a falling, or that which falls, comes, or happens, from some verb which signifies to fall or come suddenly, or rather to drive, to rush. *Time* is properly a coming, a season, that which presents itself, or is present. The sense of *tempest* is from the sense of rushing or driving. *See* TEMERITY and TEMERARIOUS.] 1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence. We usually apply the word to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say also of a tornado, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. A tempest may or may not be attended with rain, snow, or hail.

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfixed. *Milton.*

2. A violent tumult or commotion; as, a popular or political *tempest*; the *tempest* of war.—3. Perturbation; violent agitation; as, a *tempest* of the passions.

TEM'PEST, *v. t.* To disturb, as by a tempest. [*Little used.*]

TEM'PEST,† *v. i.* [Fr. *tempester*.] To storm.—2. To pour a tempest on.

TEM'PEST-BEATEN, *a.* [*tempest* and *beat*.] Beaten or shattered with storms.

TEMPEST'IVE,† *a.* Seasonable.

TEMPEST'IVELY, *adv.* Seasonably.

TEMPESTIV'ITY,† *n.* [L. *tempestivus*.] Seasonableness.

TEM'PEST-TOST, *a.* [*tempest* and *tost*.] Tossed or driven about by tempests.

TEMPEST'UOUS, *a.* [Sp. *tempestuoso*; It. *tempestoso*; Fr. *tempêtueux*.] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night.—2. Blowing with violence; as, a *tempestuous* wind.

TEMPEST'UOUSLY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently.

TEMPEST'UOUSNESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds; as, the *tempestuousness* of the winter or of weather.

TEM'PLAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the temple.] 1. *Templars, knights of the Temple*, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favour of



Templars.
1. Jean de Dreux, Church of St. Yved at Braine. | 2. Geoffrey de Magnaville, Temple Church, London.

pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience, and poverty, after the manner of canons. In 1228, this order was confirmed in the council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich, and its members became so insolent and vicious, that the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, in 1312.—2. A student of the law.

TEM'PLATE, *n.* In *arch.*, a short piece of timber laid under the end of a beam or girder, resting on a wall, to distribute the weight over a large space.

TEM'PLE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *templum*; It. *tempio*; W. *temyl*, temple, that is, ex-

tended, a seat; *temlu*, to form a seat, expanse, or temple; Gaelic, *teampul.*] 1. A public edifice erected in honour of some deity. Among pagans, a building erected to some pretended deity, and in which the people assembled to worship. Originally, temples were open places, as the Stonehenge in England. In Rome, some of the temples were open, and called *sacella;* others were roofed, and called *ædes.* The most celebrated of the ancient pagan temples were that of Belus in Babylon, that of Vulcan at Memphis, that of Jupiter at Thebes, that of Diana at Ephesus, that of Apollo in Miletus, that of Jupiter Olympius in Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The most celebrated and magnificent temple erected to the true God, was that built by Solomon in Jerusalem. The form most generally given to the ancient temples was that of a rectangle, but sometimes the construction was circular. Vitruvius divides temples into eight kinds, according to the arrangement of their columns, viz., temples *in antis* [*see* ANTÆ], *prostyle, amphiprostyle, peripteral, dipteral, pseudo-dipteral, hypæthral,* and *monopteral.* [*See these terms.*] In regard to intercolumniation, they were farther distinguished into *pycnostyle, systyle, eustyle, diastyle,* and *aræostyle.* [*See these terms.*] Of circular temples there are two species, the *monopteral,* without a cell, and the *peripteral,* with a cell.—In *Scripture,* the tabernacle is sometimes called by this name; 1 Sam. i.—iii.—2. A church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship.

> Can he whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God, enter with any pleasure a *temple* consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer? *Buckminster.*

3. A place in which the divine presence specially resides; the church as a collective body; Eph. ii.—4. The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, inhabited by the knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only portion of either establishment now existing. On the site of both, modern edifices have been erected, those in London forming the two Inns of Court, called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple.

TEM'PLE, *n.* [L. *tempus, tempora.* The primary sense of the root of this word is to fall. *See* TIME.] 1. Literally, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.—2. In *anat.*, the *temples* are anterior and lateral parts of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles.

TEM'PLE, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [*Lit. us.*]

TEM'PLET, *n.* A mould used in masonry and brickwork, for cutting or setting out the work; and, generally among artizans, a mould or pattern for shaping any thing.

TEM'PO, *n.* [It.] In *music,* a word used to express time, or the degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed. The degrees of time, generally speaking, are five, and are designated by the terms *largo, adagio, andante, allegro,* and *presto;* and the intermediate degrees are expressed by additions to these terms. *A tempo,* denotes that the former time is to be resumed, or a more distinct time observed.

O TEM'PORA, O MO'RES. [L.] Oh the times, oh the manners.

TEM'PORAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporel;* from L. *temporalis,* from *tempus,* time.] 1. Pertaining to this life or this world, or the body only; secular; as, *temporal* concerns; *temporal* affairs. In this sense, it is opposed to *spiritual.* Let not *temporal* affairs or employments divert the mind from spiritual concerns, which are far more important. In this sense also it is opposed to *ecclesiastical;* as, *temporal* power, that is, secular, civil, or political power; *temporal* courts, those which take cognizance of civil suits. *Temporal* jurisdiction is that which regards civil and political affairs.—2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; opposed to *eternal.*

> The things which are seen are *temporal,* but the things which are not seen are eternal; 2 Cor. iv.

3. In *gram.*, relating to a tense.—*Temporal augment,* the short initial vowel of a verb, lengthened, in certain tenses, into the corresponding long one.—4. [Fr. *temporal.*] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; as, the *temporal* bone; a *temporal* artery or vein; *temporal* muscle. The *temporal bones* are two bones situated one on each side of the head, of a very irregular figure. They are connected with the occipital, parietal, sphenoid, and cheek bones, and are articulated with the lower jaw. The temporal artery is a branch of the external carotid, which runs on the temple, and gives off the frontal artery. The temporal muscle of the lower jaw, situated in the temple, serves to draw the lower jaw upwards, as in the action of biting.

TEMPORAL'ITIES, TEM'PORALS, *n.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like. It is opposed to *spiritualities.* The *temporalities,* or *temporals,* of bishops, are the revenues, lands, tenements, and lay-fees, belonging to bishops, as they are barons and lords of parliament. The *temporality of benefices,* in *Scots law,* consists in such lands or other property (except tithes, manses, and glebes) as may have accrued to the church, by gifts to, or purchases by, its members as such. This temporality has been annexed to the crown.

TEMPORAL'ITY, *n.* A secular possession.

TEM'PORALLY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only.

TEM'PORALNESS,† *n.* Worldliness.

TEM'PORALTY, *n.* The laity; secular people. [*Little used.*]—2. Secular possessions. [*See* TEMPORALITIES.]

TEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used.*]

TEM'PORARILY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEM'PORARINESS, *n.* [from *temporary.*] The state of being temporary; opposed to *perpetuity.*

TEM'PORARY, *a.* [L. *temporarius.*] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained *temporary* relief. There is a *temporary* cessation of hostilities. There is a *temporary* supply of provisions. In times of great danger, Rome appointed a *temporary* dictator.

TEMPORIZA'TION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEM'PORIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser;* from L. *tempus,* time.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; *a conduct that often indicates obsequiousness.*

> They might their grievance inwardly complain,
> But outwardly they needs must *temporize.* *Daniel.*

2. To delay; to procrastinate.

> Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3.† To comply.

TEM'PORIZER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.

TEM'PORIZING, *ppr.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humours and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEM'PORIZING, *n.* A yielding to the time; a complying with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions.

TEM'PORIZINGLY, *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [Arm. *tempti;* L. *tento;* Fr. *tenter.* It is from the root of L. *teneo,* Gr. τείνω, and the primary sense is to strain, urge, press.] 1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement.

> My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*

> Every man is *tempted,* when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed; James i.

2. To provoke; to incite.

> *Tempt* not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

3. To solicit; to draw; *without the notion of evil.*

> Still his strength conceal'd,
> Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.

> E'er leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether sky. *Dryden.*

5. In *Scripture,* to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.

> God did *tempt* Abraham; Gen. xxii.
> Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God; Deut. vi.

TEMPT'ABLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted.

TEMPTABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being temptable.

TEMPTA'TION, *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good.

> When the devil had ended all the *temptation,* he departed from him for a season; Luke iv.

2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage.—3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. When by human weakness you are led into *temptation,* resort to prayer for relief.—4. Trial.

> Lead us not into *temptation.* *Lord's Prayer.*

5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.

> Dare to be great without a guilty crown,
> View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

6. In *colloq. lan.*, an allurement to any thing indifferent, or even good.

TEMPTA'TIONLESS, *a.* Having no temptation or motive. [*Little used.*]

TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.

TEMPT'ER, *n.* One that solicits or entices to evil.

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

2. The great adversary of man; the devil; Matth. iv.

TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil; trying.—2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; as, *tempting* pleasures.

TEMPT'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

TEMPT'INGNESS, *n.* The state of being tempting.

TEMPT'RESS, *n.* A female who entices.

TEMSE'-BREAD, TEM'SED-BREAD, *n.* [Fr. *tamiser;* It. *tamisare, tamigiare,* to sift; Fr. *tamis;* It. *tamiso, tamigio,* a sieve.] Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. *Temse,* or *temsed,* signifies searced, strained, sifted. As a noun, *temse* signifies a sieve.

TEM'ULENCE, TEM'ULENCY, † *n.* [L. *temulentia.*] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness.

TEM'ULENT,† *a.* [L. *temulentus.*] Intoxicated.

TEM'ULENTIVE,† *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation.

TEN, *a.* [Sax. *tyn;* D. *tien;* G. *zehn.* We suppose this word to be contracted from the Gothic *tiguns,* ten, from *tig,* ten. If so, this is the Greek δεκα: L. *decem;* W. *deg;* Gaelic, *deich;* Fr. *dix;* It. *dieci;* Sp. *diez.*] 1. Twice five; nine and one.

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea. *Dryden.*

2. It is a kind of proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse to begging, and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

The meaning in this use is, a great deal more, indefinitely.

TEN'ABLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *teneo,* to hold. *See* TENANT.] That may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it; as, a *tenable* fortress. The works were not deemed *tenable.* The ground taken in the argument is not *tenable.*

TEN'ABLENESS, TENABIL'ITY, *n.* The state of being tenable.

TENA'CETUM. *See* TANACETUM.

TENA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *tenax,* from *teneo,* to hold; Fr. *tenace.*] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; as, men *tenacious* of their just rights. Men are usually *tenacious* of their opinions, as well as of their property.—2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as, a *tenacious* memory.—3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oily, glutinous, or viscous matter. Few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.—4. Niggardly; close fisted.—5. In *physics,* tough; having great cohesive force among the particles, so that they resist any effort to pull or force them asunder. Iron and steel are the most *tenacious* of all known substances.

TENA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed.—2. Adhesively; with cohesive force.—3. Obstinately; with firm adherence.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go; as, a man's *tenaciousness* of his rights or opinions.—2. Adhesiveness; stickiness; as, the *tenaciousness* of clay or glue.—3. Retentiveness; as, the *tenaciousness* of memory.—4. In *physics,* the same as *tenacity,* but less used. [*See* TENACITY.]

TENAC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *tenacité;* L. *tenacitas,* from *teneo,* to hold.] 1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness; as, the *tenacity* of oils, of glue, of tar, of starch, and the like.—2. In *physics,* that property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; cohesive force; in common language, toughness. It is opposed to *brittleness,* or *fragility.* Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion which exists between the particles of bodies, and the stronger this attraction is in any body, the greater is the tenacity of the body. Tenacity is consequently different in different materials, and in the same material it varies with the state of the body in regard to temperature and other circumstances. The tenacity of different kinds of wood and metal is ascertained by taking rods of them, fixing these immovably at one end, and finding what weight suspended at the other is sufficient to overcome the cohesive force, and break or pull asunder the rods; the weights being considered as the measures of tenacity in the different kinds of materials. Of the different kinds of wood the most tenacious is fir; but of all substances, iron and steel are the most tenacious, and steel much more so than iron. The tenacity of iron is a subject of the greatest importance, as the stability and strength of suspension bridges depend upon it.

TENAC'ULUM, *n.* [from L. *teneo,* to hold; to seize.] A surgical instrument for seizing and drawing out the mouths of bleeding arteries in operations, so that they may be secured by ligaments. For this purpose it has a hooked extremity with a fine sharp point.

TEN'ACY,† *n.* Tenaciousness.

TENAIL, TENAILLE', *n.* [Fr. *tenaille,* from *tenir;* L. *teneo,* to hold.] In *fort.,* an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch, immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. In its simplest form, it consists of two faces forming with each other a re-entering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two re-entering angles, in which case it is called a *double tenaille.* Any work belonging either to permanent or field fortification, which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming salient and re-entering angles alternately, is said to be *à tenaille.* [*See* RAVELIN.]

TENAIL'LON, *n.* In *fort.,* tenaillons are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, but differing in this, that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it. Works of this kind, however, are seldom adopted.

TEN'ANCY, *n.* [Sp. *tenencia;* Fr. *tenant;* L. *tenens.*] In *law,* a holding or possession of lands or tenements from year to year, for a term of years, for a life or lives, or at will; tenure; as, *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail; *tenancy* by the courtesy; *tenancy* at will. *Tenancy* in common happens where there is a unity of possession merely.

TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant,* from *tenir,* to hold; L. *teneo;* Gr. τεινω, to strain, stretch, extend; W. *tannu,* to stretch; *tynu,* to pull; *tyn,* a stretch; *ten,* drawn; It. *tenere;* Sp. *tener,* to hold.] 1. A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. The word in English law is used with several additions. Thus, *tenant in dower,* is she that possesses land by virtue of her dower; *tenant by the courtesy,* he that holds for his life, by reason of a child begotten of him by his wife, being an heiress; *tenant in mortgage,* he that holds by means of a mortgage; *tenant by the verge in ancient demesne,* one who is admitted by the rod in the court of ancient demesne. [*See* VERGE.]—*Tenant by copy of court roll,* one who is admitted tenant of any lands, &c., within a manor; *tenant in fee simple,* one who has lands or tenements to hold to him and his heirs for ever; *tenant in fee-tail.* [*See* TAIL.] *Tenant at will,* is where lands or tenements are let by one man to another, to have, and to hold to him at the will of the lessor, by force of which letting the lessee is in possession, but the lessor may put him out at whatever time he pleases; *tenant from year to year,* is where one lets lands or tenements to another without limiting any certain or determinate estate; *tenant by lease.* [*See* LEASE.] *Tenant upon sufferance,* he who enters by lawful letting or title, and afterwards wrongfully continues in possession; *joint-tenants* are such as have equal rights in lands and tenements by virtue of one title; *tenants in common,* those who have equal rights, but hold by divers titles. The word *tenant,* in the most ordinary acceptation, signifies one who holds lands or houses under another, to whom he is bound to pay rent, and who is called his landlord. In *Scotland,* the term *tenant* is used only for the lessee or party to whom a lease is granted.—2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.

The happy *tenant* of your shade. *Cowley.*

Tenant in capite, or *tenant in chief,* by the laws of England, is one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is styled lord paramount. Such tenants, however, are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession.

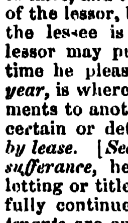
TEN'ANT, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TEN'ANT, *ppr.* [Fr.] In *her.,* a French term for *holding,* but met with in English blazon.

TEN'ANTABLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TEN'ANTABLENESS, *n.* State of being tenantable.


Cross Tenanted.

TEN'ANTED, *a.* In *her.,* tallied or let into another thing; as a cross *tenanted,* having rings let into its extremities.

TEN'ANTED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.

TEN'ANTING, *ppr.* Holding as a tenant.

TEN'ANTLESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied; as, a *tenantless* mansion.

TEN'ANTRY, *n.* The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor or a kingdom.—2.† Tenancy.

TENCH, *n.* [Fr. *tenche*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tinca.*] A fish of the carp family, (*Cyprinidæ*), the *Cyprinus tinca*, Linn., and *Tinca vulgaris*, Cuvier. It inhabits most of the lakes of the European continent, and in this country it is frequent in ornamental waters and ponds. The



Tench (Tinca vulgaris).

tench is remarkable for its tenacity of life; it is readily distinguished from the carp by the small size of its scales, and also the small extent of the dorsal fin. Tenches are in great repute as delicious and wholesome food.

TEND, *v. t.* [contracted from *attend*, L. *attendo*; *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch; W. *tannu*. Attention denotes a straining of the mind.] 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

2. To hold and take care of; as, to *tend* a child.—3. To be attentive to.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

4. *To tend a vessel*, is to cause her to swing at single anchor, so as not to foul the cable round the stock or flukes of the anchor.

TEND, *v. i.* [L. *tendo*; Fr. *tendre*; It. *tendere*; formed on L. *teneo*; Gr. *τεινω*: Sans. *tan*.] 1. To move in a certain direction.

Having overheard two gentlemen *tending* toward that sight. *Wotton.*

Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning.

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute. Our petitions, if granted, might *tend* to our destruction. 4. [for *attend*.] To attend; to wait as attendants or servants.

He *tends* upon my father. [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

5.† To attend as something inseparable. —6.† To wait; to expect.—7. To swing round an anchor, as a ship.

TEND'ANCE, *n.* Attendance; state of expectation.—2. Persons attending.—3. Act of waiting; attendance.—4. Care; act of tending. [This word is entirely obsolete in all its senses. We now use *Attendance*.]

TEND'ED, *pp.* Attended; taken care of; nursed; as an infant, or a sick person.

TEND'ENCY, *n.* [from *tend*; L. *tendens*, tending.] Drift; direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result. Read such books only as have a good moral *tendency*. Mild language has a *tendency* to allay irritation.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

TEND'ER, *n.* [from *tend.*] One that attends or takes care of; a nurse—2. In *mar.*, a small vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence and the like.—3. In *railways*, a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the coke, water, &c. —4. [Fr. *tendre*, to reach.] In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture, which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance; as, the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note or bond with interest. In practice it generally consists in an offer to pay money on behalf of a party indebted, or who has done some injury to the creditor or to the party injured. To constitute a legal tender, such money must be offered as the law prescribes. A tender to the amount of 40*s.* may be made in silver; but beyond that amount it must be made in gold. If a tender be made of a larger amount in silver or in bank notes, and no objection be taken at the time to the medium in which it is made, the tender will be held good to the full amount to which it is made. There is also a *tender* of issue in pleadings, a *tender* of an oath, &c. In an action of damages in *Scots law*, a *tender* is a judicial offer made by the defender, of a specific sum in name of damages, and of expenses down to the date of the tender.—5. Any offer for acceptance. The gentleman made me a *tender* of his services.—6. An offer in writing made by one party to another, to execute some specified work, or to supply certain specified articles, at a certain sum or rate.—7. The thing offered. This money is not a legal *tender*.—8.† Regard; kind concern.

TEND'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out; L. *tendo.*] 1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

All conditions, all minds *tender* down
Their service to lord Timon. *Shak.*

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly.† *Shak.*

3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

TEN'DER, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*; It. *tenero*; Ir. and Gaelic, *tin*; W. *tyner*; L. *tener*; allied probably to *thin*; L. *tenuis*; W. *tenau*; Ar. *wadana*, to be soft or thin.] 1. Soft; easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; as, *tender* plants; *tender* flesh; *tender* grapes; Deut. xxxii; Cant. ii.—2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces. *L'Estrange.*

3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy or able to endure hardship.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you; Deut. xxviii.

4. Weak; feeble; as, *tender* age; Gen. xxxiii.—5. Young and carefully educated; Prov. iv.—6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion; kindness; compassionate; pitiful; easily affected by the distresses of another, or anxious for another's good; as, the *tender* kindness of the church; a *tender* heart.—7. Compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favour.

The Lord is pitiful, and of *tender* mercy; James v; Luke i.

8. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as his soul. *Shak.*

9. Expressive of the softer passions; as, a *tender* strain.—10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure; with *of*. Be *tender of* your neighbour's reputation.

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

You that are so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shak.*

12. Apt to give pain; as, that is a *tender* subject; things that are *tender* and unpleasing.—13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic; as, *tender* expressions; *tender* expostulations.

TEND'ERED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

TEN'DER-HEARTED, *a.* [*tender* and *heart.*] Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

When Rehoboam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them; 2 Chron. xiii.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Be ye kind one to another, and *tender-hearted*; Eph. iv.

TEN'DER-HEARTEDLY, *adv.* With tender affection.

TEN'DER-HEARTEDNESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.

TEN'DER-HEFTED, † *a.* Having great tenderness.

TEND'ERING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

TEN'DERLING, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness.—2. The first horns of a deer.

TEN'DERLOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef, the psoas muscle.

TEN'DERLY, *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

2. Kindly; with pity or affection.

TEN'DER-MINDED,† *n.* Compassionate.

TEN'DER-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a tender mouth.

TEN'DERNESS, *n.* The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised, or injured; softness; brittleness; as, the *tenderness* of a thread; the *tenderness* of flesh.—2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness; as, the *tenderness* of flesh when bruised or inflamed.—3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart. *Shak.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain.—5. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offence; as, *tenderness* of conscience. —6. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure; as, a *tenderness* of reputation.—7. Softness of expression; pathos.

TEN'DERS, *n. plur.* Proposals for performing a service.

TEND'ING, *ppr.* Having a certain direction; taking care of.

TEND'ING, *n.* The act of attending.

TEND'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

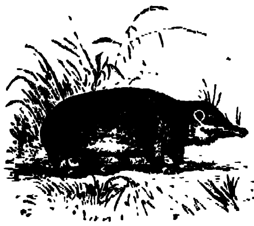
TEN'DINOUS, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*; It. *tendinoso*; from L. *tendines*, tendons, from *tendo*, to stretch.] 1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons.—2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as, nervous and *tendinous* parts.

TEND'MENT,† *n.* Attendance; care.

TEN'DO, *n.* [L.] A tendon. *Tendo Achilles*, the large tendon, which connects the calf of the leg with the heel. It was so named, because, as fable reports, Thetis the mother of Achilles held him by that part, when she dipped him in the river Styx, to render him invulnerable, and so the only part about him which was vulnerable was his heel.

TEN'DON, *n.* [L. *tendo;* Gr. τενων: from τεινω: L. *teneo, tendo.*] In *anat.*, a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it serves to move. The name *tendons*, however, is generally applied only to those which are thick and rounded, and which serve for the attachment of the long round muscles; those which are broad and flat being commonly called *aponeuroses*. Tendons are white and shining tissues, composed of bundles of delicate fibres, united by cellular tissue.

TEN'DRAC, } *n.* The popular name
TEN'REC, } of three insectivorous
TAN'REC, } mammals, of the genus
Centetes Illiger, viz., *C. ecaudatus, C.*



Tenrec (Centetes ecaudatus).

setosus, and *C. semispinosus*. The tenrecs are considered as hedgehogs, without the power of rolling themselves up into a ball; the body is spiny, the muzzle elongated, there are five toes on each foot, separated and armed with crooked claws. The three species are found in Madagascar, and the first, which is the Tenrec, properly so called, and the largest, is naturalized in the Isle of France.

TEN'DRIL, *n* [Fr. *tendron*, from *tenir*, to hold.] A filiform spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support. *Tendrils* or *cirri*, are only found on those plants which are too weak in the stem to enable them to grow erect; they twist themselves in a spiral form around other plants or neighbouring bodies, and thus the plants on which they grow are enabled to elevate themselves. In most cases, tendrils are prolongations of the petioles; but in some cases they are altered stipules, as in the cucumber, and in other cases they are transformed branches or flower-stalks; as in the vine.

TEN'DRIL, *a.* Clasping; climbing; as a tendril.

TEN'DRY, *n.* Proposal to acceptance; a tender. [*Rarely used.*]

TEND'SOME, *a.* Requiring much attendance; as, a *tendsome* child. [*Obs. or fam.*]

TENEBRI'FIC, *a.* [L. *tenebræ*, darkness, *fero*, to bring or produce.] Producing darkness; as, a whimsical philosopher once asserted that night succeeded to day through the influence of tenebrific stars.

TENEBRIO'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Heteromera, distinguished by having the body furnished with wings. The species of the typical genus Tenebrio are very numerous; they frequent dark and obscure situations, as the lower rooms of houses, cellars, &c. Hence the name from L. *tenebræ*, darkness. The larvæ of *T. molitor*, or meal worms, form the favourite food of the nightingale in its captive state. They are very destructive to biscuits and other cereal food kept in store.

TEN'EBROUS, } *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*,
TENE'BRIOUS, } from *tenebræ*, darkness.] Dark; gloomy.

TENE'BROUSNESS, } *n.* Darkness;
TENEBROS'ITY, } gloom.

TEN'EMENT, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *tenementum*, from *teneo*, to hold.] 1. In *common acceptation*, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family.—2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior. —3. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held, as land, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, &c. These are called free or frank tenements.

The thing held is a *tenement*, and the possessor of it a *tenant*, and the manner of possession is called *tenure*. *Blackstone.*

TENEMENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.

Tenemental lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone.*

TENEMENT'ARY, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants.

TENEN'DAS, *n.* [L. from *teneo*, to hold.] In *Scots law*, that clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed.

TENER'ITY,† *n.* Tenderness.

TENES'MUS, *n.* [L.; literally, a straining or stretching.] A continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining, but without any discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the muscles of the *sphincter ani*, produced generally by acrimonious substances.

TEN'ET, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true; as, the *tenets* of Plato or of Cicero. The *tenets* of Christians are adopted from the Scriptures; but different interpretations give rise to a great diversity of *tenets*.

TEN'FOLD, *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times more.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TENIOIDS. *See* TÆNIOIDS.

TEN'NANTITE, *n.* [from *Tennant.*] A subspecies of gray copper ore, a mineral of a lead colour, or iron black, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England. It is an arsenical sulphuret of copper and iron, and so named in honour of Smithson Tennant, a celebrated chemist.

TENNE', *n.* [Sp. *tanetto.*] A colour in heraldry, the same as tawney, and by some heralds called *brush*. It is composed of red, yellow, and brown, which, mixed together, make a kind of chestnut colour. It is seldom used in coat armour, and never as a field. In *engraving*, it is expressed by diagonal lines, drawn from the sinister chief point, and traversed by horizontal ones.

TEN'NIS, *n.* [If this word is from L. *teneo*, Fr. *tenir*, it must be from the sense of holding on continuing to keep in motion.] A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion to and fro, by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible without allowing it to fall to the ground. This game was introduced into England in the thirteenth century; it was very popular with the nobility in the sixteenth century, and continued to be so down to the reign of Charles II.

TEN'NIS, *v. t.* To drive a ball.

TEN'NIS BALL, *n.* The ball used in the game of tennis.

TEN'NIS COURT, *n.* An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis was played.

TEN'NISED, *pp.* Driven as a ball.

TEN'NISING, *ppr.* Driving as a ball.

TEN'ON, *n.* [Fr. from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.] In *arch.*, the end of a piece of wood cut into the form of a rectangular prism, which is received into a cavity in another piece, having the same shape and size, called a *mortise*. This is a mode of joining or fastening two pieces of timber together. [*See* MORTISE.]

TEN'ON-SAW, *n.* A small saw, with a brass or steel back, used for cutting *tenons*. It is often corrupted into *tenor-saw*.

TEN'OR, *n.* [L. *tenor*, from *teneo*, to hold; that is, a holding on in a continued course; Fr. *teneur;* It. *tenore;* Sp. *tenor.*] 1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. We understand a speaker's intention or views from the *tenor* of his conversation; that is, from the general course of his ideas, or general purport of his speech.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

2. Stamp; character. The conversation was of the same *tenor* as that of the preceding day.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift; as, close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse. Warrants are to be executed according to their form and *tenor*.

Bid me tear the bond,
When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shak.*

4. [Fr. *tenor.*] In *music*, the natural pitch of a man's voice in singing, or that which is between the extremes of highest and lowest, or *contra-tenor* and base; hence, the part of a tune adapted to a man's voice, the second of the four parts, reckoning from the base; and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary. The compass of the tenor is from C, the second space in the bass, to G, the second line in the treble. Hence, the tenor and treble are reciprocally at the distance of an octave.—5. The persons who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it, which latter is a larger sort of violin. *Tenor-clef*, the C clef, placed on the fourth line, for the use of the tenor-voice: Thus,

TENOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. τενων a tendon; and τομη, a cutting.] In *surg.*, the division, or act of dividing a tendon.

TENREC. *See* TENDRAC.

TENSE, *a.* (tens.) [L. *tensus*, from *tendo*, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to

stiffness; rigid; not lax; as, a *tense* fibre.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*. *Holder.*

TENSE, *n.* (tens.) [corrupted from Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus*.] In *gram.*, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or tense is an inflection of verbs, by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events. The primary simple tenses are three; those which express time *past*, *present*, and *future*; but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages. In the English language, six tenses are recognized; viz., the *present*, the *past* or *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, the *future*, and the *future perfect*.

TENSE′LY, *adv.* With tension.

TENSENESS, *n.* (tens′ness.) The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; opposed to *laxness*; as, the *tenseness* of a string or fibre; *tenseness* of the skin.

TENSIBIL′ITY, *n.* The state that admits tension.

TENS′IBLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

TENS′ILE, *a.* Capable of extension.

TENSIL′ITY, *n.* The quality of being tensile.

TEN′SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tensio*, *tendo*.] 1. The act of stretching or straining; as, the *tension* of the muscles. —2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; as a chord, string, bar, rod, &c.; or the state of being bent or strained; as, different degrees of *tension* in chords give different sounds; the greater the *tension*, the more acute the sound.—3. In *mech.*, strain, or the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled, when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion. Thus, when a cord supports a weight, the tension of the string is the weight suspended to it.—4. Distension.

TENS′IVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction; as, a *tensive* pain.

TEN′SOME. *See* TENDSOME.

TENS′OR, *n.* In *anat.*, a muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed; as, the *tensor* palati, the *tensor* tympani, &c.

TEN′SURE, the same as *Tension*, and not used.

TENT, *n.* [W. *tent*, from *ten*, *tyn*, stretched; Fr. *tente*; Sp. *tienda*; L. *tentorium*, from *tendo*, to stretch.] 1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, particularly soldiers in camp. The wandering Arabs and Tartars lodge in *tents*. The Israelites lodged in *tents* forty years, while they were in the desert. The military tent is made of canvas, which is supported by one pole or more, and distended by means of cords, which are made fast to pickets driven into the ground. Tents are set up when an army is encamped in the field, either for actual service, or for the purpose of performing military exercises.—2. In *sur.*, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of an opening from which matter or other fluid is discharged. A piece of sponge, dipped in hot melted wax, so as to be thoroughly imbued with it, is called a *sponge-tent*.—3. A term among lapidaries for what they put under table-diamonds when they set them.

TENT, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep coloured, from L. *tinctus*.] A kind of wine of a deep red colour, chiefly from Gallicia or Malaga in Spain.

TENT, *v. i.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

TENT, *v. t.* To probe; to search as with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

I'll *tent* him to the quick. *Shak.*

2. To keep open with a tent.

TENT, *n.* [from L. *attendere*.] Care; notice; attention.—2. A kind of pulpit of wood, erected in the open fields, in which clergymen used to preach to multitudes who had assembled from different places to attend the dispensation of the Lord's supper, and who could not be accommodated within doors. This practice is still retained in some parts of Scotland. [*Scotch.*]

TENT, *v. i.* To attend; to observe attentively; generally followed by *to*. [*Scotch.*]

TENT, *v. t.* To observe; to remark; to regard. [*Scotch.*]

TEN′TACLE, TENTAC′ULUM, *n. plur. Tentacula.* [Tech. L. *tentaculum*.] A feeler; a filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals of the Linnæan class Vermes, and of Cuvier's Mollusca, Annelides, Echinodermata, Actinia, Medusæ, Polypi, &c., either an organ of feeling, exploration, prehension, or motion, sometimes round the mouth, sometimes on other parts of the body.

TENTAC′ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.

TENTAC′ULATED, *a.* Having tentacles.

TENTACULIF′EROUS, *a.* [L. *tentaculum* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing tentacula or tentacles.

TENTAC′ULITES, *n.* A beautiful group of small annulated, pointed shells, fossil in the silurian strata. They have been referred to the Annulosa.

TENT′AGE, *n.* An encampment. [*Unusual.*]

TENTA′TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tentatio*; *tento*, to try.] Trial; temptation. [*Little used.*]

TENT′ATIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Trying; essaying.

TENT′ATIVE, *n.* An essay; trial.

TENT′-BED, *n.* A high post bedstead, having curtains in a tent form above.

TENT′ED, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents; as soldiers.—2. Covered with tents; as, a *tented* field.

TENT′ER, *n.* [L. *tendo*, *tentus*, to stretch.] A machine or frame used in the cloth manufacture, to stretch out the pieces of cloth, stuff, &c., and make them even and square. It consists of several long pieces of wood, placed like those which form the barriers of a menage, but the lower piece admits of being raised or lowered, and fixed at any height required. Along the cross-pieces, both the upper and lower one, are numerous sharp-hooked nails, called *tenter-hooks*, on which the salvages of the cloth are hooked.—2. The individual who attends the machine of the same name.—3. A tenter-hook.—*To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

TENT′ER, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

TENT′ER, *v. i.* To admit extension.

Woollen cloths will *tenter*. *Bacon.*

TENT′ERED, *pp.* Stretched or hung on tenters.

TENT′ER-GROUND, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected.

TENT′ER-HOOK, *n.* A hook for stretching cloth on a frame. [*See* TENTER.]

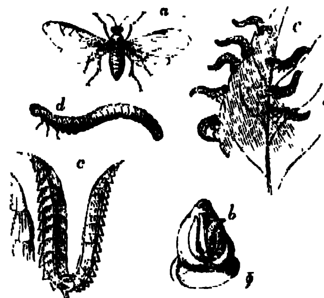
TENT′ERING, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.

TENTH, *a.* [from *ten*.] The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.

TENTH, *n.* The tenth part.—2. Tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase. [*See* TITHE.] Tenths are the yearly value of all ecclesiastical livings in England, which were anciently paid to the pope. At the Reformation, the revenue arising from tenths was transferred to the crown; but afterwards various benefices were exempted from the payment of tenths. —3. In *music*, the octave of the third; an interval comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided.

TENTH′LY, *adv.* In the tenth place.

TENTHRE′DO, *n.* A genus of hymenopterous insects, popularly known by the name of *saw-fly*, because the female uses her ovipositor, which is serrated like a saw, to cut out spaces in the bark of trees, for the purpose of depositing her eggs, as the *T. rosæ*,



Tenthredo, Saw-fly.

upon the leaves of the rose bush. The Tenthredo, Linn., is regarded in modern systems as constituting a family named *Securifera* by Latreille, and Tenthredinidæ by Leach. Several species are found in this country. In the larva state they feed upon the leaves of plants and trees. In the accompanying figure, *a* is the saw-fly of the turnip, *Athalia spinarum*; *b*, ovipositor of saw-fly magnified; *c*, the same still more magnified to show the saw; *d*, the caterpillar of the saw-fly of the rose, *Tenthredo rosæ*; *e*, *e*, caterpillars of the saw-fly of the willow, *Nematus capræa*.

TENT′IE, *a.* Attentive; cautious; careful. [*Scotch.*]

TENTIG′INOUS,† *a.* [L. *tentigo*, a stretching.] Stiff; stretched.

TENT′ING, *ppr.* Probing; keeping open with a tent.

TENT′LESS, *a.* Inattentive; heedless. [*Scotch.*]

TENTO′RIUM, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, a process of the *dura mater*, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

TENT′ORY, *n.* [L. *tentorium*.] The awning of a tent.

TENT′WORT, *n.* [*tent* and *wort*.] A

plant of the genus Asplenium, the *A. ruta-muraria*. It is also called wall-rue.

TEN'UATE, *v. t.* [L. *tenuo*.] To make thin.

TEN'UATED, *pp.* Made thin.

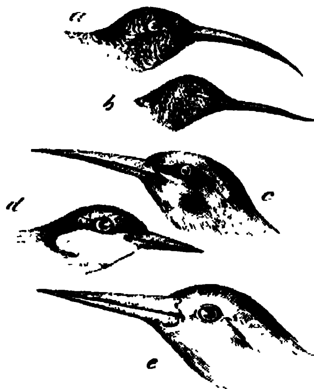
TEN'UATING, *ppr.* Making thin.

TENUIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis* and *folium*.] Having thin or narrow leaves.

TENU'IOUS, *a.* Rare or subtle; opposed to *dense*.

TENUIROS'TRAL, *a.* Slender-beaked; pertaining to the family of birds called Tenuirostres.

TENUIROS'TRES, *n.* [L. *tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, a beak.] The fourth family of passerine birds in the arrangement of Cuvier. It comprehends those birds which have the beak slender,



Heads of Tenuirostres.

a, Sun bird (Nectarinea afra); *b*, Humming bird (Trochilus recurvirostris), *c*, Fork-tailed blue vented Bee-Eater (Merops cæruleo-cephalus), *d*, European Nuthatch (Sitta Europea), *e*, Rufous-vented Kingfisher (Alcedo rufiventor).

elongated, sometimes straight, and sometimes more or less arcuated, and without any emargination; as the nuthatchers, creepers, humming-birds, bee eaters, king-fishers, hornbills, &c.

TENU'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *tenuité*; L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin. *See* THIN.] 1. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; as, the *tenuity* of paper or of a leaf; the *tenuity* of a hair or filament. —2. Rarity; rareness; thinness; as of a fluid; as, the *tenuity* of the air in the higher regions of the atmosphere; the *tenuity* of the blood.—3 † Poverty.

TEN'UOUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis*.] 1. Thin; small; minute.—2. Rare.

TEN'URE, *n.* [Fr. from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.] 1. A holding. In *English law*, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior, or the feudal relation which subsists between lord and vassal in respect of lands and tenements. All land is held of the king, either mediately or immediately; and ultimately all land is held of the king. The ownership of land is therefore never unlimited as to extent, for he who is the owner of land in fee, which is the largest estate that a man can have in land, is not absolute owner: he owes services in respect of his fee (or fief), and the seignory of the lord always subsists. All land in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service; but in the case of church lands, although they are held by tenure, no temporal services are due, but the lord of whom these lands are held must be considered the owner, although the beneficial ownership can never revert to the lord. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which subsist to this day. 1. Tenure by knight service, which was the most honourable. This is now abolished. 2. Tenure in free socage, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honourable, or villein and base. 3. Tenure by copy of court roll, or copyhold tenure. 4. Tenure in ancient demain. There was also tenure in frankalmoigne, or free arms. The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. [*See* TENANT, COPYHOLD, SOCAGE, VILLENAGE.]—In *Scots law*. [*See* HOLDING.] —2. The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.—3. Manner of holding in general. In absolute governments, men hold their rights by a precarious *tenure*.

TEOCAL'LE, *n.* [Literally, God's house.] A pyramid for the worship of the gods, among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America.

TEPEFAC'TION, } *n.* [L. *tepefacio*;
TEPIFAC'TION, } *tepidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make.] The act or operation of warming, making tepid, or moderately warm.

TEP'EFIED, } *pp.* Made moderately
TEP'IFIED, } warm.

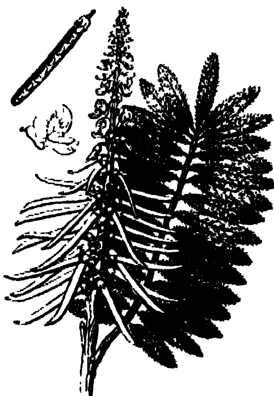
TEP'EFY, } *v. t.* [L. *tepefacio*.] To
TEP'IFY, } make moderately warm.

TEP'EFY, } *v. i.* To become moderately
TEP'IFY, } warm.

TEPH'RAMANCY, *n.* [Gr. τεφρα, ashes, and μαντεια, divination.] Augury depending on the inspection of the ashes of a holocaust.

TEPHRODOR'NIS, *n.* Swainson's name for a genus of Drongo-shrikes, inhabiting the warm latitudes of the Old World.

TEPHRO'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, papilionaceous division. It consists of shrubs, undershrubs, or herbs scattered over every quarter of the globe. *T. toxicaria* is



Tephrosia toxicaria.

a native of the West Indies, and of Cayenne. The whole plant affords a narcotic poison, and the leaves are used for intoxicating fish. *T. virginiana* is considered in America a powerful vermifuge. *T. emarginata* is a native of South America. Its root is used for poisoning fish. *T. tinctoria*, the Ceylon indigo, yields a blue colouring matter, which is used in Ceylon for the same purposes as indigo. *T. piscatoria*, the fisher's Tephrosia, is found in the East Indies. It contains the narcotic principle of the genus, and is used for poisoning fish. *T. senna*, Buga senna, grows on the banks of the river Cauca, near Buga, in Popayan. Its leaves are used by the natives for the same purposes as senna.

TEP'ID, *a.* [L. *tepidus*, from *tepeo*, to be warm; Russ. *toplyu*.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* rays; *tepid* vapours.—*Tepid mineral waters* are such as have less sensible cold than common water.

TEPIDA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] In the ancient Roman baths, the name given to the apartment in which the tepid bath was placed. Also, the boiler in which the water was warmed for the tepid bath.

TEP'IDNESS, } *n.* Moderate warmth;
TEPID'ITY, } lukewarmness.

TE'POR, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

TER'APH, *n.* [Heb.] A household deity or image. [*See* TERAPHIM.]

TER'APHIM, *n.* [Heb., supposed to be derived from *Terah*, the father of Abraham.] Household deities or images. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size. They appear to have been superstitiously reverenced as *penates*, or household gods, and in some shape or other to have been used as domestic oracles. They are mentioned several times in the Old Testament Scriptures.

TERATOL'OGY, † *n.* [Gr. τερας, a prodigy, and λογος, discourse.] Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity. —2. A branch of physiology, which treats of the various malformations and monstrosities in the animal kingdom.

TERCE, *n.* (ters.) [Sp. *tercia*; Fr. *tiers tierce*, a third.] A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt. [*See* TIERCE.]

TERCE, *n.* In *Scots law*, a real right whereby a widow, who has not accepted any special provision, is entitled to a life-rent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, and has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her terce until she is regularly *kenned* to it. [*See under* KEN.]

TER'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *tiers*, third; so named from his smallness.] The male of the common falcon, *Falco peregrinus*. [*See* TIERCEL.]

The name *tercel* is given, also, to the male of every species of falcon or hawk, when he has no other individual designation. *Booth.*

TERCE'-MAJOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards.

TERCEN'TENARY, *a.* Comprising three hundred years.

TER'CET, *n.* In *music*, a third.

TER'CINE, *n.* [L. *tertius*.] In *bot.*, the innermost coat of the ovule of a plant.

TEREBEL'LUM, *n.* [L. *terebro*, to bore.] A genus of testaceous molluscs, placed by Cuvier among his Pectinibranchiate gastropods. All the species are fossil but one, the *T. subulatum*.

TER'EBINTH, *n.* [Fr. *terebinthe*; Gr. τερεβινθος.] The turpentine tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*. [*See* PISTACIA.]—2. The common name for various resinous exudations, both of a fluid and solid nature, such as common turpen-

tine, produced from *Pinus sylvestris;* frankincense and Burgundy pitch from *Pinus abies;* Canada balsam from *Abies balsamica.* The volatile oil of various of these resins is called oil of terebinth, or oil of turpentine.

TEREBIN'THINATE, *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.

TEREBIN'THINE, *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*, from *terebinthina*, turpentine.] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

TER'EBRA, *n.* [L. *terebro*, to bore.] A genus of turreted, subulated marine univalves. Several species are fossil.

TEREBRA'LIA, *n.* Swainson's name for a genus of testaceous gastropods, arranged by him under the Certhinæ.

TEREBRAN'TIA, *n.* [L. *terebro*, to bore.] A section of hymenopterous insects, provided with an anal instrument for making perforations in the bodies of animals, or in plants.

TER'EBRATE, *v. t.* [L. *terebro*, *tero*.] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [*Little used.*]

TER'EBRATING, *a.* Boring; perforating; applied to those testaceous animals which form holes in rocks, wood, &c., and reside therein.

TEREBRA'TION, *n.* The act of boring. [*Little used.*]

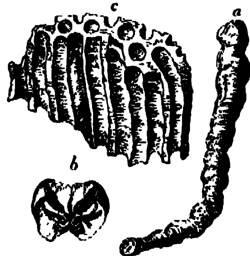
TEREBRAT'ULA, *n.* A genus of acephalous bivalve molluscs, found moored to rocks, shells, &c. One of the valves is perforated to permit the passage of a fleshy peduncle, by means of which the animal attaches itself to rocks, shells, &c. There are few recent species, but the fossil ones are numerous, and are found most abundantly in the secondary and tertiary formations.

TEREBRAT'ULITE, *n.* Fossil terebratula, a kind of shell.

TEREDI'NA, *n.* A genus of testaceous molluscs, belonging to the family Tubicolæ of Lamarck. The genus is fossil only.

TER'EDINE, *n.* A borer; the teredo.

TERE'DO, *n.* [L. from Gr. τείρω, to pierce, to bore.] A genus of acephalous testaceous molluscs, belonging to the family Tubicolæ of Lamarck. The *T. navalis*, or ship-worm, is celebrated



a, Teredo navalis; *b*, Valves; *c*, Wood perforated by the Teredo.

on account of the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood, by perforating them in all directions in order to establish a habitation. It is said to have been originally imported from tropical climates, but it has now become an inhabitant of most of the harbours of this country.

TER'ENITE, *n.* A kind of solid argillaceous schist, parting into thick exfoliations.

TE'RES, *a.* [L.] Round; cylindrical. Applied in anatomy to some muscles and ligaments on account of their shape; as, *teres major; ligamentum teres*, &c.

TERÊTE, *a.* [L. *teres.*] Cylindrical and tapering; columnar; as some stems of plants.

TER'GANT, TER'GIANT, *ppr.* [from L. *tergum*, the back.] In *her.*, showing the back part; as, an eagle *tergiant*, displayed, an eagle displayed, showing the back; called also recursant.

TERGEM'INAL, TERGEM'INATE, *a.* [L. *tergeminus.*] Thrice double. Applied to a leaf having a forked petiole which is subdivided.

TERGEM'INOUS, *a.* [supra.] Threefold.

TERGIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *tergum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear.] *Tergiferous plants* are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns.

TER'GIVERSATE, *v. i.* [L. *tergum*, the back, and *verto*, to turn.] To shift; to practise evasion. [*Little used.*]

TERGIVERSA'TION, *n.* A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being more free from passion and *tergiversation*. *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness of conduct.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TER'GIVERSATOR, *n.* One who practises tergiversation.

TER'GUM, *n.* [L., the back.] In *entom.*, the upper surface of the abdomen.

TERM, *n.* [Gr. τέρμα: Fr. *terme;* It. *termine;* Sp. *termino;* L. *terminus*, a limit or boundary; W. *terv*, *tervyn*, from *terv*, extreme.] 1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time; as, the *term* of five years; the *term* of life.—3. In *geom.*, a point, line, or superficies that limits. A line is the *term* of a superficies, and a superficies is the *term* of a solid.—4. In *law*, the limitation of an estate; or rather the whole time or duration of an estate; as, a lease for the *term* of life, for the *term* of three lives, &c. *A term of years* signifies the estate and interest which pass to the person to whom an estate for years is granted by the owner of the fee.—5. The *law terms* are those portions of the year during which the superior courts of common law and equity sit for the despatch of business. They are four in number, viz., Hilary term, which begins on the 11th, and ends on the 31st January; Easter term, which begins on the 15th April, and ends on the 8th May; Trinity term, which begins on the 22d May, and ends on the 12th June; Michaelmas term, which begins on the 2d, and ends on the 25th November. The other portions of the year are termed *vacation*. In all cases the Monday is substituted for the Sunday, when the first day of term falls on the latter day. The courts of common law are empowered, upon giving notice, to hold sittings out of term. In *England*, there are also four days in the year which are called terms, and which are appointed for the settling of rents, viz., Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas Day, September 29; Christmas, December 25. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, August 1; Martinmas, November 11. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent, or interest, are Whitsunday, 15th May, and Martinmas, November 11th.—*Conventional terms* are any terms agreed upon between the contracting parties. In *judicial procedure*, in *Scots law*, the word term signifies a certain time fixed by authority of a court, within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.—6. In *universities* and *colleges*, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students, who are obliged by the statutes and laws of the institution to attend to the recitations, lectures, and other exercises.—7. In *gram.*, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas.

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot be always expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

8. In *the arts*, a word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art; as, a technical *term*.—9. In *logic*, the expression in language of the notion obtained in an act of apprehension. A term may consist of one word, or of several, but every word is not capable of being employed by itself as a term. Terms are divided into *simple*, *singular*, *universal*, *common*, *univocal*, *equivocal*, *analogous*, *abstract*, *concrete*, &c. A syllogism consists of three terms, the major, the minor, and the middle. The predicate of the conclusion is called the major term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, because it is less general. These are called the extremes; and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them, is called the mean or middle term. Thus, in the following syllogism: Every vegetable is combustible; every tree is a vegetable; therefore every tree is combustible. *Combustible* is the predicate of the conclusion, or the major term; *every* tree is the minor term; *vegetable* is the middle term.—10. In *arch.*, a kind of statues or columns adorned on the top with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman, or satyr. Terms are sometimes used as consoles, and sustain entablatures; and sometimes as statues to adorn gardens. [*See* TERMINUS.]—11. Among *the ancients*, terms, *termini miliares*, were the heads of certain divinities placed on square land-marks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads. These were dedicated to Mercury, who was supposed to preside over highways.—12. In *alge.*, a member of a compound quantity; as, *a*, in a + b; or *ab*, in ab + cd. Hence, the terms of any compound quantity are the several members of which it is composed, separated from one another by the signs +, plus, or −, minus. Thus, $a^2 b^3 x^2 - 2 a b x^3 + \sqrt{ab} . x^4$, is a compound quantity, consisting of three terms. Terms of an *equation*, the several parts of which it is composed, connected by the signs of addition and subtraction. Thus, $x^3 - 6 x^2 + 11 x - 6 = 0$, is an equation consisting of four terms.—13. Among *physicians*, the monthly uterine secretion of females is called *terms*.—14. In *contracts*, *terms*, in the plural, are condi-

tions; propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties. A. engages to build a house for B. for a specific sum of money, in a given time; these are his *terms*. When B. promises to give to A. that sum for building the house, he has agreed to the *terms*; the contract is completed and binding upon both parties.—15. In *ship-building*, a piece of carved work, placed under each end of the taffrail.—*Terms of proportion*, in *math.*, are such numbers, letters, or quantities as are compared one with another.—*To make terms*, to come to an agreement.—*To come to terms*, to agree; to come to an agreement.—*To bring to terms*, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

TERM, *v. t.* To name; to call; to denominate.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe, imaginary space. *Locke.*

TER'MAGANCY, *n.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness; as, a violent *termagancy* of temper.

TER'MAGANT, *a.* [In Sax. *tir* or *tyr* is a deity, Mars or Mercury, and a prince or lord. As a prefix, it augments the sense of words, and is equivalent to *chief* or *very great*. The Sax. *magan*, Eng. *may*, is a verb denoting to be able, to prevail; from the sense of straining, striving, or driving. Qu. the root of *stir*.] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

TER'MAGANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago. It seems in Shakespeare to have been used of men. In ancient farces and puppet-shows, *termagant* was a vociferous, tumultuous deity.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame. *Pope.*

TERM'ED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERM'ER, *n.* One who travels to attend a court term.

TERM'ER, TERM'OR, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years or life.

TER'MES. *See* TERMITES.

TERM'-FEE, *n.* Among lawyers, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TERM'INABLE, *a.* [from *term.*] That may be bounded; limitable.

TERM'INABLENESS, *n.* The state of being terminable.

TERM'INAL, *a.* [from L. *terminus.*] In *bot.*, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as, a *terminal* peduncle, flower, or spike.—*Terminal stigma*, a stigma placed at the end of the style.—2. Forming the extremity; as, a *terminal* edge.—3. In *arch.* and *sculp.*, of or belonging to a *terminus*,—*which see.*—*Terminal velocity*, in the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a ball can acquire by descending vertically in air, and with which, when attained, it would continue to descend uniformly, if no obstacle delayed the motion.—*Terminal value*, and *terminal form*, in *math.*, the last and most complete value or form given to an expression.

TERMINA'LIA, *n. plur.* Among the Romans, festivals celebrated annually in honour of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries. They took place on the 23d of February.—2. A genus of plants, nat. order Combretaceæ. The species consist of trees and shrubs, with alternate leaves, inhabiting the tropical parts of Asia and America. *T. angustifolia*, a native of the East Indies, yields a gum-resin similar to benzoin. *T. vernix*, a native of the Moluccas, abounds in a resinous juice used as a varnish. The bark and leaves of *T. catappa*, a West Indian species, yield



Terminalia catappa.

a black pigment. Indian ink is manufactured from the juice of this tree. The fruit of *T. bellerica*, an East Indian species, is reputed to possess tonic, astringent, and attenuant properties. The fruit of *T. chebula*, also an East Indian species, is used for the purposes of dyeing. Both this and the last species produce gall nuts, which are also used in dyeing. Some of the species of this genus are called myrobalans.

TERM'INATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *terminer*; L. *termino*; Sp. *terminar*; It. *terminare*; from L. *terminus*, W. *tervyn.*] 1. To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of a thing; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.—2. To end: to put an end to; as, to *terminate* a controversy.

TERM'INATE, *v. i.* To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space; as, a line *terminates* at the equator; the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics.—2. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time. The session of the American congress, every second year, must *terminate* on the third of March.

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

TERM'INATED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERM'INATING, *ppr.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERMINA'TION, *n.* The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding.—2. Bound; limit in space or extent; as, the *termination* of a line.—3. End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of the year or of life; the *termination* of happiness.—4. In *gram.*, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word. Words have different *terminations* to express number, time, and sex.—5. End; conclusion; result.—6. Last purpose.—7.† Word; term.

TERMINA'TIONAL, *a.* Forming the end or concluding syllable.

TERM'INATIVE, *a.* Directing termination.

TERM'INATIVELY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else.

TERM'INATOR, *n.* In *astron.*, a name sometimes given to the circle of illumination, from its property of terminating the boundaries of light and darkness.

TERM'INER, *n.* A determining; as, in *oyer* and *terminer*. [*See* OYER.]

TERM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

TERM'INISM, *n.* In *German philosophy*, the doctrine that all things happen through a necessary connection of causes and effects, extending through all nature.—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, during which his salvation must be wrought out.

TERM'INIST, *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, a sect of Christians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of particular persons, during which time they have the offer of grace, but after which God no longer wills their salvation.

TERMINOL'OGY, TERMONOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. τέρμων and λόγος.] 1. The doctrine of terms; that branch of a science or art which defines and explains the words, phrases, and technical terms peculiar to that science or art. It is also called *orismology* and *glossology*.

TERMIN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. τέρμινθος, a pine nut.] In *med.*, a sort of *carbuncle*, spreading in the shape, and assuming the figure and blackish green colour of the fruit of the *pine*, called *pine-nut*.

TERM'INUS, *n.* plur. *Termini.* [L.] A boundary; a limit; a stone raised for marking the boundary of a property. Among the Romans, the deity that presided over boundaries or land-marks. He was represented with a human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was placed.—2. In *arch.* and *sculp.*, a *terminus*, or *term*, is a pillar statue;

Fig. 1.

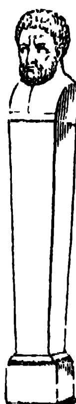


Fig. 1. Antique Terminal Bust.

Fig. 2.

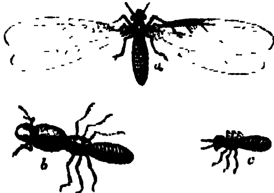


Fig. 2. Terminal Statue of Pan in the British Museum.

that is, either a half statue, or bust, not placed upon, but incorporated with, and, as it were, immediately springing out of, the square pillar, which serves as its pedestal. The pillar part is generally made to taper downwards, or made narrower at its base than above. Termini are employed not as insulated pillars, but as pilasters, forming a small order or attic, or a decoration to gateways, doors, &c.—3. The extreme point at either end of a rail-

way, the intervals along its course being called *stations*. Also, the buildings for offices, &c., at the extremity of a railway.

TERM'ITES, } *n.* A family of neuTERMI'TIDÆ, } ropterous insects, known by the name of white ants. It includes the genus *Termes*, Linn. These insects have little affinity with the true ants, although they resemble them in their mode of life. They are chiefly confined to the tropics; and are found very plentifully in western Africa; they unite in societies, each composed of an immense number of individuals, living in the ground and in trees, devouring all vegetable and animal substances within their reach, and often attacking the wood-work of houses. The white ants build their dwellings in the ground, in the form of pyramids or cones, ten or twelve feet high, resembling native villages in extent, and for which indeed they may readily be mistaken. These dwellings, which are so firmly cemented as to be capable of bearing the weight of three or four men, are divided off into several apartments as magazines, chambers, galleries, &c. When assaulted, the ants make their attack and defence with system and desperate courage. After impregnation, the abdomen of the female extends to an enormous size, exceeding the rest of her body nearly 2000 times; in which state it is filled with an immense number of eggs, protruded to the amount of about 8000 in 24 hours.



Termes bellicosus.

a, Larva or worker; } Natural size.
b, Pupa or soldier; }
c, Perfect winged insect reduced in size.

On emerging from the egg, the insects, in their larva state, are furnished with a great hard head and strong toothed jaws, but destitute of eyes. These are the labourers, *a*, who, although not more than a quarter of an inch long, build their edifices, procure provisions for the community, and take care of the eggs. On changing to the pupa state, *b*, they become larger and more powerful; the head is nearly as big as the body, while the jaws project beyond the head, and are very sharp, but without teeth. They now become soldiers and never work themselves, but superintend the labourers, and act as guards to defend the common habitation from violence and intrusion. The next change brings the pupæ or soldiers to their perfect state, as male or female winged insects, *c*. These emerge into the air during the night, or on a damp and cloudy day; in a few hours, however, the solar heat causes their wings to wither and become dry; the insects then fall to the ground, and are eagerly sought after by hosts of birds, lizards, and even negroes themselves, who roast and eat them.

TERMITI'NÆ, *n.* Latreille's name for a section of neuropterous insects, comprehending the genera Mantispa, Raphidia, Termes, and Psocus.

TERM'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless; as, *termless* joys.

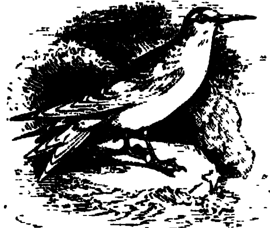
TERM'LY, *a.* Occurring every term; as a *termly* fee.

TERM'LY, *adv.* Term by term; every term; as, a fee *termly* given.

TER'MON, *n.* Formerly, in *Ireland*, an ecclesiastical district exempt from regal imposts.

TERM'OR, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years, or for life. [*See* TERMER.]

TERN, *n.* [L. *sterna*.] A common name of certain aquatic fowls of the genus sterna; as the great tern or sea-swallow, (*S. hirundo*,) the black tern, the lesser tern, or hooded tern, and the



Lesser Tern (Sterna minuta).

foolish tern, or noddy, (*S. stolida*.) The brown tern, or brown gull, (*S. obscura*,) is considered as the young of the pewit gull or sea-crow, before moulting.

TERN, *a.* [L. *ternus*.] Threefold; consisting of three.—*Tern leaves*, (*folia terna*,) leaves in threes, or three by three; expressing the number of leaves in each whorl or set.—*Tern peduncles*, three growing together from the same axil.—*Tern flowers*, growing three and three together.

TERN'ARY, *a.* [L. *ternarius*, of three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. Applied to things arranged in order by threes; thus a flower is said to have a ternary division of its parts, when it has three sepals, three petals, three stamens, or twice or thrice as many. The *ternary* number, in antiquity, was esteemed a symbol of perfection and held in great veneration.

TERN'ARY, } *n.* [L. *ternarius*, *ternio*.]
TERN'ION, } The number three.

TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *ternus*, *terni*.] In *bot.*, a *ternate* leaf is one that has three leaflets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, &c. There are leaves also *biternate* and *triternate*, having three ternate or three biternate leaflets. These leaves must not be confounded with *folia terna*, which are leaves that grow three together in a whorl, on a stem or branch. These are, however, more correctly called *verticillate-ternate*.—*Ternate bat*, a species of bat of a large kind, found in the isle Ternate, and other East India isles. [*See* VAMPIRE.]

TER'NION. *See* TERNARY.

TERNSTRÖMIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate coriaceous leaves, without stipules. The flowers are generally white, and are arranged in axillary or terminal peduncles, articulated at the base. This order is one of great economical importance, as it includes the genus *thea*, from which the teas of commerce are obtained. The plants belonging to the order are principally inhabitants of Asia and America.

TERPO'DION, *n.* The name of a modern musical keyed instrument, invented by John David Buschmann of Friedrichsrode, near Gotha. The interior mechanism consists of wooden staves, which are made to vibrate by the friction of a wooden cylinder, set in motion by a wheel. It is said to produce very sweet notes, and to be particularly fine as an accompaniment to vocal music.

TERPSI'CHORE, *n.* [Gr. τερπω: to delight, and χορος, a dance.] In *Grecian myth.*, one of the muses, who presided over dancing and lyrical poetry. She is generally represented with a lyre,



Terpsichore, from an antique statue.

having seven strings, or a plectrum in the hand, in the act of dancing, and crowned with flowers.

TERPSICHORE'AN, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing and lyrical poetry.

TER'RA, *n.* The Latin word for earth or the earth. In *min.*, it is used to signify an earth, or earthy substance. *Terra cotta*, baked clay, or burned earth, frequently used at an early period for the architectural decoration of a building. Many statues of the deities, bassi-rilievi, lamps, vessels, &c., were also formed of this material. In modern times, it has also been much used for architectural decorations. It consists of potter's clay, and fine white sand, as that from Ryegate, with pulverized potsherds.—*Terra firma*, solid land, main land, a continent, in opposition to insular territories.—*Terra cultural*, denoting culture or tillage of the earth.—*Terra culture*, cultivation of the earth.—*Terra incognita*, an unknown or unexplored region.—*Terra japonica*, catechu, so called.—*Terra ponderosa*, barytes, or heavy spar,—*which see*.—*Terra sienna*, an ochreous earth, so named from its being brought from Sienna. It is a sort of brown bole, and is used as a pigment.—*Terra sigillata*, or *Terra lemnia*, Lemnian earth,—*which see*.—*Terra a terra*, in *the menage*, a series of low leaps which a horse makes forwards, bearing sideways, and working upon two treads.

TER'RACE, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*; It. *terrazzo*; Sp. *terrado*; from L. *terra*, the earth.] 1. In *gardening*, a raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides, by a wall or bank of turf, &c., used either for cultivation

or for a promenade.—2. A balcony or open gallery.—3. The flat roof of a house. All the buildings of the Oriental nations are covered with *terraces*, where people walk or sleep.—4. In *arch.*, an area raised before a building, above the level of the ground, to serve as a promenade. The same name is given to a street in a town, having a row of buildings on one side, and sloping ground on the other.

TER'RACE, *v. t.* To form into a terrace.—2. To open to the air and light.

TER'RACED, *pp.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace.

TER'RACING, *ppr.* Forming into a terrace; opening to the air.

TER'RÆ-FIL'IUS, *n* [L.] In classical Latinity, a humorous designation of persons of obscure birth, or of low origin: *terræ filii*, sons of the earth.—2. In former times, a scholar at the university of Oxford, appointed to make jesting satirical speeches, and who often indulged in considerable licence in his treatment of the authorities of the university.

TER'RAPIN, *n. sing.* and *plur.* A kind of tide-water tortoise, common in some of the states of North America, and esteemed as food.

TERRA'QUEOUS, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water; W. *tir*, Sans. *dara*, earth.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. This epithet is given to the earth in regard to the surface, of which more than three fifths consist of water, and the remainder of earth or solid materials.

TER'RAR,† *n.* A register of lands.

TERRAS', *n.* [Fr. *terasse*.] In *her.*, the representation of a piece of ground at the bottom of the base, and generally vert.

TERRE,† *v. t.* To provoke. [*See* TARRE.]

TERRE-BLUE, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *blue*.] A kind of earth.

TERRE-MOTE,† *n.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *motus*, motion.] An earthquake.

TERRE-PLEIN, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *plein*, full.] In *fort.*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TEN'ANT, } *n.* [Fr. *terre-ten-*
TER-TEN'ANT, } *ant*] One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant.

TERRE-VERTE, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *verd*, *verte*, green.] A species of olive-green earth, used by painters. It is an indurated clay, found in the earth in large flat masses, imbedded in strata of other species of earth. It is of a fine regular structure, and of a smooth glossy surface. According to Klaproth, it is a hydrated silicate of oxide of iron, and potash, with a little magnesia, and alumina. It is found in Germany, France, Italy, and North America.

TERREEN, *n.* [Fr. *terrine*, from Lat. *terra*, earth.] An earthen or porcelain vessel for table furniture, used often for containing soup. [*See* TUREEN, the word used.]

TER'REL, } *n.* [from *terra*.] Little
TEREL'LA, } earth, a magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of the world.

TERRENE, *a.* [L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, W. *tir*, earth.] 1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy; as, *terrene* substance.—2. Earthly; terrestrial.

> God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*. *Raleigh.*

TER'REOUS, *a.* [L. *terreus*, from *terra*, earth.] Earthy; consisting of earth; as, *terreous* substances; *terreous* particles.

TERRES'TRIAL, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.] 1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; as, *terrestrial* animals; bodies *terrestrial*; 1 Cor. xv.—2. Consisting of earth; as, the *terrestrial* globe.—3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary. Death puts an end to all *terrestrial* scenes.

TERRES'TRIALLY, *adv.* After an earthly manner.

TERRES'TRIFY,† *v. t.* To reduce to earth.

TERRES'TRIOUS, *a.* Earthy. [*Little used.*]—2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

TER'RIBLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *terribilis*, from *terreo*, to frighten.] 1. Frightful; adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable.

> Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*
>
> The form of the image was *terrible*; Dan. ii.

2. Adapted to impress dread, terror, or solemn awe and reverence.

> The Lord thy God is among you, a mighty God and *terrible*; Deut. vii.
>
> Let them praise thy great and *terrible* name, for it is holy; Ps. xcix.
>
> He hath done for thee these great and *terrible* things, which thine eyes have seen; Deut. x.

3. *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as, *terrible* cold; *a colloquial phrase.*

TER'RIBLENESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible; as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

TER'RIBLY, *adv.* Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright.

> When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth; Is. ii.

2. Violently; very greatly.

> The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Swift.*

TER'RIER, *n.* [Fr. from *terra*, earth.] 1. A dog or little hound that follows his game into holes; the *canis familiaris terrarius*, remarkable for the eagerness and courage with which it goes to earth, and attacks all those quadrupeds which gamekeepers call *vermin*, as foxes, badgers, cats, rats, &c. There are two kinds of terriers, the one rough and wire-haired, the other smooth haired and generally more delicate in appearance. The pepper and mustard breeds, rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott, are highly valued.—2. A lodge or hole where certain animals, as foxes, rabbits, badgers and the like secure themselves.—3. *Originally*, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, &c.; at present, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c.—4. A wimble, auger, or borer. [L. *tero*.]

TERRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *terrificus*, from *terreo*, *terror*, and *facio*.] Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; as, a *terrific* form; *terrific* sight.

TER'RIFIED, *pp.* Frightened; affrighted.

TER'RIFY, *v. t.* [L. *terror* and *facio*, to make.] To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.

> They were *terrified* and affrighted, Luke xxiv.
>
> When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*; Luke xxi; Job vii.

TER'RIFYING, *ppr.* Frightening; affrighting.

TERRIG'ENOUS, *a.* [L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth; *terra* and *gigno*.] Earthborn; produced by the earth.

TERRITO'RIAL, *a.* [from *territory*.] Pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* limits; *territorial* jurisdiction.—2. Limited to a certain district. Rights may be personal or *territorial*.—*Territorial economy*, whatever relates to the valuation, purchase, sale, exchange, arrangement, improvement by roads, canals, drainage, &c., of territorial surface, including interposing waters, as rivers, lakes, and also mines and minerals.

TERRITO'RIALIZE, *v. t.* To enlarge or extend by addition of territory.

TERRITO'RIALLY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.

TER'RITORIED, *a.* Possessed of territory.

TER'RITORY, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*; It. and Sp. *territorio*; L. *territorium*, from *terra*, earth.] 1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city, or other body.

> Linger not in my *territories*. *Shak.*
>
> They erected a house within their own *territory*. *Hayward.*
>
> Arts and sciences took their rise and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

2. A tract of land belonging to and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as, the *territories* of British India.—*Territory of a judge* in *Scots law*, the district over which his jurisdiction extends, in causes, and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority.

TER'ROR, *n* [L. *terror*, from *terreo*, to frighten; Fr. *terreur*; It. *terrore*.] 1. Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; fear that agitates the body and mind.

> The sword without and *terror* within; Deut. xxxii.
>
> The *terrors* of God do set themselves in array against me; Job vi.
>
> Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*

2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.

> Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil; Rom. xiii.
>
> Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*

3. In *scrip.*, the sudden judgments of God are called *terrors*; Ps. lxxiii.—4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them; 1 Pet. iii.—5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear; 2 Cor. v.—6. Death is emphatically styled the *king of terrors*.—*Reign of terror*, in the history of the first French Revolution, a term generally applied to that period during which the country was under the sway of those ferocious and blood-thirsty governors, who made the slaughter of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions, who were considered obnoxious to their measures, the avowed principle of their authority. The reign of terror,

properly so called, seems to have commenced in October 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was put in permanent action, and to have ended in July 1794, on the overthrow of Robespierre and his accomplices.

TER'RORISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror.

TER'RORIST, *n.* One who prematurely or needlessly proclaims danger.—2. The name given to an agent and partizan of the French Revolution during the reign of terror.

TER'RORLESS, *a.* Free from terror.

TER'ROR-SMITTEN, *a.* Smitten with terror.

TER'ROR-STRUCK, *a.* Stricken with terror.

TERSE, *a.* (ters.) [L. *tersus*, from *tergo*, to wipe.] Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness; as, *terse* language; a *terse* style.

> Diffus'd yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TERSELY, *adv.* (ters'ly.) Neatly.

TERSENESS, *n.* (ters'ness.) Neatness of style; smoothness of language.

TERSUL'PHURET, *n.* A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur.

TER-TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, and *tenant*.] The occupant of land.

TER'TIAL, *a.* A term applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing.

TER'TIALS, *n.* In *ornithology*, the large feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TER'TIAN, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] Occurring every other day; as, a *tertian* fever.

TER'TIAN, *n.* A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of a little less than forty-eight hours.—2.† A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun.

TER'TIARY, *a.* Third; of the third formation. *Tertiary* mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together.—*Tertiary formation*, or *tertiary strata*, in *geol.*, the uppermost great group of strata, a series of horizontal strata, more recent than chalk beds, consisting chiefly of sand and clay, and frequently embracing vast quantities of organic remains of the larger animals. It comprehends the *alluvial* formation, which embraces those deposits only which have resulted from causes still in operation; and the *diluvial* formation, which is constituted of such deposits as are supposed to have been produced by the deluge. In almost every part of the globe, strata of the tertiary series prevail, and yield astonishing numbers of shells, corals, crustacea, and other remains of marine, freshwater, and terrestrial invertebrata, and more locally, abundant layers of fishes, and rich deposits of bones of mammalia, &c. The tertiary strata have been subdivided into four principal groups, to which Mr. Lyell has assigned the terms *eocene*, *miocene*, *older pliocene*, and *newer pliocene*, each group being characterized by the relative proportion of recent and extinct species of shells therein contained. [*See these terms.*]

TER'TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *tertius*, third; *tertio*, to do every third day.] 1. To do any thing the third time.—2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or in general, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.

TER'TIATED, *pp.* Done the third time.

TERTIUM QUID. [L.] A third something.

TER'TIUM SAL, *n.* A name given by the old chemists to a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

TERUN'CIUS, *n.* [L. *ter*, three times, and *uncia*, an ounce.] An ancient Roman coin, being the fourth part of the *as*, and containing three ounces.

TER'ZA RI'MA, *n.* [It. third or triple rhyme.] A complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours. Byron adopted it in his *Prophecy of Dante.*

TERZET'TO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a piece for three voices; a composition in three parts.

TES'SELAR, *a.* Formed in squares.

TES'SELATE, *v. t.* [L. *tessela*, a little square stone.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

TES'SELATED, *pp.* Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work. *Tesselated pavement*, in *ancient arch.*, a pavement of mosaic work, composed of small square marbles, bricks, tiles, or pebbles of different colours.—2. In *bot.*, spotted like a chess board; as, a *tesselated* leaf.

TES'SELATING, *ppr.* Forming in little squares.

TESSELA'TION, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

TES'SERA, TES'SELA, *n.* [L.] A small cube or square resembling our dice, and consisting of different materials, as marble, precious stones, ivory, glass, wood, or mother of pearl. These *tesseræ* or *tesselæ*, were used by the ancients to form the mosaic floors or pavements in houses, and for several other purposes.

TESSERA'IC, *a.* [L. *tessera*, a square thing.] Diversified by squares; tesselated.

TES'SERAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing tesseræ.—2. In *crystallography*, a term applied to crystals having equal axes, like the cube.

TES'SULAR, *a.* [L. *tessela*, a little square stone; a die.] A term applied to a system of crystals. The cube, tetraëdron, and several other forms belong to the *tessular* system.

TEST, *n.* [L. *testa*, an earthen pot; It. *testa* or *testo*; Fr. *têt*.] In *metallurgy*, a large cupel, or a vessel in the nature of a cupel, formed of wood ashes and finely powdered brick dust, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. [*See* CUPEL.]—2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination.

> Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
> Like purest gold. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

> Each *test* and every light her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard.

> Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
> At once the source, the end and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristic; standard.

> Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

> Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
> Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden*

7. In *chem.*, a re-agent; a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; or it is a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance, by producing certain changes in appearance and properties: Thus, infusion of galls is a *test* of the presence of iron, which it renders evident by the production of a black colour in water and other liquids, containing that metal; litmus is a *test* for determining the presence of acids when uncombined or in excess, as its blue colour is turned red by acids. *Test-liquid*, a solution of a substance employed as a test. In qualitative analysis, the presence of any particular ingredient in the substance under examination, is generally ascertained by mixing a test-liquid with the solution of the substance operated upon, and observing by the occurrence, or non-occurrence of a precipitate, whether the suspected substance is present or not.—*Test-tube*, a kind of tube for holding the mixtures of the solution of a substance to be analyzed with the test-liquid.

TEST, *n.* [L. *testis*, a witness, properly one that affirms.] An oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were obliged to take within six months after their admission. They were formerly obliged also to receive the sacrament, according to the usage of the Church of England. These requisitions were made by Stat. 25 Charles II. which is called the *test-act*. This act is usually conjoined with another called the *corporation-act*. The Test and Corporation acts were repealed in 1828, and a declaration set forth in the act substituted. [*See* CORPORATION.]

TEST, *v. t.* To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument.

> The true way of *testing* its character, is to suppose it [the system] will be persevered in. *Edin. Review.*
>
> Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington's Address.*
>
> To *test* this position. *Hamilton, Rep.*
>
> In order to *test* the correctness of this system. *Adams' Lect.*
>
> This expedient has been already *tested*. *Walsh, Rev.*

2. To attest and date; as, a writing *tested* on such a day.—3. In *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification, or scorification of all extraneous matter.

TES'TA, *n.* [L.] A shell; commonly applied to the shelly covering of testaceous animals.—2. In *bot.*, the outer coat or integument of a seed.

TEST'ABLE, *a.* [L. *testor*. *See* TESTAMENT.] That may be devised or given by will; capable of witnessing.

TESTA'CEA, TESTA'CEANS, *n. plur.* Shelled animals. The third order of Vermes, in the Linnæan system. This order is composed of conchiferous molluscs and ascidiæ, arranged by Linn., under thirty-six genera. The *testacea*

differ from the *crustacea* in their composition, the calcareous part of the shells of testacea being carbonate of lime, whereas in the shells of crustacea it is phosphate of lime. The testacea also retain their shells as long as they live; the crustacea cast them annually, or at least periodically. The term testacea is applied by Cuvier to an order of his class *Acephala.* [*See* VERMES.]

TESTA'CEAN, *n.* One of the testacea.

TESTA'CEAN, *a.* Relating to the testacea.

TESTACEL'LUS, *n.* A genus of testaceous pulmoniferous molluscs, which are furnished with a diminutive shell, forming a shield or protection to the heart. Two or three species have been enumerated; they infest gardens and nurseries.

TESTACEOG'RAPHY. *See* TESTACEOLOGY.

TESTACEOL'OGY, *n.* [L. *testacea* or *testa,* and Gr. λογος.] The science of testaceous molluscs, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering. The term is synonymous with *conchology.*

TESTA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *testaceus,* from *testa,* a shell. The primary sense of *testa, testis, testor,* &c., is to thrust or drive; hence the sense of hardness, compactness, in *testa* and *testis;* and hence the sense of *attest, contest, detest, testator, testament,* all implying a sending, driving, &c.] Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard continuous shell. *Testaceous animals* are such as have a strong thick entire shell, as oysters and clams; and are thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals,* whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters.—*Testaceous medicines,* are all preparations of shells and like substances, as the powders of crabs' claws, pearl, &c.

TEST'AMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *testamentum,* from *testor,* to make a will.] 1. A solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a *will,* but in strictness of language, the term *will* is limited to land, and *testament* to personal estate. A *testament,* to be valid, must be made when the testator is of sound mind, and it must be written, subscribed, &c., in such manner as the law prescribes. In *Scots law,* the word *testament,* in the strictly legal acceptation, signifies a deed in writing, by which the granter appoints an executor, that is, a person to administer his movable estate after his death, for the behoof of all who may be interested in it. A testament may thus consist merely of the nomination of an executor, or it may contain, along with such a nomination, clauses bequeathing, in the form of legacies, either the whole or part of the movable estate. In its more common meaning, however, a testament is a declaration of what a person wills to be done with his movable estate, after his death. Any person has power to execute an effectual testament who is of sound mind at the time, although he be labouring under bodily sickness, or even be on deathbed. A testament is effectual only with regard to the movable estate of the testator, and even in regard to things strictly movable, a person cannot dispose by testament of more than that share of them which is termed the dead's part; he must not encroach upon the *jus relictæ,* or *legitim.* [*See these terms.*] A testament may be revoked at any time during the life of the testator. All testaments containing the nomination of an executor, or the bequest of a legacy of greater value than £100 Scots, must be in writing, and properly tested and signed before witnesses, but if it be in the testator's own handwriting, witnesses are not required. [For more information respecting testaments and wills in English and Scots law, *see* WILL. *See also* NUNCUPATIVE.]—2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament;* the New *Testament.* The name is equivalent to *covenant,* and in our use of it, we apply it to the books which contain the old and new dispensations; that of Moses, and that of Jesus Christ.

TESTAMENT'ARY, *a.* Pertaining to a will or to wills; as, *testamentary* causes in law.—2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament; as, *testamentary* charities.—3. Done by testament or will.—*Testamentary guardian,* of a minor, is one appointed by the deed or will of a father, until the child becomes of age.

TESTAMENTA'TION, *n.* The act or power of giving by will. [*Little used.*]

TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *testatus.*] Having made and left a will; as, a person is said to die *testate.*

TESTA'TION, *n.* [L. *testatio.*] A witnessing or witness.

TESTA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TESTA'TRIX, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TES'TE, *n.* [L. *testor,* to witness.] In *law,* that part of a writ wherein the date is contained, beginning with the words *teste meipso,* if it be an original writ; or *teste, the lord chief,* if it be judicial. [*See* WRIT.]

TEST'ED, *pp.* Tried or approved by a test; witnessed.

TEST'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tête,* head.] The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

TEST'ER, TEST'ON, *n.* An old coin, originally French, and named from the *head* upon it. As an English coin, its value from the time of Edward VI. was about sixpence.

TES'TERN, *n.* A sixpence.

TES'TERN, *v. t.* To present with a sixpence.

TEST'ES, *n. plur.* [L. *testis.*] In *anat.,* the testicles.

TEST'ICLE, *n.* [L. *testiculus;* literally a hard mass, like *testa,* a shell.] The testicles are the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

TESTIC'ULATE, *a.* In *bot.,* shaped like a testicle. A *testiculate root* is one which has one or two rounded egg-shaped tubercles; as in Jerusalem artichoke.



Testiculate root (Orchis morio).

TESTIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *testificatio. See* TESTIFY.] The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence; as, a direct *testification* of our homage to God.

TEST'IFICATOR, *n.* One who gives witness or evidence.

TEST'IFIED, *pp.* [from *testify.*] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.

TEST'IFIER, *n.* [from *testify.*] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove anything.

TEST'IFY, *v. i.* [L. *testificor; testis* and *facio;* It. *testificare;* Sp. *testificar.*] 1. To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man; John ii.

2. In *judicial proceedings,* to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die; Numb. xxxv.

3. To declare a charge against one.

O Israel, I will *testify* against thee; Ps. l.

4. To protest; to declare against.

I *testified* against them in the day wherein they sold provisions; Neh. xiii.

TEST'IFY, *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; John iii.

2. In *law,* to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.—3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony.

To *testify* the gospel of the grace of God; Acts xx.

4. To publish and declare freely.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ; Acts xx.

TEST'IFYING, *ppr.* Affirming solemnly or under oath, for the purpose of establishing a fact; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TEST'ILY, *adv.* [from *testy.*] Fretfully; peevishly: with petulance.

TESTIMO'NIAL, *n.* [Fr. from L. *testimonium.*] A writing or certificate in favour of one's character or good conduct. *Testimonials* are required on many occasions. A person must have *testimonials* of his learning and good conduct, before he can obtain license to preach. *Testimonials* are to be signed by persons of known respectability of character.

TESTIMO'NIAL, *a.* Relating to, or containing testimony.

TEST'IMONY, *n.* [L. *testimonium.*] 1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation, in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. *Testimony* differs from *evidence; testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords. [*See* EVIDENCE.]—2. Affirmation; declaration. These doctrines are supported by the uniform *testimony* of the fathers. The belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human *testimony,* or the *testimony* of historians.—3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a *testimony* against them; Mark vi.

5. In *scrip.*, the two tables of the law.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee; Exod. xxv.

6. The book of the law.

He brought forth the king's son...and gave him the *testimony*; 2 Kings xi.

7. The gospel, which testifies of Christ and declares the will of God; 1 Cor. ii.; 2 Tim. i.—8. The ark; Exod. xvi. —9. The word of God; the scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple; Ps. xix.

10. The laws or precepts of God. "I love thy *testimonies*." "I have kept thy *testimonies*."—11. That which is equivalent to a declaration; manifestation.

Sacrifices were appointed by God for a *testimony* of his hatred of sin. *Clarke.*

12. Evidence suggested to the mind; as, the *testimony* of conscience; 2 Cor. i.—13. Attestation; confirmation.—*Perpetuation of testimony.* [*See* PERPETUATION.]

TEST'IMONY,† *v. t.* To witness.

TEST'INESS, *n.* [from *testy.*] Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TEST'ING, *ppr.* [from *test.*] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment.

A plan for *testing* alkalies. *Ure.*

Testing clause. In *Scots law*, the testing clause is the technical name given to the clause in a formal written deed or instrument, by which it is authenticated according to the forms of the law. It consists essentially of the name and designation, or addition of the writer, the mention of the number of pages of which the deed consists, and the names and designations of the witnesses.

TEST'ING, *n.* The act of trying for proof.—2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test.* In this process the extraneous matter is vitrified, scorified, or destroyed, and the metal left pure. This operation is performed in the manner of cupellation.

TEST'ON, TEST'ER, *n.* Old names for a sixpence, in England. [*Dean Swift is among the last writers who have used either term.*]

TESTOON', or TESTO'NE, *n.* A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. In Florence, the testoon is worth two lire or three paoli, about seventeen pence sterling. At Lisbon, the testoon, as a money of account, is valued at 100 rees, about seven pence sterling.

TEST'-PAPER, *n.* A paper impregnated with a chemical re-agent, as litmus, &c.

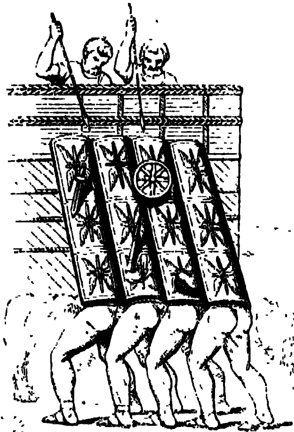
TESTU'DINAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it.

TESTUDINA'TA, *n.* An order of Chelonian reptiles comprehending the tortoises. [*See* TORTOISE.]

TESTU'DINATED, TESTU'DINATE, *a.* [L. *testudo*, a tortoise.] Roofed; arched; vaulted; resembling the back of a tortoise.

TESTUDIN'EOUS, *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TESTU'DO, *n.* [L.] A tortoise. Among the Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. This cover resembled



Roman Testudo from Trajan's Pillar.

the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones, and other missiles. A similar defence was sometimes formed of boards and moved on wheels.—2. In *med.*, a broad soft tumour between the skull and the skin, called also *talpa* or mole, as resembling the subterraneous windings of the tortoise or mole.—3. In *zool.* [*See* TORTOISE.]

TEST'Y, *a.* [from Fr. *teste*, *tête*, the head, or from the same root.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated. Pyrrhus cured his *testy* courtiers with a kick.

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shak.*

TETA'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting tetanus; as, *tetanic* spasm.

TET'ANUS, *n.* [Gr. τετανος, stretched.] Spasm with rigidity; a disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many, or all, of the muscles of voluntary motion. The varieties of this disease are: 1. *Trismus*, the locked jaw; 2. *Opisthotonos*, where the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles; 3. *Emprosthotonos*, where the body is bent forwards; 4. *Pleurosthotonos*, where the body is bent to one side. These affections arise more frequently in warm climates than in cold. They are occasioned either by exposure to cold, or by some irritation of the nerves, in consequence of local injury by puncture, incision, or laceration; hence, the distinction of tetanus into *idiopathic* and *traumatic.* Lacerated wounds of tendinous parts prove, in warm climates, a never-failing source of these complaints. In cold climates as well as in warm, the locked jaw (in which the spasms are confined to the muscles of the jaw or throat,) frequently arises in consequence of the amputation of a limb, or from lacerated wounds. Tetanic affections, which arise in consequence of a wound or local injury, usually prove fatal.

TETÄRTO-PRISMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. τεταρτος, fourth.] One fourth prismatic; applied to oblique rhombic prisms.

TETAUG', *n.* The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called also black fish, or rock fish.

TETCH'INESS, or TETCH'Y. *See* TECHINESS, TECHY. [Corrupted from *touchy*, *touchiness.*]

TETE, *n.* [Fr. head.] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

TETE'-A-TETE', *adv.* [Fr.] Head to head; cheek by jowl; in private; in close confabulation.

TETE'-A-TETE', *n.* An interview; a friendly or close conversation.

TETE'-DU-PONT', *n.* [Fr.] In *fort.*, a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge.

TETH'ER, *n.* [*See* TEDDER.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

TETH'ER, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits.

TETH'ERED, *pp.* Confined with a rope.

TETHY'DANS, *n.* [*See* TETHYS.] A tribe of tunicated acephalous molluscs, having for its type the ancient genus Tethys.

TETH'YS, *n.* [Gr. τηθυς, an ascidian.] The name given by Linnæus to a genus of *Vermes testacea*, characterized by having two rows of branchiæ, resembling branching tufts along the back, and a very large membranous and fringed veil on the head, which shortens as it curves under the mouth; on the base of the veil are two compressed tentacula, from whose margin projects a small conical point. In the system of Cuvier, these animals form a genus of nudibranchiate Gastropods. They inhabit the Mediterranean.

TETRABRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and βραγχια, gills.] The name given by Owen to his second order of the class Cephalopoda. Of this order the pearly nautilus may be regarded as the type.

TETRACAUL'ODON, *n.* A fossil extinct animal of the miocene period, allied to the mastodon.

TET'RACHORD, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and χορδη, a chord.] In *ancient music*, a diatessaron; a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. These extremes were immutable; the two middle sounds were changeable.

TETRACHO'TOMOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετραχως, in a fourfold manner, and τεμνω, to cut or divide.] In *bot.*, an epithet for a stem that ramifies in fours.

TETRACO'LON, *n.* In *prosody*, a stanza, or division of lyric poetry, consisting of four verses.

TET'RAD, *n.* [Gr. τετρας, the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

TETRADAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr.] An animal having four toes.

TETRADAC'TYLOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and δακτυλος.] Having four toes.

TETRADIAPA'SON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and *diapason.*] Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth or twenty-ninth.

TETRADRACH'MA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δραχμη.] In *ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas, 2*s.* 7*d.* sterling; the drachma being estimated at 7¾*d.* sterling.

TETRADYNAM'IAN, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, δυναμις, power, strength.] In *bot.*, a plant having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.—*Tetradynamia* is the name of the 15th class of plants in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with six sta-

mens, four of them longer than the other two. It contains two orders, *siliculosa*, of which colewort is an



Tetradynamian (Wal flower).

example; and *siliquosa*, of which the mustard and cabbage are examples. All the plants of this class belong to the nat. order Cruciferæ.

TETRADYNAM'IAN, } *a.* Having six
TETRADYN'AMOUS, } stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others.

TETRAE'DRON. *See* TETRAHEDRON.

TET'RAGON, *n.* [Gr. τετραγωνος: τετρα, for τεσσαρες, four, and γωνια, an angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, &c. But the term is usually applied to the square only, when used, which it seldom is.—2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the fourth of a circle.

TETRAG'ONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides. Thus a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium, are *tetragonal* figures.—2. In *bot.*, having prominent longitudinal angles.—*Tetragonal leaf*, a leaf having four edges, as in *Iris tuberosa*.—*Tetragonal ovary*, one that is four sided.—*Tetragonal stem*, one that has four sides; as, in *Lamium purpureum*.

TETRAGONIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, placed by Lindley in his curvembryose group of incomplete Dicotyledons, and having the genus Tetragonia, Linn. as its type. The plants of this order have thick succulent leaves.—*Tetragonia expansa* is a native of New Zealand and Japan, and is used by the natives of those countries as a remedy for scorbutic complaints. The genera Aizoon, Sesuvium, and Miltus, are also included in this order.

TET'RAGONISM,† *n.* The quadrature of the circle.

TETRAGONOL'OBUS, *n.* A genus of plants nat. order Leguminosæ, papilionaceous division. The species are natives of Europe, and consist of herbs with broad leafy stipules, trifoliate leaves, and flowers seated on axillary peduncles, furnished with a bract. They have a close resemblance to bird's foot trefoil, and in gardens are well adapted for ornamenting rock work.—*T. purpureus*, or purple winged pea, is a native of the south of Europe. There is a variety of this species (*T. p. minor*,) the legumes of which are cooked and eaten in southern regions, in the same manner as French beans.

TETRAGRAM'MATON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and γραμμα, a letter.] The Hebrew name יהוה, Jehovah, so called because it consists of four letters. Among several ancient nations besides the Jews, the name of the supreme deity was expressed by four letters; as, the Assyrian Adad, the Egyptian Amon, the Persian Syre, the Greek Θεος, the Roman Deus. Hence, four became a mystic number, and was often symbolized to represent the supreme deity.

TET'RAGYN, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four pistils.—*Tetragynia* is the name of an order of plants in several of the classes in the Linnæan system. It comprehends those plants which have four pistils. The Ilex, grass of Parnassus, Parnassia palustris, &c., furnish examples.

TETRAGYN'IAN, } *a.* Relating to a
TETRAGYN'OUS, } monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant which has four pistils.

TETRAHE'DRAL, } *a.* [*See* TETRA-
TETRAE'DRAL, } HEDRON.] Having four equal triangles.—2. In *bot.*, having four sides.

TETRAHE'DRON, } *n.* [Gr. τετρα,
TETRAE'DRON, } four, and εδρα, side.] In *geom.*, a figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles; or it is a triangular pyramid, having four equal and equilateral faces. It is one of the five regular Platonic bodies of that figure.

TETRAHEXAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and *hexahedral*.] In *crystallography*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

TETRAHEXAHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and *hexahedron*.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube.

TETRAME'RA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, and μηρος, a thigh.] Latreille's name for a section of coleopterous insects, distinguished by having all the tarsi four-jointed; as in the Rhynchophora.

TETRAM'EROUS, *a.* In *bot.*, consisting of four parts. A flower is said to be tetramerous when the different whorls, as calyx, corolla, and stamens, have each four parts.

TETRAM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and μετρον, measure.] In *ancient poetry*, a verse consisting of four measures, or eight feet, which may be iambic, trochaic, or anapæstic.

TETRAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and ανηρ, a male.] In *bot.*, a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant, having four stamens.—*Tetrandria* is the name of



Tetrander (Ludwigia Jussiæoides).

the fourth class of plants in the Linnæan system, comprehending such as have four stamens. The orders belonging to this class are Monogynia, Digynia, and Tetragynia. The teasel, dodder, and pond-weed, furnish examples.

TETRAN'DRIAN, } *a.* Being mono-
TETRAN'DROUS, } clinous or hermaphrodite, and having four stamens.

TET'RAO, *n.* [L. a bustard.] The name given by Linnæus to an extensive genus of gallinaceous birds, characterized by a naked and most generally red band, which occupies the place of the eye-brow. It includes all the various species of grouse, the francolins, partridges, and quails. Latham, however, has restricted the genus Tetrao to those species of which the feet are covered with feathers, and are without spurs, with naked toes, and a round or forked tail. These are the true grouse, but the term grouse is also extended to the ptarmigans.

TETRAO'NIDÆ, *n.* The grouse family, the third family of the Rasores in the arrangement of Swainson. It is composed of the partridges, grouse, and quails, all of which agree in the extreme shortness of their tails, and of their hind-toe. Nearly all the grouse have the toes and legs more or less covered with soft feathers, but this character disappears in the partridges. In the quails we have a miniature resemblance of partridges, but the tail is so short as to be scarcely perceptible. Grouse inhabit Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and abound chiefly in heathy mountains and plains, and piny forests, at a distance from mankind. The black cock (*Tetrao tetrix*); the red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*,) and the common ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*,) are British species. The capercailzie, the largest and most noble grouse of Europe, although once plentiful in Scotland, has altogether disappeared from that country; but the marquis of Breadalbane and other noblemen have recently attempted to reintroduce it, with every prospect of success.

TETRAPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and πεταλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, containing four distinct petals or flower leaves; as, a *tetrapetalous* corolla.

TETRAPHAR'MACON, *n.* [Gr.] A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment.

TETRAPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and φυλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

TET'RAPLA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and απλοω, to unfold or explain.] The name given to an edition of the Bible, arranged by Origen in four columns, containing four Greek versions; viz., the Septuagint, that of Aquila, that of Symmachus, and that of Theodosian.

TETRAP'ODY, *n.* A series of four feet.

TETRAP'TERANS, *n.* Insects which have four wings.

TETRAP'TEROUS, *a.* Having four wings.

TET'RAPTOTE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and πτωσις, case.] In *gram.*, a noun that has four cases only; as, L. *astus*, &c.

TE'TRARCH, *n.* [Gr. τετραρχης: τετρα, four, and αρχη, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. In time, this word came to denote any petty king or sovereign.

TETRAR'CHATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch;

or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRÄRCHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarchy.

TET'RARCHY, *n.* The same as *Tetrarchate.*

TETRASE'PALOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and sepal, the leaf of a calyx.] In *bot.*, a term applied to a calyx which is composed of four sepals.

TETRASPAS'TON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and σπαω, to pull.] A machine in which four pulleys all act together.

TETRASPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and σπερμα, seed.] In *bot.*, having four seeds. A *tetraspermous plant* is one which produces four seeds in each flower, as the rough-leaved or verticillate plants.

TETRAS'TIC, *n.* [τετραστιχος: τετρα, four, and στιχος, verse.] A stanza, epigram, or poem consisting of four verses.

TET'RASTYLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and στυλος, column.] In *ancient arch.*, a colonnade or portico, consisting of four columns.

TETRASYLLAB'IC, } *a.* Consisting of four
TETRASYLLAB'ICAL, } syllables.

TETRASYL'LABLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and συλλαβη, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

TET'RIC, } † *a.* [L. *tetricus.*]
TET'RICAL, } Froward; perverse;
TET'RICOUS, } harsh; sour; rugged.

TET'RICALNESS,† *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

TETRIC'ITY,† *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness.

TET'RODON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and οδους, a tooth.] A genus of fishes of the order Plectognathi, distinguished by the possession of four large teeth, the jaws being each divided by a central suture. They have the power of inflating the body with wind, which causes them to float on the surface of the water, and gives them an almost spherical form. These fishes are confined to the seas of warm climates. Some of them are called Globe-fish. [*See* GLOBE-FISH.]

TET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *teter, tetr;* allied perhaps to L. *titillo.*] 1. In *med.*, a vague name of several cutaneous diseases.—2. In *farriery*, a cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching.

TET'TER, *v. t.* To affect with the disease called *tetters.*

TET'TER-TOT'TER,† *n.* A balancing play of children, similar to see-saw. Called, also, *titter-cum-totter.*

TET'TISH,† *a.* [Qu. Fr. *tête*, head.] Captious; testy.

TEU'CRIUM, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* GERMANDER.]

TEU'THIDÆ, or TEU'THIDANS, *n.* Owen's name for his fourth family of decapodous Cephalopods. The common calamary or pen-fish (*Loligo vulgaris,*) abundant on our coasts, is an example.

TEUTON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutones or Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as a noun, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German, Dutch, and Anglo-Saxon or native English. — *Teutonic order*, a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitallers. It was composed chiefly of Teutons or Germans, who marched to the Holy Land in the crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes. It increased in numbers and strength till it became master of all Prussia, Livonia, and Pomerania. It was abolished by Napoleon in 1809.—*Teutonic nations*, the different nations of the Teutonic race. These are divided into three branches: 1. The High Germans, including the Teutonic inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany; those of Switzerland, and the greater part of the Germans of Hungary. 2. The Saxon branch, including the Frisians, the Old Saxons or Low Germans, the Dutch, the Flemings, the Saxons of Transylvania, the English, the Scotch, and the greater part of the inhabitants of North America. 3. The Scandinavian branch, including the Icelanders, the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Swedes. Upwards of eighty-two millions of inhabitants belong to the Teutonic race.

TEW,† *v. t.* To work; to soften; to beat in order to soften, as hemp; to press, push, drag, or tumble about. [*See* TAW.]—2. To work; to pull or teaze; *among seamen.*

TEW, *v. i.* To labour.

TEW,† *n.* [probably *tow.*] Materials for any thing.—2.† An iron chain.

TEW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows.

TEW'TAW,† *v. t.* To beat; to break. [*See* TEW.]

TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte;* L. *textus*, woven; It. *testo.* *See* TEXTURE.] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. Thus we speak of the *text* or original of the scripture, in relation to the comments upon it. Infinite pains have been taken to ascertain and establish the genuine original *text.* — 2. A verse or passage of scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse.

> How oft, when Paul has served us with a *text*,
> Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd.
> *Cowper.*

3. Any particular passage of scripture, used as authority in argument for proof of a doctrine. In modern sermons, *texts* of scripture are not as frequently cited as they were formerly.—4. In *ancient law authors*, the four Gospels, by way of eminence.—5. A particular kind of handwriting; as, large *text;* small *text;* middle *text.*

TEXT, *v. t.* To write, as a text. [*Not much used.*]

TEXT'-BOOK, *n.* In *universities* and *colleges*, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. —2. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

TEXT'-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

TEX'TILE, *a.* [L. *textilis.*] Woven, or capable of being woven; as, *textile* fabrics; *textile* materials, such as wool, flax, silk, cotton.

TEX'TILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven.

TEXT'-MAN, *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXTO'RIAL, *a.* [L. *textor.*] Pertaining to weaving.

TEXT'RINE, *a.* Pertaining to weaving; as, the *textrine* art.

TEXT'UAL, *a.* Contained in the text. —2. Serving for texts.

TEXT'UALIST, } *n.* [Fr. *textuaire*,
TEXT'UARIST, } from *texte.*] 1. One
TEXT'UARY, } who is well versed in the scriptures, and can readily quote texts.—2. One who adheres to the text. *Among the Jews*, the Karaites have been called *Textuaries*, from their adherence to the text of the Jewish scriptures.

TEXT'UALLY, *adv.* Placed in the text or body of a work.

TEXT'UARY, *a.* Textual; contained in the text.—2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

TEXT'UIST, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXT'URE, *n.* [L. *textura*, *textus*, from *texo*, to weave.] 1. The act of weaving.—2. A web; that which is woven.

> Others, far on the grassy dale,
> Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven; as, the *texture* of cloth or of a spider's web.—4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or fossils; the *texture* of a plant; the *texture* of paper, of a hat, or skin; a loose *texture;* or a close compact *texture.*—5. In *anat.* [*See* TISSUE.]

THACK, for *Thatch*, is Scotch, but is used as a local term in several parts of England.—*Thack-tiles*, an old term for tiles or slates used for covering a roof. [*See* THATCH.]

THALAMIF'LORÆ, *n.* A subclass of exogenous or dicotyledonous plants in which the sepals and petals are distinct, and the stamens are inserted on the thalamus or receptacle, being thus hypogynous.

THAL'AMUS, *n.* [Gr. θαλαμος, a bed.] In *anat.*, a part of the brain from which the optic nerve derives one of its origins.—2. In *bot.*, the part on which the ovary is situated, as the core in the fruit of a raspberry. Some botanists call it the receptacle of the fruit.

THALAS'SEMA, *n.* [Gr. θαλασσα, the sea.] The name given by Cuvier to a genus of footless Echinoderms, having the body oval or oblong, with the proboscis in form of a reflected lamina or spoon, but not forked.

THALASSI'DROMA, *n.* [Gr. θαλασσα, the sea, and δρομος, the act of running.] The generic name of the Petrels. [*See* PETREL.]

THALASSIN'IANS, *n.* A family of burrowing macrurous Decapods, remarkable for the extreme elongation of their abdomen, and the small degree of consistence of their integuments.

THA'LER, *n.* [L. *thalerus.*] A German coin, value about three shillings sterling. It is the *dollar* of Germany.

THALI'A, *n.* [Gr. θαλια, from θαλλω, to flourish, to bloom.] In *antiquity*, one of the nine muses, who presided over husbandry and planting, and was also regarded as the patroness of pas-

toral and comic poetry. She is represented leaning on a column, with a



Thalia, after an antique statue.

comic mask in her right hand, and a shepherd's crook in her left.

THALIC'TRUM, *n.* Meadow-rue, a genus of plants. [*See* MEADOW-RUE.]

THAL'IDANS, *n.* [Gr. θαλια, bloom.] That group of segregate naked acephalous molluscans, of which *Thalia* is the type. They have a small crest or vertical fin near the posterior extremity of the back.

THAL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. θαλλος, a green twig.] In *min.*, a substance variously denominated by different authors. It is the epidote of Haüy, the delphinite of Saussure, and the pistacite of Werner. It occurs both crystallized and in masses.

THAL'LOGEN, } *n.* A name given
THAL'LOPHYTE, } to cellular plants which have a thallus, as lichens.

THAL'LUS. *n.* [Gr. θαλλος, an olive bud, or green bough.] In *bot.*, a term generally applied to that part of a cryptogamic plant which bears the reproductive organs, and constitutes the principal part of its vegetation. In lichens, the thallus or *frond* constitutes the great bulk of the plant. In mosses it is a leafy branched tuft, with the cellular tissue particularly large. In the algæ, the term *thallus* is applied to the whole plant, whilst in the fungi it is used synonymously with Thalamus.

THAM'MUZ, *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July.—2. The name of a deity among the Phenicians.

THAN, *adv.* or *conj.* [Sax. *thanne;* Goth. *than;* D. *dan.* This word signifies also *then*, both in English and Dutch. The Germans express the sense by *als*, as.] This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows. Thus Elijah said, I am not better *than* my fathers. Wisdom is better *than* strength. Israel loved Joseph more *than* all his children. All nations are counted less *than* nothing. I who am less *than* the least of all saints. The last error shall be worse *than* the first. He that denies the faith is worse *than* an infidel. It also often follows *other*, and even *else*. After *more*, or an equivalent termination, the following word implies *less*, or *worse;* after *less*, or an equivalent termination, it implies *more* or *better*.

THĀNAGE, *n.* The land granted to a thane; the district in which the thane anciently presided.

THANE, *n.* [Sax. *thegn*, *thægn*, a minister or servant; *thegnian*, *thenian*, to serve; D. and G. *dienen*, to serve; Sw. *tiena*, to serve; *tienare*, a servant; Dan. *tiener*, to serve; *tiener*, a servant.] In early *Eng. hist.*, a title of honour belonging to the Anglo-Saxon nobility. In its original meaning, it signified a minister or honourable retainer, and was applied to the followers of kings and chieftains. The thanes in England were formerly persons of some dignity; of these there were two orders, the king's thanes, who attended the Saxon and Danish kings in their courts, and held lands immediately of them; and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. In a later age of the Anglo-Saxon power, the term *thane* seems to have been applied to all landed proprietors who were below the rank of earl, and above that of alderman, and had the privilege of assisting in framing the laws. The rank of thane implied the possession of a certain amount of landed property, and five hides of land is supposed to have been the amount required for a thane of the highest order. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place. In *Scotland*, *thane* was a recognised title down to the end of the 15th century, and it appears to have implied from the first a higher dignity than in England, and to have been, for the most part, synonymous with *earl*, which title was generally annexed to the territory of a whole county.

THĀNEDOM, *n.* The property or jurisdiction of a thane.

THĀNE-LANDS, *n.* Lands granted to thanes.

THĀNESHIP, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; or his seignory.

THANK, *v.t.* [Sax. *thancian;* G. and D. *danken;* Ice. *thacka;* Sw. *tacka;* Dan. *takker.* We see by the Gothic dialects that *n* is not radical. To ascertain the primary sense, let us attend to its compounds; G. *abdanken*, [which in English would be *off-thank*,] to dismiss, discharge, discard, send away, put off, to disband or break, as an officer; *verdanken*, to owe or be indebted; D. *afdanken*, to cashier or discharge. These senses imply a sending. Hence, *thank* is probably from the sense of giving, that is, a render or return.] 1. To express gratitude for a favour; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed.

We are bound to *thank* God always for you; 2 Thess. i.

Joab bowed himself and *thanked* the king; 2 Sam. xiv.

2. It is used ironically.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if aught should fall amiss. *Dryden.*

THANK, } *n. generally in the plural.*
THANKS, } [Sax. *thanc;* Gael. *tainc.*] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received. Gratitude is the feeling or sentiment excited by kindness; *thanks* are the expression of that sentiment; Luke vi.

Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory; 1 Cor. xv.

Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift; 2 Cor. ix.

He took bread and gave *thanks* to God; Acts xxvii.

THANK'ED, *pp.* Having received expressions of gratitude.

THANK'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *thancfull;* Gael. *taincal.*] Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it. The Lord's supper is to be celebrated with a *thankful* remembrance of his sufferings and death.

Be *thankful* to him and bless his name; Ps. c.

THANK'FULLY, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favour or kindness received.

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past. *Dryden.*

THANK'FULNESS, *n.* Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favour.—2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*

THANK'ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANK'LESS, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favours.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child. *Shak.*

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks; as, a *thankless* office.

THANK'LESSNESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness.

THANK'-OFFERING, *n.* [*thank* and *offering.*] An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVE,† *v. t.* (thanks'giv.) [*thanks* and *give.*] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites.

THANKS'GIVER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

THANKS'GIVING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKS'GIVING, *n.* The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if received with *thanksgiving;* 1 Tim. iv.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties.

THANK-WORTH'INESS, *n.* The state of being thank-worthy.

THANK'-WORTHY, *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deserving thanks; meritorious; 1 Pet. ii.

THA'NUS, *n.* [Law Latin.] A thane.

THAP'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are known under the name deadly carrot, and are mostly inhabitants of the countries of the Mediterranean. They are perennial herbs, with doubly or trebly pinnate leaves, large compound umbels, and yellow flowers. The roots possess acrid and corrosive properties. The root of *T. villosa*, when applied to the skin, causes inflammation and vesication.—*T. silphium*, a native of the north of Africa, is supposed to be the plant which produced the juice called Silphium, which was much prized by the ancients.

THAR, *n.* A species of antelope.

THĀRM, *n.* [Sax. *thearm;* G. and D. *darm.*] Intestines twisted into a cord. [*Local.*]

THAT, *an adjective, pronoun*, or *substitute*. [Sax. *thæt, that*; Goth. *thata*; D. *dat*; G. *das*. Qu. Gr. ταυτα. This word is called, in Saxon and German, an article, for it sometimes signifies *the*. It is called also, in Saxon, a pronoun, equivalent to *id, istud*, in Latin. In Swedish and Danish it is called a pronoun of the neuter gender. But these distinctions are groundless and of no use. It is probably from the sense of setting.] 1. *That* is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. "Here is *that* book we have been seeking this hour." "Here goes *that* man we were talking of."

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city; Matt. x.

2. *That* is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour; Matt. ix.

In these cases, *that* is an adjective. In the two first examples, *the* may be substituted for it. "Here is *the* book we have been seeking." "Here goes *the* man we were talking of." But in other cases, *the* cannot supply its place, and *that* may be considered as more emphatically definitive than *the*.—3. *That* is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use it is often a pronoun and a relative. When it refers to persons, it is equivalent to *who*, and when it refers to a thing, it is equivalent to *which*. In this use, it represents either the singular number or the plural.

He *that* reproveth a scorner, getteth to himself shame; Prov. ix.

They *that* hate me without a cause, are more than the hairs of my head; Ps. lxiii.

A judgment *that* is equal and impartial, must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

They shall gather out of his kingdom all things *that* offend; Matt. xiii.

4. *That* is also the representative of a sentence or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. In this case, *that* is not strictly a pronoun, a word standing for a noun; but is, so to speak, a *pro-sentence*, the substitute for a sentence, to save the repetition of it.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content; Lev. x.

That here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.

I will know your business, *that* I will. *Shak.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren; 1 Cor. vi.

That sometimes in this use, precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked*; Gen. xviii.

That here represents the clause in italics.—5. *That* sometimes is the substitute for an adjective. You allege that the man is *innocent*; *that* he is not.—6. *That*, in the following use, has been called a conjunction. "I heard *that* the Greeks had defeated the Turks." But in this case, *that* has the same character as in No. 4. It is the representative of the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses. "The Greeks had defeated the Turks; I heard *that*." "It is not *that* I love you less." *That* here refers to the latter clause of the sentence, as a kind of demonstrative.—7. *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what*.

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen; John iii.

[This use is no longer held legitimate.]—8. *That* is used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or *that*; James iv.

9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* and French *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. It is the same with *these* and *those*.

Self-love and *reason* to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy *that*, its object would devour,
This taste the honey, and not wound the flow'r. *Pope.*

10. *That* sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before. "Religion consists in living up to those principles; *that* is, in acting in conformity to them." Here *that* refers to the whole first clause of the sentence.—11. "Things are preached, not in *that* they are taught, but in *that* they are published." Here *that* refers to the words which follow it. So when *that* begins a sentence. "*That* we may fully understand the subject, let us consider the following propositions." *That* denotes purpose, or rather introduces the clause expressing purpose, as will appear by restoring the sentence to its natural order. "Let us consider the following propositions, *that*, [for the purpose expressed in the following clause,] we may fully understand the subject." "Attend *that* you may receive instruction." Here also *that* expresses purpose elliptically; "Attend for the purpose *that* you may receive instruction;" *that* referring to the last number. This elliptical use of *that* is very frequent; the preposition *for* being understood. "A man travels *that* he may regain his health." He travels *for that* purpose, he may regain his health. The French often retains the preposition in such cases, *pour* que. "Do all things without murmurings and disputings, *that* ye may be blameless and harmless;" Phil. ii. 14. Do all things without murmurings, *for that* purpose; *to that* effect, ye may be blameless.—*In that*, a phrase denoting consequence, cause, or reason; *that* referring to the following sentence.

THATCH, *n.* [Sax. *thac*, connected with *theccan, thecan*, to cover; L. *tego*, Eng. *deck*; G. *dach*, a roof; D. *dak*; Sw. *tak*; Dan. *tag, tække*; Gaelic, *tughe, tuighe*. The primary sense is to put on, to spread over or make close.] Straw, rushes, reeds, heath, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance; as, to *thatch* a house or a stable, or a stack of grain.

THATCH'ED, *pp.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCH'ING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ING, *n.* The act or art of covering houses, barns, cattle-sheds, &c., and also stacks or ricks of hay and corn, with straw, reeds, &c., in such a manner as to exclude rain. The materials used for thatching are the straw of wheat, rye, and oats, reeds (those of the *Arundo donax*, Linn.), common heath or ling, rushes, the spray of birch, &c.

THATCH'ING KNIFE, *n.* An implement used in thatching houses for trimming the eaves.

THAUGHTS, *n.* [A corruption of *Thwarts*.] The benches of a boat on which the rowers sit. [*See* THWART.]

THAU'MATROPE, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα, a wonder, and τρεπω, to turn.] An optical toy contrived by Dr. Paris, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision, or on the well-known fact, that when a person whirls a burning stick rapidly round, a complete circle of light is seen marking out the path described by the burning end. It consists of a circular card, having two silk strings fixed to it at the extremities of a diameter. By twisting the silk strings with the finger and thumb of each hand, it may be twirled round with considerable rapidity. On one side of the card there is drawn any object, such as a chariot, and on the other, the charioteer in the attitude of driving, so that when the card is twirled round, the charioteer is seen driving the chariot.

THAUMATUR'GIC, or **THAUMATUR'GICAL**, *a.* [*See* THAUMATURGY.] Exciting wonder.

THAUMATUR'GIST, } *n.* One who
THAUMATUR'GUS, } deals in wonders, or believes in them. It is sometimes used by Roman Catholics to signify a miracle-worker; as Gregory *Thaumaturgus*.

THAU'MATURGY, *n* [Gr. θαυμα, a wonder, and εργον, work.] The act of performing something wonderful.

THAW, *v. i.* [Sax. *thawan*; G. *thauen*; Dan. *töer*; Sw. *töa*; Gr. τηκω.] 1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow. [It is remarkable that this word is used only of things that congeal by frost. We never say, to *thaw* metal of any kind.]—2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; *used of weather*.

THAW, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat, of any thing congealed by frost.

THAW'ED, *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAW'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as, any thing frozen.

THE, *an adjective*, or *definitive adjective*. [Sax. *the*; D. *de*. Qu. Ch. דא, *da*.] 1. This adjective is used as a definitive, that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as, *the* laws of the twelve tables. *The* independent tribunals of justice in our country, are *the* security of private rights, and *the* best bulwark against arbitrary power. *The* sun is *the* source of light and heat.

This he calls *the* preaching of the cross. *Simeon.*

2. *The* is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole. *The* fig-tree putteth forth her green figs; *the* almond-tree shall flourish;

the grasshopper shall be a burden.—3. In *poetry, the* sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.

> *Th'* adoruing thee with so much art,
> Is but a barb'rous skill. *Cowley.*

4. *The* is used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree. *The longer* we continue in sin, *the more difficult* it is to reform. *The most strenuous* exertions will be used to emancipate Greece. *The most* we can do is to submit; *the best* we can do; *the worst* that can happen. *The* is generally pronounced with the *e* short; but when used emphatically, it is pronounced as *thee.*

THE'A, *n.* [*See* TEA.] A genus of plants, nat. order Ternstromiaceæ, which includes the plants yielding the tea of commerce. The species are few, at most three, *T. viridis, T. bohea,* and *T. assamica,* and some botanists assert that even these are varieties of a single species. *T. viridis* is a large,



Thea viridis.

hardy, evergreen plant, with spreading branches, its leaves three to five inches long, thin, very broadly lanceolate, light green and wavy, with large and irregular serratures, the flowers large, usually solitary, and of a white colour. It is found both in China and Japan. *T. bohea* is a smaller plant than *T. viridis,* and differs from it in several particulars. From either species, however, by means of a different process of manipulation in the manufacture, both black and green tea are produced. Tea is cultivated in China over a great extent of territory; it is also extensively cultivated in Japan, Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Assam. In China, the climate most congenial to it seems to be that between the 27th and 31st degree of north latitude. In the husbandry of China, the tea-plant may be said to take the same place which the vine occupies in the southern countries of Europe. Its growth is chiefly confined to hilly tracts, not suited to the growth of corn, and the rearing of it requires great skill and attention, as well as the preparation of the leaves. [*See* TEA.]

THEAN'DRIC, *a.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and ανηρ, a man.] Designating the union of divine and human operation in Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature.

THEAN'THROPISM, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and ανθρωπος.] A state of being God and man.

THE'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and αρχη, rule.] Government by God; more commonly called *Theocracy.*

THE'ATINS, TE'ATINS, *n.* An order of monks founded at Rome in 1524, principally by Gianpietro Caraffa, archbishop of Chieti in Naples, the Latin name of which is *Teate,* hence the name given to the order. Besides taking the usual monastic vows, they bound themselves to preach against heretics, to take upon them the cure of souls, to attend the sick and criminals, to abstain from possessing property, and not even to ask for alms, but to trust to Providence for support, expecting, however, that this support would be derived from the voluntary alms of the charitable. There were also Theatin nuns (called in French *Theatines*) who spent their whole time in solitude and prayer. The Theatins were principally established in Italy and France, in which latter country they subsisted till the revolution in 1789. In Italy the order is still numerous and influential.

THE'ATRAL,† *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE, *n.* [Fr. *theatre;* L. *theatrum;* Gr. θεατρον, from θεαομαι, to see.] 1. Among *the ancients,* an edifice in which spectacles or shows and dramatic representations were exhibited for the amusement of spectators. Among the Greeks and Romans, theatres were the chief public edifices next to the temples, and in point of magnitude they surpassed the most spacious of the temples. The Greek and Roman theatres very closely resemble each other in their general form and principal parts. The building was of an oblong, semicircular form, resembling the half of an amphitheatre. The space appropriated to the seats of the spectators was termed *cavea* by the Romans, and κοιλον by the Greeks. The seats were all concentric with the orchestra, and were intersected in one direction by ascents or flights of steps, dividing the seats into so many compartments. The place for the players, in front of the seats, was called *scena* (Σκηνη). The semicircular space between the *scena* and the seats of the spectators was called *orchestra* (ορχηστρα), appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus and musicians, and by the Romans to the senators. Besides these essential parts there were the *pulpitum* or stage, the *proscenium,* and *postscenium,* with regard to which parts the Greek and Roman theatres differed considerably.—2. In *modern times,* a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies, and farces; a playhouse; comprehending the stage, the pit, the boxes, galleries, and orchestra.—3. Among the *Italians,* an assemblage of buildings, which by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye.—4. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre.

> Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
> Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

5. A place of action or exhibition; as, the *theatre* of the world.—6. A building for the exhibition of *scholastic* exercises, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.—*Anatomical theatre,* a hall with several rows of seats, disposed in the manner of an amphitheatre, and a table turning on a pivot in the middle, for anatomical demonstrations.

THEAT'RIC, THEAT'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; as, *theatrical* dress; *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.—2. Calculated for display; pompous; as, *theatrical* airs; a *theatrical* manner.

THEAT'RICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.

THEAT'RICALS, *n.* Dramatic performances.

THEAVE, THAVE, *n.* An ewe of the first year. [*Local.*]

THEBA'IA, THE'BAINE, *n.* An alkaline base found in opium. [*See* PARAMORPHIA.]

THE'BAN, *n.* A native of Thebes.—2. *a.* Relating to Thebes.

THE'BAN YEAR. In *chronology,* the same as the Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days, 6 hours.

THE'CA, *n.* [L. from Gr. θηκη.] A sheath or hollow case. In *bot.,* the term *thecæ* is used to indicate the reproductive organs of ferns, or those minute capsules, which are aggregated into little masses called *sori.* In the Equisetaceæ it expresses the assemblage of cases which are attached to scales arranged in a conical manner; in Lycopodiaceæ, it is used to indicate the kidney-shaped two-valved cases that contain the reproductive matter; and in mosses, it expresses the organs that enclose the sporules.—2. In *anat., thecæ* is applied to the strong fibrous sheaths in which certain soft parts of the body are enclosed; as the canal of the vertebral column, and the canals in which many of the long tendons of the muscles of the hand and foot run.

THE'CAPHORE, *n.* [Gr. θηκη, a case or cover, and φερω, to bear or carry.] In *bot.,* the roundish stalk upon which the ovary of some plants is elevated; as in the caper bush. It is also called podogynium and gynophore.

THECODAC'TYLS, *n.* [Gr. θηκη, and δακτυλος, a digit.] The name given by Cuvier to those geckos which have the toes widened throughout, and furnished beneath with transverse scales, divided by a deep longitudinal furrow, in which the claw may be entirely concealed.

THE'CODONTS, *n.* [Gr. θηκη, and οδους, a tooth.] A tribe of extinct Saurian reptiles, distinguished by having the teeth implanted in sockets, either loosely, or confluent with the bony walls of the cavity. The thecodonts are the most ancient of all the squamate or scaly Saurians. The name Thecodontosaurus has been given to one of the genera belonging to this tribe; its remains were found in the dolomitic conglomerate of Redland, near Bristol.

THECOS'TOMES, *n.* [Gr. θηκη, and στομα, a mouth.] Latreille's name for those insects which have a suctorial mouth enveloped in a sheath.

THEE, *pron.* obj. case of *Thou.* [contracted from Sax. *thec;* Cimb. *thig;* Francic, *thec;* Goth. *thuk. See* THOU.]

THEE,† *v. i.* [Goth. *thihan;* Sax. *thean.*] To thrive; to prosper.

THEFT, *n.* [Sax. *thyfthe. See* THIEF.] 1. The act of stealing. In *jurisprudence,* the general name for the most ordinary class of offences against property, for which English law uses the term larceny. Simple larceny, or theft, is committed by wrongfully taking, against the will of the owner, and carrying away the goods of another, with the fraudulent and felonious intent wholly to deprive him of his property therein. Hence it requires an actual taking, and an actual carrying away for some distance, to constitute the

offence. Compound larceny, or theft, is when the theft is accompanied by aggravating circumstances; as, when it is committed upon the person, or consists in stealing from a dwelling house. Taking from the person in a violent manner is *robbery*, and stealing in a dwelling house after having broken therein is *burglary*. [*See* LARCENY.] In *Scots law*, theft is defined, "the intentional and clandestine taking away of the property of another, from its legitimate place of deposit, or other *locus tenendi*, with the knowledge that it is another's, and the belief that he would not consent to its abstraction; and with the intention of never restoring it to the owner." This distinction between the *infang thief*, or one taken while yet in sight, and the *outfang thief*, is now done away. But a distinction is still made between trifling theft or *pickery*, which is punishable with corporal punishment, imprisonment in bridewell, or fine, and theft properly so called. Simple theft is not punishable capitally unless of an aggravated character; as, theft under trust, when of a black description; the stealing of the larger animals, sheep included; theft to a great extent; theft by one habit and repute a thief; theft by breaking lockfast places, or by housebreaking.—2. The thing stolen; Exod. xxii.

THEFT'-BOTE, *n.* [*theft* and Sax. *bote*, compensation.] In *law*, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief; or a compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief. This subjects a person to fine and imprisonment, as by this means the punishment of the criminal is prevented.

THE'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of tea.

THE'INE, *n.* [from *thea*, the generic name of the tea-plant.] A bitter crystallizable principle found in tea, and also in coffee, and some other plants. It forms fine white prisms of a silky lustre, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, bitter, fusible, and volatile. It is considered to be the principle which gives to tea its refreshing and gently stimulating qualities, and is composed of 8 atoms carbon, 2 nitrogen, 5 hydrogen, and 2 oxygen. [*See* CAFFEINE.]

THEIR, *a. pronom.* [Sax. *hiora*; Ice. *theirra*.] 1. *Their* has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of them*, or the possession of two or more; as, *their* voices; *their* garments; *their* houses; *their* land; *their* country.—2. *Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case it may be the nominative to a verb. "Our land is the most extensive, but *theirs* is the best cultivated." Here *theirs* stands as the representative of *their land*, and is the nominative to *is*.

> Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
> 'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

In this use, *theirs* is not in the possessive case, for then there would be a double possessive.

THE'ISM, *n.* [from Gr. Θεος, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*. *Theism* differs from *deism*, for although deism implies a belief in the existence of a God, yet it signifies in modern usage a denial of revelation, which *theism* does not.

THE'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THEIST'IC, **THEIST'ICAL**, } *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

THELPHU'SIANS, *n.* The name given by Milne Edwards to a tribe of brachyurous crustaceans, forming the passage between the cancerians and the land crabs. All the known species live in the earth near the banks of rivers, or in humid forests, bearing a strong analogy to the land crabs.

THEM, *pron.* the objective case of *They*, and of both genders. [In our mother tongue, *them* is an adjective, answering to *the*, in the dative and ablative cases of both numbers. The common people continue to use it in the plural number as an adjective, for they say, bring *them* horses, or *them* horses are to be led to water.]

> Go ye to *them* that sell, and buy for yourselves; Matth. xxv.
> Then shall the king say to *them* on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father; Matth. xxv.

THEME, *n.* [L. *thema*; Gr. θεμα, from τιθημι, to set or place.] 1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; any thing proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion; a position or proposition The preacher takes a text for the *theme* of his discourse.

> When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
> Was not far off. *Shak.*

2. A short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject.—3. In *gram.*, a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute sense, not modified by inflections; as, the infinitive mode in English. But a large portion of the words called *themes* in Greek, are not the radical words, but are themselves derivative forms of the verb. The fact is the same in other languages.—4. In *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

THE'MIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *Grecian myth.*, the goddess of law and order.

THEM'SELVES, a compound of *them* and *selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction. Thus we say, *they themselves* have done the mischief; they cannot blame others. In this case, *themselves* is in the nominative case, and may be considered as an emphatical pronoun. In some cases, *themselves* is used without *they*, and stands as the only nominative to the following verb. *Themselves* have done the mischief. This word is used also in the objective case after a verb or preposition. Things in *themselves* innocent, may under certain circumstances cease to be so.

> They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton.*

THEN, *adv.* [Goth. *thanne*; Sax. *thanne*; G. *dann*; D. *dan*. *See* THENCE.] 1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future.

> And the Canaanite was *then* in the land; Gen. xii.

That is, when Abram migrated and came into Canaan.

> Now I know in part, but *then* shall I know even as I am known; 1 Cor. xii.

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately.

> First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift; Matth. v.

3. In that case; in consequence; Gal. iii.; Job iii.

> If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4 Therefore; for this reason.

> Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away. *Dryden.*

5. At another time; as, *now* and *then*, at one time and another.—6. That time.

> Till *then* who knew
> The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

Then is often used elliptically for the *then existing*; as, the *then* administration.

THEN'ARDITE, *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of soda. It occurs in crystalline coatings at the bottom of some lakes about five leagues from Madrid. It is used in the preparation of carbonate of soda.

THEN'ARD'S BLUE, *n* Cobalt blue; a blue pigment prepared by digesting oxide of cobalt with nitric acid, and adding phosphate of soda, by which phosphate of cobalt is formed. This is mixed with gelatinous alumina, and the paste so formed is dried, and subjected to a cherry red heat, by which means the pigment is produced. [*See* COBALT.]

THENCE, *adv.* (thens.) [Sax. *thanan*, *thanon*; G. *dannen*; from *than*, *dann*, then, supra *Then* signifies properly place, or set time, from *setting*, and *thence* is derived from it. So the Germans say, *von dannen*, from *thence*.] 1. From that place.

> When you depart *thence*, shake off the dust of your feet; Mark vi.

It is more usual, though not necessary, to use *from* before *thence*

> Then will I send and fetch thee *from thence*; Gen. xxvii.

2. From that time.

> There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days, Is. lxv.

3. For that reason.

> Not to sit idle with so great a gift
> Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton.*

THENCEFORTH, *adv.* (thens'forth.) [*thence* and *forth*.] From that time.

> If the salt hath lost its savour, it is *thenceforth* good for nothing; Matth. v.

This is also preceded by *from*, though not from any necessity.

> And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him; John xix.

THENCEFOR'WARD, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] From that time onward.

THENCEFROM',† *adv.* [*thence* and from.] From that place.

THEOBRO'MA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Sterculiaceæ, the species of which yield the cacao, or cocoa, of commerce. They are trees with large simple leaves, and with the flowers in clusters, and are all of them natives of South America. The most important species is the *T. cacao*, the common cacao, or chocolate nut tree, which is indigenous in South America, but is extensively cultivated in the West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Asia and Africa. The capsules of the fruit are large, and contain each about 25 seeds; the pulp in which these are enveloped, has a sweet and not unpleasant taste, and is eaten by the natives. The cotyledons of the seeds contain a large quantity of oily albumen, which has an agreeable flavour, and on this account they are not only used as a principal article of diet by the natives of the countries in which they grow, but are now used for the

same purpose throughout the civilized world. The oil contained in the seeds is sometimes obtained separately, and called *cacao butter*. The seeds, reduced to a paste, and flavoured with honey, sugar, and certain other ingredients, constitute chocolate. [*See* CACAO.]

THEOBRO'MINE, *n.* A crystalline compound found in the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. In composition it is analogous to theine or caffeine.

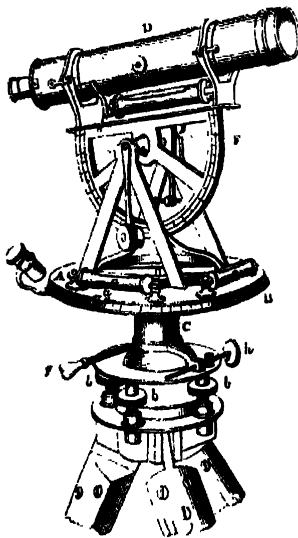
THEOC'RACY, *n.* [Fr. *theocracie;* It. *teocrazia;* Sp. *teocracia;* Gr. θεος, God, and κρατος, power; κρατεω, to hold.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The *theocracy* lasted till the time of Saul.

THEOC'RASY, *n.* [Gr. θεος, God, and κρασις, mixture.] In *ancient philosophy*, the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists.

THEOCRAT'IC, } **THEOCRAT'ICAL,** } *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God; as, the *theocratical* state of the Israelites. The government of the Israelites was *theocratic*.

THEODICÆ'A, } **THEOD'ICY,** } *n.* [Gr. θεος, and δικαιος, just.] A vindication of the dealings of Divine Providence with man: the title of a work published by Leibnitz in 1710, in which the doctrine of Optimism is maintained.

THEOD'OLITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. θεαομαι, to view, and δολος, stratagem.] A most important surveying instrument for measuring horizontal angles, or the angular distances between objects projected on the plane of the horizon. This instrument is variously constructed, and provided with subordinate apparatus, according to the price, or the particular purposes to which it is to be applied. One of the most generally useful, consists of two concentric horizontal circular plates A and B, which turn freely on each other.



Theodolite.

The lower or graduated plate B, contains the divisions of the circle, and the upper or vernier plate has two vernier divisions *a*, diametrically opposite, only one of which is shown in the cut. The vertical axis C, consists of two conical parts, the one working within the other. The external part is attached to the graduated plate B, and the internal to the vernier plate A. The plane of the circle is adjusted to the horizon by the screws *b*, *b*, *b*, acting against a plate of metal resting on the staff-head supporting the instrument. The vernier plate carries two spirit levels *c*, *c*, at right angles to each other, with their proper adjusting screws, by which the circle is brought accurately into the horizontal plane indicated by the levels. The horizontal axis of the vertical limb of the instrument is supported by a frame attached to the vernier plate, and turning along with it about the vertical axis. To the horizontal axis D, a telescope, with cross wires in its focus, is attached, which moves in the vertical plane, by the graduated circle E, and is used for observing the objects whose angular distance is to be measured, and also for taking altitudes, or measuring vertical angles, a spirit level is fixed beneath the telescope for its adjustment. F is a microscope for reading off the vernier divisions. The screws *g*, *h*, are for regulating and fixing the external part of the vertical axis C. To measure the angular distance between any two objects, the telescope is turned round along with the vernier circle, (the graduated circle remaining fixed,) until it is brought to bear exactly upon one of the objects; it is then turned round until it is brought to bear on the other object, and the arc which the vernier has described on the graduated circle, measures the angle required. The observation may be repeated any number of times in order to insure accuracy, by means of a repeating stand which turns round concentrically with the vertical axis of the theodolite. The theodolite is not only a most essential instrument in trigonometrical surveying for determining stations, and running base-lines, but also in geodetical operations, for assisting in determining the length of an arc of the meridian. For this latter purpose it requires to be constructed on a large scale.

THEODO'SIAN, *a.* Belonging to the emperor Theodosius; relating to his code of laws.

THEOG'ONISM,† *n.* Theogony,—*which see.*

THEOG'ONIST, *n.* A writer on theogony.

THEOG'ONY, *n.* [Fr. *theogonie;* Gr. θεογονια: θεος, God, and γονη, or γινομαι, to be born.] In *myth.*, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. Hesiod composed a poem concerning that theogony, or the creation of the world and the descent of the gods.

THEOL'OGASTER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity; as, a quack in medicine is called *medicaster*.

THEOL'OGER,† *n* A theologist.

THEOLO'GIAN, *n.* [*See* THEOLOGY.] A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of divinity.

THEOLOG'IC, } **THEOLOG'ICAL,** } *a.* [*See* THEOLOGY.] Pertaining to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things; as, a *theological* treatise; *theological* criticism.

THEOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOL'OGIES, *n. plur.* Theology,—*which see.* [*A cant term.*]

THEOL'OGIST, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.

THEOL'OGIZE, *v. t.* To render theological.—2. *v. i.* To frame a system of theology. [*Little used.*]

THEOL'OGIZED, *pp.* Rendered theological.

THEOL'OGIZER, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology. [*Unusual.*]

THEOL'OGIZING, *ppr.* Rendering theological.

THE'OLOGUE, for *Theologist*, is not in use.

THEOL'OGY, *n.* [Fr. *theologie;* It. and Sp. *teologia;* Gr. θεολογια: θεος, God, and λογος, discourse.] Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practise. Theology consists of two branches, *natural* and *revealed*. *Natural theology* is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. Such as his existence and unity; that he is possessed of certain perfections, the signatures of which are perceptible upon his works; that he governs the world; that it is our duty to honour and please him, by the practice of piety, justice, and benevolence; that the soul of man is immortal; and that there is a future state, in which the righteous will be rewarded, and the wicked punished. The doctrines and truths, however, which natural theology professes to teach, are, when taken by themselves, unsuitable to the present circumstances of mankind, and altogether inadequate for those purposes for which such knowledge is needed by man. Natural theology holds forth no certain hope of pardon to the guilty, and in the present enfeebled and corrupt state of our moral powers, the duties which it prescribes are absolutely impracticable. Hence, the grand foundation of theology is revelation, to which natural religion is a valuable, but not necessary, auxiliary. *Revealed theology*, or *supernatural theology*, as it is sometimes called, is that which is to be learned only from revelation, or that which is founded entirely upon the canonical books of the Old and New Testament. It is also sometimes called *positive theology*, as being founded upon the expressed will of God. Theology is variously divided, according to the method of treating the subject, and the part of the subject which is treated.—*Popular* or *Biblical theology*, that which is derived from the obvious meaning of the letter of Scripture, without any external aid, having for its fundamental principle that the Scriptures are to be interpreted by each individual reader, according to the ordinary laws by which the meaning of any other book is ascertained. This is the Protestant system, and stands opposed to the Roman Catholic system, or the *positive system* as it is called.—*Systematic theology*, that which reduces the scattered truths of revelation to the scientific form of a connected system; it also comprehends the investigation and discussion of those truths.—*Exegetical*

theology, that which consists in the knowledge of the documents which contain the revelation, the proof of their authority, and the explanation of their meaning.—*Historical theology*, that which exhibits a history of the workings and changes of religion among those who have professed it.—*Practical theology*, that which has for its subject the duties of practical religion, and the various modes of enforcing them. It comprehends *Homiletics, Catechetics, Liturgics*, and *Pastoral theology*.—*Dogmatic theology*, the science of exhibiting clearly, and of tracing to their results, the doctrines taught by revelation. It aims at forming a system which shall be accepted as binding by a large body of religionists, and then views all religious truth in the light of that system. The term is chiefly employed by German writers.—*Moral theology* teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties.—*Speculative theology* teaches or explains the doctrines of religion, as objects of faith. — *Scholastic theology* is that which proceeds by reasoning, or which derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith.

THEOM'ACHIST, *n.* [Gr. θεός, God, and μάχη, combat.] One who fights against the gods.

THEOM'ACHY, *n.* [supra.] A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods.—2. Opposition to the divine will.

THE'OMANCY, *n.* [Gr. θεός, and μαντεία, prophecy.] A species of prophecy in which a god himself was believed to reveal future events, as when any one consulted an oracle, among the heathen nations, the god himself was supposed to answer the inquirer.

THEOPAS'CHITES, *n.* [Gr. θεός, and πάσχω, to suffer.] The name given to certain heretics of the fifth century, who maintained that Christ had but one nature, which was the divine, and consequently that divine nature suffered.

THEOPATHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to theopathy.

THEOPATH'IC, *a.* Relating to theopathy.

THEOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. θεός, God, and πάθος, passion.] Religious suffering; suffering for the purpose of subduing sinful propensities.

THEOPH'ANY, *n.* [Gr. θεός, and φαίνομαι, to appear.] A term applied to signify the manifestations of God to man by actual appearance.

THEOPHILANTHROP'IC, *a.* [Gr.] Uniting love to God with that to man.

THEOPHILAN'THROPISM, *n.* The love of God and man.

THEOPHILAN'THROPIST, *n.* [Gr. θεός, God, and φιλάνθρωπος, a lover of men.] One who practises or professes theophilanthropism.—2. In *modern history*, the title *theophilanthropists* was assumed by a society formed at Paris during the first French revolution. It had for its object to establish a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the convention. The system of belief thus attempted to be established was pure deism, and, as was to be expected, proved a failure.

THE'OPNEUSTY, *n.* [Gr. θεός, God, and πνεῦσις, breathing.] Divine inspiration.

THEOR'BO *n.* [It. *tiorba*; Fr. *tuorbe* or *teorbe*.] A musical instrument made like a large lute, except that it has two necks or juga, the second and longer of which sustains the four last rows of chords which are to give the deepest sounds. The theorbo has eight base or thick strings, twice as long as those of the lute, which excess of length renders the sound exceedingly soft, and continues it a great length of time. It was also called the *archlute*, and was used chiefly, if not only, as an accompaniment to the voice. It has long fallen into disuse.

THE'OREM, *n.* [Fr. *theoreme*; Sp. and It. *teorema*; Gr. θεώρημα, from θεωρέω, to see.] In *math.*, a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning; any proposition which states its conclusion or makes any affirmation or negation; as distinguished from a *problem*, which requires a conclusion to be arrived at, without so much as stating whether that conclusion is even possible. A *theorem* wants demonstration only; a *problem* requires solution, or the discovery both of method and demonstration.—2. A speculative truth; a position laid down as an acknowledged truth.—3. In *alge.* or *analysis*, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols or formulæ; as, the binomial *theorem*, Taylor's *theorem*, &c.—*A universal theorem* extends to any quantity without restriction.—*A particular theorem* extends only to a particular quantity.—*A negative theorem* expresses the impossibility of any assertion.—*A local theorem* is that which relates to a surface.—*A solid theorem* is that which considers a space terminated by a solid, that is, by any of the three conic sections.

THEOREMAT'IC, **THEOREMAT'ICAL**, **THEOREM'IC**, *a.* Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems; as, *theoremic* truth.

THEORET'IC, **THEORET'ICAL**, *a.* [Gr. θεωρητικός. *See* THEORY.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. The sciences are divided into *theoretical*, as, theology, philosophy, and the like, and *practical*, as medicine and law.

THEORET'ICALLY, *adv* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. Some things appear to be *theoretically* true, which are found to be practically false.

THEORET'ICS, *n. plur.* The speculative parts of a science.

THE'ORIC,† *n.* Speculation; theory.

THEOR'IC, for *Theoretic*, is not now used. [*See* THEORETIC.]

THEOR'ICA, *n. plur.* [Gr. θεωρικός.] A term applied to the public moneys expended at Athens on festivals and in largesses.

THEOR'ICAL,† *a.* Theoretical.

THEOR'ICALLY,† *adv.* Speculatively.

THE'ORIST, *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation.

> The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that of this kingdom. *Addison.*

THE'ORIZE, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate; as, to *theorize* on the existence of phlogiston.

THE'ORIZER, *n.* A theorist.

THE'ORIZING, *ppr.* Forming a theory.

THE'ORY, *n.* [Fr. *theorie*; It. *teoria*; L. *theoria*; Gr. θεωρία, from θεωρέω, to see or contemplate.] 1. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. It is here taken in an unfavourable sense, as implying something visionary.—2. An exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science; as, the *theory* of music.—3. The science distinguished from the art; as, the *theory* and practice of medicine.—4. In *the arts*, the rules of an art as distinguished from the practice; or the knowledge of an art, so far as results from speculation on its nature, on the end which it proposes to attain, on the means which it is necessary to employ in order to attain the end proposed, &c., without being occupied with its practice.—5. A collected view of all that is known on any speculative subject; a connected body of truths having a dependence on one another, and belonging to one or more common principles; or it is a connected arrangement of facts, according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law.—In *physical science*, a theory is defined, "An explanation of natural phenomena, founded on facts known to be true from evidence independent of those phenomena or appearances. Thus, we have the *theory* of gravitation, the atomic *theory*, *theories* of light, *theories* of heat, *theory* of combustion, lunar *theory*, *theory* of dew, *theories* of the earth, &c. A theory is often nothing else but a contrivance for comprehending a certain number of facts under one expression. Many theories are founded entirely on analogy, and such theories may have all degrees of evidence from the least to the greatest. The evidence of a theory increases with the number of facts which it explains, and the precision with which it explains them. It diminishes with the number of facts which it does not explain, and with the number of different suppositions that will afford explanations equally precise. A theory may not deserve to be rejected because it does not explain all the phenomena, if it explains a great number, and be not absolutely inconsistent with any one, but a single fact inconsistent with any theory may be sufficient to overturn it. *Theory* is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus: a theory is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a hypothesis is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth, than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. It is necessary to keep this distinction in view, as the terms *theory* and *hypothesis* are very frequently confounded both in speaking and writing. The terms *theory* and *practice* are also often used in a very loose and inaccurate manner, and are liable to a very common fallacy, namely, that of applying to one sense of a word, ideas or associations derived from another. By *practice*, as distinguished from *theory*, is often meant the application of that knowledge which comes from experience only, and is not sufficiently connected with any general principles to be entitled to the name of a theory; but as there is no theorist whose knowledge is all theory, so there is no practical man whose skill is all derived from experience. [*See Sig.* 1.]

—*Theory of couples*, by couples in *physics* is meant a pair of equal and opposite forces not equilibrating each other, and the explanation or investigation of the phenomena or effects resulting from such forces is termed the *theory of couples*.—*Theory of equations*, that part of algebra which treats of the properties of rational and integral functions of a single variable, its great object being to develope the properties, and to evolve the values of the real and imaginary roots of equations of every degree.—*Theory of numbers*. [*See* NUMBER.]

THEOSOPH'IC, THEOSOPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to theosophism or to theosophists; divinely wise.

THEOS'OPHISM, *n.* [Gr. θεος, God, and σοφισμα, comment; σοφος, wise.] Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THEOS'OPHIST, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

THEOS'OPHIZE, *v. i.* To treat of God or of divine things.

THEOS'OPHY, *n.* Divine wisdom; godliness.—2. Knowledge of God derived from divine illumination; a supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, by which a person acquires not only an intimate knowledge of God and of all divine truth, but obtains access to the most sublime secrets of nature, by physical processes. Such notions have been held by Jacob Böhme, Swedenborg, and others.

THERAPEU'TÆ, *n.* [Gr. θεραπευω, to worship.] A Jewish sect of devotees, of the first century after Christ; so called from the extraordinary purity of their religious worship. They withdrew into solitary places, where they devoted themselves to a life of religious contemplation.

THERAPEU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. θεραπευτικος, from θεραπευω, to nurse, serve, or cure.] Curative; that pertains to the healing art; that is concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.

> Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERAPEU'TICS, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application, and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases. It not only includes medicines properly so called, but also hygiene and dietetics, or the application of diet, and atmospheric and other non-medical influences, to the preservation or recovery of health.—2. The Therapeutæ,—*which see.*

THER'APY, *n.* [Gr. θεραπεια.] Therapeutics.

THERE, *adv.* [Sax. *thær*; Goth. *thar*; D. *daar*; Sw. *där*; Dan. *der*. This word was formerly used as a pronoun, as well as an adverb of place. Thus in Saxon, *thærto* was *to him, to her*, or *to it*.] 1. In that place.

> The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and *there* he put the man whom he had formed; Gen. ii.

2. It is sometimes opposed to *here*; *there* denoting the place most distant.

> Darkness *there* might well seem *twilight here*. *Milton.*

3. *Here* and *there*, in one place and another; as, *here* a little and *there* a little.—4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant; as, *there, there*; see *there*; look *there*.—5. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is so firmly established that it cannot be dispensed with.

> Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

> *There* have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

> And *there* came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son; Mark i.

6. In composition, *there* has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as *thereby*, which signifies by *that*.

THEREABOUT', THEREABOUTS', *comp.* [*there* and *about*. The latter is less proper, but most commonly used.] 1. Near that place.—2. Nearly; near that number, degree or quantity; as, ten men or *thereabouts*.—3. Concerning that. [*Not much used.*] Luke xxiv.

THEREAFTER, *comp.* [*there* and *after*. Sax. *thær-æfter*, after that.] 1. According to that; accordingly.

> When you can draw the head indifferently well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*

2. After that.

THEREAT', *comp.* [*there* and *at*.] At that place.

> Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there are who go in *thereat*; Matth. vii.

2. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.

> Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*. *Hooker.*

THEREBY', *comp.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

> Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; *thereby* good shall come to thee; Job xxii.

THEREFOR', *comp.* [*there* and *for*.] For that or this, or it.

THEREFORE, *comp.* (ther'fore.) [*there* and *for*.] 1. For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated.

> I have married a wife, and *therefore* I cannot come; Luke xiv.

2. Consequently.

> He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

3. In return or recompense for this or that.

> What shall we have *therefore*? Matt. xix.

THEREFROM', *comp.* [*there* and *from*.] From this or that.

> Turn not aside *therefrom* to the right hand or to the left; Josh. xxiii.

THEREIN', *comp.* [*there* and *in*.] In that or this place, time, or thing.

> Bring forth abundantly in the earth and multiply *therein*; Gen. ix.

> Ye shall keep the sabbath...whosoever doeth any work *therein*, that soul shall be cut off; Exod. xxxi.

> *Therein* our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

THEREINTO', *comp.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.

THEREOF', *comp.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that or this.

> In the day thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die; Gen. ii.

THEREOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in thereology.

THEREOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. θεραπευω, to medicate, and λογος, knowledge.] The study of diseases, and the practice of medicine; the art of healing; therapeutics.

THEREON', *comp.* [*there* and *on*.] On that or this.

> Then the king said, Hang him *thereon*; Esth. vii.

THEREOUT', *comp.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that or this; Lev. ii.

THERETO', THEREUNTO', *comp.* [*there* and *to*.] To that or this.

> Add the fifth part *thereto*; Lev. v.

THERETOFORE, *adv.* Before that time; the counterpart of *heretofore*, or before *this* time. [*American, but useful.*]

THEREUN'DER, *comp.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that or this.

THEREUPON', *comp.* [*there* and *upon*.] Upon that or this.

> The remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon*; Zeph. ii.

2. In consequence of that.

> He hopes to find you forward,
> And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately.

THEREWHILE,† *comp.* [*there* and *while*.] At the same time.

THEREWITH', *comp.* [*there* and *with*.] With that or this.

> I have learned in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content; Phil. iv.

THEREWITHAL', *comp.* [*there* and *withal*.] Over and above.—2. At the same time.—3. With that. [*This word is obsolete.*] [The foregoing compounds of *there* with the prepositions, are for the most part deemed inelegant and obsolete. Some of them however are in good use, and particularly in the law style.]

THERF-BREAD,† *n.* (therf'bred) [Sax. *thærf, theorf*, unfermented.] Unleavened bread.

THE'RIAC, THERI'ACA, *n.* [L. *theriaca*, Gr. θηριακη, treacle.] A name given by the ancients to various compositions esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, but afterward restrained chiefly to what has been called *Theriaca Andromachi*, or *Venice treacle*, which is a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary.

THE'RIAC, THERI'ACAL, *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

THERM, *n.* In *arch.*, a pedestal increasing upwards, for the reception of a bust.

THER'MÆ, *n. plur.* [L. from Gr. θερμος, warm.] In *ancient arch.*, the name given to the public baths, which contained not only the warm baths, but also the cold.

THER'MAL, *a.* [L. *thermæ*, warm baths; Gr. θερμαι, from θερω, to warm.] Pertaining to heat; warm.—*Thermal waters*, or springs, are warm or tepid mineral waters, which occur in various parts of the world. The range of temperature of the thermal springs in Europe is from 66° to 165°.

THER'MIDOR, *n.* [Fr. from G. θερμος, warm.] The name of the 11th month of the year, in the first French republic. It commenced on the 19th of July, and ended on the 17th of August.

THER'MO-ELECTRIC, *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity; as, *thermo-electric* currents.

THER'MO-ELECTRICITY, *n.* Electricity developed by heat; a branch of electro-magnetism. When wires or bars of metal of different kinds are placed in close contact, end to end, and

disposed so as to form a periphery or continuous circuit, and heat then applied to the ends or junctions of the bars, electric currents are produced. The electricity thus developed is termed *thermo-electricity*.

THER'MOGEN, *n.* [Gr. θερμη, heat, and γινος, γινομαι, to generate.] The elementary matter of heat; caloric.

THER'MO-LAMP, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, warm, from θερμη, heat, and *lamp*.] An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.

THERMOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, warm, from θερμη, heat, and μετρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring heat, or by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer consists of a slender glass tube, with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol, which expanding or contracting by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or immersed in a liquid or gas, which is to be examined, the state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube, or engraven on its exterior surface. There are several kinds of thermometers, but the one in common use in this country is Fahrenheit's, so called from the name of the inventor. It consists of a small tube, terminating in a ball containing mercury, the air having been expelled, and the tube hermetically sealed. There are two points on the scale, corresponding to fixed and determinate temperatures; the first corresponds to the temperature of freezing water, and is marked 32°, the other corresponds to the temperature of boiling water, and is marked 212°; hence, the zero of the scale, or that point marked 0°, is 32° below the freezing point, and the interval or space between the freezing and boiling points consists of 180°. On the Continent, particularly in France, the centigrade thermometer is used. The space between the freezing and boiling points is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the zero being at freezing, and the boiling point at 100°. Reaumur's thermometer, which is in use in Germany, has the space between the freezing and boiling points divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. The following formulæ, deduced from the manner in which the three scales are divided, will serve to convert any given number of degrees of Fahrenheit's scale into the corresponding number of degrees on Reaumur's, and the centigrade scales, and *vice versâ*: Let F, R, and C, represent any corresponding numbers of degrees on the three scales respectively, then; $(F - 32^0) \times \frac{4}{9} = R$, and $(F - 32^0) \times \frac{5}{9} = C$; $\frac{9}{4} \times R + 32^0 = F$, and $\frac{9}{5} \times C + 32 = F$; Also, $\frac{4}{5} \times C = R$, and $\frac{5}{4} \times R = C$. For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapour, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 660°. Of all fluids, mercury is the best adapted for thermometers employed for indicating all ordinary temperatures.—*Register thermometer*. [*See* REGISTER.]—*Differential thermometer*. [*See* DIFFERENTIAL.] The thermometer indicates only the *sensible* heat of bodies, and gives us no information respecting the quantity of latent heat, or of combined heat, which those bodies may contain.

THERMOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; as, the *thermometrical* scale or tube.—2. Made by a thermometer; as, *thermometrical* observations.

THERMOMET'RICALLY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.

THER'MOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. θερμη, heat, and σκοπεω, to see.] An instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat and cold; a thermometer contrived by Count Rumford, for measuring minute differences of temperature. The same name was at first given to Leslie's differential thermometer.

THERMOSCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermoscope.

THER'MOSTAT, *n.* [θερμος, and στατος, standing.] An apparatus contrived by Dr. Ure, for regulating temperature in the processes of distillation and vaporization, in baths, hot houses, in adjusting the heat of stoves and furnaces, &c. It operates upon the principle that when two thin metallic bars of different degrees of expansibility are riveted or soldered face ways together, any change of temperature will cause the compound bar to bend, the side on which the least expansible bar is becoming concave, and the other convex. These flexures are made to operate in regulating valves, stop-cocks, stove registers, &c., and thereby to regulate the flow of heated liquids, or the admission or emission of air.

THERMOSTAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermostat.

THERMOTEN'SION, *n.* [Gr. θερμος, hot, and L. *tensio*, a stretching.] *Literally*, a stretching by heat. This word is applied by Professor Johnson to a process of increasing the direct cohesion of wrought iron. It consists in heating the metal to a determinate temperature, generally from 500° to 600°, of Fahrenheit, and in that state giving to it, by appropriate machinery, a mechanical strain or tension, in the direction in which the strain is afterwards to be exerted. The degree of tensile force applied is determined beforehand by trials on the same quality of metal at the ordinary temperature, in order to ascertain what force would, in that case, have been sufficient to break the piece which is to be submitted to thermotension.

THESAU'RUS, } *n.* [Lat.] A
THESAURA'RIUM, } treasury. *Thesaurus verborum*, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

THESE, *pron.* plur. of *This*: pronounced *theez*, and used as an adjective or substitute. *These* is opposed to *those*, as *this* is to *that*, and when two persons or things or collections of things are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

> Some place the bliss in action, some in ease;
> *Those* call it pleasure, and contentment *these*. *Pope.*

Here *these* is a substitute for *these persons*, and for the persons last mentioned, who place their bliss in ease.

THE'SIS, *n.* [L. *thesis*; Gr. θεσις, a position, from τιθημι, to set.] 1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself.—2. In *logic*, every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis*. Thesis contains the thing affirmed or denied, and hypothesis the conditions of the affirmation or negation.—3. In *music*, the unaccented part of the measure, which the Greeks expressed by the downward beat.

THE'SIUM, *n.* A genus of plants of the class Pentandria, and order Monogynia, Linn., nat. order Santalaceæ. The species are small weeds, scentless, and slightly astringent. *T. linophyllum*, or bastard toad-flax, is a British plant, which grows in elevated pastures.

THES'MOTHETE, *n.* [Gr.] A lawgiver.

THESPE'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. The species are trees with large entire leaves. *T. populnea*, or the umbrella tree, is a



Thespesia populnea.

native of the East Indies, Guinea, and the Society Islands. It grows to the height of about 40 feet, and has large yellow flowers, with a dark red centre. In tropical countries it is planted about monasteries and convents, and hence it is looked upon with a sort of religious regard.

THES'PIAN-ART, *n.* A name given to tragedy or tragic acting, from Thespis, an Athenian, who first introduced tragedy on the stage, about 600 years before Christ.

THE'TA, *n.* [Gr. θ.] The unlucky letter of the Greek alphabet, so called from being used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek θανατος, death.

THET'ICAL, *a.* [from Gr. θετικος. *See* THESIS.] Laid down.

THE'TIS, *n.* In *Grecian myth.*, the daughter of Nereus, and Doris, and hence one of the Nereids. She was married to Peleus, king of the Myrmidons and became the mother of Achilles. Thetis was a symbol of water in the ancient cosmogonies.

THEUR'GIC, } *a.* [from *theurgy*.]
THEUR'GICAL, } Pertaining to the power of performing supernatural things.—*Theurgic hymns*, songs of incantation.

THE'URGIST, *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy.

THE'URGY, *n.* [Gr. θεουργια: θεος, God, and εργον, work.] The art of doing things which it is the peculiar province of God to do; or the power or act of performing supernatural things by invoking the names of God or of subordinate agents; magic. This has been divided by some writers into three parts; *theurgy*, or the operation by divine or celestial means; *natural magic*, performed by the powers of nature; and *necromancy*, which proceeds by invoking demons.

THEW, *n.* [Sax. *theaw;* Gr. εθος.] 1.† Manner; custom; habit; form of behaviour.—2.† Brawn; muscle; sinew; strength.

THEW'ED,† *a.* Accustomed; educated.

THEWS, *n. pl.* Bodily robustness; proportions indicating corporeal strength.

THEY, *pron. plur;* objective case, *Them.* [Sax. *thæge;* Goth. *thai, thaim.*] 1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things.

They and their fathers have transgressed against me; Ezek. ii.

They of Italy salute you; Heb. xiii.

Blessed are *they* who hunger and thirst after righteousness; Matth. v.

2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man* and as the French use *on.* *They* say, [*on dit,*] that is, it is said by persons, indefinitely.

THI'A, *n.* The name given by Leach to a genus of crustaceans, belonging to the family Oxystomes. They live buried in the sand at a small distance from the sea-shore. *T. polia*, is found in the British channel, and the Mediterranean.

THI'BET, } THIBE'TIAN, } *a.* Of or belonging to Thibet, in Asia; as, *Thibet shawls.*

THI'BLE,† *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. It is the same as the Scottish *thivel*, a stick for stirring a pot of broth, pottage, &c.

THICK, *a.* [Sax. *thic, thicca;* G. *dick, dicht;* Sw *tiock;* Dan. *tyk* and *dit,* thick, tight; Gael. and Ir. *tiugh;* W. *tew*, contracted. The sense is probably taken from driving, forcing together, or pressing.] 1. Dense; not thin; as, *thick* vapours; a *thick* fog.—2. Inspissated; as, the paint is too *thick.*—3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear; as, the water of a river is *thick* after a rain.—4. Noting the diameter of a body; as, a piece of timber seven inches *thick.*

My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's loins; 1 Kings xii.

5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; as, a *thick* plank; *thick* cloth; *thick* paper.—6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects; as, a *thick* forest or wood; *thick* grass; *thick* corn.

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Locke.*

7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. The shot flew *thick* as hail.

Favours came *thick* upon him. *Wotton.*

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main. *Dryden.*

8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious.

Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation; as, a *thick* utterance. He speaks too *thick.*—10. Dull; somewhat deaf; as, *thick* of hearing.—11. Intimate; [*various dialects.*]

THICK, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2.† A thicket. *Thick* and *thin*, whatever is in the way.

Through *thick* and *thin* she follow'd him. *Hudibras.*

THICK, *adv.* Frequently; fast.

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet. *Dryden.*

2. Closely; as, a plat of ground *thick* sown.—3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual; as, a bed covered *thick* with tan; land covered *thick* with manure. *Thick* and *three-fold*, in quick succession, or in great numbers. [*Not in use.*]

THICK,† *v. i.* To become thick or dense.

THICKEN, *v. t.* (thik'n.) [Sax. *thiccian.*] 1. To make thick or dense.—2 To make close; to fill up interstices; as, to *thicken* cloth.—3. To make concrete; to inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint, mortar or a liquid.—4. To strengthen; to confirm.

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs.† *Shak.*

5. To make frequent, or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.—6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

THICKEN, *v. i.* (thik'n.) To become thick or more thick; to become dense; as, the fog *thickens.*—2. To become dark or obscure.

Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shak.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated; as, the juices of plants *thicken* into wood.—4. To be inspissated; as, vegetable juices *thicken*, as the more volatile parts are evaporated.—5. To become close, or more close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

6. To become quick and animated.

The combat *thickens.* *Addison.*

7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded. Proofs of the fact *thicken* upon us at every step.

THICK'ENED, *pp.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICK'ENING, *ppr.* Making dense or more dense, more close, or more frequent; inspissating.

THICK'ENING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK'ER, *a. comp.* More thick.

THICK'EST, *a. superl.* Most thick.

THICK'ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set; as, a ram caught in a *thicket;* Gen. xxii.

THICK'HEAD, } THICK'HEADED, } *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

THICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICK'LY, *adv.* Deeply; to a great depth.—2. Closely; compactly.—3. In quick succession.

THICK'NESS, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness; density; as, the *thickness* of fog, vapour, or clouds.—2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude; as, the *thickness* of paint or mortar; the *thickness* of honey; the *thickness* of the blood.—3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as, the *thickness* of a tree; the *thickness* of a board; the *thickness* of the hand; the *thickness* of a layer of earth.—4 Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; as, the *thickness* of trees in a forest; the *thickness* of a wood.—5. The state of being close, dense or impervious; as, the *thickness* of shades.—6. Dulness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness; as, *thickness* of hearing.

THICK-RIBBED,† *a.* Closely run together, or close ridged; as, *thick-ribbed* ice.

THICK'SET, *a.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted; as, a *thickset* wood.—2. Having a short thick body.

THICK'SKIN, *n.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse gross person; a blockhead.

THICK'SKULL, *n.* [*thick* and *skull.*] Dulness; or a dull person; a blockhead.

THICK'SKULLED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICK'SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick* and *sprung.*] Sprung up close together.

THIEF, *n.* plur. *Thieves.* [Sax. *theof;* Sw. *tiuf;* D. *dief;* G. *dieb;* Goth. *thiubs;* Dan. *tyv.*] A person guilty of theft. 1. One who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. The *thief* takes the property of another privately; the robber by open force.—2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence; Job xxx.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, who stripped him of his raiment; Luke x.

3. One who seduces by false doctrine; John x.—4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; as, a den of *thieves;* Matth. xxi.—5. An excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle.

THIEF-CATCHER, *n.* [*thief* and *catch.*] One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEF-LEADER, *n.* [*thief* and *lead.*] One who leads or takes a thief. [*Not much used.*]

THIEF-TAKER, *n.* [*thief* and *taker.*] One whose business is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEVE, *v. i.* [from *thief.*] To steal; to practice theft.

THIEVE'LESS, } THEW'LESS, } *a.* Unprofitable, inactive; cold; dry; insipid; spoken of a person's demeanour. [*Scotch.*]

THIEVERY, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. [*See* THEFT.]

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

THIEVISH, *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as, a *thievish* boy.

Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shak.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth; as, *thievish* minutes.—3. Partaking of the nature of theft; as, a *thievish* practice.

THIEVISHLY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEVISHNESS, *n.* The disposition to steal.—2. The practice or habit of stealing.

THIG, *v. t.* [Ancient German, *thigen*, to ask.] To ask; to beg; to go about receiving supply, not as a mendicant, but rather as affording others an opportunity of manifesting their liberality. [*Scotch.*]

THIGH, *n.* [Sax. *thegh, theo* or *theoh;* D. *dye;* G. *dick-bein*, thick-bone. The

German explains the word; *thigh* is *thick*.] The *femur*, that part of men, quadrupeds, and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk. As the word signifies, it is the thick part of the lower limbs.

THIGH-BONE, *n.* The *femoris os*, a long cylindrical bone which is situated between the pelvis and tibia.

THILK,† *pron.* [Sax. *'thilc.*] The same.

THILL, *n.* [Sax. *thil* or *thill.*] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage on each side of the last horse, by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position.

THILL'ER, } *n.* The horse which
THILL'-HORSE, } goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them. In a team, the last horse.

THIM'BLE, *n.* [Originally *thumb-bell* or *cover*, having been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's *thimble* still is; Scotch, *thummle.*] 1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth. —2. In *sea language*, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

THIM'BLEFUL, *n.* [*thimble* and *full.*] As much of any thing as a thimble would hold.—2. A very small quantity. [*Familiar.*]

THIM'BLERIG, *n.* A sleight of hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.

THIM'BLE RIGGER, *n.* One who practises the game of thimblerig.—2. In *cant language*, a low trickster.

THIME. *See* THYME.

THIN, *a.* [Sax. *thinn, thynn*; G. *dünn*; Sw. *tunn*; W. *tenau, teneu*; L. *tenuis*; Gaelic, *tanadh*; Russ. *tonkei.* Qu. Gr. *στενος*, narrow. It appears to be connected with W. *ten, tan*, stretched, extended, Gr. *τεινω*. Qu. Ar. *wadana.* In sense it is allied to Syr. Heb. Ch. and Eth. קָטָן, *katan*, but we know not whether the first consonant of this word is a prefix.] 1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; as, a *thin* plate of metal; *thin* paper; a *thin* board; a *thin* covering.—2. Rare; not dense; applied to fluids or soft mixtures; as, *thin* blood; *thin* milk; *thin* air.

> In the day when the air is more *thin*. *Bacon.*

3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; as, the trees of a forest are *thin*; the corn or grass is *thin*. A *thin* audience in church is not uncommon. Important legislative business should not be transacted in a *thin* house.—4. Not full or well grown.

> Seven *thin* ears; Gen xli.

5. Slim; small; slender; lean. A person becomes *thin* by disease. Some animals are naturally *thin*.—6. Exile; small; fine; not full.

> *Thin* hollow sounds, and lamentable *screams*. *Dryden.*

7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not impervious to the sight; as, a *thin* vail.—8. Not crowded or well stocked; not abounding.

> Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering; as, a *thin* disguise.

THIN, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; as, seed sown *thin*.

> Spain is *thin* sown of people. *Bacon.*

THIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *thinnian*; Russ. *tonyu*; L. *tenuo*. *See* ATTENUATE.] 1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate; as, to *thin* the blood.—2. To make less close, crowded, or numerous; as, to *thin* the ranks of an enemy; to *thin* the trees or shrubs of a thicket.—3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense; as, to *thin* the air; to *thin* the vapours.—*Thin out*, in *geol.*: when strata gradually diminish in thickness until they disappear, they are said to *thin out*.

THIN'-CLAD, *a.* Lightly dressed.

THINE, *pronominal adj.* [Goth. *theins, theina*; Sax. *thin*; G. *dein*; Fr. *tien*; probably contracted from *thigen*. *See* THOU.] Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. It was formerly used for *thy*, before a vowel.

> Then thou mightest eat grapes thy fill, at *thine* own pleasure; Deut. xxxii.

But in common usage, *thy* is now used before a vowel in all cases. The principal use of *thine* now is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers. I will not take any thing that is *thine*. *Thine* is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory. In the following passage *thine* is used as a substitute for *thy righteousness*.

> I will make mention of *thy righteousness*, even of *thine* only; Ps. lxxi.

In some cases it is preceded by the sign of the possessive case, like nouns, and is then also to be considered as a substitute.

> If any *of thine* be driven out to the utmost parts of heaven; Deut. xxx.

It is to be observed that *thine*, like *thou*, is used only in the solemn style. In familiar and common language, *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.

THIN'-FACED, *a.* Having a meagre or attenuated visage.

THING, *n.* [Sax. *thing*, a thing, a cause; *for his thingon*, for his cause or sake; also, *thing* and *gething*, a meeting, council or convention; *thingan, thingian*, to hold a meeting, to plead, to supplicate; *thingere*, an intercessor; *thingung*, intercession; G. *ding*, a thing, a court; *dingen*, to go to law, to hire or haggle; *Dingstag*, Tuesday, [*thing's day*;] *beding*, condition, clause; *bedingen*, to agree, to bargain or contract, to cheapen; D. *ding*, thing, business; *dingen*, to plead, to attempt, to cheapen; *dingbank*, the bar; *dingdagen*, session-days; *dinger, dingster*, a pleader; *dingtaal*, plea; *Dingsdag*, Tuesday; *beding*, condition, agreement; *bedingen*, to condition; Sw. *ting*, thing, cause, also a court, assizes; *tinga*, to hire, bargain, or agree; Dan. *ting*, a thing, affair, business, case, a court of justice; *tinger*, to strike up a bargain, to haggle; *tingbog*, records of a court, [*thing-book*;] *tingdag*, the court day, the assizes; *tinghold*, jurisdiction; *tingmænd*, jurors, jury, [*thing-men*;] *tingsag*, a cause or suit at law, [*thing-sake*.] The primary sense of *thing* is that which comes, falls, or happens, like *event*, from L. *evenio*. The primary sense of the root, which is *tig* or *thig*, is to press, urge, drive, or strain, and hence its application to courts, or suits at law; a seeking of right. We observe that *Dingsdag, Dingdag*, in some of the dialects signifies *Tuesday*, and this from the circumstance that that day of the week was, as it still is in some states, the day of opening courts; that is, *litigation day*, or *suitors' day*, a day of striving for justice; or perhaps *combat-day*, the day of trial by battle. This leads to the unfolding of another fact. Among our ancestors, *Tig* or *Tiig*, was the name of the deity of combat and war, the Teutonic Mars; that is, strife, combat deified. This word was contracted into *tiw* or *tu*, and hence *Tiwesdæg* or *Tues-dæg*, Tuesday, the day consecrated to *Tiig*, the god of war. But it seems this is merely the day of commencing court and trial; *litigation day*. This *Tiig*, the god of war, is *strife*, and this leads us to the root of *thing*, which is to drive, urge, strive. So *res*, in Latin, is connected with *reus*, accused. For words of like signification, *see* SAKE *and* CAUSE.] 1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told, or proposed. This is the general signification of the word in the Scriptures; as, after these *things*, that is, events.

> And the *thing* was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son; Gen. xxi.
>
> Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, The *thing* proceedeth from the Lord; Gen. xxiv.
>
> And Jacob said, All these *things* are against me; Gen. xlii.
>
> I will tell you by what authority I do these *things*; Matth. xxi.
>
> These *things* said Esaias when he saw his glory; John xii.
>
> In learning French, choose such books as will teach you *things* as well as language. *Jay to Littlepage.*

2. Any substance; whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self, and from other intelligent beings; that which is created; any particular article or commodity.

> He sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good *things* of Egypt; Gen. xlii.
>
> They took the *things* which Micah had made; Judges xviii.

3. An animal; as, every living *thing*; every creeping *thing*; Gen. i. [*This application of the word is improper, but common in popular and vulgar language.*] — 4. A portion or part; something.

> Wicked men who understand any *thing* of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

5. In contempt.

> I have a *thing* in prose. *Swift.*

6. Used of persons in contempt.

> See, sons, what *things* you are. *Shak.*
> The poor *thing* sigh'd. *Addison.*
> I'll be this abject *thing* no more. *Granville.*

7. Used in a sense of honour.

> I see thee here,
> Thou noble *thing*! *Shak.*

8. *Things*, in *colloq. lan.*, clothes; accoutrements; what one carries about with him.

THINK, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Thought*, pron. *thaut*. [Sax. *thincan, thencan*; Goth. *thaghyan*; D. *denken*, to think, and *gedagt*, thought; G. *denken*, to think, and *gedächtniss*, remembrance; *gedanke*, thought; *nachdenken*, to ponder or meditate; Gr. *δοκεω*: Syr. and Ch. דוך, *duk*, allied to L. *duco*. We observe *n* is casual, and omitted in the participle *thought*. The sense seems to be to set in the mind, or to draw out, as in meditation.] 1. To have the

mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind.

For that I am
I know, because I *think*. *Dryden.*
These are not matters to be slightly *thought* on. *Tillotson.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. I *think* it will rain to-morrow. I *think* it not best to proceed on our journey.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best; Numb. xxxvi.

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me. *Shak*
I *thought* to promote thee to great honour; Numb. xxiv.

4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy.

Edmund, I *think*, is gone
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His 'nighted life. *Shak.*
Let him that *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall; 1 Cor. x.

5. To muse; to meditate.

While Peter *thought* on the vision; Acts x.
Think much, speak little. *Dryden.*

6. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind.

And when Peter *thought* thereon, he wept; Mark xiv.

7 To consider; to deliberate. *Think* how this thing could happen.

He *thought* within himself, saying, What shall I do? Luke xii.

To presume.

Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father; Matth. iii.

9. To believe; to esteem.—*To think on* or *upon*, to muse on: to meditate on.

If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, *think on* these things; Phil. iv.

2. To light on by meditation. He has just *thought on* an expedient that will answer the purpose.—3. To remember with favour.

Think upon me, my God, for good; Neh. v.

To think of, to have ideas come into the mind. He *thought of* what you told him. I would have sent the books, but I did not *think of* it.—*To think well of*, to hold in esteem; to esteem.

THINK, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine.

Charity *thinketh* no evil; 1 Cor. xiii.

2. To believe; to consider; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

3. To seem or appear, as in the phrases, *me thinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought* These are genuine Saxon phrases, equivalent to *it seems to me, it seemed to me.* In these expressions, *me* is actually in the dative case; almost the only instance remaining in the language. Sax. "*genoh thuht*," *satis visum est*, it appeared enough or sufficient; "*me thinceth*," *mihi videtur*, it seems to me; I perceive.—*To think much*, to grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

To think much of, to hold in high esteem.—*To think scorn*, to disdain; Esth. iii.

THINK'ER, *n.* One who thinks; but chiefly, one who thinks in a particular manner; as, a close *thinker;* a deep *thinker;* a coherent *thinker.*

THINK'ING, *ppr.* Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating.—2. *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas. Man is a *thinking* being.

THINK'ING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shak.*

THINK'INGLY, *adv.* By thought.

THIN'-LIPPED, *a.* Having thin lips.

THIN'LY, *adv.* [from *thin.*] In a loose, scattered manner; not thickly; as, ground *thinly* planted with trees; a country *thinly* inhabited.

THIN'NED, *pp.* Made thin; made rare or less thick.

THIN'NER, *a.* comp. of *Thin.*—*n.* One who thins, or makes thin.

THIN'NESS, *n.* The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; as, the *thinness* of ice; the *thinness* of a plate; the *thinness* of the skin.—2. Tenuity; rareness; as, the *thinness* of air or other fluid.—3. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to *spissitude;* as, the *thinness* of honey, of white wash, or of paint.—4 Exility; as, the *thinness* of a point.—5. Rareness; a scattered state; paucity; as, the *thinness* of trees in a forest; the *thinness* of inhabitants.

THIN'NING, *ppr.* Making thin, rare, or less thick; attenuating.

THIN'NING, *n.* In *arboriculture*, the operation of reducing the number of plants or trees which have been sown or planted, in order that those which remain may attain a more mature growth. Natural woods are also thinned for the same purpose. It is a principle in *thinning*, that the branches of no tree should be allowed to touch those of another tree.

THIN'-SKINNED, *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive.

THIONU'RATE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of thionuric acid with a base; as *thionurate* of ammonia; *thionurate* of lime.

THIONU'RIC ACID, *n.* An acid discovered by Wöhler and Liebig. It is formed by the action of sulphurous acid on Alloxan. It is a bibasic acid, crystallizable, but very soluble, and contains the elements of 1 equivalent of alloxan, 1 of ammonia, and 2 of sulphurous acid. Its most striking character is, that when its solution is heated, it becomes turbid from the deposition of a new compound *uramile;* and in the liquid there is found sulphuric acid, which was not previously present.

THIOSIN'NAMINE, *n.* An organic base obtained from oil of mustard, when mixed with ammonia. It is crystalline, bitter, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It combines with acids, but its salts do not crystallize.

THIR, *pron.* These. [*Scotch.*]

THIRD, *a.* (thurd.) [Sax. *thridda;* Goth. *thridya;* G. *dritte;* D. *derde;* Sw. and Dan. *tredie;* Fr. *tiers;* L. *tertius;* Gr. τρίτος: W. *trydy.*] The first after the second; the ordinal of three. The *third* hour in the day, among the ancients, was nine o'clock in the morning.—*Third estate*, in the British nation, is the commons; or in the legislature, the house of commons.—*Third order*, among the Romanists, is a sort of religious order that observes the same rule and the same manner of life, in proportion as some other two orders previously instituted; as, the *third order* of Franciscans, instituted by St. Francis in 1221.—*Third point* or *tierce point*, in architecture, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle.—*Third coat*, in *arch.*, the stucco when painting is to be used, or the setting for the reception of paper.—*Third rate*, in *navies.* A third rate ship carries from 64 to 72 guns.—*Third sound*, in *music.* [*See the noun, Third.*]

THIRD, *n.* (thurd.) The third part of any thing. A man takes land and tills it for one *third* of the produce; the owner taking two *thirds.*—2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.—3. In *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds; the major composed of two tones, called by the Greeks ditone, and the minor called hemiditone, consisting of a tone and a half; or, the major third comprises inclusively five semitones; the minor, only four.

THIRDBOROUGH, *n.* (thurd'burro.) [*third* and *borough.*] An under constable.

THIRD'INGS, *n.* The third year of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire.

THIRD'LY, *adv.* In the third place.

THIRL, *v. t.* (thurl.) [Sax. *thirlian.*] To bore; to perforate. It is now written *drill* and *thrill.* [*See these words, and see* Nostril.]

THIRL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thræl;* Suio-Goth. *træl;* a bond servant.] To enslave; to thrill; to bind or subject to; to bind or astrict by the terms of a lease or otherwise; to grind at a certain mill.—2. To thrill. [*Scotch.*]

THIRL, *n.* In *Scots law*, a term used to denote those lands the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill.

THIRLAGE, *n.* (thurl'age.) [*See* Thirl.] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be *thirled* or astricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. The principal duty chargeable in thirlage was *multure*, which consisted of a proportion varying from about $\frac{1}{30}$ to about $\frac{1}{12}$ of the grain carried, or of the meal or flour ground, deliverable to the miller or other possessor of the mill under the proprietor, or to the proprietor or superior himself. There were also smaller duties of *knaveship, bannock, lock and gowpen*, called *sequels*, [*see these terms,*] which fell to the servants of the mill, according to the particular usage of each mill. This kind of servitude having become, in many cases, exceedingly oppressive, has fallen into disuse, an annual payment in grain or in money being substituted for it.

THIRST, *n.* (thurst.) [Sax. *thurst, thyrst;* G. *durst;* Dan. *törst*, from *tör*, dry; *törrer*, to dry, L. *torreo*, Sw. *torka.*] 1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink. Water is the proper object of this sensation or desire, although man, owing to disposition or his artificial mode of life, often satisfies it with other liquids. By satisfying thirst the body is provided with the quantity of water necessary for the repair of its tissues, and the maintenance of their proper moisture, and for the replacement of the fluid constantly lost by perspiration and other discharges. If

thirst be long unallayed it produces one of the most dreadful states which man can be compelled to endure. Thirst is a common symptom of febrile and other diseases.

Wherefore is it that thou hast brought us out of Egypt, to kill us and our children and our cattle with *thirst?* Exod. xvii.

2. A vehement desire of drink; Ps. civ. — 3. A want and eager desire after any thing.

Thirst of worldly good. *Fairfax.*
Thirst of knowledge. *Milton.*
Thirst of praise. *Granville.*
Thirst after happiness. *Cheyne.*

But *for* is now more generally used after *thirst;* as, a *thirst for* worldly honours; a *thirst for* praise.—4. Dryness; drought.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

THIRST, *v. i.* (thurst.) [Sax. *thyrstan;* G. *dursten;* Sw. *törsta.*] 1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, for want of drink.

The people *thirsted* there for water; Exod. xvii.

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.

My soul *thirsteth* for the living God; Ps xlii.

THIRST, *v. t.* To want to drink; as, to *thirst* blood. [*Not English.*]

THIRST'ER, *n.* One who thirsts.

THIRST'ILY, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

THIRST'INESS, *n.* [from *thirsty.*] The state of being thirsty; thirst.

THIRST'ING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink; having eager desire.

THIRST'Y, *a.* [from *thirst.*] Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, for want of drink.

Give me a little water, for I am *thirsty;* Judges iv.

I was *thirsty,* and ye gave me no drink. Matt. xxv.

2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched.

The *thirsty* land shall become springs of water; Is. xxxv.

3. Having a vehement desire of any thing; as, in blood-*thirsty;* Is. xliv., lxv.

THIRTEEN, *a.* (thur'teen.) [Sax. *threottyne; three* and *ten;* Sw. *tretton;* G. *dreyzehn;* D. *dertien.*] Ten and three; as, *thirteen* times.

THIR'TEEN, *n.* The number which consists of ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, *a.* (thur'teenth.) [supra.] The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen; as, the *thirteenth* day of the month.

THIRTEENTH, *n.* (thur'teenth.) In *music,* an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave.

THIRTIETH, *a.* (thur'tieth.) [from *thirty;* Sax. *thrittigotha.*] The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty; as, the *thirtieth* day of the month.

THIRTY, *a.* (thur'ty.) Sax. *thrittig;* G. *dreissig;* D. *dertig.*] Thrice ten; ten three times repeated; or twenty and ten. The month of June consists of *thirty* days. Joseph was *thirty* years old when he stood before Pharaoh.—*Thirty years' war,* in *hist.,* a series of wars carried on between the Protestant and Roman Catholic leagues in Germany in the first half of the 17th century.

THIR'TY, *n.* The number which consists of three times ten.

THIS, *definitive adjective,* or *substitute.* plur. *These.* [Sax. *this;* Dan. plur. *disse;* G. *das, dessen;* D. *deeze, dit.*] 1. *This* is a definitive, or a definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned. Is *this* your younger brother? What trespass is *this* which ye have committed?

Who did sin, *this* man or his parents, that he was born blind? John ix.

When they heard *this,* they were pricked to the heart; Acts ii.

In the latter passage, *this* is a substitute for what had preceded, viz., the discourse of Peter just delivered. In like manner, *this* often represents a word, a sentence, or clause, or a series of sentences or events. In some cases, it refers to what is future, or to be immediately related.

But know *this,* that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up; Matt. xxiv.

Here *this* refers to the whole subsequent member of the sentence.—2. *By this,* is used elliptically for *by this time;* as, *by this* the mail has arrived.—3. *This* is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for *this* month; and often with plural words. I have not wept *this* forty years. In this case, *this,* in the singular, refers to the whole term of time, or period; *this period* of forty years.—4. *This* is opposed to *that.*

This way and *that* the wav'ring sails they bend. *Pope.*

A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

This and *that,* in this use, denote difference indefinitely.—5. When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. [*See* THESE.]

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

6. It is sometimes opposed to *other.*

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this,* or to design the *other,* before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

THIS'TLE, *n.* (this'l.) [Sax. *thistel;* G. and D. *distel;* Sw. *tistel.*] The common name of prickly plants of the genus Carduus, a genus belonging to the class Syngenesia, and order Polygamia æqualis, Linn.; nat. order Compositæ. It consists of upwards of 30 species, most of which are inhabitants of Europe; as the musk thistle (*C. nutans*); milk thistle (*C. marianus*); welted thistle (*C. acanthoides*); slender-flowered thistle (*C. tenuiflorus*). The name thistle is also given to numerous prickly plants belonging to other genera; as the spear-thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*); field thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*), a well-known plant, very troublesome to the farmer. The cotton thistle belongs to the genus Onopordum; the common cotton-thistle (*O. acanthium*) attains a height of from four to six feet. It is cultivated in Scotland as the Scotch thistle, but it is doubtful whether the thistle which constitutes the national badge has any existing type. The carline thistle belongs to the genus Carlina; the blessed thistle is the *Centaurea benedicta;* and the star-thistle is the *Centaurea calcitrapa.* The sow-thistle belongs to the genus Sonchus, and the globe-thistle to the genus Echinops. Some species of the thistle are admitted into gardens, where they form a pretty variety for borders. Thistles sow themselves extensively by means of their winged seeds, and hence they are great pests to the farmer.—*Order of the Thistle,* an ancient Scottish order of knighthood, sometimes called the order of St. Andrew. The date of its institution is not known, but it was revived by James V. of Scotland in 1540, again by James VII. of Scotland and II. of England in 1687, and a third time in 1703 by Queen Anne, who increased the number of knights to twelve, and placed the order on a permanent footing. In 1827, the number of knights was permanently extended to sixteen. The decorations of the order consist of a collar of enamelled gold, composed of sixteen thistles, interlaced with sprigs of rue, fastened to the mantle by a white riband; a small golden image of St. Andrew suspended from the collar; a gold medal having an image of St. Andrew within a circle, containing the motto of the order, "*Nemo me impune lacessit,*" (no one provokes me with impunity;) a thistle; a green riband to which the medal is attached, and a star which is worn on the left shoulder. The thistle, as is well known, is the national emblem of Scotland, and the national motto is the same as that of the order of the thistle.

THIS'TLE-CROWN, *n.* A gold coin of James I. king of England.

THIS'TLE-FINCH,† *n.* The goldfinch.

THISTLY, *a.* (this'ly.) Overgrown with thistles; as, *thistly* ground.

THITHER, *adv.* [Sax. *thider, thyder.*] 1 To that place; opposed to *hither.*

This city is near, O let me escape *thither;* Gen. xix.

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come; John vii.

2. To that end or point.—*Hither and thither,* to this place and to that; one way and another.

THITH'ERTO,† *adv.* To that point; so far.

THITH'ERWARD, *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Toward that place.

They shall ask the way to Zion with their faces *thitherward;* Jer. l.

THIT'LING,† *n.* A hamlet.

THLAS'PI, *n.* Shepherd's purse, or bastard cress, a genus of European plants. The common shepherd's purse of the waysides belongs to the genus Capsella.

THLASPID'EÆ, *n.* A tribe of plants of the nat. order Cruciferæ, having for its type the genus Thlaspi.

THO', a contraction of *Though.* [*See* THOUGH.]—2.† *Tho,* for Sax. *thonne,* then.

THOLE, *n.* [Sax. *thol;* Ir. and Gael. *dula,* a pin or peg.] 1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock, when used in rowing.—2. The pin or handle of a scythe.

THOLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tholian;* G. and D. *dulden;* Sw. *töla;* L. *tollo, tolero.*] To bear; to endure; to undergo; to allow; to wait; to expect. [*Scotch.*]

THOLE, *v. i.* [supra.] To wait. [*Scotch.*]

THOLE, THO'LUS, *n.* [L. *tholus.*] In *ancient arch.,* a dome or cupola; any circular building.

THOL'OBATE, *n.* [Gr. θόλος, a coved roof, and βάσις, basis.] In *arch.,* the substructure on which a dome rests.

THOMÆ'AN, } *n.* One belonging to
THO'MITE, } a church of early Christians, said to have been founded, on the Malabar coast of India, by St. Thomas.

THO'MAISM, } *n.* The doctrine of St.
THO'MISM, } Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace.

THO'MIST, *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinus, in opposition to the Scotists.

THOM'SONITE, *n.* [from *Thomson.*] A mineral of the zeolite family, from Dumbarton, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, and of a glassy or vitreous structure. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some soda, and 14 per cent. of water.

THONG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Dryden.*

THOR, *n.* In *Scandinavian myth.*, the son of Odin and Freya, and the divinity who presided over all mischievous spirits that inhabited the elements. He was also the Jupiter of the ancient Germans, and worshipped as the god of thunder. He was represented as an old man with a long beard, a crown with diverging rays, dressed in a long garment, holding in his right hand a sceptre with a lily, and having around his head a circle of stars. *Thursday* (day of Thor) has its name from him.

THORAC'IC, *a.* [L. *thorax*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast; as, the *thoracic* arteries. The *thoracic duct* is the trunk of the absorbent vessels. It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates.

THORAC'ICS, *n. plur.* In *ichthyology*, the name given by Linnæus to an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only, the character of which is that the bronchia are ossiculated, and the ventral fins are placed underneath the *thorax*, or beneath the pectoral fins. It comprehends the flounders, turbot, mackerel, &c.

THO'RAL, *a.* [L. *torus.*] Pertaining to a bed.

THO'RAX, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the chest or that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen, which contains the pleura, lungs, heart, œsophagus, thoracic duct, &c. The thorax or chest is divided by imaginary lines into certain regions, viz., the right and left *humeral*, the right and left *subclavian*, the right and left *mammary*, the right and left *axillary*, the right and left *sub-axillary*, the right and left *scapulary*, the right and left *intra-scapulary*, and the right and left *subscapulary*.—2. In *entom.*, the second segment of insects; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen.—3. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet.

THORI'A, } *n.* A white earthy sub-
THORI'NA, } stance, obtained by Berzelius, in 1828, from the mineral called thorite, of which it constitutes 58 per cent. It is an oxide of *thorinum;* and when pure is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. Its specific gravity is 9·4. It is insoluble in all the acids except the sulphuric.

THO'RITE, *n.* [from *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, in syenite, and resembling gadolinite. It is of a black colour, and contains about 58 per cent. of thorina, mixed with 13 metallic and other bodies.

THORI'UM, } *n.* The metallic base
THORI'NUM, } of thoria, discovered by Berzelius. It is in the form of a heavy metallic powder, and has an iron-grey tint. It burns in air or oxygen, when heated, with great splendour, and is converted into thorina or oxide of thorinum. It unites energetically with chlorine, sulphur, and phosphorus. Hydrochloric acid readily dissolves it, with the evolution of hydrogen gas.

THORN, *n.* [Sax. *thorn;* G. *dorn;* Dan. *torne;* Slav. *tern;* W. *draen.* Qu. is not the latter contracted from the Gaelic *dreaghum?*] 1. A tree or shrub armed with sharp ligneous shoots, which consist of abortive and indurated twigs; as the black-*thorn*, white-*thorn*, sallow-*thorn*, buck-*thorn*, &c. [*See* CRATÆGUS.] The word is sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles; as, a rose on a *thorn* —2. A sharp ligneous or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; an abortive or imperfectly developed twig, which has assumed a hard texture and terminates in a sharp point. *Thorns* or *spines* must not be confounded with *prickles;* the former are continuous with the woody tissue of the plant, while the latter are merely attached to the surface of the bark. Thorns are in fact modified branches or leaves, while prickles are indurated hairs. In common usage, thorn is applied to the prickle of the rose, and in fact the two words are used promiscuously. — 3. Any thing troublesome. St. Paul had a *thorn* in the flesh; 2 Cor. xii.; Num. xxxiii.—4. In *scrip.*, great difficulties and impediments.

I will hedge up thy way with *thorns;* Hos. ii.

5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles; Matt xiii.

THORN'-APPLE, *n* [*thorn* and *apple.*] A plant of the genus Datura; a popular name of the *Datura Stramonium.* [*See* DATURA.]

THORN'-BACK, *n.* [*thorn* and *back.*] A fish, a species of Ray, the *Raia clavata.* It is distinguished by the short



Thornback (Raia clavata).

and strong recurved spines, which are scattered over the back and tail. It grows to about two feet long, is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sand-eels, crabs, lobsters, &c. It is common on the British and Irish coasts. Great quantities are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent food. The female is in Scotland called the *maiden-skate.*

THORN'-BUSH, *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

THORN'-BUT, *n.* A fish, a but or turbot.

THORN'-HEDGE, *n.* [*thorn* and *hedge.*] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

THORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of thorns; as, a *thornless* shrub or tree.

THORN'-SET, *a.* Set with thorns.

THORN'Y, *a.* Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; as, a *thorny* wood; a *thorny* tree; a *thorny* diadem or crown.—2. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing; as, *thorny* care; the *thorny* path of vice.—3. Sharp; pricking; vexatious; as, *thorny* points.

THORN'Y REST-HARROW, *n.* A plant of the genus Ononis, the *O. arvensis.* [*See* ONONIS.]

THORN'Y-TREFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Fagonia, the *F. trifolium.*

THŎROUGH, *a.* (thur'ro.) [Sax. *thurh;* G. *durch;* D. *door.* In these languages, the word is a preposition; but as a preposition we write it *through. See this word.* It is evidently from the root of *door*, which signifies a passage, and the radix of the word signifies to pass.] 1. Literally, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* reformation; *thorough* work; a *thorough* translator; a *thorough* poet.—2. Passing through; as, *thorough* lights in a house.—*Thorough framing*, in *arch.*, an old term for the framing of doors and windows. — *Thorough lighted rooms*, rooms which have windows on opposite sides.

THŎROUGH, *prep.* (thur'ro.) From side to side, or from end to end.—2.† By means of. [*See* THROUGH.]

THOROUGH, *n.* (thur'ro.) An interfurrow between two ridges.

THOR'OUGH, *n.* In *British hist.*, a word used in the reign of Charles I. by Wentworth, earl of Stafford, in his confidential correspondence. He employed it to express the scheme he meditated for subverting the liberties of his countrymen and making Charles an absolute monarch.

THŎROUGH-BASE, } *n.* (thur'ro-
THŎROUGH-BASS, } base or bass.) [*thorough* and *base* or *bass.*] In *music*, the art of playing on keyed instruments and according to the rules of harmony, an accompaniment from figures representing chords, such figures being placed either over or under the notes of the instrumental base staff. The figures used in thorough base are the nine units. These represent certain intervals or sounds. The same name is given to the accompaniment itself as well as to the art of playing it.

THOROUGH-BRED, *a.* (thur'ro-bred.) [*thorough* and *bred.*] 1. Completely taught or accomplished.—2. Produced by parents of full blood on both sides; as, a *thorough-bred* horse.

THŎROUGH-FARE, *n.* (thur'ro-fare.) [*thorough* and *fare.*] 1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.—2. Power of passing.

THOROUGH-GOING, *a.* Going all lengths.

THŎROUGHLY, *adv.* (thur'roly.) Fully; entirely; completely; as, a room *thoroughly* swept; a business *thoroughly* performed. Let the matter be *thoroughly* sifted. Let every part of the work be *thoroughly* finished.

THŎROUGHNESS, *n.* (thur'roness.) Completeness; perfectness.

THŎROUGH-PĀCED, *a.* (thur'ro-paced.) [*thorough* and *paced.*] Perfectly trained; perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as, a *thorough-paced* tory or whig.

THŎROUGH-PIN, *n.* A disease in horses, which consists of enlarged mucous capsules growing on each side of the hocks.

THŎROUGH-SPED, *a.* (thur'ro-sped.) [*thorough* and *sped.*] Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.

THŎROUGH-STITCH, *adv.* (thur'ro-stitch.) [*thorough* and *stitch.*] Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business. [*Not elegant.*]

THŎROUGH-WAX, *n.* (thur'ro-wax.) [*thorough* and *wax.*] A plant of the genus Bupleurum, the *B. rotundifolium*, called also hair's ear. [*See* HAIR'S EAR.]

THŎROUGH-WŎRT, *n.* (thur'ro-wort.) The popular name of a plant, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, a native of North America. It is also known by the name of *Boneset*. An infusion of the heads of the flowers, and part of the plant in boiling water, is applied medicinally in cases of rheumatism and rheumatic fevers, and also for relieving colds. It is also employed as an emetic and purgative. [*See* EUPATORY.]

THORP, THORPE, Sax. *thorpe;* D. *dorp;* G. *dorf;* Sw. and Dan. *torp;* W. *trev;* Gael. Ir. *treabh;* L. *tribus.* The word in Welsh signifies a dwelling place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town. When applied to a single house, it answers to the Sax. *ham*, a house, whence *hamlet* and *home.* In the Teutonic dialects, it denotes a village. The primary sense is probably a house, a habitation, from fixedness; hence a hamlet, a village, a tribe; as in rude ages the dwelling of the head of a family was soon surrounded by the houses of his children and descendants. In our language it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THOS, THOUS, *n.* A name given to the Thoan group of dogs, which is a kind intermediate between the wolf, the fox, and the jackal, of all of whose natures it somewhat partakes. The thous are larger than a jackal; they do not burrow, and are marked on the back by black and white colours, the



Thous Dog of Senegal.

rest of the fur being in general ochrey buff. Among the different species are the *Thous Anthus*, or canis anthus, the wild dog of Egypt, *T. variegatus*, Nubian thous, *T. mesomelas*, Cape jackal, *T. senegalensis*, Senegal thous or jackal, &c.

THŌSE, *pron.* (*s* as *z*.) plur. of *That;* as, *those* men; *those* temples. When *those* and *these* are used in reference to two things or collections of things, *those* refers to the first mentioned, as *these* does to the last mentioned. [*See* THESE, and the example there given.]

THOTH, *n.* An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks considered to be identical with Mercury. He was regarded as the inventor of writing and



Thoth, from a bronze in the British Museum.

Egyptian philosophy, and is represented as a human figure with the head of a lamb or ibis.

THOU, *pron.* in the obj. *Thee*, plur. *Ye* or *You.* [Sax. *thu;* G Sw. and Dan. *du;* L. Fr. It. Sp. Port. and Russ. *tu;* Sans. *tuam.* The nominative case is probably contracted, for in the oblique cases it is in Sw. and Dan. *dig*, in Goth. *thuk*, Sax. *thec.* So in Hindoo, *tu* in the nominative, makes in the dative, *tuko;* Gipsy, *tu, tuke.* In Russ. the verb is *tukayu*, to thou. The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.

Art *thou* he that should come; Matt. xi.

I will fear no evil, for *thou* art with me; Ps. xxiii.

Thou is used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language, and by the Quakers. [*See* YE and YOU.]

THOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity.

If thou *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

THOU, *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

THOUGH, *v. i.* (tho.) [Sax. *theah;* Goth. *thauh;* G. *doch;* Sw. *dock;* D. and Dan. *dog.* This is the imperative of a verb; Ir. *daighim*, to give, D. *dokken.*] 1. Grant; admit; allow. "If thy brother be waxen poor—thou shalt relieve him; yea, *though* he be a stranger." *Grant* or *admit* the fact that he is a stranger, yet thou shalt relieve him; Lev. xxv.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him; Job xiii.

That is, *grant* or *admit* that he shall slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished; Prov. xi.

That is, *admit* the fact that the wicked unite their strength, yet this will not save them from punishment.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

That is, *grant* that it seems so, yet I do not so affirm.—2. Used with *as.*

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded; Gen. xl.

So we use *as if;* it was *as if* it budded; and *if* is *gif*, give. The appearance was like the real fact *if* admitted or true.—3. It is used in familiar language, at the end of a sentence.

A good cause would do well *though.* *Dryden*

This is generally or always elliptical, referring to some expression preceding or understood.—4. It is compounded with *all*, in *although*,—*which see.*

THOUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Think;* pronounced *thaut.*

THOUGHT, *n.* (thaut.) [primarily the passive participle of *think*, supra; Sax. *theaht.*] 1. Properly, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. We say, a man's *thoughts* are employed on government, on religion, on trade, or arts, or his *thoughts* are employed on his dress or his means of living. By this we mean that the mind is directed to that particular subject or object; that is, according to the literal import of the verb *think*, the mind, the intellectual part of man, is *set* upon such an object, it holds it in view or contemplation, or it extends to it, it stretches to it.

Thought cannot be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative. *Dwight.*

2. Idea; conception. I wish to convey my *thoughts* to another person. I employ words that express my *thoughts*, so that he may have the same ideas; in this case, our *thoughts* will be alike.—3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination.

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject. *Dryden.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Using those *thoughts* which should have died
With them they think on. *Shak.*

5. Opinion; judgment.

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thoughts.* *Pope.*

6. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought.* *Roscommon.*

7. Design; purpose.

All their *thoughts* are against me for evil; Ps. lvi.; xxxiii.; Jer. xxix.

8. Silent contemplation.—9. Solicitude; care; concern.

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end *Bacon.*

10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience.

Their *thoughts* the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another; Rom. ii.

11 † A small degree or quantity; as, a *thought* longer; a *thought* better.—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious; Matth. vi.

THOUGHT'FUL, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; as, a man of *thoughtful* mind.—2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object; as, *thoughtful* of gain.—3. Promoting serious thought; favourable to musing or meditation.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THOUGHT'FULLY, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHT'FULNESS, *n.* Deep meditation.—2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns.—3. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHT'LESS, *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent.

Thoughtless of the future. *Rogers.*

2. Gay; dissipated.—3. Stupid; dull.

Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain *Dryden*

THOUGHT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly: stupidly.

THOUGHT'LESSNESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness, inattention.

THOUGHT'SICK, *a.* [*thought* and *sick.*] Uneasy with reflection.

THOU'SAND, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *thusend;* Goth. *thusund;* G. *tausend;* Sw. *tusend.*] 1. Denoting the number of ten hundred. —2. Proverbially, denoting a great number indefinitely. It is a *thousand* chances to one that you succeed.

THOU'SAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand; Ps. xci.

Thousand is sometimes used plurally without the plural termination, as in the passage above, ten *thousand;* but it often takes the plural termination. In former times, how many *thousands* perished by famine!

THOU'SANDFOLD, *a.* Doubled a thousand times.

THOU'SANDTH, *a.* The ordinal of thousand; as, the *thousandth* part of a thing; also, proverbially, very numerous.

THOU'SANDTH, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing; as, two *thousandths* of a tax.

THOWL, } *n.* A pin inserted into the
THOWLE, } gunwale of a boat to keep the oar in the rowlock when used in rowing. It is also written *Thole,—which see.*

THOW'LESS, *a.* Slack; inactive; lazy. [*Scotch.*]

THRA'CIAN, *n.* A native of Thrace.—2. *a.* Relating to Thrace.

THRACK,† *v. t.* To load or burden.

THRACK'-SCAT, *n.* Metal remaining in the mine. [*A miner's term.*]

THRAL'DOM, *n.* [Dan. *trældom.*] Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude. The Greeks lived in *thraldom* under the Turks, nearly four hundred years.

He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

THRALL, *n.* [Sax. *thrall,* a slave or servant; Dan. *træl;* Ice. *troel;* Ir. *trail;* Gaelic, *traill.*] 1. A slave.—2.† Slavery; bondage.

THRALL,† *v. t.* To enslave. [*Enthrall* is in use.]

THRALL,† *a.* Bond; subject.

THRAL'LESS, *a.* Having no thralls.

THRANG, *a.* Crowded; much occupied; busy; intimate; familiar. [*Scotch.*]

THRAN'ITE, *n.* [Gr. θρανιτης.] The uppermost of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme.

THRAP'PLE, *n.* The windpipe of an animal. It is a corruption of the English *throttle.* [*Scotch.*]

THRASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *tharscan,* or *therscan;* G. *dreschen;* D. *dorschen;* Sw. *tröska;* Ice. *thershia.* It is written *thrash* or *thresh.* The common pronunciation is *thrash.*] 1. To beat out or separate grain or seeds from the straw or haulm, by means of a flail or thrashing machine, or by treading with oxen; as, to *thrash* wheat, rye, or oats. —2. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.

THRASH, *v. i.* To practise thrashing: to perform the business of thrashing: as, a man who *thrashes* well.—2. To labour; to drudge

I rather would be Mevius, *thrash* for rhymes Like his the scorn and scandal of the times *Dryden.*

THRASH'ED, *pp.* Beaten out of the husk or off the ear.—2. Freed from the grain by beating, or by a machine, or by the feet of oxen.

THRASH'EL, *n.* An instrument to thrash with.

THRASH'ER, *n.* One who thrashes grain.—2. A species of shark, the *Squalus vulpes,* or sea-fox, called the *thrasher* from the length of its tail. [*See* SEA-FOX.] *Brown thrasher,* an American singing bird of the thrush family, the *Turdus rufus.*

THRASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear, or separating from the straw; beating soundly with a stick or whip.

THRASH'ING, *n.* The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. This operation is performed in various ways; as, by the feet of animals, by a flail, or by a thrashing-machine. The first mode was that employed in the ages of antiquity, and it is still practised in the south of Europe, and in Persia and India. Oxen were generally employed for this purpose, either alone or with the addition of a kind of roller studded with iron knots, which the oxen dragged over the corn sheaves, which latter were spread on a circular floor in the form of a circle, the ends containing the grain being placed towards the centre. Thrashing by the flail is still practised in various parts of this and other countries, but thrashing machines have been very extensively introduced, which effect a great saving in time and labour to the farmer.—2. A sound drubbing.

THRASH'ING-FLOOR, *n.* [*thrash* and *floor.*] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. In eastern countries, from the earliest ages, thrashing-floors were in the open air; but in colder and moister climates, such as ours, such floors must be under cover. Accordingly, a thrashing-floor with us is a space in a barn-floor, on which the grain is thrashed out by the flail.

THRASH'ING-MACHINE, } *n.* A ma-
THRASH'ING-MILL, } chine for separating grain, as wheat, oats, barley, &c., from the straw; and in which the moving power is that of horses, oxen, wind, water, or steam. Water and horses are most generally employed. The thrashing-machine was invented in Scotland in 1758, by Michael Stirling, a farmer in Perthshire; it was afterwards improved by Mr. Andrew Meikle, a millwright in East Lothian, about the year 1785. Since that time it has undergone various other improvements. The thrashing-machines mostly employed at farm-houses may be briefly described as consisting of three rotative drums or cylinders, which receive motion from a water-wheel, or from a horizontal wheel driven by horses, or by steam power. The first drum which comes into operation has projecting ribs called beaters on its outer surface, parallel to its axis. This drum receives a very rapid motion on its axis. The sheaves of corn are first spread out on a slanting table, and are then drawn in between two rollers called *feeding* rollers. The beaters of the drum act on the straw as it passes through the rollers, and beat out the grain. The thrashed corn is then carried forward to two successive drums or *shakers,* which, being armed with numerous spikes, lift up and shake the straw so as to free it entirely from the loose grain lodged in it. The grain is made to pass through a grated floor, and is generally conducted to a winnowing machine, which is driven by the same power which drives the thrashing-machine itself, by which means the grain is separated from the chaff. Thrashing-machines effect a great saving in labour; they do the work speedily, and at the time required; and they do the work better than the flail, separating the corn (particularly wheat) more completely from the straw.

THRASON'ICAL, *a.* [from *Thraso,* a boaster in old comedy.] 1. Boasting; given to bragging.—2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display.

THRASON'ICALLY, *adv.* Boastingly.

THRATCH, *v. i.* To gasp convulsively, as one does in the agonies of death. As a noun, the oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agonies. [*Scotch.*]

THRAU'LITE, *n.* Hydrated silicate of iron, a mineral which occurs in roundish nodules in Westmanland and Bavaria, accompanying iron pyrites.

THRAVE,† *n.* [Sax. *draf,* a drove.] A drove; a herd.

THRAVE, *n.* [W. *drev a,* twenty-four; *drev,* a bundle or tie.] 1. The number of two dozen.—2. Twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the field, and forming two *stooks,* or shocks, of twelve sheaves each. It is also written *Threave.* [*Scotch.*]

THRAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *thrawian.*] To wreathe; to twist; to wrench; to distort; to wrest; to oppose; to resist. As a verb intran., to cast; to warp; to twist from agony. [*Scotch.*]

THRAW, *n.* A twist; a wrench. [*Scotch.*]

THRA'WARD, *a.* Forward; perverse; backward; reluctant. [*Scotch.*]

THRA'WIN, } *pp.* and *a.* Distorted;
THRAWN, } having the appearance of ill humour; cross-grained; of a perverse humour. [*Scotch.*]

THREAD, *n.* [Sax. *thred, thræd;* D. *draad;* Sw. *träd;* Dan. *traad;* probably from drawing.] 1. A small line made by twisting together a number of fibres of some vegetable or animal substance, such as flax, cotton, or silk; whence its names of linen, cotton, or silk thread. Sewing thread, and the various kinds of thread used in the manufacture of bobbin-net, lace, and some other kinds of textile fabrics, consist of two or more *yarns,* or simple spun threads, firmly united together by twisting. Thread is spun doubled, tripled, &c., and twisted by machines. —2. In *bot.,* the filament of a flower. —3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark.—4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.—5. *Air-threads,* the fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders.—6. Something continued in a long course or tenor; as, the *thread* of a discourse.—7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.

THREAD, *v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle.

—2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*
Heavy trading ships, *threading* the Bosphorus. *Mitford.*

THREAD'BARE, *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*] Worn to the naked thread: having the nap worn off; as, a *threadbare* coat: *threadbare* clothes. —2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject; stale topics and *threadbare* quotations.

THREAD'BARENESS, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.

THREAD'EN, *a.* Made of thread; as, *threaden* sails. [*Little used.*]

THREAD'LIKE, *a.* Resembling thread.

THREAD'-PLANTS, *n.* Plants whose fibres or filaments may be manufactured into thread: as flax and cotton-plants, various kinds of nettle and broom, the stems of the wild hop, swallow-wort, &c.

THREAD'SHAPED, *a.* In *bot.*, filiform.

THREAD'Y, *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender.—2. Containing thread.

THREAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *threapian*, or rather *threagan.*] To aver with pertinacity; to contend; to quarrel; to urge with pertinacity; to continue to assert in reply to denial. [*Scotch.*]

THREAT, *n.* (thret.) [Sax. *threat.* *See the verb.*] A menace; denunciation of ill; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.* *Shak.*

In *English criminal law*, threats of personal violence, or any other threats by which a man of ordinary firmness may be put in fear, and by means of which money or other property is extorted from him, amount to the crime of robbery. It is also a misdemeanor at common law to threaten another in order to deter him from doing some lawful act, or to compel him to do some unlawful one, or to extort money or goods from him, or to obtain any other benefit to the person who makes the threat. In *Scots law*, threats, when used so as to infer just ground of fear, or even if less violent, when accompanied with importunity, will void a deed granted by any person while under the influence; and using threats of death to any person, or attempting or pretending to carry them into execution, in order to compel a confession of a real or supposed crime, is punishable at common law. [*See* THREATENING.]

THREAT, *v. t.* (thret.) To threaten,—*which see.* *Threat* is used only in poetry.

THREATEN, *v. t.* (threat'n.) [Sax. *threatian*, from *threat.* But *threat* appears to be contracted from *threagan*, which is written also *threawian;* D. *dreigen;* G. *drohen;* Dan. *tretter*, to chide, to scold, dispute, wrangle.] 1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain, or other evil on another, for some sin or offence; to menace. God *threatens* the finally impenitent with everlasting banishment from his presence.—2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; as for extorting money. To send *threatening* letters is a punishable offence.—3. To charge or enjoin with menace, or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in his name; Acts iv.

4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil; as, rolling billows *threaten* to overwhelm us.—5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching; as, the clouds *threaten* us with rain or a storm.

THREAT'ENED, *pp.* (thret'nd.) Menaced with evil.

THREATENER, *n.* (thret'ner.) One that threatens.

THREATENING, *ppr.* (thret'ning.) Menacing; denouncing evil.—2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; as, a *threatening* look.—3. Indicating something impending; as, the weather is *threatening;* the clouds have a *threatening* aspect.—*Threatening letters.* In *English law*, the sending or delivering any letter with menaces, with or without any name or signature, or with a fictitious name or signature, demanding money or any other valuable commodity, or threatening (without any demand) to kill or murder, or set fire to the house, or the like, is a felony. By the common law of Scotland, such offences are punishable arbitrarily, and have been punished by pillory and transportation for life.

THREATENING, *n.* (thret'ning.) The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offences. The prophets are filled with God's *threatenings* against the rebellious Jews; Acts iv.

THREATENINGLY, *adv.* (thret'ningly.) With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

THREATFUL, *a.* (thret'ful.) Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; minacious.

THREAVE. *See* THRAVE.

THREE, *a.* [Sax. *threo, thri, thry*, and *thrig;* Sw. and Dan. *tre;* G. *drei;* Fr. *trois;* Sp. and L. *tres;* Gael. and W. *tri;* Gipsy, *tre;* Gr. τρεις; Sans. *treja, tri.* We know not the last radical, nor the primary sense of *three.* Owen, in his Welsh Dictionary, suggests that it signifies *fixed, firm.* But *see* EXTRICATE and TRICK. It is probably contracted from *thrig.*] 1. Two and one.

I offer thee *three* things; 2 Sam. xxiv.

2. It is often used like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.

Abishai...attained not to the first *three;* 2 Sam. xxiii.

3. Proverbially, a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inched fool. *Shak.*

Rule of three, in *arith.*, a rule by which three quantities being given (the first and second being of the same kind), a fourth quantity is found, such that the first has the same ratio to the second that the third has to the fourth; or such that the first is the same multiple, part or parts, of the second that the third is of the fourth. This has been called the *golden rule*, on account of its great value. The immense variety of questions which may be solved by finding a fourth proportional defies all classification; but they may all be reduced to one form, viz., A produces B, what will C produce. [*See* PROPORTION, RATIO.]

THREE, *n.* The number which consists of two and one.

THREE-CAP'SULED, *a.* Tricapsular; having three capsules.

THREE-CELL'ED, *a.* Trilocular; having three cells.

THREE-CLEFT', *a.* Trifid; being thrice cleft.

THREE'-COAT WORK. In *arch.*, plastering which consists of pricking up, or roughing in, floating, and a finishing coat.

THREE'-CORNERED, *a.* [*three* and *corner.*] Having three corners or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat.—2. In *bot.*, having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

THREE-EDGED, *a.* Having three edges.

THREE'-FLOWERED, *a.* [*three* and *flower.*] Bearing three flowers together.

THREE'FOLD, *a.* [*three* and *fold.*] Three-double; consisting of three; or thrice repeated; as, *threefold* justice.

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken; Eccles. iv.

THREE'-GRAINED, *a.* Tricoccous; having three kernels.

THREE'-HEADED, *a.* Having three heads; as, *three-headed* Cerberus.—In *bot.*, tricapitate.

THREE'-LEAFED, *a.* [*three* and *leaf.*] Consisting of three distinct leaflets.

THREE'-LOBED, *a.* [*three* and *lobe.*] A *three-lobed leaf*, is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other and having convex margins.

THREE'-NERVED, *a.* [*three* and *nerve.*] A *three-nerved leaf* has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching.

THREE'-PARTED, *a.* [*three* and *parted.*] Tripartite. A *three-parted leaf* is divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate.

THREE'-PENCE, *n.* (*Pronounced colloquially*, thrip'ence.) [*three* and *pence.*] Three copper coins, each a penny. Formerly, a small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

THREE'-PENNY, *a.* (*Pronounced colloquially*, thri'penny.) Worth three pence only; mean; vulgar; of little worth.

THREE'-PETALED, *a.* [*three* and *petal.*] Tripetalous; consisting of three distinct petals; as a corol.

THREE'-PILE, *n.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.

THREE'-PILED, *a.* Set with a thick pile, as velvet; piled one above another to the extent of three.

THREE'-PLY, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.

THREE'-POINTED, *a.* Tricuspidate; having three lengthened points ending in a bristle.

THREE-RIBBED, *a.* Having three ribs.

THREE'SCORE, *a.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty; as, *threescore* years.

THREE'-SEEDED, *a.* [*three* and *seed.*] Having three seeds; as, a *three-seeded* capsule.

THREE'-SIDED, *a.* [*three* and *side.*] Having three plane sides; as, a *three-sided* stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp.

THREE'-STRINGED, *a.* Having three cords; as, a *three-stringed* musical instrument.

THREE'-TOED, *a.* In *zool.*, tridigitate.

THREE'-VALVED, *a.* [*three* and *valve.*] Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves; as, a *three-valved* pericarp.

THRENE,† *n.* [Gr. θρηνος.] Lamentation.

THRENET'IC, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

THREN'ODY, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος, lamentation, and ωδη, ode.] A song of lamentation.

THRESH, *v. t.* To thrash. [*See* THRASH.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written *thrash* or *thresh*, indifferently. [*See the derivation and definitions under* THRASH.]

THRESH'ED. *See* THRASHED.

THRESH'ER, *n.* The sea-fox, *Squalus vulpes*, a fish of the shark genus. [*See* THRASHER.]

THRESH'ING. *See* THRASHING.

THRESH'ING-FLOOR. *See* THRASHING-FLOOR.

THRESH'ING MACHINE, *n.* *See* THRASHING-MACHINE.

THRESH'OLD, *n.* [Sax. *therscwald;* G. *thürschwelle;* Sw. *tröskel;* Ice. *throsulldur* The Saxon and Swedish words seem by their orthography to be connected with *thrash, thresh*, and the last syllable to be *wald*, wood; but the German word is obviously compounded of *thür*, door, and *schwelle*, sill; door-sill.] 1. The door-sill: the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door.—2. Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning. He is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

Many men that stumble at the *threshold*. *Shak.*

THREW, *pret.* of *Throw.*

THRICE, *adv.* [from *three;* perhaps *three* and L. *vice;* or a change of Fr. *tiers.*] 1. Three times.

Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice;* Matth. xxvi.

2. Sometimes used by way of amplification; very.

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shak.*

THRICE-FAVOURED, *a.* Favoured thrice; highly favoured.

THRID, *v. t.* [W. *treiziaw*, to penetrate; *treidiaw*, to course, to range.] To slide through a narrow passage; to thread; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair. *Pope.*

THRID,† *n.* Thread.

THRID'DED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRID'DING, *ppr.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRI'FALLOW, *v. t.* To plough or fallow land a third time.

THRIFT, *n.* [from *thrive.*] Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property.

The rest, willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

2. Prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain.

I have a mind presages me such *thrift*. *Shak.*

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.—4. In *bot.*, the English name of a genus of plants, Statice, -*which see.*

THRIFT'ILY, *adv.* Frugally; with parsimony.—2. With increase of worldly goods.

THRIFT'INESS, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry; as, *thriftiness* to save; *thriftiness* in preserving one's own.—2. Prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFT'LESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

THRIFT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without thriving; extravagantly.

THRIFT'LESSNESS, *n.* A state of being thriftless.

THRIFT'Y, *a.* Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property.

I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which he has not been *thrifty*. *Swift.*

2. *More generally*, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth; as, a *thrifty* farmer or mechanic.—3. Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously; as, a plant.—4. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shak.*

THRILL, *n.* [*See the Verb.*] A drill.—2. A warbling. [*See* TRILL.]—3. A breathing place or hole.—4. A thrilling sensation; as, a *thrill* of horror.

THRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thyrlian, thirlian;* D. *drillen*, to *drill*, to bore; *trillen*, to shiver, pant, quaver; G. *drillen*, to drill; *triller*, a shake; *trillern*, to *trill;* Dan. *driller*, to bore, to drill; *trilder*, Sw. *trilla*, to roll; Dan. *trille*, a trill; W. *troliaw*, to troll or roll; all probably of one family, from the root of *roll. See* DRILL.] 1. To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimlet or other similar instrument. But in the literal sense, *drill* is now chiefly or wholly used. Spenser used it literally in the clause, "with *thrilling* point of iron brand."—2. To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein. *Spenser.*

A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse. *Shak.*

THRILL, *v. i.* To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp; particularly, to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; as, a sharp sound *thrills* through the whole frame.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Shak.*

2. To feel a sharp shivering sensation running through the body.

To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake. *Shak.*

THRILL'ED, *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILL'ING, *ppr.* Perforating; drilling.—2. Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating; passing with a tingling, shivering sensation.—3. Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.

THRILL'INGLY, *adv.* With thrilling sensations.

THRILL'INGNESS, *n.* The quality of being thrilling.

THRILL'INGS, *n. plur.* Thrilling sensations.

THRIN'CIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. *T. hirta* is a British species, with lanceolate leaves, sinuate, dentate, hispid, or hairy. It is found chiefly in gravelly soil.

THRING,† *v. t.* To press, crowd, or throng.

THRIPS, *n.* A genus of minute insects, order Hemiptera. They are extremely agile, and seem to leap rather than fly. When irritated beyond a certain point, they turn up the posterior extremity of their body in the manner of the *Staphylini*. They live on flowers, plants, and under the barks of trees.

THRIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the shad and herring kind, whose flesh is considered as being sometimes poisonous. It is found in the waters of intertropical America, India, &c.

THRIVE, *v. i.* pret. *Throve;* pp. *Thriven*, sometimes the regular pret. *Thrived* is used. [Dan. *trives*, to thrive, to increase; Sw. *trifvas*. It may belong to the family of *trip*, to hasten, or to that of *drive.*] 1. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. A farmer *thrives* by good husbandry. When the body of labouring men *thrive*, we pronounce the state prosperous.

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success.

O son, why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*? *Milton.*

They by vices *thrive*. *Sandys.*

3. To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. Young cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; and trees *thrive* in a good soil.—4. To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in anything valuable.

THRIVER, *n.* One that prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRIVING, *ppr.* Prospering in worldly goods.—2. *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing; as, a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader.

THRIVINGLY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRIVINGNESS, } *n.* Prosperity;
THRIVING, } growth; increase.

THRO'. Contraction of *Through*.

THROAT, *n.* [Sax. *throta, throte;* D. *strote;* Russ. *grud.*] 1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath. In *med.*, the fauces; all that hollow or cavity in the part of the mouth which may be seen when the mouth is wide open.—2. Entrance; main passage.—3. In *bot.*, the mouth of a monopetalous corolla, or the circular line at which the tube and limbs unite.—4. In *seamen's lan.*, that curved end of a gaff which embraces the mast.—5. In *ship-building*, the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms; also, the inner part of the arms of an anchor where they join the shank; and the middle part of a floor-timber.—*Throat-brails*, brails attached to the gaff close to the mast.—*Throat halliards*, are those that raise the throat of the gaff.—*Throat of a chimney*, in *arch.*, the part between the gathering (or that part of the funnel which contracts as it ascends), and the flue.—*To cut the throat*, to murder by cutting the jugular veins.

THRŌAT-BAND, *n.* A strap to a head-stall; a cheek-band.

THRŌAT-LATCH, *n.* A strap of a bridle, halter, &c., passing under a horse's throat.

THRŌAT-PIPE, *n.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The windpipe, weasand, or trachea.

THRŌAT-WŎRT, *n.* [*throat* and *wort.*] A British plant of the genus Campanula, the *C. latifolia*, called also giant bell-flower. It is a perennial with a stem three or four feet high, and large campanulate flowers of a deep blue It grows in moist woods and thickets.—*Blue throat-wort* is a plant of the genus Trachelium, the *T. cœruleum.*

THROATY,† *a.* Guttural.

THROB, *v. i.* [perhaps allied to *drive* and to *drub*; at least its elements and signification coincide; Gr. θορυβεω.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate. The heart *throbs* with joy, desire, or fear; the violent action of the heart is perceived by a *throbbing* pulse.

My heart *throbs* to know one thing. *Shak.*

We apply the word also to the breast.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shak.*

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison.*

THROB'BING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating.

THROB'BING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THROD'DEN, *v. i.* To grow; to thrive. [*Not in use or local.*]

THROE, *n.* [Sax. *throwian*, to suffer, to agonize; but this is the same word as *throw*, and the sense is to strain, as in twisting, to struggle.] Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in child-birth, or parturition.

My *throes* came thicker and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

THROE, *v. i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THROE, *v. t.* To put in agony.

THROM'BOLITE, *n.* In *min.*, an amorphous green phosphate of copper.

THROM'BUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. θρομβοω, to clot.] A small tumour which sometimes arises after bleeding, owing to the blood escaping from the vein into the cellular structure surrounding it, and coagulating there.

THRONE, *n.* [L. *thronus*; Gr. θρονος: Fr. *trône*.] 1. A royal seat; a chair of state. The throne is generally an elegant chair richly ornamented with sculpture and gilding, raised above the floor whereon it stands, and covered with a canopy.—2. The seat of a bishop.—3. In *scrip.*, sovereign power and dignity.

Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou; Gen. xli.

Thy *throne*, O God, is for ever; Ps. xlv.

4. Angels; Col. i.—5. The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.

The heaven is my *throne*, and the earth my footstool; Is. lxvi.

THRONE, *v. t.* To place on a royal seat; to enthrone.—2. To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

THRONED, *pp.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

True image of the Father, whether *throned*
In the bosom of bliss and light of light. *Milton.*

THRONELESS, *a.* Having no throne.

THRONG, *n.* [Sax. *thrang*; Ir. *drong*; G. and D. *drang*. *See the Verb.*] 1. A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; as, a *throng* of people at a play-house.—2. A great multitude; as, the heavenly *throng*.

THRONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *thringan*; G. *drängen*; Dan. *trænger*. If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with Sw. *tryka*, Dan. *trykker*, to press, to print.] To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*

THRONG, *v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him; Mark v.

THRONG, *a.* Much occupied or engaged: busy. [*Local.*]

THRONG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

THRONG'LY,† *adv.* In crowds.

THRONING, *ppr.* Placing on a royal seat; enthroning.

THROP'PLE, *n.* The windpipe; the throttle. [*Local.*] [*See* THRAPPLE.]

THROS'TLE, *n.* (thros'l.) [Sax. *thorstle*; G. *drossel*.] The song-thrush, a bird of the genus Turdus, the *T. musicus*, Linn. [*See* MAVIS and THRUSH.] —2. In *cotton spinning*, the machine otherwise called the *water-frame*, because it was at first driven by water-wheels. It takes the name *throstle*, from the peculiar noise (resembling the singing of a throstle or thrush), which it makes in working. It is now in a great measure superseded by the *mule*.

THROS'TLING, *n.* A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them.

THROT'TLE, *n.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe or trachea.

THROT'TLE, *v. i.* To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. —2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

THROT'TLE, *v. t.* To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated.

Throttle their practised accents in their fears. *Shak.*

THROT'TLED, *pp.* Uttered with breaks and interruptions.—2. Choked; suffocated.

THROT'TLE VALVE, *n.* In *steam-engines*, the valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder. It usually consists of a circular plate of metal, which is placed within the steam-pipe, and entirely crosses its area, when shut. It turns upon an axis which passes diametrically through or across it, and also through the sides of the pipe. It is acted upon by the governor in such a way, that when a greater supply of steam is required, the valve is opened to a greater extent, and when less steam is required, the valve is brought into such a position as to intercept more of the steam. [*See* GOVERNOR and STEAM-ENGINE.]

THROT'TLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating.

THROUGH, *prep.* (thru.) [Sax. *thurh*; D. *door*; G. *durch*; W. *trwy* or *trw*, whence *trwyaw*, to pervade; Ir. *treoghdham*, Gaelic, *treaghaim*, to pierce or bore.] 1. From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite; as, to bore *through* a piece of timber, or *through* a board; a ball passes *through* the side of a ship. —2. Noting passage; as, to pass *through* a gate or avenue.

Through the gates of iv'ry he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

3. By transmission, noting the means of conveyance.

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only *through* the senses. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. This signification is a derivative of the last.

Through the scent of water it will bud; Job xiv.

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

Sanctify them *through* thy truth; John xvii.

The gift of God is eternal life *through* Jesus Christ our Lord; Rom. vi.

5. Over the whole surface or extent; as, to ride *through* the country.

Their tongue walketh *through* the earth; Ps. lxxiii.

6. Noting passage among or in the midst of; as, to move *through* water, as a fish; to run *through* a thicket, as a deer.

THROUGH, *adv.* (thru.) From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing *through*.—2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through*.—3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through*.—*To carry through*, to complete; to accomplish.—*To go through*, to prosecute a scheme to the end.—2. To undergo; to sustain; as, to *go through* hardships.

THROUGH-BRED, should be *Thorough-bred*.

THROUGH-LIGHTED, should be *Thorough-lighted*,—*which see.*

THROUGHLY, *adv.* (thru'ly.) Completely; fully; wholly.—2. Without reserve; sincerely. [For this, *Thoroughly* is now used.]

THROUGHOUT, *prep.* (thruout'.) [*through* and *out*.] Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other. This is the practice *throughout* Ireland. A general opinion prevails *throughout* England. *Throughout* the whole course of his life, he avoided every species of vice.

THROUGHOUT, *adv.* (thruout'.) Every where, in every part. The cloth was of a piece *throughout*.

THROUGH PACED. [*Not used.*] [*See* THOROUGH-PACED.]

THROUGH-STONE, *n.* In *arch.*, a bond-stone,—*which see.*

THROVE, *pret.* of *Thrive*

THROW, *v. t.* pret. *Threw*; pp. *Thrown*. [Sax. *thrawan*; perhaps D. *draaijen*, to turn, wind, twist, whirl; G. *drehen*; W. *troi*. The Saxon word signifies to twist, to turn, to curl, throw, and to revolve. It is contracted, and probably coincides in elements with Gr. τρεχω, to run, for this was applied primarily to wheels, as we see by its derivatives, τροχος, a wheel, τροχιλος, a top, L. *trochilus*.] 1. Properly, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a winding direction.—2. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel by projectile force; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. Thus we *throw* stones or dust with the hand; a cannon *throws* a ball; a bomb *throws* a shell. The Roman balista *threw* various weapons.

A fire-engine *throws* water to extinguish flames.—3. To wind or twist; as, to *throw* silk.—4. To turn; as, to *throw* balls in a lathe. [*Not in general use.*]—5. To venture at dice.

> Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shak.*

6. To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; as, a serpent *throws* his skin.—7. To cast; to send.

> I have *thrown*
> A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

8. To put on; to spread carelessly.

> O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*. *Pope.*

9. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling; as, a man *throws* his antagonist.—10. To cast; to drive by violence; as, a vessel or sailors *thrown* upon a rock.—*To throw away*, to lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; as, to *throw away* time; to *throw away* money.—2. To bestow without a compensation.—3. To reject; as, to *throw away* a good book, or a good offer.—*To throw by*, to lay aside or neglect as useless; as, to *throw by* a garment.—*To throw down*, to subvert; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to *throw down* a fence or wall.—2. To bring down from a high station; to depress.—*To throw in*, to inject.—2. To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.—*To throw off*, to expel; to clear from; as, to *throw off* a disease.—2. To reject; to discard; as, to *throw off* all sense of shame; to *throw off* a dependent.—*To throw on*, to cast on; to load.—*To throw out*, to cast out; to reject or discard; to expel.—2 To utter carelessly; to speak; as, to *throw out* insinuations or observations.—3. To exert; to bring forth into act.

> She *throws out* thrilling shrieks. *Spenser.*

4 To distance; to leave behind—5. To exclude; to reject. The bill was *thrown out* on the second reading.—*To throw up*, to resign; as, to *throw up* a commission.—2. To resign angrily.

> Bad games are *thrown up* too soon. *Hudibras.*

3. To discharge from the stomach.—*To throw one's self down*, to lie down.—*To throw one's self on*, to resign one's self to the favour, clemency, or sustaining power of another; to repose.—*To throw silk*, is to twist singles into a cord, in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted.

THRŌW, *v. i.* To perform the act of throwing.—2. To cast dice.—*To throw about*, to cast about; to try expedients. [*Not much used.*]

THRŌW, *n.* The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine.

> He heav'd a stone, and rising to the *throw*,
> He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. *Addison.*

2 A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast; as, a good *throw*. None but a fool hazards all upon one *throw*.—3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw*.—4. A stroke; a blow.

> Nor shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent sally.

> Your youth admires
> The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addison.*

6. The agony of travail. [*See* THROE.]—7. A turner's lathe. [*Local.*]

THRŌWER, *n.* One that throws; one that twists or winds silk; a throwster.

THRŌWING, *ppr.* Casting; hurling; flinging.

THRŌWN, *pp.* of *Throw.* Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.

THRŌWN SILK, *n.* Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted.

THRŌWSTER, *n.* One that twists or winds silk.

THRUM, *n.* [Ice. *thraum*; G. *trumm*; D. *drom*, the end of a thing; Gr. θρυμμα, a fragment; θρυπτω, to break.] 1. The ends of weaver's threads.—2. Any coarse yarn.—3. *Thrums*, among *gardeners*, the thread-like internal bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.

THRUM, *v. i.* [D. *trom*, a drum.] To play coarsely or unskilfully on an instrument with the fingers or otherwise; as, to *thrum* on a guitar; to *thrum* on a fiddle

THRUM, *v. t.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.—2. To dress or work with *thrums*.—3. To thicken or crowd together; to compress; to collect.—4. Among *seamen*, to insert short pieces of rope-yarn or spun-yarn in a sail or mat.

THRUM'MING, *ppr.* Playing coarsely on an instrument.—2. Weaving; knotting; twisting.

THRUM'MY, *a.* Containing or resembling thrums.

THRUM'WORT, *n.* The plant water-plantain.

THRUSH, *n* [Sax. *thrisc*; G. *drossel*; W. *tresglen*; Sw. *trast.*] 1. A bird of the genus Turdus, or of the family Turdidæ; but the name is applied by way of eminence to the song thrush, (*Turdus musicus.*) [*See* THROSTLE and MAVIS.] The thrushes (*Turdidæ* or *Merulidæ*,) form a family of dentirostral passerine birds, having the bill of middle size, sharp edged, compressed, and decurved at the tip, with a notch near the point, and a few loose hairs over the base; the nostrils oval, lateral, half concealed by membrane, the middle toe not so long as the tarsus, and the outer toes joined to it at the base. They resemble the shrikes, but they are more frugivorous, generally feeding upon berries, though they prefer small animals, especially molluscs and worms, when these can be obtained. Their habits are mostly solitary, but several species are gregarious in winter. Thrushes have been celebrated from very remote antiquity on account of their powers of song; they are widely diffused, being found in all the quarters of the globe. Among European thrushes we have the blackbird (*Merula vulgaris*), the black-throated thrush (*Turdus atrogularis*), the missel thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), the field-fare (*Turdus pilaris*), the song thrush or throstle (*Turdus musicus*), the water-ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*), the rock-thrush (*Petrocincla saxatilis*), &c. *Turdus erythrogaster* belongs to Asia; *Turdus stripitans*, to Africa; and *Turdus melodus*, or the wood thrush, to America.—2. [Qu. *thrust.*] An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals. In the horse it is in the frog.—3. In *med.*, (L. *aphthæ.*) A disease characterized by roundish granular vesicles of a pearl colour, affecting the lips and mouth, and sometimes the whole alimentary canal, terminating in curd-like sloughs; occasionally occurring in successive crops. It is common in infants who are ill fed or brought up by hand. In adults, it commonly occurs in the advanced stages of many diseases, as typhoid and other acute fevers; in short, in nearly all cases in which there is great prostration of strength, thrush may occur.

THRUSH'-PASTE, *n.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamine, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

THRUST, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Thrust.* [L. *trudo*, *trusum*, *trusito*; Ch. טרד, *terad*; Ar. *tarada.*] 1. To push or drive with force; as, to *thrust* any thing with the hand or foot, or with an instrument.

> Neither shall one *thrust* another; Joel ii.; John xx.

2. To drive; to force; to impel.—*To thrust away* or *from*, to push away; to reject; Acts vii.—*To thrust in*, to push or drive in.

> *Thrust in* thy sickle and reap; Rev. xiv.

To thrust on, to impel; to urge.—*To thrust off*, to push away.—*To thrust through*, to pierce; to stab; Numb. xxv; 2 Sam. xviii.—*To thrust out*, to drive out or away; to expel; Exod. xii.—*To thrust one's self*, to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome.—*To thrust together*, to compress.

THRUST, *v. i.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer *thrusts* at his antagonist.—2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in.

> And *thrust* between my father and the god *Dryden.*

3. To intrude.—4. To push forward; to come with force; to press on.

> Young, old, *thrust* there
> In mighty concourse. *Chapman.*

THRUST, *n.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing.

> Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
> And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. Attack; assault.

> There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *More*

3. In *mech.*, the force exerted by any body or system of bodies, against another body or system.—*Thrust of an arch*, the force exerted by the arch stones, considered as a combination of wedges, to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs. The force exerted by rafters or beams against the walls which bear them is also termed a *thrust*.

Note.—*Push* and *shove* do not exactly express the sense of *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled. This distinction does not extend to every case.

THRUST'ER, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

THRUST'ING, *ppr.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.

THRUST'ING, *n.* The act of pushing with force.—2. In dairies, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey. [*Local.*]

THRUST'INGS, *n.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.

THRUST'ING-SCREW, *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [*Local.*]

THRUS'TLE, *n.* The thrush. [*See* THROSTLE.]

THRY'-FALLOW, *v. t.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third ploughing in summer.

THUD, *n.* [Sax. *thoden*; G. *duden*; Ir. *dud.*] Impetus; as of a gust of wind; a stroke; a blow. As a verb, to move with velocity; to beat; to strike. [*Scotch.*]

THUGS, *n.* (tugs.) [Hind. *thagna*; to deceive.] A secret and wide spread association of robbers and murderers in the upper provinces of Hindostan. The existence of this association was scarcely known to the British government before the year 1810, and no combined measures were taken to put it down until about 1830. The Thugs are considered to be a degenerate sect of Kâli worshippers, and are peculiarly superstitious in their observances. To rob and murder is with them a sacred duty, and they are directed in all their proceedings by auguries, supposed to be vouchsafed by their tutelary goddess Behowanee. They usually move in gangs, consisting of from ten to two hundred or three hundred men, of all races, castes, sects, and religions, yet all joining in the worship of Kâli, and sacrificing to their tutelary goddess every victim they can seize, and sharing the plunder among themselves. Still they shed no blood unless when forced by circumstances, but strangle their victims by means of a rope or handkerchief. Particular classes, however, are altogether exempt from their attacks; among whom are dancing girls, minstrels, sikhs, some religious mendicants, tailors, oilmen, blacksmiths and carpenters. In 1830 vigorous measures were adopted for their suppression, and between 1830 and 1837 upwards of 3000 were brought to justice. In consequence of these measures, the numbers of Thugs have rapidly diminished, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be totally extinct. The system practised by the Thugs is termed *Thugee.*

THU'JA, } **THU'YA**, } *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Coniferæ. The species are known by the name of *arbor vitæ*, or tree of life; they are evergreens, trees or shrubs, and are inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and North America. *T. occidentalis*, the American arbor vitæ, and *T. orientalis*, the Chinese arbor vitæ, have been introduced into this country as ornamental plants.

THU'LE, *n.* The name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted. This is generally believed to have been Iceland. Hence the Latin phrase *ultima thule.*

THU'LITE, *n.* A rare mineral of a peach blossom colour, found in Norway. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with minute portions of soda, potash, and the oxides of iron and manganese.

THUMB, *n.* [Sax. *thuma*; G. *daumen*; D. *duim*; Dan. *tomme*; Sw. *tumme.*] The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

THUMB, *v. t.* To handle awkardly; to play with the fingers; as, to *thumb* over a tune.—2. To soil with the fingers.

THUMB, *v. i.* To play on with the fingers.

THUMB'-BAND, *n.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb.

THUMB'ED, *a.* Having thumbs.

THUMB'ED, *pp.* Handled awkwardly; soiled with the fingers.

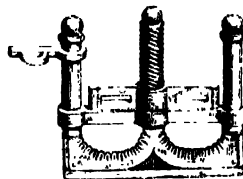
THUMB'ING, *ppr.* Soiling with the fingers.

THUMBKIN, *n.* *See* THUMB-SCREW.

THUMB'-LATCH, *n.* A kind of door-latch, which receives its name from the thumb being placed on the lever, to raise its latch.

THUMB'-RING, *n.* A ring formerly worn on the thumb.

THUMB'-SCREW, *n.* A screw which may be turned by the application of the finger and thumb; as a screw for fastening a window sash.—2. An ancient



Scotch Thumbkin, time of Charles I.

instrument of torture for compressing the thumb; called also a thumbkin.

THUMB'-STALL, *n.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn, or leather, with the edges turned up to receive the thread in making sails. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches.—2. A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb.

THUM'ERSTONE, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Thum*, in Saxony, where it was found. It is called also *axinite*, from the resemblance of its flat sharp edges to that of an axe. It is either massive or crystallized; its crystals are in the form of a compressed oblique rhomboidal prism. It is of the silicious kind, and of a brown gray or violet colour. [*See* AXINITE.]

THU'MITE, *n.* In *mineral.*, the axinite.

THUM'MIM, *n. plur.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high priest, but what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained. [*See* URIM.]

THUMP, *n.* [It. *thombo.*] A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club or the fist, or with a heavy hammer, or with the breech of a gun.

> The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. —*Tatler.*

THUMP, *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy.

THUMP, *v. i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

> A watchman at night *thumps* with his pole. —*Swift.*

THUMP'ED, *pp.* Struck with something heavy.

THUMP'ER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps. In *low lan.*, a person or thing which is huge or great.

THUMP'ING, *ppr.* Striking or beating with something thick or blunt.—2. *a.* Heavy.—3. *Vulgarly*, stout; fat; large.

THUN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *thunder*, *thunor*; G. *donner*; D. *donder*; Sw. *dunder*; Dan. *dundren*; L. *tonitru*, from *tono*, to sound; Fr. *tonnerre*; It. *tuono*; Pers. *thondor* or *thundur.*] 1. The sound which follows an explosion of electricity or lightning; the report of a discharge of electrical fluid, that is, of its passage from one cloud to another, or from a cloud to the earth, or from the earth to a cloud.—*Thunder* is not *lightning*, but the effect of it. The character of the sound of thunder varies with the force and the distance of the explosion, the situation of the observer, the nature of the surrounding country, and it is no doubt affected also by the relative situations of the clouds. In general, it is considered that lightning, by its heat, creates a partial vacuum in the atmosphere, and that the sudden rushing of air into the void space produces the sound; but this explanation will not account for the prolongation of the sound. The true cause seems to be the vibration of the air, agitated to a greater or less extent by the passage of the electric fluid with a greater or less degree of intensity. When lightning strikes an object near us in the earth, it produces a noise resembling that of a violent crash, which is not repeated or prolonged by reflection. When the explosion is more distant, a rumbling, irregular, and recurring noise is heard, which gradually dies away in the distance. Thunder frequently commences with a loud rattle, which may be occasioned by a series of discharges of electric matter in rapid succession, from a highly charged thunder cloud. The distance of a thunder cloud may be ascertained by counting the number of seconds which elapse between the time of seeing the flash, and that of hearing the report, and multiplying 1130 feet by that number of seconds, (1130 feet being the distance which sound travels per second); the result will be the distance of the cloud in feet. When the flash and the sound occur almost simultaneously, the thunder cloud is very near; but when 2 or 3 seconds elapse between the time of seeing the former and that of hearing the latter, the cloud may be considered at a safe distance. In thunder storms the lightning frequently does great mischief, destroying trees, killing men and animals, and even shattering buildings. During a thunder storm, persons should avoid going near any object or thing which acts as a conductor to the fluid; such as trees, hedges, water, fire places, gilt furniture, bell wires, and all large metallic surfaces. In a house, the safest place is in the middle of a room, and the security may be increased by sitting or lying upon a feather bed, a hair mattress, or thick woollen rug. Cellars are dangerous, as the discharge is often from the earth to a cloud, and buildings frequently sustain the greatest damage from lightning in the basement story. Thunder can scarcely ever be heard at the distance of more than 20 or 30 miles from the flash which produces it.

> There were *thunders* and lightnings; Exod. xix.

2. Thunder is used for *lightning*, or for a *thunderbolt*, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or

because the lightning and thunder are closely united.

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shak.*

3. Any loud noise; as, the *thunder* of cannon.

Sons of *thunder*; Mark iii.

4. Denunciation published; as, the *thunders* of the Vatican.

THUN'DER, *v. i.* To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? Job xl.

2. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

3. To rattle, or give a heavy rattling sound.

And roll the *thund'ring* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull.*

THUN'DER, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our gen'ral's ear. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

THUN'DER-BLASTED, *a.* Blasted by thunder.

THUN'DERBOLT, *n.* [*thunder* and *bolt.*] A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth; Ps. lxxviii. In *popular lan.*, when lightning acts with extraordinary violence, and breaks or shatters any thing, it is called a *thunderbolt*, and ignorant people suppose it to be a hard body, otherwise it could not produce such effects.—2. Figuratively, a daring or irresistible hero; as, the Scipios, those *thunderbolts* of war.—3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

4. In *mineral.*, thunder-stone.

THUN'DER-BURST, *n.* A burst of thunder.

THUN'DER-CLAP, *n.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

When suddenly the *thunder-clap* was heard. *Dryden.*

THUN'DER-CLOUD, *n.* [*thunder* and *cloud.*] A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

THUN'DERER, *n.* He that thunders.

THUN'DER-HOUSE, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning, when not protected by thunder rods or conductors. It is in the form of a small model of a house, having wires connected with it so as to form imperfect conductors.

THUN'DERING, *ppr.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound; fulminating denunciations. *Thundering barrels*, casks which contain the fire pots in a fire ship.

THUN'DERING, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder.

Entreat the Lord that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail; Exod. ix.

THUN'DERINGLY, *adv.* With loud noise.

THUN'DEROUS, *a.* Producing thunder.

How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

THUN'DER-PROOF, *a.* Secure against thunder.

THUN'DER-ROD, *n.* A rod or bar of metal, attached to a building, and having its lower end extending below the level of the ground, and its upper end rising several feet above the highest part of the building, or of the steeple, if the building have one, in order to protect the building from the effects of lightning: the upper extremity of the rod is made to terminate in a point. Extensive buildings, or those which have several pinnacles rising from their tops, require several rods for their protection, as it is found that the influence of a single rod is limited by the circumference of a circle described about the rod, with a radius equal to twice its height above the top of the building. Ships are protected from the effects of lightning by rods in the same manner as buildings. Thunder rods are also termed *conductors*, because they serve to conduct the electric fluid or lightning which strikes them safely and rapidly to the ground, and do not allow it to fall upon any part of the building.

THUN'DER-SHOWER, *n.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUN'DER-STONE, *n.* Thunder stones are crystals of iron pyrites, of a cylindrical form, found in chalk beds, and were so named because they were fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder. The same name is given to fossil echinites of the family cidaris.

THUN'DER-STORM, *n.* [*thunder* and *storm.*] A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder, generally preceded by a tempestuous wind, which soon subsides, and succeeded by violent showers of rain or hail, or both together. Such storms are common in tropical regions, and often cause great damage. In America, the violence of the wind at the commencement of the storm is sometimes equal to that of a hurricane, and then it is the explosions of electricity are the most terrible. This violence of the wind seldom continues longer than a few minutes, and after it subsides, the rain continues, but the peals of thunder are less frequent. These violent showers sometimes continue for hours; more generally, they are of shorter duration.

THUN'DER-STRIKE, *v. t.* [*thunder* and *strike.*] 1. To strike, blast, or injure by lightning. [*Little used in its literal sense.*] -2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible.] [*Little used except in the participle.*]

THUN'DER-STROKE,† *n.* A thunder clap.

THUN'DER-STRUCK, *pp.* or *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view. [*This is a word in common use.*]

THUN'DERY, *a.* Accompanied with thunder.

THUN'NY, *n.* A fish. [*See* TUNNY.]

THU'RIBLE,† *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.] A censer; a pan for incense.

THURIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *thurifer*; *thus* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *thus*, *thuris*, and *facio*, to make.] The act of fuming with incense; or the act of burning incense.

THURLS, *n.* Among *miners*, the name given to short communications between the adits in mines.

THURS'DAY, *n.* [Dan. *Torsdag*, that is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans, L. *dies Jovis*; It. *Giovedì*; Sp. *Jueves*; Fr. *Jeudi*. So in G. *donnerstag*, D. *donderdag*, thunder-day. This *Thor* is from the root of W. *taran*, thunder; *taraw*, to strike, hit, or produce a shock; Gaelic and Ir. *toirn*, a great noise; *toirneas*, thunder. The root of the word signifies to drive, to rush, to strike. In Sw. *thördon* is thunder.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *adv.* [Sax. *thus*; D. *dus.*] 1. In this or that manner; on this wise; as, *thus* saith the Lord; the Pharisee prayed *thus*.

Thus did Noah, according to all that God commanded him; Gen. vi.

2. To this degree or extent; as, *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable.

Thus far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

3. In the phrase, *thus much*, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to *this much*.

THUS, *n.* [Gr. θυω, to sacrifice, because it was used by the ancients in sacrifices.] Frankincense,—*which see*. The same name is given to the resin of the spruce fir.

THWACK, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *thaccian*, to feel or stroke lightly. It does not well accord with this verb. The word *twit* is the Sax. *ætwitan*, or *othwitan*, a compound of *æth* or *oth*, to or at, and *witan*. In like manner, *thwack* may be formed from our vulgar *whack*, which is precisely the Eth. *wakea*, Ar. *wakaa*, to strike.] To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash. [*This and the two following words are only used in low or ludicrous language.*]

THWACK, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a bang.

THWACK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWAITE, *n.* A fish, a variety of the shad, *Alosa finta*.—2. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage. [*Local.*]

THWART, *a.* (thwort.) [D. *dwars*; Dan. *tver*, *tvert*, *tvers*; Sw. *tvärs*, *tvart*; probably a compound of Sax. *æth*, *oth*, to, and the root of *veer*, L. *verto*, *versus*.] Transverse; being across something else.

Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

2.† Perverse.

THWART, *v. t.* (thwort.) To cross; to belie; or come across the direction of something.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat. We say, to *thwart* a purpose, design, or inclination; or to *thwart* a person.

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shak.*

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

THWART, *v. i.* To be in opposition.

A proposition that shall *thwart* at all with these internal oracles. [*Unusual and improper.*] *Locke.*

THWART † *adv.* Obliquely; athwart.

THWART, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.
THWART'ED, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.
THWART'ER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.
THWART'ING, *ppr.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.
THWART'ING *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.
THWART'INGLY, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.
THWART'NESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness.
THWART'SHIPS, *adv.* Across the ship.
THWITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *thwitan.*] To cut or clip with a knife. [*Local.*]
THWIT'TLE,† *v. t.* To whittle. [*See* WHITTLE.]
THY, *a.* [contracted from *thine*, or from some other derivative of *thou*. It is probable that the pronoun was originally *thig*, *thug* or *thuk*, and the adjective *thigen*. *See* THOU.] *Thy* is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal adjective, signifying of thee, or belonging to thee, like *tuus* in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.

These are *thy* works, Parent of good. —*Milton.*

THY'INE WOOD, *n.* [Gr. θυινος.] A precious wood, mentioned Rev. xviii. It seems to have been the wood of the *thuja articulatus*, or jointed *arbor vitæ* of Africa, which yields a wood of delightful scent. [*See* THUJA.]
THY'ITE, *n.* The name of a species of indurated clay, of the morochthus kind, of a smooth regular texture, very heavy, of a shining surface, and of a pale green colour.
THYME, *n.* usually pronounced *time*. [Fr. *thym*; L. *thymus*; Gr. θυμος.] In *bot.*, a genus of plants (*Thymus*), nat. order Lamiaceæ. The species are small undershrubs, most of them inhabitants of Europe; only one species is a native of Britain, viz., wild thyme, (*T. serpyllum*), although the Linnæan genus Thymus included other three British plants, but these are now referred to Acinos and Calamintha. The common or garden thyme, (*T. vulgaris*) has long been a favourite plant on account of its strong, pungent, aromatic odour and taste, and many varieties of it are cultivated in gardens. It is a native of the south-west parts of Europe, and is employed for culinary purposes. It yields an essential oil, which is extremely acrid and pungent. Wild thyme or mother of thyme, (*T. serpyllum*), grows in Britain on hills and in dry pastures, and has the same sensible properties as the garden thyme. Bees are said to be greatly attached to this plant, and it has been alleged to give a fine flavour to mutton. The volatile oil obtained from the wild and garden thyme, is frequently used as an application to carious teeth. It is also much used for culinary purposes.
THYMELA'CEÆ, *n.* [from thymelea, one of the genera.] A nat. order of shrubby exogens, related to *Santalaceæ*, from which it differs in its inferior calyx. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with non-articulated, sometimes spiny branches, having a very tenacious bark. The species are not common in Europe; they are found chiefly in the cooler parts of India and South America, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in New Holland. The Daphnes are valued for their fragrance; the various species of the Australian genus Pimelea, and the Gnidias and Struthiolas of the Cape of Good Hope, are favourite objects of cultivation. The most remarkable property of the order is the causticity which resides in the bark. When applied to the skin it acts as a blister; and when chewed it produces pain in the mouth. The berries of *Daphne laureola*, are poisonous to all animals, except birds. The bark of some species is manufactured into cordage.
THYMELA'CEOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, relating to or like the thymelaceæ.
THY'MUS, *n.* [Gr. θυμος.] In *anat.*, a glandular body, divided into lobes, situated behind the sternum in the duplicature of the mediastinum. It is largest in the fetus, diminishes after birth, and in adults often entirely disappears. It has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown. In calves and lambs it is called *sweet-bread*; but the term *sweet-bread* is also applied to the *pancreas*, a very different organ.—2. A genus of plants. [*See* THYME.]—3. In *surg.*, a small indolent fleshy tubercle, arising about the anus, or the pudenda, and resembling the flowers of thyme; whence the name.
THY'MY, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.
THYN'NUS, *n.* A subdivision of the genus Scomber, (*mackerel*), to which the fish called the *tunny*, (*Thynnus vulgaris*, Cuvier), belongs. [*See* TUNNY.]
THY'RIS, *n.* [Gr. θυρις.] In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies.
THY'ROID, **THY'REOID**, *a.* [Gr. θυρεος, a shield, and ειδος, form.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland. The *thyroid cartilage* constitutes the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx. The *thyroid gland* is situated on the sides and front of the lower part of the larynx, and the upper part of the trachea. It is copiously supplied with blood, but is not known to furnish any secretion. It is the seat of the bronchocele or goitre.
THYRSE, **THYR'SUS**, *n.* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. θυρσος.] 1. In *bot.*, a species of inflorescence; a panicle contracted into an ovate form, or a dense or close panicle, more or less of an ovate figure, as in the lilac, privet, and horse chestnut.—2. A panicle, whose middle branches are longer than those of the base and apex.—3. In *Grecian and Roman antiquities*, one of the most common attributes of Bacchus and his followers. It consisted of a spear or staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches, or of a lance having the iron part thrust into a cone of pine. The Bacchanals carried *thyrsi* in their hands when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus.
THYRS'OID, *a.* In *bot.*, having somewhat the form of a thyrsus.
THYSANU'RANS, **THYSANU'RA**, *n. plur.* [Gr. θυσανουρος, having a long bushy tail.] An order of apterous insects, supported by six feet, that undergo no metamorphosis, and have, in addition, particular organs of motion, either on the sides, or at the extremity of the abdomen.
THYSELF', *pron.* [*thy* and *self.*] A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis. "*Thou thyself* shalt go;" that is, thou shalt go and no other. It is sometimes used without *thou*, and in the nominative as well as objective case.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. —*Dryden.*

TI'AR, *n.* A tiara,—*which see.*
TIA'RA, *n.* [Fr. *tiare*; L. Sp. and It. *tiara*; Gr. τιαρα: Sax. *tyr*; Syr. *chadur*; and Heb. עטר, *atar*. From the former probably the Latins had their *cidaris*, and *tiara* from the latter; the same word with different prefixes.] 1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. As different authors describe it, it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; the lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials.—2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high priest; Exod. xxviii.—3. The pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction. It was formerly a round high cap. It was afterward encompassed with a crown, then with a second and a third rising one above the other. These crowns are covered with precious stones, and ornamented with an orb, on which stands a cross, and on two sides of it a chain of precious stones.—4. Figuratively, the papal dignity.
TIA'RAED, *a.* Adorned with a tiara.
TIA'RIS, *n.* The name given by Swainson to a genus of Fringillidæ, or finches, and which is placed by him between Amadina and Carduelis. The birds belonging to this genus belong to South America only.
TIB'IA, *n.* [L.] The largest bone of the leg. It is of a long, thick, and triangular shape, and is situated on the internal part of the leg. Its name is said to have reference to its resemblance to the ancient pipe or flute (*tibia*).—2. In *entom.*, the fourth joint of the leg.
TIB'IAL, *a.* [L. *tibia*, a flute, and the large bone of the leg.] 1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg; as, the *tibial* artery; *tibial* nerve. The *tibial arteries* are the two principal branches of the popliteal artery.—2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.
TIB'URO, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.
TICAL', *n.* A Siamese coin, worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.
TIC DOULOUREUX', *n.* [Fr. *tic*, spasm, and *douloureux*, painful.] A very painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden and excruciating attacks. It is characterized by acute pain, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles, and continuing from a few minutes to several hours. It is a species of neuralgia, and most commonly attacks the facial nerves. The cause of this affection is unknown, and it often baffles the skill of the physician.
TICE,† for *Entice.*
TICH'ORRHINE, *n.* In *geol.*, a fossil species of rhinoceros.
TICK, *n.* [In Gaelic, *doigh* is trust. But *tick* may signify a cut, a notch, W. *twc*, from the manner of keeping accounts among unlettered men. *See* DOCK and TICKET.] Credit; trust;

score; as, to buy upon *tick*. To go on *tick*, to go on trust or credit. [*Vulgar.*]

TICK, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; G. *zecke*; It. *zecca.*] The common name of various parasitical insects of the genus Acarus, Linn., and which are otherwise termed *mites*. They are very small animals, of a livid colour, and globose-ovate form, that infest sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c. The dog-*tick* is the *A. ricinus*; the domestic *tick* is the *A. domesticus*; and the itch-*tick* is the *A. scabiei*. The ticks form the genus Ixodes of Latreille.

TICK, *n.* [D. *teek, tyk*; probably from covering, L. *tego*, Eng. to *deck*; Russ. *tik*, tent-cloth.] The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool, or other material.

TICK, *v. i.* [from *tick*, credit.] To run upon score.—2. To trust.

TICK, *v. i.* [D. *tikken*. It coincides in elements with L. *tango, tago.*] To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise; as a watch.

TICK-BEAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean (*Faba vulgaris*), and of a smaller size. It is used for feeding horses and other animals.

TICK'EN, } *n.* A sort of strong linen
TICK'ING, } or cotton for bed-ticks, or cases for beds.

TICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*; W. *tocyn*, a short piece or slip, a ticket, from *tociaw*, to curtail, to clip, to *dock*. We have *dock* and *docket* from the same root. It denotes a piece or slip of paper.] 1. A piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder a right of admission to some place; as, a *ticket* for the play-house or any other exhibition.—2. A piece of paper or writing, acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder. Of such a nature is a railway *ticket*, and a pawnbroker's *ticket*; but the latter is more usually called a *duplicate*.—3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number. When it draws no prize, it is said to draw a blank, and the holder has nothing to receive.—4. A notice put on a window, or attached to a wall; as, *tickets* of goods to sell, houses, or lodgings to let, &c.

TICK'ET, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket.

TICK'ETED, *pp.* Distinguished by a ticket.

TICK'ETING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a ticket.—2. *a.* Relating to, or by means of tickets attached; as, retailers of wares now deal much on the *ticketing* system.

TICK'ET-PORT'ER, *n.* A licensed porter who wears a ticket, by which he may be identified.

TICK'ING, *ppr.* Beating; patting.—2. Trusting; scoring.

TICK'ING. *See* TICKEN.

TICK'LE, *v. t.* [*dim.* of *touch*; perhaps directly from *tick*, to pat, or it is the L. *titillo*, corrupted.] 1. To touch lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which cannot be described. A slight sensation of this kind may give pleasure, but when violent it is insufferable.—2. To please by slight gratification. A glass of wine may *tickle* the palate.

> Such a nature
> *Tickled* with good success. *Shak.*

TICK'LE, *v. i.* To feel titillation.

> He with secret joy therefore
> Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

TICK'LE, *a.* Tottering; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown.

> Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders,
> that a milkmaid, if in love, may sigh it off. *Shak.*

> The state of Normandy
> Stands on a *tickle* point. *Shak.*

[This word is obsolete. *Ticklish* is the word used.]

TICK'LE-BRAIN,† *n.* He, who, or that which tickles or pleases.

TICK'LENESS,† *n.* Unsteadiness.

TICK'LER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

TICK'LING, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.

TICK'LING, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.

TICK'LISH, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. The bottom of the foot is very *ticklish*, as are the sides. The palm of the hand, hardened by use, is not *ticklish*.—2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected.

> Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state. *Bacon.*

3. Difficult; nice; critical; as, these are *ticklish* times.

TICK'LISHLY, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

TICK'LISHNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being *ticklish* or very sensible.—2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall.—3. Criticalness of condition or state.

TICKS, *n.* Tick-beans. [*See* TICK-BEAN.]

TICK-SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Coreopsis, and another of the genus Corispermum.

TICK'TACK, *n.* A word expressive of the sounds produced by the beating of a watch, or of sounds resembling it.—2. A game at tables. [*See* TRIC-TRAC.]

TICK'TACK, *adv.* With a sound resembling the beating of a watch.

TID, *a.* [Sax. *tydder.*] Tender; soft; nice.

TIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodical rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters.—*Tidal harbours*, harbours into which the tide flows, in distinction from such as are kept at high-water by means of docks with flood-gates.—*Tidal river*, a river into which the tide flows.

TID'BIT, *n.* [*tid* and *bit.*] A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable. It is often written and pronounced *Titbit*.

TID'DLE, } *v. t.* To use with tender-
TID'DER, } ness; to fondle.

TID'DLED, *pp.* Fondled.

TIDE, *n.* [Sax. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time, season, opportunity, an hour; G. *zeit*; D. *tyd*. This word is from a root that signifies to come, to happen, or to fall or rush, as in *betide*; corresponding in sense with time, season, hour, opportunity. *Tid*, time, is the fall, the occasion, the event. Its original meaning is entirely obsolete, except in composition, as in *Shrovetide*, *Whitsuntide.*] 1. Time; season.

> Which, at the appointed *tide*,
> Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith. The tide appears as a general wave of water, which gradually elevates itself to a certain height, then as gradually sinks till its surface is about as much below the medium level as it was before above it. From that time the wave again begins to rise; and this reciprocating motion of the waters continues constantly, with certain variations in the height, and in the times of attaining the greatest degree of height and of depression. The alternate rising and falling of the tide wave are observed to take place, generally twice in the course of a lunar day, or of 24h. 49m. of mean solar time, in most of the shores of the ocean, and in the greater part of the bays, firths, and rivers which communicate freely with it. The tides form what are called a *flood* and an *ebb*, a *high* and *low water*. The whole interval between high and low water is called a *tide*; the water is said to *flow* and to *ebb*, and the rising is called the *flood tide*, and the falling the *ebb tide*. The rise or fall of the waters, in regard to elevation or depression, is exceedingly different at

different places, and is also variable everywhere. The different heights of tide succeed each other in a regular series, diminishing from the greatest to the least, and then increasing from the least to the greatest. The greatest is called a *spring tide*, and the least a *neap tide*. This series is completed in about 15 days, or rather two series are completed in a lunar month. For the spring tide at any place happens at a certain interval of time, generally between one and two days, after new or full moon; and the neap tide, at a certain interval after the first or last quarter. Thus, the whole series of tides appears to be chiefly regulated by the moon, and to be only to a small extent under the influence of the sun. The moon, by her attraction, not only raises the waters of the ocean under her, but also at the same time raises them on the opposite side; the sun also raises similar waves by his attraction, but to a much less extent, owing to his great distance. Hence, the combined actions of the sun and moon, when these bodies are in conjunction, or opposition, that is at new or full moon, may be readily conceived to produce the spring tides, and the diminutions of each other's attractions when in quadratures to produce the neap tides. These tides will also vary, according as the sun or moon is in perigee or apogee, and likewise according to their respective declinations. The interval between two succeeding high waters is variable. It is shortest about new and full moon, being then about 12h. 19m.; and about the time of the moon's quadratures it is 12h. 30m. **But these intervals are somewhat different at different places. The tides being of great importance to all commercial nations, it becomes an object of great importance to obtain the means of predicting them, but the subject, in a general point of view, is attended with many difficulties, and each place requires to have its own tide tables. The theory of the tides, considered as a consequence of the attractions of the sun and moon, unites some of the greatest difficulties that occur in the various departments of natural philosophy and astronomy.—*Atmospheric tides*, waves produced in the atmosphere similar to those produced in the waters of the ocean, and by the same causes, viz., the attractions of the sun and moon.—**

Priming and lagging of the tides, an effect of the combination of the solar and lunar tides. In the first and third quarters of the moon, the solar wave is to the westward of the lunar one, and consequently the observed tide, which is the result of the combination of the two waves, will be to the westward of the place it would occupy, if the moon acted alone, and the time of high water will be accelerated. Hence what is termed the *priming* of the tides. In the second and fourth quarters, the general effect of the sun is to produce, for a like reason, a retardation in the time of high water. Hence what is called the *lagging* of the tides. These effects are most remarkable about the time of new and full moon. —3. Stream; course; current; as, the *tide* of the times.

Time's ungentle *tide*. *Byron.*

4. Favourable course.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*

5.† Violent confluence; accumulated multitude.—6. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours.—7. Current; flow of blood.

And life's red *tide* runs ebbing from the wound. *Battle of Frogs and Mice.*

TIDE, *v. t.* To drive with the stream.

TIDE, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide, and anchoring when it becomes adverse.—2. To pour a flood; to be agitated by the sea.—*To tide it*, is to pursue a ship's course by means of the tide, with a foul wind, anchoring during the intervals of the contrary tide.—*To tide over*, used metaphorically, is to surmount difficulties by means of a succession of favourable incidents, or by delay merely; as, the unpopular premier managed to *tide over* the parliamentary session.

TIDE,† *v. i.* To betide.

TIDE-DIAL, *n.* A dial for exhibiting the state of the tides at any place.

TIDE-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.—2. Among *seamen*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity.

TIDE′-GAUGE, *n.* A contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time.

TIDELESS, *a.* Having no tide.

TIDE′-LOCK, or GUARD′-LOCK, *n.* A lock situated between an entrance-basin and a canal, harbour, or river, and forming a communication between them. It has double gates by which vessels can pass either way, at all times of the tide.

TIDE-MILL, *n.* [*tide* and *mill.*] A kind of water-mill in which the machinery is driven by the alternate flow and ebb of the tide, acting upon a water-wheel. The water required for impelling the machinery may be admitted either from the side of a river into which the tide flows, or immediately from the sea. Tide-mills are employed for grinding corn; but they have never been brought into common use, on account of the great expense of their construction.

TIDES-MAN, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

TIDE′-TABLES, *n.* Tables showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year. Such tables are given in most almanacs.

TIDE-WAITER, *n.* [*tide* and *waiter.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

TIDE-WAY, *n.* [*tide* and *way.*] The channel in which the tide sets.

TI′DIED, *pp.* Made tidy.

TI′DILY, *adv.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; with neat simplicity; as, a female *tidily* dressed.

TI′DINESS, *n.* Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity; as, the *tidiness* of dress.—2. Neatness; as, the *tidiness* of rooms.

TI′DINGLESS, *a.* Having no tidings.

TI′DINGS, *n. plur.* [Sw. *tidning;* Dan. *tidende*, news. It is the participle of Sax. *tidan*, to happen, or some other verb connected with *tide*, and denotes coming, or that which arrives.] News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shak.*

Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people; Luke ii.

TI′DY, *a.* [from *tide*, time, season; Dan. and Sw. *tidig*, seasonable.] 1. In *its primary sense*, seasonable; favourable; being in proper time; as, weather fair and *tidy*.—2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity; as, a *tidy* lass; the children are *tidy;* their dress is *tidy;* that is primarily, proper for the time or occasion.—3. Neat; being in good order. The apartments are well furnished and *tidy*.

TI′DY, *v. t.* To make neat; to put in good order.

TI′DYING, *ppr.* Making tidy.

TIE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tian*, for *tigan*, to bind; *tig*, *tige*, a tie, a purse. The primary sense is to strain, and hence its alliance to *tug*, to draw, Sw. *tiga*, L. *taceo*, to be silent. The Gr. δέω may be the same word.] 1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot.

My son, keep thy father's commandments...bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck; Prov. vi.

2. To fold and make fast; as, to *tie* a knot.—3. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument. *Burnet.*

4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*. *Fairfax.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. People, in their jealousy, may *tie* the hands of their ministers and public agents, so as to prevent them from doing good.

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

6. In *music*, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them or under them.—7. In *arch.*, to bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal. [*See the noun.*]—*To tie up*, to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action; as, to *tie up* the tongue; to *tie up* the hands.—*To tie down*, to fasten so as to prevent from rising.—2. To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action.

TIE, *n.* A knot; fastening.—2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal; as, the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty; the *ties* of allegiance.—3. A knot of hair.—4. In *arch.*, a timber-string, chain, or a rod of metal connecting and binding two bodies together which have a tendency to separate or diverge; such as *tie*-beams, diagonal *ties*, truss-posts, &c.—*Angle-tie*, angle brace. [*See under* ANGLE.]—5. In *music*, a character used to connect syncopated notes; a ligature.—6. An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious.—*Ride and tie*, a term familiarly used when two persons travel having but one horse to use: each gets up as the other gets down, and thus they are said to *ride and tie*.

TIE′-BEAM, *n.* In *arch.*, the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, and prevents them from thrusting out the wall. [*See* ROOF.]

TI′ED, *pp.* Bound; fastened with a knot; confined; restrained; united, as notes.

TIER, *n.* [Heb. טור, *tur. See* TIRE.] A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as, a *tier* of seats in a theatre; a *tier* of casks; a *tier* of balls, &c. Thus in ships of war, the range of guns on one deck and one side of a ship, is called a *tier*. Those on the lower deck are called the lower *tier*, and those above, the middle or upper *tiers*. Ships with three *tiers* of guns are three-deckers. The *tiers* of a cable are the ranges of fakes or windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.—*Tier*, in *organs*, is a rank or range of pipes in the front of the instrument, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes.

TIERCE, *n.* (ters.) [Fr. from *tiers*, third.] 1. Formerly, a liquid measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 42 gallons, equal to 35 imperial gallons. The same name was given to the cask containing 42 gallons.—2. A weight by which provisions are sold. The *tierce* of beef for the navy, is 304lb., and for India, 336lb.—3. In *music*, a major or minor third.—4. In *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same colour.—5. A thrust in fencing.—6. In *her.*, a term for the field when divided into three equal parts of different colours or metals.—*Tierce point*, in *arch.*, the vertex of an equilateral triangle.

TIER′CEL, } *n.* In *falconry*, a name
TIER′CELET, } given to the male hawk, as being a third part less than the female.

TIERCE′-MA′JOR, *n.* In *gambling*, a sequence of the three best cards.

TIER′CET, *n.* (ter′cet.) [from *tierce.*] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

TIERS ETAT, *n.* (teerz′a-tä′.) [Fr.] In *France*, the third branch or estate; the commonalty, answering to the commons in Great Britain. Previous to the first revolution, the French were divided into three classes or estates, the nobles, the clergy, and the commonalty. At present, however, the *tiers etat* may be considered as the nation itself.

TIEUK, *n.* The name given to a kind of upas poison procured from the Strychnos Tieute. It produces tetanic spasms.

TIFF, *n.* [Qu. *tipple tope.*] 1. Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor. [*Vulgar.*]—2. A pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation.

TIFF, *v. i.* To be in a pet. [*Low.*]

TIFF,† *v. t.* [F. *tiffer.*] To dress; to deck.

TIF'FANY, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, this word is to be referred to *taffeta*, but it seems rather to be derived from the French *tiffer*, to dress, to adorn.] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

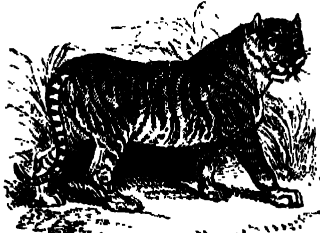
TIFFEDEMER', *n.* A species of sea plant, so called by Count Marsigli, from its resemblance to the heads of the *Typha palustris*, or cat's tail. It has a smooth surface and a velvety look. It grows to two feet in height, and is elegantly branched. It grows on rocks and stones, and when first taken out of the sea, is full of a yellow viscous water, but when this is pressed out and the substance is dried, it becomes of a dusky brown colour.

TIF'FIN, *n.* A word introduced from India, denoting a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

TIG, *n.* A play. [*See* TAG.]

TIGE, *n.* [Fr. a stalk.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

TI'GER, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigro*; L. *tigris*; said to be from גיר *gir*, a dart; whence חגיר *tiger*.] A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus Felis, (*F. tigris*.) The tiger, or royal tiger as it is called, is as large as the lion, but the body is longer, and the head rounder; of a lively fawn colour above; a pure white below, irregularly crossed with black stripes. It is clothed with



Bengal tiger (*Felis tigris*).

short hairs, and has no mane. The tiger is found in Asia only, and is rarely, if ever met with on this side of the Indus. He is the most formidable and cruel of all quadrupeds, and the scourge of the less inhabited parts of India. He is insidious, blood-thirsty, and malevolent, and seems to prefer preying on the human race. The bound with which the ambushed tiger throws himself upon his prey, is as wonderful in its extent, as it is terrible in its effects. Man is a mere puppet in his gripe; and the Indian buffalo is not only borne down by him, but carried off by his enormous strength. The American tiger is the jaguar (*Felis onça*, Linn.,) an inhabitant of South America. The jaguar is nearly as large as the royal tiger, and in some districts almost as dangerous. [*See* JAGUAR.] — *Tiger-cats*, the common name of all those lesser striped and spotted Asiatic, African, and American cats, which do not come under the well understood denomination of Tigers, Leopards, and Panthers; as, the *Felis nepalensis* of Asia, the *Felis serval* of Africa, and the *Felis pardalis* or ocelot of America.—2. A servant in livery who rides with his master or mistress.

TI'GER-BITTERN, *n.* A bird of South America, of the genus Tigrisoma, of Swainson, belonging to the family Ardeadæ. It receives its name from the marlings on its body, somewhat resembling those of a tiger.

TI'GER-FLOWER, *n.* Tigridia, a genus of bulbous plants, nat. order Iridaceæ. They are natives of Mexico, and bear remarkably curious, though fugitive flowers. *T. pavonia* is frequently cultivated in gardens, on account of the magnificence of its flowers.

TI'GER-FOOTED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.—2.† Swift as a tiger.

TI'GERISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TI'GER-LILY, *n.* A plant of the genus lilium, the *L. tigrina*, having the upper leaves cordate, oval, and the petals spotted.

TI'GER-MOTH, *n.* In *entom.*, a name given by collectors to the individuals of various species of moths, of the genera Arctia, Hypercampa, and Nemeophila.

TI'GER-MOTH, *n.* A large moth, with richly streaked wings.

TI'GER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ipomœa or Convolvulus.

TI'GER-SHELL, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell*.] A name given to a red shell with large white spots. In the Linnæan system, the *tiger-shell* is a species of Cypræa, the *C. tigris*; also called tiger-cowry.

TIGH, *n.* In *Kent*, a close or inclosure.

TIGHT, *a.* [G. *dicht*; D. Sw. and Dan. *digt*; allied to *thick* and *tie*, and to Sw. *tiga*, to be silent, L. *taceo*; that is, close, closely compressed; Russ. *tugei*, stiff. *See* TACK.] 1. Close; compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; as, a *tight* ship, or a *tight* cask.—2. Close; not admitting much air; as, a *tight* room.—3. Sitting close to the body; as, a *tight* coat or other garment.—4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose; applied to many vessels, &c.—5. Close; hard; as, a *tight* bargain.—6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as, a man *tight* in his dealings.—7. Closely dressed; not ragged.

> I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

8. Hardy; adroit.—9. Not slack or loose, stretched, applied to a rope, wire, or chain, extended or stretched so as to have a considerable degree of tension.

Note. This is the *taut* or *taught* of seamen, applied to a rope stretched. The primary sense is strained.

10. Scarce of something; as, the money market is *tight*; that is, money is hard to be had. [*Colloq.*]

TIGHTEN, *v. t.* (ti'tn.) To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

TIGHTENED, *pp.* Drawn tighter; straitened.

TIGHTENING, *ppr.* Drawing tighter; making more close in any manner.

TIGHTER,† *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer.—2. *a.* More tight.

TIGHTLY, *adv.* Closely; compactly. 2 Neatly; adroitly.

TIGHTNESS, *n.* Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness.—2. Neatness, as in dress.—3. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.—4. Scarcity; as, there is a tightness in the money market. [*Colloquial.*]

TIGHTS, *n. pl.* A close garment; close fitting trowsers or pantaloons. [*Familiar.*]

TI'GRESS, *n.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

TI'GRINE, *a.* Like a tiger.

TI'GRISH, *a.* Resembling a tiger; fierce.

TIKE, *n.* A tick. [*See* TICK.]

TIKE, *n.* [Celtic, *tiak*, *tiac*, a ploughman; Arm. *tiec*, a housekeeper.] 1. A countryman or clown.—2. A dog; a cur. In *Scotch* this word is usually written *tyke*, and is not only applied to a dog, but is used to signify a selfish, snarling, or obstinate person.

TIL'BURY, *n.* A gig or two wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.

TILE, *n.* [Sax. *tigel*; D. *tegel* or *tichgel*; G. *ziegel*; Dan. and Sw. *tegel*; L. *tegula*; It. *tegola*; Sp. *teja*, contracted. This word is undoubtedly from the root of L. *tego*, to cover, Eng. to *deck*.] 1. A kind of thin brick or plate of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, and occasionally for paving floors, constructing drains, &c. The best qualities of brick-earth are used for making tiles, and the process is similar to that of brick-making. Roofing-tiles are chiefly of two sorts, *plain-tiles* and *pan-tiles*. [*See these terms.*] Tiles of a semi-cylindrical form, laid in mortar, with their convex or concave sides uppermost, respectively, are used for covering ridges and gutters.—*Paving-tiles* are usually of a square



Ornamental Paving Tiles.
1 and 3. Haccombe, Devonshire; 2. Woodperry, Oxon; 4. Wherwell, Hants.

form, and thicker than those used for roofing. A fine kind was made in former times, and used for paving the floors of churches and other important buildings. They were generally of two colours, and ornamented with a variety of elegant devices. They were highly glazed, and are often called encaustic tiles. They are also sometimes, though erroneously, called Norman tiles, for they belong to a much later period than the Norman era.—*Drain-tiles* are usually made in the form of an arch, and laid upon flat tiles, called *soles*.—*Dutch tiles*, for chimneys, are made of a whitish earth, glazed, and painted with various figures. They are seldom used.—2. In *metallurgy*, a small flat piece of dried earth, or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.

TILE, *v. t.* To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.—2. To cover, as tiles.

> The muscle, sinew, and vein,
> Which *tile* this house, will come again.
> *Donne.*

In *freemasonry*, to *tile a lodge*, is to close or secure its entry against the uninitiated or disorderly.

TILE-CREASING, *n.* In *arch.*, two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about an inch and a half over each side to throw off the rain-water.

TILED, *pp.* Covered with tiles; closed in.

TILE-DRAIN, *n.* In *agriculture*, a drain constructed with tiles.

TILE-FIELD, *n.* Ground on which tiles are made; as, the palace of the

Tuilleries is thus named, from standing on what was once a *tile-field.*

TILE-KILN, *n.* A kiln for baking tiles.

TILE-ORE, *n.* A subspecies of octahedral red copper ore.

TILER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.—2. The door-keeper of a mason-lodge; he is usually armed with a sword.

TIL'GATE-BEDS, *n.* In *geol.*, the name given by Dr. Mantell to a portion of the great series of strata in the Weald of Kent and Sussex, interposed between the green-sands and the Portland oolite.

TIL'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Tiliaceæ, the species of which, in this country, are known by the name of *lime-trees.* [*See under* LIME.]

TILIA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, consisting chiefly of trees or shrubs, with simple, toothed, alternate leaves, furnished with stipules. The flowers are axillary, and usually white or pink. It is nearly allied to Sterculiaceæ and Malvaceæ. The species are generally diffused throughout the tropical and temperate parts of the globe. They have all a mucilaginous wholesome juice, and are remarkable for the toughness of the fibres of their inner bark, which are used for various economical purposes, under the name of bast. The most important genera are *Tilia, Corchorus, Luhea, Grewia,* and *Berrya.*

TI'LING, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.

TI'LING, *n.* A roof covered with tiles; Luke v.—2. Tiles in general.—3. The operation of covering roofs with tiles.

TILL, } TEEL, } *n.* In *bot.*, the *Sesamum orientale*, an East India oil plant.

TILL, *n.* A money box in a shop; a drawer. It is sometimes written *Tiller.*

TILL, *n.* A kind of clayey earth; coarse obdurate land. [*Provincial.*]

TILL, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *til, tille;* Sw. and Dan. *til;* Sax. *atillan,* to reach or come to. This word in Sw. and Dan. as in Scottish, signifies *to* or *at*, and is the principal word used where we use *to.* The primary sense of the verb is expressed in the Saxon.] 1. To the time or time of. I did not see the man *till* the last time he came; I waited for him *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week.—*Till now,* to the present time. I never heard of the fact *till now.*—*Till then,* to that time. I never heard of the fact *till then.*—2. It is used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following. I will wait *till* you arrive.

He said to them, Occupy *till* I come; Luke xix.

Certain Jews . bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink *till* they had killed Paul; Acts xxiii.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God. *Taylor.*

Note.—In this use, *till* is not a conjunction; it does not connect sentences like *and*, or like *or*. It neither denotes union nor separation, nor an alternative. It has always the same office, except that it precedes a single word or a single sentence; the time to which it refers being in one case expressed by a single word, as *now*, or *then*, or *time*, with *this*, or *that*, &c., and in the other by a verb with its adjuncts; as, occupy *till I come,* that is, *to* I come. In the latter use, *till* is a preposition preceding a sentence, like *against*, in the phrase, *against* I come.

TILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *tilian, tiligan,* to work, to *toil,* to cultivate, to prepare; W. *telu,* to strain. In G. *bestellen,* from *stellen,* to set, to put in order, has the sense of *tilling*, cultivating. These words are doubtless of one family.] 1. To labour; to cultivate; to plough and prepare for seed, and to dress crops. This word includes not only ploughing, but harrowing, and whatever is done to prepare ground for a crop, and to keep it free from weeds.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to *till* the ground from whence he was taken; Gen. iii.

2. In *the most general sense*, to till may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.

TILL'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough.

TILLÆ'A, *n.* A genus of plants, class and order Tetrandria tetragynia, Linn.; nat. order Crassulaceæ. *T. muscosa,* or mossy tillæa, is a British plant, with branched stems decumbent at the base. It grows on moist, barren, sandy heaths, in various parts of England, and is a very troublesome weed in gravel walks, in some parts of Norfolk and near London.

TILL'AGE, *n.* The operation, practice, or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops. Tillage includes manuring, ploughing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of ploughing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground, to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted; culture; a principal branch of agriculture. *Tillage* of the earth is the principal as it was the first occupation of man, and no employment is more honourable.

TILL'AGE LANDS, *n.* Lands kept under the plough, and regularly cropped.

TILLAND'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Bromeliaceæ. The species are most of them parasitical, and are natives of South America. *T. utriculata* is the wild pine of the colonists of Jamaica. The leaves of most of the species serve as reservoirs for water, and the filaments of the stems of *T. usneoides* are used in America for the same purposes as horse hair.

TILL'ED, *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.

TILL'ER, *n.* One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a ploughman.—2. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship.—3. A small drawer; a till.—4. Among *farmers*, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump, but the term is applied chiefly to culmiferous plants.—5. A young timber tree. [*Local.*]

TILL'ER, *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, we say, wheat or rye *tillers;* it spreads by *tillering.* The common orthography is *tiller.* Sir Joseph Banks writes it *tillow.*

TILL'ERING, *ppr.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.

TILL'ERING, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root or around the bottom of the original stalk.

TILL'ER-ROPES, *n.* [*Naut.*] Ropes leading from the tiller-head round the barrel of the wheel, by which the vessel is steered. They are more usually termed *wheel-ropes.*

TILL'ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

TILL'ING, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILL'MAN,† *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

TILL'Y-FALLY, } TILL'Y-VALLY, } † *adv.* or *a.* A word formerly used when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

TIL'MUS, *n.* [L. from Gr. τιλλω, to pluck.] Floccillation, or picking of bed-clothes. [*See* FLOCCILLATION.]

TILT, *n.* [Sax. *teld;* Dan. *telt;* Ice. *tiald;* W. *telu,* to stretch over.] 1. A tent; a covering over head.—2. The cloth covering of a cart or waggon.—3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the stern sheets of a boat.

TILT, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth or awning.

TILT, *n.* [*See the Verb.*] A thrust; as, a *tilt* with a lance.—2. Formerly, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as, *tilts* and tournaments.—3. A large hammer; a tilt-hammer; used in iron manufactures.—4. Inclination forward; as, the *tilt* of a cask; or a cask is *a-tilt.*

TILT, *v. t.* [Sax. *tealtian,* to lean, to incline, to nod; Dan. *tylder,* to pour out, to decant. In D. *tillen* signifies to lift, L. *tollo.* This is probably a derivative verb.] 1. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; as, to *tilt* a barrel.—2. To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *Philips.*

3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt; as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.—4. To cover with a tilt.

TILT, *v. i.* To run or ride and thrust with a lance: to practise the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback.—2. To fight with rapiers.

Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breast. *Shak.*

3. To rush as in combat.—4. To play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss.

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*

5. To lean; to fall as on one side.

The trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back. *Grew.*

TILT'-BOAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILT'ED, *pp.* Inclined off the level; as, *tilted* strata; made to stoop.—2. Covered with cloth or awning.—3. Hammered; prepared by beating; as steel.

TILT'ER, *n.* One who tilts; one who uses the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights.

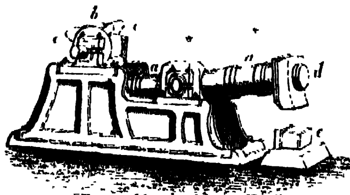
Let me alone to match your *tilter.* *Granville.*

2. One who hammers with a tilt.

TILTH, *n.* [Sax. *tilth;* from *till.*] 1 † That which is tilled; tillage ground.—2. In *agriculture*, the degree or depth of soil turned by the plough or spade; that available soil on the earth's surface into which the roots of crops strike.—3. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop. We say, land is in good *tilth,* when it is manured, ploughed, broken, and mellowed for receiving the seed. We say also, ground

is in bad *tilth.* When we say, land is *in tilth*, we mean in good condition for the seed; *not in tilth*, in a bad condition.

TILT'-HAMMER, *n.* [*tilt* and *hammer.*] A heavy hammer used in iron works, which is worked by machinery, impelled either by a water-wheel or a steam-engine. Such hammers are extensively used in the manufacture of iron and steel. The hammer used for hammering the *blooms* of iron, is usually called a *lift* or *helve* hammer, and is sometimes of the enormous weight of six tons. The tilt-hammer, properly so called, is of lighter dimensions, and is worked with greater rapidity; a specimen of the kind usually employed in the manufacture of steel, and in the forging of anchors, axles, &c., is represented in the accompanying engraving.



Tilt-Hammer.

a is the shank or helve, usually formed of timber, and sometimes of wrought iron; it is hung upon an axis at about one-third of its length, and is worked by a series of revolving cams or tappets, *c, c*, fixed into the circumference of the *cam-ring, b*, mounted upon the shaft of a steam-engine or water-wheel. These cams act successively by depressing the shorter limb of the shank, *a*, until, by the continued revolution, it is disengaged, and the opposite extremity, armed with a heavy cast-iron hammer, *d*, descends with considerable force upon the anvil, *e*. Thus a repetition of blows is kept up as long as may be required.

TILT'ING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance on horseback; also, hammering with a tilt-hammer.

TILT'ING, *n.* The process of hammering or forging by means of tilt-hammers. The *tilting of steel* is the process by which blistered steel is rendered ductile. This is done by beating with the tilt-hammer.

TILT'ING-FILLET, *n.* A chamfered fillet of wood laid under slating where it joins to a wall, to raise it slightly and prevent the water from entering the joint.

TILT'ING-SPEAR, *n.* A spear or lance used in tilts and tournaments. [*See* TOURNAMENT.]

TILT'-MILL, *n.* A name sometimes given to the machinery by which tilt-hammers are worked.

TILT'-YARD, *n.* A place for tilting; lists for combats.—2. A hippodrome.

TIMA'LIA, *n.* A genus of birds, family Turdidæ, or thrushes. *T. pileuta* is found in Java.

TIM'BAL, *n.* A kettle drum.

TIM'BER, *n.* [Sax. *timber*, wood, a tree, structure; *timbrian*, to build, to edify, in a moral sense; Goth. *timbryan*, to construct; Sw. *timmer*, wood fit for building; *timra*, to build, to frame; Dan. *tömmer*, timber; *tömrer*, to build; D. *timmer*, an apartment; *timber*, a crest; *timmeren*, to build; *timmerhout*, timber; G. *zimmer*, an apartment; *zimmern*, to square, fit, fabricate; *zimmerholz*, timber. If *m* is radical, which is probable, this word coincides with Gr. δεμω, L. *domus*, a house, and Gr. δεμας, the body. The primary sense is probably to set, lay, or found.] 1. That sort of wood which is squared, or capable of being squared, and fit for being employed in house or ship-building, or in carpentry, joinery, &c. We apply the word to standing trees which are suitable for the uses above mentioned, as a forest contains excellent *timber;* or to the beams, rafters, boards, planks, &c., hewed or sawed from such trees. But in the language of the customs, when a tree is sawn into thin pieces, not above 7 inches broad, it is called *batten;* when of greater breadth, such thin pieces are called *deal.* Timber is generally sold by the load. A load of rough or unhewn timber is 40 cubic feet, and a load of squared timber 50 cubic feet. In regard to planks, deals, &c., the load consists of so many square feet: thus, a load of 1 inch plank is 600 square feet. The most useful timbers of Europe are the oak, the ash, the Scotch pine, the larch, and the spruce fir; those of North America, are the hiccory, the different species of pine, and some species of oak; those of tropical countries, are the teak tree, the different species of bamboo, and the palm. *Wood* is a general term, comprehending under it timber, dye woods, fancy woods, firewood, &c., but the word timber is often used in a loose sense for all kinds of felled and seasoned wood. —2. The body or stem of a tree.—3. The materials; *in irony.*

> Such dispositions are the fittest *timber* to make politics of. — *Bacon.*

4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed; one of the main beams of a fabric.

> Many of the *timbers* were decayed. — *Coxe's Switzerland.*

5. In *ships*, a timber is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction. One *timber* is composed of several pieces united in one frame.—*Timber*, or *timmer of furs*, as of martens, ermines, sables, and the like, denotes forty skins; of other skins, one hundred and twenty; an old mercantile term, used both in England and Scotland.—*Timbers of ermine*, in *her.*, denote the ranks or rows of ermine in noblemen's coats.

TIM'BER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber. [*See* TIMBERED.]

TIM'BER,† *v. i.* To light on a tree.—2. In *falconry*, to make a nest.

TIM'BER-BRICK, *n.* A piece of timber of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to attach the finishings to.

TIM'BERED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with timber; as, a well *timbered* house.—2. Built; formed; contrived. [*Little used.*]

TIM'BER-HEAD, *n.* [*timber* and *head.*] In *ships*, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, &c.; otherwise called *kevel-head.*

TIM'BERING, *ppr.* Furnishing with timber.

TIM'BERLING, *n.* A small timber tree. [*Local.*]

TIM'BER-MEASURE, *n.* The method employed by artificers in measuring trees, joists, beams, or in ascertaining their solid contents. This is treated of under *Mensuration of solids.*

TIM'BER-MER'CHANT, *n.* A dealer in timber.

TIM'BERS, *n.* The *timbers* of a ship are the ribs, or curved pieces of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction. Their use is to give strength, figure, and solidity to the whole fabric.

TIM'BER-SOW,† *n.* A worm in wood.

TIM'BER-TRADE, *n.* Commerce in timber; as, the *timber-trade* of Canada.

TIM'BER-TREE, *n.* [*timber* and *tree.*] A tree suitable for timber. [*See* TIMBER.]

TIM'BER-WORK, *n.* [*timber* and *work.*] Work formed of wood.

TIM'BER-YARD, *n.* [*timber* and *yard.*] A yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIM'BRE, *n.* [D. *timber.*] In *her.*, the helmet, mitre, coronet, &c., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

TIM'BREL, *n.* [Sp. *tamboril*, a tabor or drum; It. *tamburo;* Fr. *tambourin*, *tambour;* Ir. *tiompan;* L. *tympanum;* Gr. τυμπανον. This is probably the same as *tabor*, or from the same root; *m* being casual. It is from beating; Gr. τυπτω.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity. It is now known under the name of tambourine, or *tambour de basque.* [*See* TAMBOURINE.]

> And Miriam took a *timbrel* in her hand... and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances; Exod. xv.

TIM'BRELLED, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

TIME, *n.* [Sax. *tim, tima*, time in general; Dan. *time*, Sw. *timme*, an hour; L. *tempus;* It. and Port. *tempo;* Sp. *tiempo;* Fr. *temps*, time in general; all from the root of the Sw. *tima*, to happen, to come, to befal; but the root, in some of its applications, must have signified to rush with violence. Hence the sense of *temples*, L. *tempora*, the falls of the head, also *tempest*, &c. *See* TEMPEST. *Time* is primarily equivalent to *season;* to the Gr. ὡρα in its original sense, *opportunity, occasion*, a fall, an event, that which comes.] 1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future. The *time* was; the *time* has been; the *time* is; the *time* will be.

> Lost *time* is never found again. — *Franklin.*

> God, who at sundry times, and in divers manners, spoke in *time* past to the fathers by the prophets; Heb. i.

2. A proper time; a season.

> There is a *time* to every purpose; Eccles. iii.

> The *time* of figs was not yet; Mark xi.

3. Duration.

> The equal and uniform flux of *time* does not affect our senses. — *Cyc.*

Time is *absolute* or *relative;* *absolute* time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. It is conceived by us as unbounded, continuous, homogeneous, unchangeable in the order of its parts, and divisible without end. *Relative* time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, by means of motion. Thus the diurnal revolution of the sun measures a space of time or duration. Hence,—4. A

space or measured portion of duration. In this sense, time is measured by certain conventional or natural periods, and often marked by particular phenomena; as the revolution of the heavenly bodies, more especially the revolution of the sun, or the rotation of the earth on its axis. Time is divided into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, but of these portions the years and days only are marked by celestial phenomena. In order to measure time we employ some equable motion, and we judge those times to be equal, which pass while a moving body proceeding with a uniform motion passes over equal spaces. The machines employed for measuring time are clocks, watches, chronometers, clepsydras, hour-glasses, and dials, but the three former are those chiefly used.—5. Life or duration in reference to occupation. One man spends his *time* in idleness; another devotes all his *time* to useful purposes.

Believe me, your *time* is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind. *Buckminster.*

6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as, ancient *times;* modern *times.* The Spanish armada was defeated in the *time* of Queen Elizabeth.—7. Hour of travail.

She was within one month of her *time.* *Clarendon.*

8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. The physician visits his patient three *times* in a day.—9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four *times;* four *times* four amount to sixteen.—10. In *music,* the relative duration of sounds or the measurement of that duration. The term is also used to signify that which divides a bar into two or three equal parts, and subdivides these; and likewise the movement, that is, the quickness or slowness of a composition. The duration of a single sound is known by the particular note, that is, as minim or crotchet, &c. The semibreve is considered as the measure note, it being the longest. Its average length is about four beats of a healthy man's pulse. In regard to the division of bars, the time is either duple or triple, of which there are several varieties. A variety of terms are employed to indicate the movement, as *andante, adagio, allegro,* &c. In concerts, it is all important that the performers keep *time,* or exact *time.*—11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good *times,* or bad *times,* hard *times,* dull *times* for trade, &c. In this sense, the plural is generally used.—12. The present life; as, in *time* or eternity. —13. In *gram.,* tense.—14. Among *phrenologists,* one of the perceptive faculties. Its organ is situated on each side of eventuality. This faculty gives the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general. It is essential to music and versification.—*In time,* in good season; sufficiently early. He arrived *in time* to see the exhibition.—2. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration. You must wait patiently; you will *in time* recover your health and strength. —*At times,* at distinct intervals of duration. *At times* he reads; *at other times* he rides.

The Spirit began to move him *at times;* Judges xiii.

Time enough, in season; early enough.

Stanley at Bosworth-field, came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon.*

To lose time, to delay.—2. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock *loses time.* —*Apparent time,* in *astron.,* true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun. It is the same as that shown by a properly adjusted sun-dial. —*Mean time,* equated time, a mean or average of apparent time. It is the same as that shown by a well regulated clock.—*Sidereal time,* is that which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars.—*Astronomical time,* that measured by the motions of the heavenly bodies only.—*Astronomical time of day,* the time past mean noon of that day, and is reckoned into 24 hours in mean time.—*Civil time,* mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, &c. —*Equinoctial time,* a system of reckoning time by mean solar days, and parts of a day, counted from a fixed instant, common to all the world, and determined by no local circumstance such as noon or midnight, but is numerically the same, at the same instant, in every part of the globe.—*Equation of time.* [*See under* EQUATION.]—*Time of descent,* in *physics,* is the time employed by a material particle in falling down an arc of a curve by the action of gravity. [*See* DAY, SOLAR, SIDEREAL, YEAR.]

TIME, *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time; as, the measure is well *timed,* or ill *timed.* No small part of political wisdom consists in knowing how to *time* propositions and measures.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing.* *Dryden.*

2. To regulate as to time; as, he *timed* the stroke.—3. To measure; as in music or harmony.

TIME'-BARGAIN, *n.* An illegal bargain between two stockholders, who agree that on a specified future day, the difference in value of a nominal sum in some particular stock, as may be agreed upon, shall be paid over to the individual in whose favour the rise may be determined. Accordingly, when what is termed the *settling day* arrives, the amount of the wager is paid to the winner.

TIME'-BEWAST'ED,† *a.* Wasted by time.

TIME'-BOOK, *n.* A book kept by farmers and others who employ labourers or workmen, for registering the days and parts of days each person has been at his work, and the particular description of work in which he has been employed. Its chief use is to regulate the payment of wages.

TIMED, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.

TIME'-ENDUR'ING, *a.* Lasting as time itself.

TIMEFUL, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. [*Not much used.*]

TIME-HONOURED, *a.* Honoured for a long time.

TIMEIST, *n.* In *music,* a performer who keeps good time.—2.† One who conforms with the times; a time-server.

TIME-KEEPER, *n.* [*time* and *keeper.*] A clock, watch, or chronometer.

TIME-KILLING, *a.* Adapted to kill time.

TIMELESS, *a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast *Timeless.*† *Pope.*

2.† Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time; as, a *timeless* grave.

TIMELESSLY, *adv.* Unseasonably.

TIMELINESS, *n.* [from *timely.*] Seasonableness; being in good time.

TIMELY, *a.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. The defendant had *timely* notice of this motion. *Timely* care will often prevent great evils.—2.† Keeping time or measure.

TIMELY, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Timely advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

TIMEOUSLY, *a.* Seasonably; in good time.

TIME-PIECE, *n.* [*time* and *piece.*] A clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

TIME-PLEASER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*time* and *please.*] One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.

TIME-SANCTIONED, *a.* Sanctioned by long use.

TIME-SCORN'ER, *n.* One who scorns time.

TIME-SERVER, *n.* [*time* and *serve.*] One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

TIME-SERVING, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power.

TIME-SERVING, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the humours of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

TIME-WASTING, *a.* Wasting time.

TIME-WORN, *a.* Impaired by time.

TIM'ID, *a.* [Fr. *timide;* L. *timidus,* from *timeo,* to fear; Gaelic, *tim, time,* fear; Sp. *temblar,* to shake with fear; *temer,* to fear. The sense is probably to shake, or to fail, fall, recede, or shrink.] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *timidité;* L. *timiditas.*] Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Timidity* in one person may be a good trait of character, while in another it is a deep reproach.

TIM'IDLY, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

TIM'IDNESS, *n.* Timidity.

TIMING, *ppr.* Adapting to the season or occasion.

TI'MIST. *See* TIMEIST.

TIMOC'RACY, *n.* [Gr. τιμη, honour, worth, and κρατεω, to hold.] In *Grecian hist.,* government by men of property, who were possessed of a certain income. It also signified a government which formed a sort of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling class, composed of the best and noblest citizens, struggled for pre-eminence among themselves.

TIMONEER, *n.* [Fr. *timon;* L. *temo.*] A helmsman.

TIMORO'SO, *adv.* [It. with dread or fearfulness.] In *music,* a term applied when the style of performance expresses awe and dread.

TIM'OROUS, *a.* [It. *timoroso;* from

L. *timor.* *See* TIMID.] 1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; as, a *timorous* female.—2. Indicating fear; full of scruples; as, *timorous* doubts; *timorous* beliefs.

TIM'OROUSLY, *adv.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise. *Philips.*

TIM'OROUSNESS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity; want of courage.

TIM'OTHY GRASS, *n.* A valuable fodder-plant, the *Phleum pratense*, or common cat's tail grass. It is extensively cultivated in North America. [*See* PHLEUM.]

TIMOUS,† *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely.

TIMOUSLY,† *adv.* In good season.

TIN, *n.* [Sax. *tin;* D. *tin;* G. *zinn;* Dan. *tin*, pewter, and *tinblik*, tin, that is, *tin-plate;* Ir. *stan;* W. *ystaen*, that is, spread or is sprinkled over, a stain, and tin; Corn. *staen;* Arm. *stean;* Fr. *etain;* L. *stannum;* Sp. *estaño;* Port. *estanho;* It. *stagno.* The latter signifies tin, pewter, and a pond, L. *stagnum.*] 1. A metal of a white brilliant colour, slightly tinged with grey, being one of the simple or elementary bodies. In hardness it is intermediate between gold and lead; it is very malleable, and may be beaten out into leaves less than the thousandth of an inch in thickness. It is more tenacious than lead, and very flexible, and when bent in the fingers it emits a peculiar crackling sound. Its specific gravity is 7·2. It melts at 442°, and if heated to whiteness in air, it takes fire and burns with a white flame, forming peroxide of tin. Tin is rather a scarce metal, being found in few places of the world in any quantity. The mines in Cornwall are its most productive source; it also occurs in Bohemia, Saxony, and Spain; in Malacca and Banca, in Asia; in Mexico and Chili; and in Massachusetts, in North America. There are only two ores of tin: the native peroxide, called *tin stone*, and the double sulphuret of tin and copper, called *tin pyrites,—which see.* The peroxide of tin is found in Cornwall in two forms: 1. In veins where it is blended with several other metals; as arsenic, copper, zinc, and tungsten; 2. In loose rounded masses, grains, or sand in alluvial soil, in which state it is called *stream tin.* The former, when reduced to the metallic state, yields *block tin*, while the latter yields *grain tin*, which is the purer of the two. What is termed *wood tin* is found in reniform and botryoidal masses, or in wedge-shaped pieces. Oxygen combines with tin, forming the *protoxide, sesquioxide,* and *peroxide* of tin. Chlorine unites with tin, forming the *protochloride* and *perchloride* of tin. The compounds of sulphur and tin are the *protosulphuret, sesquisulphuret,* and *persulphuret.* The uses of tin are numerous. It is much used as a covering to several other metals, as in tin-plate, and cooking vessels of copper. Combined with copper it forms *bronze, bell-metal,* and several other useful alloys. With lead it forms *pewter*, and solder of various kinds. Tin-foil coated with mercury forms the reflecting surface of glass-mirrors. The solutions of tin in the nitric, muriatic, nitro-sulphuric, and tartaric acids, are much used in dyeing. Tin is much used in the state of very thin leaves or *tin-foil.*—2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin. [*See* TIN-PLATE.]—3. A cant name for money. [*Low.*]

TIN, *v. t.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil.

TIN'AMON, } **TIN'AMUS,** } *n.* A genus of South American birds, family Tetraonidæ. They are remarkable for a long slender neck, covered with feathers, the tips of the barbs being slender and slightly curled.



Great Tinamou (T. Brasiliensis).

They vary in size from that of a pheasant down to that of a quail, and even smaller. They either perch on low trees or hide among long grass; are easily caught with a running noose, and when cooked the flesh is delicately white.

TIN'CA, *n.* A genus of fishes founded by Cuvier, and comprising the tenches. [*See* TENCH.]

TIN'CAL, *n.* The commercial name of borax in its crude or unrefined state. It is an impure biborate of soda, consisting of small crystals of a yellowish colour, and is unctuous to the feel.

TINCH'ILL, } **TINCH'EL,** } *n.* [Gael. *timchioll*, circuit, compass.] A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually closing in, bring immense quantities of deer together, by which means they are captured or killed.—2. A snare or gin. [*Scotch.*]

TINCT,† *v. t.* [L. *tingo, tinctus*] To stain or colour; to imbue.

TINCT,† *n.* Stain; colour. [We now use *tinge* and *tincture.*]

TINCTO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to colours or dyes; imparting colour. *Tinctorial* matter is colouring matter.

TINC'TURE, *n.* [L. *tinctura;* Fr. *teinture.* *See* TINGE.] 1.† The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum; or an extract of a part of the substance of a body, communicated to the menstruum. —2. In *med.*, tinctures are solutions of the active principles, chiefly of vegetables, sometimes of saline medicines, more rarely of animal matters, in certain solvents. They are called tinctures from possessing more or less of colour. *Alcoholic tinctures* are such as are prepared with alcohol. When sulphuric ether is used as the solvent, they are termed *etherial tinctures;* when ammonia is used, they are termed *ammoniated tinctures;* and when wine is used, they are called *medicated wines.* *Simple tinctures* are such as hold only one substance in solution; and *compound tinctures* are those in which two or more ingredients are submitted to the solvent. The greater number of tinctures are prepared with proof spirit, and the most important are those which contain highly active ingredients, as the tincture of opium, &c.—3. A tinge or shade of colour; as, a *tincture* of red.—4. Slight taste superadded to any substance; as, a *tincture* of orange peel. — 5. Slight quality added to any thing; as, a *tincture* of French manners.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own. *Pope.*

6. In *her.*, the colour of any thing in coat-armour, including the two metals or and argent, or gold and silver, and furs.

TINC'TURE, *v. t.* To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign colour to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign; as, a mind *tinctured* with scepticism.

TINC'TURED, *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.

TINC'TURING, *ppr.* Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.

TIND, *v. t.* [Sax. *tendan, tynan*, to kindle; Goth. *tandyan;* Sw. *tända;* Dan. *tænder;* Eng. *tine;* *tinder*, G. *zunder;* probably allied to Ir. and Gael. *teine*, fire, W. Corn. and Arm. *tan;* and perhaps our word *sun* is of the same family.] To kindle;† hence,

TIND'ER, *n.* [Sax. *tyndre.*] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark; as scorched linen.

TIND'ER-BOX, *n.* [*tinder* and *box.*] A box in which tinder is kept.

TIND'ER-LIKE, *a.* [*tinder* and *like*] Like tinder; very inflammable.

TINE,† *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan.*] To kindle; to set on fire. [*See* TIND.]

TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan;* L. *teneo.*] To shut or inclose; to fill. [*Not in use or local.*]

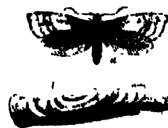
TINE, *n.* [Sax. *tinder;* Ice. *tindr;* probably the L. *dens*, G. *zahn*, W. *dant*, a tooth; at any rate, it is a shoot.] 1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.—2.† Trouble; distress.

TINE,† *v. i.* [Sax. *tynan*, from *teine, tan*, fire, supra.] To rage; to smart; to fight.

TINE, } **TYNE,** } *v. t.* To lose; as, to *tyne* money. [*Scotch.*]

TINE, } **TYNE,** } *v. i.* To be lost; to perish in whatever way. [*Scotch.*]

TIN'EA, *n.* [L. from *teneo*, to hold.] The scald-head; porrigo. In this disease certain cellular plants are met with which have all the appearance of fungi, and are called porrigophytes.—2. A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects. It comprises the species generally known under the name of *clothes-moths.* In the accompanying figure, *a* is the *Tinea tapetzella*, or



woollen clothes moth; *b*, the case or cloak of the caterpillar of *Tinea pellionella*, which infests furs.

TINED, *a.* Furnished with tines.

TINEMAN, *n.* Anciently an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

TI'NET, *n.* [*tine*, to shut, supra.] In *old writers*, brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges.

TIN'FLOORS, *n.* In *tin mines*, the name usually given to small veins, or thin flat masses of tinstone, interposed between certain rocks, and parallel to their beds. The same name is occasionally given to *stock-works*, or the large irregular masses of tin ore.

TIN'FOIL, *n.* [*tin* and L. *folium*, a leaf.] Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING,† *n.* A sharp sound. [Children use *ding, dong.* *See* TINGLE.]—2. The room in a Chinese temple containing the idol.

TING,† *v. i.* To sound or ring.

TINGE, *v. t.* [L. *tingo;* Gr. τεγγω, Sax. *deagan;* Eng. to *dye;* G. *tunken*, to dip; Fr. *teindre*, to stain. *See* DYE. Ar. *taicha*, to perish, to *die*, to *tinge*. Tinging is from dipping. The primary sense of the verb is to plunge, or to throw down, to thrust, and intransitively to fall; hence we see the words to *die*, that is, to fall or perish, and to *dye*, or colour may be from one root.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another, either by mixture, or by adding them to the surface; as, to *tinge* a blue colour with red; an infusion *tinged* with a yellow colour by saffron; to *tinge* a decoction with a *bitter* taste. The jaundice *tinges* the eyes with yellow.

The virtues of Sir Roger, as well as his imperfections, are *tinged* with extravagance. *Addison.*

TINGE, *n.* Colour; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; as, a red colour that has a *tinge* of blue; a dish of food that has a *tinge* of orange peel in its taste.

TINĠ'ED, *pp.* Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.

TINĠ'ENT, *a.* Having the power to tinge.

As for the white part it appeared much less enriched with the *tingent* property. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

TINĠ'ING, *ppr.* Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.

TIN'-GLASS, *n.* Bismuth,—*which see.*

TIN''GLE, *v. i.* [W. *tincial, tincian*, or *tinciaw*, to tink, to tinkle, or tingle, to ring, to draw, or drain the last drop. Qu. D. *tintelen*, Fr. *tinter*, L. *tinnio*.] 1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound; as in the ears.

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle;* 1 Sam. iii.

2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight penetrating sensation.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

TING''LING, *ppr.* Having a thrilling sensation.

TING''LING, *n.* A thrilling, jarring, tremulous sensation.

TINK, *v. i.* [W. *tinciaw*, supra.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle. [*The latter is generally used.*]

TINK'AL, *n.* Tincal,—*which see.*

TINK'ER, *n.* [W. *tincerz*, the ringer, from *tinciaw*, to ring.] A mender of brass kettles, pans, and the like.

TINK'ER, *v. t.* To work as a tinker; to mend; to repair; to cobble.

TINK'ERING, *n.* The act or employment of a tinker.

TINK'ERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker.

TINK'LE, *v. i.* [W. *tincial*, supra, under *tingle.*] 1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink; to tingle.

...And have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal; 1 Cor. xiii.; Is. iii.

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

The moment the money *tinkles* in the chest the soul mounts out of purgatory *Tetzel in Milner.*

2. To hear a small, sharp sound.

And his ears *tinkled*, and his colour fled. *Dryden.*

TINK'LE, *v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds.

TINK'LER, *n.* A tinker. [*Scotland and North of England.*]

TINK'LING, *ppr.* Making a small, quick, sharp noise.

The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

TINK'LING, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound.

Making a *tinkling* with their feet; Is. iii.

TIN'MAN, *n* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

TIN'-MINE, *n.* [*tin* and *mine.*] A mine where tin is obtained.

TIN'NED, *pp.* Covered with tin.

TIN'NER, *n.* [from *tin.*] One who works in the tin mines.—2. A tinman.

TIN'NIENT,† *a.* [L. *tinnio*, to ring; ppr. *Tinniens.*] Emitting a clear sound or tingling noise.

TIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *tin.*] Covering with tin or tinfoil.

TIN'NING, *n.* The act, art, or process of covering plates of iron, the inner surfaces of iron or copper vessels, &c., with a thin coat or layer of tin, to protect them from oxidation, or from being corroded by rust.—2. The covering or layer thus put on.

TIN'NITUS AURIUM, *n.* [L.] In *medical pathol.*, a ringing in the ears; a common symptom in many diseases, and especially of organic disease of the auditory nerve.

TINNUN'CULUS, *n.* In *ornith.*, a genus of Falconidæ, comprising the kestrells, or stonegalls.

TIN'NY, *a.* Abounding with tin.

TIN'PENNY, *n.* [*tin* and *penny*] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen, for liberty to dig in the tin mines.

TIN'PLATE, *n.* Thin sheet iron coated with tin, in order to protect it from oxidation or rust. It is also known by the name of *white-iron.* The uses of tin-plate are well known. It is formed into vessels of all sorts, boxes, trinkets, and a variety of other articles. —*Crystallized tin-plate*, tin-plate having its surface of a crystalline texture. This is effected by washing over the surface of common tin-plate with a weak acid, and then cleaning it with an alkaline ley; after which the surface is covered over with a transparent varnish. It forms an ornamental article, known by the name of *moirée metallique.*

TIN PYRI'TES, *n* Native sulphuret of tin; a double sulphuret of tin and copper. It occurs crystallized and massive. The crystallized variety has an uneven fracture with a metallic lustre; is readily scratched and reduced to powder. Its colour is steel-gray mixed with yellow, and its specific gravity is 4·35. Tin pyrites is a rare substance, having been found only in Cornwall.

TIN'SAW, *n.* A kind of saw used by bricklayers for sawing bricks.

TIN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *etincelle*, a spark.] 1. Something very shining and gaudy, something superficially shining and showy, or having a false lustre, and more gay than valuable.

Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undeceives himself to his cost. *Norris.*

2. A kind of shining cloth.—3. A kind of lace.

TIN'SEL, *n.* In *Scots law*, a term used to signify loss; forfeiture from the Scottish *tine* or *tyne*, to lose.—*Tinsel of the feu*, the loss or forfeiture of a feu-right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together. This is an irritancy incident to every feu-right. — *Tinsel of superiority*, a remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves uninfeft, and therefore cannot effectually enter them. In this case the vassal must charge the superior to obtain himself infeft in the superiority within forty days, under certification that, if he fail, he shall lose the tenant for his life time; that is, he shall lose the casualties that may fall to him, through the act or delinquency of the vassal, besides making up the damage sustained by his failure.

TIN'SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

TIN'SEL, *v. t.* To adorn with something glittering and showy, without much value; to make gaudy.

She, *tinsel'd* o'er in robes of varying hues. *Pope.*

TIN'SELLED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.

TIN'SELLING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel or superficial lustre.

TIN' STONE, *n.* A native peroxide of tin; the principal ore of tin found in the mines of Cornwall. It occurs in attached and imbedded crystals, and massive. [*See* TIN.] Tin stone sometimes yields nearly 80 per cent. of its weight in tin.

TINT, *n.* [It. *tinta;* Fr. *teint;* from L. *tinctus, tingo.* *See* TINGE.] A dye; a colour, or rather a slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; as, red with a blue *tint*, or *tint* of blue. In painting, *tints* are the colours considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety.

Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass. *Pope.*

Their vigour sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

TINT, *v. t.* To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.

TINT, *pp.* of the verb to *tine.* Lost. [*Scotch.*]

TIN'TAMAR,† *n.* [Fr. *tintamarre;* L. *tinnitus* and *Mars. Ash.*] A hideous or confused noise.

TINT'ED, *pp.* Tinged.

TINT'ING, *ppr.* Giving a slight colouring to.

TINT'ING, *n.* A forming of tints.

TINTINNAB'ULARY, *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell.] Having or making the sound of a bell.

TIN'-WORM, *n.* [*tin* and *worm.*] An insect; a species of millepede.

TIN'Y, *a.* [from the root of *thin,—which see.*] Very small; little; puny. It is often joined with *little*, as an augmentation; as, a little *tiny* thing. [*A word used in burlesque.*]

When that I was a little *tiny* boy. *Shak.*

TIP, *n.* [D. *tip*, a different orthography of *top*; G. *zipfel*; that is, a shoot or extension to a point. Qu. Eth. *thybe*, the nipple.] 1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small; as, the *tip* of the finger; the *tip* of a spear; the *tip* of the tongue; the *tip* of the ear.—2. One part of the play at nine-pins.—3. In *bot.*, an anther.—4. A gentle stroke; a tap.

TIP, *v. t.* To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top, or end; as, to *tip* any thing with gold or silver.

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head. *Hudibras.*

Tipp'd with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson*

2. [for *tap*.] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

3. To cant up a cart or waggon and discharge its load.—4. In *vulgar lan.*, to give.—*To tip over*, to turn over.—*To tip off the liquor*, to turn up the vessel till all is out.—*To tip the wink*, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice. [*Vulgar.*]

TIP, *v. i.* In the phrase to *tip off*, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die. [*Vulgar.*]

TIP'PED, TIPT, *pp.* Having the end covered.

TIP'PET, *n.* [Sax. *tæppet*. It seems to be formed from *tæppe*, tape.] A narrow garment or covering for the neck, worn by females. It is now generally made of fur, though formerly of some kind of cloth.

TIP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.—2. In *music*, a distinct articulation given to the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

TIP'PING WAGGON, *n.* A waggon that can be upset or canted up in order to discharge its load, without requiring the horses to be unyoked.

TIP'PLE, *v. i.* [Qu. D. *zuipen*; Fr. *toper*. This word and *tope* are probably of one family, and I suspect them to be from the root of *dip*. *See* DRINK.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors. When a man begins to *tipple*, let his creditors secure their debts.

TIP'PLE, *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

Himself for saving charges
A peel'd, slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

TIP'PLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling.

TIP'PLE, *n.* In *hay-making*, a bundle of hay collected from the swath, and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top, so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. [*Lancashire.*]

TIP'PLED, *pp.* Drank in excess.—2. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated.

TIP'PLER, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; a drunkard; a sot. It however often signifies a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness.

TIP'PLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spirituous liquors.

TIP'PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spirituous liquors; a drinking to excess.

TIP'PLING, *n.* A mode of making hay, by forming it into tipples. [*See* TIPPLE.]

TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* [*tipple* and *house.*] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to spend their time and money in excessive drinking.

TIP'SILY, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

TIP'-STAFF, *n.* [*tip* and *staff.*] An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable. *Tip-staffs* are officers who attend upon the judges of the King's (Queen's) Bench, with a kind of rod tipped with silver; they also take into custody all persons who are committed by the court.—2. A staff tipped with metal.

TIP'SY, *a.* [from *tipple.*] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

TIP'TOE, *n.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.

Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

To be or *to stand a tiptoe*, to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused; as, to *be a tiptoe* with expectation.

TIP'TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

TIP'ULA, *n.* A genus of dipterous insects, which includes the various species of crane-fly. They have very long legs, as may be seen in *T. sylvestris*, or Father-long-legs. There are nearly fifty British species.

TIP'ULARY, *a.* [L. *tipula.*] Pertaining to insects of the genus Tipula or crane fly.

TIPU'LIDÆ, *n.* Leach's name for a very extensive family of dipterous insects belonging to the section nemocera. It corresponds with the genus Tipula of Linnæus.

TIRADE, *n.* [It. *tirata*; Fr. *tirade*, a train or series, from *tirer*, to draw.] 1. Formerly in French music, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.—2. In *modern usage*, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.

Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know any thing about angels. *Quart. Review.*

TIRAIL'LEUR, *n.* (tiräl'-yur.) [Fr.] A French skirmishing soldier, corresponding to the sharp-shooters in the British army.

TIRE, *n.* [Heb. טור *tur*, a row or series.] 1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as *tier*, differently written. [*See* TIER and TOUR.]—2. A head dress; something that encompasses the head. [*See* TIARA.] Ezek. xxiv; Is. iii.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*

3. Furniture; apparatus; as, the *tire* of war.—4. Attire. [*See* ATTIRE.]—5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as, cart-*tire*; waggon-*tire*. This tire, however, is sometimes formed of different pieces, and is not one entire hoop.

TIRE,† *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress; as the head. [*See* ATTIRE.] 2 Kings ix.

TIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *teorian*, *ateorian*, *geteorian*, to fail. In D. *teeren* signifies to *tar*, to pine, to waste or consume, to digest; Gr. τείρω; L. *tero*. In Ir. and Gaelic, *tor*, *toras*, *tuirse*, is weariness; *tuirsighim*, to weary, to tire.] 1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labour; as, to *tire* a horse or an ox. A long day's work in summer will *tire* the labourer.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dulness or tediousness. A dull advocate may *tire* the court and jury, and injure his cause.—*To tire out*, to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass.

TIRE, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted. A feeble body soon *tires* with hard labour.

TIRE,† *v. i.* To tear or rend in pieces; to prey upon; as a bird.

TIRED, *pp.* Wearied; fatigued.

TIREDNESS, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness.

TIRE-SMITH, *n.* One who makes iron-work for coaches, &c.

TIRESOME, *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength; as, a *tiresome* day's work; a *tiresome* journey.—2. Tedious; exhausting the patience; as, a *tiresome* discourse. The debates in parliament are said to be sometimes very *tiresome*.

TIRESOMENESS, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness; as, the *tiresomeness* of work or of a dull speaker.

TIREWOMAN,† *n.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose occupation is to make head dresses.

TIRING, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.

TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

TIRL, *n.* A smart tap or stroke. [*Scotch.*]

TIRL, *v. t.* To uncover; as to tirl a house; to strip. As a *verb intran.*, to touch so as to produce a tremulous motion. [*Scotch.*]

TIR'O, *n.* [L.] A tyro,—*which see.*

TIROCIN'IUM, *n.* [L.] The first service of a soldier; the first rudiments of any art; novitiate: hence used by Cowper, as a title for a poem on schools.

TIRO'NIAN NOTES. The short hand of Roman antiquity, said to have been introduced into Rome by Tiro the freedman, and favourite of Cicero. The Tironian notes consist of arbitrary signs, substituted for words and phrases. They are still common in marginal notes.

TIRR, *v. t.* [Sax. *tyrwan*, to tear.] To tear; to uncover; to unroof; to strip; to pare off the sward by means of a spade. [*Scotch.*]

TIR'RA LIR'RA,† *n.* The note of the lark.

TIR'RIT,† *n.* Terror; affright.

TIR'WIT, *n.* One of the names given to the Lapwing, the *Vanellus cristatus*, a well known migratory bird. [*See* LAPWING.]

'TIS, a contraction of *it is*, often used in poetry.

TISAN. *See* PTISAN.

TIS'IC, } *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [for *phthisic*, TIS'ICAL, } *phthisical.*] Consumptive.

TIS'IC, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [supra.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TIS'RI, *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

TISSUE, *n.* (tish'u.) [Fr. *tissu*, woven; *tisser*, to lay the ground-work of lace, to weave.] 1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire. *Dryden.*

2. In *anat.*, texture or organization of parts. The peculiar intimate structure of a part is called its *tissue*. A part of a fibrous structure is called a *fibrous tissue*. The organs of the body are made up of simpler elements, some generally diffused through the body, and others peculiar to particular organs. These simpler structures are called the *tissues* of the body; as, the cellular *tissue*; the mucous *tissue*, &c. The *cellular tissue* is the cellular membrane. —3. In *bot.*, the minute elementary parts of which the organs of plants are composed. These elementary structures differ from each other, and are so minute as generally to be distinctly visible only with the aid of the microscope. They are named *elementary organs*, *organic tissue*, or *vegetable tissue*. When a leaf or a portion of the stem of one of the higher plants is submitted to the microscope, it is found to consist, 1. of a thin transparent homogeneous membrane, which is arranged in the form of cells or cylindrical tubes; 2. of fibres which are arranged in a spiral form in the interior of the cells or tubes; and, 3. of a fluid, filling the cells, and existing between them, and containing in it globules of various sizes and kinds. These parts constitute what are known respectively as *elementary membrane*, *elementary fibre*, and *organic mucus*. The elementary fibre is only found in the higher forms of plants, the other two are found in all plants. The *tissues* of plants then are composed of elementary membrane and elementary fibre, and the principal forms under which they exhibit themselves constitute the *fibrous tissue*, *cellular tissue*, and *vascular tissue*. *Fibrous tissue* is that in which elementary fibre alone is apparent. *Cellular tissue* is composed of membrane in the form of cells or cavities which are closed on all sides, and are commonly of a spheroidal form, although they often assume various other forms. The pith of plants is entirely composed of cellular tissue, but it enters largely into the structure of other parts, and in many is the only tissue. When the cells are composed of membrane and fibre combined, or of fibre alone, they constitute the *fibrocellular tissue*. *Vascular* or *tubular tissue* is composed of very elongated membranous tubes, tapering at each end. It comprehends the *woody* and *laticiferous tissues*. When the tubes have within them a spiral fibre, or their walls marked with broken spiral lines or dots, arranged in a circular or spiral direction, they constitute *fibro-vascular tissue*.—4. A connected series; as, the whole story is a *tissue* of forgeries or of falsehood.—*Tissue paper*, very thin gauze-like paper, such as is used to protect engravings in books.

TIS'SUE, *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

TIS'SUED, *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.

TIS'SUING, *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.

TIT, *n.* Anything small; a small horse, *in contempt*; a woman, *in contempt*; a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.

TI'TAN, *n.* In *myth.*, a son of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, or of Heaven and Earth. The name of *Titans* was given to the children of Cœlus and Terra in general. They are said to have dethroned their father, and waged war with Jupiter for the government, but were defeated and thrown into Tartarus.

TITA'NIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to titTITANIT'IC, } anium.

TITA'NIATE, *n.* A saline compound formed by the union of titanic acid with a salifiable base.

TITA'NIC ACID, *n.* Peroxide of titanium. It is obtained from rutile, which is a native titaniate of iron and manganese. It is a snow-white infusible solid, in its relations somewhat analogous to silicic acid. It is used in making the finer kinds of enamel for artificial teeth, from its whiteness and hardness.

TITANIF'EROUS, *a.* [*titan* or *titanium*, and L. *fero.*] Producing titanium; as, *titaniferous* pyrites.

TI'TANITE, *n.* An ore of titanium, called also *Sphene*,—*which see.*

TITA'NIUM, *n.* In *mineral.*, a metal discovered by Gregor in 1791, in a black sand in Cornwall. It was afterwards discovered by Klaproth in some other minerals, and he gave it the name it now bears. In 1822, Wollaston examined it, and ascertained its properties. It is found oxidized in several minerals; and occurs occasionally in the metallic form, in the slag iron works; as small cubical crystals, exactly similar to bright copper in appearance; of specific gravity 5·3, and very infusible. When heated with nitre they are oxidized, producing titanic acid. Titanium is dissolved in a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acid, under a very high temperature. Oxygen and titanium combine, forming the protoxide, which is a deep purple-coloured powder, and the peroxide or titanic acid. Titanium also combines with chlorine forming a bichloride, and with sulphur forming a bisulphuret. The ores of this metal are called memachanite, from Menachan in Cornwall, where it was originally found; iserine, from the river Iser, in Silesia; nigrine, from its black colour; sphene, rutile, brookite, axotomous iron, crichtonite, ilmenite, mohsite, æschynite, greenovite, and octahedrite or anatase.

TIT'BIT, *n.* A tender piece. [*See* TIDBIT.]

TITHABLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, *n.* [Sax. *teotha*, probably contracted from *teogetha*, as the verb is *teighthian*, to decimate. *See* TEN.] The tenth part of any thing; but appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. Tithes are *personal*, *predial*, or *mixed*; *personal*, when accruing from labour, art, trade, and navigation; *predial*, when issuing from the earth, as, hay, wood, grain, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts, which are fed from the ground. Another division of tithes is into *great* and *small*. *Great tithes*, consist of all species of corn and grain, hay, and wood; and *small tithes*, of predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. The great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage* tithes; and the latter are due to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage* tithes. Tithes are either due *de jure* or by custom; to the latter class belong all personal tithes. The exemptions from tithes are composition, a *modus decimandi*, prescription, or act of parliament. *Commutation of tithes*, the conversion of tithes into a rent charge, payable in money, and chargeable on the land. Several acts of parliament have been passed for effecting the commutation of tithes in England and Ireland. In regard to tithes in Scotland, *see* TEINDS.

TITHE, *v. t.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase; Deut. xxvi.
Ye *tithe* mint and rue; Luke xi.

TITHE, *v. i.* To pay tithes.

TITHED, *pp.* Taxed a tenth.

TITHE-FREE, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

TITHE-GA'THERER, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TITHE-PAYING, *a.* Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes.

TITHER, *n.* One who tithes, or collects tithes.

TITHING, *ppr.* Levying a tax on, to the amount of a tenth.

TITHING, *n.* [Sax. *tithinga*, from *theothunge.*] A decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other. The institution of tithings in England is ascribed to Alfred, and although this institution has long ceased, the name and division are still retained in many parts of England.

TITHING-MAN, *n.* [*tithing* and *man.*] In former times the chief man of a tithing; a headborough; one elected to preside over the tithing.—2. A peace officer; an under constable.—3. In *New England*, *America*, a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct.

TITHON'IC, *a.* [Gr. Τιθωνος.] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects.

TITHONIC'ITY, *n.* A name given to that property of light by which it produces chemical effects; supposed by some to be a distinct imponderable agent.

TITH'YMAL, *n.* [Fr. *tithymale*; Gr. τιθυμαλλος, from τιτθος, the breast.] A plant of the genus Euphorbia, *E. antiquorum.*

TIT'ILLATE, *v. i.* [L. *titillo.*] To tickle.

The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TIT'ILLATING, *ppr.* Tickling.

TITILLA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *titillatio.*] 1. The act of tickling; or the state of being tickled.—2. Any slight pleasure.

The products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TIT'LARK, *n.* [*tit* and *lark.*] A small bird, a species of Alauda or lark, the *Alauda pratensis*, Linn. According to modern ornithologists, the titlarks form a separate genus (Anthus.) They are slender shaped birds, having the plumage and long hinder toes of the true larks, but with the slender bills of the wagtails. The tree pipit (*A. trivialis*), the meadow pipit (*A. pratensis*), and the rock pipit (*A. obscurus*), are all known by the name of titlark.

TI'TLE, *n.* [L. *titulus*; It. *titolo*. This may belong to the family of Gr. τιθημι, to set or put; Sax. *tithian*, to give.] 1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known.—2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.—3. In *the civil* and *canon laws*, a chapter or division of a book.—4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons.—*Titles of honour*, are words and phrases which belong to certain persons as their right in consequence of certain dignities being inherent in them, or conferred upon them; as, Emperor, King, Prince, Duke, Earl, Marquis, Knight, Right Reverend, Reverend, Doctor, Mayor, Provost, &c. &c.—5. A name; an appellation.

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership; as, a good *title* to an estate; or an imperfect *title*. The lowest degree of *title* is naked possession, then comes the right of possession, and lastly the right of property, all which united complete the *title*. But *possession* is not essential to a complete title. A title to personal property may be acquired by occupancy. A *claim* is not a *title*. Title, in the *legal sense*, signifies the means by which a man becomes seised of real property, or possessed of personal property; as, *title* by descent, *title* by purchase, *title* by administration, *title* by bankruptcy, *title* by marriage, &c. The term is also used to signify, generally, a right to land. In *Scotland*, a title to heritage is regulated by the feudal system, and is therefore called a *feudal title*; also the writings shewing the derivation of the title are called a *feudal progress*.—*Active and passive titles*, in Scotch law,—*see under* PASSIVE.—7. The instrument which is evidence of a right; as a title deed, a charter, &c.—8. In *the canon law*, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice. This is true and valid, or colourable. A *valid* title gives a right to the benefice. A *colourable* title appears to be valid, but is not.—9. In *ancient church records*, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside.

TI'TLE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle.

TI'TLED, *pp.* Called; named.—2. *a.* Having a title.

TI'TLE-DEEDS, *n.* In *law*, the writings evidencing a man's right or title to property. [*See* DEED.]

TIT'LE-LEAF,† *n.* The leaf of a book on which the title is printed.

TI'TLELESS,† *a.* Not having a title or name.

TI'TLE-PAGE, *n.* [*title* and *page.*] The page of a book which contains its title.

TIT'LING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TIT'LING, *n.* One of the names given to a bird of the genus Saxicola, the *S. rubicola*; also called moor-titling, stone-chat, stone-smith, &c. It belongs to the family of warblers.

TIT'MOUSE, *n. plur. Titmice.* [*tit*, small, and *mouse.*] The Parus of Linn., a passerine genus of birds, having a slender, short, conical, and straight beak, furnished with little hairs at the base, and the nostrils concealed among the feathers. The titmice are very active little birds, continually flitting and climbing from branch to branch, suspending themselves from the sprays in all sorts of positions, rending asunder the seeds on which they feed, devouring insects, wherever they see them; and not sparing even small birds when they happen to find them sick, and are able to put an end to them. Their notes are shrill and wild. They lay up stores of seeds, and build in the holes of old trees. The Great tit, Blue tit, Crested tit, Coal tit, Marsh tit, Long-tailed tit, and Bearded tit, are British species.



Blue Titmouse, male and female (Parus cæruleus).

TIT'TER, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint.

TIT'TER, *n.* A restrained laugh.—2. A weed.

TIT'TERING, *n.* Restrained laughter.

TIT'TLE, *n.* [from *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TIT'TLE, *v. i.* To prate idly; to whisper. [*Scotch.*]

TIT'TLE-TATTLE, *n.* [*tattle*, doubled.] Idle trifling talk; empty prattle.—2. An idle trifling talker. [*Less proper.*]

TIT'TLE-TATTLE, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate.

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating idly.

TIT'UBATE, *v. i.* [L. *titubo.*] To stumble.

TITUBA'TION, *n.* [L. *titubo*, to stumble.] The act of stumbling.—2. In *med.*, restlessness; an inclination to constant change of position.

TIT'ULAR, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*; from L. *titulus.*] 1. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having or conferring the title only; as, a *titular* king or prince.—2. Having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TIT'ULAR, TIT'ULARY, *n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not. The term is generally applied to one who has the title only without possession or enjoyment. *Titulars of the tithes*, in Scottish ecclesiastical history the name sometimes given to the *Lords of Erection*. [*See under* LORD.]

TITULAR'ITY, *n.* The state of being titular.

TIT'ULARLY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

TIT'ULARY, *a.* Consisting in a title.—2 Pertaining to a title.

TIT'WARBLERS, *n.* The name given by Swainson to a subgenus of his subfamily Parianæ or Titmice.

TIV'ER, *n.* A kind of ochre which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER, *v. t.* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [*Local.*]

TIV'ERING, *ppr.* Marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIV'ERING, *n.* The act or practice of marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIV'Y, *adv.* [*See* TANTIVY.] With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound.

TME'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *gram.*, a figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words inserted between them; as, of whom *be* thou *ware* also; 2 Tim. iv. 15, for of whom *beware* thou also.

TO, *prep.* [Sax. *to*; D. *te* or *toe*; G *zu*; Ir. and Gaelic, *do*; Corn. *tho*. This is probably a contracted word, but from what verb it is not easy to ascertain. The sense is obvious; it denotes passing, moving toward. The pronunciation is *to* or *too*, and this depends much on its application or its emphasis.] 1. Noting motion toward a place; opposed to *from*, or placed after another word expressing motion *toward*. He is going *to* church.—2. Noting motion toward a state or condition. He is going *to* a trade; he is rising *to* wealth and honour.—3. Noting accord or adaptation; as, an occupation suited *to* his taste; she has a husband *to* her mind.—4. Noting address or compellation, or the direction of a discourse. These remarks were addressed *to* a large audience.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland;
I pledge your grace. *Shak.*

5. Noting attention or application.

Go, buckle *to* the law. *Dryden.*

Meditate on these things; give yourself wholly *to* them; 1 Tim. iv.

6. Noting addition.

Add *to* your faith, virtue; 2 Pet. i.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage. *Denham.*

7. Noting opposition. They engaged hand *to* hand.—8. Noting amount, rising to. They met us, *to* the number of three hundred.—9. Noting proportion; as, three is *to* nine as nine is *to* twenty-seven. It is ten *to* one that you will offend by your officiousness.—10. Noting possession or appropriation. We have a good seat; let us keep it *to* ourselves.—11. Noting perception; as, a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind.—12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shak.*

13. Noting the subject of remark or discussion; as, I shall speak *to* one point only; to speak *to* the question.—14. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

15. As far as.

Few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten *Quart. Rev*

16. Noting intention.

Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *B. Jonson.*

[In this sense, *for* is now used.]—17. After an adjective, noting the object; as, deaf *to* the cries of distress; alive *to* the sufferings of the poor. He was attentive *to* the company, or *to* the discourse.—18. Noting obligation; as, duty *to* God, and *to* our parents.—19. Noting enmity; as, a dislike *to* spirituous liquors. — 20. Toward; as, she stretched her arms *to* heaven.—21. Noting effect or end. The prince was flattered *to* his ruin. He engaged in a war *to* his cost. Violent factions exist *to* the prejudice of the state.

Numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

22. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb. Sometimes it is used instead of the ancient form, *for to*, noting purpose. David in his lifetime intended *to* build a temple. The legislature assembles annually *to* make and amend laws. The court will sit in February *to* try some important causes.—23. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives, noting the object; as, ready *to* go: prompt *to* obey; quick *to* hear, but slow *to* censure — 24. It precedes the radical verb, noting the object.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*

25. It precedes the radical verb, noting consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget my misfortunes. *Pope*

26. It notes extent, degree, or end. He languishes *to* death, even *to* death. The water rises *to* the height of twenty feet. The line extends from one end *to* the other.—27. After the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it denotes futurity. The construction, we *are to* meet at ten o'clock, every man at death *is to* receive the reward of his deeds, is a particular form of expressing future time.—28. After *have* it denotes duty or necessity. I have a debt *to* pay on Saturday.—29. *To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To* in the two first, has the sense or force of *this; this day, this night*. In the last, it is equivalent to *in* or *on; in* or *on* the morrow. The words may be considered as compounds, *to-day, to-night, to-morrow*, and usually as adverbs. But sometimes they are used as nouns; as, *to-day* is ours.—*To and fro*, backward and forward. In this phrase, *to* is adverbial.—*To the face*, in *presence* of; not in the absence of.

I withstood him *face to face*; Gal. ii.

To-morrow, to-morrow, and to-morrow;
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

Note. In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of *to* in connection with other words. In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving toward a place, or toward an object, or it expresses direction *toward* a place, end, object, or purpose. *To* is often used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, *to come to; to heave to.* The sense of such phrases is explained under the verbs respectively. In popular phrases like the following, "I will not come; you shall *to*, or *too*," a genuine Saxon phrase, *to* denotes moreover, besides, L. *insuper*.

TOAD, *n.* [Sax. *tade, tadige.*] A paddock; the common name of the batrachian reptiles of the genus Bufo. Toads have a thick bulky body covered with warts or papillæ; a thick lump behind the ears, pierced with pores from which issues a milky and fetid fluid. They have no teeth; the hind feet are but slightly elongated. They leap badly, and generally avoid the water. They are hideous and disgusting animals, whose bite, saliva, &c., were formerly considered poisonous, but are now ascertained to be harmless. They have been known to remain whole years in walls, hollow trees, in the earth, and even, it is said, in the heart of a stone. Toads are found in all quarters of the world. The common toad and green toad inhabit not only Europe, but also Asia and Africa. Toads are most abundant in America. There are now several subgenera; such as Rhinellus, Otilophis, Pipa, &c.

TOAD-EATER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant. [This name is said to have been first given to a gluttonous parasite, famous for his indiscriminate enjoyment and praise of all viands whatever set before him. To test his powers of stomach and complaisance, one of his patrons had a *toad* cooked and set before him, which he both ate and praised in his usual way.]

TOAD-FISH, *n.* [*toad* and *fish.*] A cartilaginous fish of the genus Lophius, the *L. europæus*, or *piscatorius*; called also fishing-frog, angler, sea-devil, and wide-gab. [*See* ANGLER, FISHING-FROG, &c.]

TOAD-FLAX, *n.* [*toad* and *flax.*] The English name of various plants of the genus Linaria. The common toad-flax is the *L. vulgaris*, which in its general habit is not unlike flax. The flowers are of a bright yellow, the corolla labiate, and provided with a long spur. It grows in hedges, and at the edges of fields. [*See* LINARIA.]

TOADISH,† *a.* Like a toad.

TOAD'LET, *n.* A little toad.

TOAD'S BACK RAIL. In *arch*, a particular kind of hand-rail for stairs, so named from its shape.

TOAD-STONE, *n.* [*toad* and *stone.*] In *mineral.*, a sort of trap-rock, of a brownish grey colour. The *toad-stone* of Derbyshire is generally a dark brown basaltic amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green earth, and containing oblong cavities filled with calcareous spar.

TOAD-STOOL, *n.* [*toad* and *stool.*] A popular name applied to numerous species of fungi.

TOADY, *n.* A toad-eater,—*which see.* [*Colloq.*]

TOAD'YISM, *n.* Mean sycophancy. [*Colloq.*]

TOAST, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *tostar*, to *toast* or roast. Qu. are these from the L. *tostus?*] 1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread or cheese. [*It is chiefly limited in its application to these two articles.*]—2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet. [*Familiar.*]—3. To name or propose any one, whose health, success, &c., is to be drunk; to drink to the health in honour of; as, to *toast* a lady. Addison writes "to *toast* the health;" a form of expression we believe not now used.—4. To propose any sentiment or subject to the honour, success, &c., of which a bumper is to be devoted; to drink in honour of any thing, or to its prosperity, success, &c.

TOAST, *v. i.* To give a toast or health to be drunk.

TOAST, *n.* Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. Dry toast is bread scorched, or it is scorched bread with butter spread upon it. Soft toast is made by immersing toasted bread in melted butter, and called dipped toast.—2. A female whose health is drank in honour or respect.

The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast.* *Pope.*

3. He or that which is named in honour in drinking.

TOASTED, *pp.* Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TOASTER, *n.* One who toasts.—2. An instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TOASTING, *ppr.* Scorching by fire; drinking to the honour of.

TOAST-MASTER, *n.* An officer appointed to announce toasts at great public banquets.

TOBACCO, *n.* [perhaps from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards. But this account of its origin is very doubtful. Las Casas says, that in the first voyage of Columbus, the Spaniards saw in Cuba many persons smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos.* Charlevoix, in his History of St. Dominique, says that the instrument used in smoking was called *tabaco.*] A plant, a native of America, of the genus Nicotiana, the *N. tabacum*, the dried leaves



Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum).

of which are much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic; and it possesses two additional powers at least, if not more. Tobacco has a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid taste. When first used it sometimes occasions vomiting, &c., but the practice of using it in any form soon conquers distaste, and forms a relish for it that is strong and almost unconquerable. There are many other species of Nicotiana, most of which yield tobacco for smoking, and many of these are cultivated in the gardens of Europe. Tobacco is now very extensively cultivated on the European continent, in the Levant, and in India, but the tobacco of the United States is still very generally admitted to be superior to most others. The tobacco plants belong to the nat. order Solanaceæ. [*See* NICOTIANA.]

TOBAC'CO-BOX, } n. A recep-
TOBAC'CO-POUCH, } tacle for holding tobacco.

TOBAC'CONING,† n. Using tobacco.

TOBAC'CONIST, n. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TOBAC'CO-PIPE, n. [*tobacco* and *pipe*.] A pipe used for smoking tobacco, often made of clay and baked, sometimes of other material.

TOBAC'CO-PIPE CLAY, n. A species of clay; called also cimolite.

TOBAC'CO-PIPE FISH, n. A name of the *Syngnathus acus* of Linn.; called also needle-fish.

TOBAC'CO-STOP'PER, n. An instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

TO'BINE, n. A stout twilled silk, used for dresses; it much resembles the Florentine.

TOCCA'TA, n. [It.] In *music*, a prelude.

TOCH'ER, n. [Ir. *tochar*, a dowry.] In *Scots law*, the dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage, as provided in her marriage settlement. On the dissolution of the marriage within a year and a day, without a living child, the tocher returns to the contractor of the marriage, not to the wife or her representatives.

TOCK'AY, n. A species of spotted lizard in India.

TOCOL'OGY, n. [Gr. τοκος, parturition, and λογος.] The science of obstetrics or midwifery; or that department of medicine which treats of parturition. [*Little used.*]

TOC'SIN, n. [Fr.; Armoric, *tocq*, a stroke, from the root of *touch*, and *sonn* or *seing*, sound.] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, n. [In Gaelic, *tod* is a clod, a mass.] 1.† A bush; a thick shrub.—2. An old weight used chiefly in buying wool. It is equal to twenty-eight pounds, or two stone; but there are several local tods.—3. In *Scotch* and *old English*, a fox from his bushy tail.

TOD,† v. t. To weigh; to produce a tod.

TO-DAY, n. [*to* and *day*.] The present day.

TODDA'LIA, n. A genus of plants, nat. order Rutaceæ. The species, which are few in number, consist of moderate-sized shrubs, with alternate trifoliate leaves full of pellucid dots; the flowers in axillary or terminal racemes or panicles. They inhabit the hot parts of India, the Mauritius, and Brazil. The bark and root of *T. aculeata*, which grows at the base of the Himalayan mountains, are said to be used as a cure for the remittent fever of jungly situations. Many of the allied species are possessed of bitter and aromatic properties.

TOD'DLE, v. i. To saunter about feebly; to walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child or an old man. [*Scotch, also an obsol. Eng. word.*]

TOD'DY, or PALM WINE, n. A name given to the juice which flows from the wounded spathes of many palms, such as cocoa-nut, taliput palm, *Raphia vinifera*, and *Mauritia vinifera*. When newly drawn the juice is sweet, and has a peculiar flavour, operating in general as a laxative. It is much in demand as a beverage in the neighbourhood of villages in India, especially where European troops are stationed. When it has undergone fermentation, it is highly intoxicating. The fermented juice distilled with some other ingredients forms the spirituous liquor called *arrack*, or *rack*.—2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened; as, whisky *toddy*; rum *toddy*, &c. *Toddy* differs from *grog* in having a less proportion of spirit, and in being sweetened. Grog is made with cold water, but *toddy* always with boiling water.

TODIRAM'PHUS, n. A genus of kingfishers, found in the islands of the South Seas.

TODO', n. Ado; bustle; hurry. [*Colloq.*]

TO'DY, n. The popular name of an insectivorous genus of passerine birds of America, somewhat resembling the king-fishers. They are small birds, living upon insects which they catch in the mud, or in the water. There is only one determined species, the *Todus viridis*, or green tody.

TOE, n. [Sax. *ta*; G. *zehe*; Sw. *tå*; Dan. *taae*; Fr. *doigt du pied*; L. *digitus*. *Toe* is contracted from *tog*, the primary word on which L. *digitus* is formed, coinciding with *dug*, and signifying a shoot.] 1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. The toes in their form and structure resemble the fingers, but are shorter.—2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.—3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

TO'ED, a. In *compounds*, having toes, as narrow-*toed*; thick-*toed*; slender-*toed*.

TOFA'NA. *See* AQUA TOFANA.

TOF'FY, n. A kind of tablet sweetmeat, and usually called Everton *toffy*. It is composed of sugar and butter.

TOFIEL'DIA, n. A genus of plants, class Hexandria, and order Trigynia, Linn.; nat. order Melanthaceæ. *T. palustris*, Scottish asphodel, the only British species, is a perennial herb, with sword-shaped leaves, and greenish white flowers growing in a dense spike. It grows in wet, spongy mountain bogs in Scotland, the north of England, and Ireland.

TOFORE,† prep. or adv. [Sax. *toforan*; *to* and *fore*.] Before; formerly.

TOFT, n. [probably from the root of *tuft*.] 1. A grove of trees.—2. [Dan. *tofte* or *tomt*.] In *law books*, a messuage, or rather a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed. It is a word getting into disuse.

TO'FUS, n. Tufa,—*which see*.

TO'GA, n. [L.] The name given to the principal outer garment worn by the Romans. It was a loose flowing garment made of wool, and sometimes of silk, the usual colour being white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the left arm, and the right of wearing it was the exclusive privilege of every Roman citizen. The *toga virilis*, or manly gown, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga prætexta* was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen, when they assumed the *toga virilis*. It was also the official robe of the higher magistrates of the city. The *toga picta*, or ornamented toga, was worn by generals in their triumph.



Roman in his Toga.

TO'GATED, } a. [L. *toga*, a gown; *toga-*
TO'GED, } *tus*, gowned.] Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as, *toged* consuls.

TOGETH'ER, adv. [Sax. *togæthre*; *to* and *gather*.] 1. In company. We walked *together* to the wood.—2. In or into union.

The king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place; as, to live *together* in one house.—4. In the same time; as, to live *together* in the same age.—5. In concert; as, the allies made war upon France *together*.—6. Into junction or a state of union; as, to sew, knit, pin, or fasten two things *together*; to mix things *together*.—*Together with*, in union with; in company or mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

TOG'GEL, } n. In *ships*, a pin placed
TOG'GLE, } through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together.—*Toggle-joint*, an elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars, so connected that they may be brought into a straight line.

TOG'GERY, n. [L. *toga*.] Clothes; garments. [*Ludicrous or low.*]

TOIL, v. i. [Sax. *teolan*, *tiolan*, to strive, strain, urge, to prepare, to heal, to *toil*, and *tilian*, *tiligan*, to prepare or provide, to *till*, to *toil*, to study or be solicitous; Russ. *dialayu*. The primary sense is expressed in the Saxon, to strain, to urge.] To labour; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration.

Master, we have *toiled* all night and caught nothing; Luke v.

TOIL, v. t. To *toil out*, to labour; to work out.

Toil'd out my uncouth passage. *Milton.*

2.† To weary; to overlabour; as, *toil'd* with works of war.

TOIL, n. Labour with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind. *Toil* may be the labour of the field or the workshop, or of the camp. What *toils* men endure for the acquisition of wealth, power, and honour! Gen. v.

TOIL, n. [Fr. *toiles*, snare, trap; Ir. *dul*, a snare or gin; L. *tela*, a web; from spreading, extending, or laying.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey.

A fly falls into the *toils* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*

TOIL'ER, n. One who toils, or labours with pain.

TOIL'ET, n. [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth.] 1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in

a chamber or dressing room. Hence —2. A dressing table.—3. Mode of dressing; as, her *toilet* is perfect.—*To make one's toilet*, to dress; to adjust one's dress with care.

TOIL'ET-TABLE, *n.* A dressing table.

TOIL'FUL, *a.* Toilsome; wearisome.

TOILINETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A cloth, the weft of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk. It is used for vests.

TOIL'ING, *ppr.* Labouring with pain.

TOIL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil.

TOIL'SŌME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain; as, *toilsome* work; a *toilsome* task.

What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

2. Producing toil; as, a *toilsome* day or journey.

TOIL'SŌMELY, *adv.* In a toilsome manner.

TOILSŌMENESS, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE, *n.* (tois) [Fr.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet, or 1·949 metres. It is equivalent to 6·395 English feet.

TOKĀY, *n* A rich highly prized wine produced at Tokay in Upper Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it is about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept. This wine is produced from grapes grown in the vineyards on the side of a low chain of hills, never more than about 700 feet above the sea level, named the Hegyalla. The total annual production is estimated at 200,000 to 240,000 eimer of 12 gallons each. Much wine, the produce of other localities in Hungary, is sold as Tokay.

TOKEN, *n.* (to'kn.) [Sax. *tacn, tacen*; Goth. *taikns*; Sw. *teckn*; G *zeichen*. This may be the same word as the L. *signum*, dialectically varied, or from the same radix; Gr. δείκνυμι.] 1. A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. Thus the rainbow is a *token* of God's covenant established with Noah. The blood of the paschal lamb, sprinkled on the doors of the Hebrews, was a *token* to the destroying angel of God's will that he should pass by those houses; Gen. ix.; Exod. xii.

Show me a *token* for good; Ps. lxxxvi.

2. A mark; indication; symptom. In pestilential diseases, tokens are livid spots upon the body, which indicate the approach of death.

They have not the least *token* or show of the arts and industry of China. *Heylin.*

3 A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind.—4. A piece of money current by sufferance, and not coined by authority.

In the reign of Elizabeth, coins, called *tokens*, were struck by the corporations of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester; others also by private persons, even at a late period. In 1797, 5*s.* *tokens* were issued by the bank of England; and, in 1811. 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* *tokens*, which circulated till the year 1816. *Ency.*

5. In *printing*, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token, when counted out for the press.—6. In *Scotland*, a ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. These tickets are usually of metal, stamped with the name of the parish or church to which they belong.

TO'KEN,† *v. t.* To make known.

TO'KENED, *a.* Being marked with spots.

TO'KENING, *ppr.* Making known; marking with spots.

TOL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*] To take away; a law term. [*See* TOLL.]

TO'LA, *n.* In *India*, a weight for gold and silver, but different in different places.

TŌL-BOOTH. *See* TOLL-BOOTH.

TŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Tell.*

Who *told* thee that thou wast naked? Gen. iii.

Thou hast mocked me, and *told* me lies; Judges xvi.

Sheep and oxen that could not be *told*; 1 Kings viii.

TOLE,† *v. t.* To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait.

TOLED,† *pp.* Drawn; allured; induced to follow.

TOLE'DO, } *n.* A sword-**TOLE'DO-BLADE**, } blade of the finest temper, so named from Toledo in Spain, which, during the 15th and 16th centuries, was famous for manufacturing sword-blades of a superior temper.

You sold me a rapier; you told me it was a *toledo* *B. Jonson.*

Tables of Toledo, a set of astronomical tables, calculated for the meridian of Toledo, about the year 1080, by a Moor of the name of Arzachel They are found to be very inaccurate.

TOL'ERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *tolerabilis.* *See* TOLERATE.] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. The cold in Canada is severe, but *tolerable* The insults and indignities of our enemies are not *tolerable.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city; Matth. x.

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment, or opposition; as, a *tolerable* translation; a *tolerable* entertainment; a *tolerable* administration.

TOL'ERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

TOL'ERABLY, *adv.* Supportably; in a manner to be endured.—2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly; as, a constitution *tolerably* firm. The advocate speaks *tolerably* well.

TOL'ERANCE, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*, from *tolero*, to bear.] The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring.

Diogenes one frosty morning came to the market-place shaking, to show his *tolerance.* [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. A feeling or habit which disposes a person to be patient and indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from his own, provided such opinions are sincerely maintained, and such practices spring from upright motives. To reprobate and denounce others, merely because their actions, honestly meant, and opinions, sincerely maintained, differ from our own, is *intolerance.*

TOL'ERANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent; favouring toleration.

TOL'ERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolerer*; L. *tolero*, from *tollo*, to lift; Ch. דלל, *deal*, to lift or raise.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices. The Protestant religion is *tolerated* in France, and the Romish in Great Britain.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

The law of love *tolerates* no vice, and patronizes every virtue. *G. Spring.*

TOL'ERATED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOL'ERATING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOLERA'TION, *n.* [L. *toleratio.*] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; appropriately, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. *Toleration* implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Every person is as much entitled to liberty of opinion on religious subjects as on any other, and has a right to adopt any mode of worship, and hold any doctrines which are not inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state, and the moral welfare of its members. The civil magistrate has a right to check the propagation of opinions and doctrines, which tend only to sap the foundations of morality, and to disturb the peace of society; but he has no right to restrain men from publicly professing any system of faith, which comprehends the being and providence of God, the great laws of morality, and a future state of rewards and punishments. There are two kinds of toleration, as laid down by Paley: 1. The allowing to dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state; this is called a *partial* toleration. 2. The admitting dissenters, without distinction, to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens; this is called a *complete* toleration. Where no power exists or none is assumed to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no *toleration*, in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the free enjoyment of its creed and worship.—2. In an *eccles. sense*, the allowance which the church grants to its members to differ in certain opinions, not considered fundamental.—*Toleration act*, an act passed in the reign of William and Mary, in favour of dissenters and Roman catholics.

TŌLING,† *ppr.* Drawing away; inducing to follow.

TŌLL, *n.* [Sax. *toll*; D. *tol*; G. *zoll*; W. *toll*, a fraction, a toll; *toli* and *toliaw*, to curtail, to diminish, to take away, to spare or save, to *deal* out, from *tawl*, a throw, a casting off, a separation, a cutting off; *tolli*, from *toll*, to subtract, to take *toll*; Gr. τέλος, toll, custom, and end, exit, from cutting off; Fr. *tailler*, to cut off, [*see* TAIL;] Ir. *deilim*, to separate; *dail*, a share, Eng. *dole*; *dialum*, to sell, to exchange, to pay *toll*. This is from the root of *deal.* *See* DEAL, Sax. *bedælan.*] 1. A tax paid, or duty imposed, for some liberty or privilege. Particularly a payment directed to be made to the proprietors of canals and railways, the trustees of turnpike roads

or bridges, &c., in respect of the passage of passengers, or the conveyance of cattle and goods. The right whether to take toll, or to be exempt from its payment, rests upon prescriptive usage or royal grant.—2. A fixed sum payable to the owner of a fair or market, or to the corporation of a town, from the buyer of tollable articles sold there. Also, the compensation paid for the use of the soil by those who erect stalls in the fair or market, or for the liberty of picking holes for the purpose of temporary erections; but the former payment is more properly called *stallage*, and the latter *picage*.—3 A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding. Also, the portion of mineral which the owner of the soil is entitled by custom or agreement to take, without paying for it, out of the quantity brought to the surface; or, as it is technically called, to *grass*.—*Toll traverse*, the toll taken by a person for beasts or goods passing across his ground.—*Toll thorough*, the toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost. —*Port tolls*, tolls claimed by the owner or owners of a port, in respect of goods shipped or landed there. Such tolls are more commonly called *port-dues*.—*Turn toll*, a toll in some cases demandable for beasts which are driven to the market, and return unsold.

TŌLL, *v. i.* To pay toll or tallage.—2. To take toll, as by a miller.

TŌLL, *v. t.* To take from, as a part of a general contribution or tax; to exact, as a tribute.

TŌLL, *v. i.* [W. *tol, tolo*, a loud sound, a din; Pers. *talidan*, to sound, to ring. We see that W. *tawl*, supra, is a throw or cast, a driving, and this is the radical sense of *sound*.] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell *Pope.*

TŌLL, *v. t.* [supra.] To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral.

TŌLL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo*.] 1. To take away; to vacate; to annul; a law term.—2.† To draw. [*See* TOLE.]

TŌLL, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell.

TŌLLABLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of toll; as, *tollable* goods.

TŌLLAGE, *n.* Tallage,—*which see.*

TŌLL-BĀR, *n.* [*toll* and *bar*.] A bar, beam, or gate used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll-house, or on a road for stopping passengers.

TŌLL-BOOTH, *n.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll.—2. A prison. —3. In *Scotland*, the old word for a burgh-jail, so called because that was the name originally given to a temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, in which the customs or duties were collected, and where such as did not pay, or were chargeable with some breach of the law, in buying or selling, were confined till reparation was made.

TŌLL-BOOTH, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth.

TŌLL-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TŌLL-DISH, *n.* A dish for measuring toll in mills.

TŌLLER, *n.* One who collects taxes; a toll-gatherer.—2. One who tolls a bell.

TŌLL-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

TŌLL-GATHERER, *n.* The man who takes toll.

TŌLL-HOP, *n.* In *English law*, a dish to take toll in.

TŌLL-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed placed by a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, or by a canal, where the man who takes the toll remains.

TŌLLING, *ppr.* Causing to sound in a slow grave manner.—2. Taking away; removing.—3. Sounding, as a bell.

TŌLL′-MAN, *n.* A toll-gatherer.

TŌL′MEN, or **DŌL′MEN**, *n.* [Celtic *dol*, table, and *men*, stone.] A species of druidical monument, composed of a large stone placed horizontally upon other stones, fixed vertically in the earth, about three or four feet high, and not fewer in number than three, nor more than fifteen. In form it is generally a parallelogram. The tolmen is also at times composed only of



Constantine Tolmen, Cornwall.

Consisting of a vast stone 33 feet long, 14½ deep, and 18¾ across. This stone is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks.

a large stone, one end resting on the ground, and the other end supported by a stone placed under it. The large stone or table has generally a hole pierced through. Some have supposed the tolmen to be a kind of druidal oracle, the hole through the stone being an acoustic contrivance, by means of which the priests could return oracular answers. Others suppose the tolmens to have been altars on which victims were sacrificed; the hole being used as a means of dispersing the blood of the victim on those who wished such bloody baptism. A third opinion is, that they indicate, or rather constitute, places of sepulture. They are also called *cromlechs*.

TŌL′SEY,† *n.* A toll-booth; a place where port-tolls were set or assessed, and where merchants usually assembled, and commercial courts were held, as at the modern exchange.

TŌLT, *n.* [L. *tollit, tollo*.] In *English courts*, the precept of a sheriff, by which a writ of right is removed from the court baron into the county court.

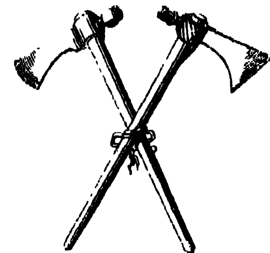
TO′LU, } *n.* A resin, or oleo-
TOLU-BAL′SAM, } resin, produced by a tree of South America, the *Myrospermum toluiferum*, or *peruiferum*. It is said to have been first brought from a place called *Tolu*. [*See under* BALSAM, *and also* MYROSPERMUM.] In *med.*, it is called *Balsam of Tolu*.



Tolu balsam (Myrospermum toluiferum).

TOLUTA′TION,† *n.* [L. *toluto*.] A pacing or ambling.

TOM′AHAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet. The tomahawks manufactured by the North American Indians, are headed with stone; but they employ also heads of metal, which are manufactured expressly for their use in civilized countries, with the hammer-head



Tomahawks of the North American Indians.

hollowed out to suit the purpose of a smoking pipe, the mouth-piece being in the end of the shaft. The tomahawk is the most valued of an Indian's weapons. In time of peace he uses it for cutting his firewood, &c., and in time of war it is the deadly weapon which he wields in the hand, or throws with unerring and fatal aim.

TOM′AHAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

TOM′AHAWKED, *pp.* Smitten or killed with a tomahawk.

TOM′AHAWKING, *ppr.* Striking or killing with a tomahawk.

TOMA′TO, *n.* A plant and its fruit,



Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum).

the *Lycopersicum esculentum* of late botanists, and the *Solanum lycopersi-*

cum of the older ones It is called sometimes the *love apple*, in allusion to its supposed power of exciting the tender feelings; and it is used as a common ingredient in sauces. [*See* LOVE-APPLE, and SOLANUM]

TOMB, *n.* (toom.) [Fr. *tombe, tombeau;* W. *tom, tomen, twm, twmp*, a mound, a heap; Ir. *tuoma;* Sp. *tumba;* L. *tumulus*, a heap or hillock; *tumeo*, to swell; Gr. τυμβος. This name was given to a place for the dead by men who raised a heap of earth over the dead.] 1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited.

As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shak.*

2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead.—3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.

TOMB, *v. t.* To bury; to inter. [*See* ENTOMB]

TOM'BAC, *n.* An alloy formed by mixing and fusing together a large quantity of zinc with a smaller quantity of copper; or a species of brass with excess of zinc. When arsenic is added, it forms *white tombac.*

TOMBED, *a.* Deposited in a tomb.

TOMBLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TOMBNORRY, *n.* A Shetland bird.

TOM'BOY, *n.* [*Tom, Thomas*, and *boy.*] 1.† A tumbler; a mountebank; a mean person.—2. A rude boisterous boy; also in sarcasm, a romping girl. [*Vulgar.*]

TOMBSTONE, *n.* [*tomb* and *stone.*] A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased, a monument

TOM-CAT, *n.* A full-grown male cat. [*Called by the older authors a* ram-cat.]

TOM'COD, *n.* An American fish of the cod kind, about ten or twelve inches long.

TOME, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. τομος, a piece or section, from τεμνω, to cut off.] A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It may be applied to a single volume.

TOME'LET, *n.* A small tome or volume.

TO'MENT, } *n.* [*See* TOMENTOSE.]
TOMENT'UM, } In *anat.*, a term applied to the small vessels on the surface of the brain, which appear like wool.—2. In *bot.*, a species of pubescence, consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close to the surface.

TOMENTOSE', } *a.* [L. *tomentum*,
TOMENT'OUS, } down.] In *botany*, downy; nappy; cottony; or flocky; covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool; as, a *tomentous* stem or leaf.

TOM'FOOL, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.

TOMFOOL'ERY, *n.* Foolish; trifling.

TOM'NODDY, *n.* A sea-bird, the puffin.

TO-MOR'ROW, *n.* [*to* and *morrow.*] The day after the present.

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows*. *Franklin.*

TOM'PION, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple.] The stopper of a cannon. [*See* TAMPION.]—2. An iron bottom to which grape-shot is fixed

TOM'RIG,† *n.* A tomboy,—*which see.*

TOM'TIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TOM'TOM, *n.* *See* TAMTAM.

TON, the termination of names of places, is *town*, a hill or fortress. [*See* TOWN.]

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion; high mode.

TON, *n* (tun) [Sax. *tunna;* Fr. *tonne;* Sp. *tonel*, a cask, a tun or butt.] A weight equal to 20 hundred-weight (usually written cwt.), or 2240 pounds avoirdupois. [*See* AVOIRDUPOIS.]—2. A wine measure of capacity equal to 252 gallons, or two pipes; but in this sense the word is usually written Tun,—*which see.*

TONAL'ITY, *n.* [It. *tonalità;* Fr. *tonalité*] In *music*, a modern term introduced to designate the existence of differences among various musical modes, ancient and modern, and among the elements of melodies and harmonies founded upon these modes.

TONDI'NO, *n.* [It.] In *arch.*, the same as *Astragal*,—*which see.*

TONE, *n.* [Fr. *ton;* Sp *tono;* Sw and G. *ton;* L. *tonus;* Gr. τονος, sound; L. *tono*, Gr. τονοω, to sound, from the root of τεινω, to strain or stretch. The L. *sonus* is probably the same word in a different dialect.] 1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear; as, a low *tone*, high *tone*, or loud *tone;* a grave *tone;* an acute *tone;* a sweet *tone;* a harsh *tone.*—2. In *music*, a property of sound by which it comes under the relation of grave or acute; or it is the gravity or acuteness which any sound has, arising from the number of vibrations made by the sonorous body producing it, in a given time. Grave tones are produced by slow vibrations in the sonorous body, and acute tones by quick vibrations. Each particular sound in our musical system is called a *tone.*—3 Accent; or rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; *a rhetorical sense of the word*

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

4. A whining sound, a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice; as, children often read with a *tone.*—5. An affected sound in speaking.—6. In *music*, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the diapente and diatessaron, is a *tone*. Of tones there are two kinds, major and minor. The tone major is in the ratio of 8 to 9, which results from the difference between the fourth and fifth. The tone minor is as 9 to 10, resulting from the difference between the minor third and the fourth.—7. The tone of an instrument, is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, richness, fulness, evenness, and the like.—8. In *med.*, that state of a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigour. *Tone*, in its primary signification, is *tension*, and tension is the primary signification of strength. Hence its application to the natural healthy state of animal organs. Tone, therefore, in medicine, is the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions So we say, the body is in a *sound* state, the health is *sound* or *firm*—9. In *painting*, the harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade. The term is often used to qualify, or as synonymous with, *depth, richness*, and *splendour*, in pictures. It has also been more recently used to denote the characteristic expression of a picture as distinguished by its colour.

TONE, *v. t.* To utter in an affected tone —2. To tune. [*See* TUNE.] In *painting*, to *tone down* a picture, is to soften the colouring, so that a subdued harmony of tint may prevail, and all undue glare be avoided.

TONED, *a.* Having a tone; used in composition; as, high-*toned;* sweet-*toned.*

TONELESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical

TONE-SYLLABLE, *n.* An accented syllable.

TONG,† *n.* [*See* TONGS] The catch of a buckle. [*See* TONGUE.]

TONGS, *n. plur* [Sax. *tang;* G. *zange;* Ice. *taung;* Gael. *teangas.* This seems by its orthography to be the same word as *tongue, tongues*, and to signify projections, shoots.] An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals. We say, a pair of *tongs*, a smith's *tongs.*

TONGUE, *n.* [Sax. *tung, tunga;* Goth. *tuggo;* Sw. *tunga;* Dan. *tunge;* D. *tong;* G. *zunge;* Ir. and Gael. *teanga;* Ant L *tingua.* We see by the Gothic, that *n* is not radical It signifies a shoot or extension, like L. *digitus* and *dug.*] 1. In man, one of the instruments of taste, and also one of the instruments of speech; and in other animals one of the instruments of taste. It is also an instrument of deglutition In some animals, the tongue is used for drawing the food into the mouth, as in animals of the bovine genus, &c. Other animals lap their drink, as dogs. The tongue is covered with membranes, and the outer one is full of papillæ of a pyramidical figure, under which lies a thin, soft, reticular coat, perforated with innumerable holes, and always lined with a thick and white or yellowish mucus.—2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech.

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together *L'Estrange.*

3. The power of articulate utterance; speech

Parrots imitating human *tongue*. *Dryden.*

4 Speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking.

Keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shak*
The *tongue* of the wise is health; Prov. xii.

5. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation. The English *tongue*, within two hundred years, will probably be spoken by two or three hundred millions of people in North America.—6. Speech; words or declarations only; opposed to *thoughts* or *actions.*

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth, 1 John iii.

7. A nation, as distinguished by their language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues*; Is. lxvi.

8 A point; a projection; as, the *tongue* of a buckle or of a balance.—9. In *arch*, a projection in the side of a board which fits into a groove. *Egg and tongue*. [*See* EGG and ANCHOR.]—10. A point or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake.—11. The taper part of any thing; in the rigging of a ship, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, &c.,

to the size of the mast-head.—*To hold the tongue*, to be silent.

TONGUE, *v. t.* To chide; to scold.

How might she *tongue* me. *Shak.*

TONGUE, *v. i.* To talk; to prate.

TONGUED, *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TONGUE-DOUGHTY,† *a.* Valiant in word; boastful.

TONGUE-GRAFTING, *n* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner.

TONGUELESS, *a.* Having no tongue.—2. Speechless; as, a *tongueless* block.—3. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed dying *tongueless* † *Shak.*

TONGUE-PAD,† *n.* A great talker.

TONGUE-SHAPED, *a.* In *bot*, a *tongue-shaped leaf* is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border, as in *mesembryanthemum linguiforme.*

TONGUE-TIE, *v. t.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

TONGUE-TI'ED, *a.* Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech.—2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Love and *tongue-tied* simplicity. *Shak.*

TON'IC, *a.* [from Gr. τονος, L. *tonus. See* TONE.] 1. Literally, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength, as *tonic* power.—2. In *med.*, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions. —3. Relating to tones or sounds.—4.† Extended.—*Tonic spasm*, in *med.*, is a steady and continuous spastic contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to *a chronic spasm*, in which the muscular fibres contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In *tonic spasms*, however, there is always alternate contraction and relaxation. The *spasms* of *tetanus* are *tonic.*

TON'IC, *n* A medicine that increases the strength and gives vigour of action to the system. Such are vegetable bitters, stimulants, astringents, &c.—2. In *music*, the key-note or principal sound upon which all regular melodies depend. Its octaves, both above and below, are called by the same name. [Fr. *tonique.*]—3. In *music*, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.

TONIC'ITY, *n.* The elasticity of living parts.

TO-NIGHT, *n.* [*to* and *night.*] The present night, or the night after the present day.

TON'KIN. *See* TONQUIN.

TON'NAGE, *n.* [from *ton.*] The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.—2. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which she may carry. Properly speaking, the tonnage of a ship is an expression for the interior capacity by the number of tons of sea water which it could contain; hence, if the interior capacity were found in cubic feet, and this divided by 35 (the number of cubic feet of sea-water which are equal in weight to one ton), the quotient would be the tonnage. The tonnage, however, is frequently understood to express the capacity, by the number of tons of sea-water which might be contained between a horizontal plane passing through the ship when she floats in still water, with only her equipments and stores on board, and a horizontal plane passing through the ship when laden; that is, between what are called the *light-water* and *load-water* planes; the contents of that part of the ship expressed in cubic feet being divided by 35, as in the former case. The result evidently gives the weight of the ship's cargo merely. As, however, the determination of the tonnage of ships, according to either of the above cases, is very laborious and difficult in practice, several empirical rules have been laid down, by which an approximate value of the tonnage may be more easily found. Tonnage is the only term used to give an idea of the size of merchant ships, which are invariably spoken of according to their tonnage, or as being ships of 100, 500, or 1000 tons. Not only are all dues and customs levied according to the tonnage, but ships are also built, and bought and sold for a certain price per ton of their admeasurement. Sometimes the tonnage of goods and stores is taken by weight and not by measurement.—3. A duty or impost on ships, formerly estimated at so much per ton of freight, but now proportioned to the registered size of the vessels.—*Tonnage and Poundage.* [*See* POUNDAGE.]

TON'QUIN BEAN, } *n.* The fruit of
TON'KA BEAN, } the *Dipterix odorata* or *Coumarouna odorata*, a



Dipterix odorata, yielding Tonquin beans.

shrubby plant of Guiana. The fruit is an oblong dry fibrous drupe, containing a single seed. The odour of the kernel is extremely agreeable. It is used in perfumery. [*See* COUMARINE, COUMAROUNA ODORATA.]

TON'SIL, *n* [L. *tonsillæ.* This word seems to be formed from *tonsus, tondeo*, to clip.] In *anat.*, the *tonsils* are two oblong suboval glands on each side of the throat or fauces. The *tonsils* are called also from their shape, *amygdalæ*, and in popular language, *almonds.* Their use is to secrete a mucous humour for lubricating the passages; and they have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth.

TON'SILE, *a.* That may be clipped.

TONSILLI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy; malignant sore throat.

TON'SOR, *n.* [L.] A barber; one that shaves. [*Not English.*]

TONSO'RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a barber, or to shaving. [*Rarely used.*]

TON'SURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tonsura*, from *tonsus*, shaved; *tondeo*, to clip or shave.] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head; or the state of being shorn. — 2. In *the Romish church*, tonsure is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church; the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, who with scissors cuts off a part of the candidate's hair, with prayers and benedictions. Hence, *tonsure* is used to denote entrance or admission into holy orders.—3. In *the Romish church*, the corona or crown, a distinguishing mark of the clergy, formed by clipping away the hair from a circular space on the back of the head. This crown is preserved by repeated trimming; and the practice is to enlarge it as the wearer rises in ecclesiastical station and dignity.

TONTI'NE, *n.* [Fr. *tontine;* said to be from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.] An annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Thus, an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced.

TO'NY, *n.* A simpleton. [*Ludicrous*]

TOO, *adv.* [Sax. *to.*] 1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, a thing is *too* long, *too* short, or *too* wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much.

His will *too* strong to bend; *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

2. Likewise; also; in addition.

A courtier and a patriot *too.* *Pope.*
Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too.* *Pope.*

3. *Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically; but this repetition is not in respectable use. [The original application of *to*, now *too*, seems to have been a word signifying a great quantity; as, speaking or giving *to* much—that is, *to* a great amount. *To* was thus used by old authors.]

TOOK, *pret.* of *Take.*

Enoch was not, for God *took* him: Gen. v.

TOOL, *n.* [Sax. *tol.* Qu. Fr. *outil.* In old Law Latin, we find *attile, attilia*, stores, tools, implements. Qu. *artillery*, by corruption.] 1. An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as are used by farmers and mechanics; as, the *tools* of a joiner, cabinet-maker, smith, or shoemaker.—2. A person used as an instrument by another person; *a word of reproach.* Men of intrigue always have their *tools*, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes.

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool.

TOOL'ING, *n.* In *masonry*, dressing a stone with a broad pointed chisel, in such a manner that its surface presents the appearance of being regularly furrowed all over with a series of minute flutes or channels.—2. Workmanship performed with a tool.

TOOL'YE, } *n.* A broil; a quarrel.
TOOL'ZIE, } As a verb, to quarrel. [*Scotch.*]

TOOM, *v. t.* [Dan. *tømmer.*] To empty; to evacuate. [*Scotch.*]

TOOM, *a.* Empty. [*Scotch.*]

TOON′ WOOD, *n.* The wood of an East Indian tree, the *Cedrela toona* of



Toon wood (Cedrela toona).

botanists. It is sometimes called Indian mahogany, and also Indian cedar, and is supposed to be the same as that which yields the so-called cedar wood of New South Wales. Toon wood is extensively employed in India for making furniture and cabinet-work.

TOOT, *v. i.* [Sax. *totian*, to shoot, to project; D. *toeten*, to blow the horn; *toet-horn*, a bugle-horn; G. *düten;* Sw. *tiuta.* This word corresponds in elements with Gr. τίθημι and W. *dodi*, to put, set, lay, give; L. *do, dedi.* The Saxon expresses the primary sense.] 1.† To stand out or be prominent.—2. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn *Howell.*

3.† To advertise; to make known; to announce, by the sound of the horn.—4 † To peep; to look narrowly; to search; to seek; to look into; to look out. In Scotch, *teet* or *tete* has the same signification.

TOOT, *v. t.* To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.—2.† To look into, to see.

Then turned I agen when I had all *ytoted.* *Pierce Pl.*

TOOT, *n.* A blast; a note or sound blown on a horn; a noise.

TOOT′ER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn.

TOOTH, *n.* plur. *Teeth.* [Sax. *toth*, plur. *teth.* It corresponds with W. *did* and *tëth*, a *teat*, Gael. *did, dead*, and with *toot*, supra; signifying a shoot. If *n* is not radical in the L. *dens*, Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, this is the same word.] 1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. The *teeth* are also very useful in assisting persons in the utterance of words, and when well formed and sound, they are ornamental. Teeth generally consist of three distinct substances, ivory, enamel, and bone. Each tooth is divided into a crown, a neck, and a fang or fangs. The teeth of animals differ in shape, being destined for different offices. The front teeth in men and quadrupeds are called *incisors*, or *incisive*, or *cutting teeth;* next to these are the pointed teeth, called *laniary, canine* or *dog teeth;* and on the sides of the jaws are the *molar teeth* or *grinders.* In the human subject the number of teeth seldom exceeds thirty-two, and is rarely found to be less than twenty-eight.—2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth.* *Dryden.*

3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as, the *tooth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel. The teeth of a wheel are sometimes called *cogs*, and are destined to catch corresponding parts of other wheels. [*See* TEETH.]—*Tooth and nail*, [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means.—*To the teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.

That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth.* *Shak.*

To cast in the teeth, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face.—*In spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten.

When the law *shows her teeth*, but dares not bite. *Young.*

TOOTH, *v. t.* To furnish with teeth; as, to *tooth* a rake.—2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.—3. To lock into each other.

TOOTHĀCHE, *n.* [*tooth* and *ache.*] Pain in the teeth, technically called *odontalgia.*

TOOTHĀCHE-TREE, *n.* The common name of the species of plants which form the genus Xanthoxylum, but particularly applied to the *X. fraxineum*, an inhabitant of North America. The bark and capsular fruit of this tree are much used as a remedy for the toothache. [*See* XANTHOXYLUM.]

TOOTH′-BRUSH, *n.* A small brush for cleaning the teeth.

TOOTH′-DRAWER, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw*] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments.

TOOTH′-DRAWING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTH′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having teeth or jags. In *bot.*, dentate; having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge or margin; as, a *toothed* calyx, or leaf.

TOOTH′EDGE, *n.* [*tooth* and *edge.*] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances. Tingling uneasiness, almost amounting to pain, in the teeth, from stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.

TOOTH′FUL,† *a.* Palatable

TOOTH′FUL, *n.* A small draught of any liquor. [*Vulgar.*]

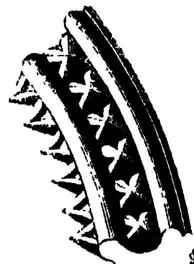
TOOTH′ING, *n.* In *arch.*, bricks or stones left projecting at the end of a wall, that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when required; also, a tongue or series of tongues.

TOOTH′ING PLANE, *n.* A plane the iron of which, in place of being sharpened to a cutting edge, is formed into a series of small teeth. It is used to roughen a surface intended to be covered with veneer or cloth, in order to give a better hold to the glue.

TOOTH′LESS, *a.* Having no teeth.

TOOTH′LETTED, *a.* In *bot.*, denticulate; having very small teeth or projecting points; as a leaf.

TOOTH ORNAMENT, *n.* In *arch.*, one of the peculiar marks of the early English style. It consists of a pyramid, having its sides partially cut out, so as to have the resemblance of an inverted flower. It is generally inserted in a hollow moulding.



Tooth ornament.

TOOTH′PICK, } *n.* [*tooth* and *pick.*]
TOOTH′PICKER, } An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

TOOTH′-SHELL, } *n.* In *conch.*, a
TOOTH′ED-SHELL, } dentate shell.

TOOTH′SŌME, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.

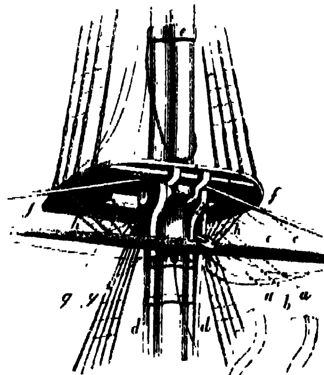
TOOTH′SŌMENESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTH′WŌRT, *n.* A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as the *Lathræa squamaria*, various species of Dentaria, the *Corallorrhiza innata*, &c. This name is also given to the leadwort, of the genus Plumbago, from its toothed corolla. [*See* LATHRÆA.]

TOOTH′Y, *a.* Toothed; having teeth.

TOOT′ING, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner, as a horn.

TOP, *n.* [Sax *top;* Sw. *topp;* W. *tob* or *top; topiaw*, to top, to form a crest.] 1 The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge, or extremity; as, the *top* of a tree; the *top* of a spire; the *top* of a house; the *top* of a mountain.—2. Surface; upper side; as, the *top* of the ground.—3. The highest place; as, the *top* of preferment.—4. The highest person; the chief.—5. The utmost degree. 6. The highest rank. Each boy strives to be at the *top* of his class, or at the *top* of the school.—7. The crown or upper surface of the head.—8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.—9. The head of a plant.—10. [G. *topf.*] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point, continuing the motion with a whip; also called a *spinning top.*—11.



Top in Ships.

a, a, Tressel trees. b, Heel of top mast. c, c, Fid. d d, Cheeks. e, Cap. f, f, Top. g g, Coward holes. h, h, Futtock shrouds.

In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower

mast and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast; and in ships of war, the top furnishes a convenient stand for swivels and small arms to annoy the enemy.

TOP, *a.* Being on the top or summit; highest.

TOP, *v. i.* To rise aloft; to be eminent; as, lofty ridges and *topping* mountains. —2. To predominate; as, *topping* passions; *topping* uneasiness.—3. To excel; to rise above others.

But write thy best and *top*. *Dryden.*

TOP, *v. t.* To cover on the top; to tip; to cap.

A mount
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton.*

Mountains *topp'd* with snow. *Waller.*

2. To rise above.

A gourd climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topp'd* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*

Topping all others in boasting. *Shak.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.—4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part.

Top your rose-trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn.*

So in America they say, to *top* corn, that is maize, by cutting off the stalk just above the ear.—5. To rise to the top of; as, he *topped* the hill.—6.† To perform eminently.—*To top a yard, in mar. lan.*, is to draw one of the extremities of the yard higher than the other.

TO'PAN, *n.* A name of the horned Indian rhinoceros bird, the *Buceros rhinoceros*, of the Passerine order.

TO'PARCH, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place, and αρχος, a chief.] The principal man in a place or country.

TO'PARCHY, *n.* A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch. Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies*.

TOP'-ARMOUR, *n.* In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TO'PAZ, *n.* [Gr. τοπαζιον.] A mineral, said to be so called from Topazos, a small isle in the Arabic gulf, where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns. The lustre of the topaz is vitreous, transparent, translucent; the streak white; the colour yellow, white, green, blue, pale; fracture subconchoidal, uneven. Specific gravity, 3·499. It is harder than quartz. Its ultimate composition is silicum, aluminum, fluorine, oxygen. It occurs massive, in imbedded and rounded crystals. The primary form of its crystal is a right rhombic prism. Fragments of topaz, exposed to heat, emit a blue, green, or yellowish phosphoric light. Topazes occur generally in primitive rocks, and in many parts of the world, as Cornwall, Scotland, Saxony, Siberia, Brazil, &c. &c. The finest varieties are obtained from the mountains of Brazil and the Uralian mountains. Topazes are used in jewelry, for necklaces, ear-drops, bracelets, &c. The Scotch pebble, called cairngorm stone, is a variety of topaz.

TOPAZ'OLITE, *n.* A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz yellow colour, or an olive green, found in Piedmont. Its constituents are silex, lime, iron, with slight traces of alumine, glucine, and manganese.

TOP'-BEAM, *n.* In *arch.*, the same as collar-beam,—*which see.*

TOP'-BLOCK, *n.* In *ships*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP'-BRIM, *n.* The space in the middle of the foot of a top-sail.

TOP'-CHAIN, *n.* In *ships*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

TOP'-CLOTH, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP'-DRAINING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP'-DRESSING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.

TOPE, *n.* A fish of the shark kind, the *Squalus galeus* of Linnæus, resembling the dog-fish in its general aspect.—2. In India, a grove or clump of trees; as, a toddy-*tope*, a cane-*tope*.

TOPE, *v. i.* [Fr. *toper*. Qu. *dip*.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden.*

TO'PER, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

TOP'ET, *n.* A small bird, the crested titmouse.

N. B. The crested titmouse of Latham, *Parus bicolor*, is the toupet titmouse of Pennant.

TOP'FUL, *a.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the top or brim.

TOP-GAL'LANT, *a.* Highest; elevated; splendid, as, a *top-gallant* spark. —*Top-gallant mast*, in *ships*, the mast which is above the top-mast. The sail upon it is called the *top-gallant sail*.

TOPH, } *n.* [from the Latin.] In
TO'PHUS, } *sur.*, a soft tumour on a bone; also, a concretion in the joints —2. In *min.*, a calcareous earth, consisting principally of carbonate of lime, precipitated by water, and porous.

TOPHA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a toph or tophus; consisting of deposits of calcareous matter from water.

TOP-HEAVY, *a.* (top'-hevy.) [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

TO'PHET, *n.* [Heb. תפת *tophet*, a drum.] Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem where the Jews were wont to throw the carcasses of beasts, the dead bodies of men to whom they refused burial, and all kinds of filth, and where a fire was perpetually kept up to consume all that was deposited, in order to prevent any offensive smell. In the earlier periods of the Jewish history, this was also the place where children were burnt to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries.

TOPH'US, *n.* In *min.*, a deposit of porous calcareous matter from water. —2. In *med.*, a soft tumour upon a bone. [*See* TOPH.]

TOP'IARY, *a.* [L. *topiarius*, ornamented.] Shaped by clipping or cutting; as, *topiary work*, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbours and thickets, trees, and hedges.

TOP'IC, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place; L. *topicus*, *topica*; Sans. *topu*.] 1. Any subject of discourse or argument; a general head. The Scriptures furnish an unlimited number of *topics* for the preacher, and *topics* infinitely interesting.—2. In *rhet.*, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. Among the helps employed by the ancients in their favourite study of rhetoric, was the collection and arrangement of a great variety of general truths or notions, according to the several sciences or subjects to which they belonged. These they called τοποι, *topoi*, or places, or common places, and considered that they might be advantageously used by public speakers, in the selection and invention of arguments. Aristotle wrote a book of *topics*. Cicero defines *topics* to be the art of finding arguments.—3. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons whom no *topics* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

4. In *med.*, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister, and the like.

TOP'IC } *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to
TOP'ICAL, } a place; limited; local; as, a *topical* remedy.—2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head.

TOP'ICALLY, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part.—2. With application to a particular part; as, a remedy *topically* applied.

TOP'-KNOT, *n.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOP-LAN'TERN, *n.* A large lantern placed in the after part of the top in any ship, where an admiral or commodore is personally on board.

TOP'LESS, *a.* Having no top; as, a *topless* height.

TOP'MAN, *n.* [*top* and *man*.] The man who stands above in sawing.—2. In *ships*, a man standing in the top.

TOP'MAST, *n.* In *ships*, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above that is the top-gallant-mast, above which again is the top-royal mast.

TOP'MOST, *a.* [*top* and *most*.] Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

TOPOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* TOPOGRAPHY.] One who describes a particular place, town, city, tract of land, or country.

TOPOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
TOPOGRAPH'ICAL, } to topography; descriptive of a place, or country.

TOPOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

TOPOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place, and γραφω, description.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; the description of cities, towns, villages, castles, churches, and other artificial structures in a locality, district, or country, including notices of every thing belonging to the places or connected with them. It enters more minutely into details than *geography* does.

TOP'PED, } *pp.* or *a.* Covered on the
TOPT, } top; capped; surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off.

TOP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping, lopping. —2. *a.* Fine; gallant; rich; wealthy. [*Low style.*] [*But Johnson's definition is probably incorrect.*]

TOP'PING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.

TOP'PING-LIFT, *n.* A large strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner.

TOP'PINGLY, *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. —2. Proudly; with airs of disdain. [*Not an elegant word, nor much used.*]

TOP'PLE, *v. i.* [from *top.*] To fall, as from a top or height; to fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads. *Shak.*

TOP'PLING, *ppr.* Falling forward.

TOP'-RAIL, *n.* In *arch.*, the uppermost rail of a piece of framing or wainscotting.

TOP'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a top-mast, &c.

TOP'-SAIL, *n.* In *ships*, a sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

TOP'-SHAPED, *n.* In *bot.*, turbinate, *i. e.* inversely conical, with a contraction toward the point; as a *top-shaped* root.

TOPS'MAN, *n.* Chief or head cattle-drover. [*Trivial.*]

TOP'-SOILING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOP'-STONE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOPSY-TURVY, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; as, to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy.*

TOP'-TACKLE, *n.* In *ships*, a large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck.

TOQUE, (tōk.) } *n.* [Fr. a cap.] A kind of bonnet or head dress for women.
TOQUET, (tokā'.) }

TOR, *n.* [Sax. *tor*; L. *turris.*] A tower; a turret; also, a high pointed rock or hill; *used in names.*

TORCH, *n.* [It. *torcia*; Sp. *antorcha*; Fr. *torche*; D. *toorts*; probably a twist; It. *torciare*, to twist, Sp. *torcer*, W. *torçi*, L. *torqueo*, *tortus.*] A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood, or of twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a large candle; a flambeau.

They light the nuptial *torch.* *Milton.*

TORCH, *v. t.* In *plastering*, to point the inside joints of slating laid on lath with lime and hair.

TORCH'-BEARER, *n.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch.

TORCH'-DANCE, *n.* In *ancient times*, a dance connected with the tournaments with which emperors and kings celebrated their marriages. It was performed by torch-light. This species of dance is still used at the marriages of royal personages. It is then performed with great splendour at the conclusion of the wedding, when the royal pair are conducted to their apartment. Torch-dances were used at marriage feasts among the Greeks and Romans.

TORCH'ER,† *n.* One that gives light.

TORCH'-LIGHT, *n.* [*torch* and *light.*] The light of a torch or of torches.—2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORCH'-RACE, *n.* A kind of race used among the ancient Greeks at certain festivals. The runners were three youths with lighted torches, and he who reached the goal with his torch still burning was the victor.

TORCH'-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Cereus.* The common name of a genus of the order *Cactaceæ*, called *cereus*, from *cera*, wax, from the resemblance of the stems to a wax candle. *Torch-thistle* is from the prickly stems, used by the Indians for torches.

TORCH'-WORT, *n.* A plant.

TORCULAR, *n.* [L. from *torqueo*, to twist.] A surgical instrument, the tourniquet,—*which see.*

TORDY'LIUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. The species are herbs with pinnate leaves, and ovate leaflets deeply toothed. The seeds of *T. officinale*, or officinal hart-wort, are said to be diuretic. [*See* HART-WORT.]

TORE, *pret.* of *Tear.* He *tore* his robe.

TORE, *n.* [perhaps from *tear*; W. *tori*, to break.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [*Local.*]

TORE, *n.* [L. *torus.*] In *arch.*, a large round moulding on the base of a column. [*See* TORUS.]

TOREUMATOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα, sculpture, and γραφω, description.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.

TOREUMATOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα, sculpture, and λογος, discourse.] The science or art of sculpture, or a treatise on sculpture.

TOREU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. τορευτος, polished.] In *sculp.*, highly finished, executed with delicacy and high polish. A term applied to all figures in hard wood, ivory, stone, marble, &c.

TORI'LIS, *n.* A genus of plants, the species of which are known by the name of hedge-parsley,—*which see.*

TOR'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *tourment*; L. *tormentum*; It. and Sp. *tormento*; probably from the root of L. *torqueo*, *torno*, Eng. *tour*; that is, from twisting, straining.] 1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind; penal anguish; torture.

The more I see
Pleasure about me, so much I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*

Lest they also come into this place of *torment*; Luke xvi; Rev. ix. xiv.

2. That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

They brought to him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*; Matth. iv.

3. An ancient engine of war for casting stones.

TORMENT', *v. t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind.

Art thou come hither to *torment* us before the time? Matth. viii

He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone; Rev. xiv.

2. To pain; to distress.

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy grievously *tormented*; Matth. viii.

3. To tease; to vex; to harass; as, to be *tormented* with importunities, or with petty annoyances.—4. To put into great agitation.

They soaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. [*Unusual.*] *Milton*

TORMENT'ED, *pp.* Pained to extremity; teased; harassed.

TORMENT'ER, *n.* He or that which torments. [*See* TORMENTOR.]

TOR'MENTIL, } *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*; It *tormentilla.*] A genus of plants, nat. order Rosaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants, with dissected and axillary and terminal flowers. *T. erecta* or *officinalis*, upright tormentil or septfoil, and *T. reptans*, creeping tormentil, are natives of Britain and Europe generally; and *T. humifusa*, trailing tormentil, is a native of North America. *T. officinalis*, is the most powerful of our indigenous astringents. Its root is used in Lapland and the Orkney Islands, both to tan and to dye leather, and also to dye worsted yarn. It is also employed in
TORMENTIL'LA, }



Upright Tormentil (Tormentilla erecta).

medicine as a gargle in enlarged tonsils and other diseases of the throat, and for alleviating gripes or *tormina* in cases of diarrhœa, whence its name. This plant is likewise valuable as an agricultural plant; for where it grows abundantly in wet pastures, the rot in sheep is unknown.

TORMENT'ING, *ppr.* Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing; vexing.

TORMENT'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing.

TORMENT'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner tending to produce distress or anguish.

TORMENT'OR, } *n.* He or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures.—2. In *agriculture*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil. It is somewhat like a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each time is furnished with a hoe or share that enters and cuts up the ground.
TORMENT'ER, }

TOR'MINA, *n. plur.* [L. *tormen.*] Severe griping pains in the bowels.

TORN, *pp.* of *Tear.*

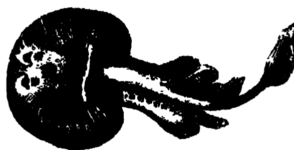
Neither shall ye eat any flesh that is *torn* by the beasts in the field; Exod. xxii.

TORNA'DO, *n.* [from the root of *turn*; that is, a whirling wind. The Sp. and Port. *tornada* is a return.] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, more especially applied to those whirlwind hurricanes prevalent in the West Indies, on the western coast of Africa, about the time of the equinoxes, and in the Indian ocean, about the changes of the monsoons. It is however frequently applied to any tempest or hurricane, and in this sense may be looked upon as signifying, in reference to the localities above named, what typhoon or tyfoong means in the seas of China and the eastern Archipelago. Tornadoes are usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; but they are of short duration, and narrow in breadth.

TORŌSE, } *a.* [L. *torosus.*] In *bot.* protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles; as, a *torous* pericarp. It is also used in zoology to express a surface which swells into protuberances or knobs.
TO'ROUS, }

TORPE'DO, *n.* [L. from *torpeo*, to be numb.] 1. The cramp fish or electric ray. A genus of fishes of the Ray family (Raiidæ), distinguished by their having the tail short and moderately thick, and the disk of the body nearly circular, the anterior margin being formed by two produced portions from the head, which, inclining sideways, join

the pectorals. There are several species, which are commonly confounded with each other. These fishes are usually taken in forty fathoms water, on the coasts of France and England, and in the Mediterranean. A touch of them occasions a numbness in the limb, accompanied with an indescribable and painful sensation, and is really an electric shock. The electrical apparatus in the Torpedo, consists of small membranous tubes, which occupy the space



Spotted Torpedo (T. narke).

between the head, the pectoral fins, and the branchiæ. They are disposed like a honey comb, and divided by horizontal partitions into small cells, which are filled with a mucous substance, the whole being in many respects analogous to the galvanic pile. The shocks given by the Torpedo are very severe, and are supposed to be used by the animal, both as a means of defence and of disabling its prey. When dead, they lose the power of producing this sensation.—2. A machine invented by Robert Fulton, an American, for destroying ships, by blowing them up. The principal part of the apparatus consisted of a copper box or case, enclosing a certain quantity of gunpowder and combustible matter. These cases were to be applied under the keels of the vessels to be destroyed by means of a kind of submarine boat. The inventor, who was encouraged in his scheme by Bonaparte, attempted, by means of his *infernal machine*, to blow up a British man-of-war in 1801, but providentially failed, owing to the vessel suddenly changing her position.

TOR'PENT, *a.* [L. *torpens*, *torpeo*.] Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TOR'PENT, *n.* In *med.*, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

TORPES'CENCE, *n.* A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.

TORPES'CENT, *a.* [L. *torpescens*.] Becoming torpid or numb, or incapable of motion.

Their *torpescent* soul clenches their coin. *Shenstone.*

TOR'PID, *a.* [L. *torpidus*, *torpeo*; perhaps W. *torp*, a lump.] 1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; as, a *torpid* limb.

Without heat all things would be *torpid*. *Ray.*

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. The mind as well as the body becomes *torpid* by indolence. Impenitent sinners remain in a state of *torpid* security.

TORPID'ITY, *n.* Torpidness.

TOR'PIDNESS, **TOR'PITUDE**, *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness. Torpidness may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation.—2. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

TOR'PIFIED, *pp.* Rendered torpid.

TOR'PIFY, *v. t.* To make torpid.

TOR'PIFYING, *ppr.* Rendering torpid.

TOR'POR, *n.* [L.] Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. Torpor may amount to a total loss of sensation, or complete insensibility. It may however be applied to the state of a living body which has not lost all power of feeling and motion.—2. Dulness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

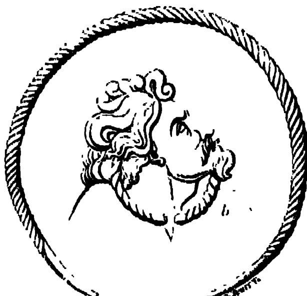
TORPORIF'IC, *a.* [L. *torpor* and *facio*.] Tending to produce torpor.

TOR'QUED, *pp.* [L. *torqueo*, to wreathe, to twist.] In *her.*, wreathed, said of a dolphin haurient, which forms a figure nearly resembling the letter S. The term *torgant* or *turgant*, is used to signify the same thing.



Torqued.

TOR'QUES, *n.* [L. Brit. *torch* or *dorch*.] In *archæology*, a personal ornament of the Celtic period. It was used by the ancient Britons, and consisted of a chain or



Torques, with manner of wearing it, from the sculptures on the monument of Vigna Amendola.

collar, formed of a number of small metal ringlets, interlaced with each other, and worn round the neck as a symbol of rank and command.

TORREFAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *torrefacio*; *torridus* and *facio*.] 1. The operation of drying by a fire.—2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores.—3. In *phar.*, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced.

TOR'REFIED, *pp.* Dried; roasted; scorched. *Torrefied earth*, in agriculture, is that which has undergone the action of fire.

TOR'REFY, *v. t.* [L. *torrefacio*; L. *torridus*, *torreo*, and *facio*; Fr. *torréfier*.] 1. To dry by a fire.—2. In *metallurgy*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.—3. In *phar.*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.

TOR'REFYING, *ppr.* Drying by a fire; roasting; parching.

TOR'RENT, *n.* [L. *torrens*. This is the participle of *torreo*, to parch. But the sense of the word *torrent*, allies it to the W. *tori*, to break, and the Eng. *tear*. They are all of one family, denoting violent action.] 1. A violent rushing stream of water falling suddenly from mountains, where there have been great rains, or an extraordinary melting of snow; a violent rushing stream of any other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice; as, a *torrent* of lava.—2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current; as, a *torrent* of vices and follies; a *torrent* of corruption.

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

TOR'RENT, *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream; as, waves of *torrent* fire.

TORRICEL'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who, in 1643, discovered the true principle on which the barometer is constructed, by means of an experiment called from him the *Torricellian experiment*. This experiment consisted in filling with mercury a glass tube closed at one end, and then inverting it, and bringing the open end under the surface of mercury in a vessel; when the column of mercury in the tube was observed to descend, till it stood at a height equal to about 29½ inches above the level of the mercury in the vessel, leaving what is considered to be a perfect vacuum at the top, between the upper extremity of the column and that of the tube. This experiment led to the discovery that the column of mercury in the tube is supported by the pressure of the atmosphere, acting on the surface of the mercury in the vessel, and that this column is an exact counterbalance to the atmospheric pressure. [*See* BAROMETER.]—*Torricellian tube* is a glass tube thirty or more inches in length, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer.—*Torricellian vacuum*, a vacuum produced by filling a barometer tube with mercury, as in the Torricellian experiment; the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.

TOR'RID, *a.* [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast.] 1. Parched; dried with heat; as, a *torrid* plain or desert.—2. Violently hot; burning or parching; as, a *torrid* heat.—*Torrid zone*, in *geography*, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period twice every year, and where the heat is always great.

TOR'RIDNESS, *n.* The state of being very hot or parched.

TORSE, *n.* [Fr. *torse*; L. *tortus*.] In *her.*, a wreath.

TOR'SEL, *n.* [supra.] Any thing in a twisted form.—2. In *arch.*, torsels are the pieces of timber lying under the mantle-tree. They are otherwise called *tassels*.

TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *torsio*, from *torqueo*, to twist.] The act of turning or twisting.—2. In *mech.*, the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force. The resistance which cylinders and prisms formed of different substances oppose to torsion, furnishes one of the usual methods of determining the strength of materials. Such machines as capstans and windlasses, also axles which revolve with their wheels, are, when in action, subject to be twisted, or undergo the strain of torsion. If a slender rod of metal be suspended vertically, so as to be fixed at the point of suspension, and then twisted through a certain angle, it will, when the twisting force

ceases to act, untwist itself, or return in the opposite direction with a greater or less force or velocity until it come to rest in its original position. The limits of torsion within which the body will return to its original state, depend upon its elasticity; and the force with which it tends to recover its natural state is called *elasticity of torsion*. This force is always proportional to the angle through which the body has been twisted. If a body is twisted so as to exceed the limit of its elasticity, its particles will either be wrenched asunder, or it will take a *set*, and will not return to its original position on the withdrawal of the twisting force. The word *torsion* is also used to signify that force with which a thread or slender wire returns to a state of rest when it has been twisted by being turned round on its axis; the thread or wire, which is suspended vertically, being attached at the upper extremity to some fixed object, and having at its lower extremity a weight with a horizontal index, or a stirrup, which is to carry a needle or bar in a horizontal position.—*Torsion balance*, or *Balance of torsion*. If a piece of very fine wire, silk, or spun glass, be suspended in the manner above stated, and then twisted, it will, when released, begin to untwist itself, and by the momentum acquired in the act of untwisting, will twist in the opposite direction to a greater or less extent, according to the amount of twisting to which it had been subjected. It will then begin to return; and thus by a series of oscillations continually diminishing in extent, it will at length gradually settle in its original position. Now, if a needle or an index be attached to the lower extremity of the suspended wire or thread, and a graduated circle placed immediately beneath the index in a horizontal position, so that the centre of the circle may be directly below the point of suspension of the index, the apparatus thus constructed will form the *torsion balance*. This balance has been employed to measure certain forces too minute to be estimated by the ordinary methods, and by means of it Coulomb was enabled to determine, by direct experiment, the laws which govern the variation of magnetic and electric forces. By means of the same instrument, Cavendish afterward detected and measured the attraction of gravitation existing between balls of lead. To measure small forces, such as those of electricity, magnetism, &c., with the torsion balance, they are made to act upon one extremity of the index, and thus cause it to turn round, and when the force is in equilibrio with the tendency of the suspended wire to untwist, the angle which the index makes with its original position, which is called the *angle of torsion*, and which is measured by the graduated circle, is the measure of the force employed. In making experiments with the torsion balance, the length of the suspended wire, its diameter, and the weights attached to its lower extremity, must be taken into account. When the balance is adapted to measure electric forces, it is called the *torsion electrometer*; when it is adapted to measure galvanic forces, it is called the *torsion galvanometer*; and, when applied to measure magnetic forces, it receives the name of the *torsion magnetometer*.

TORSK, TUSK, *n.* A northern species of malacopterygious fish of the cod tribe, *Brosmius vulgaris*. It is



Torsk (Brosmius vulgaris).

found in great quantities among the Orkney and Shetland islands, where it constitutes a very considerable article of trade. It varies from 18 to 30 inches in length.

TOR'SO, *n.* [It.] In *sculp.*, the trunk of a statue, deprived of its head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

TORT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*. The primary sense is to turn or strain, hence to twist.] 1. In *law*, any wrong or injury. *Torts* are injuries done to the person or property of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation, and the like.—2. Mischief; calamity. [*Except in the legal sense above explained, it is obsolete.*]

TOR'TEAU, *n.* plur. *Torteaux*. In *her.*, a red roundel.

TORT'ILE, *a.* [L. *tortilis*.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled. In *bot.*, coiled like a rope; as, a *tortile* awn.

TOR'TION,† *n.* [L. *tortus*.] Torment; pain.

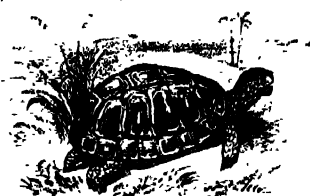
TOR'TIOUS, *a.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; done by wrong.—2. In *law*, implying tort, or injury, for which the law gives damages.

TOR'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In *Eng. law*, injuriously.

TORT'IVE, *a.* [L. *tortus*.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORT'NESS, *n.* Tension of a rope when stretched.

TORTOISE, *n.* (tor'tis.) [from L. *tortus*, twisted.] 1. An animal of the order Testudinata, or Chelonia, covered with a shell or crust. The tortoises form a numerous and highly interesting order (Testudinata) of reptiles. They are also called Chelonians from χελώνη (*Chelone*), the Greek name for a tortoise, and are readily distinguished by the double shield in which their body is enclosed, whether they are terrestrial, fresh water, or marine. They were all comprised by Linn. under his genus Testudo, but modern naturalists



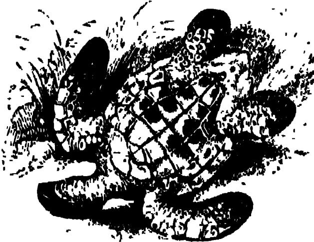
Common or Greek Tortoise (Testudo Græca).

have subdivided them chiefly according to the forms and teguments of their shell, and their feet. According to some of the modern arrangements, the land tortoises form the genus Testudo; the fresh-water tortoises, the genus Emys; and the sea tortoises, the genus Chelonia. Those Chelonians which resemble fresh-water tortoises, but are distinguished from them by their mouth, which opens cross-wise, and is unarmed with the horny beak common to the former, form the genus Chelys, while the soft shelled tortoises form the genus Trionyx.—2. In the *milit. art*, a defence used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.

TOR'TOISE-SHELL, *n.* [*tortoise* and *shell*.] The shell or rather scales of the *Testudo imbricata*, Linn., or the *Chelonia imbricata* of modern zoologists, a species of tortoise which inhabits tropical seas, otherwise known by the name of Hawk's bill turtle. The



Hawk's-bill Turtle (Chelonia imbricata).



Hawk's-bill Turtle, under side.

horny scales or plates which form the covering of this animal, under the name of *tortoise-shell*, are extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work. The goodness of tortoise-shell depends mainly on the thickness and size of the scales, and in a smaller degree upon the clearness and brilliancy of the colours. The best tortoise-shell is that of the Indian archipelago.

TORT'UOSE, TORT'UOUS, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*; Fr. *tortueux*.] 1. Twisted; wreathed; winding; as, a *tortuous* train; a *tortuous* leaf or corol, in *bot.*—2. *Tortuose stem*, one that is bent in the manner of a flexuose stem, but less angularly; as in *Cakile maritima*.—3. Tortious. [*See* TORTIOUS.].

TORTUOS'ITY, *n.* [from *tortuous*; The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure.

TORT'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a winding manner.

TORT'UOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being twisted.

TORT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *torture*; It. and Sp. *tortura*; from L. *tortus*, *torqueo*, to twist; W. *torçi*; probably from the

root of *turn*. *See* TOUR.]—1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment.

Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person. Torture may be and is inflicted in a variety of ways, as by water or by fire, or by the boot or thumbkin. But the most usual mode is by the rack or wheel. Torture was virtually abolished in England in 1640, and in Scotland in the 7th year of Queen Anne.

TORT'URE, *v. t.* To pain to extremity; to torment.—2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack; as, to *torture* an accused person.—3. To vex; to harass.—4.† To keep on the stretch, as a bow.

TORT'URED, *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel; harassed.

TORT'URER, *n.* One who tortures; a tormenter.

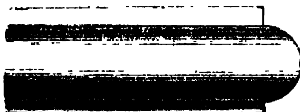
TORT'URING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack; vexing.

TORT'URINGLY, *adv.* So as to torture or torment.

TORT'UROUS,† *a.* Tormenting.

TOR'ULOSE, TORULOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.

TO'RUS, *n.* [L. a *rope.*] In *arch.*, a large moulding used in the bases of columns.



Torus.

Its section is semi-circular, and it differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being much smaller. It is sometimes written *Tore.*—2. In *bot.*, the receptacle or part of the flower on which the carpels are seated.

TORV'ITY, *n.* [L. *torvitas ;* from twisting, supra.] Sourness or severity of countenance.

TORV'OUS, *a.* [L. *torvus*, from the root of *torqueo*, to twist.] Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance.

TO'RY, *n.* [said to be an Irish word, and meaning originally a robber; the Irish robbers of former days, when they called to a party to stand and deliver, usually crying, *Tora, tora!* Give, give!] The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the apostolical hierarchy. One who, in political principles, always leans to church and state; who supports the regal, ecclesiastical, and aristocratical institutions of the country, and who is jealous of the extension of democratic power. The *tories* thus differ from the *whigs* and *radicals*, who, on the other hand, are jealous of the encroachments of the crown, and the privileged classes, and who give their support, in various degrees, to an extension of the power of the people. Of late years the term *conservative* has been adopted by the tories, as tending to convey the best idea of their principles. [*See* CONSERVATIVE.] The distinctions of *tory* and *whig*, as applied to political partizans, were not known before the year 1678, in the reign of Charles II. [*See* WHIG.]

The bogs of Ireland ... afforded a refuge to popish outlaws ... called *tories*. The name of *tory* was therefore [first] given to Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince [James II. of England] from the throne. *Macaulay.*

In America, during the revolution, those who opposed the war and favoured the claims of Great Britain, were called *tories*.

TO'RY, *a.* Pertaining to the tories; as, *tory* principles; *tory* measures.

TO'RYISM, *n.* The principles of the tories.

TOSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) To tease wool. [*Not in use or local.*]

TOSS, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *tossed* or *tost*. [W. *tosiaw*, to toss, to jerk. Qu. G. *stossen*, to thrust.]—1. To throw with the hand; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; as, to *toss* a ball.—2. To throw with violence.—3. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; as, to *toss* the head; or to *toss* up the head.

He *toss'd* his arm aloft. *Addison.*

4. To cause to rise and fall; as, to be *tossed* on the waves.

We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest; Acts xxvii.

5. To move one way and the other; Prov. xxi.—6. To agitate; to make restless.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton.*

7. To keep in play; to tumble over; as, to spend four years in *tossing* the rules of grammar.

TOSS, *v. t.* To toss the oars, in a boat, is to throw them with their blades up, in a perpendicular direction, as a salute.

TOSS, *v. i.* To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

2. To be tossed.—*To toss up*, is to throw a coin into the air and wager on what side it will fall.

TOSS, *n.* A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as, the *toss* of a ball.—2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. It is much applied to horses, and may be applied to an affected manner of raising the head in men.

TOSS'ED, *pp.* Throwing upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.

TOSS'EL. See TASSEL.

TOSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses.

TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk; raising suddenly; as the head.

TOSS'ING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling. A violent commotion.

Dire was the *tossing*, deep the groans. *Milton.*

TOSS'-POT, *n.* [*toss* and *pot.*] A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* of TOSS.

In a troubled sea of passion *tost*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *totalis*, *totus ;* W. *twt.*]—1. Whole; full; complete; as, *total* darkness; a *total* departure from the evidence; a *total* loss; the *total* sum or amount.—2. Whole; not divided.

Myself the *total* crime. *Milton.*

TO'TAL, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. These sums added, make the grand *total* of five millions.

TOTAL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *totalité.*] The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

Identity, diversity; possibility, act; *totality*, parts, &c., are but wise cautions against ambiguities of speech. *Bacon.*

TO'TALLY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely; as, to be *totally* exhausted; all hope *totally* failed; he was *totally* absorbed in thought.

The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*

TO'TALNESS,† *n.* Entireness.

TOTALIZE, *v. t.* To render entire.

TO'TAM, *n.* In *American myth.*, a good spirit that every North American Indian believes to watch over him. It is represented under the form of a beast, or some other figure; consequently, the Indians never kill, hunt, nor eat the animal whose form the totam is supposed to have taken, being persuaded that if they killed it, even by mistake, they would expose themselves to the wrath of the disposer of life.

TOTA'NUS or **GAM'BET**, *n.* A genus of wading birds allied to the Scolopacidæ, and including numerous species which, under different names, are found in nearly all parts of the world. Their form is light and their legs long. Four species are British—the *Totanus ochropus*, green sandpiper or whistling snipe; the *T. glareola*, wood sandpiper; *T. calidris*, redshank; and *T. fuscus*, spotted snipe. Perhaps the most remarkable species is the *T. melanoleucus*, a native of North America, known to sportsmen by the name of Tell-tale. It has received this cognomen from annoying duck shooters by giving timely warning of their approach to all the feathered tribe within hearing, by means of the loud shrill whistle which it raises.

TOTE, *v. t.* To carry or bear. [A word used in slaveholding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks. This word is said also to be the same as *tolt*, which see, the *l* being omitted.]

TOTE, *n.* [Lat. *totus.*] The entire body, or all; as, the whole *tote*. [*Colloq.* or *vulgar.*]

TOTE, *n.* Among joiners, the handle of a plane.

TOT'ED, *pp.* Carried or borne.

T'OTHER, a vulgar pronunciation of *the other*.

TOT'IDEM VERBIS. [L.] In so many words; in the very words.

TO'TIES QUO'TIES. [L.] As often as one, so often the other.

TOTIPAL'MES, TOTIPAL'MATES, *n.* [L. *totus*, entire, and *palma*, a palm.] A tribe of Palmipedes, or swimming birds, whose hind-toe is united with the others in a continuous membrane. The Pelicans, the Cormorants, the Frigate birds, the Boobies, the Anhingas, and the Tropic birds, belong to this tribe.

TO'TO CŒ'LO. [L.] By the whole hemisphere; as opposite as possible.

IN TO'TO. [L.] In the whole.

TOT'TER, *v. i.* [This may be allied to *titter.*]—1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; as, an old man *totters* with age; a child *totters* when he begins to walk.—2. To shake; to reel; to lean.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence; Ps. lxii.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

TOT'TERER, *n.* One who totters.

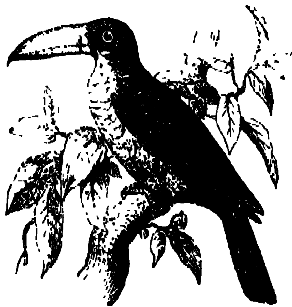
TOT'TERING, *ppr.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining.

TOT'TERINGLY, *adv.* In a tottering manner.

TOT'TERY, } † *a.* Shaking; trembling
TOT'TY, } or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady. [Spenser wrote *tottle*.]

TOTTLE, *v. i.* To toddle. [*Local, and familiar.*]

TOU'CAN, *n.* A bird of tropical America of several species, belonging to the genus Ramphastos, remarkable for the



Red-billed Toucan (Rhamphastos erythorynchus).

very large size of its bill. The feet of the Toucans, like those of parrots, are formed for grasping.—2. A small modern constellation of the southern hemisphere.

TOUCH, *v. t.* (tuch.) [Fr. *toucher;* Arm. *touicha, touchan* or *touchein;* Goth. *tekan, attekan;* G. *tichen;* D. *tekken;* Sp. and Port. *tocar;* It. *toccare;* Gr. θίγω; L. *tango,* originally *tago,* [our vulgar *tag;*] pret. *tetigi,* pp. *tactus.* The sense is to thrust or strike. It appears by the laws of Numa Pompilius, that in his days this word was written without *n.* "Pellex aram Junonis ne *tagito.*"]—1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against.

He *touched* the hollow of his thigh; Gen. xxxii.; Matth. ix.

Esther drew near and *touched* the top of the sceptre; Esth. v.

2 In *geom*, to meet; to be in contact with. A straight line is said to *touch* a circle or curve, when it meets the circle or curve, and being produced, does not cut it; and two circles or curves are said to *touch* each other when they meet but do not cut each other. A straight line *touches* a circle or curve only in one point; two circles or spheres *touch* each other only in one point; and a sphere *touches* a plane in only one point. [*See* CONTACT, TANGENT.]—3. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch.* *Creech.*

4. To come to; to reach; to attain to.

The God vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope.*

5. To try, as gold with a stone.

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed. *Shak.*

6. To relate to; to concern.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but thee alone. *Shak.*

[*This sense is now nearly obsolete.*]

7. To handle slightly.—8. To meddle with. I have not *touched* the books.—9. To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

10. To move; to soften; to melt.

The tender sire was *touch'd* with what he said. *Addison.*

11. To mark or delineate slightly.

The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly. *Pope.*

12. To infect; as, men *touched* with pestilent diseases. [*Little used.*]—13. To make an impression on.

Its face must be...so hard that the file will not *touch* it. *Moxon.*

14. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on.

They *touch'd* their golden harps. *Milton.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

16. To treat slightly. In his discourse, he barely *touched* upon the subject deemed the most interesting.—17. To afflict or distress; Gen. xxvi.—*To touch up,* to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations.—*To touch the wind,* in seamen's language, is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

TOUCH, *v. i.* (tuch.) To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. Two spheres *touch* only in one point. [See the *active verb,* No. 2.]—2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters will *touch* upon gold, that will not *touch* silver. *Bacon.*

3. To treat of slightly in discourse.—4. Among *seamen,* the sails are said to *touch,* when they are braced so sharp, or so near the wind, that they begin to shake.—*To touch at,* to come or go to, without stay. The ship *touched at* Lisbon.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon; Acts xxvii.

To touch on or upon, to mention slightly.

If the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

2. In the sense of *touch at.* [*Little used.*]

TOUCH, *n.* (tuch.) Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. The mimosa shrinks at the slightest *touch.*—2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses. The sense of touch resides in the nervous papillæ of the skin, and is shared in a minor and modified degree by those parts of the mucous membranes, which, at the various orifices of the body, are continuous prolongations of the same structure as that of the skin. Although the sense of touch is diffused over the whole body, it is much more exquisite in some parts than others. In man the hand is the principal organ of touch, and the greatest degree of sensibility resides in the extremities of the fingers. By the sense of touch we are enabled to ascertain the properties of bodies, in so far as they can be ascertained by contact. [*See* FEELING.] We say, a thing is cold or warm to the *touch;* silk is soft to the *touch.*

The spider's *touch,* how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

3. The act of touching. The *touch* of cold water made him shrink.—4. The state of being touched.

That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand
Unless I *touch'd.* *Shak.*

5. Examination by a stone.—6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

Equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

My friends of noble *touch.* *Shak.*

8. Single act of a pencil on a picture.

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd *Shak.*

10. Act of the hand on a musical instrument.

Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shak.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He both makes intercession to God for sinners, and exercises dominion over all men, with a true, natural and sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

13. Particular application of any thing to a person.

Speech of *touch* toward others should be sparingly used † *Bacon.*

14. A stroke; as, a *touch* of raillery; a satiric *touch.*—15. Animadversion; censure; reproof.

I never bore any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

I keep *touch* with my promise.† *More.*

17. A small quantity intermixed.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your conscience. *Shak.*

18 A hint; suggestion; slight notice.

A small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch.*† *Swift.*

20. In *music,* the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as, a heavy *touch* or light *touch.*—21. In *music,* an organ is said to have a good *touch* or stop, when the keys close well.—22. In *ship-building,* touch is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters.

TOUCHABLE, *a.* (tuch'able.) That may be touched; tangible.

TOUCH-HOLE, *n.* (tuch'-hole.) [*touch* and *hole.*] The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge. It is now called the vent.

TOUCHILY, *adv.* (tuch'ely.) With irritation; peevishly.

TOUCHINESS, *n.* (tuch'iness.) [from *touchy.*] Peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

TOUCHING, *ppr.* (tuch'ing.) Coming in contact with; hitting; striking; affecting.—2. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

Now as *touching things offered to idols;* 1 Cor. viii.

In this sense, *touching* is usually reckoned a preposition.—3. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.

TOUCHING, *n.* (tuch'ing.) Touch; the sense of feeling.

TOUCHING-LINE, *n.* In *geom.,* a tangent.

TOUCHINGLY, *adv.* (tuch'ingly.) In

a manner to move the passions; feelingly.

TOUCH-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Impatiens, the *I. noli-me-tangere.* [*See* IMPATIENS.]—2. Among *physicians*, a species of herpes, affecting the skin. [*See* NOLI-ME-TANGERE.]

TOUCH-NEEDLE, *n.* (tuch'-needle.) [*touch* and *needle.*] Touch-needles are small bars of gold and silver, some of which are pure, and others alloyed with various definite proportions of copper, used by assayers for trying gold and silver, or alloys of them, by comparing the colour and streak which they leave upon a piece of hard black stone, called a *touchstone*, with that produced by the metals to be tried. By this means the purity of gold and silver is discovered, and also the relative quantities of gold and silver in alloys of these metals.

TOUCHSTONE, *n.* (tuch'stone.) [*touch* and *stone.*] 1. A variety of extremely compact silicious schist, almost as close as flint, used in conjunction with the touch-needles for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver. It was also called *Lydian stone*, or *Lapis Lydia*, by the ancients, because it was found in Lydia in Asia Minor.—2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried; as, money, the *touchstone* of common honesty.—*Irish touchstone* is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway.

TOUCH-WOOD, *n.* (tuch'-wood.) [*touch* and *wood.*] Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.

TOUCHY, *n.* (tuch'y.) [vulgarly *techy.*] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [*Not elegant.*]

TOUGH, *a.* (tuf.) [Sax. *toh*; D. *taai*; G. *zähe*. Qu. *tight, thick.*] 1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. The ligaments of animals and India rubber are remarkably *tough*. *Tough* timber, like young ash, is the most proper for the shafts and springs of a carriage.—2. Firm; strong; not easily broken; able to endure hardship; as, an animal of a tough frame. —3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy; as, *tough* phlegm.—4. Stiff; not flexible.

TOUGHEN, *v. i.* (tuf'n.) To grow tough.

TOUGHEN, *v. t.* (tuf'n.) To make tough.

TOUGH'ENED, *pp.* Made or become tough.

TOUGH'ENING, *ppr.* Making tough

TOUGHISH, *a.* (tuf'ish.) Tough in a slight degree.

TOUGHLY, *adv.* (tuf'ly.) In a tough manner.

TOUGHNESS, *n.* (tuf'ness.) The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; as, the *toughness* of steel.—2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness; as, the *toughness* of mucus.—3. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture.

TOUPEE, } *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, from *touffe*,
TOU'PET, } a *tuft*, or its root.] A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.

TOUR, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn; D. *toer*; Heb. תור, *tur*, Ar. *taura*, to go round.] 1. Literally, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; as, the *tour* of Europe; the *tour* of France or England. —2. A turn; a revolution; as, the *tours* of the heavenly bodies. [*Not now in use.*]—3. A turn; as, a *tour* of duty; a military use of the word.—4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes.—5.† A tower.

TOURA'CO, *n.* A genus of birds, (*Corythaix*,) natives of Africa, allied to the Scansores. The prevailing colour of the touracos is green, varied in some species with purple on the wings and tail. They feed chiefly on soft fruits, and frequent the highest branches of the forest trees. The most elegant species is the *C. erythrolophus* of



Touraco (Corythaix erythrolophus).

Swainson. Its crest is red, and it is erected when the bird is excited, giving the head the appearance of being helmeted.

TOURBILL'ON, *n.* [Fr.] In *pyrotechnics*, a kind of whirling firework.

TOURIST, *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

TOUR'MALIN, } *n.* [probably a cor-
TOUR'MALINE, } ruption of *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] A mineral occurring crystallized in three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids, the primary form being a rhomboid. Fracture uneven, conchoidal. Hardness, scratches glass easily. Specific gravity from 3·069 to 3·076. Colour, white, brown, blue, yellow, green, red, and black. The blue variety is called Indicolite, and the red Rubellite. Lustre, vitreous. Transparent, translucent, opaque. Tourmaline occurs most commonly in primary rocks, especially in granite, gneiss, and mica-slate. It is found in England, Scotland, Sweden, America, Spain, Siberia, and other parts. Its chief constituents are silica and alumina, with about 10 per cent. of soda, and a little oxide of manganese and of iron; but the proportions of the constituents are extremely variable. The tourmaline by friction exhibits vitreous electricity, and the prismatic crystals of the transparent varieties, when heated, produce vitreous electricity at one end, and resinous at the other. Some of the transparent varieties also exhibit polarization, and are employed in experiments on the polarization of light. Both the green and red varieties are highly esteemed in jewelry, when clear and of a large size. Tourmaline is considered as a variety of shorl.

TOURN, *n.* In *law*, the turn or circuit, anciently made by the sheriff, three times every year, for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court leet of the county. The tourn has long fallen into disuse.—2.† A spinning wheel.

TOURNAMENT, *n.* (turn'ament.) [from Fr. *tourner*, to turn.] A martial sport or species of combat, performed in former times by knights and cavaliers on horseback, for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms. The tournament furnished an exciting show, and gave valour and military talent an opportunity of acquiring distinction; but it not unfrequently happened that angry passions burst forth on such occasions, so that a tournament often ended in a hostile conflict. The arms usually employed were lances without



Armour for the Tournament, A. D. 1490

heads, and with round braces of wood at the extremity, and swords without points, and with blunted edges; but those who desired to signalize themselves in an extraordinary degree, encountered each other with the ordinary arms of warfare. Tournaments were usually held on the invitation of some prince, which was proclaimed by heralds throughout his own dominions, and likewise at foreign courts, so that parties from different countries might join in such exercises. The tournament differed from the *joust*, which was merely a trial of military skill between one knight and another.

TOURNEY, *n.* (turn'ey.) A tournament, [supra.]

TOURNEY, *v. i.* (turn'ey.) To tilt; to perform tournaments.

TOURNIQUET, *n.* (turn'eket.) [Fr.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages in the operations of amputation.

TOURNOIS', *a.* [Fr.] This epithet is used only in the compound term *livres tournois*, French money of account under the old *régime*. Each *livre tournois* was worth 99 centimes, or about 9½*d.* sterling.

TOURNURE', *n.* [Fr.] Turn; contour.

TOUSE, *v. t.* (touz.) [G. *zausen*, to pull.] To pull; to haul; to tear. [Hence, *Towser.*]

> As a bear whom angry curs have tous'd. *Spenser.*

TOUSE, *n.* (touz.) A pulling; a disturbance. [*Local.*]

TOUSLE, *v. t.* (touz'l.) [from *touse.*]

In *low style*, to pull or haul about. In *Scotch*, to put into disorder; to dishevel; to rumple.

TOUS LES MOIS, *n.* A kind of starchy matter resembling arrow-root, procured from the rhizomes of several species of Canna, as *C. coccinea*, and *C. achiras*.

TOUT, *v. i* To ply or seek for customers. Hence, a *touter* is one who plys for customers to an inn. [*Local.*]

TOUT,† *n.* The breech; the tail.

TŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan, teon;* Fr. *touer;* G. *ziehen*, to pull; *zug*, a pulling, a *tug;* L. *duco.*] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. *Towing* is performed by another boat or ship, or by men on shore, or by horses. Boats on canals are usually *towed* by horses.

TŌW, *n.* [Sax. *tow;* Fr. *etoupe;* L. *stupa;* It. *stoppa;* Sp. *estopa.* It coincides with *stuff.*] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.—2. Among *seamen*, a rope or chain used in *towing.*—*To take a vessel in tow*, is a figurative expression signifying to take care of her.

TŌWAGE, *n.* [from *tow*, the verb.] The act of towing.—2. The price paid for towing.

TO'WARD, } *prep.* [Sax. *toward; to*
TO'WARDS, } and *ward, weard;* L. *versus, verto.*] 1. In the direction to.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness; Numb. xxiv.

2. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother; Deut. xxviii.

Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offence *toward* God and *toward* men; Acts xxiv.

Hearing of thy love and faith which thou hast *toward* the Lord Jesus Christ, and *toward* all saints; Philemon v.

3. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *toward* any trouble. *Clarendon.*

4. Nearly.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

TO'WARD, } *adv.* Near; at hand;
TO'WARDS, } in a state of preparation.

TO'WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt; as, a *toward* youth.

TO'WARDLINESS, *n.* [from *towardly.*] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Ralegh.*

TO'WARDLY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

TO'WARDNESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness.

TŌW-BOAT, *n.* Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel out of a harbour, &c.

TOW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *touaille;* Gaelic, *tubailt;* It. *tovaglia;* Arm. *touailhon.* In Italian the word signifies a table cloth.] A cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other things.

TOW'ELLING, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *tor, tirre;* Ir. *tor;* Fr. and Arm. *tour;* W. *twr*, a heap or pile; G. *thurm;* D. *torn;* L. *turris;* Gr. τύῤῥις: Heb. טירה, *turah.*] 1. A lofty building, of a round, square, or polygonal form, and often consisting of several stories. When towers are erected with other buildings, as they usually are, they rise above the main edifice. They are generally flat on the top, and thus differ from steeples or spires. Before the invention of guns, places were fortified with *towers*, and attacked with movable *towers* mounted on wheels, which placed the besiegers on a level with the walls. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.—2. A citadel; a fortress; Ps. lxi.—3. *In costume*, a high *commode*, or head dress, worn by females in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne. It was composed of pasteboard, ribands,



Tower head-dress, time of William III.

and lace; the latter two disposed in alternate tiers, or the ribands were formed into high stiffened bows, covered or not, according to taste, by a lace scarf or veil, that streamed down each side of the pinnacle.—4. High flight; elevation.—*Tower bastion*, in *fort.*, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns.—*Tower of London*, the name given to a large assemblage of buildings, which occupies an elevated area of 12 or 13 acres, just beyond the old walls of the city of London, south-eastwards, on the northern bank of the Thames. This collection of buildings is used as an arsenal, a garrison, and a repository of various objects of public interest. It was anciently a palace, where the kings of England sometimes resided. In former times it was frequently used as a state prison.—*Round towers.* [*See* ROUND TOWERS.]

TOW'ER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.

Sublime thoughts, which *tower* above the clouds. *Locke.*

TOW'ER-CRESS, *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus Arabis, the *A. turrita.* It is a British plant, and grows on the walls of buildings.

TOW'ERED, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.

TOW'ERING, *ppr.* Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring.—2. *a.* Very high; elevated; as, a *towering* height.

TOW'ER-MUSTARD, *n.* [*tower* and *mustard.*] The English name of a genus of plants (Turritis), of the class Tetradynamia, and order Siliquosa, Linn.; nat order Cruciferæ. The leaves become gradually smaller upwards, so that the plant assumes a pyramidal form; hence the name. The long-podded or smooth tower-mustard (*Turritis glabra*), is a British annual plant, about two feet high, and very erect and straight. It grows on banks and road sides in many parts of England.

TOWERY', *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as, *towery* cities.

TŌWING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.

TŌWING, *n.* The act of drawing a vessel forward in the water by means of a rope attached to another vessel or boat. Steam boats are often employed in *towing* sailing vessels out of harbours, and up rivers, &c.—*Towing overboard*, the act of drawing any thing after a vessel while she is sailing or rowing, which has previously been on board that vessel.

TŌW-LINE, *n.* [*tow* and *line.*] A small hawser generally used to tow vessels; or to remove a ship from one part of a harbour or road to another, by means of anchors, capstans, &c.

TŌW-PATH, } *n.* A path used by
TŌWING-PATH, } men or horses that tow boats.

TO WIT, To know; namely.

TOWN, *n.* [Sax. *tun;* W. *din, dinas*, a fortified hill, a fort; Gaelic, *dun*, Sax. *dun, dune*, a hill, whence *downs.* The Sax. *tun* signifies an inclosure, a garden, a village, a town, and *tynan* is to shut, to make fast; G. *zaun*, a hedge; D. *tun*, a garden. If the original word signified a hill, the sense is a mass or collection. But probably the original word signified fortified, and the rude fortifications of uncivilized men were formed with hedges and stakes; hence, also, a garden. *See* GARDEN and TUN. Sax. *leactune*, a garden, that is, *leek-town*, an inclosure for leeks, that is, plants. This shows that the primary sense of *town* is an inclosure for defence.] 1. *Originally*, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges, or pickets for safety. Rahab's house was on the *town* wall; Josh. ii.

A *town* that hath gates and bars; 1 Sam. xxiii.

2. Any collection of houses, larger than a village. In this use the word is very indefinite, and a *town* may consist of twenty houses, or of twenty thousand.—3. In *popular lan.*, in *England*, a large assemblage of adjoining, or nearly adjoining, houses, to which a market is usually incident. Towns (taking the word in its general sense) are divided into cities, boroughs, and upland towns, or country towns, which latter class have been described as places which, though inclosed, are not governed as cities and boroughs are, by their own elected officers.—4. In *legal lan.*, the word *town* corresponds with the Norman *vill.* A vill or town is a subdivision of a county, as a parish is part or subdivision of a diocese. The law presumes, until the contrary is shown, that towns (or vills) and parishes are co-extensive, so that every parish is a vill, and every vill a parish. Many towns, however, both in the popular and legal sense of the term, contain several parishes, and many parishes several vills, which vills are usually called tithings or *townships.*—5. The inhabitants of a town. The *town* sends two members to parliament, or the *town* agreed to petition parliament to grant a bill for improving the harbour, opening up new streets, &c.—6. In *popular usage*, in *America*, a township; the whole territory within certain limits.—7. In *England*, the court end

of London, or the people who originate and give currency to the fashions, taste, and opinions of the day.—8. The inhabitants of the metropolis.—9. The metropolis. The gentleman lives in *town* in winter; in summer he lives in the country. The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns.—10. A cant name at Oxford and Cambridge for the men of a town. Thus the students in these two cities adopt the phrase *gown and town*, to designate the university men and the other male inhabitants. The terms are used in an antagonistic sense.

TOWN'-CLERK, *n.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who keeps the records of a town or borough, and enters all its official proceedings. In *Scotland*, the town-clerk of a royal burgh acts as clerk to the burgh court, and as notary in all infeftments granted of burgage property. He is the proper custodier of the burgh records, and is entitled and bound to give extracts therefrom.

TOWN-COUN'CIL, *n.* In *Scotland*, the body of councillors in a royal burgh who, along with the magistrates, regulate the affairs of the burgh.

TOWN-CRI'ER, *n.* [*town* and *cry*.] A public crier; one who makes proclamation.

TOWN-HALL', *n.* A large room in a building, used for public meetings, in a town or city.—2. The building itself; a town-house.

TOWN'-HOUSE, *n.* [*town* and *house*.] The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants, in legal meeting.—2. A house in town; in opposition to a house in the country.

TOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.

TOWN'LESS, *a.* Having no town.

TOWN'LEY-MARBLES, *n.* An assemblage of Greek and Roman sculpture, which forms a portion of the gallery of antiquities in the British Museum. This collection was so named from Charles Townley, Esq. of Townley, in Lancashire, who made the collection.

TOWN'SHIP, *n.* The corporation of a town; the district or territory of a town.—2. In *legal lan.*, a town or vill where there are more than one in a parish. [*See* TOWN, No. 4.] In *New England*, the states are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, &c.

TOWN'SFOLK, *n.* People of a town or city. [*See* FOLK.]

TOWNS'MAN, *n.* [*town* and *man*.] An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another.

TOWN'-TALK, *n.* [*town* and *talk*.] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

TOWN'-TOP, *n.* A large top, formerly common in English villages, for public exercise.

TŌW-ROPE, *n.* [*tow* and *rope*.] Any rope used in towing ships or boats.

TOWS'ER, *n.* [from *touse*.] The name of a dog.

TOW'SIE, *a.* Rough; shaggy. [*Scotch*.]

TOX'ICAL, *a.* [Gr. τοξικον.] Poisonous. [*Little used*.]

TOXICODEN'DRON, *n.* A plant of the genus Rhus, the *R. toxicodendron*, or poison oak. [*See* RHUS.]

TOXICOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a toxicological manner.

TOXICOL'OGIST, *n.* One who treats of poisons.

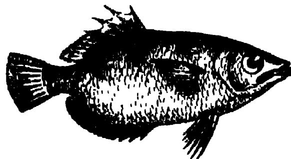
TOXICOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. τοξικον, pertaining to an arrow; and as arrows were frequently poisoned, hence a *poison*; and λογος, a treatise.] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, or of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicines, commonly called poisoning. [*See* POISON.]

TOX'ODON, *n.* [Gr. τοξον, a bow, and οδους, a tooth.] An extinct genus of pachydermatous animals. The *T. platensis* is a gigantic mammiferous animal, having teeth bent like a bow. It was discovered in La Plata, South America.

TOXO'PHILITE, *n.* [Gr. τοξον, a bow or arrow, and φιλητης, a lover.] An archer; one who recreates in archery.

TOXO'PHILITE, } *a.* Pertaining to
TOXOPHILI'TIC, } archery; as, there are both male and female members in some *toxophilitic* associations.

TOX'OTES, *n.* [Gr. τοξοτης, a bowman.] A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes. The only species established, *T. jaculator*, is remarkable for having the power of spouting out drops of water



Archer fish (Toxotes jaculator).

on insects which alight or feed on the aquatic plants, thereby causing them to fall into the water and become its prey. It shoots the drops sometimes three or four feet high, and seldom misses its aim.

TOY, *n.* [Qu. D. *tooi*, tire, ornament.] 1. A plaything for children; a bawble.—2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value.—3. An article of trade of little value.

> They exchange gold and pearl for *toys*. *Abbot.*

4. Matter of no importance.

> Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*

5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.—6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport.—7. An old story; a silly tale.—8. Slight representation; as, the *toy* of novelty.—9. Wild fancy; odd conceit.

TOY, *v. i.* [Dan. *töver*, Sw. *töfva*, to stay, to tarry, to dally. This seems to be the true origin of *toy*, supra.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

TOY,† *v. t.* To treat foolishly.

TOY'ER, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

TOY'FUL, *a.* Full of trifling play.

TOY'ING, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.

TOY'ISH, *a.* Trifling; wanton.

TOY'ISHLY, *adv.* In a toyish or trifling manner.

TOY'ISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.

TOY'MAN, *n.* [*toy* and *man*.] One that deals in toys.

TOY'SHOP, *n.* [*toy* and *shop*.] A shop where toys are sold.

TOYTE, *v. i.* To totter, like an old person in walking. [*Scotch*.]

TŌZE, *v. t.* To pull by violence. [*See* TOUSE.]

TRA'BEA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman hist.*, a robe worn by kings, consuls, and augurs.

TRABEA'TION, *n.* [L. *trabs*, a beam.] In *arch.*, the same as entablature,—*which see.*

TRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; L. *tractus*, *tracto*. *See* TRACK, and the verb TRACE.] 1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a track; a vestige; as, the *trace* of a carriage or waggon; the *trace* of a man or of a deer.—2. Remains; a mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists. We are told that there are no *traces* of ancient Babylon now to be seen.

> The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
> Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase. *Pope.*

3. A draught or delineation.—4. A small quantity. Telluret of bismuth is composed of tellurium, bismuth, sulphur, and *traces* of selenium.

TRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *tirasse*; or W. *tres*. *See* TRESTLE.] Traces, in a harness, are the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, waggon, &c., is drawn by horses. [Locally, these are called *tugs*; Sax. *teogan*, to draw.]

TRĀCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tracer*; It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trazare*; L. *tracto*, from *traho*, Eng. to *draw*, to *drag*.] 1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; as, to *trace* a figure with a pencil; to *trace* the outline of any thing.—2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks.

> You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe. *Burnet.*
>
> I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
> Of highest agents. *Milton.*

3. To follow with exactness.

> That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
> Of *tracing* word by word and line by line. *Denham.*

4. To walk over.

> We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*

TRĀCEABLE, *a.* That may be traced.

TRĀCEABLENESS, *n.* The state of being traceable.

TRĀCEABLY, *adv.* In a traceable manner; so as to be traced.

TRĀCED, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.

TRĀCER, *n.* One that traces or follows by marks.

TRĀCERY, *n.* In *arch.*, that species of pattern work, formed or *traced* in the head of a Gothic window by the mullions, being there continued, but diverging into arches, curves, and flowing lines, enriched with foliations. Also, the subdivisions of groined vaults, or any ornamental design of the same character, for doors, panelling, or ceilings.

TRA'CHEA, } *n.* [Low L. from Gr.
TRACHE'A, } τραχυς, rough.] In *anat.*, the windpipe: a cartilaginous and membranous pipe through which the air passes into and out of the lungs. Its upper extremity, which is called the *larynx*, consists of five cartilages. The uppermost of these is called the *epyglottis*, and forms a kind of valve at the mouth of the larynx or *glottis*, and closes the passage in the act of swallowing.

TRA'CHEÆ, } *n. plur.* [L. *trachea*, the
TRACHE'Æ, } windpipe.] In *bot.*,

the spiral vessels of plants, so named from their being considered as the respiratory tubes of plants, a mere fanciful opinion.—2. In *entom.*, those vessels which receive the aërial fluid, and distribute it to every part of the interior of the body, and thus remedy the want of circulation.

TRA'CHEAL, TRACHE'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe; as, the *tracheal* artery.

TRACHEA'RIES, TRACHEA'RIA, *n.* [Gr. τραχεια, the windpipe.] An order of Arachnides, including those whose organs of respiration consist of radiated or ramified tracheæ, that only receive air through two stigmata, in the absence of an organ of circulation. It includes the pseudo-scorpions, nymphones, mites, ticks, &c.

TRACHE'LIDANS, TRACHE'LIDÆ, *n.* [Gr. τραχηλος, a neck.] A family of coleopterous insects including those which have the head triangular or cordiform, and borne on a sort of neck or pedicle.

TRACHELIP'ODOUS, *a.* Having the foot united with the neck.

TRACHE'LIPODS, TRACHELIP'ODA, *n.* [Gr. τραχηλος, the neck, and πους, foot.] Lamarck's name for an order of molluscs, comprehending those which have the greater part of the body spirally convolved, always inhabiting a spirivalve shell; the foot free, attached to the neck, formed for creeping.

TRA'CHEOCELE, *n.* [*trachea* and κηλη, a tumour.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goitre.

TRACHEOT'OMY, *n.* [*trachea* and τεμνω, to cut.] In *sur.*, the operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe. It is sometimes also called *Bronchotomy;* and a similar operation on the lower part of the larynx is termed *Laryngotomy.* [*See these terms.*]

TRACHI'NUS, *n.* [Gr. τραχυς, rough.] A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the percoid family. Several species are found in the Atlantic, of which the best known is the *T. draco*, or dragon weaver, which is formidable to fishermen from its having the power of inflicting wounds with its opercular spine. The flesh is esteemed.

TRACHI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe.

TRA'CHYTE, *n.* [Gr. τραχυς, rough.] A nearly compact feldspathic, pyrogenous rock, breaking with a rough surface, and often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica. This rock is extremely abundant among the products of modern volcanoes, and forms whole mountains in countries where igneous action is very slightly or not at all perceived.

TRACHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

TRACING, *ppr.* [from *trace.*] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.—*Tracing lines*, in a ship, are lines passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

TRACING, *n.* Course; regular track or path.

TRACK, *n.* [It. *traccia;* Sp. *traza;* Fr. *trace.* *See* TRACE. *Track* is properly a mark made by drawing, not by stepping; the latter is a derivative sense.] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along; as, the *track* of a ship, a wake; the *track* of a meteor; the *track* of a carriage wheel.—2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. Savages are said to be wonderfully sagacious in finding the *tracks* of men in the forest.—3. [illegible]d; a beaten path.

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Course; way; as, the *track* of a comet.

TRACK, *v. t.* To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet; as, to *track* a deer in the snow.—2. To tow; to draw a vessel or boat, by a line reaching from her to the shore or bank.

TRACK'AGE, *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.

TRACK'ED, *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRACK'ING, *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat; towing.

TRACK'LESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert.

TRACK'LESSLY, *adv.* So as to leave no track.

TRACK'LESSNESS, *n.* The state of being without a track.

TRACK'-ROAD, *n.* [*track* and *road.*] A towing-path.

TRACK'-SCOUT, *n.* [*track* and D. *schuit*, boat.] A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse.

TRACK'-WAY, *n.* A tram-road. [*See* TRAMS.]

TRACT, *n.* [L. *tractus;* It. *tratto;* Fr. *trait;* from L. *traho*, Fr. *traire*, to draw.] 1. Something drawn out or extended.—2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. We may apply *tract* to the sandy and barren desert of Syria and Arabia, or to the narrow vales of Italy and Sardinia. We say, a rich *tract* of land in England or in Scotland, a stony *tract*, or a mountainous *tract*.—3. A short composition in which some particular subject is treated, generally in the form of a pamphlet. *Tract and Treatise* are identical in origin and etymological meaning; but the latter is usually applied to a discourse or dissertation of greater length than the former.—*Tracts for the times*, the name given to a series of pamphlets issued by those divines of the Church of England called Puseyites, in which their peculiar opinions and doctrines are developed. [*See* PUSEYISM.]—4. In *hunting*, the trace or footing of a wild beast.—5.† Treatment; exposition.—6.† Track.—7.† Continuity or extension of any thing; as, a *tract* of speech.—8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent; as, a long *tract* of time.

TRACT, *a.* An epithet used only in the compound term *tract society.* Tract societies are associations formed for printing and distributing of religious *tracts*.

TRACT,† *v. t.* To trace out; to draw out.

TRACTABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *tractable.*] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.

TRACT'ABLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle or lead; Fr. *traitable;* It. *trattabile.*] 1. That may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as, *tractable* children; a *tractable* learner.—2. Palpable; such as may be handled; as, *tractable* measures.

TRACT'ABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility; as, the *tractableness* of children.

TRACT'ABLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

TRACTA'RIAN, *n.* A term applied to the writers of the *tracts for the times*,* or the *Oxford tracts*, in favour of Puseyism, and also to those who acquiesce in their opinions. [*See* PUSEYISM.]

TRACTA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their doctrines; as, the *tractarian* controversy.

TRACTA'RIANISM, *n.* Another name for Puseyism.

TRACT'ATE,† *n.* [L. *tractatus.*] A treatise; a tract.

TRACTA'TION, *n.* [L. *tractatio.*] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

TRACTA'TRIX, *n.* In *geom.*, a curve line.

TRACT'ILE, *a.* [L. *tractus.*] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

Bodies are *tractile* or intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACTIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility.

TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tractus*, *traho.*] 1. The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as, the *traction* of a muscle.—2. Attraction; a drawing toward.—3. In *mech.*, the act of drawing a body along a plane, usually by the power of men, animals, or steam; as, when a vessel is towed upon the surface of water, or a carriage upon a road or railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the *force of traction.* This term has recently come much into use in reference to the draught on railways, canals, &c., and numerous experiments have been made for the purpose of determining the force of traction, in different cases, and the most advantageous mode of applying this power. The line in which the force of traction acts, is called the line of traction, and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which a body is drawn by the force of traction is called the *angle of traction.* It is synonymous with the angle of draught. [*See* DRAUGHT.]

TRACTI''TIOUS, *a.* Treating of, handling.

TRAC'TIVE, *a.* That pulls or draws; drawing along; as, *tractive* power or force.

TRACT'OR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Metallic tractors*, the name given to two small pointed bars of brass and steel, which by being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of some electric or magnetic virtue, produced by the mode of using them. They were contrived by Dr. Perkins, an American physician, and were in great vogue about 40 years ago. Wonderful cures of local complaints are said to have been performed by them, but they have now fallen into disrepute.

TRAC'TRIX, TRAC'TORY, *n.* [L. *traho*, to draw.] In *math.*, a curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line. It may be described by a small weight attached to a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line or curve. The evolute of this curve is the common catenary.

TRADE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *trato;* *tratar*, to handle, to trade; It. *tratta*, *trattare*,

from L. *tracto*, to handle, use, *treat* The Fr. *traite*, *traiter*, are the same words.] 1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either *foreign*, or *domestic* or *inland*. *Foreign* trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic* or *home* trade is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also by the wholesale, that is, by the package or in large quantities, or it is by retail, or in small parcels. The *carrying* trade is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water. Trade was originally carried on chiefly by barter; but it is now carried on chiefly by means of money or bills.—2. The business which a person has learned and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment; distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason. But we never say, the *trade* of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.—3. Business pursued; occupation; *in contempt;* as, piracy is their *trade*.

Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryden.*

4. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war. *Dryden.*

5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise.—6. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shak.*

7. Men engaged in the same occupation. Thus booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade*.—8. The *trades*, the trade-winds.—*Board of trade*, a department of the government, being a committee of the Privy Council, appointed principally "for the consideration of all matters relating to trade, and foreign plantations." It is practically under the direction of a president and vice-president, but several members of the cabinet and officers of state are members of it. All laws passed by colonial legislatures must receive the formal sanction of the Board of Trade, before they can receive the assent of the Crown.

TRĀDE, *v. i.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business. Thus, British merchants *trade* with the Americans at New York, and New Orleans; they *trade* with the French at Havre; they *trade* with the Russians at Cronstadt; and they *trade* with Turkey and China. The country shopkeepers *trade* with London merchants. Our banks are permitted to *trade* in inland bills of exchange.—2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance. Thus we say, a man treats with another for the lease of his farm, but cannot *trade* with him. A. *traded* with B. for a horse or a number of sheep.—3. To act merely for money.

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak.*

4. To have a trade wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

TRĀDE, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They *traded* the persons of men; Ezek. xxvii.

[*Not legitimate.*]

TRĀDED,† *a.* Versed; practised.

TRĀDEFUL, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffic.

TRĀDER, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter; as, a *trader* to New York; a *trader* to China; a country *trader*.

TRADESCAN'TIA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Commelinaceæ. The species are natives of America and India, and many of them are cultivated as ornamental plants in flower-gardens. *T. virginica*, a north American species,



Spider wort (Tradescantia virginica).

is known by the name of spider-wort, from its being employed in cases of bites of venomous spiders. It is common in the flower-borders of English gardens.

TRĀDESFŌLK,† *n.* People employed in trade.

TRĀDESMAN. *n.* [*trade* and *man*] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*.

TRĀDES-PEOPLE, *n.* People employed in various trades.

TRĀDES-WŎMAN, *n.* A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

TRĀDE-WINDS, *n.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The trade-winds are those perpetual or constant winds which occur in all open seas, on both sides of the equator, and to the distance of about 30 degrees north and south of it. They are so named because they are favourable to navigation and trade. On the north of the equator, their direction is from the north-east, (varying at times a point or two of the compass either way); on the south of the equator they proceed from the south-east. The origin of the trade-winds is this:—the great heat of the torrid zone rarefies and makes lighter the air of that region, and in consequence of this rarefaction, the air rises, and ascends into the higher regions of the atmosphere. To supply its place, colder air from the northern and southern regions rushes towards the equator, which, also becoming rarefied, ascends in its turn. The heated air which thus ascends into the upper regions of the atmosphere, being there condensed, flows northward and southward to supply the deficiency caused by the under currents blowing towards the equator. These under currents coming from the north and south, are, in consequence of the earth's rotation on its axis, deflected from their course as they approach the equatorial region, and thus become north-east and south-east winds, constituting the trade-winds. The space included between the second and fifth degrees of north latitude, is the internal boundary of the trade winds; and this space experiences calms, frequently interrupted, however, by violent storms. The position of the sun has an influence on the strength and direction of the trade-winds; for when the sun is near the tropic of Cancer, the south-east wind becomes gradually more southerly and stronger, and the north-east weaker and more easterly; the effect is reversed when the sun approaches towards the tropic of Capricorn. Trade-winds are constant only over the open ocean, and the larger the expanse of ocean over which they blow, (as in the Pacific,) the more steady they are. When these winds blow over land, they are obstructed and their direction changed by coming in contact with high land or mountains. In some places the trade-winds become periodical, blowing one half of the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite direction. [*See* MONSOON.]

TRĀDING, *ppr.* Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them.—2. *a.* Carrying on commerce; as, a *trading* company.

TRĀDING, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce.

TRADI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *traditio*, from *trado*, to deliver.] 1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another.

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery. *Blackstone.*

The sale of a movable is completed by simple *tradition*. *Cyc.*

2. The delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials. Thus, children derive their vernacular language chiefly from *tradition*. Most of our early notions are received by *tradition* from our parents.—3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication. The Jews pay great regard to *tradition* in matters of religion, as do the Romanists. Protestants reject the authority of *tradition* in sacred things, and rely only on the written word. *Traditions* may be good or bad, true or false.

Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle; 2 Thess. ii.

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your *traditions*? Matth. xv.

4. In *Scots law*, delivery. Tradition or delivery is necessary to every conveyance of property, where the acquirer has not already the custody or possession. Tradition is either *actual*, or, where actual is impracticable, *symbolical*, as in the case of heritage.

TRADI''TIONAL, } *a.* Delivered
TRADI''TIONARY, } orally from father to son; communicated from

ancestors to descendants by word only: transmitted from age to age without writing; as, *traditional* opinions; *traditional* evidence; the *traditional* expositions of the Scriptures.

The reveries of the Talmud, a collection of Jewish *traditionary* interpolations, are unrivalled in the regions of absurdity. *Buckminster.*

2.† Observant of tradition.

TRADI''TIONALLY, *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age; as, an opinion or doctrine *traditionally* derived from the Apostles is of no authority.

TRADI''TIONARILY, *adv.* By tradition.

TRADI''TIONARY, *n.* Among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them. The word is used in opposition to Cairite, one who denies the authority of traditions.

TRADI''TIONER, } *n.* One who ad-
TRADI''TIONIST, } heres to tradition.

TRAD'ITIVE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *trado.*] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide. *Dryden.*

TRAD'ITOR, *n.* plur. *Traditores.* [L.] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who in the first ages of the church, during the persecutions, delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors, to save their lives.

TRADUCE, *v. t.* [L. *traduco; trans,* over, and *duco,* to lead; Fr. *traduire;* It. *tradurre.*] 1. To represent as blamable; to condemn.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, is by *traducing* the form and manner of the devout prayers of God's church. *Hooker.*

2. To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; wilfully to misrepresent.

As long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing.* *Gov. of the Tongue*

I've had the baseness to *traduce* me in libel *Dryden.*

3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another.

From these only the race of perfect animals was propagated and *traduced* over the earth.† *Hale.*

TRADUCED, *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.

TRADUCEMENT, *n.* Misrepresentation; ill founded censure; defamation; calumny. [*Little used.*]

TRADU'CENT, *a.* Slandering; slanderous.

TRADU'CER, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

TRADU'CIBLE, *a.* That may be orally derived or propagated. [*Little used.*]

TRADU'CING, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.

TRADU'CINGLY, *adv.* Slanderously; by way of defamation.

TRADUCT',† *v. t.* [L. *traductus, traduco.*] To derive.

TRADUC'TION, *n.* [L. *traductio.*] 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another; as, traditional communication and *traduction* of truth. [*Little used.*]—3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring; as, the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping.—4. Transition.

TRADUC'TIVE, *a.* Derivable; that may be deduced.

TRAF'FIC, *n.* [Fr. *trafic;* It. *traffico;* Sp. *trafago;* a compound of L. *trans,* Celtic *tra* and *facio,* or some other verb of the like elements.] 1. Trade; commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling. This word, like *trade,* comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the business of retailing may be excepted. It signifies appropriately foreign trade, but is not limited to that.

My father,
A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak.*

2. Commodities for market.

TRAF'FIC, *v. i.* [Fr. *trafiquer;* It. *trafficare;* Sp. *traficar* or *trafagar.*] 1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. The English and Americans *traffic* with all the world.—2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAF'FIC, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

TRAF'FICABLE,† *a.* Marketable.

TRAF'FICKED, *pp.* Exchanged in traffic.

TRAF'FICKER, *n.* One who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant; Is. viii.

TRAF'FICKING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares, and commodities.

TRAF'FICLESS, *a.* Destitute of trade.

TRAG'ACANTH, *n* [L. *tragacanthum;* Gr. τραγακανθα: τραγος, a goat, and ακανθα, thorn.] 1. Goat's thorn; a leguminous plant of the genus Astragalus, the *A. tragacantha,* long reputed to be the source of the tragacanth of commerce, which yields however no concrete gum, but merely a gummy juice used in confectionary.—2. A variety of gum familiarly termed gum-dragon. It is the produce of several species of the genus Astragalus. The greater part of this gum used in Europe is yielded by *A verus,* a native of the north of Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, and by *A. gummifer,* a native of



Tragacanth (Astragalus gummifer).

Mount Lebanon, Arabia, &c. It is yielded, though more sparingly, by *A. creticus, A. aristatus,* and one or two other species. In commerce, tragacanth occurs in small twisted thread-like pieces, or in flattened cakes. The colour is whitish or yellowish. Both sorts are hard, yet somewhat soft, and even flexible before breaking; the fracture dull and splintery. Tragacanth is devoid of taste or smell. It swells in the mouth, and is lubricous. It is composed of gum, bassorin, starch, and vegetable membrane, and is imperfectly soluble. It is used in the form of mucilage, and of powder, to suspend heavy powders in water, and also to make lozenges and pills. It is demulcent, and is used in coughs and catarrhs. In Persia and France it is used to stiffen and glaze silk, and inferior kinds are used by shoemakers to glaze the edges of the soles of boots and shoes.

TRAGACAN'THINE, *n.* The principle of tragacanth; the soluble gum of tragacanth.

TRAGE'DIAN, *n.* [L. *tragœdus.* See Tragedy.] 1. A writer of tragedy.—2. *More generally,* an actor of tragedy.

TRAG'EDY, *n.* [Fr. *tragedie;* It. and Sp. *tragedia;* Gr. τραγωδια: said to be composed of τραγος, a goat, and ωδη, a song, because originally it consisted in a hymn sung in honour of Bacchus by a chorus of music, with dances and the sacrifice of a goat; but some recent writers consider τραγος an ancient Greek adjective, signifying melancholy, or lamentable. According to this opinion, tragedy properly signifies a *melancholy* song.] 1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. A Greek tragedy always consisted of two distinct parts; the dialogue, which corresponded in its general features to the dramatical compositions of modern times; and the chorus, the whole tone of which was lyrical rather than dramatical, and which was meant to be sung while the dialogue was intended to be recited. The unity of time;—namely, that the duration of the action should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that of place,—namely, that the scene in which the events occur should be the same throughout, are modern inventions. Eschylus is called the father of *tragedy.*—2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

TRA'GIA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Euphorbiaceæ. The species are climbing in habit, and some of them sting like nettles. They are found in India and America. The roots of *T. cannabina,* given in infusion, are considered diaphoretic and alterative.

TRAG'IC, } *a.* [L. *tragicus;* Fr.
TRAG'ICAL, } *tragique;* It. *tragico.*] 1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem; a *tragic* play or representation.—2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; as, the *tragic* scenes of Hayti; the *tragic* horrors of Scio and Missolonghi; the *tragical* fate of the Greeks.—3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

I now must change those notes to *tragic.* *Milton*

TRAG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully. The play ends *tragically.*

TRAG'ICALNESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

We moralize the fable in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAĠI-COM'EDY, *n.* [Fr. *tragicomedie; tragedy* and *comedy.*] A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, in which serious and comic scenes are blended. All the plays of Shakspeare, with the exception of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and the *Twelfth Night*, are, strictly speaking, of this nature, and indeed almost all the works of the old English dramatists; but some writers confine the word *tragi-comedy* to dramatic pieces, partaking of the nature of tragedy and comedy, of which the event is not unhappy.

TRAĠI-COM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
TRAĠI-COM'ICAL, } to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAĠI-COM'ICALLY, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

TRA'ĠICUS, *n.* [*See* TRAGUS.] In *anat.*, a proper muscle of the ear, which pulls the point of the tragus a little forward.

TRAGOPO'GON, *n.* Goat's beard, a genus of plants. [*See* GOAT'S BEARD.]

TRA'GUS, *n.* [Gr. τράγος, a goat, so named from its being furnished, in some persons, with a tuft of hair, like the beard of a goat.] In *anat.*, a small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear.

TRĀIL, *v. t.* [W. *rhel*, a flagging, a trailing; *rhelyw*, a trail; Sp. *traillar*, to level the ground; *trailla*, a leash, packthread, an instrument for levelling the ground; W. *trail*, a drawing over, a trail, a turn, as if from *traigyl*, a turn or revolution; *treilliaw*, to turn, to roll, to traverse, to dredge; Gael *triallam*, to go, to walk, [qu. *travel;*] Port. *tralho*, a fishing net, as if from drawing, L. *traho; D. treillen*, to draw, to tow; Norm. *trailler*, to search for. The Welsh seems to accord with *troll;* the others appear to be formed on *drag*, L. *traho*. Qu.] 1. To hunt by the track. [See the Norman, supra.] —2. To draw along the ground; to drag. *Trail* your pikes.

> And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along *Dryden.*
> They shall not *trail* me through the streets
> Like a wild beast. *Milton.*
> That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe. *Pope.*

3. To lower; as, to *trail* arms.—4. In *America*, to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat; as, to *trail* grass.

TRĀIL, *v. i.* To be drawn out in length.

> When his brother saw the red blood *trail.* *Spenser.*

TRĀIL, *n.* Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued.

> How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry. *Shak.*

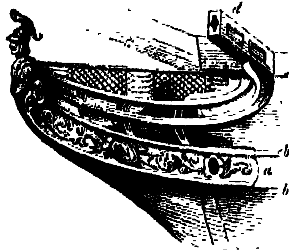
2. Any thing drawn to length; as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke.

> When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train.

> And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

4. The entrails of a fowl; applied sometimes to those of sheep.—5. In *gunnery*, the end of a travelling carriage, opposite to the wheels, and upon which the carriage slides, when unlimbered or upon the battery.—*Trail-boards*, in *ship-building*, a term for the carved work between the cheeks of the head, at the heel of the figure.



Trail-board in Ships.

a, Trail-board. *b, b*, Cheeks of the head. *c*, Rails of the head. *d*, Cat-head.

TRĀILED, *pp.* Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position; as, *trailed* arms.

TRĀILING, *ppr.* Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; treading down; laying flat; bringing to a lower position; drawing out in length.

> Since the flames pursu'd the *trailing* smoke. *Dryden.*
> Swift men of foot whose broad-set backs
> Their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*

Trailing plants, such plants as are of a creeping habit.

TRĀIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *trainer;* It. *trainare, trainare*, to draw or drag; Sp. *traina*, a train of gunpowder. Qu. *drain*, or is it a contracted word, from L. *traho*, to *draw?*] 1. To draw along.

> In hollow cube he *train'd*
> His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to allure.

> If but twelve French
> Were there in arms, they would be as a call
> To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

> O *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note. *Shak.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

> We did *train* him on. *Shak.*

5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms and to military tactics. Abram armed his *trained* servants; Gen. xiv. 14.—6. To break, tame, and accustom to draw; as oxen.—7. In *gardening*, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping, or pruning; as, to *train* young trees.—8. In *mining*, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.—*To train a gun*, is to point it at some object, either forward or abaft the beam, that is, not directly on the side. —*To train* or *train up*, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.

> *Train up* a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it; Prov. xxii.

TRĀIN, *n.* Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

> Now to my charms,
> And to my wily *trains.* *Milton.*

2. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, &c.; as, the *train* of a gown or robe.—3. The tail of a hawk, or fowl.

> The *train* steers their flight, and turns their bodies, like the rudder of a ship. *Ray.*

4. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

> My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts. *Shak.*
> The king's daughter with a lovely *train.* *Addison.*

5. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things.

> Rivers now stream and draw their humid *train.* *Milton.*
> Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order. *Locke.*
> The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

6. Process; regular method; course. Things are now in a train for settlement.

> If things were once in this *train*...our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

7. A company in order; a procession.

> Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night. *Milton.*

8. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time.—9. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.—10.† A trap or lure for any animal.—11. The after part of a gun-carriage.—12. A continuous line of carriages on a railway.—13. In *horology*, the series of wheels, &c., forming a movement in a clock or watch; as, some clocks have an hour or dial *train* and a striking *train;* others have no striking *train*, that is, either do or do not sound the time.—*Train of artillery*, any number of cannon, mortars, &c., with the attendants and carriages which follow them into the field.

TRĀINABLE, *a.* That may be trained. [*Little used.*]

TRĀIN-BAND, *n.* [*train* and *band.*] A band or company of militia. *Trainbands*, in the plural, militia; so called because trained to military exercises.

TRĀIN-BEARER, *n.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One who holds up a train.

TRĀINED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; educated; formed by instruction; having a train.

TRĀINER, *n.* One who trains up; an instructor.—2. One who trains or prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race, &c.

TRĀINING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.

TRĀINING, *n.* The act or process of drawing or educating; education.—2. The act of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race. —3. In *gardening*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end.—4. The disciplining of troops.

TRĀIN-OIL, *n.* [Fr. *trainer*, to draw; but the term is possibly only a corruptive of *strain* or *strained* oil.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales, and from the fat of various other fishes, by boiling.

TRĀIN-ROAD, *n.* [*train* and *road.*] In *mines*, a slight railway for small waggons.

TRĀIN-TACKLE, *n.* A tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place during action.

TRĀINY,† *a.* Belonging to train-oil.

TRĀIPSE, *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly. [*A low word.*]

TRĀIT, *n.* [Fr. *trait*, from *traire*, to draw; L. *tractus*. *See* TRACT and TREAT.] 1. A stroke; a touch.

> By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. *Broome.*

2. A line; a feature; as, a *trait* of character. This word is sometimes pronounced as in French, *trāy*, plur. *trāys*.

TRAITEUR′, *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur.

TRĀITOR, *n.* [Fr. *traître;* Arm. *treitre, treytor;* Sp. *traidor;* from L. *traditor; trado*, to deliver.] 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defence, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. [*See* TREASON.]—2. One who betrays his trust; one guilty of perfidy or treachery.

TRĀITORLY,† *a.* Treacherous.

TRĀITOROUS, *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject.—2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

TRĀITOROUSLY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon.*

TRĀITOROUSNESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treasonable.

TRĀITRESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust.

TRAJECT′, *v. t.* [L *trajectus, trajicio; trans* and *jacio*, to throw.] To throw or cast through; as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms.

TRAJ′ECT, *n.* [Fr. *trajet;* L *trajectus.*] A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats.

TRAJECT′ING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRAJEC′TION, *n.* The act of casting or darting through.—2. Transportation.—3. Emission.

TRAJECT′ORY, *n.* The name formerly given to the path of any body moving either in a void, or in a resisting medium, the body being acted on by given forces; as, the curve described by a planet or a comet in its orbit. The term is now seldom used.

TRALA′TION, *n.* [from L. *translatio.*] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper, but more significant sense.

TRALATI′TION, *n.* A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

TRALATI″TIOUS, *a.* [L. *translatus, transfero.*] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI″TIOUSLY, *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

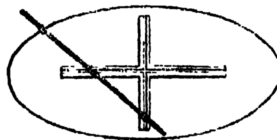
TRALIN′EATE,† *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *linea*, line] To deviate from any direction.

TRALU′CENT, *a.* [L. *tralucens; trans* and *luceo.*] Transparent; clear.

TRAM′MEL, *n.* [Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net; *tra* and *mail.* In Sp. *traba* is a fetter, Fr. *entraves.* This seems to be a different word.] 1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes.

The *trammel* differs not much from the shape of the bunt. *Carew.*

2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.—3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.—4. *Trammels*, in *mech.*, elliptic compasses, an instrument for drawing ovals, used by joiners and other artificers. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles; the other is a beam carrying two pins which



Trammels.

slide in those grooves, and also the describing pencil The engines for turning ovals or ellipses, are constructed on the same principles as the trammels.

TRAM′MEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *trabar*, to join, to seize, to shackle. Qu.] 1. To catch; to intercept.—2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

TRAM′MELLED, *pp.* Caught; confined; shackled.—2. In *the manege*, a horse is said to be trammelled, when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side.

TRAM′MELLING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRAMON′TANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain; a stranger; a barbarian.

TRAMON′TANE, *a.* [It. *tramontana; tra*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italian painters apply this epithet to all such as live north of the Alps, as in Germany and France; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists *tramontane* or *ultramontane* doctors; considering them as favouring too much the court of Rome.

TRAMP, *n.* Travel on foot; a walk; a journey.—2. A tramper; a beggar; a vagrant; a stroller. [*All trivial.*]—3. An instrument used in making hedges.

TRAMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *trampa.*] To tread.

TRAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll; to travel on foot. [*Colloq.*]

TRAMP′ER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAM′PLE, *v. t.* [G. *trampeln, trampen;* Dan. *tramper;* Sw. *trampa.* If *m* is casual, as we suppose, these words are the D. *trappen*, to tread; *trap*, a step.] 1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet; Matth. vii.

2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; as, to *trample* grass.—3. To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.

TRAM′PLE, *v. i.* To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To tread with force and rapidity.

TRAM′PLE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt.

TRAM′PLED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAM′PLER, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

TRAM′PLING, *ppr.* Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.

TRAM′-ROAD, TRAM′-WAY, } *n.* A plate railway; a road prepared for the easy transit of *trams* or waggons, by forming the wheel tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron. It may be considered a species of railway adapted for the passage of carriages or waggons with wheels of the ordinary form. [*See* TRAMS, RAILWAY.]

TRAMS, *n.* A local name given to coal waggons which are used in the collieries, in the North of England, for conveying the coals from the pits to the place of shipment. Hence, the roads formed for such waggons to run on were termed *tram-roads* or *tram-ways.*

TRANA′TION,† *n.* [L. *trano.*] The act of passing over by swimming.

TRÂNCE, *n.* (trâns.) [Fr. *transe;* supposed to be from the L. *transitus*, a passing over; *transeo*, to pass over; *trans* and *eo.* The L. *trans* seems to be the W. *tra*, It. *tra* and *tras*, Sp. *tras*, and Fr. *tres*, very; so that it may be inferred that *n* is not radical.] 1. An ecstacy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.

My soul was ravished quite as in a *trance.* *Spenser.*

While they made ready, he fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened; Acts x.

2. In *med.*, catalepsy, *i. e.* total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing; muscles flexible; body yielding to and retaining any given position not incompatible with the laws of gravitation. *Trance*, or *catalepsy*, differs from *ecstacy* in the circumstance that in the latter the muscles are rigid, and the body erect and inflexible.

TRÂNCED, *a.* Lying in a trance.

And there I left him *tranc'd.* *Shak.*

TRAN′GRAM,† *n.* An odd thing intricately contrived.

TRAN′KEY, *n.* A kind of boat used in the Persian gulf.

TRAN′NEL, *n.* A trenail or treenail.

TRAN′QUIL, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille;* L. *tranquillus.*] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. The atmosphere is *tranquil.* The state is *tranquil.* A *tranquil* retirement is desirable; but a *tranquil* mind is essential to happiness.

TRANQUIL′LITY, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas.*] Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. We speak of the *tranquillity* of public affairs, of the state of the world, the *tranquillity* of a retired life, the *tranquillity* of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude.

TRANQUILLIZA′TION, *n.* The act of tranquillizing, or state of being tranquillized.

TRAN′QUILLIZE, *v. t.* To quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquillize* a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to *tranquillize* the mind.

Religion haunts the imagination of the sinner, instead of *tranquillizing* his heart. *Rob. Hall.*

TRAN′QUILLIZED, *pp.* Quieted; calmed; composed.

TRAN′QUILLIZER, *n.* A kind of chair, in which a raving maniac may be so fixed as to be motionless. It is used for the production of tranquillity, in a paroxysm of raving.

TRAN′QUILLIZING, *ppr.* Quieting; composing.

TRAN′QUILLIZINGLY, *adv.* So as to tranquillize.

TRAN'QUILLY, *adv.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRAN'QUILNESS, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness.

TRANS, a Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifies *over*, *across*, *beyond*, as in *transalpine*, beyond the Alps; *through*, as in *transpierce*. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change; as to *transform*; also, *from one to another*, as to *transfer*.

TRANSACT', *v. t.* [L. *transactus*, *transigo*; *trans* and *ago*, to act or drive through.] To do; to perform; to manage; as, to *transact* commercial business. We *transact* business in person or by an agent.

TRANSACT', *v. i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

TRANSACT'ED, *pp.* Done; performed; managed.

TRANSACT'ING, *ppr.* Managing; performing.

TRANSAC'TION, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.—2. That which is done; an affair. We are not to expect in history a minute detail of every *transaction*.—3. In *the civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.—*Philosophical transactions*, the published volumes containing the several papers relating to the sciences, which have been read at the meetings of certain philosophical societies, as the Royal Society of London, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and which have been thought worthy of being made public at the expense of such societies. These transactions contain the several discoveries and histories relative to the sciences, such as natural history, mathematics, mechanical philosophy, chemistry, &c., either made by the members themselves, or communicated by them from their correspondents, with the various experiments, observations, &c., made by them or transmitted to them.

TRANSACT'OR, *n.* One who performs or conducts any business.

TRANSAL'PINE, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Alpine*, of the Alps.] Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; as, *Transalpine* Gaul; opposed to *Cisalpine*.

TRANSAN'IMATE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *animate*.] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

TRANSAN'IMATED, *pp.* Animated by the conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TRANSANIMA'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *anima*.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration. [*The latter is the word generally used.*]

TRANSATLAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic*.] Lying or being beyond the *Atlantic*. When used by a person in Europe or Africa, *transatlantic* signifies being in America; when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa.

TRANSCA'LENCY, *n.* [L. *transcaleo*.] State of being transcalent.

TRANSCA'LENT, *a.* Pervious to heat.

TRANSCEND', *v. t.* [L. *transcendo*; *trans* and *scando*, to climb.]—1. To rise above; to surmount; as, lights in the heavens *transcending* the region of the clouds.—2. To pass over; to go beyond.

> It is a dangerous opinion to such hopes as shall *transcend* their limits. *Bacon.*

3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

> How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

TRANSCEND',† *v. i.* To climb; to surpass thought.

TRANSCEND'ED, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed, exceeded.

TRANSCEND'ENCE, } **TRANSCEND'ENCY**, } *n.* Superior excellence; super-eminence.—2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration.

TRANSCEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *transcendens*.] Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* valour.

> Clothed with *transcendent* brightness. *Milton.*

2. In the *philosophy of Kant*, transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge, going beyond the limits of human reason, of possible experience, and of philosophizing, applied to baseless or illusory knowledge.

TRANSCENDENT'AL, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; as *transcendental* being or qualities.—2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, pertaining to that which transcends or goes beyond the limits of actual experience. The term, however, as distinguished from *transcendent*, is applied to that which does not indeed originate from experience, but yet is connected with it, because it contains the grounds of the possibility of experience. "I call," says Kant, "all knowledge *transcendental*, which occupies itself not so much with objects as with the way of knowing these objects, as far as this is possible *à priori*. A system of such notions would be called *transcendental philosophy*, and would be the system of all the principles of pure reason;" or, as he says in another passage, "the pure, merely speculative reason from which the practical is separated."—In *math.*, a term applied to any equation, curve, or quantity which cannot be represented or defined by an algebraical equation of a finite number of terms, with numeral and determinate indexes. Transcendental quantities include all exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometrical lines, because there is no finite algebraical formulæ by which these quantities can be expressed.—*Transcendental equation* is an equation into which transcendental quantities enter. But *transcendental* equations sometimes signify such differential equations as can only be integrated by means of some curve, logarithm, or infinite series.—*Transcendental curve* is such as cannot be defined by any algebraic equation, or of which, when it is expressed by an equation, one of the terms is a variable quantity.

TRANSCENDENT'ALISM, *n.* In the *Kantian philosophy*, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *à priori*, the fundamental principles of human knowledge. But, according to Schelling and Hegel, who reject Kant's distinction between *transcendant* and *transcendental* ideas, transcendentalism is that which aims at a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the term *transcendentalism* is now most used. Sometimes it is also used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

TRANSCENDENT'ALIST, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

TRANSCENDENTAL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being transcendental. [*Rare.*]

TRANSCENDENT'ALLY, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

TRANSCEND'ENTLY, *adv.* Very excellently; super-eminently; by way of eminence.

> The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

TRANSCEND'ENTNESS, *n.* Superior or unusual excellence.

TRANSCEND'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; surmounting; surpassing.

TRANSCEN'SION,† *n.* Act of transcending.

TRANS'COLATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *colo*, to strain.] To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.

TRANSCOLAT'ING, *ppr.* Straining through a sieve.

TRANSCORP'ORATE,† *v. i.* To pass from one body to another.

TRANSCRIB'BLER, *n.* One who transcribes. [*In contempt.*]—2. A plagiary.

TRANSCRIBE, *v. t.* [L. *transcribo*; *trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write.]—To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of anything; as, to *transcribe* Livy or Tacitus; to *transcribe* a letter.

TRANSCRIBED, *pp.* Copied.

TRANSCRIBER, *n.* A copier; one who writes from a copy.

TRANSCRIBING, *ppr.* Writing from a copy; writing a copy.

TRAN'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *transcriptum*.]—1. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original.

> The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*

2. A copy of any kind.

> The Roman learning was a *transcript* of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

TRANSCRIP'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of copying. Corruptions creep into books by repeated *transcriptions*.

TRANSCRIP'TIVELY, *adv.* In manner of a copy.

TRANSCUR',† *v. i.* [L. *transcurro*; *trans* and *curro*, to run.] To run or rove to and fro.

TRANSCUR'RENCE,†, *n.* A roving hither and thither.

TRANSCUR'SION, *n.* [supra.] A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation; as, the *transcursion* of a comet.

> I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

[*Excursion* has in a great measure superseded this word.]

TRANSDUC'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *duco*.] The act of carrying over.

TRANSE, *n.* Ecstasy. [*See* TRANCE.]

TRANSELEMENT'ATION, *n.* [*trans* and *element*.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation.

TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [L. *trans* and *septum*.] In *arch.*, the transverse portion of a church which is built in the form of a cross; that part which is placed between the nave and choir, and extends beyond the sides of the area which contains these divisions, forming the short arms of the cross, upon which the plan is laid out.

TRANSEX'ION,† *n.* Change of sex.

TRANSFER', *v. t.* [L. *transfero; trans* and *fero*, to carry.] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; as, to *transfer* the laws of one country to another. We say, a war is *transferred* from France to Germany. Pain, or the seat of disease in the body, is often transferred from one part to another. Engravings and lithographs are *transferred* from paper to wood or other material. Electricity is *transferred* from an electric to a non-electric or conducting substance, and from one conducting substance to another. Chemical substances may be *transferred* from one vessel to another by galvanic action.—2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give. The title to land is *transferred* by deed. The property of a bill of exchange may be *transferred* by indorsement. Stocks are *transferred* by assignment, or entering the same under the name of the purchaser in the proper books.

TRANS'FER, *n.* The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.—2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise.—*Transfer*, in *Eng. law*, corresponds to *conveyance*, in *Scots law*, but the particular forms and modes included under the former term, differ very materially from those included under the latter. [*See* CONVEYANCE, CONVEYANCING.] Of late years various statutes have been passed for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of real property.

TRANSFERABIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being transferable.

TRANSFER'ABLE, *a.* That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.—2. Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing. The stocks of the public and of companies are *transferable*.

TRANSFER'RED, *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.

TRANSFERREE', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

TRANSFER'RENCE, } *n.* The act of
TRANS'FERENCE, } transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing, to another; the passage of any thing from one place to another, as the *transference* of electricity from one conducting body to another; the *transference* of chemical substances from one vessel to another by the agency of voltaic electricity.—2. In *Scots law*, that step by which a depending action is transferred from a person deceased to his representatives.

TRANSFER'RER, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

TRANSFERRIBI'LITY. *See* TRANSFERABILITY.

TRANSFER'RIBLE, *a.* *See* TRANSFERABLE.

TRANSFER'RING, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right.

TRANSFER'RING, *n.* The act of conveying or removing from one place or person to another, as the *transferring* of lithographic prints or copperplate engravings from paper to wood or other material.—2. The act of conveying to another as a right.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* TRANSFIGURE.] A change of form; particularly, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount. See Matt. xvii.—2. A feast held by the Romish church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned.

TRANSFIG'URE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *figura;* Fr. *transfigurer.*] To transform; to change the outward form or appearance.

And was *transfigured* before them; Matt. xvii.

TRANSFIG'URED, *pp.* Changed in form.

TRANSFIG'URING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form.

TRANSFIX', *v. t.* [L. *transfixus, transfigo; trans* and *figo.*]—To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear.

TRANSFIX'ED, *pp.* Pierced through.

TRANSFIX'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through with a pointed weapon.

TRANSFIX'ION, *n.* The act of piercing through.

TRANS'FLUENT, *a.* In *her.* a term used to express water appearing in a coat, as if running through a bridge.

TRANS'FORATE, *v. t.* [L. *transforo.*] To bore through.

TRANS'FORATED, *pp.* Pierced, perforated.

TRANS'FORATING, *ppr.* Boring through.

TRANSFORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *transformer;* L. *trans* and *forma.*]—1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose; as, a caterpillar transformed into a butterfly.—2. To change one substance into another; to transmute. The alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold.—3. In *theol.*, to change the natural disposition and temper of man from a state of enmity to God and his law, into the image of God, or into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind; Rom. xii

4. In the *Romish church*, to change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.—5. Among *the mystics*, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.—6. In *alge.*, to change an equation into another of a different form, but of equal value. [*See* TRANSFORMATION, No. 7.]

TRANSFORM', *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance.—2. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects; as, from a caterpillar to a butterfly.—3. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another, as of copper or tin into gold. 4. The change of the soul into a divine substance; as, among the mystics.—5. Transubstantiation.—6. In *theol*, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image; a change from enmity to holiness and love.—7. In *math.*, a change made in the object of a problem, or in the shape of a formula, in such a way that the original problem or formula is more easily solved, calculated, or used after the change.—In *alge.*, the *transformation* of an equation is the reducing it to an equation of a different form, but of equal value, in order to facilitate the solution; as, when an equation is changed to another whose roots are greater or less than the roots of the proposed equation, or some multiple or quotient of them.—8. In *patho.*, a morbid change in a part, which consists in the conversion of its texture into one which is natural to some other part; as, when soft parts are converted into cartilage or bone.

TRANSFORM'ATIVE, *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform.

TRANSFORM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted; renewed.

TRANSFORM'ING, *ppr.* Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing.—2. *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state; as, the *transforming* power of true religion.

TRANSFREIGHT',† *v. i.* (transfra'te.) To pass over the sea.

TRANSFRETA'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *fretum*, a strait.] The passing over a strait or narrow sea. [*Little used.*]

TRANSFUND',† *v. t.* [L. *transfundo.*] To pour from one vessel into another.

TRANSFUND'ED, *pp.* Transfused.

TRANSFUND'ING, *ppr.* Transfusing.

TRANSFUSE', *v. t.* (transfu'ze.) [Lat. *transfusus, transfundo; trans* and *fundo.*]—1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.—2. To transfer, as blood from one animal to another.—3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a spirit of patriotism from one to another; to *transfuse* a love of letters.

TRANSFUSED, *pp* or *a.* Poured from one vessel into another.

TRANSFU'SIBLE, *a.* That may be transfused, &c.

TRANSFUSING, *ppr.* Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring.

TRANSFUSION, *n.* (transfu'zhon.) The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. In *chem.* and *phar.* *transfusions* of liquors are frequent.—2. The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube. This operation was long used in the hope that by injecting the blood of a healthy man or animal into the vessels of a diseased one, the health of the latter would be restored, but the attempt only proved mischievous. It has been found, however, that the injection of blood from the veins of a healthy person into the vessels of another person sinking from the effects of hæmorrhage, or great loss of blood, has been attended in various instances with the most beneficial effects.

TRANSGRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *transgresser;* L. *transgressus, transgredior; trans* and *gradior*, to pass.]—1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass.—2. In a *moral sense*, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral. To *transgress* a divine law, is sin. Legislators should not *transgress* laws of their own making.

TRANSGRESS', *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 Chron. ii.

TRANSGRESS'ED, *pp.* Overpassed; violated.

TRANSGRESS'ING, *ppr.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.

TRANSGRES'SION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a

law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command.

He mourned because of the *transgression* of them that had been carried away. Ezra x.

Forgive thy people all their *transgressions*; 1 Kings viii.

2. Fault; offence; crime.

TRANSGRES'SIONAL, *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.

TRANSGRESS'IVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress.

TRANSGRESS'IVELY, *adv.* By transgressing.

TRANSGRESS'OR, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard; Prov. xiii.

TRANSHIP', *v. t.* [*trans* and *ship.*] To convey from one ship to another; *a commercial word.*

TRANSHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.

TRANSHIP'PED, *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.

TRANSHIP'PING, *ppr.* Carrying from one ship to another.

TRAN'SIENCY, *n.* Transientness.

TRANSIENT, *a.* (tran'shent.) [L. *transiens, transeo; trans* and *eo.*] 1. Passing; not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable. How *transient* are the pleasures of this life!

Measur'd this *transient* world. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect; as, a *transient* view of a landscape.—*Transient person*, a person that is passing or travelling through a place; one without a settled habitation.—*Transient effect*, in *painting*, is a representation of appearances in nature produced by causes that are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud. The term accidents has often the same signification.—*Transient ship*, a vessel not belonging to a line of packets; as, we had that news, by a *transient ship*, four days in advance. [*Both this, and the term transient person, are confined to American use.*]

TRAN'SIENTLY, *adv.* [supra.] In passage; for a short time; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently* ..on some few of those many rules of imitating nature, which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRAN'SIENTNESS, *n.* [supra.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

TRANSIL'IENCE, TRANSIL'IENCY, *n.* [L. *transiliens, transilio; trans* and *salio.*] A leap from thing to thing. [*Not much used.*]

TRANSI'RE, *n.* [L.] A custom-house warrant, giving free passage for goods to a place; a permit.

TRANS'IT, *n.* [L. *transitus*, from *transeo.*] 1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance; as, the *transit* of goods through a country.—2. In *astron.*, the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place. The determination of the exact times of the transits of the heavenly bodies across the meridian of the place of observation enables the astronomer to ascertain the differences of right ascensions, and the relative situations of the fixed stars, and the motions of the sun, planets, and comets, in respect of the celestial meridians.—3. The passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one. But the term is chiefly restricted to the passage of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, over the sun's disc. The transits of Venus are of great importance in astronomy, as they afford the best means of determining the sun's parallax, and consequently the dimensions of the planetary system. These transits are of rare occurrence. The last one took place June 3, 1769, and the next will happen December 8, 1874. The transits of Mercury occur more frequently, but they are comparatively useless, from the difficulty of observation.

TRANS'IT, *v. t.* To pass over the disc of a heavenly body.

TRANS'IT-DUTY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

TRANS'ITED, *pp.* Passed over the disc of a heavenly body.

TRAN'SIT INSTRUMENT, *n.* An important astronomical instrument, which consists essentially of a telescope fixed at right angles to a horizontal axis, having its ends directed to the east and west points of the horizon, so that the line of collimation of the telescope may move in the plane of the meridian. The instrument is susceptible of certain nice adjustments, so that the axis can be made perfectly horizontal, and at right angles to the plane of the meridian, in which plane the telescope must move. The principal use of the transit instrument is to determine the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation. [*See* TRANSIT.]

TRANSI''TION, *n.* (transizh'on.) [L. *transitio.*] 1. Passage from one place or state to another; change; as, the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold. Sudden *transitions* are sometimes attended with evil effects.

The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black. *Woodward.*

2. In *rhet.*, a passing from one subject to another. This should be done by means of some connection in the parts of the discourse, so as to appear natural and easy.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; or in short, a change from any one genus or key to another; also, the softening of a disjunct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds.—*Transition rocks, transition series*, or *transition formations*, in *geol.*, names formerly given to the older secondary rocks, or to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, erroneously supposed to contain no organic remains, and so named because they were considered to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. The term *transition*, however, is no longer applicable in its original signification; and, accordingly, modern geologists include within the tertiary series all kinds of stratified rocks, from the earliest slates, in which we find the first traces of animal and vegetable remains, to the termination of the great coal formation. [*See* STRATA.]

TRANSI''TIONAL, TRANSI''TIONARY, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

TRANS'ITIVE, *a.* Having the power of passing.—2. In *gram.*, a transitive verb is one which is or may be followed by an object; a verb expressing an action which passes from the agent to an object, from the subject which *does*, to the object on which it *is done*. Thus, "Cicero *wrote* letters to Atticus." In this sentence, the act of writing, performed by Cicero, the agent, terminates on letters, the object. All verbs not passive, may be arranged in two classes, *transitive* and *intransitive*. In *Eng.*, this division is correct and complete.

TRANS'ITIVELY, *adv.* In a transitive manner.

TRANS'ITIVENESS, *n.* State of being transitive.

TRANS'ITORILY, *adv.* [*See* TRANSITORY.] With short continuance.

TRANS'ITORINESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence. Who is not convinced of the *transitoriness* of all sublunary happiness?

TRANS'ITORY, *a.* [L. *transitorius.*] 1. Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble. *Com. Prayer*

2. In *law*, a transitory action is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, and the like. It is opposed to *local.*

TRAN'SIT TRADE, *n.* In *com.*, the trade which arises from the passage of goods through one country to another.

TRANSLA'TABLE, *a.* [from *translate.*] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

TRANSLATE, *v. t.* [L. *translatus*, from *transfero; trans*, over, and *fero*, to bear; Sp. *trasladar;* It. *traslatare.*] 1. To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another. It is applied to the removal of a bishop from one see to another; and in Scotland, to the removal of a clergyman from one parish or one congregation to another.

The bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him to a better bishoprick, refused. *Camden.*

2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death.

By faith, Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death; Heb. xvi.

3. To transfer; to convey from one to another; 2 Sam. iii.—4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.—5. To change.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. The Old Testament was *translated* into the Greek language more than two hundred years before Christ. The Scriptures are now *translated* into most of the languages of Europe and Asia.—7. To explain.

TRANSLATED, *pp.* or *a.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language.

TRANSLATING, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; conveying to heaven without dying; interpreting in another language.

TRANSLA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *translatio.*] 1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal; as, the *translation* of a disease from the foot to the breast.—2. The removal of a bishop from one

see to another; and in Scotland, the removal of a clergyman from one parish or one congregation to another. —3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death.—4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation; as, the *translation* of Virgil or Homer.—5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version. We have a good *translation* of the scriptures.—*Motion of translation*, in *mech.*, a body is said to have motion of translation, when all its points move in parallel straight lines, or when all its points move with the same velocity. The motion of a single point considered by itself must always be that of translation. When all the points of a moving body have not the same motion, it must either move about a permanent or varying axis, or else its motion must be a compound of translation and rotation.

TRANSLATI′′TIOUS, *a.* Transposed; transported.

TRANSLA′TIVE, *a.* Taken from others.

TRANSLA′TOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

TRANS′LATORY, } *a.* Transferring;
TRANSLA′TORY, } serving to translate.

TRANSLA′TRESS, *n.* A female translator.

TRANSLOCA′TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *locatio, loco.*] Removal of things reciprocally to each others' places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.

> There happened certain *translocations* of animal and vegetable substances at the deluge. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU′CENCE, } *n.* [L. *translu-*
TRANSLU′CENCY, } *cens; trans,* through, and *luceo*, to shine.] 1. In *min.*, the property of admitting rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable.—2. Transparency.

TRANSLU′CENT, *a.* In *min.*, transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render objects distinctly visible.—2. Transparent; clear.

> Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs. *Pope.*

TRANSLU′CENTLY, *adv.* In a translucent manner.

TRANSLU′CID, *a.* [L. *translucidus*, supra.] Transparent; clear. [*See* TRANSLUCENT.]

TRANSLUN′ARY,† *a.* [*trans* and *luna.*] Being beyond the moon.

TRANSMARINE, *a.* [L. *transmarinus; trans* and *marinus; mare*, sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

TRANSME′ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trans*, and *meo*, to pass; to flow.] To pass over or beyond. [*Little used.*]

TRANSMEW′,† *v. t.* [Fr. *transmuer;* L. *transmuto.*] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose.

TRANS′MIGRANT, *a.* [*See* TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body.

TRANS′MIGRANT, *n.* One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement.—2. One who passes into another state or body.

TRANS′MIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *transmigro; trans* and *migro*, to migrate.] 1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it; as men or families.—2. To pass from one body into another.

> Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howell.*

TRANS′MIGRATING, *ppr.* Passing from one country, state, or body into another.

TRANSMIGRA′TION, *n.* The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, particularly of a whole people.—2. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another.—3. The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras; metempsychosis, - *which see.*

TRANS′MIGRATOR, *n.* One who transmigrates.

TRANSMI′GRATORY, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

TRANSMISSIBIL′ITY, *n.* [from *transmissible.*] The quality of being transmissible.

TRANSMIS′SIBLE, *a.* [*See* TRANSMIT.] That may be transmitted or passed from one to another.—2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.

TRANSMIS′SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *transmissio.*] 1. The act of sending from one place or person to another; as, the *transmission* of letters, writings, papers, news, and the like, from one country to another; or the *transmission* of rights, titles, or privileges from father to son, and from one generation to another.—2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light, through glass or other transparent body.

TRANSMIS′SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

> Itself a sun, it with *transmissive* light
> Enlivens worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

TRANSMIT′, *v. t.* [L. *transmitto; trans* and *mitto*, to send.] 1. To send from one person or place to another; as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* dispatches; to *transmit* money or bills of exchange from one city or country to another. Light is *transmitted* from the sun to the earth; sound is *transmitted* by means of vibrations of the air. Our civil and religious privileges have been *transmitted* to us from our ancestors; and it is our duty to *transmit* them to our children.—2. To suffer to pass through; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.

TRANSMIT′TAL, *n.* Transmission.

TRANSMIT′TED, *pp.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.

TRANSMIT′TER, *n.* One who transmits.

TRANSMIT′TIBLE,† *a.* Transmissible.

TRANSMIT′TING, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.

TRANSMOGRIFICA′TION, *n.* The act of transmogrifying, or transforming. [*Low.*]

TRANSMOG′RIFY, *v. t.* To transform. [*A ludicrous and low word.*]

TRANSMUTABIL′ITY, *n.* [*See* TRANSMUTE.] Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

TRANSMU′TABLE, *a.* [from *transmute.*] Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

> The fluids and solids of an animal body are *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMUT′ABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being transmutable; transmutability.

TRANSMU′TABLY, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA′TION, *n.* [L. *transmutatio.*] 1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature. For a long time, the *transmutation* of base metals into gold or silver was deemed practicable, but nature proved refractory, and the alchemists were frustrated.—2. In *geom.*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form; as of a triangle into a square.—3. The change of colours, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood.—4. In *the vegetable economy*, the change of a plant into another form; as of wheat into chess, according to the popular opinion. [*See* CHESS.]

TRANSMUTA′TIONIST, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals.

TRANSMUTE′, *v. t.* [L. *transmuto; trans* and *muto*, to change.] To change from one nature or substance into another. Water may be *transmuted* into ice, and ice into water; the juices of plants are *transmuted* into solid substances; but human skill has not been able to *transmute* lead or copper into gold.

> A holy conscience sublimates every thing; it *transmutes* the common affairs of life into acts of solemn worship to God. *J. M. Mason.*

> The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends, *transmute* us into idols. *Buckminster.*

TRANSMUT′ED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.

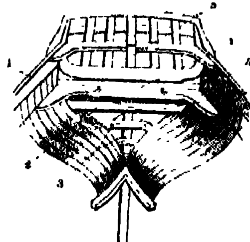
TRANSMUT′ER, *n.* One that transmutes.

TRANSMUT′ING, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUT′UAL, *a.* Reciprocally mutual.

TRANSNATA′TION,† *n.* Act of swimming over.

TRAN′SOM, *n.* [L. *transenna*, from *trans*, over, across.] 1. In *ships*, transoms are beams or timbers fixed across the stern-post of the ship, to strengthen the after-part, and give it the figure most suitable to the service for which she is calculated. Transoms are distinguished into the *helm-post transom*, which is at the head of the stern-post; *wing transom*, the next below, which



Frame of Ship, inside of Stern.

1. Main transom. 2, 2. Half transoms. 3. Transom. 4, 4. Transom knees. 5. Stern post.

forms the lower part; and *deck transom*, that whereon all the lower deck planks are rebated. *Transom knees*, those crooked timbers which support the highest transoms of the ship's quarter.—2. In *arch.*, a horizontal bar of stone or timber across a mullioned window, dividing it into stories; also, the cross-bar separating the door from the fanlight above it.—3. In *gunnery*, transoms are pieces of wood which join the cheeks of gun-carriages, whence the terms *transom plates, transom bolts*, &c.

TRAN'SOM-WIN'DOW, *n.* A window with a cross-piece.

TRANS'PADANE, *a.* [L. *trans* and *Padus*, the river Po.] Being beyond the river Po.

TRANSPĀRENCE, TRANSPĀRENCY, *n.* [*See* TRANSPARENT.] That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity. This is a property of glass, water, and air, which, when clear, admit the free passage of light. This property is supposed to arise from the disposition of the particles which compose the transparent body. No substance, however, can be said to be perfectly transparent; that is, there is no substance which does not intercept some part of the light incident upon it, and the transparency of a substance, as water and glass, diminishes as its thickness or depth increases. On the other hand, all bodies possess transparency in some degree; the most dense metals, as gold, when rendered very thin, transmit light. Transparency is opposed to *opaqueness* or *opacity*.—2. A picture painted on semi-transparent materials, such as very thin cloth, silver, or tissue paper, or taffeta, and illuminated by light placed at the back, so that it may be exhibited at night.

TRANSPĀRENT, *a.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *trans* and *pareo*, to appear.] 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond; opposed to *opaque*.—2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous; as, a *transparent* veil.—3. In *painting*, a term applied to those colours which are either light and aërial in their own nature, or become so by the delicate manner in which they are laid on by the painter. Rubens made his colours *transparent* by the use of varnish.

TRANSPĀRENTLY, *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.

TRANSPĀRENTNESS, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

TRANSPĂSS,† *v. t.* [*trans* and *pass.*] To pass over.

TRANSPĂSS,† *v. i.* To pass by or away.

TRANSPASS'ABLE,† *a.* That may be crossed or passed over; as a stream, &c.

TRANSPICU'OUS, *a.* [L. *trans* and *specio*, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

> The wide *transpicuous* air. *Milton.*

TRANSPIĔRCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.

> His forceful spear the sides *transpierc'd.* *Dryden.*

TRANSPIĔRCED, *pp.* Pierced through; penetrated.

TRANSPIĔRCING, *ppr.* Penetrating; passing through.

TRANSPI'RABLE, *a.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] Capable of being emitted through pores.

TRANSPIRA'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] The act or process of passing off through the excretories of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids. —*Pulmonary transpiration*, the exhalation of watery vapour which is constantly going on from the blood circulating through the lungs. It may be made evident by breathing on a cold reflecting surface.—2. In *bot.*, the exhalation of watery vapour from the surface of the leaves of plants. This exhalation consists of a great part of the water which served as the vehicle of the nutritious substances contained in the sap. Sometimes the water thus given out appears in the form of extremely small drops at the tip of the leaf, and especially at the extremities of the nerves.

TRANSPIRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *transpirer*; L. *transpiro*; *trans* and *spiro.*] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour.

TRANSPIRE, *v. i.* To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids *transpire* through the human body.—2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. The proceedings of the council have not yet *transpired*.—3. To happen or come to pass.

TRANSPIRED, *pp.* Emitted through the excretories of the skin; exhaled. —2. Escaped from secrecy.

TRANSPIRING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.

TRANSPLACE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put in a new place.

> It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican to a more eminent place. *Wilkins.*
> [*Little used.*]

TRANSPLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *transplanter*; *trans* and *plant*, L. *planto.*] 1. To remove and plant in another place; as, to *transplant* trees.—2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to *transplant* inhabitants. Salmaneser *transplanted* the Cuthites to Samaria.—3. To remove.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, *n.* The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence. —2. Removal; conveyance from one to another. Formerly men believed in the *transplantation* of diseases.

TRANSPLANT'ED, *pp.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.

TRANSPLAN'TER, *n.* One who transplants.—2. A machine for transplanting trees.

TRANSPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place.

TRANSPLANT'ING, *n.* The act of removing a plant or tree from one situation to another, in such a manner as not to interrupt or prevent its growth. The best seasons for transplanting are the winter, the end of autumn, or the beginning of spring, as plants at those seasons are generally in a dormant state.

TRANSPLEND'ENCY, *n.* [L. *trans* and *splendens.* *See* SPLENDOUR.] Supereminent splendour.

TRANSPLEND'ENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

TRANSPLEND'ENTLY, *adv.* With eminent splendour.

TRANSPŌRT, *v. t.* [L. *transporto*; *trans* and *porto*, to carry.] 1. To carry or convey from one place to another, either by means of beasts or vehicles on land, or by ships in water, or by balloons in air; as, to *transport* the baggage of an army; to *transport* goods from one country to another; to *transport* troops over a river.—2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. Criminals are *transported* as a punishment for their crimes, which often amounts to banishment.—3. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion.

> They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
> Of passion. *Milton.*

4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstacy; as, to be *transported* with joy.—5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship by means of hawsers and anchors.

TRANS'PŌRT, *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

> The Romans stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ship or vessel employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.—3. Rapture; ecstacy. The news of victory was received with *transports* of joy.—4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

TRANSPŌRTABIL'ITY, *n.* State of being transportable.

TRANSPŌRTABLE, *a.* That may be transported.

TRANSPŌRTANCE,† *n* Conveyance.

TRANSPORTA'TION, *n.* The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or on vehicles, by land or water, or in air. Goods in Asia are *transported* on camels; in Europe, either on beasts or on carriages or waggons, either along roads or railways. But *transportation* by water is the great means of commercial intercourse.—2. Banishment for felony; a statutable punishment for a great variety of offences. Almost all the felonies which were, before the 1st October, 1837, capital offences, are by the statutes passed I. Victoria, punishable by transportation for a period not exceeding 15 years, nor less than 10 years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.—3. Transmission; conveyance.—4. Transport; ecstacy. [*Little used.*]—5. Removal from one country to another; as, the *transportation* of plants.—*Transportation of a church*, in *Scots law*, is the erection of a parish church in a different part of the parish from that in which it formerly stood. The power of determining as to the transportation of churches is lodged in the court of session, as the commission of teinds, but the consent of three-fourths of the heritors, in point of valuation, is necessary to the removal, and any party having interest may oppose it.

TRANSPŌRTED, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.

TRANSPŌRTEDLY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.

TRANSPŌRTEDNESS, *n.* A state of rapture.

TRANSPORTER, *n.* One who transports or removes.

TRANSPORTING, *ppr.* Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime.—2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic; as, *transporting* joy.

TRANSPORT'INGLY, *adv.* Ravishingly.

TRANSPORTMENT, *n.* Transportation. [*Little used.*]

TRANSPOSAL, *n.* (transpo'zal.) [from *transpose.*] The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.

TRANSPOSE, *v. t.* (transpo'ze.) [Fr. *transposer; trans* and *poser*, to put.] 1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; as, to *transpose* letters, words, or propositions.—2. To put out of place.—3. In *alge.*, to bring any term of an equation over from one side to the other side. Thus, if $a + b = c$, and we make $a = c - b$, then b is said to be *transposed.*—4. In *gram.*, to change the natural order of words.—5. In *music*, to change the key.

TRANSPOSE, *v. a.* In *typography.* [*See* TRANSPRINT.]

TRANSPOSED, *pp.* Being changed in place and one put in the place of the other.—2. In *her.*, reversed, or turned contrary-wise from the usual or proper position; as, a pile *transposed*, or the like.

TRANSPOSING, *ppr.* Changing the place of things and putting each in the place of the other.—2. Bringing any term of an equation over from one side to the other side.—3. Changing the natural order of words.

TRANSPOSING, *a.* Having the quality of changeableness of place; as, the action of a *transposing* piano, whereby its keys can all be affected at once.

TRANSPOSI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *transpositio.*] 1. A changing of the places of things and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; as, the *transposition* of words in a sentence.—2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place.—3. In *alge.*, the bringing over of any term of an equation from one side to the other side. This is done by changing the sign of the term so transposed from *plus* to *minus* or from *minus* to *plus*, and the operation is in effect subtracting the term from both sides of the equation when its sign is plus, and adding it to both sides when its sign is minus. If $a+x=b+c$; then, by transposing a, we get $x=b+c-a$. If again $x-a=b+c$; then, by transposing $-a$, we get $x=b+c+a$. The object of transposition is to bring all the known terms of an equation to one side, and all those that are unknown to the other side, in order to determine the value of the unknown terms, with respect to those which are known.—4. In *gram.*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. The Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition* without inconvenience, to a much greater extent than the English.—5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into a higher or lower key or pitch. This is effected in a written piece of music by raising or lowering all the notes on the staves to the required degree, and altering the signature accordingly.

TRANSPOSI''TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

TRANSPOS'ITIVE, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

TRANSPRINT, *v. t.* To print in the wrong place. [Printers use the word *transpose*, when a *transposition* or mistake of this kind occurs.]

TRANSPROSE,† *v. t.* To change from prose into verse.

TRANS-SHAPE,† *v. t.* [*trans* and *shape.*] To change into another form.

TRANS-SHAPED,† *pp.* or *a.* Transformed.

TRANS-SHAPING,† *ppr.* Transforming.

TRANS-SHIP. *See* TRANSHIP.

TRANS'TRA, *n.* [L.] In *Roman arch.*, the principal horizontal timbers in the roof of a building.

TRANSUBSTAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *transubstantier; trans* and *substance.*] To change to another substance; as, to *transubstantiate* the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the popish doctrine.

TRANSUBSTAN'TIATED, *pp.* Changed to another substance.

TRANSUBSTAN'TIATING, *ppr.* Changing to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, *n.* Change of substance. In *the Romish theol.*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist, into the body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUBSTAN'TIATOR, *n.* One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation.

TRANSUDA'TION, *n.* [from *transude.*] The act or process of oozing through membranes, or of passing off through the pores of a substance; as, water, blood, or other fluid. Physiologists make a distinction between *transudation* and *perspiration.* The latter implies a function by which the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood; whereas by transudation the blood or other fluid merely oozes through unaltered.

TRANSU'DATORY, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRANSUDE, *v. i.* [L. *trans* and *sudo*, to sweat.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of texture, as water or other fluid; as, a liquid may *transude* through a membranous substance or texture, or through wood.

TRANSUDING, *ppr.* Passing or oozing through the pores of a substance, as water or other fluid.

TRANSUME, *v. t.* [L. *transumo; trans* and *sumo*, to take.] To take from one to another; to take a duplicate of; to copy or transcribe; as a writing. [*Little used.*]

TRANSUMPT',† *n.* A copy of a writing or exemplification of a record. *An action of transumpt*, in *Scots law*, is an action competent to any one having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, to support his titles or defences in other actions, directed against the custodier of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, in order that a copy or *transumpt* of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer.

TRANSUMP'TION, *n.* The act of taking from one place to another.—2. In *logic*, a syllogism by concession or agreement, used where a question proposed is transferred to another with this condition, that a proof of the latter should be admitted for a proof of the former. [*Little used.*]

TRANSUMP'TIVE, *a.* Taking from one to another.

TRANSVEC'TION, *n.* [L. *transvectio.*] The act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANSVERS'AL, *a* [Fr., from L. *trans* and *versus.*] Running or lying across; as, a *transversal* line; a *transversal* muscle.

TRANSVERS'AL, *n.* In *geom.*, a name given to a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all; as, when a straight or curved line intersects the three sides of a triangle.

TRANSVERS'ALLY, *adv.* In a direction crosswise.

TRANSVERSE, *a.* (transvers'.) [L. *transversus; trans* and *versus, verto.*] 1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; as, a *transverse* diameter or axis. *Transverse* lines are the diagonals of a square or parallelogram. Lines which intersect perpendiculars, are also called *transverse.*—2. In *bot.*, a *transverse* partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique.—3. In *anat.*, a term applied to muscles, vessels, &c., which lie in a direction across other parts; as, the *transverse* muscle of the abdomen; the *transverse* suture which runs across the face.—*Transverse axis* or *diameter*, in the conic sections, is the diameter which passes through the foci. In the ellipse, it is the longest diameter; in the hyperbola, it is the shortest; and in the parabola, it is, like all the other diameters, infinite in length.—*Transverse strain*, in *mech.*, is the strain to which a beam is subjected when a force acts on it in a direction at right angles to its length, tending to bend it or break it across. A beam is more easily broken when subjected to a transverse strain, than when it is subjected to a longitudinal strain.

TRANSVERSE, *n.* That which crosses or lies in a cross direction; a transverse axis.

TRANSVERSE, *v t* (transvers'.) To overturn. [*Little used.*]

TRANSVERS'ED, *pp.* Overturned.

TRANSVERSELY, *adv.* (transvers'ly.) In a cross direction; as, to cut a thing *transversely.*

> At Stonehenge, the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

TRANSVERS'ING, *ppr.* Overturning.

TRANSVOLA'TION,† *n.* Act of flying beyond.

TRAN'TER, *n.* A carrier; a hawker of fish. [*Local.*]

TRAP, *n.* [Sax. *trapp, trepp;* Fr. *trape;* It. *trapola;* Sp. *trampa.*] 1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game; as, a *trap* for foxes. A trap is a very different thing from a *snare;* though the latter word may be used in a figurative sense for a trap.—2. An engine for catching men.—3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares.

> Let their table be made a snare and a *trap;* Rom. xi

4. A play in which a ball is thrown up into the air by striking the end of a balanced stick on which it rests; the ball is then struck with a bat before it reaches the ground, and the object of the adversaries is to catch it before it reaches the ground, or to bowl it so as to hit a piece of wood with a hollow in it, called also a *trap.* [*Local.*]—5. A contrivance applied to drains and

soil pipes to prevent effluvia from passing the place where they are situated.

TRAP, } n. [Sw. *trappa*, Dan. TRAP′-ROCKS, } *trappe*, a stair, because rocks of this class often occur in large tabular masses, rising one above another like steps.] In *mineral.*, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of stairs. Kirwan gives this name to two families of basalt. It is now employed to designate a rock or aggregate in which hornblend predominates, but it conveys no definite idea of any one species; and under this term are comprehended hornblend, hornblend slate, greenstone, greenstone slate, amygdaloid, basalt, wacke, clinkstone, porphyry, and perhaps hypersthene rock, augite rock, and some varieties of sienite.

TRAP, *a.* Relating to trap-rock.

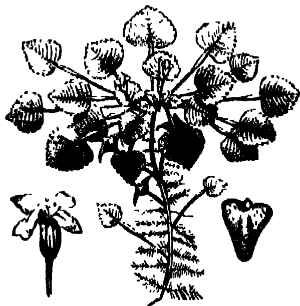
TRAP, *v. t.* To catch in a trap; as, to *trap* foxes or beaver.—2. To insnare; to take by stratagem.

I *trapp'd* the foe. *Dryden.*

3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments. [*See* TRAPPINGS.] [*The verb is little used.*]

TRAP, *v. i.* To set traps for game; as, to *trap* for beaver.

TRA′PA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Onagraceæ; sub-order Hydrocaryes. The species are commonly called water-caltrops, and are found in the temperate parts of Europe, and of Siberia, in the East Indies, and China. The large seeds of them all are sweet and edible. Those of *T. bispinosa* are extensively cultivated in



Trapa bispinosa, yielding Singhara nuts.

China and other parts of the East, where they form a common article of food, under the name of *Singhara nuts.*

TRAPAN′, *v. t.* [Sax. *treppan;* from *trap.*] To insnare; to catch by stratagem. [*See* TREPAN.]

TRAPAN′, *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

TRAPAN′NER, *n.* One who insnares.

TRAPAN′NING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

TRAP′-BALL, *n.* *See* TRAP, def. 4.

TRAP′-BAT, *n.* A bat used at the game of trap.

TRAP′-DOOR, *n.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve.

TRAPE, *v. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [*Not much used.*]

TRAPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

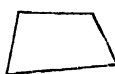
TRAPE′ZE, *n.* A trapezium.

TRAPE′ZIAN, *a.* [*See* TRAPEZIUM.] In *crystallography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRAPE′ZIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRAPEZIHE′DRON, } *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον and εδρα, TRAPEZOHE′DRON, } side.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

TRAPE′ZIUM, *n.* plur. *Trapezia* or *Trapeziums.* [L., from Gr. τραπεζιον, a little table.] 1. In *geom.*, a plane figure contained under four right lines, none of them parallel.—2. In *anat.*, a bone of the carpus, so named from its shape.



Trapezium.

TRAPE′ZIUS, *n.* In *anat.*, a trapeziform muscle which serves to move the scapula in different directions.

TRAPE′ZOID, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον, and ειδος.] In *geom.*, a plane four-sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel.



Trapezoid.

TRAPEZOID′AL, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.—2. In *mineral.*, having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.

TRAP′PEAN, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting trap or trap-rock.

TRAP′PED, *pp.* Caught in a trap; insnared.

TRAP′PER, *n.* [from *trap.*] In *America*, one who sets traps to catch beavers and other wild animals, usually for furs.

TRAP′PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Setting traps for wild animals; *used also as a noun.*

TRAP′PINGS, *n. plur.* [from *trap.* The primary sense is that which is set, spread, or put on.] 1. Ornaments of horse furniture.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings* *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak.*

Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

Affectation is part of the *trappings* of folly. *Rambler.*

TRAP′PIST, *n.* One of a very strict religious Roman catholic order, founded in 1140 in the valley of La Trappe, and still existing in Normandy.

TRAP′POUS, *a.* [from *trap*, in geology. It ought to be *trappy.*] Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities.

TRAP′-ROCKS. *See* TRAP.

TRAPS, *n.* Goods, furniture, &c. [*Local.*]

TRAP′-STAIR, *n.* A narrow staircase, or encased ladder, surmounted by a trap-door.

TRAP′-STICK, *n.* A stick used at the game of trap. Hence, a slender leg.

TRAP′-TUFA, } *n.* In *geol.*, a kind of TRAP′-TUFF, } sandstone, composed of fragments and earthy materials from trap-rocks cemented together.

TRASH, *n.* [In G. *drüse* is a gland; *drusen*, dregs. In Sw. *trasa* is a rag. The word may be allied to *thrash.*] 1. Any waste or worthless matter.

Who steals my purse, steals *trash.* *Shak.*

2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. In the West Indies, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field-trash;* the bruised and macerated rind of canes is called *cane-trash;* and both are called *trash.*—3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. It is used particularly of unripe fruits.—4. A worthless person. [*Not proper.*]—5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed. Hence, —6. A clog or encumbrance in a metaphorical sense.

TRASH, *v. t.* To lop; to crop.—2. To strip of leaves; as, to *trash* ratoons.—3. To crush; to humble; as, to *trash* the Jews.—4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder.

TRASH, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling.

TRASH′ED, *pp.* Lopped; stripped of leaves.

TRASH′Y, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

TRASS, *n.* Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production, consisting of ashes and scoriæ thrown out from the Eifel volcanoes. It is equivalent, or nearly so, to the puzzolana of the Neapolitans. It is used as a cement. The same name is given to a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water.

TRAU′LISM,† *n.* A stammering.

TRAU′MATE, *n.* [from Gr. θραυσμα, a fragment.] The name given by the French geologists to graywacke.

TRAUMAT′IC, *a.* [Gr. τραυμα, a wound.] 1. Pertaining to, or applied to wounds.—2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds.

TRAUMAT′IC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAV′AIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *travailler;* W. *travaelu*, to toil; a compound of W. *tra*, that is, *tras*, L. *trans*, over, beyond, and *mael*, work, Eng. *moil.*] 1. To labour with pain; to toil.—2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in parturition; Gen. xxxv.

TRAV′AIL,† *v. t.* To harass; to tire; as, troubles sufficient to *travail* the realm.

TRAV′AIL, *n.* Labour with pain; severe toil.

As every thing of price, so doth this require *travail.*† *Hooker.*

2. Parturition; as, a severe *travail;* an easy *travail.*

TRAV′AILED, *pp.* Harassed; laboured in childbirth.

TRAV′AILING, *ppr.* Labouring with toil; being in parturition; Is. xlii.

TRAVE, } *n.* [Sp. *traba;* Fr. *entraves.* TRAV′IS, } *See* TRAMMEL.] 1. A wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing. In *Scotch*, *travesse*, or *treviss*, signifies a partition between two stalls in a stable.—2. In *arch.*, a cross beam; a traverse.

TRAV′EL, *v. i.* [A different orthography and application of *travail.*] 1. To walk; to go or march on foot; as, to *travel* from London to Dover, or from Edinburgh to Glasgow. So we say, a man ordinarily *travels* three miles an hour. [This is the proper sense of the word, which implies *toil.*]—2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country; as, a man *travels* for his health; he is *travelling* to the Highlands. A man *travelled* from London to Edinburgh in five days.—3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. It is customary for men of rank and property to *travel* for improvement. Englishmen *travel* to France and Italy. Some men *travel* for pleasure or curiosity; others *travel* to extend their knowledge of natural history.—4. To pass; to go; to move. News *travels* with rapidity.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*

5. To labour. [*See* TRAVAIL.]—6. To move, walk, or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox, or camel. A horse *travels* fifty miles in a day; a camel twenty.

TRAV'EL, *v. t.* To pass; to journey over; as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

The corporations shall not be *travelled* forth from their franchises.† *Spenser.*

TRAV'EL, *n.* A passing on foot; a walking.—2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.

His *travels* ended at his country seat. *Dryden.*

3. *Travel* or *travels*, a journeying to a distant country or countries. The gentleman has just returned from his *travels*.—4. In the *U. States*, the distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance; as, the *travel* of the sheriff is twenty miles; or that of a representative is seventy miles. His *travel* is a dollar for every twenty miles.—5. *Travels*, in the plural, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; as, a book of *travels*; the title of a book that relates occurrences in travelling; as, *travels* in Italy.—6. Labour; toil; parturition. [*See* TRAVAIL.]

TRAV'ELLED, *pp.* Gained or made by travel; as, *travelled* observations. [*Unusual.*]—2. *a.* Having made journeys.

TRAV'ELLER, *n.* One who travels in any way; Job xxxi.—2. One who visits foreign countries.—3. In *ships*, an iron thimble or thimbles with a rope spliced round them, forming a kind of tail or species of grommet, and serving to facilitate the hoisting or lowering of the top-gallant yards. Two of them are fixed on each backstay, on which they slide up and down like the ring of a curtain upon its rod.—4. In *mercantile affairs*, a person who travels for a merchant, or mercantile company, to receive payment of goods, wares, &c., sold by his employer, or employers, to other merchants, and to take orders.

TRAV'ELLER'S JOY, *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis, the *C. vitalba.* [*See* CLEMATIS.]

TRAV'ELLING, *ppr.* Walking; going; making a journey; Matth. xxv.—2. *a.* Incurred by travel; as, *travelling* expenses.—*Travelling backstays*, in *ships*, backstays so denominated from their having a traveller upon the topmast, which slides up and down according to the reefs in the top sail. A similar contrivance adapted to a martingale, constitutes what is termed a *travelling martingale.*

TRAV'EL-STAIN'ED, *a.* Having the clothes soiled, &c., with the marks of travelling.

TRAV'EL-TAINTED,† *a.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

TRAV'ERS,† *adv.* [Fr. *See* TRAVERSE.] Across; athwart.

TRAV'ERSABLE, *a.* [*See* TRAVERSE, in law.] That may be traversed or denied; as, a *traversable* allegation.

TRAV'ERSE, *adv.* [Fr. *a travers.*] Athwart; crosswise.

The ridges of the field lay *traverse.* *Hayward.*

TRAV'ERSE, *prep.* [supra.] Through; crosswise.

He *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due.
[*Little used.*] *Milton.*

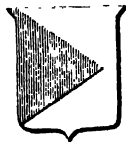
TRAV'ERSE, *a.* [Fr. *traverse*; *tra, tras,* and L. *versus*; *transversus.*] Lying across; being in a direction across something else; as, paths cut with *traverse* trenches.

Oak may be trusted in *traverse* work for summers. *Wotton.*

TRAV'ERSE, *n.* [supra.] Any thing laid or built across.

There is a *traverse* placed in the loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a cross accident. He is satisfied he should have succeeded, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power.—3. In *fort.*, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work.—4. In *navigation*, the variation or alteration of a ship's course, occasioned by the shifting of the winds, currents, &c.; or it is a compound course consisting of several courses and distances. The reducing such courses and distances into an equivalent single course and distance, is called *resolving a traverse.* [*See* TRAVERSE-SAILING.] - 5. In *arch.*, the transverse piece in a timber roof; also, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building.—6. In *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. When the *traverse* or denial comes from the defendant, the issue is tendered in this manner, "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the *traverse* lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." The technical words introducing a traverse, are *absque hoc*, without this; that is, without this which follows.—7. A turning; a trick. —8. In *her.*, a bearing resembling the chevron; sometimes termed a *doublet.*



Traverse.

—*Traverse the escutcheon*, signifies across it.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. t.* To cross; to lay in a cross direction.

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct.

Frog thought to *traverse* this new project. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To wander over; to cross in travelling; as, to *traverse* the habitable globe.

What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought. *Pope.*

4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

5. To turn and point in any direction; as, to *traverse* a cannon.—6. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to *traverse* a board.—7. In *law pleadings*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and *traverses* what the other party has affirmed. So to *traverse* an indictment or an office, is to deny it.—*To traverse a yard*, in sailing, is to brace it aft.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. i.* In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse.* *Shak.*

2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel. The needle of a compass *traverses*; if it does not *traverse* well it is an unsafe guide.—3. In *the manege*, to cut the tread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side, and his head to the other.

TRAV'ERSE-BOARD, *n.* [*traverse* and *board.*] In *a ship*, a thin circular piece of board, marked with all the points of the compass, and having eight holes bored in each, and eight small pegs hanging from the centre of the board. It is hung up in the steerage, and used to record the different courses run by a ship during the period of a watch. This record is kept by putting a peg in that point of the compass whereon the ship has run each half hour.

TRAV'ERSED, *pp.* Crossed; thwarted; passed or travelled over; denied; opposed; made to bear, as a cannon on the point intended. In *her.*, turned to the sinister side of the shield.

TRAV'ERSER, *n.* A term in law for one who traverses or opposes a plea.

TRAV'ERSE-SAILING, *n.* In *navigation*, the sailing on different courses, for short distances, in succession; or it is the method of reducing compound courses and distances into an equivalent single course and distance, which is effected by trigonometrical computation, or by the aid of a traverse-table.

TRAV'ERSE-TABLE, *n.* [*traverse* and *table.*] In *navigation*, a table containing the difference of latitude, and the departure made on each individual course and distance in a traverse, by means of which the difference of latitude and departure made upon the whole, as well as the equivalent single course and distance, may be readily determined. For facilitating the resolving of traverses, tables have been calculated for all units of distance run, from 1 to 300 miles or more, with every angle of the course which is a multiple of 10′, together with the corresponding differences of latitude and departure. Such a table is useful for many other purposes.

TRAV'ERSING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.

TRAV'ERTIN, *n.* [It. *travertino.*] A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution. Travertin is abundant in different parts of Italy, and a large proportion of the edifices of ancient and modern Rome are built of this stone.

TRAV'ESTIED, *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.

TRAV'ESTY, *a.* [infra.] Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous. It is applied to a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesque.

TRAV'ESTY, *n.* A parody; a burlesque translation of a work. *Travesty* may be intended to ridicule absurdity, or to convert a grave performance into a humorous one.

TRAV'ESTY, *v. t.* [Fr. *travestir*; It. *travestire*; *tra, tras*, over, and Fr. *vestir, vêtir*, to clothe.] To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous; to burlesque; to parody.

G. Battista Lalli *travestied* Virgil, or turned him into Italian burlesque verse. *Cyc. Good's Sacred Idols.*

TRAV'ESTYING, *ppr.* Turning into ridicule.

TRAV'IS, *n.* A trave;—*which see.*
TRAWL, *v. i.* To fish with a drag-net.
TRAWL'ER, *n.* A fishing-vessel which *trawls* or trails a drag-net behind it.—2. A trawling fisherman.
TRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dragging for fish.—*n.* The act of one who trawls.
TRAY, *n.* [Sw. *trag*, Sax. *trog*, Dan. *trug*, a *trough*. It is the same word as *trough*, differently written; L. *trua.*] A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for various domestic purposes.—2. A sort of waiter, of wood or metal.
TRAY, *n.* Name of a dog; a watch-dog.
TRAY-TRIP, *n.* An ancient game at dice.
TREACHER, **TREACHETOUR**, **TREACHOUR**, † *n.* [Fr. *tricheur.*] A traitor. [*All obs., in Britain; but treacher is still vulgarly used in Ireland.*]
TREACHEROUS, *a.* (trech'erous.) [*See* TREACHERY.] Violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust. A man may be *treacherous* to his country, or *treacherous* to his friend, by violating his engagements or his faith pledged.
TREACHEROUSLY, *adv.* (trech'erously.) By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously; as, to surrender a fort to an enemy *treacherously*; to disclose a secret *treacherously*.

You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me. *Otway.*

TREACHEROUSNESS, *n.* (trech'erousness.) Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.
TREACHERY, *n.* (trech'ery.) [Fr. *tricherie*, a cheating; *tricher*, to cheat. This word is of the family of *trick*, *intrigue*, *intricate.*] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence. The man who betrays his country in any manner, violates his allegiance, and is guilty of *treachery*. This is treason. The man who violates his faith pledged to his friend, or betrays a trust in which a promise of fidelity is implied, is guilty of *treachery*. The disclosure of a secret committed to one in confidence, is *treachery*. This is perfidy.
TREACLE, *n.* [Fr. *thériaque*; L. *theriaca*; Gr. θηριακη, from θηρ, a wild beast; θηριακα φαρμακα.] 1. The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. Treacle however is often used for molasses.—2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.—3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients. [*See* THERIACA.]
TREACLE-MUSTARD, *n.* The common name of two British plants of the genus Erysimum, the *E. cherianthoides*, and *E. orientale*. The seeds of the first are used for destroying worms in children.
TREACLE-WATER, *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle.
TREAD, *v. i.* (tred.) pret. *Trod*; pp. *Trod*, *Trodden*. [Sax. *trædan*, *tredan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *tred*, a step; *treeden*, to tread; G. *treten*; Gaelic, *troidh*, the foot; W. *troed*, the foot; *troediaw*, to use the foot, to tread. It coincides in elements with L. *trudo.*] 1. To set the foot.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*
Fools rush in where angels fear to *tread*. *Burke.*

2. To walk or go.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread*, shall be yours; Deut. xi.

3. To walk with form or state.

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate, as fowls.—*To tread* or *tread on*, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places; Deut. xxxiii.

TREAD, *v. t.* (tred.) To step or walk on.

Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

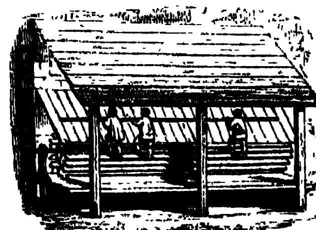
2. To press under the feet.—3. To beat or press with the feet; as, to *tread* a path; to *tread* land when too light; a well *trodden* path.—4. To walk upon in a formal or stately manner.

He thought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue; Ps. xliv. lx.—6. To compress, as a fowl.—7. To put in action by the feet; as, to *tread* a wheel.—*To tread the stage*, to act, as a stage-player; to perform a part in a drama.—*To tread* or *tread out*, to press out with the feet; to press out wine or wheat; as, to *tread out* grain with cattle or horses.

They *tread* their wine presses and suffer thirst; Job xxiv.

TREAD, *n.* (tred.) A step or stepping: footing; pressure with the foot; as, a nimble *tread*; cautious *tread*; doubtful *tread*.—2. Way; track; path. [*Little used.*]—3. Compression of the male fowl.—4. Manner of stepping; as, a horse has a good *tread*.—*Tread of a step*, in *arch.*, the horizontal surface of a step in a stair.
TREADER, *n.* (tred'er.) One who treads; Is. xvi.
TREADING, *ppr.* (tred'ing.) Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.
TREAD'ING, *n.* Act of pressing with the foot.
TREADLE, **TRED'DLE**, *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the *tread* or foot.—2. The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.
TREAD'MILL, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps fixed on the periphery of a horizontal wheel. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline, or for giving useful employment to persons imprisoned for crime.



Tread Mill.

TREAD'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel similar in principle to an overshot waterwheel. It is usually about 5 feet diameter, and 16 or more feet long. On its exterior surface are a number of steps placed horizontally, somewhat resembling the float boards of an undershot water wheel. On these steps a number of prisoners are placed, and all mounting the first step together, make it to descend by their weight, when they mount the next higher step, which descends in the same manner, and so on, causing the wheel to turn round, by *treading* on the steps in succession. They are assisted and supported in this labour by a horizontal rail which they lay hold of. The rotatory motion of the wheel thus produced, may be applied as the moving force for grinding corn, or in turning any other machinery.
TREAGUE, *n.* (treeg.) [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Ice. *trigd*, a truce, a league.] A truce.
TREASON, *n.* (tree'zn.) [Fr. *trahison*; Norm. *trahir*, to draw in, to betray, to commit treason, Fr. *trahir*, L. *traho*. *See* DRAW and DRAG.] In *law*, an overt or open act of compassing or devising the death of the king. But the term includes numerous acts and circumstances, which constructively and remotely, as well as immediately, affect the safety of the king's person; such as the violation of females of the royal family, levying war against the king in his realm, adherence to the king's enemies, counterfeiting the king's seals, the offence of slaying the chancellor or the judges; also, writings which import such compassings, or devices, attempts, or intentions, if published or shown to third persons, or words of advice, or persuasion, importing deliberation and design. There are no accessories to treason; all are held to be principals. The punishment for treason is, that the offender be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged; that his head should be cut off; and the body divided into four quarters; but the king by warrant may dispense with all the immaterial parts of the punishment. The party attainted for treason forfeits all lands and property, and his heirs cannot take by any descent through him. Formerly treason used to be styled *high treason*, in contradistinction to what was termed *petty treason*, which was the killing of a master by his servant, a husband by his wife, but every offence which formerly amounted to petty treason is now deemed to be murder only, and not treason. In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.
TREASONABLE, *a.* (tree'znable.) Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

TREASONABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.
TREASONABLY, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.
TREASONOUS, for *Treasonable*, is not in use.
TREASURE, *n.* (trezh'ur.) [Fr. *tresor*; Sp. and It. *tesauro*; L. *thesaurus*; Gr. θησαυρος.] 1. Wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve. Henry VII. was frugal and penurious, and collected a great *treasure* of gold and

silver.—2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey; Jer. xli.

3. Something very much valued; Ps. cxxxv.

Ye shall be a peculiar *treasure* to me; Exod. xix.

4. Great abundance.

In whom are hid all the *treasures* of wisdom and knowledge; Col. ii.

TREASURE, *v. t.* (trezh'ur.) To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up; as, to *treasure* gold and silver; usually with *up*. Sinners are said to *treasure up* wrath against the day of wrath; Rom. ii.

TREASURE-CITY, *n.* (trezh'ur-city.) A city for stores and magazines; Exod. i.

TREASURED, *pp.* (trezh'ured.) Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREASURE-HOUSE, *n.* (trezh'ur-house.) A house or building where treasures and stores are kept.

TREASURER, *n.* (trezh'urer.) One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Incorporated companies and private societies have also their *treasurers*.—*Lord high treasurer*, formerly the third great officer of the crown, who had under his charge and government all the king's revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer; but at present the duties of the lord high treasurer are discharged by commissioners entitled *lords of the treasury*. [*See* TREASURY.]—*Lord high treasurer of Scotland*, formerly an officer whose duty it was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs, and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom, to receive resignations of lands, and other subjects, and to revise, compound, and pass signatures, gifts of tutory, &c. In 1663, the lord high treasurer was declared president of the Court of Exchequer. The treasurer of the household, in the absence of the lord-steward, has power with the controller and other officers of the Green-cloth, and the steward of the Marshalsea, to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and other crimes committed within the king's palace. The treasurer of the navy is an officer who receives money out of the Exchequer, by warrant of the lords of the treasury, and pays all charges of the navy, by warrant from the principal officers of the navy.

TREAS'URERSHIP, *n.* (trezh'urership.) The office of treasurer.

TREASURESS, *n.* (trezh'uress.) A female who has charge of a treasure.

TREASURE-TROVE, *n.* (trezh'ur-trove.) [*treasure* and Fr. *trouvé*, found.] In *law.*, any money or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place, the owner of which is not known. In this case, the treasure becomes vested in the king by virtue of his prerogative; but if the owner is known or is ascertained after the treasure is found, the owner and not the king is entitled to it. In former ages, when persons were in the practice of burying their money, and other treasures in the earth, on account of the insecurity of property, *treasure-trove* became an important branch of the revenue of this and of most other European states.

TREAS'URING, *ppr.* Hoarding; laying up for future use.

TREASURY, *n.* (trezh'ury.) A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.—2. A department of government, which has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue. The duties of this department are at present performed by a board of five lords commissioners, instead of a lord high treasurer, as in former times. The chief of these commissioners, or first lord of the treasury, is generally the prime minister for the time being; the other four junior lords have usually seats in parliament, as have also the two joint secretaries of the treasury. The other subordinate officers are a number of clerks, a receiver of fees, a keeper of the papers, a solicitor, a chamber keeper, messengers, house-keepers, extra clerks and extra messengers. The departments immediately under the control of the treasury, are the boards of customs, of excise, of stamps and taxes, and the post-office, the various officers in which are to a great extent appointed by the lords of the treasury. The chancellor of the Exchequer has the especial management of the revenue and expenditure of the nation, and when the prime minister or first lord of the treasury is a peer, the former takes the lead of the ministerial party in the house of commons, in which the seats occupied by that party are called the *treasury benches*. When the first lord of the treasury is a commoner, the offices of the prime minister and chancellor of the Exchequer are sometimes united in the same person.—3. A building appropriated for keeping public money; John viii. Also for keeping accounts of public money.—4. The officer or officers of the treasury department. [*See* No. 2.]—5. A repository of abundance; Ps. cxxxv.

TREAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter*; It. *trattare*; L. *tracto*; Sax. *trahtian*.] 1. To handle; to manage; to use. Subjects are usually faithful or treacherous, according as they are well or ill *treated*. To *treat* prisoners ill, is the characteristic of barbarians. Let the wife of your bosom be kindly *treated*.—2. To discourse on. This author *treats* various subjects of morality.—3. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; as, to *treat* a subject diffusely.—4. To entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink, as a compliment or expression of regard; as, to *treat* the whole company to a dinner, or to a glass of wine.—5.† To negotiate; to settle; as, to *treat* a peace.—6. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to *treat* a disease or a patient.—7. To subject to the action of; as to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid.

TREAT, *v. i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussions. Cicero *treats* of the nature of the gods; he *treats* of old age and of duties.—2. To come to terms of accommodation.

Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat*? *Swift.*

3. To make gratuitous entertainment; to give food or drink as a compliment or expression of regard.—*To treat with*, to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences. Envoys were appointed to *treat with* France, but without success.

TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard; as, a parting *treat*.—2. Something given for entertainment; as, a rich *treat*.—3. *Emphatically*, a rich entertainment.

TREATABLE,† *a.* Moderate; not violent.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TREATABLY,† *adv.* Moderately.

TREATED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TREATER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.

TREATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.

TREATING, *n.* The act of one who treats.—2. Bribing with meat and drink; as, no candidate averse to *treating*, need canvass the borough of Eatanswill.

TREATISE, *n.* [L. *tractatus*.] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fulness or copiousness than a system.

TREATISER,† *n.* One who writes a treatise.

TREATMENT, *n.* [Fr. *traitement*.] 1. Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing and the like; as, the *treatment* of substances in chemical experiments.—2. Usage; manner of using; entertainment; good or bad behaviour towards.

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy; as, the *treatment* of a disease.—4. Manner of applying remedies to; as, the *treatment* of a patient.

TREATY, *n.* [Fr. *traité*; It. *trattato*] 1. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, a *treaty* is on the carpet.

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. An agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. Treaties are of various kinds, as, *treaties* for regulating commercial intercourse, *treaties* of alliance, offensive and defensive, *treaties* for hiring troops, *treaties* of peace, &c. In most monarchies, the power of making and ratifying treaties is vested in the sovereign; in republics, it is vested in the chief magistrate, senate, or executive council; in the United States of America it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate; while in the Germanic confederation, the particular states have the right of making treaties of alliance and commerce not inconsistent with the fundamental laws of the confederation. The East India Company enjoys the right of making treaties under certain limitations; but in all cases treaties can only be made by the sovereign power in a state, or by

parties upon whom the sovereign power has conferred that right. Hence, in order to enable a public minister or other diplomatic agent to conclude and sign a treaty, he must be furnished with full power by the sovereign authority, and the treaty concluded in this manner is binding on the state, in the same manner as if it had been concluded immediately by the sovereign power. In most constitutional governments it is necessary that the sanction of the legislative body be given to treaties of commerce, or those which impose taxes on the people, entered into by the executive.—3.† Entreaty.

TREATY-MAKING, *a.* Authorized to make or form treaties; as, a *treaty-making power.*

TREBLE, *a.* (trib'l.) [Fr. *triple;* L. *triplex, triplus; tres,* three, and *plexus,* fold.] 1. Threefold; triple; as, a lofty tower with *treble* walls.—2. In *music,* acute; sharp; as, a *treble* sound; a *treble* voice.—3. That plays the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays the treble; as, a *treble* violin, &c.

TREBLE, *n.* (trib'l.) In *music,* the melody or air of a composition; the part of a symphony or concerted piece whose sounds are highest or most acute. In vocal music this part is performed by boys or females, and in instrumental music by violins, hautboys, flutes, &c., adapted to it. The treble is divided into first or highest treble, and second or low treble. *Half treble* is a high counter-tenor, sometimes called *mezzo soprano.*

TREBLE, *v. t.* (trib'l.) [Fr. *tripler.*] To make thrice as much; to make threefold. Compound interest soon *trebles* a debt.

TREBLE, *v. i.* (trib'l.) To become threefold. A debt at compound interest soon *trebles* in amount.

TREB'LE-CROSS-STAFF, *n.* The pope's cross staff, formed of three crosses.

TREBLENESS, *n.* (trib'lness.) The state of being treble; as, the *trebleness* of tones.

TREBLET, TRIBLET, *n.* A steel cylinder used as a mandrel in the process of drawing metal tubes.

TREBLY, *adv.* (trib'ly.) In a threefold number or quantity; as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

TREB'UCHET, *n.* In *archæol.,* a rude war engine something of the nature of



Trebuchet, from an ancient carving in ivory, representing a knight preparing the machine for battering his fair opponents with roses.

a balista. It was principally used by besiegers, for casting stones and other missiles into the towns and castles they beleaguered. The receptacle at the lower portion of the machine being filled with the missiles intended to be thrown, the upper arm of the instrument, loaded with a heavy weight, was allowed to descend, which, owing to the unequal balance, it did with great velocity; and the large arm then swung in the air, and scattered its contents.

TRE'BUCKET, TREB'UCHET, *n.* A tumbrel or cucking-stool.

TRECK'SCHUYT, *n.* [D.] A covered boat, drawn by horses or cattle, and used for conveying goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals. Such boats are now less used, owing to the introduction of railways.

TRED'DLES, *n. plur.* Dung of sheep or of hares. [*Provincial.*]

TREE, *n.* [Sax. *treo, treow;* Dan. *træ;* Sw. *trä,* wood, and *träd,* a tree; Gr. δρυς: Slav. *drevo;* Sans. *druh,* or *drus.* Qu. W. *dar,* an oak; Sans. *taru,* a tree. It is not easy to ascertain the real original orthography; most probably it was as in the Swedish or Greek.] 1. A perennial plant having a woody trunk of varying size, from which spring a number of branches, having a structure similar to the trunk. Trees are thus distinguished from shrubs which have perennial stems, but have no trunk properly so called; and from herbs, whose stems live only a single year. It is difficult, however, to fix the exact limit between trees and shrubs. Trees, as to classification, may be either dicotyledonous or exogenous, monocotyledonous or endogenous, acotyledonous or acrogenous. [*See these Terms.*] Trees are of various kinds; as, *nuciferous,* or nut-bearing trees; *bacciferous,* or berry-bearing; *coniferous,* or cone-bearing, &c.; *standard trees, dwarf trees, wall trees,* &c. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others are used chiefly for shade and ornament.—2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as, a genealogical *tree.*—3. In *ship-building,* pieces of timber are called *chess-trees, cross-trees, roof-trees, tressel-trees,* &c.—4. In *scrip.,* a cross.

Jesus, whom they slew and hanged on a *tree;* Acts x

5.† Wood.—*Tree of Liberty,* a tree planted by the people of a country or state, to commemorate the achievement of their liberty, or the obtaining of some great accession to their liberties. Thus the Americans planted trees of liberty to commemorate the establishment of their independence in 1789; the Parisians planted trees of liberty to commemorate the revolution of 1848.

TREE, *v. t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. A dog *trees* a squirrel. [*American.*]

TREE'-FERNS, *n.* The name given to several species of ferns, which attain to the size of trees; as, the *Alsophila vestita, Cibotium billardieri, Chnoophora excelsa,* &c. They are found in tropical countries.

TREE'-FROG, TREE'-TOAD, *n.* [*tree* and *frog* or *toad.*] The popular name of a batrachian genus of reptiles, (Hyla), differing from proper frogs, in the extremities of their toes, each of which is expanded into a rounded viscous pellet, that enables them to adhere to the surface of bodies, and to climb trees, where they remain all summer, living upon insects. There are numerous species. They are found in North America.

TREE-GER'MANDER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium; the *T. scorodonia.* [*See* GERMANDER.]

TREE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of trees.

TREE'-LOUSE, *n.* [*tree* and *louse.*] Plant louse, an insect of the genus Aphis. [*See* APHIS.]

TREE'MALLOW, *n.* A British plant of the genus Lavatera; the *L. arborea.* [*See* LAVATERA.]

TREE'-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen.

TREEN,† *a.* Wooden; made of wood.

TREEN,† *n.* The old plural of *Tree.*

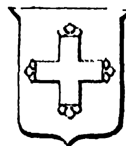
TREE'NAILS, TRE'NAILS, TREN'NELS, *n.* [*tree* and *nail;* commonly pronounced *trunnel.*] In *mar. lan.,* long cylindrical wooden pins, employed to fasten the planks of a ship's side and bottom to the corresponding timbers. The same name is also given to cylindrical wooden pins used by riggers for levers and heavers. In *railway engineering,* treenails are wooden pins about 6 inches long, and 1¼ inch diameter, inserted into the holes of the stone blocks or sleepers to fasten the chair to.

TREE-OF-LIFE, *n.* The common name of the species of plants of the genus Thuja or Thuya. [*See* THUJA.]

TREE'-TOAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] [*See* TREE-FROG.]

TRE'FALLOW, *v. t.* To plough land a third time before sowing. Written, also, *thrifallow, trifallow,* and *tryfallow.*

TREFLÉE, *a.* [Fr.] In *her.,* an epithet applied to a cross, the arms of which end in three semicircles, each representing the trefoil or three-leaved grass. Bends are sometimes borne *treflée,* that is, with trefoils issuing from the side.



Cross Treflée.

TRE'FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *tréfle;* L. *trifolium; tres,* three, and *folium,* leaf.] The common name for many species of Trifolium, a genus of plants including white clover, red clover, &c., so well known as fodder-plants. [*See* TRIFOLIUM.] Also, a plant of the genus medicago, the *M. lupulina,* or black medick nonesuch, cultivated for fodder. Bird's foot trefoil is the common name for several species of the genus Lotus. [*See* LOTUS.]—2. In *arch.,* an



Trefoils.

ornament, consisting of three cusps, representing three-leaved clover.

TREILLAGE, *n.* (trel'lage.) [Fr. from *treillis,* trellis.] In *gardening,* a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees.

TREIL'LE, TRIL'LISE, *n.* [Fr.] In *her.,* a lattice.

TREL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *treillis,* grated work.] In *gardening,* a structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used like the treillage for supporting

plants.—2. In *arch.*, a reticulated framing or lattice work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows. It is also written *trellice.*

TREL'LIS, *v. a.* To furnish with a trellis, lattice, or wooden frame.

TREL'LISED, *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

TREMAN'DO, [It. *trembling.*] In *music*, one of the harmonic graces, which consists in a general shake of the whole chord, and is thus distinguished from *tremolo*, which consists in a reiteration of a single note of the chord.

TREMA'TODES, TREMATO'DEA, *n.* A family of parenchymatous entozoa, or intestinal worms, comprising those which are furnished underneath the body, or at its extremity, with organs resembling cupping-glasses, by which they adhere to the viscera. The species infest horses, sheep, birds, fishes, &c.

TREM'BLE, *v.i.* [Fr. *trembler;* L. *tremo;* Gr. τρέμω; It. *tremare;* Sp. *tremer.*]—1. To shake involuntarily; as, with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder.

> Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To shake; to quiver; to totter.

> Sinai's grey top shall *tremble.* *Milton.*

3. To quaver; to shake, as sound; as, when we say the voice *trembles.*

TREM'BLEMENT, *n.* In *Fr. music*, a trill or shake.

TREM'BLER, *n.* One that trembles.

TREM'BLING, *ppr.* Shaking; as, with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking; shivering.

TREM'BLING, *n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily; as, from fear, cold, or weakness.

TREM'BLINGLY, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking.

> *Tremblingly* she stood.

TREM'BLING POPLAR, *n.* The aspen tree, *Populus tremula*, so called.

TREM'BLINGS, *n.* An inflammatory affection in sheep, caused by eating noxious vegetables.

TREMEL'LA, *n.* A genus of fungi, the species of which are known by their amorphous character, by having a soft gelatinous appearance, and looking like gummy exudations of the substances on which they grow. They are all found on the decaying branches, trunks, and stumps of trees. The most common species is *T. mesenterica* or yellow nostoc, which is edible.

TREMEN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]—1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. Hence—2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence; as, a *tremendous* wind; a *tremendous* shower; a *tremendous* shock or fall; a *tremendous* noise.

TREMEN'DOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

TREMEN'DOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TREM'OLITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from Tremola, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. It is classed by Haüy, with hornblend or amphibole, and called amphibole grammatite. It is of three kinds, asbestous, common, and glassy tremolite; all of a fibrous or radiated structure, and of a pearly colour. Tremolite is a subspecies of straight-edged augite.

TRE'MOR, *n.* [L. from *tremo.*] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm, or old, or labouring under some disorder.

> He fell into a universal *tremor.* *Harvey.*

TREM'ULOUS, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.] 1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; as, a *tremulous* Christian.—2. Shaking; shivering; quivering; as a *tremulous* limb; a *tremulous* motion of the hand or the lips; the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar.

TREM'ULOUSLY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

TREM'ULOUSNESS, *n.* The state of trembling or quivering; as, the *tremulousness* of an aspen leaf.

TREN, *n.* A fish spear.

TRENCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trinciare*, to cut; Sp. *trincar, trinchear;* Arm. *troucha;* W. *trygu.*]—1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. [*This is the appropriate sense of the word.*]—2. In *agriculture*, to turn over and mix soil to the depth of two, three, or more spades or spits. —3. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breast-work of earth thrown out of the ditch. [In this sense, *entrench* is more generally used.]—4. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by ploughing.—5. To cut a long gash.†

TRENCH, *v. i.* To encroach, with *on* or *upon;* as, to *trench* upon another's rights. [*See* ENTRENCH.]

TRENCH, *n.* A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as, a *trench* for draining land.—2. In *agriculture*, a narrow shallow ditch, for conveying water out of main ditches to float land, where irrigation is necessary, as in meadows.— 3. In *fort.*, a deep ditch cut for defence, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. The wall or breast-work, formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch, is also called a *trench*, as also any raised work, formed with bavins, gabions, wool-packs, or other solid materials. Hence the phrases, to *mount the trenches*, to *guard the trenches*, to *clear the trenches*, &c.—*To open the trenches*, to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.

TRENCH'ANT, TRENCH'AND, *a.* [Fr. *tranchant.*] Cutting; sharp. [*Little used.*]

TRENCH' DRAINS. Drains cut parallel to a trench, one on each side of it. Their use is to carry away the water immediately after it has flowed over the *panes*, or those portions of meadow land which lie between the trench and trench drains.

TRENCH'ED, *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed or dug deep.

TRENCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir.*] 1. A wooden plate, on which meat was formerly eaten at table. In various country places wooden trenchers are still so used.—2. The table.—3. Food; pleasures of the table.

> It would be no ordinary declension that would bring some men to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers.* *South.*

TRENCH'ER CAP, *n.* The square cap worn by the collegians at Oxford and Cambridge.

TRENCH'ER-FLY, *n.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

TRENCH'ER-FRIEND, *n.* [*trencher* and *friend.*] One who frequents the tables of others; a spunger.

TRENCH'ER-MAN, *n.* [*trencher* and *man.*] A feeder; a great eater.—2.† A cook.

TRENCH'ER-MATE, *n.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a parasite.

TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cutting into trenches; digging; ditching.

TRENCH'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, a mode of pulverizing and mixing the soil, or of pulverizing and changing its surface by digging and turning it over to any greater depth than can be done by the spade alone. Trenching requires the assistance of the shovel and pick.

TRENCH'-PLOUGH, *n.* [*trench* and *plough.*] A kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOUGH, *v. t.* [*trench* and *plough.*] To plough with deep furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOUGHING, *n.* The practice or operation of ploughing with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual.

TREND, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to *trundle* or to *run.*] To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction; as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the southwest.

TREND, *v. t.* In *rural economy*, to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*]

TREND, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; as, the *trend* of a coast.

TREND, *n.* That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken.

TREND'ER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*]

TREND'ING, *ppr.* Running; tending.—2. Cleaning wool. [*Local.*]

TREND'ING, *n.* 1. An inclination; a stretching.—2. The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds.

TREN'DLE, *n.* [Sax.; probably connected with *trundle;* Sw. *trind*, round; that is, *round*, with a prefix.] Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TREN'TAL, TREN'TALS, *n.* [Fr. *trente*, thirty; contracted from L. *triginta*, It. *trenta.*] An office for the dead in the Romish service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death.

TREPAN', *n.* [Fr. *trepan;* It. *trapano;* Gr. τρύπανον, from τρυπάω, to bore; τρύπα, a hole; τρύω. Qu. L. *tero, terebra.*] In *sur.*, a circular saw for sawing a circular portion of bone out of the skull. It resembles a wimble, and is worked in the same manner. [*See* TREPHINE.]

TREPAN', *v. t.* To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation.

TREPAN', a snare, and *Trepan*, to insnare, are from *trap*, and should be written *trapan*,—*which see.*

TRE'PANG, TRI'PANG, *n.* The sea-slug, a marine animal of the genus Holothuria, belonging to the order Radiata. It is found chiefly on coral reefs in the eastern seas, and is highly esteemed as an article of food in China, into which it is imported in large quantities. It is an unseemly looking animal, somewhat resembling the land-slug in shape, but having rows of tentaculiform suckers on its body, and a radi-

ated mouth. The ordinary length is about a span, and the girth two or three inches, although some are found two feet in length, and seven or eight inches in circumference. When the trepang is taken, it is gutted, dipped for a short time in boiling water, then boiled in salt water for eight or ten hours, along with pieces of red mangrove bark, then dried and smoked over a wood fire, and this is all the preparation it receives. The fishery is carried on in numerous localities in the Indian ocean, the eastern Archipelago, and on the shores of Australia. The whole produce goes to China.


Trepang (Holothuria edulis).

TREPAN'NED, *pp.* Having the skull perforated.—2. Entrapped. *See* TRAPAN.

TREPAN'NER, *n.* One who trepans.

TREPAN'NING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.—2. Entrapping.

TREPAN'NING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.—2. Insnaring.

TREPH'INE, *n.* [*See* TREPAN.] An improved form of the trepan, generally used by English surgeons instead of the trepan, which is used on the Continent. It consists of a cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and has a sharp steel point, called the centre-pin, which may be fixed and removed at pleasure, and which stands in the centre of the circle formed by the saw, but projecting a little below the edge of the saw. The centre-pin is fixed in the skull, and forms an axis, round which the circular edge of the saw rotates, and as soon as the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove in which they can work steadily, the centre-pin is removed. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations, such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half rotations, alternately to the right and left, as in boring with an awl. The trephine is used especially in injuries of the head, and in cases resulting from injuries, for which the removal of a portion of the brain is necessary. The use of the trephine, however, is now much more rarely required than in former times, owing to improved modes of treating cases to which it was formerly applied, and the invention of simpler and more effective instruments.

TREPH'INE, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

TREPH'INED, *pp.* Trepanned.

TREP'ID,† *a.* [L. *trepidus.*] Trembling; quaking.

TREPIDA'TION, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*, from *trepido*, to tremble; Russ. *trepeg*, a trembling; *trepeschu*, to tremble.]—1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. The men were in great *trepidation.*—2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. In *the old astr.*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world.—4. Hurry; confused haste.

TRES'AYLE, *n.* In *Eng. law*, a writ sued on ouster by abatement, on the death of a grandfather's grandfather.

TRES'PASS, *v. i.* [Norm. *trespasser; tres*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass.]—1. Literally, to pass beyond; hence, primarily, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. A man may *trespass* by walking over the ground of another, and the law gives a remedy for damages sustained.—2. To commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another.

> If any man shall *trespass* against his neighbour, and an oath be laid upon him; 1 Kings viii.; see Luke xvii. 3, 4.

3. In *a moral sense*, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty.

> In the time of his disease did he *trespass* yet more; 2 Chron. xxviii.

> We have *trespassed* against our God; Ezra x.

4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity; as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another.

TRES'PASS, *n.* In *law*, strictly speaking, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony, or misprision of felony; but the term is generally used to signify any wrong done to the person, to the goods and chattels, or to the lands and tenements of any man. Any injuries or adverse contacts, committed against real property, that is, land or buildings, are, in the most ordinary sense of the word, trespasses; as entering another's house without permission, walking over the ground of another, or suffering any cattle to stray upon it, undermining, or even piling earth against a wall, or any detrimental act, or any practice which damages in the slightest degree the property, or interferes with the owner's or occupier's rights of possession. Trespass against the person may be by menace, assault, battery, or maiming. When an act is done which is in itself an immediate injury to another's person or property, it is called *trespass vi et armis;* such as assault and battery, or breaking and entering a house or close; also, where an act is not immediately injurious, but only by consequence and collaterally, it is termed *special trespass*, or *trespass on the case.* Actions which lie to redress the wrongs or injuries abovementioned are called *actions of trespass.*—2. Any injury or offence done to another.

> If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses;* Matt. vi.

3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. Col. ii.

> You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins; Eph. ii.

TRES'PASSER, *n.* One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights.—2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

TRES'PASSING, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating the divine law or moral duty.

TRES'PASS-OF'FERING, *n.* An offering, among the Israelites, for a trespass.

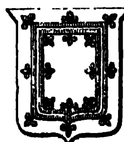
TRESS, *n.* [Fr. and Dan. *tresse*; Sw. *tress*, a lock or weft of hair; Dan. *tresser*, Sw. *tressa*, Russ. *tresuyu*, to weave, braid, or twist. The Sp. has *trenza*, and the Port. *trança*, a tress. The French may possibly be from the It. *treccia*, but probably it is from the North of Europe.] A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

> Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*

TRESS'ED, *a.* Having tresses.—2. Curled; formed into wringlets.

TRES'SEL, TRES'TLE, TRUS'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *tréteau*, for *tresteau;* W. *três*, a trace, a chain, a stretch, labour; *tresiaw*, to labour, that is, to strain; *trestyl*, a strainer, a trestle. This root occurs in *stress* and *distress.*]—1. The frame of a table. [Qu. D. *driestal*, a three-legged stool.]—2. A movable form for supporting any thing.—3. In *arch.*, a prop for the support of any thing which requires to be placed horizontally. It consists of three or four legs, attached to a horizontal piece, and frequently braced to give them strength and firmness. Tressels are much used for the support of scaffolding, in building, &c., and also by carpentors and joiners, for resting timber upon during the operations of ripping and cross-cutting, and for other purposes.—*Trestle-trees*, in a ship, are two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally, and fore and aft, on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top and the top-mast.

TRESS'URE, *n.* In *her.*, a kind of border. The diminutive of the orle, and generally reckoned one-half of that ordinary. It passes round the field in the same shape and form as the escutcheon, whatever shape it may be, and is usually borne double and flory counter-flory.


Tressure

TRES'SURED, *a.* Bound with a tressure.

TRET, *n.* [probably from L. *tritus, tero*, to wear.] In *com.*, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, or for dust or sand which may be mixed with commodities. It consists of a deduction of 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs. of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. It is now nearly discontinued by merchants, or else allowed in the price.

TRETH'INGS,† *n.* [W. *trêth*, a tax; *trethu*, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TREV'ET, *n.* [*three-feet, tripod;* Sax. *thriefet;* Fr. *trépied.*] A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs. [*See* TRIVET.]

TREY, *n.* [L. *tres*, Eng. *three*, Fr. *trois.*] A three at cards; a card of three spots.

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies *three*, from Gr. τρεις.

TRI'ABLE *a.* [from *try.*] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test.—2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court. A cause may be *triable* before one court, which is not *triable* in another. In *England*, testamentary

causes are *triable* in the ecclesiastical courts.

TRI'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being triable.

TRIACONTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τριακοντα, thirty, and εδρα, side.] Having thirty sides. In *min.*, bounded by thirty rhombs.

TRI'ACONTER, *n.* [Gr. τριακοντηρης.] In ancient Greece, a vessel of thirty oars.

TRI'AD, *n.* [L. *trias*, from *tres*, three.] The union of three; three united. In *music, triad*, or *harmonic triad*, is the common chord or harmony, and so named because it is formed of three radical sounds, a fundamental note or bass, its third, and its fifth.—*Triads of the Welsh bards*, poetical histories in which the facts recorded are thrown into a kind of triplets.

TRI'AL, *n.* [from *try*.] Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. A man tries to lift a stone, and on *trial* finds he is not able. A team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful *trial*, the attempt is relinquished.—2. Examination by a test; experiment; as in chemistry and metallurgy.—3. Experiment; act of examining by experience. In *gardening* and *agriculture*, we learn by *trial* what land will produce; and often repeated *trials* are necessary.—4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.

> Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings; Heb. xi.

5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. Trials are *civil* or *criminal*. Trial in civil causes, may be by *certificate*, by the *record*, or by a *jury*. By the laws of this country, trial by jury, in criminal cases, is held sacred. No criminal can be legally deprived of that privilege.—*Trial by inspection*, takes place where the judges personally examine and decide the question in dispute; but this practice has been long obsolete.—*Trial at the bar*, is one which resembles the ordinary cases of trials by jury, except that instead of its being presided over by a single judge, all the judges of the court in which the action is brought are in attendance. It is granted only in cases of great difficulty and importance. In ordinary cases it has long been superseded by trial at *nisi prius*. *New trials* in civil cases are granted, where the court, of which the record is, sees reason to be dissatisfied with a verdict, on the ground of a misdirection by the judge to the jury, a verdict against evidence, excessive damages, improper evidence, fresh evidence discovered after the verdict was given, &c. [*See* CERTIFICATE, JURY, RECORD.]—6. Temptation; test of virtue.

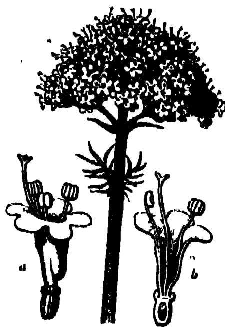
> Every station is exposed to some *trials*. *Rogers.*

7. State of being tried.

TRIAL'ITY, *n.* [from *three*.] Three united; state of being three. [*Little used.*]

TRI'ALOGUE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λεγω, to speak.] Discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons.

TRI'ANDER, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and ανηρ, a male.] A monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens. *Triandria* is the name given to the third class of plants in the sexual system of Linn. It comprises those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with three distinct stamens, as the crocus, the valerian,

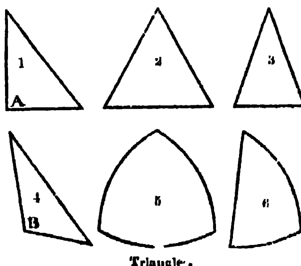


Triander, Common Valerian.
a, Floret enlarged. b, Section of a floret.

and almost all the grasses. It comprehends three orders, *monogynia*, *digynia*, and *trigynia*. Triandria is also the name of several orders in the Linnæan system, the plants of which, besides their classic characters, have three stamens.

TRIAN'DRIAN, } *a.* Having three dis-
TRIAN'DROUS, } tinct and equal stamens, in the same flower with a pistil or pistils.

TRI'ANGLE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *triangulum; tres, tria*, three, and *angulus*, a corner.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. The three angles of a plane triangle are equal to two right angles, or 180°, and its area is equal to half that of a rectangle or parallelogram of the same base and altitude. The triangle is the most important figure in geometry, and may be considered the element of all other figures. If the three lines or sides of a triangle are all right, it is a *plane* or *rectilinear* triangle; as, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4. If all the three sides are equal, it is an *equilateral* triangle; fig. 2. If two of the sides only are equal, it is an *isosceles* or *equicrural* triangle; fig. 3. If all the three sides are unequal, it is a *scalene* or *scalenous* triangle; fig. 4. If one of



Triangle.

the angles is a right angle, the triangle is *right-angled*; as, fig. 1, having the right angle A. If one of the angles is obtuse, the triangle is called *obtuse-angled* or *amblygonous*; as fig. 4, having the obtuse angle B. If all the angles are acute, the triangle is *acute-angled* or *oxygonous*; figs. 2, 3. If the three lines of a triangle are all curves, the triangle is said to be *curvilinear*; fig. 5. If some of the sides are right and others curve, the triangle is said to be *mixtilinear*; fig. 6. If the sides are all arcs of great circles of the sphere, or arcs of the same circle, the triangle is said to be *spherical*; fig. 5.—2. An instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle, and open at one of its angles. It is sounded by being struck with a small steel rod.—3. In *astron.*, one of the 48 ancient constellations, situated in the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Perseus, Andromeda, Aries, and Musca. Also the name of one of the new southern constellations, lying between Ara, Centaurus, and the South Pole.—4. In the *army*, three halberts stuck in the ground, and united at the top, to which soldiers are bound when flogged.

TRIAN'GLED, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; formed into triangles.

TRIAN'GULAR, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; relating to a triangle.—In *bot.*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles; a *triangular leaf* has three prominent angles, without any reference to their measurement or direction.—*Triangular prism*, a prism whose ends are equal, similar, and parallel triangles, its three sides being parallelograms.—*Triangular pyramid*, a pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles which meet in a point called its vertex.—*Triangular compasses*, compasses having three legs, by means of which any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once. This instrument is useful in the construction of maps, charts, &c.—*Triangular numbers*, the series of figurate numbers, which consists of the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series, whose first term is 1, and the common difference 1. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, &c., are triangular numbers. They are so called because the number of points expressed by any one of them may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle.

TRIANGULA'RITY, *n.* Quality of being triangular.

TRIAN'GULARLY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.

TRIAN'GULATE, *v. t.* In *surveying*, to divide into angles, or triangular net-work, by mensuration.

TRIAN'GULATED, *a.* Having a triangular form.

TRIAN'GULATING, *n.* The operation of laying down a net-work of triangles in the trigonometrical survey of a country.

TRIANGULA'TION, *n.* The net-work of triangles with which the face of a country is covered in a trigonometrical survey.

TRIAN'THEMA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Portulaceæ. The flowers grow in threes in the axils of the leaves. The species inhabit the tropical parts of the old and new world, and in the subtropical parts of Africa. *T. obcordata* is employed by the natives of India as a pot herb.

TRIAR'CHEE, } *a.* In *heraldry*,
TRE'BLE ARCHED, } formed of three archings or having three arches.

TRI'ARCHY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and αρχη.] Government by three persons.

TRIA'RIAN, *a.* [L. *triarii*.] Occupying the third post or place.

TRI'AS, *n.* In *geol.*, a name sometimes given to the upper new red sandstone.

TRIAS'SIC, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of trias.

TRI'BAL, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

TRIBE, *n.* [W. *trev;* Gael. *treabh;* Sax. *thorpe*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf;* Sw. and Dan. *torp*, a hamlet or village; L. *tribus*. We have *tribe* from the last. In Welsh, the word signifies a dwelling place, homestead, hamlet, or town, as does the Sax. *thorpe*. The Sax. *træf* is a tent; Russ. *derevni*, an estate, a hamlet. From the sense of house, the word came to signify a family, a race of descendants from one progenitor, who originally settled round him and formed a village.] 1. A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve *tribes* of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob.—2. A division, class, or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. The city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*. Rome was originally divided into three *tribes;* afterward the people were distributed into thirty *tribes*, and afterward into thirty-five.—3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; as, a *tribe* of plants; a *tribe* of animals. Linnæus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, viz., *monocotyledonous*, *dicotyledonous*, and *acotyledonous* plants, and these he subdivided into *gentes* or nations. By recent naturalists, *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or vegetables, intermediate between order and genus. Cuvier divides his orders into *families*, and his families into *tribes*, including under the latter one or more *genera*. Leach, in his arrangement of insects, makes his *tribes*, on the contrary, the primary subdivisions of his orders, and his families subordinate to them, and immediately including the genera.—*Tribes of plants*, in *gardening*, are such as are related to each other by some natural affinity or resemblance; as, by their duration, the *annual*, *biennial*, and *perennial* tribes; by their roots, as the *bulbous*, *tuberous*, and *fibrous-rooted* tribes; by the loss or retention of their leaves, as the *deciduous* and *evergreen* tribes; by their fruits and seeds, as the *leguminous*, *bacciferous*, *coniferous*, *nuciferous*, and *pomiferous* tribes, &c. —4. A division; a number considered collectively.—5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government; as, the *tribes* of the six nations; the Seneca *tribe* in America.—6. A number of persons of any character or profession; *in contempt;* as, the scribbling *tribe*.

TRIBE, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*Not much used.*]

TRIB'LET, } *n.* A goldsmith's tool
TRIB'OLET, } for making rings. [*See* TREBLE.]

TRIBOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. τριβω, to rub, or wear, and μετρον, measure.] The name given by Musschenbroek and Coulomb to an apparatus for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.

TRI'BRACH, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and βραχυς, short.] In *ancient prosody*, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mĕlĭtŭs*.

TRIBRAC'TEATE, *a.* Having three bracts.

TRIBULA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tribulo*, to thrash, to beat.] Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In *scrip.*, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

> When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, he is offended; Matt. xiii.

> In the world ye shall have *tribulation;* John xvi.

TRI'BULUS, *n.* Caltrops, a genus of plants, nat. order Rutaceæ. The fruit is armed with prickles. The species are found in the South of Europe, and in the tropical and subtropical parts of the world. *T. terrestris*, and *T. cistoides*, are said to possess aperient properties.

TRIBU'NAL, *n.* [L. *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune, who administered justice.] 1. Properly, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.—2. More generally, a court of justice; as, the house of lords is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom.

TRIB'UNARY, *a.* [from *tribune.*] Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIB'UNATE, *n.* Tribuneship,—*which see.*

TRIB'UNE, *n.* [Fr. *tribun;* L. *tribunus*, from *tribus*, tribe; Sp. and It. *tribuno.*] 1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, each of whom commanded a division or legion. In the year of Rome 731, the senate transferred the authority of the tribunes to Augustus and his successors. There were also other officers called tribunes; as, *tribunes* of the treasury, of the horse, of the making of arms, &c.—2. A bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered.—3. In *France*, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.

TRIB'UNESHIP, } *n.* The office of a
TRIB'UNATE, } tribune.

TRIBUNI''CIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to
TRIBUNI''TIAL, } tribunes; as, *tribunician* power or authority.—2. Suiting a tribune.

TRIBUNI''TIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes. [*Little used.*]

TRIB'UTARILY, *adv.* In a tributary manner.

TRIB'UTARINESS, *n.* The state of being tributary. [*Not authorized.*]

TRIB'UTARY, *a.* [from *tribute.*] Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace. Many states of Hindostan are *tributary* to the British East India Company.—2. Subject; subordinate.

> He, to grace his *tributary* gods. *Milton.*

3. Paid in tribute.

> No flatt'ry tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

4. Yielding supplies of any thing. The Ohio has many large *tributary* streams; and is itself *tributary* to the Mississippi.

TRIB'UTARY, *n.* One that pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security. In *geography*, an affluent; a stream which falls into another stream. The Aar is a *tributary* of the Rhine.

TRIB'UTE, *n.* [Fr. *tribut;* L. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, bestow, or divide.] 1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. The Romans made all their conquered countries pay *tribute*, as do the Turks at this day; and in some countries the *tribute* is paid in children.—2. A personal contribution; as, a *tribute* of respect.—3. Something given or contributed.

TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* To pay as tribute.

TRIB'UTED, *pp.* Paid as tribute.

TRIB'UTE-MONEY, *n.* Money paid as tribute.

TRIB'UTING, *ppr.* Paying as tribute.

TRI'CA, *n.* In *bot.*, the shield or reproductive organ of a lichen.

TRICAP'SULAR, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *capsula*, a little chest.] In *bot.*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.

TRICE, *v. t.* To haul or tie up by means of a small rope. [*See* TRISK.]

TRICE, *n.* [Fr. *trois*, three.] A very short time; an instant; a moment; or before one can say or tell *three*.

> If they get never so great spoil at any time, they waste the same in a *trice*. *Spenser.*

> A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*. *Young.*

TRICENNA'RIOUS, *a.* Tricennial; belonging to the term of thirty years.

TRICEN'NIAL, *a* Denoting thirty, or what pertains to that number.

TRICEN'TENARY, *n.* or *a.* A period or space of three hundred years.

TRI'CEPS, *a.* [L. from *tres*, three; and *caput*, head.] Three-headed. In *anat.*, a term applied to muscles, which arise by three heads; as, the *triceps extensor cubiti*, the use of which is to extend the forearm.

TRI'CHAS, *n.* A genus of birds of the order Sylviadæ.

TRICH'ECHUS, *n.* [Gr. θριξ, hair, and ιχθυς, fish.] A genus of marine mammals, formerly including the sea-cows, (*T. manatus*); but now restricted to the walrus (*T. rosmarus*).

TRICHI'ASIS, *n.* [Gr. from θριξ, hair.] A disease of the eyelashes, in which one or more of them are turned inwards so as to be in contact with the ball of the eye, and produce irritation.

TRICHIL'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Meliaceæ. The species inhabit the tropical parts of America, and a few are found in Africa and New Holland. They form trees or shrubs, with axillary panicles of white flowers. Several of them are possessed of active properties, as *T. emetica*, or the emetic nut, which is found in the mountains of Yemen; *T. cathartica*, used in Brazil as a cure for fevers, &c. *T. moschata* is the musk-wood of Jamaica.

TRICHIU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. θριξ, and ουρα, a tail.] A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, belonging to the family Tænioides, Cuv. They are called in English hair-tails, from the elongated hair-like

filament that terminates the tail. They resemble beautiful silver ribbons. *T.*



Silvery Hair-tail (Trichiurus lepturus).

lepturus, or silvery hair-tail, has been found on the British coast.

TRICHODERMA'CEÆ, *n.* A tribe of fungous plants, the type of which is the genus Trichoderma.

TRICHO'MANES, *n.* A genus of ferns, belonging to the suborder Hymenophyllaceæ. *T. speciosum* is a British species, found near Bingley, Yorkshire, and at Wicklow, Killarney, and Youghal, in Ireland. It is a rare and beautiful fern.

TRICHONE'MA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Irideæ. *T. columnæ* is a British species, found in sandy places in Guernsey and Jersey. It is a small bulbous plant, with pale-bluish purple and yellow flowers.

TRICHOP'TERANS, *n.* [Gr. θρίξ, and πτερον, a wing.] An order of insects, with four hairy membranous wings. It comprises the case-worm flies.

TRI'CHORD, *n.* In *music*, an instrument with three cords or strings.

TRICHOSAN'THIS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The species are trailing or climbing plants found in the hot and moist parts of Asia; a few are found in the West Indies. Many of them are edible, and are known by the name of snake gourds, from their long and often sinuous fruit. *T. dioica* is cultivated in India, and is called by the natives *pulwul*. The unripe fruit and tender tops are much eaten both by Europeans and natives in Bengal, in stews and curries.

TRICHOSPER'MI, *n.* A tribe of fungous plants, including the puff-balls, devil's snuff-boxes, &c.

TRICHOT'OMOUS, *a.* [*See* TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; as, a *trichotomous* stem.

TRICHOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. τριχα, thrice, and τεμνω, to cut or divide.] Division into three parts.

TRICK, *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull or drawing, a *trick; trekken*, to draw, to *drag; bedriegen*, to cheat; *driegen*, to tack or baste; G. *triegen*, to deceive; *trug, betrug*, fraud, *trick;* Dan. *trekke*, a trick; *trekker*, to draw, to entice; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat; It. *treccare*, to cheat; *trecca*, a huckster; *treccia*, a lock of hair, from folding, involving, Gr. θριξ: Sp. *trica*, a quibble; L. *tricor*, to play tricks, to trifle, to baffle. We see the same root in the Low L. *intrico*, to fold, and in *intrigue*. *Trick* is from *drawing*, that is, a drawing aside, or a folding, interweaving, implication.] 1. An artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception; a fraudful contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating. We hear of *tricks*, in bargains, and *tricks* of state.

He comes to me for counsel, and I show him a *trick*. *South.*

2. A dextrous artifice.

On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. Vicious practice; as, the *tricks* of youth.—4. The sly artifice or legerdemain of a juggler; as, *tricks* with cards. —5. A parcel of cards falling to the winner at one turn or one round of play.—6. An unexpected event.

Some *trick* not worth an egg. *Shak.*

[*Unusual.*]

7. A particular practice, habit, or manner; as, he has a *trick* of drumming with his fingers, or a *trick* of frowning.—8. In *nautical lan.*, the time spent at the helm by a steersman.

TRICK, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to *trick* another in the sale of a horse.

TRICK, *v. t.* [W. *treciaw*, to furnish or harness, to trick out; *trec*, an implement, harness, gear, from *rhêg*, a breaking forth, properly a throwing or extending. This may be a varied application of the foregoing word.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

Trick her off in air. *Pope.*

It is often followed by *up*, *off*, or *out*.

People are lavish in *tricking up* their children in fine clothes, yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

2. To draw heraldic devices with pen and ink.

TRICK, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud.

TRICKED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.

TRICK'ER, } *n.* One who tricks; a
TRICK'STER, } deceiver; a cheat.

TRICK'ER, *n.* A trigger. [*See* TRIGGER.]

TRICK'ERY, *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem.

TRICK'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; cheating; defrauding.—2. Dressing; decorating.

TRICK'ING, *n.* Deceit; dress; ornament.

TRICK'ISH, *a.* Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish.

TRICK'ISHLY, *adv.* Artfully; knavishly.

TRICK'ISHNESS, *n.* The state of being trickish, knavish, or deceitful.

TRICK'LASITE, *n.* Another name for Fahlunite,—*which see.*

TRICK'LE, *v. i.* [allied perhaps to Gr. τρεχω, to run, and a diminutive.] To flow in a small gentle stream; to run down in drops; as, tears *trickle* down the cheek; water *trickles* from the eaves.

Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream. *Spenser.*

TRICK'LING, *ppr.* Flowing down in a small gentle stream.

TRICK'LING, *n.* The act of flowing in a small gentle stream or in drops.

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood *Wiseman.*

TRICK'MENT†, *n.* Decoration.

TRICK'STER, *n.* One who practises tricks.

TRICK'SY, *a.* [from *trick.*] Pretty; dainty, neat, brisk, lively, merry. [*Not much used.*]

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, and for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Shak. Merch of Venice.*

TRICK'-TRACK, } *n.* A game at
TRIC'TRACK, } tables; a kind of backgammon, played both with men and pegs, and more complicated. It is also written *Tick tack.*

TRIC'KY, *a.* Trickish; practising tricks.

TRI'CLINATE, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, threefold, and κλινω, to incline.] In *min.*, a term applied to crystals in which the three axes are all obliquely inclined to each other; as, in the oblique rhomboidal prism.

TRICLIN'IARY, *a.* [L. *triclinaris*, from *triclinium*, a couch to recline on at dinner.] Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

TRICLIN'IUM, *n.* [L. from *tres*, three, and *clino*, to incline.] In *ancient arch.*, a room in which meals were taken, furnished with three couches, which occupied three sides of the dinner table, the fourth side being left open for the free ingress and egress of servants. On these couches, which also received the name of triclinium, the guests reclined at dinner or supper.

TRICOC'CÆ, *n.* [Gr τρεις, and κοκκος, a kernel or berry.] The name given by Linnæus to one of the nat. orders of plants in the system he sketched out. It contained those plants which have a single three-cornered capsule with three cells, each containing a single seed, such as Euphorbia, Cambogia, Sterculia, &c. In Jussieu's system, as adopted and amended by Decandolle and Lindley, this nat. order is called Euphorbiaceæ. Bartling, however, still makes use of the name Tricoccæ to designate a group of families, among which are Euphorbiaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Celastraceæ, &c.

TRICOC'COUS, *a.* [*See* TRICOCCÆ.] A tricoccous or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances, internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each; as in Euphorbia.

TRI'COLOR, } *n.* [Fr. *tricolore*, of
TRI'COLOUR, } three colours.] The banner of various nations, supposed to be peculiarly emblematic of liberty. The French tricolor, counting from the staff, is composed of three stripes, respectively coloured blue, white, red; the Belgian, black, yellow, red; the Dutch, counting from the top, red, white, blue.

TRI'COLOURED, *a.* Having three colours.

TRICORNIG'EROUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *cornu.*] Having three horns.

TRICOR'PORAL, } *a.* [L. *tricorpor;*
TRICOR'PORATE, } *tres* and *corpus.*] Having three bodies. In *her.*, tricorporate is a term applied when the bodies of three beasts are represented issuing from the dexter, sinister, and base points of the escutcheon, and meeting, conjoined to one head, in the centre point.



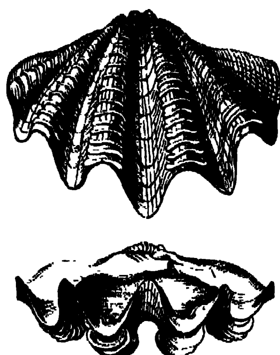
Tricorporate.

TRICUS'PID, *a.* Having three points. —*Tricuspid valve*, in *anat.*, the valve situated between the auricle and ventricle, on the right side of the heart. It is so named from its shape.

TRICUS'PIDATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *cuspis*, a point.] In *bot.*, three-pointed; ending in three-points; as, a *tricuspidate* stamen.

TRIDAC'NA, *n.* A genus of subtransverse inequilateral, equivalve marine molluscs, belonging to Lamarck's family of Tridacnacea, and found both

recent and fossil. The shells of this genus are of a delicate white colour, tinged with buff, and remarkably handsome. One of the species, *T.*



Giant Tridacna (T. gigas).

gigas, attains a remarkable size, measuring from two to three feet across, and sometimes weighing five hundred pounds.

TRIDAC'TYLOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, and δακτυλος, a toe.] Having three toes.

TRIDE, *a.* Among hunters, short and ready; fleet; as, a *tride* pace.

TRI'DENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *tridens; tres*, three, and *dens*, tooth.] 1. Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs.—2. In *myth.*, a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.—3. A name given to a kind of parabola, by which Des Cartes constructed equations of six dimensions.

TRI'DENT, } *a.* Having three teeth
TRI'DENTED, } or prongs.

TRIDENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *dens*, tooth.] Having three teeth.

TRIDENT'INE, *a.* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated council held in that city.

TRIDIAPA'SON, *n.* [*tri* and *diapason.*] In *music*, a triple octave or twenty-second.

TRI'DING. *See* TRITHING.

TRIDODECAHE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and *dodecahedral.*] In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

TRID'UAN, *a.* [L. *triduum; tres* and *dies*, day.] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [*Little used.*]

TRIEN'NIAL, *a.* [Fr. *triennal;* L. *triennis, triennium; tres*, three, and *annus*, year.] 1. Continuing three years; as, *triennial* parliaments.—2. Happening every three years; as, *triennial* elections. *Triennial* elections and parliaments were established in England in 1695; but these were discontinued in 1717, and septennial elections and parliaments were adopted, which still continue.

TRIEN'NIALLY, *adv.* Once in three years.

TRI'ENS, *n.* [L.] A small Roman copper coin, equal to one-third of the *as*.

TRIENTA'LIS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Primulaceæ; class and order Heptandria-monogynia, Linn. The only British species is *T. europæa*, European chick-weed winter green. It is rare in England, but abundant in many parts of the Highlands of Scotland, and is chiefly remarkable for being the only native heptander.

TRI'ER, *n.* [from *try.*] One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard.—2. One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause.—3. One appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just. [*See* TRIOR.]—4. A test; that which tries or approves.

TRI'ERARCH, *n.* [Gr. τριηρης, a trireme, and αρχος, a chief.] In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a trireme; also, a commissioner, who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense.

TRI'ERARCHY, *n.* The office or duty of a trierarch.

TRIETER'ICAL, *a.* [L. *trietericus; tres*, three, and Gr. ετος, year.] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Little used.*]

TRIFA'CIAL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *facies*, a face.] The *trifacial nerve*, in *anat.*, is the fifth nerve, so called from its division into three great branches, and distribution to the face.

TRIFAL'LOW, *v. t.* [L. *tres*, three, and *fallow.*] To plough land the third time before sowing.

TRIFAL'LOWED, *pp.* Ploughed the third time before sowing.

TRIFAL'LOWING, *ppr.* Ploughing the third time before sowing.

TRIFA'RIOUS, *a.* Arranged in three rows; threefold.

TRIF'ID, *a.* [L. *trifidus; tres*, three, and *findo*, to divide.] In *bot.*, divided half way into three parts by linear sinuses with strait margins; three-cleft.

TRIFIS'TULARY, *a.* [L. *tres* and *fistula*, a pipe.] Having three pipes.

TRI'FLE, *n.* [It coincides with *trivial*, —*which see.*] 1. A thing of very little value or importance; *a word applicable to any thing and every thing of this character.*

With such poor *trifles* playing. *Drayton.*
Moments make the year, and *trifles*, life. *Young.*
Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong. *Shak.*

2. A dish composed of alternate layers of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub. —3. A cake.

TRI'FLE, *v. i.* To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity.

They *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us. *Hooker.*

2. To indulge in light amusements.—*To trifle with*, to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect or seriousness.—*To trifle with*, or *to trifle away*, to spend in vanity; to waste to no good purpose; as, to *trifle with* time, or to *trifle away* time; to *trifle with* advantages.

TRI'FLE,† *v. t.* To make of no importance.

TRI'FLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.

TRI'FLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest.—2. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; as, a *trifling* debt; a *trifling* affair.

TRI'FLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.

TRI'FLINGLY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity.

TRI'FLINGNESS, *n.* Levity of manners; lightness.—2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.

TRIFLO'ROUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *flos, floris*, flower.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as, a *triflorous* peduncle.

TRIFO'LIATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves.

TRIFO'LIOLATE, *a.* Having three folioles.

TRIFO'LIUM, *n.* [L. from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Trefoil, a most extensive genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ, papilionaceous tribe, and curvembryose division. It is so named from its leaves possessing three segments. The species, which are very numerous, are principally inhabitants of temperate climates, and are found in all quarters of the world. They are all more or less pasture or fodder plants; a few of them are particularly valuable to the farmer, and their introduction into agriculture, under the name of clover, has greatly advanced the profits of farming. The most important species are *T. pretense*, common purple trefoil, or red clover; *T. repens*, white trefoil, white or Dutch clover; *T. incarnatum*, flesh-coloured trefoil, or scarlet clover; *T. arvense*, hare's foot trefoil; *T. maritimum*, seaside or teazel-headed trefoil; *T. alexandrinum*, Alexandrian trefoil or clover; *T. medium*, meadow trefoil, marl clover, or cow grass; *T. procumbens*, hop trefoil or yellow clover; *T. filiforme*, lesser yellow trefoil. Several of these are British plants, as are also the following:—*T. officinale*, common melilot; *T. ornithopodioides*, bird's-foot trefoil; *T. suffocatum*, suffocated trefoil; *T. subterraneum*, subterraneous trefoil; *T. ochroleucum*, sulphur-coloured trefoil; *T. stellatum*, starry-headed trefoil; *T. scabrum*, hard-knotted trefoil; *T glomeratum*, smooth round-headed trefoil; *T. striatum*, soft-knotted trefoil; *T. fragiferum*, strawberry-headed trefoil; *T. resupinatum*, reversed trefoil.

TRI'FOLY, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [*See* TREFOIL.]

TRIFO'RIUM, *n.* [L.] In *arch.*, a gallery above the arches of the nave of a church, generally in the form of an arcade. In many churches there is also a similar gallery in the choir. Galleries of the same kind existed in several of the ancient Basilica. The name, which is of modern invention, is very inappropriate, as the triple opening which it implies is far from being a general characteristic of the triforium.

TRI'FORM, *a.* [L. *triformis; tres* and *forma.*] Having a triple form or shape; as, the *triform* countenance of the moon.

TRIFORM'ITY, *n.* The state of being triform.

TRIFUR'CATED, *a.* Having three branches or forks.

TRIG,† *v. t.* [W. *trigaw. See* TRIGGER.] To fill; to stuff.—2. To stop; as a wheel.

TRIG,† *a.* Full; trim; neat.

TRIG, *n.* A stone, wedge of wood, or something else laid under a wheel or a barrel, to prevent its rolling.

TRIG'AMOUS, *a.* [*See* TRIGAMY.] In *bot.*, having three sorts of flowers, in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

TRIG'AMY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and

γαμος, marriage.] State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

TRIGEM'INI, *n. plur.* [L. *tres*, three, and *geminus*, double; threefold.] In *anat.*, the fifth pair of nerves; which arise from the crura of the cerebellum, and are divided, within the cranium, into three branches, viz., the orbital, and the superior and inferior maxillary.

TRIG'GER, *n.* [W. *trigaw*, to stop; Dan. *trekker*, to draw; *trykker*, to press or pinch; or *trygger*, to make sure; *trug*, Sw. *trygg*, safe, secure; *trycka*, to press. This is the Eng. *true*, or from the same root.] 1. That which stops or catches; a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.—2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

TRIGIN'TALS, *n.* [L. *triginta*.] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

TRIG'LA, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, popularly known as gurnards. [*See* GURNARD.]

TRIGLO'CHIN, *n.* Arrow-grass, a genus of plants; class Hexandria, order Trigynia, Linn.; nat. order Juncaginaceæ. The species are found in marshes, sides of rivers, ditches, and wet meadows. *T. palustre*, marsh arrow-grass, and *T. maritimum*, sea arrow-grass, are British plants. The leaves of the former, when bruised, give out a fetid smell.

TRIG'LYPH, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γλυφη, sculpture.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, and separated by three interstices, called *femora*.

TRIGLYPH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of
TRIGLYPH'ICAL, } or pertaining to triglyphs.—2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

TRIG'ON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γωνια, angle.] 1. A triangle; a term used in astrology; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.—2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp, used among the ancients.

TRIG'ONAL, } *a.* Triangular; having
TRIG'ONOUS, } three angles or corners.—2. In *bot.*, having three prominent longitudinal angles; as, a style or ovary.

TRIGONEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Leguminosæ, papilionaceous tribe. The species are strong scented herbs with trifoliate leaves. *T. fœnum græcum*, the common fenugreek, is a native of the South of Europe. Its seeds were formerly used in medicine, and are still used by grooms and farmers, as a medicine for horses. In some parts of the south of Germany, this plant is cultivated as fodder for horses and sheep. *T. esculenta*, is a native of some parts of the Indies, where its legumes are eaten by the natives as food.

TRIGO'NIA, *n.* A genus of conchiferous molluscs, belonging to the family Ostracea. The trigonia is a triangular, or suborbicular, equivalve, transverse bivalve. The species are found both recent and fossil. The former have been discovered near Australia only, in sandy mud. They have been termed *Trigonia margaritacea*, or pearly trigon, from their pearly lustre.

TRIGONOMET'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry. [*See* TRIGONOMETRICAL.]

TRIGONOMET'RICAL, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry. *Trigonometrical lines*, lines which are employed in solving the different cases of plane and spherical trigonometry; as, radius, sines, tangents, secants, cosines, cotangents, cosecants, &c. These lines have certain relations to each other, and numbers representing them, or the logarithms of such numbers, are formed into tables, for facilitating calculations in trigonometry. — *Trigonometrical curves*, a name given to certain curves, which have such equations as $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$, $y = a \cos x + b \cos 2x$, &c. These curves may be constructed from the fundamental properties of the sine, cosine, &c. — *Trigonometrical series*, infinite series which are of the form $a \sin x + b \sin 2x + c \sin 3x$, &c., and $a \cos x + b \cos 2x + c \cos 3x$, &c. —*Trigonometrical survey*, a term which may be applied to any survey of a country, which is carried on from a single base, by the computation of observed angular distances; but the term is usually confined to measurements on a large scale, embracing a considerable extent of country, and requiring a combination of astronomical and geodetical operations. A trigonometrical survey may be undertaken either to ascertain the exact situation of the different points of a country relatively to each other, and to the equator and meridians of the terrestrial globe, for the purpose of constructing an accurate map; or to determine the dimensions and form of the earth, by ascertaining the curvature of a given portion of its surface, or by measuring an arc of the meridian. The most minute accuracy and the most perfect instruments, are required in all the practical parts of such operations; and it becomes necessary to have regard to the curvature of the earth's surface, the effects of temperature, refraction, altitude above the level of the sea, and a multitude of circumstances, which are not taken into account in ordinary surveying. In conducting a trigonometrical survey of a country, signals, such as spires, towers, poles, erected on elevated situations, or other objects, are assumed at as great a distance as will admit of distinct and accurate observations, with telescopes of considerable power attached to the instruments used in measuring the angles. In this way the country will be divided into a series of *primary triangles*; and if any side of any one of these be measured, the remaining sides of all of them may be computed by trigonometry. By means exactly similar, each of these triangles is resolved into a number of others called *secondary triangles*; and thus the positions of towns and other remarkable objects are determined. The length of the *base* or line measured, which is an arc of a great circle, must be determined with extreme accuracy, as an error in measuring it would affect the entire survey. For checking the measurements and the computations, it is proper to measure some other line at a considerable distance from the first; as the comparison of its measured and computed lengths will be a test of the accuracy of the intermediate operations. Such a line is called a *base of verification*. The measurement of a base is one of the principal difficulties in the survey, chiefly on account of the inequalities of the earth's surface, and the variations in the length of the measuring instrument, arising from the change of temperature. The base is assumed on as flat a portion of country as can be obtained, and the chain or other measuring instrument is constructed with extreme care.

TRIGONOMET'RICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

TRIGONOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. τριγωνον, a triangle, and μετρεω, to measure.] According to the primitive meaning of the term, the measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given; but in its modern acceptance it includes all theorems and formulæ relative to angles and circular arcs, and the lines connected with them, these lines being expressed by numbers or ratios. In fact, the principles of trigonometry are of very general application, furnishing means of investigation in almost every branch of mathematics. Trigonometry, in relation to its practical utility, may be regarded as the most important of all the applications of mathematics, especially in relation to astronomy, navigation, and surveying. Trigonometry is of two kinds, *plane* and *spherical*, the former treating of triangles described on a plane; and the latter, of those described on the surface of a sphere. In every triangle there are six things which may be considered, viz., the three sides and the three angles, and the main object of the theoretical part of trigonometry is to deduce rules, by which, when some of these are given, the others may be found by computation, such computations being facilitated by tables of sines, tangents, &c. In plane trigonometry any three of the six parts of a triangle being given, (except the three angles,) the other parts may be determined; but in spherical trigonometry this exception has no place, for any three of the six parts being given, the rest may thence be determined, the sides being measured or estimated by degrees, minutes, &c., as well as the angles. Both plane and spherical trigonometry is divided into *right-angled* and *oblique-angled*.

TRIGRAMMAT'IC, or TRIGRAM'MIC, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γραμμα, a letter.] Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

TRI'GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, and γραφη.] A name given to three letters having one sound; as *eau* in *beau*.

TRI'GYN, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γυνη, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having three styles. *Trigynia* is the name of an order of plants in the Linnæan system, distinguished by the flowers having three styles or pistils; as, in the bladder nut.

TRIGYN'IAN, or TRI'GYNOUS, *a.* Having three styles.

TRIHE'DRAL, *a.* [*See* TRIHEDRON.] Having three equal sides.

TRIHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and εδρα, side.] A figure having three equal sides.

TRI'HILATE, *a.* [L. *trihilatus*.] Having three *hila* or scars; applied to seeds.

TRIJ'UGATE, } *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and
TRIJ'UGOUS, } *jugum*, yoke.] In

bot., having three pairs of leaflets. A *trijugous* leaf is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets.

TRILAT'ERAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, side.] Having three sides; as a triangle.

TRILAT'ERALLY, *adv.* With three sides.

TRILAT'ERALNESS, *n.* Quality of having three sides.

TRILET'TO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a short trill.

TRILIN'GUAL, TRILIN'GUAR, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lingua.*] Consisting of three languages.

TRILIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters; as, a *triliteral* root or word.

TRILIT'ERAL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRIL'ITHON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λιθος, a stone.] Three stones placed together like door posts and a lintel.

TRILL, *n.* [It. *trillo*; Dan. *trille*; G. *triller*; W. *treilliaw*, to turn, to roll. But the latter may be contracted from *treiglaw*, to turn; *traill*, *traigyl*, a turn or roll, from the root of *draw*, *drag*. *Trill* coincides with *thirl* and *drill*; D. *drillen*. Qu. *reel.*] A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. [*See* SHAKE.]

TRILL, *v. t.* [It. *trillare.*] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

TRILL, *v. i.* To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shak.*

2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRILL'ED, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

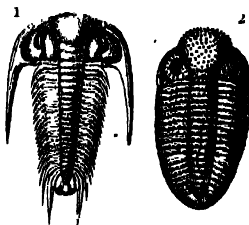
TRILL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILLION, *n.* (tril'yun.) [a word formed arbitrarily of *three*, or Gr. τρεις, and *million.*] The product of a million involved to the third power, or the product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus 1,000,000 × 1,000,000 = 1,000,000,000,000, and this product multiplied by a million = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000. According to the *French notation*, the number expressed by a unit, with twelve cyphers annexed, or 1,000,000,000,000.

TRIL'LO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a trill, which consists of a rapid alternate transition from the one to the other of two contiguous sounds of the musical scale; but it has various modifications and names.

TRI'LOBATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lobus.*] Having three lobes.

TRI'LOBITE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λοβος, a lobe.] An extinct and widely distributed family of crustacea nearly allied to the *phyllopoda.* They are found in the earliest fossiliferous strata, and comprehend those species in which the body is divided into three lobes, which run parallel to its axis. Trilobites are supposed to have moved by swimming in an inverted position, belly up, immediately beneath the surface of the water. When attacked, they could roll themselves into a ball. They fed on small water animals, and inhabited gregariously and in vast numbers the shallow water near coasts.



Trilobites.

1. Paradoxides bohemicus. 2. Phacops latifrons.

TRILOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *tres*, and *locus*, a cell.] In *bot.*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as, a *trilocular* pericarp.

TRIL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and λογος.] A series of three dramas, which bear a mutual relation to each other, and form but parts of one historical and poetical picture. Shakspeare's Henry VI. is an example.

TRILU'MINAR, TRILU'MINOUS, *a.* [Lat. *tres* and *lumen*, light.] Having three lights.

TRIM, *a.* [Sax. *trum*, firm, stable, strong, secure; *tryman*, *getrymian*, to make firm, to strengthen, to prepare, to order or dispose, to exhort, persuade, or animate. The primary sense is to set, to strain, or to make straight.] Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. We say of a ship, she is *trim*, or *trim-built*; every thing about the man is *trim*. We say of a person, he is *trim*, when his body is well shaped and firm; and we say, his dress is *trim*, when it sits closely to his body and appears tight and snug, and of posture we say, a man or a soldier is *trim*, when he stands erect. It is particularly applicable to soldiers, and in Saxon, *truma* is a troop or body of soldiers.

TRIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *trumian*, *trymian*, to make firm or strong, to strengthen, to prepare, to put in order.] 1. In *a general sense*, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose.

The hermit *trimm'd* his little fire. *Goldsmith.*

2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state.

I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shak.*

3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments; as, to *trim* a gown with lace.—4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order.—5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune; as, to *trim* trees.—6. To supply with oil; as, to *trim* a lamp.—7. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shak.*

8. In *carpentry*, to dress, as timber; to make smooth; to fit to any thing.—9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the centre and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. Thus we say, to *trim* a ship or a boat.—10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply; also to beat; to lick. [*Colloq.*]—11. To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.—*To trim in*, in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work.—*Trim up*, to dress; to put in order, to fit up.

TRIM, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favour each.

TRIM, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments.—2. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.—*Trim of the masts* is their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking.—*Trim of sails*, is that position and arrangement which is best adapted to impel the ship forward.

TRIM'ERA, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and μερος, a part.] The name given by Latreille to his fourth section of *Coleoptera*, including those which have each tarsus composed of three articulations; as, the lady-birds, and puff-ball beetles.

TRIM'EROUS, *a.* In *bot*, consisting of three parts. A flower is said to be trimerous when it has three parts in the calyx, three in the corolla, and three stamens.

TRI'MESTER, *n.* [L. *trimestris*, *tres*, three, and *mensis*, month.] In *German universities*, a term or period of three months.

TRIM'ETER, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

TRIM'ETER, TRIMET'RICAL, *a.* [Gr. τριμετρος, three measures.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of 6 feet.

TRIM'LY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order.

TRIM'MED, *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.—*Trimmed in*, in *arch.*, a term applied to a piece of work fitted between others previously executed. Thus, a post is said to be *trimmed in* between two beams. *Trimmers* of stairs, when brought forward to receive the rough strings, are said to be *trimmed out.*

TRIM'MER, *n.* One that trims; a time-server; one who fluctuates between parties.—2. A partizan of the political *trimmers* during the reigns of Charles II. and James II.—3. In *arch.*, a flat brick arch for the support of a hearth in an upper floor. It is turned from the chimney breast to a joist parallel to it, called a trimmer-joist.

TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIM'MING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons, and the like.

TRIM'MING-JOIST, *n* The joist which supports the trimmer joist.

TRIM'MINGLY, *adv.* In a trimming manner.

TRIM'NESS, *n.* Neatness; petty elegance; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.

TRI'NAL, *a.* [L. *trinus*, three.] Threefold.

TRIN'DLE, *v. t.* To allow to trickle, or to run down in small streams. [*Local.*]

TRIN'DLE, *v. i.* To trickle; to run in a small stream. [*Local.*]

TRINE, *a.* Threefold; as, *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth, and thickness.

TRINE, *n.* [supra.] In *astrol.*, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or the third part of the zodiac. The *trine* was supposed to be a benign aspect.

TRINE, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine.

TRINED, *pp.* Put in the aspect of a trine.

TRINERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nervus.*] In *bot.*, having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

TRI'NERVE, } *a.* In *bot.*, a *trinerved*
TRI'NERVED, } or three-nerved leaf, has three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex or point.

TRIN'GA, *n.* A Linnæan genus of birds, including the lapwings, ruffs, knots, sandpipers, purres or stints, &c. But modern ornithologists have arranged these birds differently.

TRIN'GINÆ, *n.* A family of wading birds, containing the snipes, woodcocks, and sandpipers.

TRIN'GLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.*, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband, and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph.

TRINITA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITA'RIAN, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.—2. One of an order of religious, instituted in 1198, who made it their business to ransom Christian captives taken by the Moors and other infidels.

TRINITA'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrine of trinitarians.

TRIN'ITY, *n.* [L. *trinitas; tres* and *unus, unitas*, one, unity.] In *theol.*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

In my whole essay, there is not any thing like an objection against the *Trinity.* *Locke.*

TRIN'ITY-HOUSE, *n.* [A guild instituted in name of the Holy Trinity.] An institution for promoting commerce and navigation, by licensing pilots, erecting light houses, beacons, buoys, &c. The most important institution of this kind is Trinity-house, of Deptford Strond, incorporated by Henry VIII., in 1515. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and thirty-one elder brothers, besides numerous inferior members, called younger brethren. Many valuable privileges are attached to this corporation, and its revenues, which are very large, after maintaining the lights, are laid out in pensions to poor disabled seamen, and on the maintenance of their wives, orphans, &c. There are similar establishments, also charitable, at Hull, Newcastle, and Leith.

TRIN'ITY-SUNDAY, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed by the Romish church in honour of the Trinity.

TRINK, *n.* A kind of fishing-net.

TRINK'ET, *n.* [If *n* is casual, this is from W. *treciaw*, to furnish. *See* TRICK.] 1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like.—2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools.

TRINK'ET, *v. i.* To give trinkets.

TRINK'ETRY, *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets.

TRINKLE,† *v. i.* To tamper; to treat secretly or underhand.

TRINOC'TIAL, *a.* Comprising three nights.

TRINO'DA, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *nodus*, a knot.] An old land measure equal to three perches. *Trinoda necessitas*, in Anglo-Saxon times, was a term signifying the three services due to the king in respect of tenure of lands in England, for the repair of bridges, the building of fortresses, and expeditions against the king's enemies.

TRINO'MIAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nomen.*] In *alge.*, a trinomial quantity is an expression consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or —; as $a + b + c$, or $x^2 - 2xy + y^2$.

TRINO'MIAL, *n.* In *alge.*, a quantity consisting of three terms.

TRI'O, *n.* Three united.—2. In *music*, a composition for three voices or three instruments. The term *trio* is also applied to a movement in ¾th time, which often follows the minuet in a piece of instrumental music.

TRIOB'OLAR, } *a.* [L. *triobolaris;*
TRIOB'OLARY, } *tres* and *obolus.*] Of the value of three oboli, or three halfpence; mean; worthless.

TRIOCTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*tri* and *octahedral.*] In *crystallog.*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRIOC'TILE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *octo*, eight.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is, 135 degrees distant from each other.

TRIO'DIA, *n.* A genus of plants. [*See* HEATH-GRASS.]

TRIŒ'CIA, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and οικια, a house.] The third order of plants in the class polygamia, in the Linnæan system. It comprises plants with unisexual and bisexual flowers on three separate plants, or having flowers with stamens only on one, pistils on another, and bisexual flowers on a third. The fig-tree and fan-palm are examples.

TRI'OLET, *n.* A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated. It is suited to playful and light subjects.

TRIO'NES, *n.* In *astron.*, a name sometimes given to the seven principal stars in the constellation *Ursa major*, popularly called Charles's Wain.

TRIO'NYX, *n.* A subgenus of tortoises, comprising those which are soft-shelled.

TRI'OR, } *n.* [from *try.*] In *law*, a
TRI'ER, } person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just. The *triors* are two indifferent persons.

TRIP, *v. t.* [G. *trippeln;* D. *trippen;* Sw. *trippa;* Dan. *tripper;* W. *tripiaw*, to trip, to stumble; from *rhip*, a skipping.] 1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by *up;* as, to *trip up* a man in wrestling; to *trip up* the heels.—2. To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support. —3. To catch; to detect.—4. To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP, *v. i.* To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall.—2. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient.

Virgil pretends sometimes to *trip.* *Dryden.*

TRIP, *v. i.* [Ar. *tariba*, to move lightly; allied perhaps to Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, G. *treppe*, stairs.] 1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step.

She bounded by and *tripp'd* so light,
They had not time to take a steady sight.
Dryden.

Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe.
Dryden.

2. To take a voyage or journey.

TRIP, *n.* A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil.
Dryden.

2. A stumble by the loss of foot-hold, or a striking of the foot against an object.—3. A failure; a mistake.—*Figuratively*, a slight error arising from haste, or inconsideration.

Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start. *Harte.*

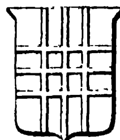
4. A journey; or a voyage; an excursion or jaunt.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

5. In *navigation*, a single board in plying to windward.—6. Among *seamen*, an outward bound voyage, particularly in the coasting navigation.—7. Among *farmers*, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them. [*Local.*]

TRI'PANG. *See* TREPANG.

TRIPARTED, } *a.* [*See* TRIPARTITE.]
TRIP'ARTITE, } In *her.*, parted into three pieces; applicable to the field as well as to ordinaries and charges; as, *triparted* in pale; a cross *triparted.*


Cross Triparted.

TRIP'ARTITE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *tripartitus: tres*, three, and *partitus*, divided; *partior.*] 1. Divided into three parts. In *bot.*, a *tripartite* leaf is one which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.—2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as, indentures *tripartite.*

TRIP'ARTITELY, *adv.* By a division into three parts.

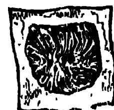
TRIPARTI''TION, *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

TRIPAS'CHAL, *a.* Including three passovers.

TRIPE, *n.* [Fr. *id.;* G. *tripp;* Russ. *trebucha;* W. *tripa*, from *rhip*, from *rhib*, a streak or driblet. In Sp. *tripe*, Dan. *trip*, is shag, plush. This word is probably from tearing, ripping, like *strip.*] 1. Properly, the entrails; but in common usage, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food. —2. In ludicrous language, the belly.

TRIP'EDAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *pes.*] Having three feet.

TRIPE DE ROCHE, *n.* [Fr., *literally*, rock tripe.] A vegetable substance



Tripe de Roche (Gyrophora muhlenbergii). *b*, One of the spores magnified.

constituting an article of food extensively used by the Canadian hunters in the arctic regions of North America. It is furnished by various species of

Gyrophora, all belonging to a distinct tribe of the liverworts or lichens, now constituting the genus *Umbilicaria*.

TRIPE-MAN, *n.* A man who sells tripe.

TRIPEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *penna*
TRIPIN'NATE, } or *pinna.*] In *bot.*, a *tripinnate* leaf is a species of supra-decompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on either side.

TRIPER'SONAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *persona.*] Consisting of three persons.

TRIPER'SONALIST, *n.* A name applied, or misapplied, to a believer in the trinity; a trinitarian.

TRIPERSONAL'ITY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.

TRIPET'ALOID, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, φυλλον, and ειδος, resemblance.] In *bot.*, appearing as if furnished with three petals; as a *tripetaloid* corolla.

TRIPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and πεταλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower leaves.

TRIP'-HAMMER, *n.* A large hammer used in forges.

TRIPHANE, *n.* Haüy's name for the mineral called Spodumene by Jameson. [*See* SPODUMENE.]

TRIPHA'SIA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Aurantiaceæ. The species are found in India, Cochin-China, and China. They are thorny shrubs, with trifoliate leaves. The fruit of *T. trifoliata*, which is both preserved and



Triphasia trifoliata.

eaten as a fruit, has an acid taste; and the plant is sometimes cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet-scented white flowers and orange berries.

TRIPH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and φθογγη, sound.] A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in *adieu, eye.*

TRIPHTHON'GAL, *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPH'YLLOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and φυλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

TRIPIN'NATE, *a.* Threefold pinnate

TRIP'LE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *triplex, triplus; tres* and *plico*, to fold.] 1. Threefold; consisting of three united; as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* tie.

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen.
Dryden.

2. Treble; three times repeated. [*See* TREBLE.]—*Triple time*, in music, is that in which each bar is divided into three measures or equal parts, as three minims, three crotchets, three quavers, &c.—*Triple salts*, the name formerly given to chemical compounds, consisting of one acid and two different bases; or of two acids and one base, but such salts are now more properly designated *double salts*, most of them consisting of the same acid and two different bases; as Rochelle salts, which are composed of soda, potassa, and tartaric acid.—*Triple alliance*, in diplomatic language, a contract entered into by a formal and solemn treaty between three different powers, either for defensive or offensive purposes.

TRIP'LE, *v. t.* To treble; to make threefold or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written *treble.*]

TRIP'LE-CROWN, *n.* Dominion over three realms; as, Edward the First had pretensions to the *triple-crown;* namely, to being king of England, Scotland, and France.—2. The papal crown, or tiara. [*See* TIARA.]

TRIP'LE-CROWNED, *a.* Having three crowns.

TRIP'LED, *pp.* Made threefold.

TRIP'LE-HEADED, *a.* Having three heads.

TRIP'LET, *n.* [from *triple.*] Three of a kind, or three united.—2. In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together; as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march and energy divine.
Pope.

3. In *music*, triplets are notes grouped together by threes; as, in jigs. In common time, where three of the quavers are intended to be equal in duration to a crotchet, the figure 3 is sometimes placed over them.—4. In *microscopes*, an eye piece, which, when used, triples the power of the instrument; one that doubles the power being termed a *doublet.*

TRIP'LICATE, *a.* [L. *triplicatus, triplico; tres* and *plico*, to fold.] Made thrice as much; threefold.—*Triplicate ratio*, is the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to one another, compared with the ratio which the quantities themselves bear to each other: Thus the ratio of a^3 to b^3 is triplicate of the ratio of *a* to *b*. Similar solids are to each other in the *triplicate* ratio of their homologous sides or like linear dimensions.

TRIP'LICATE, *n.* A third paper or thing, corresponding to two others of the same kind.

TRIP'LICATE-TER'NATE, *a.* In *bot.*, thrice ternate. The same as *triternate*,—*which see.*

TRIPLICA'TION, *n.* The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together.—2. In *the civil law*, the same as sur-rejoinder in common law.

TRIPLIC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *triplicité;* from L. *triplex.*] Trebleness; the state of being threefold.—2. In *astrol.*, the division of the signs, according to the number of the elements, each division consisting of three signs.

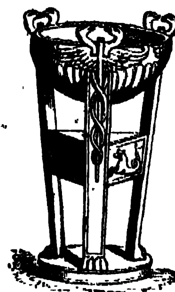
TRIP'LING, *n.* Making threefold.

TRIP'LY, *adv.* In a threefold manner.

TRIP'LY-RIBBED, *a.* [*triple* and *rib.*] In *bot.*, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower.

TRIP'-MADAM, *n.* A plant.

TRI'POD, *n.* [L. *tripus, tripodis;* Gr. τριπους: τρεις, three, and πους, foot.] A bench, stool, or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.—2. A bowl or cup for containing fluids, supported on a three-footed pedestal. In such a tripod the wine and water for the banquets of the ancients were very frequently mixed. Tripods were most frequently made of metal, but were sometimes of marble, and they appear to have been as much employed for ornament as for use.—3. Any article of furniture resting



Antique Tripod.

upon three feet, as a table, chair, &c.

TRIP'ODIAN, *n.* An ancient stringed instrument.

TRIP'ODY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, and πους.] A series of three feet.

TRIP'OLI, *n.* In *mineral.*, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing metals, marble, glass, &c. It occurs massive, with a coarse dull earthy fracture; it is of a yellowish grey, or white colour, is meagre, and rough to the touch, and yields readily to the nail. It has a fine hard grain, but is not compact. It imbibes water, which softens it, but it does not mix with the water. It consists chiefly of silica, with small portions of alumina and oxide of iron, but the varieties of tripoli vary greatly in composition, and appear to be composed of silicified animalcules. Tripoli is found in France, Italy, and Germany, as well as in Tripoli. Rottenstone appears to be a variety of tripoli.

TRIP'OLINE, *a.* Pertaining to tripoli.

TRIPOL'ITAN, *n.* A native of Tripoli. —2. *a.* Relating or belonging to Tripoli.

TRIP'OLY, *n.* Tripoli,—*which see.*

TRI'POS, *n.* plur. *Triposes.* [Gr. τριπους, a tripod.] At the *university of Cambridge*, the name given to one who prepares what is termed a *tripos paper.* A *tripos paper*, also called a *tripos*, is a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honours, accompanied by a piece in Latin verse. There are two of these papers, designed to commemorate the two tripos days, or days of examination. The first contains the names of the wranglers, and senior optimes, and the second the names of the junior optimes. The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool, formerly used at the examinations for these honours.

TRIP'PANT. *See* TRIPPING.

TRIP'PED, *pp.* [from *trip.*] Supplanted.

TRIP'PER, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.

TRIP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Supplanting; stumbling; falling: stepping nimbly.—2. *a.* Quick; nimble.—3. In *her.*, *tripping*, or *trippant*, is a term used to express a buck, antelope, hart, hind, &c., when represented with the right foot lifted up, and the other three feet, as it were, upon the ground; as if the animals were trotting. —*Counter-trippant*, is when two animals are borne trippant contrary ways, as if passing each other out of the field.



Tripping.

TRIP'PING, *n.* The act of tripping.—2. A light dance.—3. The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.—*Tripping line*, a small rope serving to unrig the lower top-gallant yard-arm, when in the act of lowering it down upon deck.

TRIP'PINGLY, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light nimble quick step; with agility.

Sing and dance it *trippingly*. *Shak.*

Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue. *Shak.*

TRIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. τρῖψις, friction, the act of rubbing, from τρίβω, to rub.] The process of rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the use of the hot bath, which is common in Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and Russia, in modern times, and which was practised by the ancients. It is used in India without the bath. In modern Greek, it is called *tripsimon*. It is also called *shampooing*.

TRIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τρεῖς, three, and πτῶσις, case.] In *gram.*, a name having three cases only.

TRIPU'DIARY, *a.* [L. *tripudium*.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.

TRIPU'DIATE, *v. i.* [L. *tripudio*.] To dance.

TRIPUDIA'TION, *n.* [L. *tripudio*, to dance.] Act of dancing.

TRIPYR'AMID, *n.* A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

TRIQUE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, from *triquetra*, a triangle.] Three-sided; having three plane sides.—*Triquetrous leaf*, a leaf having three longitudinal edges, as in *Mesembryanthemum deltoides*.

TRIRA'DIATED, *a.* [L. *tres* and *radius*.] Having three rays.

TRI'REME, *n.* [L. *triremis*; *tres* and *remus*.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

TRIRHOMBOID'AL, *a.* [*tri* and *rhomboidal*.] Having the form of three rhombs.

TRISACRAMENTA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *sacrament*.] One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more.

TRISAG'ION, *n.* [Gr. τρεῖς, three, and ἅγιος, holy.] In the *Greek church*, an invocation of the Deity, in which the word *holy* is repeated three times. This invocation takes its origin from Isa. vi. 3.

TRISE, *v. t.* [W. *treisiaw*, to seize.] In *seamen's lan.*, to haul and tie up by means of a small rope or line, called a *trising-line*.

TRISECT', *v. t.* [L. *tres*, three, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

TRISECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.

TRISECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into three equal parts.

TRISEC'TION, *n.* [L. *tres* and *sectio*, a cutting.] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle, geometrically, was a problem of great celebrity among the Greek mathematicians, and in point of difficulty it is upon a footing with the duplication of the cube, and the quadrature of the circle. The indefinite trisection of an angle cannot be accomplished by plane geometry, or by the line and circle, but it may be effected by means of the conic sections, and some other curves, as the conchoid, quadratrix, &c., the method employed by the ancient geometers. In modern analysis, there is no more difficulty of trisecting an angle than in finding a cube root.

TRISEP'ALOUS, *a.* In *bot.*, having three sepals, or small bracts of a calyx.

TRISE'TUM, *n.* A genus of grasses separated from the Avena of Linn. It consists of *T. flavescens*, golden oat, or yellow oat grass; and *T. pubescens*, downy oat grass. Both are natives of Great Britain, the former is common, especially in rich pastures, and sheep are very fond of it.

TRIS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. τρίζω, to gnash.] Lockjaw; a species of tetanus, affecting the under jaw with spastic rigidity. There are two kinds of trismus, one attacking infants during the two first weeks from their birth, and the other attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or a wound. [*See* TETANUS.]

TRISOCTAHE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρίς, three times, ὀκτώ, eight, and ἕδρα, face.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

TRIS'PAST, **TRISPAS'TON**, *n.* [Gr. τρεῖς and σπάω, to draw.] In *mech.*, a term used by some old writers for a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.

TRISPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεῖς, three, and σπέρμα, seed.] Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as, a *trispermous* capsule.

TRIST, for *Tryst*,—which see.

TRIST, **TRIST'FUL**, †*a.* [L. *tristis*, sad.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy.

TRIST'FULLY, *adv.* Sadly.

TRISTI'TIATE,† *v. t.* [L. *tristitia*.] To make sad.

TRISULC',† *n.* [L. *trisulcus*.] Something having three furrows.

TRISULC'ATE, *a.* Having three furrows.

TRISYLLAB'IC, **TRISYLLAB'ICAL**, *a.* [from *trisyllable*.] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as, a *trisyllabic* word or root.

TRISYL'LABLE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [L. *tritus*, from *tero*, to wear.] Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; as, a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject.

TRITELY, *adv.* In a common manner.

TRITENESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out; as, the *triteness* of an observation or a subject.

TRITERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *ternate*.] Three times ternate. A petiole, which separates into three, and is again divided at each point into three, and on each of these nine points bears three leaflets.

TRI'THEISM, *n.* [Fr. *tritheisme*; Gr τρεῖς, three, and θεός, God.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, are three beings, or Gods.

TRI'THEIST, *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences, or hypostases.

TRITHEIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRITHE'ITE, *n.* A tritheist.

TRITHING, *n.* [from *three*.] One of the divisions of the county of York in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called *Riding*.

TRIT'ICAL,† *a.* [from *trite*.] Trite; common.

TRIT'ICALNESS,† *n.* Triteness.

TRIT'ICUM, *n.* A genus of grasses yielding various kinds of wheat. The species are divided into two groups, the *cerealia*, yielding edible fruits, and the *agropyra*, which are merely grasses. Of the former group, the most important species are *T. vulgare*, or common wheat; *T. turgidum*, turgid, cone, or English wheat; *T. durum*, true beard wheat; *T. polonicum*, Polish wheat; *T. spelta*, spelt wheat; *T. dicoccum*, two-grained or rice wheat; and *T. monococcum*, one-grained wheat. To each of these belong several varieties of the *agropyra*, or wheat-grasses. Some are known as troublesome weeds, especially *T. repens*, creeping wheat-grass, couch-grass, or spear-grass, a native of Britain. The following are also British plants: *T. junceum*, sea wheat-grass, or rush-grass; *T. caninum*, fibrous-rooted wheat-grass, or dog's wheat; *T. cristatum*, or crested wheat-grass; and *T. loliaceum*, dwarf sea wheat-grass. [*See* WHEAT.]

TRI'TON, *n.* In *myth.*, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the son and trumpeter of Neptune. We find, however, a number of Tritons spoken of in ancient mythology, who were half



Mythological Triton.

man, half fish, and upon whom the Nereids rode.—2. A genus of siphonobranchiate molluscs, comprehending the marine trumpet, or triton-shell.—3. According to Laurent and others, a genus of Batrachian reptiles, or aquatic salamanders, comprehending numerous species.—4. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes.

TRI'TONE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *tonus*.] In *music*, a dissonant interval, called also a superfluous fourth. It consists of three tones between the extremes, or of two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones.

TRITO'NIA, *n.* A genus of marine, naked, gastropodous molluscs, many of which are found on the coasts of England, France, and other European countries.

TRITOX'IDE, *n.* [Gr. τρίτος, third, and *oxide*.] In *chem.*, a non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base, with three equivalents of oxygen.

TRIT'URABLE, *a.* [*See* TRITURATE.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding.

TRIT'URATE, *v. t.* [L. *trituro*, from *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

TRIT'URATED, *pp.* Reduced to a very fine powder.

TRIT'URATING, *ppr.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.

TRITURA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding; levigation.

TRI'TURE,† *n.* A rubbing or grinding.

TRITU'RIUM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRI'UMPH, *n.* [Fr. *triomphe;* It. *trionfo;* L. *triumphus;* Gr. θρίαμβος.] 1. Among *the ancient Romans,* a pompous ceremony performed in honour of a victorious general, and the highest military honour which he could obtain. It was granted by the senate only to a dictator, consul, or prætor, and after a decisive victory, or the complete subjugation of a province. In a Roman triumph, the general to whom this honour was awarded, entered the city of Rome in a chariot drawn by four horses, crowned with laurel, and having a sceptre in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, &c., and followed by his army on foot, in marching order. The procession advanced in this order along the *via sacra* to the capitol, where the general sacrificed a bull to Jupiter, and deposited his wreath in the lap of the god. Banquets and other entertainments concluded the solemnity, which was generally brought to a close in one day, though in later times it sometimes lasted for three days. During the time of the empire, the emperor himself was the only person that could claim a triumph. The *ovation* was an honour inferior to a triumph, and less imposing in its ceremonies.—2. State of being victorious.

> Hercules from Spain
> Arriv'd in *triumph,* from Geryon slain. *Dryden.*

3. Victory; conquest.

> The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Logan.*

4. Joy or exultation for success.

> Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

5. A card that takes all others; now written *trump,—which see.*

TRI'UMPH, *v. i.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

> How long shall the wicked *triumph?* Ps. xciv.

2. To obtain victory.

> There fix thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world. *Rowe.*
> Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit
> *Triumphing* over death. *Milton.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

> Let not my enemies *triumph* over me; Ps. xxv.
> Sorrow on all the pack of you
> That *triumph* thus upon my misery. *Shak.*

4. To be prosperous, to flourish.

> Where commerce *triumph'd* on the favouring gales. *Trumbull.*

To triumph over, to succeed in overcoming; to surmount; as, to *triumph* over all obstacles.

TRIUMPH'AL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *triumphalis.*] Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; as, a *triumphal* crown or car; a *triumphal* arch. A *triumphal arch* is a grand portico, or archway, erected at the entrance of a city, or in some public situation, in commemoration of some great victory or remarkable event, or in honour of some victorious general. The Romans were the first people who erected triumphal arches. At first they were extremely plain and simple, but afterwards the style became enriched, and the whole was at length loaded with a profusion of every sort of ornament. Latterly, they were a rectangular mass penetrated by three arches, a central one, and two smaller side ones; as, the arches of Constantine, Septimius Severus, &c. In cases where they served as gates, they were usually constructed with two archways, one for carriages passing into the city, and the other for carriages passing out of it. Many beautiful structures, in imitation of the ancient triumphal arches, have been erected in modern times. In *modern times,* a temporary kind of triumphal arch is frequently, on festive occasions, formed of festoons of green branches, flowers, &c.—*Triumphal column,* among the Romans, an insulated column erected in commemoration of a conqueror, to whom had been decreed the honours of a triumph; as, the columns of Trajan and Antonine.—*Triumphal crown,* a crown usually awarded by the Romans to their victorious generals. It was formed of laurel.

TRIUMPH'AL, *n.* A token of victory.

TRIUMPH'ANT, *a.* [L. *triumphans.*] 1. Celebrating victory; as, a *triumphant* chariot.—2. Rejoicing as for victory.

> Successful beyond hope to lead you forth
> *Triumphant* out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

> So shall it be in the church *triumphant.* *Perkins.*
> Athena, war's *triumphant* maid. *Pope.*

4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success; as, a *triumphant* song.

TRIUMPH'ANTLY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success.

> Through arm'd ranks *triumphantly* she drives. *Glanville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.

> *Triumphantly* tread on thy country's ruin. *Shak.*

3. With insolent exultation.

TRI'UMPHER, *n.* One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.—2. One who was honoured with a triumph in Rome.

TRI'UMPHING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage

TRI'UMVIR, *n.* [L. *tres,* three, and *vir,* man.] One of three men united in office. The triumvirs, L. *triumviri,* of Rome, were three men who jointly obtained the sovereign power in Rome. The first of these were Cæsar, Crassus, and Pompey.

TRIUM'VIRATE, *n.* A coalition of three men; particularly, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire.—2. Government by three men in coalition.

TRIUM'VIRY,† *n.* Triumvirate.

TRI'UNE, *n.* [L. *tres,* and *unus.*] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

TRIU'NITY, *n.* Trinity.

TRIVALV'ULAR, *a.* Three-valved; having three valves.

TRIV'ANT, *n.* A truant.

TRIVERB'IAL, *a.* [L. *triverbium.*] Triverbial days, in the Roman calendar, were juridical or court days, days allowed to the prætor for hearing causes; called also *dies fasti.* There were only twenty-eight in the year.

TRIV'ET, *n.* A three-legged stool. [*See* TREVET.]—2. A movable part of a kitchen range whereon to place vessels for boiling, or to receive something placed before the fire.

TRIV'ET-TA'BLE,† *n.* A table supported by three feet.

TRIV'IAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *trivialis;* probably from the Gr. τρίβω, L. *tero, trivi,* to wear, or from *trivium,* a highway.] 1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; as, a *trivial* subject; a *trivial* affair.—2. Worthless; vulgar.—*Trivial name,* in *nat. hist.,* the name for the species, which, added to the generic name, forms the complete denomination of the plant; the specific name. Thus in *Lathyrus aphaca, Lathyrus* is the generic name, and *aphaca* the trivial or specific name, and the two combined form the complete denomination of the plant. Linnæus at first applied the phrase *specific name* to the essential character of the species, now called the *specific definition* or *difference;* but it is now applied solely to the trivial name.

TRIVIAL'ITY,† *n.* Trivialness.

TRIV'IALLY, *adv.* Commonly; vulgarly.—2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

TRIV'IALNESS, *n.* Commonness.—2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRI'VIUM, *n.* [L.] In the *schools of the middle ages,* the name given to the first three liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, and logic; the other four, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, being termed quadrivium.

TRI'-WEEK'LY, *a.* Happening, performed, or appearing thrice a week; as, a *tri-weekly* newspaper. [*A convenient, but not legitimately formed word.*]

TRŌAT, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time.

TROAT, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.

TRO'CAR, TRO'CHAR, *n.* [Fr. *un trois quart,* expressive of its triangular point.] A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like.

TROCHA'IC, TROCHA'ICAL, *a.* [*See* TROCHEE.] In *poetry,* consisting of trochees; as, *trochaic* measure or verse. The *trochaic verse* was a kind of verse used by the Greek and Latin poets, especially by the tragedians and comedians. The most common form of this verse is that which is composed of a perfect dimeter, followed by a dimeter wanting the last half foot.

TROCHAN'TER, *n.* [Gr. τροχαντήρ.] In *anat.,* the trochanters are two processes of the thigh-bone, called *major* and *minor,* the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside.

TRO'CHE, *n.* [Gr. τροχός, a wheel.] A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage, and is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

TRO'CHEE, *n.* [L. *trochæus;* Gr. τροχαῖος, from τρέχω.] In *verse,* a foot of two syllables, the first long, and the second short.

TROCH'IDÆ, *n.* [L. *trochus,* a top,

and the name of one of the genera.] A family of testaceous turbinated gastropods.

TRO'ЄHIL. *See* TROCHILUS.

TROЄHIL'IЄ, *a.* Having power to draw out or turn round.

TROЄHIL'IЄS, *n.* [Gr. τροχιλια, from τροχω: L. *trochilus.*] The science of rotary motion.

TROЄHI'LIDÆ, *n.* [from *trochus.*] The family of humming birds.

TRO'ЄHILUS, *n.* [L. *trochilus;* Gr. τροχιλος, from τρεχω, to run.] 1. A genus of birds, consisting of those small birds which are known by the name of hum birds, humming birds, or honey suckers. [*See* HUM BIRD.]—2. In *arch.*, an annular moulding whose section is concave; more commonly called a *Scotia,* —*which see.*

TRO'ЄHINGS, *n.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head.

TRO'ЄHISK, *n.* [Gr. τροχισκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. [*See* TROCHE.]

TRO'CHITE, *n.* [L. *trochus;* Gr. τρεχω, to run.] 1. In *nat. hist.*, a kind of figured fossil stone resembling parts of plants, called St. Cuthbert's beads. These stones are usually of a brownish colour; they break like spar, and are easily dissolved in vinegar. Their figure is generally cylindrical, sometimes a little tapering. Two, three, or more of these joined, constitute an *entrochus.*—2. Fossil remains of the shells called *trochus.*

TROCH'LEA, *n.* [L., a pulley, from Gr. τρεχω, to run.] A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes.

TROCH'LEARY, *a.* [from L. *trochlea.*] Pertaining to the trochlea; as, the *trochleary* muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the *trochleary* nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle.

TRO'CHOID, *n* [Gr. τροχος, L. *trochus,* from τρεχω, to run, and ειδος.] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a wheel; the cycloid.

TROCHO'IDAL, *a.* Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid; as, *trochoidal* curves. The epicycloid, the involute of the circle, the spiral of Archimedes, &c., are called *trochoidal* curves.

TROЄHO'METER, *n.* [Gr.] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage wheel.

TRO'ЄHUS, *n.* [Gr. τροχος.] A genus of conical, spiral gastropods. Most of these animals have three filaments on each edge of the mantle, or at least some appendages to the sides of the feet. The genus belongs to the Pectinibranchiate gastropods of Cuvier.

TROD, *pret.* of *Tread.*

TROD, }
TROD'DEN, } *pp.* of *Tread.*

Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down by the Gentiles; Luke xxi.

TRODE, *old pret.* of *Tread.*

TRODE,† *n.* Tread; footing; path.

TROG'LODYTE, *n.* [Gr. τρωγλη, a cavern, and δυω, to enter.] The Troglodytes were a people of Ethiopia, represented by the ancients as living in caves. There are many fabulous accounts respecting the Troglodytes, but the remains of their subterraneous dwellings, still to be seen, attest their existence, especially along the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt, and Nubia. There were also Troglodytes in parts of Syria and Arabia.—2. *Troglodytes* is the name of a genus of insessorial birds. *Troglodytes europæus,* is known by the name of kitty wren.

TRO'GON, or **ЄU'RUЄUI,** *n.* A genus of scansorial birds, and type of the family Trogonidæ. The trogons are found plentifully in the Indian Archipelago, and in the tropical regions of America. They are solitary birds, jealous of their freedom, and frequenting the interior of the thickest forests.



Trogon pavoninus.

They feed on insects, and their flight is lively, short, vertical, and undulating. There are numerous species, all of them possessing most brilliantly coloured plumage, only second in splendour to the humming birds. The *T. pavoninus,* or peacock trogon, was celebrated in the mythology of the ancient Mexicans.

TROGO'NIDÆ, *n.* A family of perching birds, remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, and typically represented by the curucuis, or trogons.

TRŌLL, *v. t.* [G. *trollen;* W. *troliaw,* to troll, to roll; *troelli,* to turn, wheel, or whirl; *troell,* a wheel, a reel; *trol,* a roller. It is probably formed on *roll.*] To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to utter volubly; to draw on; to turn; to drive about.

Troll about the bridal bowl. *B. Jonson.*

2. To allure, in allusion to the practice of fishing with a baited trolling line.

TRŌLL, *v. i.* To go round; to move or run round; to roll; to run about; as, to *troll* in a coach and six.—2. Among *anglers,* to fish, as for pikes, with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley.

TRŌLL, *n.* A kind of reel, over which a line (called a *trolling* line) of great length is rolled, used for fishing for pikes.

TRŌLLED, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.

TRŌLL'ER, *n.* One who trolls.

TRŌLLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.

TROL'LIUS, *n.* Globe-flower, a genus of plants. [*See* GLOBE-FLOWER.]

TROL'LOP, *n.* [G. *trolle;* from *troll,* strolling.] A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern.

TROLLOPEE',† *n.* Formerly, a loose dress for females.

TROL'LOPISH, *a.* Filthy; dirty; slovenly dressed.

TROL'MYDAMES, *n.* [Fr. *trou-madame.*] The game of nine holes.

TROM'BONE, *n.* [It.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes; the first, to which the mouth-piece is attached, and the third, which terminates in a bell-shaped orifice, are placed side by side; the middle tube is doubled, and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope. By the slide of the tube, every sound in the diatonic and chromatic scales being within its compass, is obtained in perfect tune, and thus the trombone surpasses every other instrument, in admitting, like the violin or the voice, the introduction of the slide. The trombone is of three kinds, the *alto,* the *tenor,* and the *base;* and in orchestral music, these are generally used together, forming a complete harmony in themselves.

TROMP, *n.* [See *Trumpet.*] A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.

TROMP'IL, *n.* An aperture in a tromp.

TRO'NA, *n.* A sesquicarbonate of soda, which occurs native on the banks of the lakes of soda, in the province of Sukena, in Africa.

TRON'AGE, *n.* Formerly, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool.

TRONA'TOR, *n.* An officer in London, whose business was to weigh wool.

TRON'CO, *n.* [L. *truncus.*] A term in Italian music, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.

TRONE, *n.* A provincial word in some parts of England for a small drain.

TRONE,† *n.* A throne.

TRONE, }
TRONES, } *n.* A kind of steelyard or beam used in former times for weighing wool.

TRŌNE WEIGHT, *n.* An ancient Scottish weight used for many home productions, as wool, cheese, butter, &c. In this weight the pound varied in different counties, from 21 oz. to 28 oz. avoirdupois. Trone weight is now illegal, but is still occasionally used in some rural districts, in weighing wool, butter, &c.

TROOP, *n.* [Fr. *troupe;* It. *truppa;* Dan. and D. *trop;* G. *trupp.* The Gaelic *trapan,* a bunch or cluster, is probably the same word. The sense is a crowd, or a moving crowd.]—1 A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. Gen. xlix.; 2 Sam. xxiii.; Hos vii.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shak.*

2. A body of soldiers. But applied to infantry, it is now used in the plural, *troops,* and this word signifies soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. We apply the word to a company, a regiment, or an army. The captain ordered his *troops* to halt; the colonel commanded his *troops* to wheel and take a position on the flank; the general ordered his *troops* to attack; the *troops* of France amounted to 400,000 men.—3. *Troop,* in the singular, a small body or company of cavalry, light horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain.—4. A company of stage-players.

TROOP, *v. i.* To collect in numbers.

Armies at the call of trumpet,
Troop to their standard. *Milton.*

2. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men.
Shak.

3. To march in haste or in company.

TROOP'ER, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse soldier.

TROOP'ING, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd; marching in a body.

TROOPS, *n. pl.* Soldiers in general; an army.

Has Norval seen the *troops?* *Home.*

TROOS'ITE, *n.* A mineral containing manganese.

TROPÆOLE'Æ, *n.* A suborder of plants in the nat. order Balsaminaceæ, according to Lindley's arrangement. The genera belonging to this order, are Tropæolum, Magallana, and Chymocarpus, all natives of South America.

TROPÆ'OLUM, *n.* Indian cress, a genus of handsome trailing or climbing plants, nat. order Balsaminaceæ. The species are all inhabitants of South America. Some of them have pungent fruits, which are used as condiments, and others have obtained a place in our collections on account of their handsome and various-coloured flowers. All of them have obtained the common name of *Nasturtium.* The principal species are *T. minus*, small Indian cress, introduced into this country at an early period. The fruit is pickled, and eaten as capers, and the leaves may be eaten as a salad. *T. majus*, great Indian cress, the fruit of which is also made into a pickle. Of this plant there is a beautiful double variety much cultivated in gardens and greenhouses. *T. tricolorum*, tricolor Indian cress, the most showy and handsome of the species.

TROPE, *n* [L. *tropus;* Gr. τρόπος, from τρέπω, to turn; W. *trova*, a turn, a *tropic; trovâu*, to turn.] In *rhet.*, a change in the signification of a word, from a primary to a derivative sense; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea; as, when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony; but to these may be added, allegory, prosopopœia, autonomasia, and perhaps some others. Some authors make figures the genus, of which trope is a species; others make them different things, defining trope to be a change of sense, and figure to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.

TRO'PHI, *n. plur.* [Gr. τροφός, one who feeds.] In *entom.*, the parts of the mouth employed in manducation or deglutition. They include the *labrum, labium, maxillæ, mandibulæ, lingua*, and *pharynx.*

TRO'PHIED, *a.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies.

The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade. *Pope.*

TROPHO'NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or his cave, or his architecture.—In the *Grecian myth.*, Trophonius was a celebrated architect, the son of Erginus, king of Orchomenos, in Bœotia. He built Apollo's temple at Delphi. He is also said to have had a wonderful cave at Lebadea, whence he gave oracles, and this cave became one of the most celebrated oracles of Greece. From this circumstance, Trophonius was honoured as a god.

TRO'PHOSPERM, *n.* [Gr. τροφός, one who feeds, a nurse, and σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It is most commonly called placenta, sometimes spermaphore, and sometimes receptacle of the seeds.

TRO'PHY, *n.* [L. *tropæum;* Gr. τρόπαιον: Fr. *trophée;* Sp. and It. *trofeo.*] 1. Among *the ancients*, a monument or memorial in commemoration of some victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung upon the trunk of a tree, or a stone pillar, by the victorious army, either on the field of battle, or in the capital of the conquered nation. The custom of erecting trophies was most general among the Greeks, but it passed at length to the Romans. The Roman trophies, however, were usually constructed of more solid and durable materials than the Greek, such as towers, columns, &c. It was the practice, also, to have representations of trophies carved in stone, in bronze, and other solid substances. Many representations of trophies are to be found upon ancient medals, coins, &c.—2. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy.

Around the posts hung helmets, darts and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

3. In *arch.*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.—4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest. Present every hearer to Christ as a *trophy* of grace.

TRO'PHY-MONEY, *n.* A duty formerly paid in England annually by house-keepers, toward providing harness, drums, colours, &c., for the militia.

TROP'IC, *n.* [Fr. *tropique;* L. *tropicus;* from the Gr. τροπή, a turning; τρέπω, to turn.]—1. In *astron.*, the *tropics*, or *tropical circles*, are two parallels of declination, whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or twenty-three degrees and a half nearly. The northern one passes through the point Cancer, and is thence called the tropic of Cancer, and the southern one, which passes through the point Capricorn, is called the tropic of Capricorn. The sun's annual path in the heavens is bounded by these two circles, and they are called *tropics*, because when the sun, in his journey northward or southward, reaches either of them, he, as it were, *turns back*, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to north and south. [*See* ECLIPTIC SOLSTICE.]—2. In *geography*, the tropics are two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator. The one north of the equator is called the tropic of Cancer, and that south of the equator the tropic of Capricorn. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include that portion of the globe which is called the torrid zone.

TROP'ICAL, TROP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; as, *tropical* climates; *tropical* regions; *tropical* latitudes; *tropical* heat; *tropical* winds.—2. Incident to the tropics; as, *tropical* diseases.—3. [from *trope.*] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*

Tropical writing or *hieroglyphic*, is such as represents a thing by qualities which resemble it. [*See* HIEROGLYPHIC.]

TROP'ICALLY, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

TROP'ICAL YEAR, *n.* The period occupied by the sun in passing from one tropic, or one equinox, to the other. On account of the precession of the equinoxes, it is 20 m. 20 s. shorter than the sidereal year.

TROP'IC-BIRD, *n.* The *Phaeton* of Linn., a genus of palmipede birds peculiar to tropical regions. There are only two species, the *P. æthereus*, and *P. phœnicurus.* They are distinguished by the two long slender tail-feathers, which have obtained for them the French name of *paille-en queue.*



Tropic Bird (Phaeton phœnicurus).

The wings are long and the feet slender; their flight is swift and graceful. They are to be seen disporting in the air far at sea, and when they perceive a ship they never fail to sail round it. They generally return every evening to land, to roost in the midst of the rocks. Their food appears to consist entirely of fish.

TROP'ICS. *See* TROPIC.

TRO'PIST, *n.* [from *trope.*] One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROPOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* TROPOLOGY.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPOLOG'ICALLY, *adv.* In a tropological manner.

TROPOLOG'IZE, *v. t.* To change a word from its original meaning; to use as a trope. [*Not authorized.*]

TROPOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. τρόπος, trope, and λόγος, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word.

TROSS'ERS,† *n.* Trowsers. [*See* TROWSERS.]

TROT, *v. i.* [Fr. *trotter;* G. *trotten*, to trot, to tread; It. *trottare;* allied probably to *tread* and to *strut.*]—1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse, or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time.—2. To walk or move fast; or to run.

He that rises late must *trot* all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night. *Franklin.*

TROT, *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. This pace is the same as that of a walk, but more rapid. The trot is often a jolting hard motion, but in some horses it is as easy as the amble or pace, and has a more stately appearance. — 2. An old woman; *in contempt.* — 3. In a *ludicrous sense,* a quick sort of pace with a hobbling motion.

TROTH, *n.* [Sax. *treothe;* the old orthography of *truth. See* TRUTH.]—1.† Belief; faith; fidelity; as, to plight one's *troth.*—2.† Truth; verity; veracity; as, in *troth;* by my *troth.*

TROTH'LESS,† *a.* Faithless; treacherous.

TROTH'-PLIGHT,† *v. t.* To betroth or affiance.

TROTH'-PLIGHT,† *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced.

TROTH'-PLIGHT, *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

TROTH'-PLIGHTED, *a.* Having fidelity pledged.

TROT'TER, *n.* A beast that trots, or that usually trots.—2. A sheep's foot.

TROT'TING, *ppr.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.

TROUBADOUR, *n.* [from Fr. *trouver,* to find.] Literally a finder or inventor, a name given to a poet in Provence in France. The troubadours were considered the inventors of a species of provençal poetry, characterized by an almost entire devotion to the subject of romantic gallantry, and generally very complicated in regard to its metre and rhymes. They flourished from the 11th to the latter end of the 13th century, their principal residence being the South of France, but they also lived in Catalonia, Arragon, and the North of Italy. The most renowned among the troubadours were knights who cultivated music and poetry as an honourable accomplishment.

TROUBLE, *v. t.* (trub'l.) Fr. *troubler;* It. *turbare;* Sp. and Port. *turbar;* L. *turbo;* Gaelic, *treabhlaim,* which seems to be connected with *treabham,* to plough, that is, to turn or to stir, W. *torva,* L. *turba,* a crowd, and perhaps *trova,* a turn; Gr. τρέπω. The primary sense is to turn or to stir, to whirl about, as in L. *turbo, turbinis,* a whirlwind. Hence the sense of agitation, disturbance.] 1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion.

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water; John v.

2. To disturb; to perplex.

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress.

Those that *trouble* me, rejoice when I am moved; Ps. xiii.

4. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things; Luke x.

5. To tease; to vex; to molest.

The boy so *troubles* me,
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*

6. To give occasion for labour to. I will not *trouble* you to deliver the letter. I will not *trouble* myself in this affair. —7. To sue for a debt. He wishes not to *trouble* his debtors.

TROUBLE, *n.* (trub'l.) Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits; perplexity; *a word of very extensive application.*—2. Affliction; calamity.

He shall deliver thee in six *troubles;* Job v.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his *troubles;* Ps xxv.

3. Molestation; inconvenience; annoyance.

Lest the fiend some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation. — 5. That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation; that which afflicts.

TROUBLED, *pp.* (trub'ld.) Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested.

TROUBLER, *n.* (trub'ler.) One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber; as, a *troubler* of the peace.

The rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

TROUBLESOME, *a.* (trub'lsome.) Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious. In warm climates, insects are very *troublesome.* — 2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

3. Giving inconvenience to. I wish not to be *troublesome* as a guest.—4. Teasing; importunate; as, a *troublesome* applicant.

TROUBLESOMELY, *adv.* (trub'l-somely.) In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.

TROUBLESOMENESS, *n.* (trub'l-someness.) Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble or of molesting.—2. Unseasonable intrusion; importunity.

TROUB'LE-STATE,† *n.* A disturber of the community.

TROUBLING, *ppr.* (trub'ling.) Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.

TROUBLING, *n.* (trub'ling.) The act of disturbing or putting in commotion; John v.—2. The act of afflicting.

TROUBLOUS, *a.* (trub'lus.) Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion.

A tall ship toss'd in *troublous* seas. *Spenser.*

2. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times; Dan ix.

TROUGH, *n.* (trauf.) [Sax. *trog;* D. and G. *trog;* It. *truogo.*] 1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, a vessel of wood, stone, or metal, in the form of a rectangular prism, open at the top, for holding water, &c.—2. A tray. [*This is the same word dialectically altered.*] —3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men.—4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills. The *trough* of the sea, the hollow between waves. —*Galvanic trough.* [*See under* GALVANIC.]

TROUGH'-BATTERY, *n.* A galvanic battery. [*See* GALVANIC.]

TROUGH'-GUTTER, *n.* In *arch.,* a gutter in the form of a trough, placed below the dripping eaves of common buildings and outhouses, to convey the water from the roof to the pipe by which it is to be discharged.

TROUL, for *Troll.* [*See* TROLL.]

TROUNCE, *v. t.* (trouns.) [Qu. Fr. *tronçon, tronçonner.*] To punish, or to beat severely. [*A low word.*]

TROUN'CING, *ppr.* Beating severely.

TROUN'CING, *n.* A severe beating.

TROUSE, *n.* (trooz.) [*See* TROWSERS.] A kind of trowsers worn by children.

TROU'SERS, *n. plur. See* TROWSERS.

TROUSSEAU, *n.* [Fr.] Paraphernalia; the clothes, &c., of a bride.

TROUT, *n.* [Sax. *truht;* Fr. *truite;* L. *trutta. Trout* is contracted from *tructa.*] The common name of various species of the genus Salmo; as, the bull-trout (*Salmo eriox*); the salmon-trout (*S. trutta*); the common trout (*S. fario*); and the great grey or lake-trout (*S. ferox*). The parr or samlet (*S. salmulus*) is also sometimes called a trout.

TROUT'-COLOURED, *a.* White with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-coloured* horse.

TROUT'-FISHING, *n.* The fishing for trouts. [This term is often syncopated into *trouting;* and the latter word occasionally becomes an adjective, as in a *trouting* stream.

TROUT'LET, } *n.* A small trout.
TROUT'LING, } [*Colloq.*]

TROUT'-STREAM, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.

TRO'VER, *n.* [Fr. *trouver,* It. *trovare,* to find; Sw. *träffa,* to hit; Dan. *treffer,* to meet with; *traf,* an accident; D. and G. *treffen,* to meet, to hit.] Trover is properly the finding of any thing. Hence, 1. In *law,* the gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means.—2. A form of action which lies in general against a defender, for the conversion or appropriation to his own use of any personal property, in which the plaintiff has a general property as owner, or special property as carrier, depositary, trustee, &c. It will lie for deeds, unstamped agreements, bills unlawfully withheld, under a verbal promise of being discounted, for goods wrongfully distrained, money deposited, or any other personal chattel. The action is brought to recover the specific chattels themselves, or damages for their conversion.

TROW,† *v. i.* [Sax. *treowian, treowan,* to believe, to trust; G. *trauen;* Sw. *tro;* Dan. *troer;* contracted from *trogan,* and coinciding with the root of *truth. See* TRUE.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

TROW, is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry. What means the fool, *trow?*

TROW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *truelle;* L. *trulla;* D. *troffel.* Qu. D. and G. *treffen,* to hit, to strike, hence to put on.] 1. A tool used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers, for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks so as to reduce them to the required shape and dimensions. Trowels are of various kinds, according to the different purposes for which they are used.—2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a trowel, made of iron, and scooped; used in taking up plants and for other purposes.

TROW'ELLED, *a.* Dressed or formed with a trowel; as, *trowelled* stucco; that is, stucco laid on, and ready for the reception of paint.

TROWS'ERS, *n. plur.* *s* as *z.* [Gaelic, *triusan;* Fr. *trousse,* a truss, a bundle; W. *trws,* a garment that covers; *trouse,* dress; *trwsa,* a truss, a packet; *trwsiaw,* to dress; Gaelic, *trusam,* to gird or *truss* up.] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee, or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

TROY, } *n.* ["A corruption
TROY-WEIGHT, } of *le roy; pondus regis,* the standard weight of 35 Edward I."—*Dr. Trusler.* Some derive the word from *Troynovant,* the Monkish

name of London; and others from *Troyes*, in France. The etymology is uncertain.] A weight chiefly used in weighing gold, silver, and articles of jewelry. It is also used for comparing different weights with each other, and in experiments in natural philosophy. The pound troy contains 12 ounces; each ounce is divided into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains. Hence, the pound contains 5,760 grains.

TRU'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *truand.*] Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as, a *truant* boy.

> While *truant* Jove, in infant pride,
> Play'd barefoot on Olympus' side. *Trumbull.*

TRU'ANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy; a boy who stays away from school.

TRU'ANT, *v. i.* To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment.

TRU'ANTLY, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.

TRU'ANT-SHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment; neglect of study.

TRUBS, *n.* An herb.

TRUB'TAIL,† *n.* A short squat woman.

TRUCE, *n.* [Goth. *triggwa;* It. *tregua;* Norm. *trewe;* Ice. *trigd;* Cimbric, *trugth;* properly a league or pact, from the root of *trick*, to make fast, to fold. *See* TRUE.] 1. In *war*, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose.—2. Intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

> There he may find
> *Truce* to his restless thoughts. *Milton.*

Truce of God, in the middle ages, a suspension of arms which occasionally took place, and was introduced by the church in order to mitigate the evils of war. This truce provided that hostilities should cease at least on the holidays from Thursday evening to Sunday evening each week, during the season of Advent and Lent, and on the octaves of the great festivals.

TRUCE-BREAKER, *n.* [*truce* and *breaker.*] One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement; 2 Tim. iii.

TRUCE'LESS, *a.* Without a truce.

TRUCH'MAN, } *n.* An interpreter.
TRUDGE'MAN, } [*See* DRAGOMAN.]

TRUCIDA'TION, *n.* [L. *trucido*, to kill.] The act of killing.

TRUCK, *v. i.* [Fr. *troquer;* Sp. and Port. *trocar;* allied probably to W. *troc*, L. *trochus*, a round thing, Eng. *truck;* Gr. τροχος, τροχω.] To exchange commodities; to barter. American traders *truck* with the Indians, giving them whisky and trinkets for skins. [*Truck* is now vulgar.]

TRUCK, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold dust. [*Vulgar.*]

TRUCK, *n.* Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter.—2. A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.—3. In *ships*, the small wooden cap at the extremity of a flag-staff, or of a topmast, generally furnished with two or more small pulleys, and used to reeve the halliards. Also, a small circular piece of wood, having a hole bored through it for a rope to run through; as, the *trucks* of the shrouds.—4. In *gunnery*, trucks are circular pieces of wood like wheels, fixed on an axle-tree, for moving ordnance.—5. In *railways*, a kind of platform running upon wheels and used for the conveyance of ordinary stage-coaches and carriages, which are placed upon it.—6. A small wheel carriage, or a species of barrow with two wheels, to be moved by hand. Trucks of this description are made in a great variety of forms, to adapt them to their peculiar objects, such as the moving of sacks, bags, casks, cases, lead, iron, copper, stone, &c., in warehouses, granaries, &c.—*Truck*, or *trucks*, is also the name given to a kind of low carriage for conveying goods, stones, &c., on common roads.

TRUCK'AGE, *n.* The practice of bartering goods.

TRUCK'ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

TRUCK'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging goods; bartering.

TRUCK'LE, *n.* A small wheel or castor.—2. A small flat cheese. [*Local.*]

TRUCK'LE, *v. i.* [*dim.* of *truck.*] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. Small states must *truckle* to large ones.

> Religion itself is forced to *truckle* with worldly policy. *Norris.*

TRUCK'LE-BED, *n.* [*truckle* and *bed.*] A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

TRUCK'LING, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.

TRUCK'-MAN, *n.* A truck driver.

TRUCK'-SYSTEM, *n.* The practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. This practice prevailed, particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts. The masters established warehouses or shops, and the workmen in their employment either got their wages accounted for to them by supplies of goods from such *depôts*, without receiving any money, or they got the money on a tacit or express understanding that they were to resort to the warehouses or shops of their masters for such necessaries as they required. The ostensible design of this system was to supply the workmen and their families with provisions, clothing of good quality, &c., at the cheapest rate, and thus to leave them but little money for the purposes of drinking and idleness. The truck system, however, was liable to great abuses. It gave rise to unfair dealing, and a species of tyranny; the workmen had often to pay exorbitant prices for their goods, and from the great facility afforded to them of procuring liberal supplies of goods in anticipation of wages, they were led into debt. These, and other evils incident to the truck system, induced the legislature to put a stop to it by an act passed in 1831.

TRU'CULENCE, *n.* [L. *truculentia*, from *trux*, fierce, savage.] 1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness.—2. Terribleness of countenance.

TRU'CULENT, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous; as, the *truculent* inhabitants of Scythia.—2. Of a ferocious aspect.—3. Cruel; destructive; as, a *truculent* plague.

TRU'CULENTLY, *adv.* Fiercely; destructively.

TRUDGE, *v. i.* To travel on foot. The father rode; the son *trudged* on behind.—2. To travel or march with labour.

> And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden.*

TRUE, *a.* [Sax. *treow, treowe*, faithful, and as a noun, faith, trust; G. *treu;* D. *trouw*, trust, loyalty, fidelity, faith; *trouwen*, to marry; Goth. *triggws*, faithful; *triggwa*, a pact or league, a *truce*. This is the real orthography, coinciding with Sw. *trygg*, Dan. *tryg*, safe, secure, and W. *trigiaw*, to stay, to tarry, to dwell, that is, to stop, to set. The primary sense of the root is to make close and fast, to set, or to stretch, strain, and thus make straight and close.] 1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history. A declaration is *true*, when it states the facts. In this sense, *true* is opposed to *false*.—2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated or false; as, *true* balsam; the *true* bark; *true* love of country; a *true* Christian.

> The *true* light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world; John i.

3. Faithful; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend; a *true* lover; a man *true* to his king, *true* to his country, *true* to his word; a husband *true* to his wife; a wife *true* to her husband; a servant *true* to his master; an officer *true* to his charge.—4. Free from falsehood; as, a *true* witness.—5. Honest; not fraudulent; as, good men and *true*.

> If King Edward be as *true* and just. *Shak.*

6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original.—7. Straight; right; as, a *true* line; the *true* course of a ship.—8. Not false or pretended; real; as, Christ was the *true* Messiah.—9. Rightful; as, Victoria is the *true* Queen of England.—*True Bill.* *See under* BILL.—*True place of a star or planet*, in *astron.*, is the place which the star or planet would occupy, if the effects of refraction, parallax, &c., were removed, or the place which it would occupy, if seen from the earth's centre, supposing the rays coming from it not to be subject to refraction.

TRUE'BLUE, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; from the *true* or *coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging colour.

TRUEBORN, *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title; as, a *trueborn* Englishman.

TRUEBRED, *a.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a genuine or right breed; as, a *truebred* beast.—2. Being of genuine breeding or education; as, a *truebred* gentleman.

TRUEHEARTED, *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as, a *truehearted* friend.

TRUEHEARTEDNESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

TRUELOVE, *n.* [*true* and *love.*] One really beloved.—2. A plant of the genus Paris, the *P. quadrifolia*, called also Herb Paris,—*which see.*

TRUELOVE,† *a.* Affectionate; sincere.

TRUELOVE-KNOT, } *n.* [Qu. is
TRUELOVER'S-KNOT, } not this from the Dan. *trolover*, to betroth, to promise in marriage; *troe*, true, and *lover*, to promise; the knot of faithful promise or engagement.] A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other and

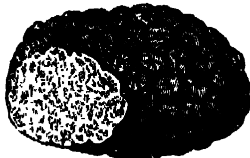
with two ends; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

TRUENESS, *n.* Faithfulness; sincerity.—2. Reality; genuineness.—3. Exactness; as, the *trueness* of a line.

TRUEPENNY,† *n.* [*true* and *penny*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUESERVICE, **TRUESERVICE-TREE**, *n.* A plant of the genus Pyrus, the *P. domestica.* [*See* Pyrus.]

TRUF'FLE, *n.* [Fr. *truffe*; Sp. *trufa*, deceit, imposition, and *truffles*; and if this vegetable is named from its growth under ground, it accords with It. *truffare*, to deceive.] A subterraneous vegetable production, of the genus Tuber, the *T. cibarium.* It is a kind



Truffle (Tuber cibarium).

of mushroom, of a fleshy fungous structure and roundish figure, without any visible root; of a dark colour, approaching to black, and studded over with tubercles. It grows abundantly in some parts of England; also in Italy, the South of France, and several other countries. It is much esteemed and sought after as an ingredient in certain high seasoned dishes. Several other species of the genus Tuber are called truffles. The *T. moschatum* is called the musk-scented truffle. There being no appearance above ground to indicate the existence of the truffle, which lies concealed some inches under the surface of the clayey sandy soil, dogs are trained to discover these productions by the scent. As soon as the dog finds one, he barks and scrapes, and the truffle hunter follows and digs up the object of his pursuit.

TRUF'FLE-WORM, *n.* A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly, a species of Leiodes.

TRUF'FLED, *a.* Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles; as, a *truffled* turkey is a favourite French dish.

TRUG, *n.* A hod for mortar. This is our *trough* and *tray*; the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England. The word was also used formerly for a measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough; three *trugs* making two bushels.

TRU'ISM, *n.* [from *true.*] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

> Trifling *truisms* clothed in great swelling words of vanity. *J. P. Smith.*

TRULL, *n.* [W. *troliaw*, to troll or roll, whence *stroll*; or *truliaw*, to drill. Qu. Gr. μαιχυλλη.] A low vagrant strumpet.

TRULL, *v. t.* To trundle. [*Local.*]

TRULLIZA'TION, *n.* [L. *trulliso.*] The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

TRU'LY, *adv.* [from *true.*] In fact; in deed; in reality.—2. According to truth; in agreement with fact; as, to see things *truly*; the facts are *truly* represented.—3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully; as, to be *truly* attached to a lover. The citizens are *truly* loyal to their prince or their country.—4. Exactly; justly; as, to estimate *truly* the weight of evidence.

TRUMP, *n.* [It. *tromba*; Gaelic, *trompa.* *See* Trumpet.] 1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a poetical word used for *trumpet.* It is seldom used in prose, in common discourse; but is used in Scripture, where it seems peculiarly appropriate to the grandeur of the subject.

> At the last *trump*; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised; 1 Cor. xv; 1 Thess. iv.

2. [contracted from *triumph*; It. *trionfo*, Fr. *triomphe.*] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.—3. An old game with cards.—*To put to the trumps*, or *to put on the trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power.—4. A Jew's harp. [*Scotch.*]

TRUMP, *v. t.* To take with a trump card; to put a trump card upon in order to win, or in accordance with the rules of the game.—2.† To obtrude; also, to deceive or impose upon. [Fr. *tromper.*]—*To trump up*, to devise; to forge; to seek and collect from every quarter; as, to *trump* up a story.

TRUMP,† *v. i.* To blow a trumpet.—2. To play a trump card.

TRUMP'ED, *pp.* Taken with a trump card; devised; forged, with *up.*

TRUMP'ERY, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie.*] 1. Falsehood; empty talk; trifles.—2. Useless matter; things worn out and cast aside.

TRUMP'ERY, *a.* Trifling; worthless.

TRUMP'ET, *n.* [It. *tromba*, *trombetta*; Fr. *trompette*; Gaelic, *trompa*, *trompaid*; G. *trompete*; Dan. *trompette*; Arm. *trompett.* The radical letters and the origin are not ascertained.] 1. A wind instrument of music of the highest antiquity, used chiefly in war and military exercises. It consists of a folded tube, generally of brass, but sometimes of silver, with a large bell-shaped aperture at one end for the emission of the sound, and a mouth piece at the other, adapted for blowing into the instrument with the mouth. The natural scale of the trumpet is limited, but by means of slides and keys, the number of notes may be greatly increased. It is the loudest of all portable wind instruments, and from its exciting effect, is well adapted for military music. It is used also for giving signals, and accompanies flags of truce, heralds, &c.

> The *trumpet's* loud clangor
> Excites us to arms. *Dryden.*

Speaking trumpet, an instrument for increasing the intensity of articulate sounds, and transmitting them to considerable distances in a particular direction. It is constructed of various forms, but usually consists of a tin or copper tube from six to twelve or more feet long, of such a form that its diameter becomes greater towards the extremity furthest from the mouth. The mouth piece is made large enough to admit both lips. Philosophers are not agreed as to the best form of the speaking trumpet, as the theory of the instrument is attended with considerable difficulty. The sound which the trumpet conveys in one direction is supposed to be increased not so much from its being prevented from spreading in all directions, as by repeated reflections of the sound from the sides of the trumpet. The speaking trumpet is chiefly used at sea.—*Ear trumpet.* [*See among the compounds of* Ear.]—*Trumpet marine*, an old musical stringed instrument. It was played with a bow, and the sounds were stopped by the fingers gently touching the string, so as to produce the harmonics of the string in the same manner as is practised on the violin.—*Feast of trumpets*, a feast among the Jews, which was held on the first and second days of the month Tisri, which was the commencement of the Jewish civil year. It derived its name from the blowing of trumpets in the temple with more than usual solemnity.—2. In the military style, a trumpeter.

> He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

3. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. A great politician was pleased to be the *trumpet* of his praises.

TRUMP'ET, *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good tidings.

> They did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*

2. To sound the praises of.

TRUMP'ET-CALL, *n.* A call at the sound of the trumpet.

TRUMP'ETED, *pp.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.

TRUMP'ETER, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet.—2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

> These men are good *trumpeters.* *Bacon.*

3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon. Also, a bird of South America, of the genus Psophia, the *P. crepitans*,



Trumpeter (Psophia crepitans).

called also Agami. It is of the size of a pheasant or large fowl, has a long neck, and stands high on its legs. It is so called from its uttering a hollow noise, like that of a trumpet. It is easily tamed, and becomes attached to its benefactor with all the fondness and fidelity of the dog.

TRUMP'ET-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Centriscus, (*C. scolopax*;) so named from its tubular muzzle. It is also called *sea-snipe* and Bellows fish.

TRUMP'ET-FLOWER, *n.* A flower of the genus Bignonia, another of the genus Tecoma, and another still of the genus Lonicera.

TRUMP'ET HONEY-SUCKLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Lonicera.

TRUMP'ETING, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

TRUMP'ET-FLY, *n.* An insect; a gray fly.

TRUMP'ET-SHAPED, *a.* Formed like a trumpet.

TRUM'PET-SHELL, *n.* The shell of the *Triton variegatus*, found on the coasts of the West Indies, of Asia, and of the South Sea Islands. It is used by the natives of the last named localities as a trumpet, to call warriors and herds of cattle together. It is said to answer the purpose tolerably well, producing a very sonorous blast.



Trumpet shell (Triton variegatus).

TRUMP'ET-TONGUED, *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

TRUMP'ET-TREE, *n.* A name given to Cecropia, one of the plants of the nat. order Artocarpeæ.

TRUMP'ING, *ppr.* Taking with a trump card.

TRUMP'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet.

TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trunco*, to cut off; Fr. *tronquer*, W. *tryçu*, Arm. *troucha*.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

TRUNC'ATE, *a.* In *bot.*, a *truncate* leaf is one which appears as if cut off at the tip by a transverse line; as in *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

TRUNC'ATED, *pp.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. A *truncated* cone or pyramid is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base; the frustum of a cone or pyramid.—2. In *mineral.*, having a solid angle or edge cut off, so as to produce a new surface or plane; as a crystal.

TRUNC'ATING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

TRUNCA'TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.—2. A state of being truncated.—3. In *mineral.*, a term used to signify that change in the geometrical form of a crystal, which is produced by the cutting off of an angle or edge, so as to leave a face more or less large in place of the edge or angle. When the face thus produced does not make equal angles with all the contiguous faces, the truncation is said to be *oblique.* The secondary forms of crystals may be supposed to be produced by *truncations* of the solid angles or edges of any of the primary forms. [*See* CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

TRUN'CHEON, *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*, from *tronc*, trunk, L. *truncus*.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton; used by kings and great officers as a mark of command.

The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe. *Shak.*

Truncheons, a name given to large sets, stakes, or poles of willow, poplar, &c., planted on sandy downs on the sea shore, which growing up quickly into trees, fix the soil, and prevent it from being drifted by the winds.

TRUN'CHEON, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.

TRUNCHEONEER, *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

TRUN'DLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *trændle; trendle*, any round body; Dan. and Sw. *trind*, round; W. *trôn* a circle, a round, a throne; *trôni*, to rim; from the root of *rundle, round.*] 1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.—2. To roll; as a bowl.

TRUN'DLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun-carriage.

TRUN'DLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel.—2. In *mech.*, a small wheel or pinion, having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles; also called a *lantern* or *wallower.* [*See* LANTERN-WHEEL.]—3. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck,—*which see.*

TRUN'DLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called also *truckle-bed.*

TRUN'DLED, *pp.* Rolled.

TRUN'DLE-HEAD, *n.* The wheel that turns a mill-stone.

TRUN'DLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail.

TRUN'DLING, *ppr.* Rolling, as a thing on little wheels.

TRUNK, *n.* [Fr. *tronc;* It. *troncone;* Sp. *tronco;* L. *truncus*, from *trunco*, to cut off. The primitive Celtic word of this family is in Fr. *trancher*, It. *trinciare*, Sp. *trincar, trinchar.* The *n* is not radical, for in Arm. the word is *troucha*, W. *tryçu.*] 1. The woody stem of trees, such as the oak, ash, and elm; that part of a plant which, springing immediately from the root, ascends in a vertical position above the surface of the soil, and constitutes the principal bulk of the individual. It is peculiar to dicotyledonous plants, and may be described as of an elongated conical form, its diameter being greatest at the base, and gradually becoming less to the top, where it sends out branches whose structure is similar to that of the trunk. In shrubs, properly speaking, that part which is between the root and the branches is called the *stem;* shrubs having no trunk in the strict sense of the term.—2. The body of an animal without the limbs.—3. The main body of any thing; as, the *trunk* of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches.—4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself.—5.† The proboscis of an insect, by means of which it sucks the blood of animals or the juices of vegetables.—6. In *entom.*, that segment of the body of an insect, which is between the head and abdomen, and which bears the organs of motion.—7. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column; that part between the base and capital. Also, a vessel open at each end for the discharge of water, rain, &c. The term is sometimes used to signify the dado or body of a pedestal.—8. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.—9. A box or chest covered with skin for containing clothes, &c.—10. A covered sluice; also a water course made of planks, and generally to conduct the water from the race to the water wheel.—*Fire-trunks*, in fire ships, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds to convey or lead the flames to the masts and rigging.

TRUNK,† *v. t.* To lop off, to curtail; to truncate.

TRUNK'ED,† *pp.* Cut off; curtailed.—2. *a.* Having a trunk.—3. In *her.*, an epithet applied to a tree which is borne couped of all its branches, and separated from its roots. Also, when the main stem of a tree is borne of a different tincture from the branches, it is said to be *trunked.*

TRUNK'-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish; the ostracion.

TRUNK'-HOSE, *n.* [*trunk* and *hose.*] In *costume*, a kind of short wide breeches gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, and distinguished according to their peculiar cut



Costume, time of Queen Elizabeth. Doublet and Trunk-hose.

as French, Gallic or Venetian. This garment prevailed during the reign of Henry VIII, Elizabeth and James I.

TRUNK'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes trunks; as, "many a dull book, else unseen, comes partially to light in the linings of the *trunk-maker's* works."

TRUN'NION, *n.* [Fr. *trognon.*] The trunnions of a piece of ordnance, are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, whether gun, mortar, or howitzer, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. Trunnions are also employed in a similar manner in vibrating steam-engines, and in a variety of other machines.

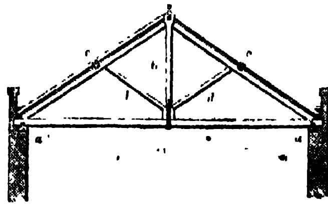
TRUN'NION-PLATE, *n.* The trunnion-plates are two plates in travelling carriages, mortars, and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions.

TRUN'NION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRU'SION, *n.* (tru'zhon.) [L. *trudo.*] The act of pushing or thrusting.

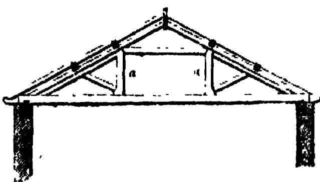
TRUSS, *n.* [Fr. *trousse;* Dan. *trosse*, a cord or rope; Sw. *tross;* W. *trwsa*, a truss, a packet. *See* TROWSERS.] 1. In *a general sense*, a bundle; as, a *truss* of hay or straw. A *truss* of hay is 56 pounds or half a hundred-weight, and 36 trusses make a load. A *truss* of straw is of different weights in different places.—2. In *sur.*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes.—3. Among *botanists*, a truss or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants.—4. In *carpentry*, a combination of timbers, of iron, or of timbers and iron work so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame. It is so named because it is *trussed* or tied together. The simplest exemplar of a truss is the principal or main couple of a roof, in which *a, a*, the tie beam, is suspended in the middle by the king post, *b*, to the apex of the angle formed by the meeting of the rafters *c, c.* The feet of the rafters being tied together by the beam *a*, and being thus incapable of yielding in the direction of their length, their apex becomes a fixed point, to which the beam *a* is *trussed* or tied up, to prevent its sagging, and

to prevent the rafters from sagging there are inserted the struts *d,d.* It is



Truss (fig. 1).

obvious that the office of the beam *a,a,* and of the king post *b,* could be perfectly fulfilled by a string, as they both serve as ties. There are other forms of truss suited to different purposes, but the conditions are the same in all, viz., the establishing of fixed points to which the tie beam is *trussed.* Thus, in fig. 2, two points *a,a,* are substituted for the single one, and two suspending posts are required. These are called



Truss (fig. 2).

queen-posts, and the truss is called a queen-post truss.—5. In *navigation,* a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast, and retain it firmly in that position. *Trusses* are also short pieces of carved work, fitted under the taffrail, in the same manner as the terms. They are chiefly used in small ships. [*See* TROUSE.]

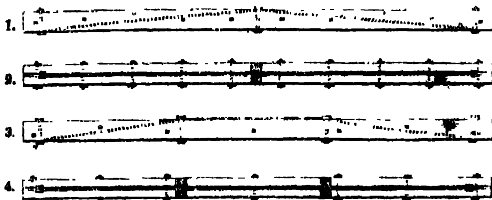
TRUSS, *v. t.* To bind or pack close.—

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eelskin. *Shak*

2. To skewer; to make fast.—*To truss up,* to strain; to make close or tight.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed and strongly *trussed* up together *Spenser*

TRUSS'ED, *pp.* Packed or bound closely.—*Trussed beam,* a compound beam composed of two beams secured together side by side with a truss generally of iron between them.—*Trussed roof,* a roof in which the principal rafters and tie beam are framed together so as to form a truss.—*Trussed partition,* a partition the timbers of which are framed together in the manner of a truss.—*Trussed* or *well trussed,* an epithet for a horse when his thighs are large, and proportioned to the roundness of the croup.



Trussed Beams.
1 Elevation. 2. Plan. 3. Elevation. 4. Plan.

TRUSS'ING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.

TRUSS'ING, *n.* In *arch.,* the timbers &c., which form a truss.—2. In *falconry,* the act of a hawk when she seizes her prey and soars aloft with it into the air.—*Trussing of hay or straw,* in *agriculture,* is the operation of binding it in bundles for more convenient deportation.

TRUST, *n.* [Dan. *tröst,* consolation; *tröster,* to comfort, that is, to strengthen; *miströster,* to distrust, to discourage; Sw. *tröst,* confidence, trust, consolation; *trösta,* to console; *misströsta,* to distrust, to despair. The Saxon has *trywsian,* to trust, to obligate. Qu. Gr. Θαρσω.] 1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another person.

He that putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe; Prov. xxix.

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. He or that which is the ground of confidence.

O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth; Ps. lxxi.

3. Charge received in confidence

Reward them well, if they observe their *trust.* *Denham.*

4. That which is committed to one's care. Never violate a sacred *trust.*—5. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. *Milton*

6. Credit given without examination; as, to take opinions on *trust.*—7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied; as, to take or purchase goods on *trust.*—8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. Every man's talents and advantages are a *trust* committed to him by his Maker, and for the use or employment of which he is accountable.—9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty.—10. State of him to whom something is intrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust.* *Shak.*

11. Care; management; 1 Tim. vi.—12. In *law,* any equitable right or interest, as distinguished from a legal one, and supposed to be founded in the confidence placed by one party in another; an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will of another; an estate held for the use of another. *Trusts* are divided into *simple* and *special;* a simple trust is where property is simply vested in one person for the benefit of another, the terms of the trust not being specified, but left to the construction of law. A special trust is where property is vested in a trustee for purposes particularly pointed out, and where consequently the trustee is bound to the active performance of certain duties. Special trusts are farther subdivided into *ministerial* and *discretionary,* the former requiring for their performance only the ordinary qualities of a rational agent; the latter requiring more or less of judgment and discretion. Trusts may be created by the voluntary act of a party, or by the operation of law. [*See* USES.] In *Scots law,* the term *trust* bears the same general signification as in English law, but in regard to the modes of constituting trusts, and the forms and technicalities connected therewith, the laws of the two kingdoms differ materially. For example, by the law of Scotland, a trust affecting heritage must be constituted by a formal disposition of the truster, called a *trust-deed,* and completed by sasine of the heritage; whereas by the law of England, trusts of a like kind are not required to be declared or created by writing, but only manifested and proved by writing, and the law is satisfied if the trust be manifested by any subsequent acknowledgment on the part of the trustee, however informal or indirect, as by a letter under his hand, his answer in Chancery, or by a recital in a deed, &c., and though the writing itself must be signed, the terms of the trust may be collected from a paper not signed, provided it can be clearly connected with the signed writing.

TRUST, *v. t.* To place confidence in; to rely on. We cannot *trust* those who have deceived us.

He that *trusts* every one without reserve, will at last be deceived. *Rambler.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Trust me, you look well. *Shak.*

3. To commit to the care of, in confidence. *Trust* your Maker with yourself and all your concerns.—4. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee, to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

5. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. The merchants and manufacturers *trust* their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.

It is happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to *trust.* *Rambler.*

TRUST, *v. i.* To be confident of something present or future.

I *trust* to come to you, and speak face to face; 2 John xii.

We *trust* we have a good conscience; Heb. xiii.

2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well, you may fear too far...
Safer than *trust* too far. *Shak.*

To trust in, to confide in; to place confidence in; to rely on; *a use frequent in the scriptures.*

Trust in the Lord, and do good; Ps. xxxvii.

They shall be greatly ashamed that *trust in* graven images; Is. xlii.

To trust to, to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.

The men of Israel...*trusted to* the liers in wait; Judges xx.

TRUST'-DEED, *n.* In *Scots law,* a deed or disposition which conveys property not for the behoof of the disponee, but for other purposes pointed out in the deed, as a deed by a debtor conveying property to a person as trustee for payment of his debts. A trust-deed is completed by delivery of the movables, and by sasine in the heritage.

TRUST'ED, *pp.* Confided in; relied on; depended on; *applied to persons.*—2. Sold on credit; as goods or pro-

perty.—3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another; as, letters or goods *trusted* to a carrier or bailee.

TRUSTEE′, *n.* A person who holds lands or tenements, or other property, upon the *trust* or confidence that he will apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another.

TRUSTEE′SHIP, *n.* The office or functions of a trustee; the state of being placed in the hands of a trustee.

TRUST′ER, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.—2. In *Scots law*, one who grants a trust-deed.

TRUST ESTATE, *n.* An estate under the management of a trustee or trustees.

TRUST′FUL, *a.* Faithful.

TRUST′FULLY, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

TRUST′FULNESS, *n.* Faithfulness.

TRUST′ILY, *adv.* [from *trusty*.] Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUST′INESS, *n.* [from *trusty*.] That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; as, the *trustiness* of a servant.

TRUST′ING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit; relying on.

TRUST′INGLY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUST′LESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful.

TRUST′LESSNESS, *n.* Unworthiness of trust.

TRUST′WORTHINESS, *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.

TRUST′WORTHY, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.

TRUST′Y, *a.* That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; as, a *trusty* servant.—2. That will not fail; strong; firm; as, a *trusty* sword.

TRUTH, *n.* [Sax. *treowth*, truth, and troth; G. *treue*; D. *getrouwheid*, fidelity, from *trouw*, trust, faith, fidelity, whence *trouwen*, to marry.] 1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The *truth* of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the *truth* of the scriptural prophecies.

My mouth shall speak *truth*; Prov. viii.

Sanctify them through thy *truth*; thy word is *truth*; John xvii.

2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the *truth*. Witnesses are sworn to declare the *truth*, the whole *truth*, and nothing but the *truth*.—3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *moral truth*.

Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth; as when we say, a man is a man of *truth*.—5. Correct opinion.—6. Fidelity; constancy.

The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*

7. Honesty; virtue.

It must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shak.*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer.*

9. Real fact or just principle; real state of things. There are innumerable *truths* with which we are not acquainted.—10. Sincerity.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship in spirit and in *truth*; John iv.

11. In *the fine arts*, a faithful adherence to the models of nature; verisimilitude.—12. The *truth* of God is his veracity and faithfulness; Ps. lxxi. Or his revealed will.

I have walked in thy *truth*; Ps. xxvi.

13. Jesus Christ is called *the truth*; John xiv.—14. It is sometimes used by way of concession.

She said, *Truth*, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs; Matt. xv.

That is, it is a truth; what you have said, I admit to be true. According to Dr. Reid, the truths that fall within the compass of human knowledge, whether they be self-evident or deduced from those that are self-evident, may be reduced to two *classes*, namely, *necessary* and *immutable truths*, and *contingent* and *mutable truths*. A necessary truth is one that depends not upon the will and power of any being; it is immutably true, and its contrary impossible. A contingent truth is one which depends upon some effect of will and power, which had a beginning and may have an end. Of the first class are the axioms in mathematics, and all the conclusions drawn from them; that is, the whole body of the science of mathematics. Some first principles, also, belonging to other sciences, are necessary truths; such as the following:—That every proposition must either be true or false; that the qualities which we perceive by our senses must have a subject, which we call body; and that the thoughts we are conscious of must have a subject, which we call mind; and that, whatever begins to exist, must have a cause which produced it. To the second class of truths, viz., those that are contingent, belong the truths of natural philosophy, which depend upon the will of the Maker of the world, and also the principles from which they are deduced. In short, all those truths that express matters of fact or real existences, depending upon the will and power of the Supreme Being, are contingent, with exception of his own existence and nature, which is a necessary truth.—*First truths*, first or fundamental principles; intuitive articles of belief, which form the foundation of all reasoning.—*In truth*, in reality; in fact.—*Of a truth*, in reality; certainly.—*To do truth*, is to practice what God commands; John iii.

TRUTHFUL, *a.* Conformable to truth; true in the highest degree.

TRUTHFULLY, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

TRUTHFULNESS, *n.* The state of being true, or the truth.

TRUTHLESS, *a.* Wanting truth; wanting reality.—2. Faithless.

TRUTHLESSNESS, *n.* The state of being truthless.

TRUTH-SPEAKING, *a.* Uttering truth.

TRUTH-TELLER, *n.* One who tells the truth.

TRUTINA′TION,† *n.* [L. *trutina*, a balance; *trutinor*, to weigh.] The act of weighing.

TRUTTA′CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *trutta*, trout.] Pertaining to the trout; as, fish of the *truttaceous* kind.

TRY, *v. i.* [This word is from the root of Dan. *trekker*, to draw, or *trykker*, Sw. *trycka*, to press, to urge; *trachta*, to seek or strive to obtain; D. *tragten*, to endeavour; Dan. *tragter*, id. The primary sense of all these words is to strain, to use effort, to stretch forward.] To exert strength; to endeavour; to make an effort; to attempt. *Try* to learn; *try* to lift a weight. The horses *tried* to draw the load. [*These phrases give the true sense.*]

TRY, *v. t.* To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment.

Come, *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*

2. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of.

Or *try* the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

3. To prove by a test; as, to *try* weights and measures by a standard; to *try* one's opinions by the divine oracles.—4. To act upon as a test.

The fire sev'n times *tried* this. *Shak.*

5. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; as, causes *tried* in court.—6. To essay · to attempt.

Let us *try* advent'rous work *Milton.*

7. To purify; to assay; to refine; as, silver seven times *tried*.—8. To search carefully into; Ps. xi.—9. To use as means; as, to *try* remedies for a disease.—10. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes; *the literal sense of the word.*—11. In *arch.*, to plane a piece of stuff by the rule and square only.—*To try on*, to put on a garment to see if it fits the person.—*To try tallow*, &c., is to melt and separate it from the membranes.—*To try out*, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.

TRY,† *n.* A trial; experiment.—*Try on*, an attempt at imposition. [*Trivial.*]

TRY′GON, *n.* [Gr. τρυγών, a sort of fish.] The name of a genus of fishes, to which the sting-ray belongs.

TRY′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exerting strength; attempting.—2. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining, &c.—3. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.

TRY′ING, *n.* In *marine lan.*, the letting a ship lie in the trough or hollow of the sea in the midst of a storm, with only her main or mizzen sail, or under bare poles, with the helm lashed-a-lee.—*Trying plane*, among *joiners*, a plane used after the *jack*-plane, for taking off a shaving the whole length of the stuff, which operation is called *trying up*. [*See* PLANE.]

TRY′-SAIL, *n.* In *nautical lan.*, a fore and aft sail, set with a boom and gaff, and hoisting on a lower mast or on a small mast abaft that mast, called a *trysail-mast*. Trysail is also the name given to a sail set on a fore and aft rigged vessel, if two-masted, on the main-mast, hoisted by a gaff, but having no boom at its lower edge; this is used only in bad weather, as a *storm trysail*.

TRYST, *n.* An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting; a market; a rendezvous. [*Scotch.*]

TRYST, *v. t.* To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place. As a *verb intransitive*, to agree to meet at any particular time or place. [*Scotch.*]

TSCHET′WERT, CHET′WERT, *n.* A grain measure of Russia, equal to 0·7218 imp. quarter, or three-fourths of a quarter nearly.

TUB, *n.* [D. *tobbe*; G. *zuber*; Gael. *tubag*.] 1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops; used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, &c.—2.† A state of salivation;

so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.—3. A certain quantity; as, a *tub* of tea, which is 60 pounds; a *tub* of camphor, from 56 to 80 pounds; a *tub* of vermilion, from 300 to 400 pounds. [*Local*]—4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather. —5. A small cask.—6 Cant name for a pulpit; as, Henley's gilt *tub*.

TUB, *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.

TUB'BER, *n.* In *Cornwall*, a mining instrument, called in other places a beele. The man who uses this tool is called *tubber-man* or *beele-man*.

TUB'BING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.

TUB'BY, *a.* [from *tub*.] Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck: wanting elasticity of sound. Applied to musical stringed instruments, as the violin.

TUBE, *n.* [Fr. *tube*; L. *tubus*.] 1. A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal, or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes. Tubes may be straight or bent into various forms, and although they are generally understood to be hollow cylinders, the cylindrical form is not essential.—2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance; as, the eustachian and fallopian *tubes* in anatomy, the sap-*tubes* in plants.—3. In *bot.*, the narrow hollow part of a monopetalous corolla, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.—4. In *artillery*, an instrument of tin, used in quick firing.—5. In *astron.*, a telescope, or more properly, that part of it into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used.

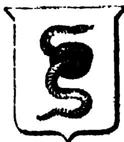
TUBE, *v. t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a well.

TUBED, *pp.* Furnished with a tube.

TUBEFORM, *a.* In the form of a tube.

TU'BER, *n.* In *bot.*, a knob in roots; an underground fleshy stem, often considered as a modification of the root. It may be defined as an oblong or roundish body, of annual duration, composed chiefly of cellular tissue, with a great quantity of amylaceous matter, intended for the development of the stems or branches which are to spring from it, and of which the rudiments, in the form of buds, are irregularly distributed over its surface. Examples are seen in the potato and arrow-root. The organ named the lobe or *pseudo-tuber*, in which there is only a single bud, is nearly allied to the tuber proper. Tubers are distinguished, according to their forms, into *didymous*, that is, of an oblong form, and in pairs, *digitate*, *fasciculate*, *globular*, *oblong*, and *palmate*. [*See these terms*.]—2. A genus of fungi. [*See* TRUFFLE.]—3. In *sur.*, a knot or swelling in any part.

TUBERATED, *a.* In *her.*, gibbous; knotted or swelled out, as the middle part of the serpent in the cut.


Tuberated.

TU'BERCLE, *n.* [Fr. *tubercule*; from L. *tuberculum*, from *tuber*, a bunch.] 1. A pimple; a swelling or tumour on animal bodies. In cutaneous diseases, it is a small hard superficial tumour, circumscribed, and permanent, or suppurating partially. —2. In *pathol.*, a peculiar morbid production, which occurs in various textures of the body in connection with scrofula. It occurs in isolated roundish masses, or infiltrated in the texture of organs. The matter which forms tubercles is unorganized, of a dull whitish, yellow, or yellowish-gray colour, opaque, and varying in form and consistence, according to the stage of development of the tubercle, and the texture of the part in which it is formed. Tubercles are formed in the lungs in pulmonary consumption.—*Tubercle of Lower*, an eminence in the right auricle of the heart, where the two *venæ cavæ* meet; so named from Lower, who first described it.—3. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob or rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification.

TU'BERCLED, *a.* Having tubercles.

TUBER'CULA QUADRIGEM'INA, *n. plur.* [L.] In *anat.*, the name given to four white oval tubercles of the brain, two of which are situated on each side, at the posterior part of the third ventricle and over the aqueduct of Sylvius.

TUBER'CULAR, } *a.* Full of knobs
TUBER'CULOUS, } or pimples.—2. Affected with tubercles.

TUBER'CULATE, } *a.* Having small
TUBER'CULATED, } knobs or pimples, as a plant.

TUBERIF'EROUS, *a.* Producing or bearing tubers.—*A tuberiferous root* is a fibrous root, to which are attached fleshy or amylaceous knobs or tubers, as in the potato.

TU'BEROSE, *n.* [L. *tuberosa*.] 1. Tuberous; having knobs or tubers.—2. An odoriferous plant, with a tuberous root, the *Polianthes tuberosa*. [*See* POLIANTHES.]

TU'BEROUS, *a.* [from L. *tuber*, a bunch.] Knobbed. In *bot.*, consisting of roundish fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads; as, the roots of potatoes.

TUB'-FISH, *n.* [*tub* and *fish*.] A local name for the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*.

TUBICINEL'LA, *n.* [L. *tubicen*, a trumpeter.] A genus of multivalve tubular shells, not spiral, placed by Lamarck among the sessile cirripedes. They are found imbedded in the blubber of whales.

TUBI'COLÆ, } *n.* [L. *tubus*, a tube,
TUBI'COLES, } and *colo*, to inhabit, live, or dwell in.] An order of Annelids, comprehending those which live in calcareous tubes, and likewise such as live in tubes formed of agglutinated grains of sand, fragments of shells, and particles of mud. The order comprises the genera *Serpula*, *Sabella*, *Terebella*, *Amphitrite*, and *Syphostoma*.

TUBICOLA'RIÆ, *n.* Lamarck's name for a genus of Infusoria, of the order Rotifera. The species secrete themselves in little tubes, which they construct of foreign particles, but which do not form any part of their body.

TUBICO'LIDÆ, *n.* Lamarck's name for a family of Conchifers, including such as are borers, burrowing in stone, wood, and even in thick shells, although some live in the sand. It comprises the genera *Aspergillum*, *Clavagella*, *Fistulana*, *Septaria*, *Teredina*, and *Teredo*.

TUBI'CORN, *n.* [L. *tubus* and *cornu*. In *zool.*, one of a family of ruminant animals, having horns composed of a horny axis, covered with a horny sheath.

TUBIF'ERA, } *n.* [L. *tubus*, a pipe or
TU'BIFERS, } tube, and *fero*, to bear.] Lamarck's name for an order of Polyparia, comprising such as are united upon a common substance, fixed at its base, and whose surface is wholly or partially covered with retractile hollow tubes.

TU'BIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a tube; tubular.

TUBING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a tube.

TUBING, *n.* A length of tube; a series of tubes; as, leather *tubing*, metal *tubing*, &c.

TUBIPORÆ'A, } *n.* [*tube* and *pore*.]
TUBIPO'RIDÆ, } A family of Zoophytes, comprehending those which are provided with internal ovaries, and eight pinnated tentacula, and contained in elongated cylindrical cells, which are calcareous, or coriaceous, and attached by their base. The species are known by the name of organ-pipe coral.

TU'BIPORE, *n.* [*tube* and *pore*.] The English name of a genus of Zoophytes, (*Tubipora*,) organ-pipe coral.

TU'BIPORITES, *n.* Fossil species of Tubipora, often found in marbles and pebbles.

TUB'-MAN, *n.* In *the exchequer*, a barrister so called.

TU'BULAR, *a.* [from L. *tubus*.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe: fistular; as, a *tubular* snout. —*Tubular leaf*, one that is cylindrical and hollow, as in the onion.—*Tubular corolla*, a monopetalous corolla, which is narrow and elongated.

TUBULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of Corallines, belonging to the class Polypifora. It consists of simple or branched tubes of a horny substance, each tube containing a polype. The species are both fresh-water and marine.

TU'BULATED, } *a.* or *pp.* Made in
TU'BULOUS, } the form of a small tube.—2. Furnished with a small tube. —*Tubulated retort*, a retort having a small tube furnished with a stopper, so placed above the bulb as to enable substances to be introduced into the retort without soiling the neck. A receiver with a similar tube and stopper is called a *tubulated* receiver.

TU'BULE, *n.* [L. *tubulus*.] A small pipe or fistular body.

TUBULIBRANCHIA'TA, *n.* [L. *tubus*, and *branchiæ*, gills.] Cuvier's name for his seventh order of Gastropods, comprehending those of which the shell, in which the branchiæ reside, resembles a more or less regularly shaped tube, only spiral at the commencement, and which attaches itself to various bodies. The order consists of the genera *Vermetus*, *Magilus*, and *Siliquaria*.

TU'BULIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a small tube.

TUBUL'OSE, *a.* Resembling a tube or pipe.

TU'BULOUS, *a.* Longitudinally hollow.—2. Containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets; as, a *tubulous* compound flower.—3. In *bot.*, having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube; as, a *tubulous floret*.

TU'CKET,† *n.* A steak. [*See* TUCKET.]

TUCH, *n.* A kind of marble.

TUCK, *n.* [Gael. *tuca;* W. *twca;* from the sense of cutting or thrusting, and the root of *dock.* The It. has *stocco,* and the Fr. *estoc.*] 1. A long narrow sword.—2. A kind of net.—3. [from the verb following.] In *a ship,* the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern.—4. A fold in a dress; a horizontal fold made in the skirt of a garment or dress, in order to accommodate it to the height of a growing person.—5. A pull; a lugging. [*See* TUG.]—*Tuck of drum,* in *Scotland,* a drum beat on public proclamations by a town drummer.

TUCK, *v. t.* [In G. *zucken* signifies to stir, to stoop, to shrug. In some parts of England, this verb signifies to full, as cloth; Ir. *tucalam.*] 1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass; to gather up; as, to *tuck* up a bed; to *tuck* up a garment; to *tuck* in the skirt of any thing.—2. To inclose by pushing close around; as, to *tuck* a child into a bed.—3. To full; as, cloth. [*Local.*]

TUCK,† *v. i.* To contract; to draw together.

TUCK'A-HOE, *n.* A singular vegetable found in the southern seabord States of the North American Union, growing underground, like the European truffle. It is also called *Indian bread* and *Indian loaf.*

TUCK'ED, *pp.* Pressed in or together.

TUCK'ER, *n.* An ornament round the top of a woman's stays to shade the bosom.—2. A fuller, whence the name. [*Local.*]

TUCK'ET, *n.* [It. *tocato,* a touch.] 1. A flourish in music; a voluntary; a prelude. —2. It. *tocchetto.*] A steak; a collop.

TUCK'ETSONANCE, *n.* The sound of the tucket, an ancient instrument of music.

TUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pressing under or together; folding.

TUCK-POINT'ING, *n.* Marking the joints of brickwork with a narrow parallel ridge of fine white putty.

TU'DOR STYLE, *n.* In *arch.,* a name frequently applied to the latest Gothic



Tudor Architecture, Hengrave Hall, Essex, 1538.

style in England, called also Florid Gothic. The period of this style is from 1400 to 1537. It is characterized by a flat arch, shallow mouldings, and a profusion of panelling on the walls.

TUE-IRON. *See* TUYERE, and TWELR.

TU'EL,† *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] The anus.

TUESDAY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sw. *Tisdag;* Dan. *Tirsdag;* D. *Dingsdag;* G. *Dingstag;* Sax. *Tiwæsdæg* or *Tuesdæg,* from *Tig, Tiig,* or *Tuisco,* the Mars of our ancestors, the deity that presided over combats, strife, and litigation. Hence *Tuesday* is court day, assize day; the day for combat or commencing litigation. *See* THING.] The third day of the week.

TU'FA, *n.* [It. *tufo,* porous ground; Fr. *tuf,* soft gravel-stone or sand-stone; G. *tof.*] A loose and porous kind of stone formed by depositions from springs, usually calcareous. It is also called calcareous tuff. It is of the same nature as *travertin,* but is less solid.

TUFA'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa or tuff, or resembling it.

TUFF, } *n.* The name
VOLCA'NIC TUFA, } given to a kind of volcanic rock, consisting of accumulations of scoria and ashes about the crater of a volcano, which are agglutinated together so as to make a coherent or solid mass. Sometimes tuff is composed of volcanic ashes and sand, transported and deposited by rain-water. Rounded fragments of greenstone, basalt, and other trap rocks, cemented into a solid mass, are termed *Trap tuff.*

TUFFOON', *n.* [a corruption of *typhon.*] A violent tempest or tornado with thunder and lightning, frequent in the Chinese sea and the gulf of Tonquin.

TU'FO, *n.* [It.] Tufa or tuff.

TUFT, *n.* [W. *twf;* Fr. *touffe, toupet;* Sw. *tofs;* Sp. *tupe,* a tuft; *tupir,* to press together; *tupa,* satiety.] 1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; as, a *tuft* of flowers; a *tuft* of feathers; a *tuft* of grass or hair. A *tuft* of feathers forms the crest of a bird.—2. A cluster; a clump; as, a *tuft* of trees; a *tuft* of olives.—3. In *bot.,* a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense roundish mass. The word is sometimes applied to other collections, as little bundles of leaves, hairs, and the like.

TUFT, *v. t.* To separate into tufts.—2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft.

TUF-TAF'FETA,† *n.* A villous kind of silk.

TUFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with a tuft; as, the *tufted* duck; growing in a *tuft* or clusters, as a *tufted grove.*

TUFT'-HUN'TER, *n.* One who covets the society of titled persons; one who is willing to submit to the insolence of the great, for the sake of the supposed honour of being in their company. The term took its rise at the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where the young noblemen wear a peculiarly formed cap with a *tuft* [*Colloq.*]

TUFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into tufts; adorning with tufts.

TUFT'Y, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy.

TUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan, teon;* G. *ziehen,* to draw; *zug,* a *tug;* Fr. *touer;* L. *duco.* *See* TOW, to drag.] 1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along.

> There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck

> To ease the pain,
> His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*

3. To drag by means of steam-power; as, the vessel had to be *tugged.*

TUG, *v. i.* To pull with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream.—2. To labour; to strive; to struggle.

> They long wrestled and strenuously *tugged* for their liberty. *Howe.*

[*This is not elegant.*]

TUG, } *n.* A strongly built
TUG-BOAT, } steam-boat, used for dragging sailing and other vessels. Such a boat is also sometimes called a *steam-tug.*

TUG, *n.* [G. *zug.*] 1. A pull with the utmost effort.

> At the *tug* he falls —
> Vast ruins come along. *Dryden.*

2. A sort of carriage, used in some parts of England, for conveying bavins or faggots and other things.

TUG'GED, *pp.* Pulled with great effort.

TUG'GER, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

TUG'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pulling or dragging with great exertion; hauling.

TUG'GINGLY, *adv.* With laborious pulling.

TUILLE'S, } *n.* [Fr. *tuile,* a tile.]
TUILLETTE'S, } In *ancient armour,* extra guard plates appended to the tasses, to which they were frequently fastened by straps. They hung down and covered the upper part of the thigh, and were first introduced during the reign of Henry V.

TUI''TION, *n.* [L. *tuitio,* from *tueor,* to see, behold, protect, &c. This verb is probably contracted from *tugo,*. Ir. *tuighim.* If so, it coincides with the Dan. *tugt,* education, *tugter,* to chastise, D. *tugt,* G. *zucht.* In this case, it coincides nearly with L. *duco,* to lead.] 1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.—2 *More especially,* instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. We place our children under the preceptors of academies for *tuition.* [*This is now the common acceptation of the word.*]

TUI''TIONARY, *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

TU'LA METAL, *n.* An alloy of silver, copper, and lead.

TULIP, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe;* L. *tulipa;* G. *tulpe;* Dan. *tulipan;* Pers. *tolehan.*] The English name of a genus of plants (*Tulipa*), class Hexandria, order Monogynia, Linn.; nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are herbaceous plants, developed from a bulb, inhabiting the warmer parts of Europe and Asia Minor, and are much cultivated for the beauty of the flowers. About thirty species have been described, of which the most noted is the common garden tulip, *T. gesneriana,* a native of the Levant, and introduced into England about 1577. Upwards of 600 varieties of this plant have been enumerated by British florists, and these varieties have been divided into four families, viz., *bizarres, byblœmens, roses,* and *selfs.* Several other species are cultivated. The wild tulip (*T. sylvestris*), is a native of Britain, and grows in chalk pits and quarries. It has yellow flowers, and blooms in April and May.

TU'LIPIST, *n.* A cultivator of tulips.

TULIPOMA'NIA, } *n.* A violent pas-
TU'LIPMANY, } sion for the
TU'LIPMADNESS, } cultivation or acquisition of tulips. This species of mania was displayed by the Dutch in the 17th century, and rose to such a height that the Dutch government

found it necessary to interfere; but the ardent love of the tulip still exists among the Dutch floriculturists.

TU'LIP-TREE, *n.* An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, the *Liriodendron tulipifera.* It is one of the most magnificent of the forest trees in the temperate parts of North America. Throughout the States it is generally known by the name of poplar, white wood, or canoe wood. It attains a height of from 80 to 100 feet, the



Flower of Tulip-tree (Liriodendron tulipifera).

trunk being from 18 inches to 3 feet in diameter. The wood is light, compact, and fine-grained, and is employed for various useful purposes; such as the interior work of houses, coach-pannels, door-pannels, wainscots, mouldings of chimney-pieces, bedsteads, trunks, &c. The Indians of the Middle and Western States prefer this tree for their canoes, which are made of a single trunk. The bark, especially of the roots, has an aromatic smell and bitter taste, and has been used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge. In this country the tulip tree is cultivated as an ornamental tree. [*See* LIRIODENDRON.]

TULLE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of thin net fabric used in female head-dresses, collars, &c.

TUL'LIAN, *a.* Ciceronian,—*which see*

TUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tumbian*, to tumble, to dance; Sw. *tumla*, to fall, to tumble; Dan. *tumler*, to shake, toss, reel, tumble; Fr. *tomber*; Sp. *tumbar*, to *tumble*, roll, keel, as a ship, to throw down; *tumba*, a *tomb*, a vault, a *tumble* or fall; L. *tumulus, tumultus, tumeo;* It. *tomare*, to fall; *tombolare*, to tumble, W. *twmp*, a hillock; G. *taumeln*, to reel.] 1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other; as, a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses.—2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently; as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.—3. To fall in great quantities; to fall tumultuously.—4. To roll down. The stone of Sisyphus is said to have *tumbled* to the bottom, as soon as it was carried up the hill.—5. To play mountebank tricks, by various librations, movements, and contortions of the body.

TUM'BLE, *v. t.* To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching; sometimes with *over;* as, to *tumble over* books or papers; to *tumble over* clothes. [To *tumble over in thought*, is not elegant.]—2. To disturb; to rumple; as, to *tumble* a bed.—3. To throw by chance or violence.—4. To throw down.—*To tumble out*, to throw or roll out; as, to *tumble out* casks from a store.—*To tumble down*, to throw down carelessly or with violence.

TUM'BLE, *n.* A fall; a rolling over.

TUM'BLED, *pp.* Rolled; disturbed; rumpled; thrown down.—*Tumbled in*, in *arch.*, the same as *trimmed in*,—*which see.*

TUM'BLER, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank.—2. A large drinking glass of a cylindrical form, or of the form of the frustum of an inverted cone.—3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain colour, black, blue, or white.—4. A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey. This kind of dog was formerly employed for catching rabbits.

TUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling.—*Tumbling home*, in *a ship*, is the inclination of the top-sides from a perpendicular toward the centre of the ship: or the part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth.

TUM'BLING, *n.* The act of tumbling; the performances of a tumbler or buffoon.

TUM'BLING-BAY, *n.* In a canal, an overfall, or weir.

TUM'BREL, TUM'BRIL, *n.* [Fr *tombereau*, from *tomber. See* TUMBLE] 1. A cucking stool, or ducking stool, formerly used for the punishment of scolding women. It consisted of a stool or chair attached to the extremity of a long pole. The offender was placed in the chair, and swung over a pond by means of the pole, which was placed on an elevated support, and made to act as a long lever. By lowering the end of the pole to which the seat was attached, the offender might be immersed in the pond as often as was deemed necessary.—2. A dung-cart: a sort of low carriage with two wheels, occasionally used by farmers for the most ordinary purposes —3. A covered cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, and the like.

TUMEFAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tumefacio*, to make tumid. *See* TUMID] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour: a tumour; a swelling.

TU'MEFIED, *pp.* [from *tumefy.*] Swelled; enlarged; as, a *tumefied* joint.

TU'MEFY, *v. t.* [L. *tumefacio; tumidus, tumeo*, and *facio.*] To swell, or cause to swell.

TU'MEFY, *v. i.* To swell; to rise in a tumour.

TU'MEFYING, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumour.

TU'MID, *a.* [L. *tumidus* from *tumeo*, to swell.] 1. Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.—2 Protuberant; rising above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills. *Milton*

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime; as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style.

TUMID'ITY, *n.* A swelled state.

TU'MIDLY, *adv.* In a swelling form.

TU'MIDNESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.

TU'MITE, *n.* A mineral. [*See* THUMMERSTONE.]

TU'MOUR, *n.* [L. from *tumeo*, to swell.] 1. In *sur.*, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body. This is a word of very comprehensive signification, and it is very difficult to define exactly the diseases commonly classed under the name of *tumours.* According to some, a tumour is the morbid enlargement of a particular part, without being caused by inflammation, a swelling which arises from inflammation being termed *tumefaction.* According to others, a tumour is any swelling which arises from the growth of distinct superfluous parts or substances, which did not make any part of the original structure of the body, or from a morbid increase in the bulk of other parts, which naturally and always existed in the human frame. The term *tumour* is limited, by Abernethy, to such swellings as arise from new productions, and includes only the *sarcomatous* and *encysted* tumours. An *encysted tumour* is one which is formed in a membrane called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighbouring cellular substance. There are also fatty tumours, called *lipomatus* or *adipose* (*adipose sarcoma*), formed by an accumulation of fat in a limited extent of the cellular substance. Another division of tumours, considered as morbid parasitic growths, is into *malignant* and *innocent.* A *malignant tumour* is one which, after being removed by operation, is likely to recur in the same or some other part, while an innocent tumour is one which is not likely to recur after being removed by operation. Those tumours which are termed *tuberculous, medullary*, and *cancerous*, belong to the former class; and those termed the *common vascular*, the *adipose*, and the *pancreatic*, to the latter.—2. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity. [*Little used.*]

TU'MOURED, *a.* Distended; swelled.

TU'MOUROUS, *a.* Swelling; protuberant.—2. Vainly pompous; bombastic; as language or style. [*Little used.*]

TUMP, *n.* [infra.] A little hillock.

TUMP, *v. t.* [W. *twmp*, a round mass, a hillock; L. *tumulus. See* TOMB.] In *gardening*, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant; as, to *tump* teasel.

TUMP'ED, *pp.* Surrounded with a hillock of earth.

TUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.

TU'MULAR, *a.* [L. *tumulus*, a heap.] Consisting in a heap, formed or being in a heap or hillock.

TU'MULATE,† *v. i.* To swell.

TUMULOS'ITY, *n* [infra.] Hilliness.

TU'MULOUS, TU'MULOSE, *a* [L. *tumulosus.*] Full of hills.

TU'MULT, *n.* [L. *tumultus*, a derivative from *tumeo*, to swell.] 1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult?* 1 Sam iv.

Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose *Pope.*

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; as, the *tumult* of the elements.—3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.—4. Bustle; stir.

TU'MULT, *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion.

TU'MULTER,† *n.* A tumult raiser.

TUMULT'UARILY, *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

TUMULT'UARINESS, *n.* Disorderly

or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult.

TUMULT'UARY, *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*; from L. *tumultus*.] 1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; as, a *tumultuary* conflict.—2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

TUMULT'UATE,† *v. i.* [L. *tumultuo*.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement; as, the *tumultuation* of the parts of a fluid.

TUMULT'UOUS, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux*.] 1. Conducted with tumult; disorderly; as, a *tumultuous* conflict; a *tumultuous* retreat.—2. Greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; confused; as, a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.—3. Agitated; disturbed; as, a *tumultuous* breast.—4. Turbulent; violent; as, a *tumultuous* speech.—5. Full of tumult and disorder: as, a *tumultuous* state or city.

TUMULT'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; with turbulence; by a disorderly multitude.

TUMULT'UOUSNESS, *n* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

TU'MULUS, *n.* [L.] A barrow, or artificial mound of earth. *Tumuli*, or barrows, are of various sizes and forms, and are in many parts of the globe. They are of great antiquity, and are generally supposed to be tombs, or sepulchral monuments raised to perpetuate the memory of persons of distinction, or of warriors slain in battle. In the most ancient tumuli, bodies are found deposited within a stone receptacle, with the head towards the north. The bones which have been discovered within those tumuli which have been opened, are generally accompanied by utensils, weapons, &c. In some tumuli urns only have been found; in others, both bodies and urns, and in some the bones of animals. The tumuli found in this country are supposed to be of British construction. Those found in Roman camps appear to have been intended to serve for land marks, or some military purpose. [*See* BARROW.]

TUN, *n.* [Sax. *tunna*, a cask; Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*; Ir. *tonna*; Arm. *tonnell*; G. *tonne*; D. *ton*; W. *tynell*, a barrel or tun. This word seems to be from the root of L. *teneo*, to hold, Gr. τείνω, to stretch, W. *tyn*, stretched, strained, tight, *tyndu*, to strain, to tighten; and this seems also to be the Sax. *tun*, a *town*, for this word signifies also a garden, evidently from inclosing, and a class, from collecting or holding.] 1. In *a general sense*, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops, and used for stowing several kinds of merchandise for convenience of carriage; as brandy, oil, sugar, skins, &c.—2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c.—3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. In different countries, the tun differs in quantity. —4. In *com.* [*See* TON.]—5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is estimated, but in this signification the word is usually written *ton*,—*which see*.—6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet, if round, or fifty-four fe t, if square.—7. Proverbially, a large quantity.—8. In *burlesque*, a drunkard.—9. At the end of names, *tun*, *ton*, or *don*, signifies *town*, village, or hill.

TUN, *v. t.* To put into casks.

TU'NABLE, *a.* [from *tune*.] Harmonious; musical.

And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

2. That may be put in tune.

TU'NABLENESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TU'NABLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUN'-BELLIED, *a.* [*tun* and *belly*.] Having a large, protuberant belly.

TUN'-DISH,† *n.* [*tun* and *dish*.] A funnel.

TUNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; It. *tuono*; D. *toon*; W. *ton*; Ir. *tona*; L. *tonus*. It is a different spelling of *tone*,—*which see*.] 1. A short air or melody; a series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody; or a union of two or more series or parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is harmony. Thus we say, a merry *tune*, a lively *tune*, a grave *tune*, a psalm *tune*, a martial *tune*.—2. Sound; note. —3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*. *K. Charles.*

4. Correct intonation in singing or playing; the state of giving the proper sounds; as when we say, a harpsichord is in *tune*; that is, when the several chords are of that tension, that each gives its proper sound, and the sounds of all are at due intervals, both of tones and semitones.—5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humour. The mind is not in *tune* for mirth.

A child will learn three times as fast when he is in *tune*, as he will when he is dragged to his task. *Locke.*

6. Among *phrenologists*, one of the perceptive faculties. Its organ is situated above the external angle of the orbit of the eye, as high as the middle of the forehead, on each side of the temporal ridge. This faculty gives the perception of melody.

TUNE, *v. t.* To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; as, to *tune* a forte-piano; to *tune* a violin.

Tune your harps. *Dryden.*

2. To sing with melody or harmony.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*

So we say of birds, they *tune* their notes or lays.—3. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect. [*Little used*.]

TUNE, *v. i.* To form one sound to another.

While *tuning* to the waters' fall.
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TUNED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TUNEFUL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* notes; *tuneful* birds.

TUNEFULLY, *a.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUNELESS, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious.—2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp.

TUNER, *n.* One who tunes.—2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

TUNG'STATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base; as, *tungstate* of lime.

TUNG'STEN, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone, heavy stone, or ponderous ore, so named from the density of its ores.] 1. A metal discovered by D'Elhuyart in 1781. It has a greyish white colour, and considerable lustre. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and less fusible than *manganese*. Its specific gravity is 17·4. When heated to redness in the open air, it takes fire, and is converted into *tungstic acid*, and it undergoes the same change by the action of nitric acid. Digested with a concentrated solution of pure potash, it is dissolved with disengagement of hydrogen gas, and tungstate of potash is generated. The ores of this metal are the native tungstate of lime, and the tungstate of iron and manganese, which latter is also known by the name of Wolfram, and the same name is also given to the metal. Tungsten may be procured in the metallic state, by exposing tungstic acid to the action of charcoal or dry hydrogen gas at a red heat, but an exceedingly intense heat is required for fusing the metal. With oxygen, tungsten forms two compounds, the dark brown oxide, and the yellow acid of tungsten. With chlorine gas it forms two chlorides, a bichloride, and a terchloride. Both are red, volatile, and crystallizable compounds, subliming in beautiful crystals. —2. An obsolete name for the native tungstate of lime.

TUNGSTEN'IC,† *a.* Pertaining to or procured from tungsten.

TUNG'STIC ACID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of the metal tungsten, and three equivalents of oxygen. It is obtained by heating the brown oxide of tungsten to redness in open vessels, and it may also be obtained from the native tungstate of lime, and from Wolfram. It is a yellow powder, insoluble in water. With bases it forms crystallizable salts. When exposed to the action of hydrogen gas at a temperature of 500° or 600°, it becomes of a fine deep blue, and is converted into the blue oxide of tungsten, which is regarded as a tungstate of tungsten.

TUNG'STO SULPHURETS. Compounds of tungsten and sulphur. They have no peculiar interest.

TU'NIC, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*; L. *tunica*. *See* TOWN and TUN.] 1. A garment worn by the Romans of both sexes under the toga, and next to the skin. It was a kind of vest, generally of wool, of a white colour, and, as worn by men, came down a little below the knees before, and to the middle of the legs behind. It was fastened by a girdle or belt about the waist, to keep it tight when they went abroad, the girdle also serving as a purse, in which they kept their money. The tunic was at first worn without sleeves, but afterwards sleeves came to be used with fringes at the hands. The senators had a broad stripe of purple (called *latus clavus*) sewed on the breast of their tunic, and the equites had a narrow stripe (called *angustus clavus*) on the breast. Hence the terms *laticlavii* and *angusticlavii*, applied to persons of these orders. The tunic worn by women had sleeves, and reached down

to the feet.—2. In the *Roman catholic church*, a long under garment worn by the officiating clergy.—3. A garment worn under the coat of mail.—4. In *anat.*, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as, the *tunics* or coats of the eye; the *tunics* of the stomach, or the membranous and muscular layers which compose it. —5. A natural covering; an integument; as, the *tunic* of a seed.

TU'NICARIES, TUNICA'TA, *n.* [from *tunic.*] An order of acephalous molluscs, comprehending those which have a soft covering, consisting of an organized envelope, provided with two orifices, the one branchial, and the other anal. These animals are found either solitary, or in groups, fixed or floating, and sometimes joined together in a common mass.

TU'NICATED, *a.* In *bot.*, covered with a tunic, or membranes; coated. A *tunicated bulb*, is one composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.

TU'NICLE, *n.* [from *tunic.*] A natural covering; an integument.

TŪNING, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.

TŪNING, *n.* The art or operation of adjusting the various sounds of a musical instrument, so that they may be all at due intervals, and the scale of the instrument brought into as correct a state as possible. In tuning an instrument, the first point is to fix upon some one note as a leading note, and then by the pitch of it to determine the relative sounds of all the rest.—2. The art or operation of adjusting two or more musical instruments, so as to bring them into agreement with each other, as two or more violins, a violin and violoncello, &c. Horns, fifes, flutes, &c., have a permanent relative scale, and only change their pitch by change of temperature. [*See* TEMPERAMENT.]

TŪNING-FORK, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle; used for tuning instruments, for regulating their pitch, and also the pitch of voices. There are two kinds of tuning forks in use; one of which sounds C major, and the other A minor. The first is used in tuning piano-fortes, and the second in orchestras, for the violins, &c.

TŪNING-HAMMER, *n.* An instrument used by piano-forte tuners, to twist round the iron pegs to which the wires are fastened at one end, or to fix these pegs into their holes, by hammering them on the ends.

TUNI'SIAN, *n.* A native of Tunis.—*a.* Relating to Tunis.

TUNK'ERS, *n.* [G. *tunken*, to dip.] In *America*, a religious sect resembling English baptists. This sect was founded by Conrad Peysel, a German, in 1724. They reside chiefly in Pennsylvania, and in baptism practise *trine* immersion, that is, dipping three times in the water. Every brother is allowed to speak in the congregation, and their best speaker is usually ordained to be their preacher. They are also called *dunkers* and *tumblers*.

TUN'NAGE. *See* TONNAGE.

TUN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle.*] An old name for a funnel.—2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called generally a *funnel*.—3. In *engineering*, an arched subterranean passage cut through a hill, a rock, an eminence, or under a river or town, to carry a canal, a road, railway, &c., in an advantageous course. In the construction of canals and railways, tunnels are frequently had recourse to, in order to obtain the requisite level, and save the expense of open cutting, and for various other local causes.—4. An arched drain or sewer.

TUN'NEL, *v. t.* To form like a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nests. —2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net.—3. To form with net work.—4. To make an opening or way for passage, through a hill, or mountain, or under a river.

TUN'NELLED, *pp.* Formed like a tunnel; penetrated by an artificial opening for a passage.

TUN'NELLING, *ppr.* Forming like a tunnel; penetrating by a subterraneous passage.

TUN'NELLING, *n.* The operation of cutting an arched passage through a hill or other eminence, or under a river or town, in order to conduct a canal, road, or railway on a lower level than the natural surface. The Thames tunnel is the most remarkable instance of tunnelling under a river, and perhaps the most astonishing work of the kind ever executed.

TUN'NEL-KILN, *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood or peat is used.

TUN'NEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end, and narrow at the other.

TUN'NEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUN'NING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUN'NY, *n.* [It. *tonno*; Fr. *thon*; G. *thunfisch*; L. *thynnus*.] A fish of the genus Thynnus, the *T. vulgaris* of



Tunny (Thynnus vulgaris).

Cuv., belonging to the family Scomberoides, or mackerel tribe. This fish is an object of considerable importance to many of the nations bordering on the Mediterranean, and when salted and dried, serves the inhabitants of most catholic countries with the fast day's meat. The tunnies, like the mackerel, appear in great shoals or banks, and their approach is perceived by the fishermen at a considerable distance, from the noise which accompanies their rapid movements. The tunny attains to a large size, weighing sometimes a thousand pounds. The flesh somewhat resembles veal, is delicate, and has been in request from time immemorial. The tunny is abundant in the seas of the south of Europe, and it has occasionally been found in the British seas.

TUP, *n.* A ram. [*Local.*]

TUP, *v. t.* [Gr. τυπτω.] 1. To butt; as, a ram. [*Local.*]—2. To cover; as, a ram. [*Local.*]

TŪ'PELO, *n.* A North American forest tree of the genus Nyssa, the *N. denticulata*; nat. order Santalaceæ. It is a lofty tree of great beauty. The same name is given to other species of the genus, some of which are also called *black gum, sour gum, gum tree*, &c.

TUP'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [*Local.*]

TUR'BAN, *n.* [Ar.] A head dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or taffeta artfully wound round it in plaits. The cap is red or green, roundish on the top, and quilted with cotton. The sash of the Turks is white linen; that of the Persians is red woollen. The Turkish sultan's turban contains three heron's feathers, with many diamonds and other precious stones; the Grand vizier's turban has two heron's feathers, and other officers but one.—2. A kind of head dress worn by ladies. —3. In *conchology*, the whole set of whorls of a shell.

TUR'BAN-CROWNED, *a.* Crowned with a turban.

TUR'BANED, *a.* Wearing a turban; as, a *turbaned* Turk.

TUR'BAN-SHELL, *n.* In *nat. hist.*, the popular name of a genus of shells, or rather of sea urchins (*echinodermata*), of a hemispheric or spheroidal shape, the *Cidaris* of Klein.

TUR'BAN-TOP, *n.* A plant of the genus Helvella; a kind of fungus or mushroom.

TUR'BARY, *n.* [from *turf*; Latinised, *turbaria.*] 1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Common of turbary*, is the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on the lord's waste.—2. The place where turf is dug.

TUR'BID, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turbo*, to disturb, that is, to stir, to turn.] Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in a more general sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick, not clear; *used of liquids of any kind*; as, *turbid* water; *turbid* wine. Streams running on clay generally appear to be *turbid*. This is often the case with the river Seine.

TURBID'ITY, *n.* The state of being turbid.

TUR'BIDLY, *adv.* In a turbid manner; muddily.—2.†. Proudly; haughtily; *a Latinism.*

TUR'BIDNESS, *n.* Muddiness; foulness.

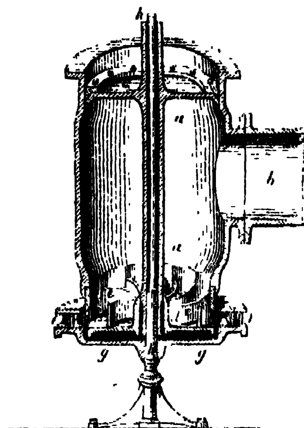
TURBILL'ION, *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon.*] A whirl; a vortex.

TUR'BINATE, TUR'BINATED, *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, formed like a top, from *turbo, turben*, a top.] 1. Of a spiral oblong form; shaped like a top.—2. In *conchology*, spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex; as, *turbinated* shells.—3. In *bot.* shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as, a *turbinated* germ, nectary, or pericarp.—4. Whirling. [*Lit. us.*]

TURBINA'TION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TUR'BINE, *n.* A species of hydraulic engine, employed to a considerable extent in modern times, as a prime mover for machinery. It is considered to be preferable to ordinary water wheels, in situations where the height of the fall is great and the quantity of water not very considerable. The annexed cut represents an example of a turbine, or *horizontal water-wheel*. The water is introduced into a close cast-iron vessel *a*, by the pipe *b*, connecting it with the reservoir. Here, by virtue of its pressure, it tends to escape by

any aperture which may be presented; but the only apertures consist of a



Turbine.

series of curved float boards *f f*, fixed to a horizontal plate *g*, mounted upon a central axis *h*, which passes upwards through a tube connecting the upper and lower covers, *c* and *d*, of the vessel *a*. Another series of curved plates *e e*, is fixed to the upper surface of the disc *d*, to give a determinate direction to the water before flowing out at the float boards, and the curves of these various parts are so adjusted as to render the reactive force of the water available to the utmost extent in producing a circular motion. The machinery to be impelled is connected with the axis *h*.

TURBINEL'LA, *n.* [from *Turbo*.] A genus of molluscs, belonging to the family Siphonostomata. The species inhabit the Indian Ocean.

TURBIN'IDÆ, *n* [See *Turbo*.] A family of gastropodous molluscs, of which the genus Turbo, Linn. is the type.

TUR'BINITE, } *n.* A petrified shell
TUR'BITE, } of the turbo kind.

TUR'BIT, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak: called by the Dutch *kort bek*, short beak.—2. The turbot.

TUR'BITH, *n* An incorrect spelling of *Turpeth*,—which see.

TUR'BO, *n.* [L. a whirling or turning round; a top.] A Linnæan genus of gastropodous molluscs, belonging to the order Phytophaga, and family Turbinidæ. It comprises all those species which have a completely and regularly turbinated shell and a perfectly round aperture. The animal resembles a limax or slug. The periwinkle is an example. In the arrangement of Cuvier the genus Turbo is placed in his order of Pectinibranchiate gastropods, family Trochoida, and he subdivides it into the following groups:—*Delphinula, Pleurotoma, Turritella, Scalaria, Cyclostoma*, and *Valvata*.

TUR'BOT, *n.* [Fr.] A well known and highly esteemed fish of the genus Rhombus, Cuv. (*R. maximus*); family Pleuronectidæ, order Malacopterygii, and section Subbrachiales. Next to the halibut, the turbot is the largest of the Pleuronectidæ found on the British coast, and is the most highly esteemed for the table. It is of a short and broad form, and rather deeper than many of the flat fishes. There is a considerable fishery of turbot on the


Turbot (Rhombus maximus).

coasts of Durham and Yorkshire, but a large portion of the turbot produced in the English market is taken on or near the various sand banks between the line of our eastern shore and the coast of Holland. In Scotland, the turbot is called the Rawn Fleuk, and Bennock Fleuk.

TUR'BULENCE, or **TUR'BULENCY**, *n.* [*See* TURBULENT.] A disturbed state; tumult; confusion; as, the *turbulence* of the times; *turbulence* in political affairs.—2. Disorder or tumult of the passions; as, *turbulence* of mind.—3. Agitation; tumultuousness; as, *turbulence* of blood.—4. Disposition to resist authority; insubordination; as, the *turbulence* of subjects.

TUR'BULENT, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbo*, to disturb.] 1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion; as, the *turbulent* ocean.

> Calm region once,
> And full of peace, now tost and *turbulent*. *Milton*

> The *turbulent* mirth of wine. *Dryden.*

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; as, *turbulent* spirits.—3. Producing commotion.

> Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes *Milton*

TUR'BULENTLY, *adv.* Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

TUR'CISM, *n.* The religion of the Turks.

TUR'DIDÆ, *n.* [*See* TURDUS.] The family of thrushes.

TUR'DUS, *n.* [L.] The thrush; a genus of passerine birds. [*See* THRUSH.]

TUREEN, *n.* [Fr. *terrine*.] A vessel for holding soup.

TURF, *n.* [Sax. *tyrf*; D. *turf*; G. and Sw. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe*; Ir. *tarp*, a clod. The word seems to signify a collection, a mass, or perhaps an excrescence.]—1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mould, which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat, which allows it to be raised in slices by the plough or the paring tool made for the purpose. This is otherwise called *sward* and *sod*.—2. Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel. [This word has a regular plural, *turfs*, but the old plural was *turves*.]—3. Race ground; or horse racing.

> The honours of the *turf* are all our own *Cowper.*

TURF, *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank or the border of a terrace.

TURF'-BUILT, *a.* Formed of turf.

TURF'-CLAD, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF'-COVERED, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF'-DRAIN, *n.* A kind of pipe-drain constructed with turfs, cut from the surface of the soil.

TURF'ED, *pp.* Covered with turf or green sod.

TURF'EN, *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.

TURF'-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds.

TURF'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe.

TURF'INESS, *n.* [from *turfy*.] The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.

TURF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with turf.

TURF'ING, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.

TURF'ING-IRON, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

TURF'ING-SPADE, *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf, when marked out by the plough.

TURF'-KNIFE, *n.* An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, &c. It has a scimitar-like blade, with a tread for the foot and a bent handle.

TURF'-MOSS, *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

TURF'-SPADE, *n.* A spade used for cutting turf from pastures, and in removing ant-hills and other inequalities.

TURF'Y, *a.* Abounding with turf.—2. Having the qualities of turf.—3. Formed of turf.

TUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *turgens*, from *turgeo*, to swell.] Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumour or puffy state; as, when the humors are *turgent*.

TURGES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *turgescens*.]
TURGES'CENCY, } 1. The act of swelling.—2. The state of being swelled.—3. Empty pompousness; inflation; bombast.

TURGES'CENT. *a.* Growing large; in a swelling state.

TUR'GID, *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*, to swell.] 1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force.

> A bladder held by the fire grew *turgid*. *Boyle.*

More generally, the word is applied to an enlarged part of the body; as, a *turgid* limb.

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as, a *turgid* style; a *turgid* manner of talking.

TURGID'ITY, *n.* State of being swelled; tumidness.

TUR'GIDLY, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.

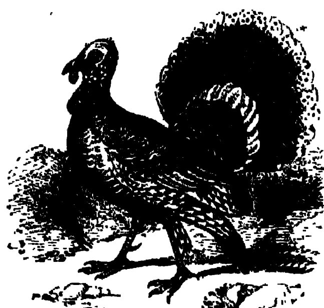
TUR'GIDNESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent; as, in a limb.—2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast; as, the *turgidness* of language or style.

TU'RIO, *n.* plur. *Turiones.* [L.] In *bot.*, the subterranean bud of a perennial herbaceous plant, annually developed, and producing a new stem; as, the young shoots of grasses which have a rhizoma or creeping stem.

TURIONIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *turio*, a shoot, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing shoots.

TUR'KEY, *n.* A large gallinaceous fowl, the *Meleagris gallo-pavo*, and the original stock from which the domesticated turkey is derived. It is a native of America, and was introduced into Europe

in the 16th century. The size of this noble bird and the delicious quality of



American Wild Turkey (Meleagris gallo-pavo).

its flesh and eggs, have rendered it extremely common. Wild turkeys abound in the forests of America, where they feed on berries, fruits, grasses, maize, beetles, tadpoles, young frogs, and lizards. There is another species, the *Meleagris ocellata*, found about the Bay of Honduras.

TUR'KEY BERRIES, *n.* The berries of some species of *Rhamnus*, which form an article of commerce from the Mediterranean, on account of the colouring matter which they yield, which varies from yellow to green. [*See* RHAMNUS.]

TUR'KEY-BUZZARD, *n.* In *America*, a common species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey, and remarkable for its graceful flight in the higher regions of the air. It is the *Cathartes aura* of Illiger, and the *Vultur aura*, Linn.

TUR'KEY OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the *Quercus cerris*, indigenous to Spain and the south of Europe.

TUR'KEY RED, *n.* A brilliant red dye produced on cotton and woollen cloth by madder.

TUR'KEY-STONE, TUR'KEY-HONE, *n.* A mineral which occurs massive, with a slaty structure. Colour commonly greenish-grey, sometimes yellowish or brownish-grey. It is translucent on the edges, yields to the knife, and is somewhat unctuous to the touch. When cut and polished it is used for sharpening small cutting instruments. It is also termed *Novaculite* and *Whetslate*, and was first brought from the Levant.

TURK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Turks.

TURK'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of the Turks.

TURK'OIS, TURQUOISE', *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*, from *Turkey*.] A mineral, called also calaite, brought from Persia, of a peculiar bluish-green colour, occurring in rounded masses, or in reniform masses, with a botryoidal surface. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is used in jewelry, and when highly coloured is much esteemed as a gem. It is usually written in the French manner.

TURK'S'-CAP, *n.* A plant of the genus Lilium; and also of the genus Melocactus.

TURK'S'-HEAD, *n.* Plants of the genera Mammillaria and Melocactus.

TURK'S'-TURBAN, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

TUR'LUPINS, *n.* [Fr.] In *Fr. eccles. hist.*, a nickname applied to the sectaries of the 14th century, who were the precursors of the Reformation. They were otherwise called *Lollards*, *Beghards*, *Picards*, &c.

TURM, *n.* [L. *turma*.] A troop. [*Not English.*]

TUR'MA, *n.* [L.] In the *Roman army* a company of horse; the tenth part of a legion. There were three decuriæ or thirty horsemen in each turma.

TUR'MALIN, *n.* An electric stone. [*See* TOURMALIN.]

TUR'MERIC, *n.* [Ital. *turtumaglio*. Thompson says, Sans. and Pers. *zur*, yellow, and *mirich*, pepper.] Indian saffron, the root of a plant of the genus curcuma, the *C. longa*, imported from Bengal, Java, China, &c. It is externally greyish, but internally of a deep lively yellow or saffron colour. It has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It was formerly used as a medicine, but in Europe it is now only used as a dye. It yields a beautiful bright yellow dye, which is, however, extremely fugitive. The Indians use it for colouring and seasoning their food. [*See* CURCUMA.] This name is sometimes given to the blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, of America, and also to the *Hydrastis canadensis*.

TUR'MOIL, TURMOIL', *n.* [We know not the origin of this word; but it is probably from the root of the L. *turba*, *turbo*, *turma*, or of *turn*.] Disturbance; tumult; harassing labour; trouble; molestation by tumult.

> There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
> A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*

TUR'MOIL, TURMOIL', *v. t.* To harass with commotion.

> It is her fatal misfortune...to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

2. To disquiet; to weary.

TUR'MOIL, TURMOIL', *v. i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion.

TUR'MOILED, TURMOIL'ED, *pp.* Harassed with commotions.

TURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *turnan*, *tyrnan*; L. *torno*; Gr. τορνοω: Fr. *tourner*; It. *tornio*, a wheel; L. *turnus*; *tornaire*, to turn; *tornare*, to return; *torneare*, *torniere*; to turn, to fence round, to tilt; *torniamento*, tournament; G. *turnier*, a tilt; Sw. *tornera*, to run tilt, Dan. *turnerer*; W. *twrn*, turn, from *tur*, a turning; Gaelic, *turna*, a spinning wheel; *turnoir*, a turner. This is probably a derivative verb from the root of Ar. *daura*, to turn.] 1. To cause to move in a circular course; as, to *turn* a wheel; to *turn* a spindle; to *turn* the body.—2. To change or shift sides; to put the upper side downward, or one side in the place of the other. It is said a hen *turns* her eggs often when sitting.—3. To alter, as a position.

> Expert
> When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway of battle. *Milton.*

4. To cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance; as, to *turn* the scale.—5. To bring the inside out; as, to *turn* a coat.—6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

> The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe; to give circular or other forms to bodies by means of a lathe.—8. To form; to shape; *used in the participle*; as, a body finely *turned*.

> His limbs now *turn'd*. *Pope.*

9. To change; to transform; as, to *turn* evil to good; to *turn* goods into money.

> Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever. *Taylor.*

> I pray thee, *turn* the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness; 2 Sam. xv.

10. To metamorphose; as, to *turn* a worm into a winged insect.—11. To alter or change, as colour; as, to *turn* green to blue.—12. To change or alter in any manner; to vary.—13. To translate; as, to *turn* Greek into English.

> Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown. *Pope.*

14. To change, as the manner of writing; as, to *turn* prose into verse.—15. To change, as, from one opinion or party to another; as, to *turn* one from a tory to a whig; to *turn* a Mohammedan or a Pagan to a Christian.—16. To change in regard to inclination or temper.

> *Turn* thee to me, and have mercy on me; Ps. xxv.

17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another.

> God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by *turning* them to our advantage. *Tillotson.*

18. To transfer.

> Therefore he slew him, and *turned* the kingdom to David; 1 Chron. x.

19. To cause to nauseate or loathe; as, to *turn* the stomach.—20. To make giddy.

> Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
> And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. To infatuate; to make mad, wild, or enthusiastic; as, to *turn* the brain.—22. To change direction to or from any point; as, to *turn* the eyes to the heavens; to *turn* the eyes from a disgusting spectacle.—23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts, or mind. I have *turned* my mind to the subject.

> My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace. *Addison.*

24. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

> *Turn* those ideas about in your mind. *Watts.*

25. To bend from a perpendicular direction; as, to *turn* the edge of an instrument.—26. To move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate; as, to *turn* a horse from the road, or a ship from her course.—27. To apply by a change of use.

> When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to cattle. *Temple.*

28. To reverse.

> The Lord thy God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion on thee; Deut. xxx.

29. To keep passing and changing in the course of trade; as, to *turn* money or stock two or three times in the year.—30. To adapt the mind; *chiefly in the participle*.

> He was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addison.*

31. To make acid; to sour; as, to *turn* cider or wine; to *turn* milk.—32. To persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides. You cannot *turn* a firm man.—*To turn aside*, to avert.—*To turn away*, to dismiss from service; to discard; as, to *turn away* a servant.—2. To avert; as, to *turn away* wrath or evil.—*To turn back*, to return; as, to *turn back* goods to the seller. [*Lit. us.*]—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn in*, to fold or double; as, to *turn in* the edge of cloth.—*To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously; as, to *turn off* a sycophant or parasite.—2. To give over; to resign. We are

not so wholly *turned off* from that reversion.—3. To divert; to deflect; as, to *turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects.—4. To throw off a criminal from the platform, that he may hang. —*To be turned of*, to be advanced beyond; as, to be *turned* of sixty-six.— *To turn out*, to drive out; to expel; as, to *turn* a family *out* of doors, or *out* of the house.—2. To put to pasture; as cattle or horses.—*To turn over*, to change sides; to roll over.—2. To transfer; as, to *turn over* a business to another hand.—3. To open and examine one leaf after another; as, to *turn over* a concordance.—4. To overset.—*To turn to*, to have recourse to.

Helvetius' tables may be *turned to* on all occasions. *Locke.*

To turn upon, to retort; to throw back; as, to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself.—*To turn the back*, to flee; to retreat; Exod. xxiii. —*To turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to forsake.—*To turn the die* or *dice*, to change fortune.

TURN, *v. i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; as, a wheel *turns* on its axis; a spindle *turns* on a pivot; a man *turns* on his heel.—2. To be directed

The understanding *turns* inward on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

3. To show regard by directing the look toward any thing.

Turn mighty monarch, *turn* this way;
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

4. To move the body round. He *turned* to me with a smile.—5. To move; to change posture. Let your body be at rest; do not *turn* in the least.—6. To deviate; as, to *turn* from the road or course.—7. To alter; to be changed or transformed; as, wood *turns* to stone; water *turns* to ice; one colour *turns* to another.—8. To become by change; as, the fur of certain animals *turns* in winter.

Cygnets from gray *turn* white. *Bacon.*

9. To change sides. A man in a fever *turns* often.—10. To change opinions or parties; as, to *turn* Christian or Mohammedan.—11. To change the mind or conduct.

Turn from thy fierce wrath; Exod. xxxii.

12. To change to acid; as, milk *turns* suddenly during a thunder storm.—13. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. This trade has not *turned* to much account or advantage. The application of steam *turns* to good account, both on land and water.—14 To depend on for decision. The question *turns* on a single fact or point. —15. To become giddy.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*

16. To change a course of life; to repent.

Turn ye, *turn* ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die? Ezek. xxxiii.

17. To change the course or direction; as, the tide *turns*.—18. To exercise the art or trade of a turner; to operate upon wood, metal, &c., by means of a turning lathe.—*To turn about*, to move the face to another quarter.—*To turn away*, to deviate.—2. To depart from; to forsake.—*To turn in*, to bend inward.—2. To enter for lodgings or entertainment; Gen. xix.—3. To go to bed.—*To turn off*, to be diverted; to deviate from a course. The road *turns off* to the left.—*To turn on* or *upon*, to reply or retort.—2. To depend on.— *To turn out*, to move from its place, as a bone.—2. To bend outward; to project.—3. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad.—*To turn over*, to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble.—2. To change sides or parties.—*To turn to*, to be directed as, the needle *turns to* the magnetic pole.—*To turn under*, to bend or be folded downward.—*To turn up*, to bend or be doubled upward.

TURN, *n.* The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction; whether horizontally, vertically, or otherwise; a revolution; as, the *turn* of a wheel.—2. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending; as, the *turn* of a river.—3. A walk to and fro.

I will take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

4. Change; alteration; vicissitude; as, the *turns* and varieties of passions.

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know. *Pope.*

5. Successive course.

Nobleness and bounty...which virtues had their *turns* in the king's nature. *Bacon.*

6. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. This affair may take a different *turn* from that which we expect.—7. Chance; hap; opportunity.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog falling from his speed, was loaded at every turn with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. They take each other's *turn*.

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

10. Action of kindness or malice.

Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange.*

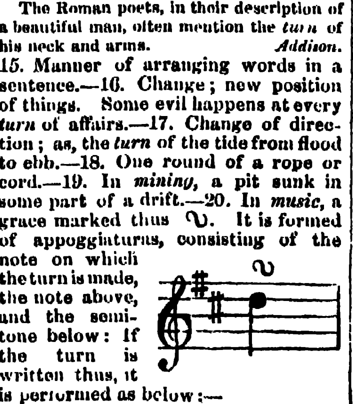
11. Reigning inclination or course. Religion is not to be adapted to the *turn* and fashion of the age.—12. A step off the ladder at the gallows.—13. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence; as, this will not serve his *turn*.—14. Form; cast; shape; manner; in a literal or figurative sense; as, the *turn* of thought; a man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation.

The *turn* of his thoughts and expression is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Female virtues are of a domestic *turn*. *Addison.*

The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

15. Manner of arranging words in a sentence.—16. Change; new position of things. Some evil happens at every *turn* of affairs.—17. Change of direction; as, the *turn* of the tide from flood to ebb.—18. One round of a rope or cord.—19. In *mining*, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.—20. In *music*, a grace marked thus ∾. It is formed of appoggiaturas, consisting of the note on which the turn is made, the note above, and the semitone below: If the turn is written thus, it is performed as below:—





21. *Turn* or *tourn*, in law. [*See* TOURN.]

—*By turns*, one after another; alternately. They assist each other *by turns*.—2. At intervals.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change. *Milton.*

To take turns, to take each other's place alternately.

TURN'-BENCH, *n.* [*turn* and *bench*.] A kind of iron lathe.

TURN'CAP, *n.* A chimney top which turns round with the wind.

TURN'-COAT, *n.* [*turn* and *coat*.] One who forsakes his party or principles.

TURN'ED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed; formed by means of a turning lathe.

TURN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.—2. A variety of pigeon.

TURN'ERA, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Turneraceæ. The species are found in South America and the West India Islands. They are mostly small plants, with inconspicuous flowers, generally of a yellow colour, and are frequently cultivated in gardens.

TURNERA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly allied to Loasaceæ and Passifloraceæ. This order has only two genera, Turnera and Piriqueta; all the species are herbaceous plants, natives of South America and the West Indies.

TURN'ERITE, *n.* A rare mineral occurring in small crystals of a yellowish brown colour, externally brilliant and translucent. The primary form is an oblique rhombic prism; fracture conchoidal; lustre vitreous. It occurs at Mount Sorel in France, and consists chiefly of alumina, lime, and magnesia, with a little iron, and a minute portion of silica.

TURN'ER'S-YELLOW, *n.* An oxichloride of lead employed as a yellow pigment. It is also called *cassel yellow*, and *patent yellow*.

TURN'ERY, *n.* The art of forming into a cylindrical shape by the lathe.—2. Things made by a turner or in the lathe.

TURN'-FILE, *n.* An instrument used by comb-makers in sharpening a kind of tool called a *float*.

TURN'ING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURN'ING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander.—2. Deviation from the way or proper course. —3. The art or operation of giving circular and other forms to bodies, as wood, metal, bone, ivory, &c., by making them revolve in various manners in a machine called a lathe, and applying cutting instruments so as to produce the form required; or by making the cutting instrument revolve when the substance to be operated upon is fixed. The art of turning is of immense importance to the practical mechanic, and in the whole range of manufactures, whether of articles of necessity, utility, ornament, or luxury, there is no art so generally applied. At the same time, there is probably no art in the range of mechanical operation susceptible of greater accuracy, and there is none which has so much contributed to the improvement of machinery. The lathe is a most wonderful contrivance, especially when we take into account all the improvements it has undergone, from its simplest and most ancient form in the potter's wheel, to that adaptation of varied and complex mechanism, by which, not merely cir-

cular turning of the most beautiful and accurate description, but exquisite figure-work, and complicated geometrical designs, depending upon eccentric and cycloidal movements, are produced. In ordinary turning, the body operated upon is made to revolve on a stationary straight line, as an axis, and a cutting tool applied to its surface in such a way, as, in the circumvolutions of the object, to cut off those parts which lie farthest from the axis, and make the outside of the substance concentric with the axis. In this case any section of the work made at right angles to its axis will be of a circular figure; but there are methods of turning several other curves in a variety of ways. Lathes are made in a great variety of forms, and put in motion by different means. They are called *centre lathes*, when the work is supported at both ends; *mandrel, spindle*, or *chuck-lathes*, when the work is fixed only at one end. There are also *pole lathes*, and *turn-bench lathes*, which resemble each other; *foot-lathes*, which are moved by the foot; *bar-lathes*, &c. Lathes for great works are moved by horses and water-wheels, but more generally by steam-engines. The largest columns, the most ponderous artillery, the minutest pivots of watch-work, wheel-work, rotatory machines, vessels, &c., are executed by means of the lathe.

TURN'INGNESS,† *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

TURN'ING-PIECE, *n.* In *arch.*, a board having a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon.

TURN'ING-POINT, *n.* The point on which a thing turns; that which decides a matter.

TUR'NIP, *n.* [a compound of *tur*, round, and Sax. *nepe*, L. *napus*, a turnip.] The common name of the *Brassica rapa*, a cruciferous plant much cultivated both in the field and in the garden, on account of its bulbous esculent root. In its wild state, it is a native of Great Britain, found in the borders of fields and waste places; but by cultivation the size of the plant, especially of the tuber or underground stem, is greatly increased. There are many varieties of the turnip cultivated for the table, and also in the fields. Those grown by farmers may be arranged as *whites* and *yellows*. The Swedish turnip is the *Brassica campestris rutabaga*. The young leaves and buds of the turnip are gathered and eaten under the name of *turnip tops*; the tubers consist of a large mass of soft cellular tissue, in which starch and sugar are deposited. Their great importance as food for cattle is well known, and turnips and clover are the two main pillars of the best courses of British husbandry. Oil is produced from the seeds of several varieties of the turnip.

TUR'NIP-FLY, *n.* A small coleopterous insect of the genus Haltica, the *H. nemorum*, very destructive to young turnips.

TURN'KEY, *n.* A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors.

TURN'OUT, *n.* [*turn* and *out.*] The act of coming forth; a quitting of employment.—2. The place in a railway where trucks and carriages turn out of the way. Applied also to an equipage. —3. In *colloquial style*, a multitude of persons, who have *come out* on some public occasion; as, to see a spectacle, to witness a performance at the theatre, attend a public meeting, &c.

TURN'-OVER, *n.* A kind of apple pie or tart, in a semicircular form.—2. An apprentice transferred from one master to another, to complete his term of apprenticeship. [*Both colloquial.*]—3. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks.—*Turn-over-table*, a table whose top is so fitted to the supporting block or pedestal that it can be turned up at pleasure; and thus, when out of use, it may be placed against the wall of the apartment, so as to occupy less space. [*Familiar.*]

TURN'PIKE, *n.* [*turn* and *pike.*] Strictly, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, placed on a road or footpath, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms.—2. A gate set across a road, watched by an officer appointed for the purpose, in order to stop carriages, carts, waggons, &c., and sometimes travellors, till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair. It is generally called a *toll-bar* or *toll-gate.* —3. A turnpike road.—4. In *military affairs*, a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage.

TURN'PIKE, *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form.

TURN'PIKE, } TURN'PIKE-STAIR, } *n.* A round staircase, attached to, but built outside of a house. [*Scotch.*]

TURN'PIKED, *pp.* Formed in the manner of a turnpike-road.

TURN'PIKE-MAN, *n.* A tollman.

TURN'PIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or tollgates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from carriages, waggons, cattle, &c., which travel on them. Turnpike roads are placed by Act of Parliament under the management of trustees or commissioners, who are invested with certain powers for the construction, management, and repair of such roads.

TURN'PIKE-TRUST, *n.* The individuals in whom the care and revenue of turnpike roads are vested; or the business connected therewith.

TURN'-PLATE. *See* TURN-TABLE.

TURN'-SERVING, *n.* [*turn* and *serve.*] The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.

TURN'SICK, *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Giddy; vertiginous.

TURN'SICK, *n.* A disease of sheep.

TURN'SOLE, } TURN'SOL, } *n.* [*turn* and L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant of the genus Heliotropium, so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun. [*See* HELIOTROPE.]—2. A blue pigment obtained from the lichen Rocella, (*Rocella tinctoria*), also called *archil.*

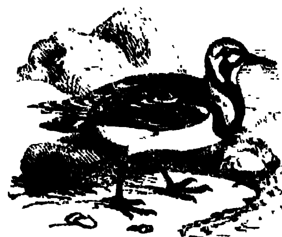
TURN'SPIT, *n.* [*turn* and *spit.*] A person who turns a spit.

His lordship is his majesty's *turnspit.* *Burke.*

2. A variety of the dog, allied to the terriers, so called from having formerly been employed to turn a wheel on which depended the spit for roasting meat in the kitchen.

TURN'STILE, *n.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A turnpike in a footpath.

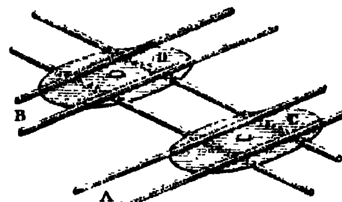
TURN'STONE, *n.* [*turn* and *stone.*] A bird, called the sea-dotterel, of the genus *Strepsilas*, the *S. collaris*, (Tringa



Turnstone (Strepsilas collaris).

morinella, Linn.,) a little larger than an English blackbird. This bird takes its name from its practice of turning up small stones in search of insects.

TURN'-TABLE, } TURN'-PLATE, } *n.* In *railways*, a circular platform of iron and wood, placed on a level with the tracks, and mounted on friction wheels, so as to turn on its centre with great facility. Turn-tables are used for transferring single carriages from one track to another. They are placed in pairs, one upon each track, and if A and B be supposed to represent two tracks parallel to each other, and C a turn-table connected with the



Turn-table.

track A, and D another connected with the track B, then a carriage to be transferred from A to B is rolled on the turn-table C, and this, with the carriage on it, is turned a quarter round. The carriage is then rolled on the table D, which being turned a quarter round, puts the carriage in a right position for running on the track B.

TUR'PENTINE, *n.* [L. *terebinthina*; Sp. and It. *trementina*; G. *terpentin.*] An oleo-resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, pistacia, &c. Common turpentine is obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*, and some other species of Pinus. All the turpentines dissolve in pure alcohol, and by distillation yield oils, which are termed *spirits of turpentine.* Oil or spirits of turpentine is used in medicine externally as an excellent rubefacient, and counter-irritant, and internally as a vermifuge. It is also much used in the arts for dissolving resins and oils in making varnishes. [*See* TEREBINTH.]

TUR'PENTINE-TREE, *n.* The name given to some species of trees of the genus Pistacia, which yield turpentine, as the *P. terebinthus*, the Venetian turpentine tree, *P. atlantica*, the Mount Atlas Mastich or turpentine tree, &c. The *P. terebinthus* produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horny substance which grows on the

surface of its leaves. This is an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of



Turpentine tree (Pistacia terebinthus).

an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants.

TUR'PETH, *n.* [L. *turpetum;* Gr. τουρπιτ.] The name of the root of *Convolvulus turpetum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and New Holland, which has a cathartic power. It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth*.

TUR'PETH-MIN'ERAL, *n.* The name formerly given to a subsulphate of the binoxide of mercury, a salt composed of two equivalents of the *protoxide of mercury*, and one equivalent of *sulphuric acid*. It acts as a powerful emetic, but it is not now used internally. It is a very useful errhine in cases of headache, amaurosis, &c.

TURP'IS CAUSA. [L.] An immoral consideration. [*A Scots law term.*]

TURP'ITUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, foul, base.] 1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity. —2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness.

TURQUOISE. *See* TURKOIS.

TURRÆ'A, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Meliaceæ. Many of the species are highly ornamental trees or shrubs, inhabiting the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, the Mauritius, and the Eastern parts of India.

TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers.

TUR'RET, *n.* [L. *turris.*] 1. A little tower.—2. In *arch.*, a small tower, often crowning the angle of a wall, &c. Turrets are of two kinds, such as rise immediately from the ground, as *stair-case turrets*, and such as are formed on the upper part of a building by being carried up higher than the rest, as *bartizan turrets*.

And lift her *turrets* nearer to the sky. *Pope.*

3. In *the art of war*, movable turrets, used formerly by the Romans, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, moved on wheels. They were employed in approaches to a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, casting-bridges, and other necessaries.

TUR'RETED, *a.* Formed like a tower; as, a *turreted* lamp.—2. Furnished with turrets.

TURRIC'ULATED, *a.* Resembling a turret; having the form of a turret; as a *turriculated* shell.

TUR'RILITES, *n.* [L. *turris*, a tower, and Gr. λιθος, a stone.] A genus of testaceous Polythalamacea, occurring in a fossil state in the cretaceous formations. The shell is spiral, turreted, chambered; the turns are contiguous, and all visible; the chambers are divided by sinuous septa, pierced by a siphuncle in their discs. The mouth is round. The turrilites are nearly related to the ammonites. There are several British species, found in the chalk and green-sand formations.

TURRITEL'LA, *n.* A genus of turriculated, elongated marine univalves, belonging to the family Turbinacea, both recent and fossil. The species are commonly known by the name of *screw-shells*.

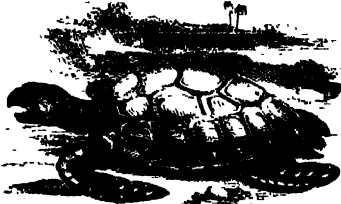
TURRI'TIS, *n.* Tower-mustard, a genus of plants. [*See* TOWER-MUSTARD.]

TUR'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *id;* Fr. *tourterelle;* L. *turtur;* Gaelic, *turtuir;* It. *tortora, tortola, tortorella.*] 1. A gallinaceous fowl of the genus Turtur, the *T. communis*, (*Columba turtur*, Linn.,) called also the *turtle dove*, and *turtle pigeon*. It is a wild species, frequenting the thickest parts of the woods, and its note is plaintive and tender. Turtle doves are found throughout the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, and also in many of the South Sea Islands. They are only summer visitors in Britain, arriving about the end of April, or the beginning of May, and leaving about the end of August. The turtle dove is celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and few birds have been more sung by poets, or more appealed to by lovers. — 3. The sea-tortoise. The turtles or sea-tortoises constitute a family of Chelonians, (Thalassians or Thalassites). They are distinguished from all the other families by the comparatively depressed carapace, and the long and broad paddles, the anterior of which are very much prolonged when compared with the posterior ones. They are found in all the seas of warm climates. The most important species is the green turtle, (*Testudo mydas* Linn., *Chelonia mydas* of modern naturalists), so much prized as a luxury



Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas).

at the tables of the rich. It is found from six to seven feet long, and weighing from 700 to 800 pounds. Its flesh is highly esteemed, and furnishes a



Logger-head Turtle (Chelonia caretta).

wholesome and palatable supply of food to the mariner in every latitude of the torrid zone. The logger-head turtle (*Chelonia caretta*), yields an oil, which is used for lamps, and for dressing leather. The *hawk's bill turtle*, *Chelonia imbricata*, yields the finest kind of tortoise-shell. [*See* TORTOISE.]

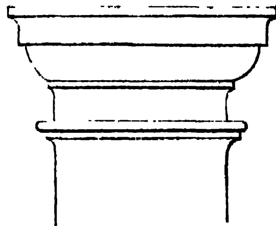
TUR'TLE-DÖVE, *n.* A species of the genus Turtur. [*See* TURTLE.]

TURT'LER, *n.* One who catches turtles.

TUR'TLE-SHELL, *n.* [*turtle* and *shell.*] A shell, a beautiful species of Murex; also, tortoise-shell.

TUR'TLE-SOUP, *n.* A rich soup, the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat. The meat used for *mock-turtle soup* is that of calf's head.

TUS'CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy.—*Tuscan order*, one of the five orders of architecture, according to Vitruvius and Palladio. It admits of no ornaments, and the columns are



Tuscan Capital.

never fluted. It differs so little, however, from the Doric, that it is now regarded as being only a variety of the latter. [*See* DORIC.]

TUS'CAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany. —2. In *ancient arch.*, the Tuscan order.

TUSH, an exclamation, indicating check, rebuke, or contempt, and equivalent to pshaw! be silent! *Tush, tush*, never tell me such a story as that.

TUSH, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] The long pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals; as, the *tusks* of the boar.—2. In *carpentry*, a bevel shoulder made above a tenon to give additional strength to it.—3. In *zool.*, a kind of fish. [*See* TORSK.]

TUSK,† *v.i.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar.

TUSK'ED, } *a.* Furnished with tusks;
TUSK'Y, } as, the *tusky* boar. *Tusked* or *tushed*, in *her.*, is an epithet applied to boars, tigers, or elephants, when their tusks are borne of a different tincture from that of the body.

TUS'SAC GRASS, *n.* A grass found in



Tussac grass (Dactylis cæspitosa).

the Falkland islands, and called *Dactylis cæspitosa*, which grows in tufts

or tussucks. It thrives on peat lands within the influence of the sea spray, and is recommended for the peat and unproductive soil of the Hebrides of Scotland. It has succeeded well in the island of Lewis. The grass is excellent herbage, and is relished by cattle.

TUSSILA'GO, *n.* Colt's foot, a genus of broad-leaved plants; nat. order Compositæ. The species are natives of Europe and America. *T. farfara*, common colt's foot, is a native of Britain. [*See* COLT'S FOOT.]

TUS'SIS, [L.] In *med.*, a cough.

TUS'SLE, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [*Vulgar.*] [*See* TOUSE.]

TUS'SUCK, TUS'SOCK, *n.* A clump, tuft, or minute hillock of growing grass. [*Scotch.*]

TUT, an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking. It is synonymous with *tush*.

TUT, *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.—*Tut bargain*, among *miners*, a bargain by the lump. [Qu. L. *totus.*]

TUTE'LA, *n.* [L.] In *law*, guardianship; tutelage.

TU'TELAGE, *n.* [from L. *tutela*, protection, from *tueor*, to defend.] 1. Guardianship; protection; *applied to the person protecting*; as, the king's right of seignory and *tutelage*.—2. State of being under a guardian.

TU'TELAR, TU'TELARY, *a.* [L. *tutelaris*, supra.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as, *tutelary* genii; *tutelary* goddesses.

TU'TENAG, *n.* The Indian name of zinc. Sometimes the word is used to denote a metallic compound brought from China, called Chinese copper or white copper, consisting of copper, zinc, nickel and iron. It is employed by the Chinese in the manufacture of the gong. It resembles silver in appearance, is malleable, susceptible of a very fine polish, and does not readily tarnish. Specific gravity 8·43.

TUTENAGUE. *See* TUTENAG.

TU'TOR, *n.* [L. from *tueor*, to defend; Fr. *tuteur.*] 1. In *the civil law*, a guardian; one who is chosen to look to the persons and estates of children left by their fathers and mothers in their minority. In *Scots law*, a tutor is either a *tutor-nominate*, a *tutor-at-law*, or a *tutor-dative*. A *tutor-nominate* is one nominated in a testament, &c., by the father of the child or children to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A *tutor-at-law* is one who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in cases where there is no tutor-nominate, or where the tutor-nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A *tutor-dative* is one named by the sovereign, on the failure both of tutors-nominate, and tutors-at-law.—2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning. Some gentlemen employ a *tutor* to teach in their families, others to attend a son in his travels.—3. In the *English universities*, a member of some college or hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise instructing them in the sciences and other branches of learning. In *the American colleges*, tutors are graduates selected by the trustees, for the instruction of undergraduates of the three first years. They are usually officers of the institution, who have a share, with the president and professors, in the government of the students.

TU'TOR, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.—2. To treat with authority or severity.—3. To correct.

TU'TORAGE, *n.* In *the civil law*, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, *tutorage* does not expire till the pupil is twenty-five years of age.—2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor. [*Little used.*]

TU'TORED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TU'TORESS, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

TUTO'RIAL, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

TU'TORING, *ppr.* Teaching; directing; correcting.

TU'TORING, *n.* The act of instructing; education.

TU'TORSHIP, *n.* The office of a tutor.

TUT'ORY, *n.* Tutorage; instruction.

TU'TRIX, *n.* A female guardian.

TUT'SAN, *n.* A plant, park-leaves, of the genus Hypericum, the *H. androsæmum*. [*See* HYPERICUM.]

TUT'TI, *n.* [L. *toti.*] In Italian music, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TUT'TY, *n.* [It. *tuzia*; Low L. *tutia.*] 1. An argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Persia, formed on cylindrical moulds into tubular pieces, like the bark of a tree. It is said to be made of a glutinous, argillaceous earth, like clay, which is put into pots, moistened and baked.—2. An impure oxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of the smelting furnaces.

TUYERE', TUE'-IRON, [Fr. *tuyere.*] The nozzle of the blast pipe in a smelting furnace or smith's forge. It is also written *tweer*.

TUZ,† *n.* [Qu. *touse.*] A lock or tuft of hair.

TWAD'DLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *twæde*, double.] To prate much in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed.—2.† To be guilty of duplicity.

TWAD'DLE, *n.* Empty, silly talk; insignificant discourse.

TWAD'DLER, *n.* One who prates in a weak and silly manner.

TWAD'DLING, *n.* Silly, empty talk.

TWAIN, *a.* or *n.* [Sax. *twegen*; Sw. *tvenne*; Dan. *tvende*, for *tvegende*. Whether *two* is contracted from *tweg*, is not apparent, but we see in the Danish *tvende*, the first syllable of twenty; *twen-tig*, two tens.] Two.

> When old winter splits the rocks in *twain*. —*Dryden.*

[*Nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque.*]

TWAITE, *n.* A fish, the twaite shad, *Losa finita*.—2. In old writers, wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. [*Local.*]

TWANG, *v. i.* [D. *dwang*, Dan. *tvang*, G. *zwang*, force, compulsion; G. *zwängen*, *zwingen*, D. *dwingen*, Sw. *tvinga*, Dan. *tvinger*, to constrain.] To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; as, the *twanging* bows.

TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.

> Sound the tough horn, and *twang* the quivering string. —*Pope.*

TWANG, *n.* A sharp quick sound; as, the *twang* of a bowstring; a *twang* of the nose.—2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

> He has a *twang* in his discourse. —*Arbuthnot.*

TWANG'ING, *ppr.* Making a sharp sound.—2. *a.* Contemptibly noisy.

TWAN'GLE, *v. i.* To twang.

TWAN'GLING,† *a.* Twanging; noisy.

TWANK, a corruption of *Twang*.

TWAN'KAY, *n.* A sort of green tea.

'TWAS, a contraction of *It was*.

TWAT'TLE, *v. i.* [G. *schwatzen*, with a different prefix. *See* TWITTER.] To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter; as a *twattling* gossip.

TWAT'TLE, *v. t.* To pet; to make much of. [*Local.*]

TWAT'TLER, *n.* One who twattles.

TWAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.

TWAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.

TWAY,† for *Twain*, two.

TWAY-BLADE, TWY-BLADE, *n.* [*tway* and *blade.*] A plant, *Listera ovata*, growing in Britain. [*See* LISTERA.]

TWEAG, TWEAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian*, to twitch; G. *zwicken*; D. *zwikken*. It is radically the same word as *twitch*, and of the same signification.] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to *tweag* or *tweak* the nose.

TWEAG, TWEAGUE, †*n* Distress; a pinching condition.

TWEAK. *See* TWEAG.

TWEE'DLE, *v. t.* To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling. [Qu.]—2. To wheedle; to coax. *Tweedledum* and *tweedledee* are two ludicrous compounds of this word, used by Swift, both signifying a musician in contempt.

> Strange all this difference should be,
> 'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*. —*Swift.*

TWEEL, *v. t.* To weave cloth in a particular manner; to twill,—*which see.*

TWEER, *n.* [Fr *tuyere.*] In a *smelting furnace*, or *smith's forge*, the point of the blast-pipe. It is sometimes written *twier*, or *tuyere*.

TWEE'ZER-CASE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

TWEE'ZERS, *n.* [This seems to be formed on the root of *vise*, an instrument for pinching.] Nippers; small pinchers used to pluck out hairs.

TWELF'HINDI, *n.* [Sax.] The name given to men of the highest rank under the Saxon government. They were assessed at 1200 shillings, and enjoyed many special privileges. Men of the lowest degree were called *Twihindi*, and were valued at 200 shillings.

TWELFTH, *a.* [Sax. *twelfta*; D. *twaalfde*; G. *zwölfte.*] The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH-DAY, TWELFTH-TIDE, *n.* [*twelfth* and *tide.*] The twelfth day after Christmas.—2. The festival of the Epiphany.

TWELFTH'-NIGHT, *n.* The evening of the Epiphany, a festival of the church of Rome. In families, on this occasion, a *twelfth-cake* is baked, with a bean in it. Whoever gets the slice containing the bean, becomes *twelfth-night* king or queen, and has a mock authority over the rest of the party.

TWELVE, *a.* (twelv.) [Sax. *twelf*; D. *twaalf*; G. *zwölf*; Qu. *two left* after ten.] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen. *Twelve* men compose a petit jury.

TWELVE, *n.* The number which consists of ten and two.

TWELVE-MONTH, *n.* (twelv'month.) [*twelve* and *month*.] A year which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

TWELVE-PENCE, *n.* (twelv'pence.) [*twelve* and *pence*.] A shilling.

TWELVE-PENNY, *a.* (twelv'penny.) Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling; as, a *twelvepenny* gallery.

TWELVE-SCORE, *a.* (twelv'score.) [*twelve* and *score*.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

TWELVE-TABLES. *See under* TABLE.

TWEN'TIETH, *a.* [Sax. *twentigtha*, *twentogotha*. *See* TWENTY.] The ordinal of twenty; as, the *twentieth* year.

TWEN'TY, *a.* [Sax. *twenti*, *twentig*; composed of *twend*, *twenne*, *twæn*, two, and Goth. *tig*, ten, Gr. δεκα, L. *decem*, W. *deg*. *See* TWAIN.] 1. Twice ten; as, *twenty* men; *twenty* years.—2. Proverbially, an indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

TWEN'TY-FÖLD, *a.* Twenty times as many.

TWI'BIL, *a.* [*two* and *bil*.] A kind of mattock, and a halbert.—2. A provincial term for a kind of reaping hook for cutting canary grass, used in the Isle of Thanet.

TWI'BILLED, *a.* Armed with twibills or halberds.

TWICE, *adv.* [from *two*.] Two times.

He *twice* essay'd to cast his son in gold. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly; as, *twice* the sum. He is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbour.—3. *Twice* is used in composition; as, in *twice*-told, *twice*-born, *twice*-planted, *twice*-conquered.

TWICE'-TOLD, *a.* Related or told twice; as, a *twice-told* tale.

TWID'DLE, *v. t.* To twirl, in a small way; as, to *twiddle* one's thumbs, when the rest of the hands are interlocked. [*Colloq.*]

TWID'DLE, *v. i.* To be busy about trifles; to quiddle. [*Local.*]

TWID'LE, for *Tweed'e.* [*See* TWEEDLE.]

TWI'FALLOW, *v. t.* [*twi*, two, and *fallow*.] To plough a second time land that is fallowed.

TWI'FALLOWED, *pp.* Ploughed twice, as summer fallow.

TWI'FALLOWING, *ppr.* Ploughing a second time.

TWI'FALLOWING, *n.* The operation of ploughing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.

TWI'FÖLD,† *a.* Twofold.

TWIG, *n.* [Sax. *twig*; D. *twyg*; G. *zweig*. Qu. L. *vigeo*, with a prefix.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides. *Ralegh.*

TWIG, *v. t.* To flog; to lash, as with a *twig* or *twigs*.

TWIG'GEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.

TWIG'GY, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

TWIG'-RUSH, *n.* Cladium, a genus of plants; nat. order, Cyperaceæ. *C. mariscus* is a British perennial plant, growing in boggy and fenny places. The leaves are keeled, ending in a sharp point, with prickly serratures.

TWI'LIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *tweon-leoht*, doubtful light, from *tweon*, *tweogan*, to doubt, from *twegen*, two.] 1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. It is occasioned by the reflection of the sun's light from the atmosphere, and begins or ends when the sun is at a certain depression below the horizon, which depression must depend upon the state of the atmosphere for the time being. The morning twilight is said to begin, and the evening twilight to end, on a medium, in our latitudes, when the sun is 18° below the horizon; but it is impossible to fix the limit with any precision. In latitudes remote from the equator, the *twilight* is of much longer duration than at and near the equator. —2. Dubious or uncertain view; as, the *twilight* of probability.

TWI'LIGHT, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded.

O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves. *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

TWILL, *v. t.* To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.

TWILL, *n.* A variety of textile fabric very extensively employed. In the twill the weft-threads do not pass over and under the warp-threads in regular succession, as in common plain weaving, but pass over one and under two, over one and under three, or over one and under eight or ten, according to the kind of twill. The effect of this is to produce the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the whole surface of the cloth; but the regularity of the parallel lines is broken in various ways in what is termed fanciful *tweeling*.

TWIL'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Woven in such a manner as to present the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface; as, *twilled* cloth.

TWILT, *n.* A quilt. [*Local.*]

TWIN, *n.* [Sax. *twinan*, to twine; from *two*.] 1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one; used mostly in the plural, *twins*; applied to the young of beasts, as well as to human beings.—2. The *twins*, pl.; a sign of the zodiac; Gemini.—3. One very much resembling another.

TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.—2. Very much resembling.—3. In *bot.*, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ.

TWIN, *v. i.* To be born at the same birth.—2. To bring two at once.—3. To be paired; to be suited. [*This verb is little used.*]

TWIN,† *v. t.* To separate into two parts.

TWIN'-BORN, *a.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the same birth.

TWIN'-BROTHER, *n.* One of two brothers who are twins.

TWINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *twinan*; D. *twynen*; Sw. *tvinna*; Dan. *tvinder*; from *two*.] 1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; as, fine *twined* linen; Exod. xxxix.—2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace. —3. To gird; to wrap closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*. *Pope.*

TWINE, *v. i.* To unite closely or by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love. *Shak.*

2. To wind; to bend; to make turns.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*. *Swift.*

3. To turn round; as, her spindles *twine*.

TWINE, *n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads of strands twisted together; used for binding small parcels, and for sewing sails to their bolt-ropes, &c. Twine of a stronger kind is used for nets.—2. A twist; a convolution; as, Typhon's snaky *twine*.—3. Embrace; act of winding round.

TWINED, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.

TWINGE, *v. t.* (twinj.) [Sw. *tvinga*, D. *dwingen*, Dan. *tvinger*, G. *zwingen*, to constrain; but the sense is primarily to *twitch*. *See* TWANG, TWEAK, TWITCH.] 1. To affect with a sharp sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.

The gnat *twinged* the lion till he made him tear himself, and so he mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk; as, to *twinge* one by the ears and nose.

TWINGE, *v. i.* (twinj.) To have a sudden, sharp local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen darting or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges*.

TWINGE, *n.* (twinj.) A sudden sharp pain; a darting local pain of momentary continuance; as, a *twinge* in the arm or side.—2. A sharp rebuke of conscience.—3. A pinch; a tweak; as, a *twinge* of the ear.

TWING'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.

TWING'ING, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain.

TWINING, *ppr.* Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing. —2. In *bot.*, a *twining stem* is one which ascends spirally around another stem; a branch or prop; either to the right, as in the honeysuckle, or to the left, as in the kidney bean.

TWINK. *See* TWINKLE.

TWINK'LE, *v. i.* [Sax. *twinclian*; most probably formed from *wink*, with the prefix *eth*, *ed*, or *oth*, like *twit*.]—1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous intermitted light, or with a broken quivering light. The fixed stars *twinkle*; the planets do not.

These stars do not *twinkle*, when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns; as, the *twinkling* owl.—3. To play irregularly; as, her eyes will *twinkle*.

TWINK'LE, } *n.* A sparkling; a
TWINK'LING, } shining with intermitted tremulous light; as, the *twinkling* of the fixed stars. This twinkling arises from the unequal refraction of light, in consequence of inequalities and undulations in the atmosphere.—2. A motion of the eye.—3. A moment; an instant; the time of a wink.

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump—the dead shall be raised incorruptible; 1 Cor. xv.

TWINK'LING, *ppr.* Sparkling.

TWIN'-LIKENESS, *n.* Near resemblance; a resemblance as close as that which is observed between twins.

TWIN'LING, *n.* [from *twin*.] A twin lamb.

TWIN'NED, *a.* [from *twin*.] Produced at one birth, like twins; united.

TWIN'NER, *n.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins.

TWIN'TER, *n.* [*two* and *winter*.] A beast two winters old. [*Local.*]

TWIRE,† *v. i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter.

TWIRE,† *n.* A twisted thread or filament.

TWIRL, *v. t.* (twurl.) [D. *dwarlen;* G. *querlen;* formed on *whirl.* The German coincides with our vulgar *quirl.*] To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.

> See ruddy maids,
> Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

TWIRL, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.

TWIRL, *n.* A rapid circular motion; quick rotation.—2. Twist; convolution.

TWIRL′ED, *pp.* Whirled round.

TWIRL′ING, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.

TWIST, *v. t.* [Sax. *getwistan;* D. *twisten,* to dispute, Sw. *tvista;* Dan. *tvister,* to dispute, to litigate; G. *zwist,* a dispute. In all the dialects except ours, this word is used figuratively, but it is remarkably expressive and well applied.] 1. To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other; as, to *twist* yarn or thread. So we say, to double and *twist.*—2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton.—3. To contort; to writhe; as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form.—4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle.

> Pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

5. To form; to weave; as, to *twist* a story.—6. To unite by intertexture of parts; as, to *twist* bays with ivy.—7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.—8. To pervert; as, to *twist* a passage in an author.—9. To turn from a straight line.

TWIST, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other. Some strands will *twist* more easily than others.

TWIST, *n.* A cord, thread, or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other.—2. A cord; a string; a single cord.—3. A contortion; a writhe.—4. A little roll of tobacco.—5. Manner of twisting.—6.† A twig.

TWIST′ED, *pp.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.—*Twisted estivation,* in *bot.*, is that species of estivation in which the petals or the divisions of the corolla are spirally twisted, as in Oxalis.

TWIST′ER, *n.* One that twists: a rope maker.—2. The instrument of twisting.

TWIST′ING, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.

TWIST′ING-CROOK, *n.* An agricultural implement used for twisting straw ropes.

TWIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *othwitan, edwitan, ætwitan,* to reproach, to upbraid; a compound of *ad, æth,* or *oth,* and *witan.* The latter verb signifies to know, Eng. to *wit,* and also to impute, to ascribe, to prescribe, or appoint, also to reproach; and with *ge,* a different prefix, *gewitan,* to depart. The original verb then signifies to set, send, or throw. We have in this word decisive evidence that the first letter *t* is a prefix, the remains of *æth* or *oth,* a word that probably coincides with the L. *ad,* to; and hence we may fairly infer that other words in which *t* precedes *w,* are also compound. That some of them are so, appears evident from other circumstances.] To reproach; to upbraid; as, for some previous act. He *twitted* his friend of falsehood.

> With this these scoffers *twitted* the Christians. *Tillotson.*

> Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*

TWITCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian.* See Twang.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* a thing out of another's hand; to *twitch* off clusters of grapes.

TWITCH, *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* by the sleeve.—2. A short spastic contraction of the fibres or muscles; as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches.*

TWITCH′ED, *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.

TWITCH′ER, *n.* One that twitches.

TWITCH′-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate. This term is applied to various species of grass that are difficult to pull out of the ground. But qu. is not this word a corruption of *quitch grass,* or *quich-grass?*

TWITCH′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spastic contractions.

TWITCH′ING, *n.* The act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.

TWIT′TED, *pp.* Upbraided.

TWIT′TER, *v. i.* [D. *kwetteren;* Dan. *quidrer;* Sw. *quittra.*] 1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; as, the swallow *twitters.*—2. To have a tremulous motion of the nerves.—3. To make the sound of a half suppressed laugh; to titter.

TWIT′TER, *n.* [from *twit.*] One who twits or reproaches.

TWIT′TER, *n.* A small intermitted noise; a titter, as in half suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow.—2. A slight trembling of the nerves.

TWIT′TERING, *ppr.* Uttering a succession of small interrupted sounds, as in a half suppressed laugh, or as a swallow; having a tremulous motion of the nerves.

TWIT′TING, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.

TWIT′TINGLY, *adv.* With upbraiding.

TWIT′TLE-TWAT′TLE, *n.* Tattle; gabble. [*Vulgar.*]

'TWIXT, a contraction of *Betwixt,* used in poetry.

TWŌ, *a.* [Sax. *twa;* Goth. *twa twai, twos;* D. *twee;* G. *zwei;* Sw. *tva;* Ir. and Gaelic, *da* or *do;* Russ. *tva, twoe;* Slav. *dwa;* Sans. *dui, dwaja;* Gipsy, *duj;* Hindoo, Ch. and Pers. *du;* L. *duo;* Gr. δυο; It. *due;* Sp. *dos;* Port. *dous;* [Fr. *deux.*] 1. One and one. *Two* similar horses used together are called a span, or a pair.—2. *Two* is used in composition; as, in *two*-legged. Man is a *two*-legged animal. *In two,* into two parts; as, cut *in two.*

TWŌ, *n.* The number which consists of one and one.

TWŌ-CAP′SULED, *a.* Bicapsular; having two distinct capsules.

TWŌ-CELL′ED, *a.* Bilocular; having two cells.

TWŌ-CLEFT, *a.* Bifid; divided half way from the border to the base into two segments.

TWŌ-EDGED, *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two*-edged sword. In *bot.*, a *two-edged* stem is one that is round, with two opposite edges.

TWŌ-FACED, *a.* Having two visages, like the Roman deity *Janus.*—2. Insincere; given to equivocation or double dealing.

TWŌ-FLOWERED, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

TWŌ-FŌLD, *a.* [*two* and *fold.*] Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as, *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense; a *twofold* argument.—2. Double; as, *twofold* strength or desire.—3. In *bot.*, two and two together, growing from the same place; as, *twofold* leaves.

TWŌ-FŌLD, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree; Matth. xxiii.

TWŌ-FORKED, *a.* Dichotomous; divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork.

TWŌ-HANDED, *a.* Having two hands; an epithet used as equivalent to large, stout, and strong.—2. Large; bulky; requiring the two hands to grasp; as, a *two-handed* sword.

TWŌ-HAN′DLED, *a.* Having two handles; as, having two projections to hold by.—2. Of equivocal meaning.

TWŌ-HEAD′ED, *a.* Bicapitate.

TWŌ-LEAVED, *a.* Diphyllous; having two distinct leaves.

TWŌ-LEGGED, *a.* Biped; as, man is a *two-legged* animal. [*Commonly used in contempt.*]

TWŌ-LŌBED, Bilobate; having two distinct lobes.

TWŌ-MÄSTED, *a.* Having two masts.

TWŌ-PÄRTED, *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts.

TWŌ-PENCE, *n.* Formerly a small coin, but at present two copper coins, equal to the third part of a sixpence, or the value of these. [The word is colloquially pronounced *tup′pens.*]

TWŌ-PENNY, *a.* Of the value of twopence; mean; vulgar; of little worth. [Colloq. in all but the first signification, and usually pronounced *tup′peny.*]

TWŌ-PETALED, *a.* Dipetalous; having two perfectly distinct petals.

TWŌ-PLY, *a.* [*two* and Fr. *pli.*] Double; having two strands, as cord; or two thicknesses, as cloth. [*Scotch,* or *local.*]

TWŌ-RANKED, *a.* In *bot.*, a *two-ranked stem* is one having the branches spreading in two opposite directions; as, in the silver fir.

TWŌ-SEEDED, *a.* In *bot.*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds.

TWŌ-TIPPED, *a.* Bilabiate; divided in such a manner as to resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open.

TWŌ-TONGUED, *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

TWŌ-VALVED, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

TWY′FOIL, *a.* Having only two leaves. A heraldic term, also written *dufoil.*

TYBURN-TREE, *n.* [From Tyburn, near London, where executions long took place.] The gallows; a gibbet. —*Tyburn ticket,* in *Eng. law,* a certificate that expenses are due, given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction.

TYCHO′NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, or to his system of astronomy.

TŸE, *v. t.* [*see* Tie, the more usual orthography, and Tying.] To bind or fasten.

TYE, *n.* A knot. [*See* Tie.]—2. A bond; an obligation.

> By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

3. In *ships*, a runner or short thick rope.

TY'ER, *n.* One who ties or unites.

TY'GER, *n.* A tiger—*which see.*—2. In *her.*, a fictitious beast, with a hooked kind of talon at the nose, and with a mane formed of tufts.


Tyger.

TY'ING, *ppr.* [*See* TIE and TYE.] Binding; fastening. [As this participle must be written with *y*, it might be well to write the verb *tye.*]

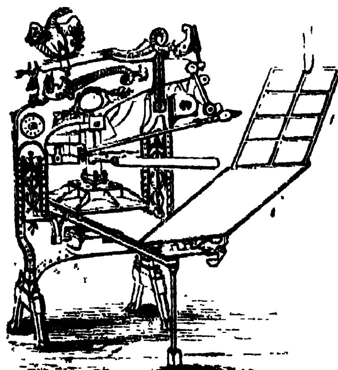
TYKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog.

TYLO'PHORA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Asclepiadaceæ. The species are twining herbs or undershrubs, inhabiting India, the Malayan Peninsula, Java, and New South Wales. The roots of *T. asthmatica* are used on the coast of Coromandel for the same purpose as ipecacuanha.

TYM'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *timbale*; It. *taballo*; Sp. *timbal*. *M* is probably not radical. It is from beating, Gr. τυπτω.] A kind of kettle drum.

A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice. *Prior.*

TYM'PAN, } *n.* [L. *tympanum*. *See*
TYM'PANUM, } TYMBAL.] 1. A drum; hence, the barrel or hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum. [*See* MEMBRANA TYMPANI.]—2. In *arch.*, the space in a pediment, included between the cornice of the inclined sides and the fillet of the corona. The term is also used to signify the die of a pedestal, and the panel of a door. The *tympan of an arch* is the spandrell. It is usually hollowed, and enriched with ornaments, as foliage, &c.—3. In *mech.*, a kind of wheel placed round an axis or cylindrical beam, on the top of which are two levers for turning the axis, and therewith the weight required. Also, a kind of hollow tread-wheel wherein two or more persons or animals walk to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.—4. Among *printers*, a frame attached to the carriage of the press by joints, and covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. There is another frame


t, Tympan. *f*, Frisket.

which fits into this, called the *inner tympan*, also covered with parchment. Between these are placed pieces of cloth, called *blankets*, which form a soft medium between the types and the platen, and tend to produce an equal impression.—*Tympan sheet*, a sheet of paper laid on the tympan, and serving as the guide on which the sheets to be printed are laid, by which means the margin is kept regular and uniform.—5. In *bot.*, a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss.

TYMPAN'IC, *a.* Relating to the tympanum; drum-like.

TYMPANI'TES, } *n.* [L. *tympanum*, a
TYM'PANY, } drum.] In *med.*, drum-belly; an elastic distension of the abdomen, which sounds like a drum when struck, with costiveness and atrophy, but no fluctuation. It arises from a morbid collection of gas in the intestines, caused by indigestion, colic, &c. It sometimes arises from a collection of gas in the cavity of the abdomen, in which case it is usually fatal.

TYMPANIT'IC, *a.* Relating to tympany or tympanites; affected with tympany or tympanites.

TYM'PANIZE, *v. i.* To act the part of a drummer.

TYM'PANIZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PANIZED, *pp.* Stretched, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PANIZING, *ppr.* Stretching, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PANUM, *n.* The drum of the ear. [*See* TYMPAN.]—2. In *mech.*, a wheel placed round an axis.

TYM'PANY, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly. [*See* TYMPANITES.]

TYNES, *n.* [Suo-Goth. *tinne*, any thing sharp like a tooth.] In *her.*, the name given to the branches of the horns of stags, bucks, rein-deer, and beasts of venery, when such horns are borne differing in tincture from that of the body. The term is also used in expressing the number of such projecting branches; as, a stag's head attired with ten *tynes*.—2. In *agriculture*, the teeth of cultivators, grubbers, &c.

TYN'Y, *a.* Small. [*See* TINY.]

TYPE, *n.* [Fr. *type*; L. *typus*; Gr. τυπος, from the root of *tap*, Gr. τυπτω, to beat, strike, impress.] Literally, a die; figure; outline; model. Hence,—1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else.

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rule and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb were *types* of Christ. To this word is opposed *antitype*. Christ, in this case, is the *antitype*.—3. A model or form of a letter in metal, or other hard material; used in printing. Also, in a collective sense, printing letters. Types are designated according to their size; as, *great primer*, the largest used for printing books, *English, pica, small pica, long primer, bourgeois, brevier, minion, nonpareil, ruby, pearl, diamond*, which last is the smallest type ordinarily used in this country. The varieties of type used for titles of books, cards, placards of all sizes, &c. &c., are endless; that kind called *script*, as its name indicates, is cut so as to imitate writing.—4. In *med.*, some peculiarity in the form of a disease.—5. In *nat. hist.*, a general form, that form which gives the character of similarity to a group of individuals. Thus, a particular individual may be the type of a species, a species of a genus, a genus of a family, &c.—6. In the *fine arts*, the primitive model or pattern of an object or work of art, and which has its existence in nature. Thus, in *arch.*, trees are said to be the *types* of columns.—7. In *anat.*, the primary model, according to which the parts of an animal body are formed.—8. In some *systems of philosophy*, types are the primary forms which are conceived to exist in the mind of the Creator, and which determine the character of all individual existence.—9. In *numismatics*, the impression on a coin or medal of any image or figure whatever.—10.† A stamp or mark.

TYPE, *v. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [*Little used.*]

TYPE-FOUNDING, *n.* The art or practice of manufacturing metallic movable types, used by printers. The type or pattern of each letter is first cut with great care and precision, on a steel punch. By striking this punch into a piece of copper, a matrix for the face of the type is formed. The matrix is then placed in a mould, of which it forms the bottom, and into this mould is poured the type-metal in the requisite state of fluidity. The mould forms the body of the type, and consists of two halves, so that every letter which is cast may be easily loosened, and removed from it. A single type consists of three parts; the *shank*, or body of the letter, the *beard*, or that part between the shoulder of the shank and the face, and the *face* or shape of the letter from which the impression is to be taken. The place where types are made is called a *type-foundery*.

TYPE-METAL, *n.* An alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in making types. The usual proportion is one part of antimony to three of lead; but the proportions vary for different sorts of types.

TY'PHA, *n.* A genus of plants, the species of which are known by the name of cat's tail, or reed mace. [*See* REED-MACE.]

TYPHA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by their calyx being three-sepaled, and half-glumaceous, or a mere bundle of long hairs, long lax filaments, clavate anthers, solitary pendulous ovules, and peculiar habit. The order includes two genera, Typha and Sparganium, the species of which are abundant in the northern parts of the world. They are herbaceous plants, growing in marshes and ditches.

TYPHE'AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Ty-
TYPHŒ'AN, } phœus, the fabled giant with a hundred heads.

TY'PHIS, *n.* A genus of testaceous molluscs, of which the type is the *murex tubifer*.

TY'PHLOPS, *n.* [from Gr. τυφλος, blind.] A genus of reptiles, placed by Cuvier among the ophidians or serpents, and so named because the eye resembles a point hardly visible through the skin. They are small serpents, with small imbricated scales, a projecting muzzle furnished with plates, and a long forked tongue. They resemble, at first sight, earth-worms, and are found in the hot portions of both continents.

TY'PHOID, *a.* [*typhus*, and Gr. ειδος, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low; as, a *typhoid* fever.

TYPHOMA'NIA, *n.* [Gr. τυφος, stupor, and μανια, madness.] The low mutter-

ing delirium which accompanies typhoid fevers

TY'PHON, *n.* The evil genius of Egyptian mythology, represented with a human form, having the head of a quadruped.

TY'PHON, TYPHOON', *n.* [Gr. τυφων.] A furious whirling wind; a hurricane in the eastern or Chinese seas; a whirlwind moving forward with irresistible impetuosity.

TY'PHOUS, *a.* Relating to typhus.

TY'PHUS, *n.* [Gr. τυφω, to render stupid, to burn with a smothered fire, and with more smoke than flame; hence τυφος, stupor or coma.] A genus of simple continuous fevers, essentially attended with a greater or less degree of atony or exhaustion, throughout their whole course, and from beginning to end. A preternaturally weak pulse always attends all these fevers. They are liable to be attended with coma in some of their stages. Typhus is contagious or infectious, and often epidemic, but is most prone to attack debilitated persons, and is aided in its progress by want of cleanliness, good food, and fresh air. There are two kinds of typhus, the *malignant* and the *mild*. The latter is the low nervous or typhoid fever of this country, which has a slow and insidious origin, and lasts from fourteen to twenty-eight days.

TYP'IC, TYP'ICAL, *a.* Emblematic; figurative; representing something future by a form, model, or resemblance. Abraham's offering of his only son Isaac was *typical* of the sacrifice of Christ. The brazen serpent was *typical* of the cross.—*Typic fever* is one that is regular in its attacks; opposed to *erratic fever*.

TYP'ICALLY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol, or resemblance.

TYP'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYPIFICA'TION, *n.* Act of typifying.

TYP'IFIED, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

TYP'IFIER, *n.* One who typifies.

TYP'IFY, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. The washing of baptism *typifies* the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ. Our Saviour was *typified* by the goat that was slain.

TYP'IFYING, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.

TYP'OCOSMY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and κοσμος.] A representation of the world. [*Not much used.*]

TYPOG'RAPHER, *n.* [*See* TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer.

TYPOGRAPH'IC, TYPOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to printing: as, the *typographic* art; *typographical* errors.—2. Emblematic.

TYPOGRAPH'ICALLY, *adv.* By means of types; after the manner of printers.—2. Emblematically; figuratively.

TYPOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος, type, and γραφω, to write.] 1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types.—2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.

TYP'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. τυπος, form, and λιθος, stone.] In *nat. hist.*, an old name for a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals.

TYPOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος, form, and λογος.] The doctrine of types; a discourse on types.

TY'RAN,† *n.* A tyrant.

TYR'ANNESS, *n.* [from *tyrant*.] A female tyrant.

TYRAN'NIC, TYRAN'NICAL, *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*; Gr. τυραννικος.] Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as, a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government or power.

Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume. *Roscommon.*

Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannic* where he durst *Pope.*

TYRAN'NICALLY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TYRAN'NICALNESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.

TYRAN'NICIDAL, *a.* Relating to tyrannicide.

TYRAN'NICIDE, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*, tyrant, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The act of killing a tyrant.—2. One who kills a tyrant.

TYRANNI'NÆ, *n.* Swainson's name for a sub-family of shrikes, otherwise called tyrant shrikes. They are found in America only. [*See* SHRIKE.]

TYR'ANNING,† *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant.

TYR'ANNIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *tyranniser*.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government. A prince will often *tyrannize* over his subjects; republican legislatures sometimes *tyrannize* over their fellow citizens; masters sometimes *tyrannize* over their servants or apprentices. A husband may not *tyrannize* over his wife and children.

TYR'ANNIZED, *pp.* Ruled with oppressive severity.

TYR'ANNIZING, *ppr.* Exercising arbitrary power; ruling with unjust severity.

TYR'ANNOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic.

TYR'ANNOUSLY, *adv.* Tyrannically; with despotic power or authority.

TYR'ANNY, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie*; from *tyran*.] 1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigour not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence tyranny is often synonymous with *cruelty* and *oppression*.—2. Cruel government or discipline; as, the *tyranny* of a master.—3. Unresisted and cruel power.—4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered.—5. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' th' open night. *Shak.*

TY'RANT, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. τυραννος. The Welsh has *teyrn*, a king or sovereign, which Owen says is compounded of *te*, [that spreads,] and *gyrn*, imperious, supreme, from *gyr*, a driving. The Gaelic has *tiarna* and *tighearna*, a lord, prince, or ruler, from *tigh*, a house; indicating that the word originally signified the master of a family merely, or the head of a clan. There is some uncertainty as to the real origin of the word. It originally signified merely a chief, prince, king, or monarch possessing absolute power, but the abuse of the office has altered the import of the word.] 1. A monarch or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control, which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require.—2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Love, to a yielding heart is a king, to a resisting heart is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

TYRE, *n.* A preparation of milk and rice, used by the East Indians.

TYRE. *See* TIRE.

TYR'IAN, *n.* A native of Tyre.

TYR'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Tyre.—2. Being of a purple colour.

TY'RO, *n.* A beginner in learning; a novitiate; one who is employed in learning the rudiments of any branch of study.—2. A person who has an imperfect knowledge of a subject.

TY'ROLESE, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Tyrol; as, a *Tyrolese* air.—2. *n.* A native of the Tyrol.

TYTHE. *See* TITHE.

TYTHING. *See* TITHING.

TZAR, *n.* The emperor of Russia. [*See* CZAR.]

TZARI'NA, *n.* The empress of Russia. [*See* CZARINA.]

U.

U IS the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English Alphabet. Its true primary sound in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe; that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*, answering to the French *ou*, in *tour*. This sound was changed, probably under the Norman kings, by the attempt made to introduce the Norman French language into common use. However this fact may be, the first, or long and proper sound of *u*, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it cannot be strictly called a *vowel*. The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound, however, is not precisely that of *eu* or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite*, *union*, *uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *oo*, unless when prolonged. It cannot be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in *annuity*, *numerate*, *mute*, *dispute*, *duke*, *opportunity*, *infusion*. Some modern writers make a distinction between the sound of *u*, when it follows *r*, as in *rude*, *truth*, and its sound when it follows other letters, as in *mute*, *duke*; making the former

sound equivalent to *oo; rood, trooth;* and the latter a diphthong equivalent to *eu* or *yu*. The difference, very nice indeed, between the sound of *u* in *mute*, and in *rude*, is owing entirely to the articulation which precedes that letter. For example, when a labial, as *m* or *p*, precedes *u*, we enter on its sound with the lips closed, and in opening them to the position required for uttering *u*, there is almost necessarily a slight sound of *e* formed before we arrive at the proper sound of *u*. When *r* precedes *u*, the mouth is open before the sound of *u* is commenced [*See* INTRODUCTION, p. lii.] In some words, as in *bull, full, pull*, the sound of *u* is that of the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a vowel. *U* has another short sound, as in *tun, run, sun, turn, rub*. This also is a vowel. U and V were long used indiscriminately, the one for the other, but since the beginning of the 16th century they have been separated, U being considered as a vowel, and V a consonant. In abbreviations, U. S. stand for *United States; ult.* for *ultimo*, in the last month being understood. As a Latin abbreviation, U. C. stand for *Urbe condita*, the city having been built, that is Rome: thus U. C. 400 signifies 400 years after the building of Rome.

U'BEROUS, *a.* [L. *uber.*] Fruitful; copious. [*Little used.*]

U'BERTY, *n.* [L. *ubertas*, from *uber*, fruitful or copious.] Abundance; fruitfulness. [*Little used.*]

UBICA'TION, UBI'ETY, *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in a place; local relation. [*Not much used.*]

U'BIQUISTS, UBIQ'UITISTS, UBIQUITA'RIANS, *n.* [L. *ubique*, everywhere, in every place.] In *eccles. hist.*, names given to a sect of Lutherans who sprung up in Germany about the year 1560. Their distinguishing tenet was that the body of Christ is omnipresent, or in every place at the same time; and, hence, that he is corporeally present in the Eucharist.

UBIQ'UITARINESS, *n.* Existence every where. [*Little used.*]

UBIQ'UITARY, *a.* [L. *ubique*, from *ubi*, where.] Existing every where, or in all places.

UBIQ'UITARY, *n.* [supra.] One that exists every where.—2. One who maintains that the body of Christ is present every where. [*See* UBIQUISTS.]

UBIQ'UITOUS, *a.* Existing or being every where.

UBIQ'UITY, *n.* [L. *ubique*, every where.] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. The *ubiquity* of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence.

U'BI SU'PRA. [L.] In the place above mentioned; noting reference to some passage or page before named.

U'DAL, *n.* A freehold in the Shetland isles.

U'DALLER, *n.* A freeholder in the Shetland isles.

UD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *uder*; G. *euter*; D. *uyer*; Gr. οὖθαρ.] The breast of a female; but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ, or *bag* of cows, and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

UD'DERED, *a.* Furnished with udders.

UDOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, measure.] A rain-gauge,—*which see.*

UG'LILY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UG'LINESS, *n.* [from *ugly.*] Total want of beauty; deformity of person; as, old age and *ugliness*.—2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathsomeness.

> Their dull ribaldry must be offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances.
> *South.*

UG'LY, *a.* [W. *hag*, a cut or gash; *hagyr*, ugly, rough. *See* HACK.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful; as, an *ugly* person; an *ugly* face.

> O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
> So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams.
> *Shak.*
>
> Fellow, begone; I cannot bear thy sight;
> This news hath made thee a most *ugly* man
> *Shak.*

UKASE, *n.* In Russia, a proclamation or imperial order published.

U'LANS, *n.* Militia among the Tartars.

UL'CER, *n.* [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus*; Gr. ἕλκος.] A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, either open to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. Ulcers are of various kinds, as *simple, fistulous, gangrenous, scorbutic, cancerous, inveterate, scrofulous*, &c. They are also divided into *local* and *constitutional*, and into *simple* and *specific*.

UL'CERATE, *v. i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

UL'CERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ulcerer*; L. *ulcero.*] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.

UL'CERATED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers; as, *ulcerated* sore throat.

UL'CERATING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

ULCERA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ulceratio.*] 1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or the process of becoming ulcerous.—2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid.

UL'CERED, *a.* Having become an ulcer.

UL'CEROUS, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter.—2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

UL'CEROUSLY, *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

UL'CEROUSNESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

UL'CUSLE, ULCUS'CULE, *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, from *ulcus.*] A little ulcer.

ULE TREE, *n.* In *bot.* a Mexican tree, a species of Castilloa, *C. elastica*, from which caoutchouc is obtained, called by the Mexicans *ule*.

U'LEX, *n.* Furze, a genus of plants. [*See* FURZE.]

ULIG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, oozines.] Muddy; oozy; slimy.

UL'LAGE, *n.* In *com.*, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full.

ULMA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of incomplete exogens, of which the genus Ulmus, or elm, is the type. It is nearly related to Urticaceæ, from which it differs only in having a two-celled fruit, and hermaphrodite flowers. It consists of trees or shrubs, which have scabrous, alternate, simple, deciduous leaves and stipules. The genera included in it are, Planera, Abelicea, Ulmus, Celtis, Sponia, Mertensia. The species are natives of the north of Asia, the mountains of India, China, North America, and Europe, in the latter of which countries they form valuable timber trees.

UL'MIC ACID, UL'MINE, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.] A vegetable acid, exuding spontaneously from the elm, the chestnut, the oak, and various other trees. It is a dark brown, and nearly black, solid, insipid, inodorous, and very sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It constitutes the essential ingredient of *peat*, &c. It appears to constitute what is usually called *vegetable manure*. It has also been called *humus, humine, geine, humic acid*, and *geic acid*. [*See* HUMUS.]

UL'MUS, *n.* The elm, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Ulmaceæ. All the species are trees, some of them attaining a great size and age; four are natives of Britain. The *U. campestris*, the common English or small-leaved elm, is extensively employed for forming avenues, and is planted as an ornamental tree in parks, and around mansions. Its wood is used for axle-trees, mill-wheels, chairs, coffins, &c., and also in ship-building. [*See* ELM.]

UL'NA, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the cubit; the larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist. Its upper extremity forms the point of the elbow. Its chief use seems to be to support and regulate the motions of the *radius*, the other bone of the fore-arm.

UL'NAGE. *See* ALNAGE, AUNAGE.

UL'NAR, *a.* [L. *ulna.*] Pertaining to the ulna or cubit; as, the *ulnar* nerve.

ULODEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. οὐλος and δένδρον.] A genus of trees now extinct, and found only in a fossil state in the coal formations.

ULTE'RIOR, *a.* [L. comparative.] Further; as, *ulterior* demands; *ulterior* propositions. What *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain.—2. In *geography*, being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary; opposed to *citerior*, or hither.

UL'TIMA RATIO. [L.] The last reason or argument.

UL'TIMA RATIO REGUM. [L.] The last reason of kings is war, force of arms.

UL'TIMATE, *a.* [L. *ultimus*, furthest.] 1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. We have not yet arrived at the *ultimate* point of progression.—2. Final; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object. The *ultimate* end of our actions should be the glory of God, or the display of his exalted excellence. The ultimate end and aim of men is to be happy, and to attain to this end, we must yield that obedience which will honour the law and character of God.—3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort.

> Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness.
> *Addison.*

4. Last; terminating; being at the furthest point.—5. The last into which a substance can be resolved; constituent. —*Ultimate analysis*, in *chem.*, is the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements; opposed to *proximate analysis*, or the resolution of a substance into its secondary elements. Thus, when the analysis consists only in determining the simpler constituents of a compound, it is *proximate*, as when

carbonate of potash is separated into carbonic acid and potash; but when the operation is extended, and the carbonic acid is resolved into carbon and oxygen, and the potash into potassium and oxygen, the analysis is ultimate; for neither carbon, oxygen, nor potassium is resolvable into two or more kinds of matter; they are therefore to be considered as *ultimate* elements, or constituents. The terms *ultimate analysis*, and *ultimate elements*, are most generally used in reference to organic products. In inorganic analysis, the proximate elements are the substances generally sought, and the elementary composition of these being already known, the ultimate elements of which the substance analyzed is composed are also ascertained.—*Prime and ultimate ratios.* [*See under* RATIO.]

UL'TIMATELY, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end or last consequence. Afflictions often tend to correct immoral habits, and *ultimately* prove blessings.

ULTIMA'TUM, *n.* plur. *Ultimata.* [L.] In *diplomacy*, the final propositions, conditions, or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favourable terms that a negotiator can offer, and the rejection of which usually puts an end to negotiation.—2. Any final proposition or condition.

UL'TIME,† *a.* Ultimate.

ULTIM'ITY,† *n.* The last stage or consequence.

UL'TIMO, *n.* [L. *ultimo mense.*] The month which preceded the present; last month; as distinguished from the current or present month, and all others. It is usually contracted to *ult.*; as, parliament met on the 12th *ult.*

UL'TIMUS HÆRES, [L.] In *law*, the last heir. Thus, in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves on the crown as *ultimus hæres.*

UL'TION, *n.* [L. *ultio.*] Revenge. [*Little used.*]

UL'TRA. [L.] Beyond. In *politics*, a prefix used to denote those members of a party who carry the opinions of their party to excess; as, *ultra* tories; *ultra* radicals; *ultra* liberals. In 1793, those persons were called *ultra* revolutionists who demanded much more than the constitution then adopted allowed. The word is sometimes used as a noun, to denote a person who advocates extreme measures in politics.

UL'TRAISM, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, &c.

UL'TRAIST, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

ULTRAMARI'NE, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea.

ULTRAMARI'NE, *n.* [supra.] A beautiful and durable sky-blue; a colour formed of the mineral called lapis lazuli. This substance is much valued by painters, on account of the beauty and permanence of its colour, both for oil and water painting. According to Gmelin of Tubingen, *sulphuret of sodium* is the colouring principle of *lapis lazuli*, to which the colour of *ultramarine* is owing. He has succeeded in preparing artificial *ultramarine* by heating *sulphuret of sodium* with a mixture of *silicic acid* and *alumina.* Artificial ultramarine thus prepared is sold in Paris at a moderate price. The finer specimens are quite equal to the native ultramarine, and much less expensive.—2. Azure-stone.—*Ultramarine ashes*, an inferior sort of a pigment which is the residuum of lapis lazuli, after the ultramarine has been extracted. Their appearance is that of the ultramarine, a little tinged with red, and diluted with white.

ULTRAMON'TANE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ultra* and *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.] Being beyond the mountain. Thus France, with regard to Italy, is an *ultramontane* country.

Poussin is the only *ultramontane* painter whom the Italians seem to envy. *Cyc.*

2. Of or belonging to the Italian or ultra popish party in the church of Rome; as, *ultramontane* opinions.

ULTRAMON'TANE, *n.* A foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountain.

ULTRAMONT'ANISM, *n.* The doctrines of ultramontanists.—2. The endeavours of the Roman curia, to extend the papal authority, and destroy the consequence of the national churches, such as the Gallican church. It is the endeavour to render the catholic churches of the various countries more subservient to the pope than is compatible with the laws of the various countries, with the rights of the bishops and sovereigns, with the independence and intellectual freedom of each country, and with various elements of catholicism itself. The Jesuits are most strenuous upholders of *ultramontanism.*

ULTRAMONT'ANIST, *n.* One of the ultramontane party; a promoter of ultramontanism.

ULTRAMUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mundus*, world.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

ULTRO'NEOUS,† *a.* [L. *ultra*, of one's own accord.] Spontaneous; voluntary. — *Ultroneous witness*, in *Scots law*, is a witness who offers his testimony without being regularly cited.

UL'ULATE, *v. i.* [L. *ululo*, to howl.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

ULULA'TION, *n.* A howling, as of the wolf or dog.

UL'VA, *n.* Green laver, a genus of cryptogamic plants, nat. order Algæ, tribe Ulvaceæ. The plants of this order are distinguished by having a membranaceous frond of a green colour, with its reproductive granules arranged in fours. Seven species are British, three growing in the sea, one in fresh water, and three in damp places on the land. *U. latissima*, broad green laver, and *U. lactuca*, lettuce green laver, are edible.

ULVA'CEÆ, *n.* A tribe of cryptogamic plants, nat. order Algæ. It includes plants which are found in the sea, in fresh water, or on the damp ground. They are generally of an herbaceous green or fine purple colour, and have a thin, tender, membranaceous, reticulated structure, rarely gelatinous; the reproductive organs consist of roundish, mostly quaternate, granules or minute opercular grains, which are embedded in the delicate membrane of the plant. The tribe includes about ten genera, of which five are British, viz. Porphyra, Ulva, Tetraspora, Enteromorpha, and Bangia. [*See* PORPHYRA, and ULVA, the most important genera.]

UM'BEL, } **UMBEL'LA,** } *n.* [L. *umbella*, a screen, or fan.] In *bot.*, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering, which consists of a number of flower-stalks or rays, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common centre, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot.



Umbel of Hemlock.

It is simple or compound. A *simple umbel* is when only a single flower is seated on each pedicel; as, in Eryngium, Butomus umbellatus, &c. When the primary pedicels have other smaller pedicels, which form of themselves a smaller umbel; as in Heracleum, Fœniculum, Daucus, &c., the umbel is said to be *compound*, and the smaller umbels are called *umbellules.* The whole assemblage of the umbels is called the *universal umbel*, and the secondary umbels or umbellules are called *partial umbels. Umbel* is sometimes called a *rundel*, from its roundness.

UM'BELLAR, } **UM'BELLAL,** } *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

UM'BELLATE, } **UM'BELLATED,** } *a.* Bearing umbels; consisting of an umbel growing on an umbel; as, *umbellate* plants or flowers.

UM'BELLET, *n.* A little or partial umbel.

UMBEL'LIFER, *n.* [L. *umbella* and *fero.*] In *bot.*, a plant producing an umbel.

UMBELLIF'ERÆ, *n.* An extensive and important nat. order of plants, distinguished by the possession of five stamens and two stigmas, and by the flowers being always seated on umbels. The plants of this order are natives chiefly of the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, inhabiting groves, thickets, plains, marshes, and waste places. They are herbs, seldom shrubs, with fistular furrowed stems. The leaves are in most cases divided; they are alternate, and all of them embrace or clasp the stem by a sheathing petiole. The flowers are white, pink, yellow, or blue, and are seated on umbels which are either simple or compound. The fruit consists of two carpels united by a common axis. The seed is pendulous, and contains a large quantity of albumen in proportion to the size of the embryo. The genera are very numerous, and the species extremely so, and difficult to recognize. Some are poisonous, as hemlock, fool's parsley, and others; others are esculents, as celery, carrots, and parsnips; many yield aromatics, as caraway, coriander, dill, anise; a few secrete a fœtid gum-resin, much used in medicine, as assafœtida, galbanum, gum-ammoniacum, opponpanax, and sagapenum.

UMBELLIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *umbella* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing the inflorescence called an umbel; bearing umbels; as, *umbelliferous* plants.

UM'BELLULE, *n.* A partial umbel. [*See* UMBEL.]

UM'BER, *n.* In *mineral.*, an ore of iron, of a brown, yellowish, or blackish-brown colour, so called from Ombria in Italy, where it was first obtained. It is used as a brown pigment, and to make varnish dry quickly. A specimen from Cyprus afforded, of a hundred parts, 48 parts of oxide of iron, 20 of oxide of manganese, the remainder silex, alumin and water. The same name is given to a variety of peat or brown coal, also used as a pigment. Large beds of it are worked near Cologne, and it is said to be largely used in the adulteration of snuff.

UM'BER, *n.* A fish of the salmon family, called the *grayling*, or *Thymallus vulgaris*, a fresh water fish of a fine taste.

UM'BER, *v. t.* To colour with umber; to shade or darken.

UM'BERED, *a.* [L. *umbra*, a shade.] 1. Shaded; clouded.—2. [from *umber.*] Painted with umber.

UMBIL'IC, *n.* [infra.] The navel; the centre.

UMBIL'IC, UMBIL'ICAL, *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel; as, *umbilical* vessels; *umbilical* region.—*Umbilical points*, in *math.*, the same as *foci.*—*Umbilical vessels*, in *vegetables*, are the small vessels which pass from the heart of the seed into the side seed lobes, and are supposed to imbibe the saccharine, farinaceous, or oily matter which is to support the new vegetable in its germination and infant growth.—*Umbilical cord*, the navel-string; a cord-like substance of an intestinal form, about half a yard in length, that proceeds from the navel of the fœtus to the centre of the placenta. In *bot.*, the *umbilical cord* is an elongation of the placenta, in the form of a little cord, as in the hazel nut. It is also named *podosperm.*

UMBIL'IC, *n.* In *conchology*, a conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

UMBIL'ICATE, UMBIL'ICATED, *a.* Navel-shaped; formed in the middle like a navel; as a flower, fruit, or leaf.—2. In *zool.*, an epithet applied to a pit, tubercle, or granule, which has a depression in its centre.

UMBIL'ICUS, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the navel.—2. In *bot.*, the part of the seed by which it is attached to the pericarp. It is also called the hilum.—3. In *bot.*, formerly the generic name of the wall pennywort and navel-wort. — 4. In *conchology*, a circular perforation in the base of the lower whorl or body of many spiral univalves, and common to most of the Trochi.—5. In *geom.*, a term used by the older geometers, as synonymous with focus; but in modern works it stands for a point in a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.

UM'BLES, *n.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer.

UM'BO, *n.* [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield.—2. In *bot.*, the knob in the centre of the pileus or hat of the fungous tribe.—3. In *conchology*, that point of a bivalve shell situated immediately above the hinge.

UM'BONATE, UM'BONATED, *a.* Bossed; knobbed in the centre.

UM'BRA, *n.* [L.] A shadow. In *astron.*, a term applied to the shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse, or to the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun.

UMBRAC'ULIFORM, *a.* Having the form of an umbraculum or arbor.

UM'BRAGE, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage*, from *ombre;* L. *umbra*, a shade.] 1. A shade; a screen of trees; as, the *umbrage* of woods.—2. Shadow; shade; slight appearance.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. [*See* SHADOW.] *Woodward.*

3. Suspicion of injury; offence; resentment. The court of France took *umbrage* at the conduct of Spain.

UMBRA'GEOUS, *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux.*] 1. Shading; forming a shade; as, *umbrageous* trees or foliage.—2. Shady; shaded; as, an *umbrageous* grotto or garden.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*

3. Obscure.

UMBRA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS, *n.* Shadiness; as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree.

UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *umbro*, to shade.] To shade; to shadow. [*Little used.*]

UM'BRATED, *pp.* Shaded; shadowed.

UMBRAT'IC, UMBRAT'ICAL, *a.* [L. *umbraticus.*] 1. Shadowy; typical.—2. Keeping in the shade or at home.

UM'BRATILE, *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*] 1. Being in the shade.—2. Unreal; unsubstantial.

This life, that we live disjoined from God, is but a shadow and *umbratile* imitation of that. *More.*

3. Being in retirement; secluded; as, an *umbratile* life. [*Little used.*]

UMBRA'TIOUS, *a.* [*See* UMBRAGE.] Suspicious; apt to distrust; captious; disposed to take umbrage. [*Little used.*]

UM'BRE, *n.* The African crow. A grallatorial bird, the only species known being the crested or tufted



Umbre (Scopu- umbretta).

umbre, *Scopus Umbretta.* It is diffused throughout all Africa, is as large as a crow, of an umber colour, and has a tuft on its crown.

UM'BREL,† UMBREL'LO,† *n.* An umbrella,—*which see.*

UMBREL'LA, *n.* [from L. *umbra*, shade.] A portable shade, screen, or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. It is formed of silk, cotton, or other cloth extended on strips of elastic whalebone, inserted in or fastened to a rod or stick. The light kind of umbrella, carried by ladies as a defence from the rays of the sun, is more usually termed a parasol. Umbrellas were introduced into Europe in comparatively recent times, from the East, where they have been used for shelter against the sun from time immemorial. [*See* PARASOL.]—2. A genus of tectibranchiate molluscs, the Gastroplax of Blainville.

UMBREL'LA TREE, *n.* A species of Magnolia, the *M. tripetala*, a native of North America, so named from the form and position of its leaves. [*See* MAGNOLIA.] The same name is given to another tree, *Thespesia populnea*, a native of India, on account of the form of its branches, which spread out near the top into a close and very regular flat dome or circle. It affords the natives a shade from the sun and a protection from the rain.

UMBRIÈRE, *n.* The visor of a helmet.

But only vented up her *umbriere.* *Spenser.*

UMBRIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *umbra* and *fero.*] Casting or making a shade.

UM'BRINA, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the family Sciænidæ. The *U. vulgaris* or bearded umbrina



Bearded umbrina (Umbrina vulgaris).

is a beautiful fish, the ground colour being gold, with bright bands of steel-blue, frequently attaining two feet in length, and sometimes forty pounds in weight. The flesh is white and well flavoured, and is in much request. Its food is small fish, molluscs, and seaweed. It is common on the coasts of France, Spain, and Italy, and has been taken on the coast of Britain.

UM'BROSE, *a.* Shady.

UMBROS'ITY, *n.* [L. *umbrosus.*] Shadiness. [*Little used.*]

UM'PIRAGE, *n.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; the decision of an umpire.

UM'PIRE, *n.* [Norm. *impere;* L. *imperium*, contracted, as an *empire.*] 1. In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.—2. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred. Thus the emperor of Russia was constituted *umpire* between Great Britain and the United States, to decide the controversy respecting the slaves carried from the States by the British troops.

UM'PIRE, *v. t.* To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. [*Little used.*]

UM'PIRESHIP, *n.* The office of an umpire.

UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, Sax. *un* or *on*, usually *un*, G. *un*, D. *on*, Sans. *an*, is the same word as the L. *in*. It is a particle of negation or of privation, giving to words to which it is prefixed a negative or privative signification. In adjectives it is interpretable by *not*, in nouns by the *want* or *absence of;* and in verbs and their passive participles it almost uniformly signifies the reversing or annulling of the action or state expressed by the verb. *Un* and *In* were formerly in many words, and in some still are used indiscriminately; but *Un* has, in numerous instances, more especially in words of Latin origin, given place to *In*. *Un* admits of no change of *n* into *l*, *m*, or *r*, as *in* does, in *illuminate, im-*

mense, irresolute. It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost at pleasure; but this liberty may be carried too far. As the compounds formed with *un* are so common and so well known, the composition is not noticed under the several words. For the etymologies, see the simple words.

UNABAN'DONED, *a.* Not abandoned.

UNABASED, *a.* Not abased; not humbled.

UNABASH'ED, *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame or by modesty.

UNABATED, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence. The fever remains *unabated.*

UNABAT'EDLY, *adv.* Without abatement.

UNABATING, *a.* Not abating; continuing in full force or without alleviation or diminution.

UNABBRE'VIATED, *a.* Not abbreviated; not shortened

UNABET'TED, *a.* Not abetted; not aided.

UNABIDING, *a.* Not abiding or permanent.

UNABIDINGLY, *adv.* Not abidingly.

UNABIDINGNESS, *n.* State of being not permanent.

UNA'BILITY,† } *n.* Want of ability.
UNA'BLENESS,† } [We use *inability*]

UNABJURED, *a.* Not abjured; not renounced on oath.

UNA'BLE, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power, or poor in substance. A man is *unable* to rise when sick; he is *unable* to labour; he is *unable* to support his family or to purchase a farm; he is *unable* for a particular enterprise.—2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill. A man is *unable* to paint a good likeness; he is *unable* to command a ship or an army.

UNABOL'ISHABLE, *a.* Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled, or destroyed.

UNABOL'ISHED, *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force

UNABRADED, *a.* Not abraded or worn by friction.

UNABRIDG'ED, *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

UNAB'ROGATED, *a.* Not abrogated; not annulled.

UNABSOLV'ED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.

UNABSORB'ABLE, *a.* Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed.

UNABSORB'ED, *a.* Not absorbed; not imbibed.

UNABSURD', *a.* Not absurd; reasonable.

UNABUSED, *a.* Not abused.

UNACCEL'ERATED, *a.* Not accelerated; not hastened.

UNACCENT'ED, *a.* Not accented; having no accent; as, an *unaccented* syllable.

UNACCEPTABIL'ITY, *n.* Unacceptableness.

UNACCEPT'ABLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.

UNACCEPT'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of not pleasing.

UNACCEPT'ABLY, *adv.* In an unwelcome or unpleasing manner.

UNACCEPT'ED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected.

UNACCESS'IBLE, *a.* Inaccessible. [*This latter word is now used.*]

UNACCESS'IBLENESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibleness. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UNACCESS'IBLY, *adv.* In an unaccessible manner.

UNACCLI'MATED, *a.* Not inured to the climate.

UNACCOM'MODATED, *a.* Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences.—2. Not fitted or adapted.

UNACCOM'MODATING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

UNACCOM'PANIED, *a.* Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers.—2. Having no appendages.

UNACCOM'PLISHED, *a.* Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.—2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature or with polish of manners.

UNACCOM'PLISHMENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution.

UNACCORD'ANT, *a.* Not accordant or harmonious.

UNACCOR'DED, *a.* Not accorded; not agreed upon.

UNACCORD'ING, *a.* Not according; not agreeing.

UNACCOUNTABIL'ITY, *n.* The state or quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for.

UNACCOUNT'ABLE, *a.* Not to be accounted for. Such folly is *unaccountable.*—2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. The union of soul and body is to us *unaccountable.*—3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

UNACCOUNT'ABLENESS, *n.* Strangeness.—2. Irresponsibility.

UNACCOUNT'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained; strangely.

UNACCOUNT'ED, *a.* Not accounted.

UNACCOU'TRED, *a.* Not accoutred.

UNACCRED'ITED, *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized. The minister or the consul remained *unaccredited.*

UNACCUM'ULATED, *a.* Not accumulated.

UNAC'CURATE, *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact. [But *inaccurate* is now used.]

UNAC'CURATENESS, *n.* Want of correctness. [But we now use *inaccurateness* or *inaccuracy.*]

UNACCURS'ED, *a.* Not accursed.

UNACCUSED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.

UNACCUS'TOMED, *a.* Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated; as, a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. Jer. xxxi.—2. New; not usual; not made familiar; as, *unaccustomed* air; *unaccustomed* ideas.

UNACHIEVABLE, *a.* That cannot be done or accomplished.

UNACHIEVED, *a.* Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.

UNACHING, *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain.

UNACKNOWL'EDGED, *a.* Not acknowledged; not recognized; as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.—2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed; as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

UNACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by *with;* as, an utter *unacquaintance with* his design.

UNACQUAINTED, *a.* Not well known; unusual.

> And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear.
> *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge; followed by *with.*

> My ears are *unacquainted*
> *With* such bold truths. *Denham.*

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance.

UNACQUIR'ABLE, *a.* Not acquirable.

UNACQUIRED, *a.* Not acquired; not gained.

UNACQUIT'TED, *a.* Not acquitted; not declared innocent.

UNACT'ABLE, *a.* Not capable of being acted; unfit to be represented.

> Much of the unacted drama is really *unactable.* *Qu. Rev.*

UNACT'ED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

UNACT'IVE, *a.* Not active; not brisk. [We now use *inactive.*]—2. Having no employment.—3. Not busy; not diligent; idle.—4. Having no action or efficacy. [*See* INACTIVE.]

UNAC'TIVENESS, *n.* Inactivity.

UNACT'UATED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved.

UNADAPT'ED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited.

UNADAPT'EDNESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

UNADDICT'ED, *a.* Not addicted; not given or devoted.

UNADDRESS'ED, *a.* Not addressed.

UNADHE'SIVE, *a.* Not adhesive.

UNADJUDG'ED, *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided.

UNADJUST'ED, *a.* Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated; as, differences *unadjusted.*—2. Not settled; not liquidated; as, *unadjusted* accounts.

UNADMIN'ISTERED, *a.* Not administered.

UNADMIRED, *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect.

UNADMIRING, *a.* Not admiring.

UNADMIT'TED, *a.* Not admitted.

UNADMON'ISHED, *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned, or advised.

UNADOPT'ED, *a.* Not adopted; not received as one's own.

UNADORED, *a.* Not adored; not worshipped.

UNADORN'ED, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

UNADUL'TERATE, } *a.* Not adulterated;
UNADUL'TERATED, } genuine; pure.

UNADUL'TERATELY, *adv.* Without spurious mixture.

UNADUL'TEROUS, *a.* Not guilty of adultery.

UNADUL'TEROUSLY, *adv.* Without being guilty of adultery.

UNADVENT'UROUS, *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute.

UNADVISABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z*) Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.

UNADVISABLY, *adv.* In an unadvisable manner.

UNADVISED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not prudent; not discreet.—2. Done without due consideration; rash; as, an *unadvised* measure or proceeding.

UNADVISEDLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z*.) Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration.

UNADVISEDNESS, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) Imprudence; rashness.

UNA'ERATED, *a.* Not combined with carbonic acid.

UNAF'FABLE, *a.* Not affable; not free to converse; reserved.

UNAFFECT'ED, *a.* Not affected; plain; natural; not laboured or artificial;

simple; as, *unaffected* ease and grace. —2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere; as, *unaffected* sorrow.—3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched. Men often remain *unaffected* under all the solemn monitions of Providence.
UNAFFECT'EDLY, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances. He was *unaffectedly* cheerful.
UNAFFECT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being unaffected.
UNAFFECT'IBLE, *a.* That cannot be affected.
UNAFFECT'ING, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.
UNAFFEC'TIONATE, *a.* Not affectionate; wanting affection.
UNAFFI'ANCED, *a.* Not affianced.
UNAFFIRM'ED, *a.* Not affirmed; not confirmed.
UNAFFLICT'ED, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble.
UNAFRAID', *a.* Not afraid; fearless.
UNAFFRIGHTED, *a.* Not frightened.
UNAG'GRAVATED, *a.* Not aggravated.
UNAGGRESS'IVE, *a.* Not aggressive.
UNAG'ITATED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.
UNAGREE'ABLE, *a.* Not consistent; unsuitable.
UNAGREE'ABLENESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency with.
UNAGREE'ABLY, *adv.* In an unagreeable manner.
UNAIDABLE,† *a.* Not to be aided or assisted.
UNAIDED, *a.* Not aided; not assisted.
UNAIL'ING, *a.* Free from disease.
UNAIM'ED, *a.* Not aimed.
UNAIMING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction.
UNAIRED, *a.* Not aired.
UNALARMED, *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear.
UNALARMING, *a.* Not alarming.
UNALIENABLE, *a.* Not alienable; that cannot be alienated; that may not be transferred; as, *unalienable* rights.
UNALIENABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as, property *unalienably* vested.
UNALIENATE, *a.* Not alienate.
UNALIENATED, *a.* Not alienated; not transferred; not estranged.
UN'ALIST, *n.* A holder of only one benefice. [*The reverse of Pluralist.*]
UNALLAYED, *a.* Not allayed; not appeased or quieted.—2. For *unalloyed.* [*See* UNALLOYED.]
UNALLEG'ED, *a.* Not alleged.
UNALLE'VIATED, *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated.
UNALLI'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity.
UNALLI'ED, *a.* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty; as, *unallied* families, or nations, or substances.—2. Having no powerful relation.
UNALLOW'ABLE, *a.* That may not be allowed.
UNALLOW'ED, *a.* Not allowed; not permitted.
UNALLOY'ED, *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; as, metals *unalloyed.*

> I enjoyed *unalloyed* satisfaction in his company. *Mitford.*

UNALLURED, *a.* Not allured; not enticed.
UNALLURING, *a.* Not alluring; not tempting.
UNALLURINGLY, *adv.* Not alluringly.
UNALMSED, *a.* (unȧmzed.) Not having received alms. [*Bad.*]
UNAL'TERABLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.
UNALTERABLENESS, } *n.* Unchangeableness;
UNALTERABILITY, } immutability.
UNAL'TERABLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.
UNAL'TERED, *a.* Not altered or changed.
UNAL'TERING, *a.* Not altering.
UNAMAL'GAMATED, *a.* Not amalgamated.
UNAMAZED, *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment.
UNAMBIGU'ITY, *n.* Absence of ambiguity; clearness.
UNAMBIG'UOUS, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.
UNAMBIG'UOUSLY, *adv.* In a clear, explicit manner.
UNAMBIG'UOUSNESS, } *n.* Clearness;
UNAMBIGU'ITY, } explicitness.
UNAMBI''TIOUS, *a.* Not ambitious; free from ambition.—2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; as, *unambitious* ornaments.
UNAMBI''TIOUSLY, *adv.* Not ambitiously.
UNAMBI''TIOUSNESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.
UNAME'NABLE, *a.* Not amenable or responsible.
UNAMEND'ABLE, *a.* Not capable of emendation.
UNAMEND'ED, *a.* Not amended; not rectified.
UNAMERC'ED, *a.* Not amerced.
UNA'MIABLE, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection.
UNA'MIABLENESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.
UNAMUS'ABLE, *a.* Incapable of being amused; of an insensible nature.
UNAMUSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not amused; not entertained.
UNAMUSING, *a.* (*s* as *z*) Not amusing; not affording entertainment.
UNAMUSINGLY, *adv.* Not amusingly.
UNAMU'SIVE, *a.* Not affording amusement.
UNANALOG'ICAL, *a.* Not analogical.
UNANAL'OGOUS, *a.* Not analogous; not agreeable to.
UNAN'ALYZED, *a.* Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts.
UNAN'CHORED, *a.* Not anchored; not moored.
UNANELED,† *a.* Not having received extreme unction. [*See* ANNEAL.]
UNAN'GULAR, *a.* Having no angles.
UNAN'IMALIZED, *a.* Not formed into animal matter.
UNAN'IMATE,† *a.* Of one mind; unanimous.
UNAN'IMATED, *a.* Not animated; not possessed of life.—2. Not enlivened: not having spirit; dull. [In this sense *Inanimate* is preferable.]
UNAN'IMATING, *a.* Not animating; dull.
UNANIM'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *unanimité*; L. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.] Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination; as, there was perfect *unanimity* among the members of the council.
UNAN'IMOUS, *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; as, the house of assembly was *unanimous*; the members of the council were *unanimous.*—2. Formed by unanimity; as, a *unanimous* vote.
UNAN'IMOUSLY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds.
UNAN'IMOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being of one mind.—2. Proceeding from unanimity; as, the *unanimousness* of a vote.
UNANNEALED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
UNANNEX'ED, *a.* Not annexed; not joined.
UNANNI'HILABLE, *a.* That cannot be annihilated.
UNANNOUN'CED, *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.
UNANNOY'ED, *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.
UNANOINT'ED, *a.* Not anointed.—2. Not having received extreme unction.
UNANSWERABLE, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; as, an *unanswerable* argument.
UNANSWERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.
UNANSWERABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation.
UNANSWERED, *a.* Not answered; not opposed by a reply.—2. Not refuted.—3. Not suitably returned.
UNANTIC'IPATED, *a.* Not anticipated.
UNANX'IOUS, *a.* Free from anxiety.
UNAPOC'RYPHAL, *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority.
UNAPOLOGET'IC, *a.* Not apologetic.
UNAPOSTOL'IC, } *a.* Not apostolic;
UNAPOSTOL'ICAL, } not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolical authority.
UNAPPALL'ED, *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear.

> With eyes erect and visage *unappall'd.* *Smith.*

UNAPPAR'ELLED, *a.* Not apparelled; not clothed.
UNAPPARENT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.
UNAPPEALABLE, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal; as, an *unappealable* cause.
UNAPPEAL'ING, *a.* Not appealing.
UNAPPEASABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not to be appeased or pacified; as, an *unappeasable* clamour.—2. Not placable; as, *unappeasable* wrath.
UNAPPEASABLENESS, *n.* State of being unappeasable.
UNAPPEASED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not appeased; not pacified.
UNAPPLAUD'ED, *a.* Not applauded.
UNAPPLAUD'ING, *a.* Not applauding.
UNAPPLAUS'IVE, *a.* Not applauding.
UNAPPLI'ABLE, *a.* Inapplicable. [*Little used.*]
UNAP'PLICABLE, *a.* Inapplicable; that cannot be applied. [We now use *inapplicable.*]
UNAPPLI'ED, *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination; as, *unapplied* funds.
UNAPPOR'TIONED, *a.* Not apportioned.
UNAP'POSITE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not apposite; not suitable.
UNAPPRE'CIABLE, *a.* Not appreciable.
UNAPPREC'IABLY, *adv.* Inappreciably.
UNAPPRE'CIATED, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued.
UNAPPREHEND'ED, *a.* Not appre-

hended; not taken.—2. Not understood.

UNAPPREHENS'IBLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood. [*Inapprehensible* is now used.]

UNAPPREHENS'IBLENESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensible.

UNAPPREHENS'IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.—2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. [*Inapprehensive* is now used.]

UNAPPREHENS'IVELY, *adv.* Not apprehensively.

UNAPPREHENS'IVENESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensive.

UNAPPRISED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not apprised: not previously informed.

UNAPPRŌACHABLE, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible.

UNAPPRŌACHABLENESS, *n.* Inaccessibleness.

UNAPPRŌACHABLY, *adv.* So as not to be approachable.

UNAPPRŌACHED, *a.* Not approached; not to be approached.

UNAPPRO'PRIATE, *a.* Inappropriate.

UNAPPRO'PRIATED, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object; as money or funds.—2. Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation; as, *unappropriated* lands.

UNAPPRÖVED, *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation.

UNAPPRÖVING, *a.* Not approving.

UNAPPRÖVINGLY, *adv.* With disapprobation.

UNAP'RONED, *a.* Without an apron.

UNAPT', *a.* Not apt; not ready or propense.

> A soldier, *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*

2. Dull; not ready to learn.—3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed; with *to*, before a verb, and *for*, before a noun; as, *unapt to* admit a conference with reason.

> *Unapt for* noble, wise, spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper: unsuitable.

UNAPT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

UNAPT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.—2. Dulness; want of quick apprehension.—3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. The mind, by excess of exertion, gets an *unaptness* to vigorous attempts.

UNÄRGUED, *a.* Not argued; not debated.—2. Not disputed; not opposed by argument.—3.† Not censured; *a Latinism.*

UNÄRM,† *v. t.* To disarm; to strip of armour or arms. [*See* DISARM.]

UNÄRMED, *a.* Not having on arms or armour; not equipped. Man is born *unarmed.* It is mean to attack even an enemy *unarmed.*—2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defence; as animals and plants.

UNARRĀIGNED, *a.* Not arraigned; not brought to trial.

UNARRĀNĠED, *a.* Not arranged; not disposed in order.

UNARRĀYED, *a.* Not arrayed; not dressed.—2. Not disposed in order.

UNARREST'ED, *a.* Not stopped; not apprehended.

UNARRIVED, *a.* Not arrived. [*Ill formed.*]

UNÄRTED,† *a.* Ignorant of the arts.

UNÄRTFUL, *a.* Not artful; artless; not having cunning.—2. Wanting skill. [*Little used.*]

UNÄRTFULLY, *adv.* Without art: in an unartful manner. [In lieu of these words, *artless* and *artlessly* are generally used.]

UNÄRTIC'ULATED, *a.* Not articulated or distinctly pronounced.

UNÄRTIFI''CIAL, *a.* Inartificial; not artificial; not formed by art.

UNÄRTIFI''CIALLY, *adv.* Not with art; in a manner contrary to art.

UNÄRT'IST-LIKE, *a.* Not like an artist.

UNASCEND'ED, *a.* Not ascended.

UNASCEND'IBLE, *a.* That cannot be ascended.

UNASCERTĀINABLE, *a.* That cannot be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty; that cannot be certainly known.

> The trustees are *unascertainable.* *Wheaton's Rep.*

UNASCERTĀINED, *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known.

UNASHĀMED, *a.* Not ashamed.

UNÄSKED, *a.* Not asked; unsolicited; as, to bestow favours *unasked;* that was an *unasked* favour.—2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

> The bearded corn ensu'd
> From earth *unask'd.* *Dryden.*

UNASPECT'IVE, *a.* Not having a view to.

UNAS'PIRATED, *a.* Having no aspirate.

UNASPIRING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.

UNASPIRINGLY, *adv.* In an unaspiring manner.

UNASSĀILABLE, *a.* Not assailable; that cannot be assaulted.

UNASSĀILABLY, *adv.* So as to be unassailable.

UNASSĀILED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence.

> To keep my life and honour *unassail'd.* *Milton.*

UNASSAULT'ABLE, *a.* Not assaultable.

UNASSAULT'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not attacked.

UNASSĀYED, *a.* Not essayed; not attempted. [We now use *unessayed.*]—2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

UNASSEM'BLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.

UNASSERT'ED, *a.* Not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.

UNASSESS'ED, *a.* Not assessed; not rated.

UNASSIGNABLE, *a.* Not assignable; that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement.

UNASSIGNABLY, *adv.* In an unassignable manner.

UNASSIGNED, *a.* Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.

UNASSIM'ILATED, *a.* Not assimilated; not made to resemble.—2. In *physiology*, not united with, and actually made a part, either of the proper fluids or solids of the body; not animalized, as food.

UNASSIM'ILATING, *a.* Not assimilating.

UNASSIST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; as, *unassisted* reason.

UNASSIST'ING, *a.* Giving no help.

UNASSO'CIATED, *a.* Not associated; not united with a society.—2. In *Connecticut*, not united with an ecclesiastical association; as, an *unassociated* church.

UNASSORT'ED, *a.* Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.

UNASSUĀĠED, *a.* Not appeased.

UNASSŪMED, *a.* Not assumed.

UNASSŪMING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest; as, an *unassuming* youth; *unassuming* manners.

UNASSŪRED, *a.* [*See* SURE.] Not assured; not confident; as, an *unassured* countenance.—2. Not to be trusted; as, an *unassured* foe.—3. Not insured against loss; as, goods *unassured.*

UNATŌNABLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled.

UNATŌNED, *a.* Not expiated.

> A brother's blood yet *unaton'd.* *Rowe.*

UNATTACH'ED, *a.* Not attached; not arrested.—2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest; as, *unattached* to any party.—3. Not united by affection.

UNATTACK'ABLE, *a.* Not attackable.

UNATTACK'ED, *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

UNATTĀINABLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; as, *unattainable* good.

UNATTĀINABLENESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach of power.

UNATTĀINABLY, *adv.* In an unattainable manner.

UNATTĀINED, *a.* Not attained or reached.

UNATTĀINING, *a.* Not attaining.

UNATTĀINTED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.

UNATTEM'PERED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.

UNATTEMPT'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

> Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*

UNATTEND'ED, *a.* Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance.—2. Forsaken.—3. Not medically attended; not dressed; as, *unattended* wounds.

UNATTEND'ING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.

> Ill is lost that praise
> That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

UNATTEN'TIVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive. [*The latter word is now used.*]

UNATTEN'UATED, *a.* Not attenuated.

UNATTEST'ED, *a.* Not attested, having no attestation.

UNATTIRED, *a.* Not attired; not adorned.

UNATTRACT'ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.

UNATTRACT'IVE, *a.* Not attractive.

UNAU', *n.* An edentate mammal, the *Bradypus didactylus.* [*See* SLOTH.]

UNAUD'ITED, *a.* Not audited or adjusted.

UNAUGMENT'ED, *a.* Not augmented or increased; in *gram.*, having no augment, or additional syllable.

UNAUTHEN'TIC, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.

UNAUTHEN'TICATED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.

UNAUTHOR'ITATIVE, *a.* Not authoritative.

UNAUTHOR'ITATIVELY, *adv.* Without authority.

UNAU'THORIZED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

UNAVĀILABLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless.

UNAVĀILABLENESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness.

UNAVĀILABLY, *adv.* Without availing or success.

UNAVAILING, *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers.
UNAVAILINGLY, *adv.* Without effect.
UNAVENGE'ABLE, *a.* Not avengeable.
UNAVENG'ED, *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; as, a person is *unavenged.*—2. Not punished; as, a crime is *unavenged.*
UNAVERT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned away.
UNA VOCE. [Lat.] With one voice; unanimously.
UNAVOID'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be made null or void.—2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable; as, *unavoidable* evils.—3. Not to be missed in ratiocination.
UNAVOID'ABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.
UNAVOID'ABLY, *adv.* Inevitably: in a manner that prevents failure or escape.
UNAVOID'ED, *a.* Not avoided or shunned.—2. Inevitable. [*Not legitimate.*]
UNAVOUCH'ED, *a.* Not avouched.
UNAVOW'ED, *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.
UNAWAKED, } *a.* Not awakened;
UNAWAKENED, } not roused from sleep.—2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity.
UNAWARE, *a.* Without thought; inattentive.
UNAWARE, } *adv.* Suddenly; unex-
UNAWARES, } pectedly; without previous preparation. The evil came upon us *unawares.* 2. Without premeditated design. He killed the man *unawares.* — *At unawares*, unexpectedly.

> He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks. *Dryden.*

UNAW'ED, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.
UNBACK'ED, *a.* Not having been backed; as, an *unbacked* colt.—2. Not tamed; not taught to bear a rider.—3. Unsupported; left without aid.
UNBAF'FLED, *a.* Not defeated; not confounded.
UNBAG', *v. t.* To let out of a bag; as, to *unbag* a fox.
UNBAG'GED, *a.* or *pp.* Not bagged; ejected from a bag.
UNBAIL'ABLE, *a.* Not bailable.
UNBAK'ED, *a.* Not baked.
UNBAL'ANCED, *a.* Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise.

> Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly. *Pope.*

2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account.—3. Not restrained by equal power; as, *unbalanced* parties.
UNBAL'LAST, *v. i.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from.
UNBAL'LASTED, *pp.* Freed from ballast.—2. *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady; as, *unballasted* wits. "*Unballast* vessel," for *unballasted*, in Addison, is an unauthorized phrase.
UNBAN'DAGED, *a.* Not bandaged.
UNBAND'ED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band.
UNBAN'NERED, *a.* Having no banner.
UNBAPTIZED, *a.* Not baptized.
UNBAPTIZING, *a.* Not baptizing.
UNBAR, *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbar* a gate.
UNBARBED,† Not shaven.
UNBARKED, *a.* Stripped of its bark. [We now use *barked* in the same sense.]
UNBARRED, *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.
UNBAR'RICADE, *v. t.* To throw open.
UNBARRING, *ppr.* Removing the bars from; unfastening.
UNBASH'FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent.
UNBASH'FULLY, *adv.* Boldly; impudently.
UNBATED,† *a.* Not repressed; not blunted.
UNBATHED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet.
UNBAT'TERED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows.
UNBAY,† *v. t.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

> I ought to *unbay* the current of my passions. *Norris.*

UNBEARABLE, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
UNBEARDED, *a.* (unberd'ed). Having no beard; beardless.
UNBEARING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit.
UNBEATEN, *a.* Not beaten; not treated with blows.—2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet; as, *unbeaten* paths.
UNBEAUTEOUS, } *a.* [*See* BEAUTY.]
UNBEAUTIFUL, } Not beautiful; having no beauty.
UNBEAUTEOUSLY, *adv.* In an unbeauteous manner.
UNBEAUTIFIED, *a.* Not beautified or adorned.
UNBEAUTIFULLY, *adv.* In an unbeautiful manner.
UNBECLOUD'ED, *a.* Not beclouded or dimmed; seeing clearly.
UNBECOME,† *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome.
UNBECOMING, *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous.

> My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall. *Dryden.*

UNBECOMINGLY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indecorously.
UNBECOMINGNESS, *n.* Unsuitableness to the person, character, or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness.
UNBED', *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed.

> Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder *Walton.*

UNBED'DED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.
UNBED'DING, *ppr.* Raising from bed.
UNBEFIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.
UNBEFOOL', *v. t.* To change a foolish nature.—2. To open the eyes of some one to a sense of folly.—3. To undeceive one.
UNBEFRIENDED, *a.* (unbefrend'ed) Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.
UNBEGET', *v. t.* To deprive of existence.
UNBEGOT', } *a.* Not generated;
UNBEGOT'TEN, } eternal.—2. Not yet generated.—3. Not begotten; not generated.
UNBEGUILE, *v. t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit.

> Then *unbeguile* thyself. *Donne.*

UNBEGUILED, *pp.* Undeceived.
UNBEGUILING, *ppr.* Undeceiving.
UNBEGUN', *a.* Not yet begun.
UNBEHELD', *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible.
UNBE'ING,† *a.* Not existing.
UNBELIEF, *n.* [Sax. *ungeleafa.*] 1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; as, *unbelief* is blind.—2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation.—3. In *the New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the gospel, rejection of Christ as the Saviour of men, and of the doctrines he taught; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, &c; Matth. xiii.; Mark xvi.; Heb. iii; Rom. iv.—4. Weak faith; Mark ix.
UNBELIEVE, *v. t.* To discredit; not to believe or trust.—2. Not to think real or true.
UNBELIEVED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
UNBELIEVER, *n.* An incredulous person; one who does not believe.—2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ; 2 Cor. vi.
UNBELIEVING, *a.* Not believing; incredulous.—2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ; as, the *unbelieving* Jews; Acts xiv.; Rev. xxi.
UNBELIEVINGLY, *adv.* In an unbelieving manner.
UNBELIEVINGNESS, *n.* State of being unbelieving.
UNBELOVED, *a.* Not loved.
UNBELT'ED, *a.* Not belted; ungirded.
UNBEMOANED, *a.* Not lamented.
UNBEND', *v. i.* To become relaxed or unbent.—2. To rid one's self of constraint; to act with freedom.
UNBEND', *v. t.* To free from flexure; to make straight; as, to *unbend* a bow.—2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care.—3. To relax effeminately.

> You *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*

4. In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another.
UNBEND'ING, *ppr.* Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, &c., as sails.—2. *a.* Not suffering flexure.—3. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible; *applied to persons.*—4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm; *applied to things;* as, *unbending* truths.—5. Devoted to relaxation.

> I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBEND'INGLY, *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.
UNBEN'EFICED, *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice.
UNBENEV'OLENT, *a* Not benevolent; not kind.
UNBENEV'OLENTLY, *adv.* In an unbenevolent manner.
UNBENIGHTED, *a.* Never visited by darkness.
UNBENIGN, *a.* Not benign; not favourable or propitious; malignant.
UNBENT', *pp.* of *Unbend.* Relaxed; remitted; relieved from strain or exertion.—2. In *seamen's lan*, taken from the yards; loosed; as, the sails are *unbent;* the cable is *unbent.*—3. Not strained; unstrung; as, a bow *unbent.*—4. Not crushed; not subdued; as, the soul is *unbent* by woes.
UNBEQUEATHED, *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.
UNBESEEMING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.
UNBESEEMINGLY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

UNBESEEMINGNESS, *n.* State of being unbeseeming.
UNBESOUGHT, *a.* (unbesaut'.) Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty.
UNBESPOKEN, *a.* Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
UNBESTARRED, *a.* Not adorned or distinguished by stars.
UNBESTOWED, *a.* Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.
UNBETRAYED, *a.* Not betrayed.
UNBETROTH'ED, *a.* Not betrothed.
UNBEWAILED, *a.* Not bewailed; not lamented.
UNBEWITCH', *v. t.* To free from fascination.
UNBI'AS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
The truest service a private man can do his country, is to *unbias* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*
UNBI'ASSED, *pp.* Freed from prejudice or bias.—2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial; as, an *unbiassed* mind; *unbiassed* opinion or decision.
UNBI'ASSEDLY, *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially.
UNBI'ASSEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice.
UNBID', **UNBID'DEN**, *a.* Not bid; not commanded.—2. Spontaneous; as, thorns shall the earth produce *unbid.*—3. Uninvited; not requested to attend; as, *unbidden* guests.
UNBIG'OTED, *a.* Free from bigotry.
UNBIND, *v. t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles. *Unbind* your fillets; *unbind* the prisoner's arms; *unbind* the load.
UNBINDING, *ppr.* Untying; setting free.
UNBIOGRAPH'ICAL, *a.* Not biographical.
UNBISH'OP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders.
UNBISH'OPED, *pp.* Deprived of episcopal orders.
UNBIT', *a.* Not bitten.
UNBIT', *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bitts. —2. To unbridle.
UNBIT'TED, *pp.* Removed from the bitts; unbridled.
UNBIT'TING, *ppr.* Unbridling; removing from the bitts.
UNBLAMABLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent.
UNBLAMABLENESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault.
UNBLAMABLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame; 1 Thess. ii.
UNBLAMED, *a.* Not blamed; free from censure.
UNBLASTED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither.
UNBLEACHED, *a.* Not bleached; not whitened.
UNBLEEDING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood.
UNBLEM'ISHABLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished.
UNBLEM'ISHABLY, *adv.* Without being blemishable.
UNBLEM'ISHED, *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude or reproach; *in a moral sense;* as, an *unblemished* reputation or life.—2. Free from deformity.
UNBLENCH'ED, *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil; as, *unblenched* majesty.
UNBLENCH'ING, *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.

UNBLEND'ED, *a.* Not blended; not mingled.
UNBLESSED', **UNBLEST'**, *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction.—2. Wretched; unhappy.
UNBLIGHTED, *a.* Not blighted; not blasted.
UNBLIGHTEDLY, *adv.* Without being blighted.
UNBLINDED, *a.* Not blinded.
UNBLOCKA'DED, *a.* Not blockaded.
UNBLOOD'ED, **UNBLOOD'IED**, *a.* Not stained with blood.
UNBLOODY, *a.* Not stained with blood. —2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.
UNBLOS'SOMING, *a.* Not producing blossoms.
UNBLOT'TED, *a.* Not blotted.
UNBLOWN, *a.* Not blown; not having the bud expanded.—2. Not extinguished.—3. Not inflated with wind.
UNBLUNT'ED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted.
UNBLUSH'ING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent.
UNBLUSH'INGLY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.
UNBOASTED, *a.* Not boasted.
UNBOASTFUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest.
UNBOASTFULLY, *adv.* Without being boastful.
UNBOD'IED, *a.* Having no material body; incorporeal; as, *unbodied* spirits. —2. Freed from the body.
UNBOIL'ED, *a.* Not boiled; as, *unboiled* rice.
UNBOLT, *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbolt* a gate.
UNBOLTED, *pp.* Freed from fastening by bolts.—2. *a.* Unsifted; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; as, *unbolted* meal.
UNBOLTING, *ppr.* Freeing from fastening by bolts.
UNBONED, *a.* Not boned.—2. *pp.* Deprived of bones.
UNBONNETED, *a.* Having no bonnet on.
UNBOOK'ISH, *a.* Not addicted to books or reading.—2. Not cultivated by erudition.
UNBOOT', *v. t.* To take off boots from.
UNBOOT'ED, *pp.* Stripped of boots. —2. *a.* Not having boots on.
UNBOOT'ING, *ppr.* Taking off boots.
UNBORN', **UN'BORN**, *a.* [It is accented either on the first or second syllable.] Not born; not brought into life; future.
Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*
The woes to come, the children yet *unborn* Shall feel this day. *Shak.*
UNBOR'ROWED, *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own; as, *unborrowed* beauties; *unborrowed* gold; *unborrowed* excellence.
UNBOSOM, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings. —2. To reveal in confidence.
UNBOSOMED, *pp* Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.
UNBOSOMING, *ppr.* Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.
UNBOT'TOMED, *a.* Having no bottom; bottomless.
The dark, *unbottomed*, infinite abyss. *Milton.*
2. Having no solid foundation.
UNBOUGHT, *a.* (unbaut'.) Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.
The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*
2. Not having a purchaser.

UNBOUND', *a.* Not bound; loose; wanting a cover; as, *unbound* books. —2. Not bound by obligation or covenant.—3. *pret.* of *Unbind.*
UNBOUND'ED, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable; as, *unbounded* space; *unbounded* power.—2. Having no check or control; unrestrained. The young man has *unbounded* license. His extravagance is *unbounded.*
UNBOUND'EDLY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.
UNBOUND'EDNESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds or limits.
UNBOUN'TEOUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal.
UNBOW', *v. t.* To unbend.
UNBOW'ED, *a.* Not bent.
UNBOWED, *a.* Not arched.
UNBOW'EL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate; to embowel.
UNBOW'ELLED, *pp.* Eviscerated.
UNBOW'ELLING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels; embowelling.
UNBOX', *v. t.* To take out of a box.
UNBRACE, *v. t.* To loose; to relax; as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the arms; to *unbrace* the nerves.
UNBRACED, *pp.* Loosed; relaxed.
UNBRACING, *ppr.* Loosing; relaxing.
UNBRAID, *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
UNBRAIDED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid.
UNBRAIDING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of a braid.
UNBRANCHED, *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.
UNBRANCHING, *a.* Not dividing into branches.
UNBRAND'ED, *a.* Not branded.
UNBREAST, *v. t.* (unbrest'.) To disclose or lay open.
UNBREAST'ED, *pp.* Disclosed; laid open.
UNBREAST'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing.
UNBREATHABLE, *a.* Not breathable or respirable.
UNBREATHED, *a.* Not exercised.
Our *unbreathed* memories. *Shak*
UNBREATHING, *a.* Unanimated; as, *unbreathing* stones.
UNBRED', *a.* Not well bred; not polished in manners; ill educated; rude; as, *unbred* minds; *unbred* servants.—2. Not taught; as, *unbred* to spinning.
UNBREECHED, *a.* Having no breeches; loosed, as a ship from the breechings.
UNBREW'ED, *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine.
UNBRIBABLE, *a.* That cannot be bribed.
UNBRIBED, *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts.
UNBRIDG'ED, *a.* Not furnished or crossed by a bridge; as, an *unbridged* stream.
UNBRI'DLE, *v. t* To free from the bridle.
UNBRI'DLED, *pp.* Loosed from the bridle.—2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious; as, *unbridled* lust; *unbridled* boldness; *unbridled* passions.
UNBRIGHTENED, *a.* Not brightened.
UNBROACH'ED, *a.* Not broached.
UNBROKE, **UNBROKEN**, *a* Not broken; not violated. Preserve your vows *unbroken.*—2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued.
How broad his shoulders spread, by age *unbroke.* *Pope.*
3. Not tamed; not taught; not ac-

customed to the saddle, harness, or yoke; as, an *unbroken* horse or ox.

UNBROTHERLY, *a.* Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind. [*Unbrotherlike* is not used.]

UNBRUISED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not bruised; not crushed or hurt.

UNBRUSHED, *a.* Not brushed.

UNBUCK'LE, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe; to *unbuckle* a girdle; to *unbuckle* a helm.

UNBUCK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.

UNBUCK'LING, *ppr.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.

UNBUILD', *v. t.* To demolish what is built; to raze; to destroy.

UNBUILT', *a* Not yet built; not erected.

UNBUOY'ED, *a.* Not buoyed or borne up.

UNBURIED, *a.* (unber'ried). Not buried; not interred.

UNBURN'ED, } **UNBURNT'**, } *a.* Not burnt; not consumed by fire.—2. Not injured by fire; not scorched.—3. Not baked, as brick.

UNBURN'ING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.

UNBUR'THEN, } **UNBUR'DEN**, } *v. t.* To rid of a load; to free from a burden; to ease.—2. To throw off.—3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it.

UNBUR'THENED, } **UNBUR'DENED**, } *pp.* Freed from a load; thrown off; eased; relieved.

UNBUR'DENSOME, *a.* Not burdensome; not onerous.

UNBUR'THENING, } **UNBUR'DENING**, } *ppr.* Freeing from a load or burden; relieving from what is a burden.

UNBURY, *v. t.* (unber'ry.) To disinter.

UNBUSIED, *a.* (unbiz'zied). Not busied; not employed; idle.

UNBU'SINESSLIKE, *a.* Not business-like.

UNBUSK'INED, *a.* Not buskined.

UNBUSY, *a.* (unbiz'zy.) Not busy.

UNBUT'TON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons.

UNBUT'TONED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons.

UNBUT'TONING, *ppr.* Loosing from buttons.

UNCAGE, *v. t.* To loose from a cage.

UNCAGED, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.

UNCAL'CINED, *a.* Not calcined.

UNCAL'CULATED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation.

UNCAL'CULATING, *a.* Not making calculations.

UNCAL'CULATINGLY, *adv.* Without calculation.

UNCAL'LED, *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited.—*Uncalled for*, not required; not needed or demanded.

UNCALM', *a.* Not calm; not easy; as, a very *uncalm* patient.

UNCALM,† *v. t.* To disturb.

UNCALUM'NIATED, *a.* Not calumniated or defamed.

UNCAMP', *v. t.* To cause to decamp; to dislodge; to expel.

UNCAN'CELLABLE, *a.* That cannot be cancelled.

UNCAN'CELLED, *a.* Not cancelled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled.

UNCAN'DID, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.

UNCANON'ICAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic.

UNCANON'ICALLY, *adv.* In an uncanonical manner.

UNCANON'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being uncanonical

UNCAN'ONIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of canonical authority.—2. To reduce from the rank of a canon or saint.

UNCAN'ONIZED, *a.* Not canonized.

UNCAN'OPIED, *a.* Not covered by a canopy.

UNCAN'VASSED, *a.* Not canvassed.

UNCAP', *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover; to open.

UNCA'PABLE, *a.* Incapable. [The latter word has superseded *uncapable*.]

UNCAPE',† *v. t.* In *ancient sports*, to prepare for pursuit, as by taking off a hawk's cape or hood; also, to unbag a fox; to throw off dogs, &c.

UNCAP'PED, *pp* Opened.

UNCAP'TIVATED, *a.* Not captivated.

UNCARED FOR, not regarded; not heeded.

UNCARESS'ED, *a.* Not caressed.

UNCA'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The species are chiefly natives of India, but a few are found in America. They are permanent cirriferous ramblers, hanging to different trees by the hooked old peduncles. The most important species is the *U. gambier*, a native of Penang,



Uncaria gambier.

Sumatra, Malacca, &c., which yields the substance called gambier or gambeer by the Malays, and which is known in commerce by the names of *Terra japonica, catechu*, and *cutch*

UNCAR'NATE, *a.* Not fleshly.

UNCAR'PETED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.

UNCARV'ED, *a.* Not carved.

UNCASE, *v. t.* To disengage from a covering; to take off or out.—2. To flay; to strip.

UNCASED, *pp.* Stripped of a covering or case.

UNCASING, *ppr.* Disengaging from a cover.

UNCAS'TRATED, *a.* Not castrated.

UNCAT'ECHISED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not catechised; untaught.

UNCAUGHT, *a.* (uncaut'.) Not yet caught or taken.

UNCAUS'ED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Having no precedent cause; existing without an author.

UNCAU'TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless. [*Incautious* is now generally used.]

UNCAU'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Without caution; incautiously. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UNCEASING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.

UNCEASINGLY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually.

UNCEDED, *a.* Not ceded; not granted or transferred.

UNCEL'EBRATED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized.

UNCELES'TIAL, *a.* Not heavenly.

UNCEMENT'ED, *a.* Not cemented.

UNCEN'SURABLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure.

UNCEN'SURABLY, *adv.* In an uncensurable manner.

UNCEN'SURED, *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach.

> Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*

UNCEN'TRICAL, *a.* Not central; distant from the centre.

UNCEREMO'NIAL, *a.* Not ceremonial.

UNCEREMO'NIOUS, *a.* Not ceremonious; not formal.

UNCEREMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* Without ceremony or form.

UNCER'TAIN, *a.* Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known. It is *uncertain* who will be the next president.—2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

> Man without the protection of a superior Being...is *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.

> Or whistling slings dismiss'd the *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

4. Not sure; not exact.

> Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden*

5. Unsettled; irregular.

UNCER'TAINLY, *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.—2. Not confidently.

> Standards that cannot be known at all, or but imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke.*

UNCER'TAINTY, *n.* Doubtfulness; dubiousness. The truth is not ascertained; the latest accounts have not removed the *uncertainty*.—2. Want of certainty; want of precision; as, the *uncertainty* of the signification of words.—3. Contingency.

> Steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*. *South.*

4. Something unknown.

> Our shepherd's case is every man's case that quits a certainty for an *uncertainty*. *L'Estrange.*

UNCERTI'FICATED, *a.* Having no certificate to show; as, an *uncertificated* bankrupt.

UNCES'SANT, *a.* Continual; incessant. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UNCES'SANTLY,† *adv.* Incessantly.

UNCHAIN, *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery.

UNCHAINED, *pp.* Disengaged from chains, shackles, or slavery.

UNCHAINING, *ppr.* Freeing from chains, bonds, or restraint.

UNCHAL'LENGEABLE, *a.* That cannot be challenged.

UNCHAL'LENGEABLY, *adv.* So as to be unchallengeable.

UNCHAL'LENGED, *a.* Not challenged.—2. *pp.* Not having been challenged.

UNCHANGEABLE, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation. God is an *unchangeable* being.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability.

UNCHANGEABLY, *adv.* Without change; immutably.

UNCHANGED, *a.* Not changed or altered.—2. Not alterable.

UNCHANGING, *a*. Not changing; suffering no alteration.

UNCHANGINGLY, *adv*. Without changing.

UNCHARACTERIS'TIC, **UNCHARACTERIS'TICAL**, *a*. Not characteristic; not exhibting a character.

UNCHARACTERIS'TICALLY, *adv*. Not in a characteristic manner.

UNCHARACTERIZ'ED, *a*. Not characterized.

UNCHARGE,† *v. t*. To retract an accusation.

UNCHARGED, *a*. Not charged; not loaded.

UNCHAR'IOT, *v. t*. To throw out of a chariot.

UNCHAR'ITABLE, *a*. Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity; as, *uncharitable* opinions or zeal.

UNCHAR'ITABLENESS, *n*. Want of charity. If we hate our enemies we sin; we are guilty of *uncharitableness*.

UNCHAR'ITABLY, *adv*. In a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHARM, *v. t*. To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power.

UNCHARMED, *a*. Not charmed; not fascinated.

UNCHARMING, *a*. Not charming; no longer able to charm.

UNCHART'ED, *a*. Not described or delineated on a chart.

UNCHARTERED, *a*. Having no charter.

UNCHA'RY,† *a*. Not wary; not frugal.

UNCHASTE, *a*. Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd

UNCHASTELY, *adv*. Incontinently; lewdly.

UNCHAS'TENED, *a*. Not chastened.

UNCHASTISABLE, *a*. [*See* CHASTISE.] That cannot be chastised.

UNCHASTISED, *a*. Not chastised; not punished.— 2. Not corrected; not restrained.

UNCHAS'TITY, *n*. Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

UNCHEATED, *a*. Not cheated.

UNCHECK'ED, *a*. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered.—2. Not contradicted.

UNCHEERED, *a*. Not cheered.

UNCHEERFUL, *a*. Not cheerful; sad.

UNCHEERFULLY, *adv*. In an uncheerful manner.

UNCHEERFULNESS, *n*. Want of cheerfulness; sadness.

UNCHEERY, *a*. Dull; not enlivening.

UNCHEQ'UERED, **UNCHECK'ERED**, *a*. Not chequered; not diversified.

UNCHEW'ED, *a*. Not chewed or masticated.

UNCHIDED, *a*. Not chided or rebuked.

UNCHILD,† *v t*. To bereave of children.

UNCHIV'ALROUS, *a*. Not according to the rules of chivalry.

UNCHIV'ALROUSLY, *adv*. In a manner the reverse of chivalric; ungenerously.

UNCHOL'ERIC, *a*. Not choleric.

UNCHRIS'TEN, *v. t*. To annul baptism.

UNCHRIS'TENED, *a*. Not baptized and named.

UNCHRIS'TIAN, *a*. Contrary to the laws of Christianity; as, an *unchristian* reflection; *unchristian* temper or conduct.—2. Not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.

UNCHRIS'TIAN, *v. t*. To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity.

UNCHRIS'TIANIZE, *v. t*. To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

UNCHRIS'TIANIZED, *pp*. Not christianized.

UNCHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a*. Not like a Christian.

UNCHRIS'TIANLY, *a*. Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unbecoming Christians.

UNCHRIS'TIANLY, *adv*. In a manner contrary to christian principles.

UNCHRIS'TIANNESS, *n*. Contrariety to Christianity.

UNCHRON'ICLED, *a*. Not recorded in a chronicle.

UNCHURCH', *v. t*. To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.

UNCHURCH'ED, *pp*. Expelled from a church.

UNCHURCH'ING, *ppr*. Expelling from a church.

UN'CIA, *n*. [L.] The twelfth part of any thing; an ounce, as being the twelfth part of the Roman *As*.—2. Among old writers on Algebra, a term used to signify the numerical coefficient of an Algebraical letter or term.

UN'CIAL, *a*. [L. *uncialis*.] Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient Latin manuscripts, and known by the name of *Unciales literæ*. These letters were compounded between the capital and minuscule or small character, some of the letters resembling the former, others the latter. Several ancient manuscripts of the bible, or of parts of it, are written in uncial letters.

UN'CIAL, *n*. An uncial letter.—2. A letter that stands for a word in inscriptions, epitaphs, &c., as C. for Consul.

UN'CIFORM, *a*. [L. *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form.] Hook-like, having a curved or hooked form.—*Unciform bone*, in *anat*., the last bone of the second row of the carpus or wrist, so named from its hook-like process which projects towards the palm of the hand, and gives origin to the great ligament by which the tendons of the wrist are bound down.

UN'CINATE, *a*. [L. *uncinatus*, from *uncus*, a hook.] In *bot*. hooked at the end, as an awn.

UNCINC'TURED, *a*. Not cinctured.—2. *pp*. Deprived of a cincture.

UNCIR'CULAR, *a*. Not circular or spherical.

UNCIR'CUMCISED, *a*. (*s* as *z*.) Not circumcised.

UNCIRCUMCIS'ION, *n*. Absence or want of circumcision.—2. In *scrip*., the Gentiles who did not practice circumcision; Rom. iv. 9.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *a*. Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited.

> Where the prince is *uncircumscribed*, obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison*.

UNCIR'CUMSPECT, *a*. Not circumspect; not cautious.

UNCIR'CUMSPECTLY, *adv*. Without circumspection.

UNCIRCUMSTAN'TIAL,† *a*. Not important.

UNCIT'ED, *a*. Not summoned; not quoted.

UNCIV'IL, *a*. Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners; *applied to persons*.—2. Not polite; rude; *applied to manners*; as, *uncivil* behaviour.

UNCIVILIZA'TION, *n*. A state of savageness; rude state.

UNCIV'ILIZED, *a*. Not reclaimed from savage life; as, the *uncivilized* inhabitants of Canada or New Zealand.—2.† Coarse; indecent; as, the most *uncivilized* words in our language.

UNCIV'ILLY, *adv*. Not complaisantly; not courteously; rudely.

UNCLAD', *a*. Not clad; not clothed.

UNCLAIMED, *a*. Not claimed; not demanded; not called for; as, *unclaimed* dividends of a bank.

UNCLAR'IFIED, *a*. Not purified; not fined; not depurated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.

UNCLASP, *v. t*. To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book.

UNCLASPING, *ppr*. Loosing a clasp.

UNCLASS'IC, **UNCLASS'ICAL**, *a*. Not classic; not according to the best models of writing.—2. Not pertaining to the classic writers; as, *unclassic* ground.

UNCLASS'ICALLY, *adv*. Not according to the classics.

UN'CLE, *n*. [Fr. *oncle*; contracted from L. *avunculus*.] The brother of one's father or mother. It is also applied to the husband of one's aunt.

UNCLEAN, *a*. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.—2. In *the Jewish law*, ceremonially impure; not cleansed by ritual practices; Num. xix; Lev. xi; Rom. xiv.—3. Foul with sin; Matth. x.

> That holy place where no *unclean* thing shall enter. *Rogers*.

4. Not in covenant with God; 1 Cor. vii.—5. Lewd; unchaste.

> Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins*.

> No *unclean* person...hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God; Eph. v.

UNCLEANABLE, *a*. That cannot be cleansed.

UNCLEANLINESS, *n*. (unclen'liness.) Want of cleanliness; filthiness.

UNCLEANLY, *a*. (unclen'ly.) Foul; filthy; dirty.—2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.

> It is a pity that these harmonious writers have indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts*.

UNCLEANNESS, *n*. Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.

> Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by *uncleanness*. *Taylor*.

2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity; Lev. xv.—3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness.

> I will save you from all your *uncleanness*; Ezek. xxxvi.

4. Lewdness; incontinence; Col. iii.; 2 Pet. ii.

UNCLEANSED, *a*. (unclenz'ed.) Not cleansed; not purified.

UNCLEAR'ED, *a*. Not cleared, as, *uncleared* land.—2. Not exculpated; as, his character remains *uncleared*.

UNCLEAVABLE, *a*. That cannot be cleaved, split, or divided.

UN'CLE SAM, *n*. The name given trivially, in North America, to the men of the United States, as supposed to be embodied in an individual imaginary representative; just as one John Bull is fabled to represent the English people. The word is a sportive extension of the initials *U. S.* or *United States*. [N. B. The Americans "repudiate" the appellation *Brother Jonathan*.]

UNCLER'ICAL, *a*. Not befitting the clergy; not clerical in nature; as an *unclerical* style of language, manners, or appearance.

UNCLEW′, *v. t.* To undo; to unwind; unfold or untie.
UNCLEW′ED, *pp.* Undone; unwound; or untied.
UNCLINCH′, *v. t.* To open the closed hand; as, to *unclinch* the fist.
UNCLINCH′ED, *pp.* Opened; unclosed.
UNCLIP′PED, *a.* Not clipped; not cut; not diminished or shortened by clipping; as, *unclipped* money; *unclipped* hair.
UNCLŌAK′, *v. t.* To deprive of the cloak.—*v. i.* To take off one's cloak; as, where do we *uncloak?*
UNCLŌAK′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not cloaked; rid of the cloak.
UNCLŌAK′ING, *ppr.* Taking off the cloak.
UNCLOG′, *v. t.* To disincumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from incumbrances, or any thing that retards motion.
UNCLOG′GED, *pp.* or *a.* Disincumbered; set free from obstructions.
UNCLOG′GING, *ppr.* Disincumbering.
UNCLOIS′TER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty.
UNCLOIS′TERED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or from confinement.
UNCLOIS′TERING, *ppr.* Releasing from confinement.
UNCLŌSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) To open; to break the seal of; as, to *unclose* a letter.—2. To disclose; to lay open.
UNCLŌSED, *pp.* Opened.—2. *a.* Not separated by inclosures; open.—3. Not finished; not concluded.—4. Not closed; not sealed.
UNCLŌSING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.
UNCLOTHE, *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest.

To have a distinct knowledge of things, we must *unclothe* them *Watts.*

UNCLŌTHED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.

Not for that we would be *unclothed*, but clothed upon; 2 Cor. v.

2. *a.* Not clothed; wanting clothes.
UNCLOTHEDLY, *adv.* Without clothing.
UNCLŌTHING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothing.—2. *n.* Act of taking off clothes.
UNCLOUD′, *v. t.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity or clouds.
UNCLOUD′ED, *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear; as, an *unclouded* sky.—2. Not darkened; not obscured.
UNCLOUD′EDNESS, *n.* Freedom from clouds; clearness.—2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom.
UNCLOUD′ING, *ppr.* Clearing from clouds or obscurity.
UNCLOUD′Y, *a.* Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity, or gloom.
UNCLUTCH′, *v. t.* To open something closely shut.

Unclutch his griping hand. *Decay of Piety.*

UN′CO, *a.* Unknown; strange; unusual. [*Scotch.*]
UN′CO, *adv.* Very; as, *unco* glad. [*Scotch.*]
UNCOAG′ULABLE, *a.* That cannot be coagulated.
UNCOAG′ULATED, *a.* Not coagulated or concreted.
UNCŌATED, *a.* Not coated; not covered with a coat.
UNCOCK′, *v. t.* To let down; as the hammer of a gun; or the brim flaps of a cocked hat.—2. To reinstate that which is cocked.
UNCOCK′ED, *a.* Not cocked; as, a gun.—2. Not made into cocks; as, hay.—3. Not set up; as, the brim of a hat.
UNCOF′FINED, *a.* Not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin.
UNCO′GENT, *a.* Not cogent or forcible.
UNCOIF′, *v. t.* To pull the cap off.
UNCOIF′ED, *a.* Not wearing a coif.
UNCOIL′, *v. t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line.
UNCOIL′ED, *pp.* Opened; unwound.
UNCOIL′ING, *ppr.* Opening; unwinding.
UNCOIN′ED, *a.* Not coined; as, *uncoined* silver.
UNCOLLAT′ED, *a.* Not collated.
UNCOLLECT′ED, *a.* Not collected; not received; as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected.*—2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion, distraction or wandering; as, the mind yet *uncollected.*
UNCOLLECT′EDNESS, *n.* A state of not being collected.
UNCOLLECT′IBLE, *a.* Not collectible; that cannot be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor; as, *uncollectible* taxes, *uncollectible* debts.
UNCOLOURED, *a.* Not coloured; not stained or dyed.—2. Not heightened in description.
UNCŌMBED, *a.* Not combed; not dressed with a comb.
UNCOMBINABLE, *a.* Not capable of combining or of being combined.
UNCOMBINABLY, *adv.* In an uncombinable manner.
UNCOMBINED, *a.* Not combined; separate; simple.
UNCOMEAT′ABLE, *a.* Not attainable; not obtainable. [*Trivial.*]
UNCŌMELINESS, *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behaviour.
UNCŌMELY, *a.* Not comely; wanting grace; as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress; *uncomely* manners.—2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.
UNCŌMFORTABLE, *a.* Affording no comfort; gloomy.

Christmas...the most *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

2. Giving uneasiness; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.
UNCŌMFORTABLENESS, *n.* Want of comfort or cheerfulness.—2. Uneasiness.
UNCŌMFORTABLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness; in an uneasy state.
UNCOMMĀNDED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order, or law; as, *uncommanded* austerities.
UNCOMMEM′ORATED, *a.* Not commemorated.
UNCOMMEND′ABLE, *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable.
UNCOMMEND′ED, *a.* Not praised; not commended.
UNCOMMER′CIAL, *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.
UNCOMMER′CIALLY, *adv.* Not according to commercial usage.
UNCOMMIS′ERATED, *a.* Not commiserated; not pitied.
UNCOMMIS′SIONED, *a.* Not commissioned; not having a commission.
UNCOMMIT′TED, *a.* Not committed. 2. Not referred to a committee.—3. Not pledged by any thing said or done.
UNCOM′MON, *a.* Not common; not usual; rare; as, an *uncommon* season; an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.—2. Not frequent; not often seen or known; as, an *uncommon* production.—*Uncommon chord* in *music*, the chord of the sixth, so named to distinguish it from the *common chord*, in which the lowest note is the fundamental bass.
UNCOM′MONLY, *adv.* Rarely; not usually.—2. To an uncommon degree.
UNCOM′MONNESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency. The *uncommonness* of a thing often renders it valuable.
UNCOMMU′NICATED, *a.* Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others.—2. Not imparted to or from another; as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God.
UNCOMMU′NICATING, *a.* Not making communication.
UNCOMMU′NICATIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.
UNCOMPACT′, *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose. [*Incompact is now used.*]
UNCOMPACT′ED, *a.* Not compact; not firm. [*Incompacted is now used.*]
UNCOMPACT′EDLY, *adv.* Not compactedly.
UNCOM′PANIED, *a.* Having no companion. [*Unaccompanied* is mostly used.]
UNCOMPAN′IONABLE, *a.* Not companionable or sociable.
UNCOMPAS′SIONATE, *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity.
UNCOMPAS′SIONED, *a.* Not pitied.
UNCOMPAT′IBLY,† *adv.* Incompatibly.
UNCOMPEL′LABLE, *a.* Not compellable; that cannot be forced or compelled.
UNCOMPELL′ED, *a.* Not forced; free from compulsion.
UNCOMPEN′SATED, *a.* Not compensated; unrewarded.
UNCOMPLĀINING, *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.
UNCOMPLĀININGLY, *adv.* Without complaining.
UNCOMPLĀININGNESS, *n.* An uncomplaining state.
UNCOMPLAISANT′, *a* (*s* as *z*.) Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous.
UNCOMPLAISANT′LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously.
UNCOMPLETE, *a.* Not complete; not finished; not perfect. [But *incomplete* is chiefly used.]
UNCOMPLĒTED, *a.* Not finished; not completed.
UNCOM′PLICATED, *a.* Not complicated; simple.
UNCOMPLIMENT′ARY, *a.* Not complimentary.
UNCOMPLY′ING, *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.
UNCOMPOS′ED, *a.* Not composed; restless.
UNCOMPOUND′ED, *a.* Not compounded; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

2. Simple; not intricate.
UNCOMPOUND′EDLY, *adv.* Without being compounded.
UNCOMPOUND′EDNESS, *n.* Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance.
UNCOMPREHEND′ED, *a.* Not comprehended.
UNCOMPREHENS′IVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.—2. Unable to comprehend. [*Incomprehensive* is now used.]

UNCOMPRESS'ED, *a.* Not compressed; free from compression.

UNCOMPROMIS'ED, *a.* Not compromised.

UNCOM'PROMISING, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not compromising; not agreeing to terms; not complying.

UNCOM'PROMISINGLY, *adv.* Without compromise.

UNCONCEALABLE, *a.* Not concealable.

UNCONCEALED, *a.* Not concealed.

UNCONCEIVABLE, *a.* Not to be conceived or understood; that cannot be comprehended. [But *inconceivable* is chiefly used.]

UNCONCEIVABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable. [*Little used.*]

UNCONCEIVED, *a.* Not thought; not imagined.

UNCONCERN', *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude.

UNCONCERN'ED, *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude. He is *unconcerned at* what has happened. He is *unconcerned about* or *for* the future.

> Happy mortals, *unconcerned for* more. *Dryden.*

[It has *at* sometimes before a past event, but *about* or *for* is more generally used before a past or future event.] —2. Having no interest in. He is *unconcerned* in the events of the day.

UNCONCERN'EDLY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety.

> And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around. *Dryden.*

UNCONCERN'EDNESS, *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety.

UNCONCERN'ING,† *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

UNCONCERN'MENT,† *n.* The state of having no share.

UNCONCERT'ED, *a.* Not concerted.

UNCONCIL'IATED, *a.* Not reconciled.

UNCONCIL'IATING, *a.* Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favour, or to reconciliation.

UNCONCIL'IATORY, *a.* Not tending to conciliate.

UNCONCLU'DED, *a.* Not concluded.

UNCONCLU'DIBLE,† *a.* Not determinable.

UNCONCLU'DING, } *a.* Not decisive;
UNCONCLU'DENT, } not inferring a plain or certain conclusion or consequence. [*Little used.*] [In the place of these, *inconclusive* is generally used.]

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS,† *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.

UNCONCLU'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive. [But *inconclusive* is now used.]

UNCONCOCT'ED, *a.* Not concocted; not digested.

UNCONDEM'NED, *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty.

> A man that is a Roman and *uncondemned*; Acts xxii.

2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal; as, a practice yet *uncondemned*.

UNCONDENS'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be condensed.

UNCONDENS'ABLENESS, *n.* A state of being incapable of condensation.

UNCONDENS'ED, *a.* Not condensed.

UNCONDI''TIONAL, *a.* Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. We are required to make an *unconditional* surrender of ourselves to our Maker. The king demanded *unconditional* submission.

> O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,
> Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*. *Dryden.*

UNCONDI''TIONALLY, *adv.* Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation. The troops did not surrender *unconditionally*, but by capitulation.

UNCONDUCING, *a.* Not leading to.

UNCONDUCT'ED, *a.* Not led; not guided.

UNCONFESS'ED, *a.* Not confessed; not acknowledged.

UNCONFES'SING, *a.* Not making confession.

UNCONFINABLE,† *a.* Unbounded.—2. That cannot be confined or restrained.

UNCONFINED, *a.* Not confined; free from restraint; free from control.—2. Having no limits; illimitable; unbounded.

UNCONFINEDLY, *adv.* Without confinement or limitation.

UNCONFIRM'ED, *a.* Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw; as, troops *unconfirmed* by experience.—2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony.

> His witness *unconfirm'd*. *Milton.*

3. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.

UNCONFORM',† *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

UNCONFORM'ABLE, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

> Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts.*

2. In *geol.*, a term applied to strata whose planes do not lie parallel with those of the subjacent strata, but have a different line of direction or inclination. When the planes of one set of strata are generally parallel to those of another which are in contact, the two sets are said to be *conformable*.

UNCONFORM'ABLY, *adv.* In an unconformable manner. In *geol.*, strata are said to rest *unconformably* upon other strata, when the former set have not the same direction or inclination as the latter.

UNCONFORM'ED, *a.* Not conformed.

UNCONFORM'ITY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity.

UNCONFOUND'ED, *a.* Not confounded.

UNCONFOUND'EDLY, *adv.* Without being confounded.

UNCONFUSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Free from confusion or disorder.—2. Not embarrassed.

UNCONFUSEDLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) Without confusion or disorder.

UNCONFUTABLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that cannot be disproved or convicted of error; as, an *unconfutable* argument.

UNCONFUT'ED, *a.* Not confuted.

UNCONGEALABLE, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.

UNCONGEALED, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed; not concreted.

UNCONGENIAL, *a.* Not congenial.

UNCONJOIN'ED, *a.* Not conjoined.

UNCON'JUGAL, *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

UNCONJUNC'TIVE, *a.* That cannot be joined. [*Little used.*]

UNCONNECT'ED, *a.* Not connected; not united; separate.—2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; desultory; as, an *unconnected* discourse.

UNCONNECT'EDLY, *adv.* Without connection; incoherently.

UNCONNIVING, *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at.

UNCON'QUERABLE, *a.* Not conquerable; invincible; that cannot be vanquished or defeated; that cannot be overcome in contest; as, an *unconquerable* foe.—2. That cannot be subdued and brought under control; as, *unconquerable* passions or temper.

UNCON'QUERABLENESS, *n.* State of being unconquerable; invincibleness.

UNCON'QUERABLY, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably; as, foes *unconquerably* strong.

UNCON'QUERED, *a.* Not vanquished or defeated.—2. Unsubdued; not brought under control.—3. Invincible; insuperable.

UNCONSCIEN'TIOUS, *a.* Not conscientious; not regulated or limited by conscience.

UNCON'SCIONABLE, *a.* Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; as, an *unconscionable* request or demand.—2. Forming unreasonable expectations. You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to expect this sacrifice on my part.—3. Enormous; vast; as, *unconscionable* size or strides. [*Not elegant.*]—4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

UNCON'SCIONABLENESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCON'SCIONABLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify.

UNCON'SCIOUS, *a.* Not conscious; having no mental perception; as, *unconscious* causes.—2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; as, *unconscious* of guilt or error.

UNCON'SCIOUSLY, *adv.* Without perception; without knowledge.

UNCON'SCIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.

UNCON'SECRATE,† *v. t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate.

UNCON'SECRATED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted; as, a temple *unconsecrated*; *unconsecrated* bread.

UNCON'SECRATEDNESS, *n.* A state of being unconsecrated.

UNCONSENT'ED TO, Not consented to; not yielded; not agreed to.

UNCONSENT'ING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

UNCONSID'ERED, *a.* Not considered; not attended to.

UNCONSID'ERING, *a.* Not considering.

UNCONSOLED, *a.* Not consoled; not comforted.

UNCONSOL'IDATED, *a.* Not consolidated or made solid.

UNCONSOLING, *a.* Not consoling; affording no comfort.

UNCON'SONANT, *a.* Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit.

UNCONSPIC'UOUS, *a.* Not open to the view; inconspicuous.

UNCONSPIRINGNESS,† *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy.

UNCON'STANT, *a.* Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. [*Inconstant* is now used.]

UNCONSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. It

is not *unconstitutional* for the king of Great Britain to declare war without the consent of parliament; but for the king to impose a tax on his subjects without an act of parliament authorizing it, would be *unconstitutional*.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL'ITY, *n*. The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles.

UNCONSTITU'TIONALLY, *adv*. In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the laws, principles, and usages of the constitution.

UNCONSTRAINED, *a*. Free from constraint; acting voluntarily; voluntary.—2. Not proceeding from constraint; as actions.

UNCONSTRAINEDLY, *adv*. Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntary.

UNCONSTRAINT, *n*. Freedom from constraint; ease.

UNCONSULT'ED, *a*. Not asked or consulted.

UNCONSULT'ING, *a*. Taking no advice; rash; imprudent.

UNCONSUMED, *a*. Not consumed; not wasted, expended, or dissipated; not destroyed.

UNCONSUMING, *a*. Not consuming.

UNCONSUM'MATE, *a*. Not consummate.

UNCON'SUMMATED, *pp*. Not consummated.

UNCONTAM'INATED, } *a*. Not contaminated;
UNCONTAM'INATE, } not contaminate.

UNCONTEM'NED, *a*. Not despised; not contemned.

UNCONTEM'PLATED, *a*. Not contemplated.

UNCONTEND'ED, *a*. Not disputed. *Uncontended for*, not contended for; not urged for.

UNCONTEND'ING, *a*. Not contending; not contesting; not disputing.

UNCONTENT'ED,† *a*. Not contented; not satisfied. [*Discontented* is the word now in use.]

UNCONTENT'INGNESS,† *n*. Want of power to satisfy.

UNCONTEST'ABLE, *a*. Indisputable; not to be controverted. [*Incontestible* is the word now used.]

UNCONTEST'ED, *a*. Not contested; not disputed.—2. Evident; plain.

UNCONTRADICT'ABLE, *a*. That cannot be contradicted.

UNCONTRADICT'ED, *a*. Not contradicted; not denied.

UNCON'TRITE, *a*. Not contrite; not penitent.

UNCONTRIVED, *a*. Not contrived; not formed by design.

UNCONTRIVING, *a*. Not contriving; improvident.

UNCONTROLLABLE, *a*. That cannot be controlled; ungovernable; that cannot be restrained; as, an *uncontrollable* temper; *uncontrollable* subjects.—2. That cannot be resisted or diverted; as, *uncontrollable* events.—3. Indisputable; irrefragable; as, an *uncontrollable* maxim; the king's *uncontrollable* title to the English throne.

UNCONTROLLABLY, *adv*. Without power of opposition.—2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance; as, a stream *uncontrollably* violent.

UNCONTROLLED, *a*. Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained.—2 Not resisted; unopposed.—3. Not convinced; not refuted. [*Unusual*.]

UNCONTROLLEDLY, *adv*. Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition.

UNCON'TROVERTED, *a*. Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question.

UNCONVERS'ABLE, *a*. Not free in conversation; not social; reserved.—2. Not suited to conversation.

UNCON'VERSANT, *a*. Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with.

UNCONVERS'ION, *n*. The state of being unconverted.

UNCONVERT'ED, *a*. Not converted; not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another.—2. Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; as, *unconverted* pagans.—3. Not renewed; not regenerated; not having the natural enmity of the heart subdued, and a principle of grace implanted.—4. Not turned or changed from one form to another.

UNCONVERT'IBLE, *a*. That cannot be converted or changed in form. Lead is *unconvertible* into silver.

UNCONVIC'TED, *a*. Not convicted.

UNCONVIN'CED, *a*. Not convinced; not persuaded.

UNCONVIN'CING, *a*. Not sufficient to convince.

UNCONVULS'ED, *a*. Not convulsed.

UNCOOK'ED, *a*. Not cooked.

UNCOP'IABLE, *a*. That cannot be copied.

UNCORD', *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind; as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

UNCORD'ED, *pp*. Loosed from cords; unbound.

UNCOR'DIAL, *a*. Not cordial; not hearty.

UNCORD'ING, *ppr*. Unfastening; unbinding.

UNCORK', *v. t.* To draw the cork from; as, to *uncork* a bottle.

UNCORK'ED, *pp*. Not having the cork drawn.

UNCORK'ING, *ppr*. Drawing the cork from.

UNCOR'ONETTED, *a*. Not honoured with a coronet or title.

UNCORP'ULENT, *a*. Not corpulent; not fleshy.

UNCORRECT'ED, *a*. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact; as, an *uncorrected* copy of a writing.—2. Not reformed; not amended; as, life or manners *uncorrected*.

UNCOR'RIGIBLE, *a*. That cannot be corrected; depraved beyond correction. [For this, *incorrigible* is now used.]

UNCORROB'ORATED, *a*. Not confirmed.

UNCORROD'ED *a*. Not corroded.

UNCORRUPT', *a*. Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest; as, an *uncorrupt* judgment; *uncorrupt* manners.

UNCORRUPT'ED, *a*. Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved; as, the dictates of *uncorrupted* reason; *uncorrupted* records.

UNCORRUPT'EDNESS, *n*. State of being uncorrupted.

UNCORRUPT'IBLE, *a*. That cannot be corrupted. [But *incorruptible* is the word now used.]

UNCORRUPT'LY, *adv*. With integrity; honestly.

UNCORRUPT'NESS, *n*. Integrity; uprightness; Tit. ii.

UN'COS, *n. plur.* News; strangers. [*Scotch*.]

UNCOUN'SELLABLE, *a*. Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence.

UNCOUN'SELLED, *a*. Not having counsel or advice.

UNCOUNT'ABLE, *a*. That cannot be counted; innumerable.

UNCOUNT'ED, *a*. Not counted; not numbered.

UNCOUN'TENANCED, *a*. Not encouraged.

UNCOUNTERACT'ED, *a*. Not counteracted; not effectually opposed.

UNCOUN'TERFEIT, *a*. Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine; as, *uncounterfeit* zeal.

UNCOUN'TERFEITED, *a*. Not counterfeited.

UNCOUNTERMANDED, *a*. Not countermanded.

UNCOUPLE, *v. t.* (uncup'pl.) To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.

UNCOUPLED, *pp*. (uncup'pled.) Disjoined; set free.

UNCOUPLING, *ppr*. (uncup'pling.) Disuniting; setting free.

UNCOURT'ED, *a*. Not courted; not wooed.

UNCOUR'TEOUS, *a*. Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant.

UNCOUR'TEOUSLY, *adv*. Uncivilly; unpolitely.

UNCOUR'TEOUSNESS, *n*. Incivility; disobliging treatment.

UNCOURTLINESS, *n*. Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance; as, *uncourtliness* of manners or phrases.

UNCOURTLY, *a*. Inelegant in manners; not becoming a court; not refined; not polite; as, *uncourtly* behaviour or language.—2. Not courteous or civil; as, an *uncourtly* speech.—3. Not versed in the manners of a court.

UNCOUTH, *a*. [Sax. *uncuth*, unknown.] Odd; strange; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity; as, an *uncouth* phrase or expression; *uncouth* manners; *uncouth* dress.

UNCOUTH-LOOKING, *a*. Having uncouth looks.

UNCOUTHLY, *adv*. Oddly; strangely.

UNCOUTHNESS, *n*. Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity; as, the *uncouthness* of a word or of dress.

UNCOVENANT'ED, *a*. Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.

UNCOVER, *v. t.* To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; *a word of general use*.—2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked.—3. To unroof, as a building.—4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head in token of respect.—5. To strip off a vail or off any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view.

UNCOVERED, *pp*. Divested of a covering or clothing; laid open to view; made bare.

UNCOVERING, *ppr*. Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a vail; laying open to view.

UNCOWL', *v. t.* To deprive of a cowl.

UNCOWL'ED, *pp*. Deprived of a cowl.

UNCRAMP'ED, *a*. Not cramped; not confined or fettered; free from constraint.

UNCREAT'ABLE, *a*. That cannot be created.

UNCREATE, *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence.

Who can *uncreate* thee, thou shalt know. *Milton.*

UNCREA'TED, *pp*. Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence.—2. *a*. Not yet

created; as, misery *uncreated*.—3. Not produced by creation. God is an *uncreated* being.
UNCREA'TING, *ppr.* Depriving of existence.
UNCRED'IBLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit. [For this, *incredible* is used.]
UNCRED'ITABLE, *a.* Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable.—2. Not for the credit or reputation. [We now use *discreditable*.]
UNCRED'ITABLENESS, *n.* Want of reputation.—2. The quality of being disreputable.
UNCRED'ITED, *a.* Not believed.
UNCREST'ED, *a.* Not having a crest.
UNCRIT'ICAL, *a.* Not critical.—2. Not according to the just rules of criticism.
UNCRIT'ICALLY, *adv.* Not critically.
UNCRIT'ICISED *a.* Not criticised.
UNCROP'PED, *a.* Not cropped; not gathered.
UNCROSS'ED, *a.* Not crossed; not cancelled.—2. Not thwarted; not opposed.
UNCROWD'ED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room.
UNCROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown; to dethrone.—2. To pull off the crown.
UNCROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.—2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.
UNCROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.
UNCRUSH'ED, *a.* Not crushed.
UNCRYS'TALLINE, *a.* Not consisting of or resembling crystal.
UNCRYSTALLIZ'ABLE, *a* Not susceptible of crystallization.
UNCRYS'TALLIZED, *a.* Not crystallized.
UNC'TION, *n.* [Fr. *onction*; L. *unctio*, from *ungo*, to anoint.] 1. The act of anointing.—2. Unguent; ointment. [*Unusual*.]—3. The act of anointing medically; as, mercurial *unction*.—4. Any thing softening or lenitive.—5. That which excites piety and devotion.—6. Richness of gracious affections.—7. Divine or sanctifying grace; 1 John i.—*Extreme unction*, among *Roman catholics*, the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the parts where the five senses reside. [*See under* EXTREME.]
UNC'TIONLESS, *a.* Devoid of unction.
UNCTUOS'ITY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy.—2. In *min.*, a character belonging to certain minerals, in virtue of which, when the finger is passed over their surface, or their powder is rubbed between the finger and thumb, they feel as if they were coated with some greasy matter.
UNC'TUOUS, *a.* Fat; oily; greasy.—2. Having a resemblance to oil or grease; as, the *unctuous* feel of a stone or mineral.
UNC'TUOUSNESS, *n.* Fatness; oiliness.—2. The quality of resembling oil.
UNCUCK'OLDED,† *a.* Not made a cuckold.
UNCULL'ED, *a.* Not gathered.—2. Not separated; not selected.
UNCUL'PABLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty.
UNCULT',† *a.* [*un* and L. *cultus*.] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate.
UNCUL'TIVABLE, *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated.
UNCUL'TIVATED, *a.* Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage; as, an *uncultivated* tract of land.—2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners; as, an *uncultivated* nation or age.
UNCUL'TIVATEDNESS, *n.* An uncultivated state.
UNCUM'BERED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed. [We now use *unencumbered*.]
UNCU'RABLE, *a.* Incurable. [*The latter is mostly used.*]
UNCU'RABLY, *adv.* Incurably.
UNCURB'ABLE,† *a.* That cannot be curbed or checked.
UNCURB'ED, *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious.
UNCURED, *a.* Not cured; not healed.
UNCURL', *v. t.* To loose from ringlets.
The lion *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*
UNCURL', *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight.
UNCURL'ED, *pp.* Loosed from ringlets. 2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.
UNCURL'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from ringlets.
UNCUR'RENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment; as, *uncurrent* coin or notes.
UNCURSE,† *v. t.* (uncurs'.) To free from any execration.
UNCURS'ED, **UNCURST'**, *a.* Not cursed; not execrated.
UNCURTAILED, *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.
UNCUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To remove a curtain or covering from.
UNCUS'TOMARILY, *adv.* In an unusual manner.
UNCUS'TOMARINESS, *n.* State of being not customary.
UNCUS'TOMARY, *a.* Not customary; not usual.
UNCUS'TOMED, *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty.—2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs.
UNCUT', *a.* Not cut; as, trees *uncut*.
UNDAM', *v. t.* To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction.
UNDAM'AGED, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse; as, *undamaged* goods.
UNDAM'MED, *pp.* Freed from a dam, mound, or obstruction.
UNDAMP'ED, *a.* Not damped; not depressed.
UNDAN'GEROUS, *a.* Not dangerous.
UNDARKENED, *a.* Not darkened or obscured
UN'DATED, *a.* [L. *undatus*; *unda*, a wave.] Waved; having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf.
UNDA'TED, *a.* Not dated; having no date.
UNDAUNT'ABLE, *a.* Not to be daunted.
UNDAUNTED, *a.* Not daunted, not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid.
UNDAUNTEDLY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly.
UNDAUNTEDNESS, *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity.
UNDAWN'ING, *a.* Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness.
UNDAZ'ZLED, *a.* Not dazzled; not confused by splendour.
UN'DE, UND'EE, or **UN'DY**, *a.* In *her.*, wavy, applied to charges, the



Unde.

edges of which curve and recurve like the waves of water.
UNDEAF,† *v. t.* To free from deafness.
UNDEBAR'RED, *a.* Not debarred.
UNDEBASED, *a.* Not debased; not adulterated.
UNDEBAUCH'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure.
UNDEC'AGON, *n.* [L. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. γωνια, angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure of eleven angles or sides.
UNDECAYED, *a.* Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full strength.
UNDECAYING, *a* Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline.—2. Immortal; as, the *undecaying* joys of heaven.
UNDECEIT'FUL, *a.* Not deceitful.
UNDECEIVABLE, *a.* That cannot be deceived; not subject to deception.
UNDECEIVE, *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves. If we rely on our own works for salvation, the Scriptures may *undeceive* us.
UNDECEIVED, *pp.* Disabused of cheat, deception, or fallacy.—2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.
UNDECEIVING, *ppr.* Freeing from deception or fallacy.
UNDE'CENARY, *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.
UNDE'CENCY, *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency. [*The latter word is now used.*]
UNDE'CENT, *a.* Not decent; indecent. [*The latter is the word used.*]
UNDE'CENTLY, *adv.* Indecent. [*The latter is the word used.*]
UNDECEP'TIVE, *a.* Not deceptive.
UNDECIDABLE, *a.* That cannot be decided.
UNDECIDED, *a.* Not decided; not determined; not settled.
UNDECI'PHERABLE, *a.* That cannot be deciphered.
UNDECI'PHERABLY, *adv.* So as not to be decipherable.
UNDECI'PHERED, *a.* Not deciphered or explained.
UNDECI'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest. [We now use *indecisive*.]
UNDECK', *v. t.* To divest of ornaments or dress.
UNDECK'ED, *pp.* Deprived of ornaments or dress.—2. *a.* Not decked; not adorned.—3. Not having a deck; as, an *undecked* vessel or barge.
UNDECLARED, *a.* Not declared; not avowed.
UNDECLINABLE, *a.* That cannot be declined.—2. Not to be avoided.—3. In *gram.*, not variable in the termination; as, an *undeclinable* noun; but in this sense we now use *indeclinable*.
UNDECLINED, *a.* Not deviating; not turned from the right way.—2. Not varied in termination; as, a noun *undeclined*.
UNDECLINING, *a.* Not declining.
UNDECOMPOSABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed
UNDECOMPOSED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not decomposed; not separated; as constituent particles
UNDECOMPOUND'ED, *a.* Not decompounded.
UNDEC'ORATED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain.
To leave the character of Christ *undecorated*, to make its own impression. *Buckminster.*
UNDECREED, *a.* Not decreed.

UNDED'ICATED, *a.* Not dedicated; not consecrated.—2. Not inscribed to a patron.

UNDEEDED, *a.* Not signalized by any great action.—2. Not transferred by deed; as, *undeeded* land. [*Local.*]

UNDEFACEABLE, *a.* That cannot be defaced.

UNDEFACED, *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured; as, an *undefaced* statue.

UNDEFA'CEDNESS, *n.* State of being undefaced.

UNDEFEASIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not defeasible. [*Indefeasible* is chiefly used.]

UNDEFEND'ED, *a.* Not defended; not protected.—2. Not vindicated.—3. Open to assault; being without works of defence.

UNDEFEND'ING, *a.* Not making defence.

UNDEFI'ED, *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

UNDEFILED, *a.* Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated.

UNDEFILEDNESS,† *n.* Freedom from stain or pollution.

UNDEFINABLE, *a.* Not definable; not capable of being described or limited; as, the *undefinable* bounds of space.—2. That cannot be described by interpretation or definition.

Simple ideas are *undefinable.* *Locke.*

UNDEFINABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable.

UNDEFINED, *a.* Not defined; not described by definition or explanation.—2. Not having its limits described.

UNDEFLOW'ERED, *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated.

UNDEFORM'ED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

UNDEFRAUD'ED, *a.* Not defrauded.

UNDEFRAYED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.

UNDEGRADED, *a.* Not degraded.

UNDE'IFIED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of Deity.

UNDE'IFY, *v t.* To reduce from the state of Deity.

UNDEJECT'ED, *a.* Not dejected; not depressed.

UNDELAYED, *a.* Not delayed.

UNDELAYING, *a.* Not making delay.

UNDEL'EGATED, *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted; as, *undelegated* authority; *undelegated* powers.

UNDELIB'ERATE, *a.* Indeliberate.

UNDELIB'ERATED, *a.* Not carefully considered; as, an *undeliberated* measure. [*Not correct.*]

UNDELIB'ERATENESS, } *n.* Want
UNDELIB'ERATIVENESS, } of consideration.

UNDELIB'ERATING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.

UNDELIGHTED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.

UNDELIGHTFUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.

UNDELIGHTFULLY, *adv.* Without giving delight.

UNDELIN'EATED, *a.* Not delineated.

UNDELIV'ERED, *a.* Not delivered; not communicated.

UNDELU'DED, *a.* Not deluded or deceived.

UNDEL'UGED, *a.* Not overwhelmed.

UNDELU'SIVE, *a.* Not delusive.

UNDELU'SIVELY, *adv.* Not delusively.

UNDELU'SIVENESS, *n.* State of being not delusive.

UNDEMANDED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.

UNDEMOL'ISHED, *a.* Not demolished; not pulled down.—2. Not destroyed.

UNDEMON'STRABLE, *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence.—2. Not capable of demonstration. [We now use *indemonstrable.*]

UNDEMON'STRABLY, *adv.* Without proving by demonstration.

UNDEM'ONSTRATED, *a.* Not proved by demonstration.

UNDENI'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be denied; as, *undeniable* evidence.

UNDENI'ABLY, *adv.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial.

UNDEPEND'ING, *a.* Not dependent.

UNDEPLORED, *a.* Not lamented.

UNDEPOSABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That cannot be deposed from office.

UNDEPRAVED, *a.* Not corrupted not vitiated.

UNDEP'RECATED, *a.* Not deprecated.

UNDEPRE'CIATED, *a.* Not depreciated; not lowered in value.

UNDEPRESS'ED, *a.* Not depressed.

UNDEPRIVED, *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.

UN'DER, *prep.* [Goth. *undar;* Sax. *under;* D. *onder;* G. *unter;* probably compounded of *on* and *nether; on the nether side.*] 1. Beneath; below; so as to have something over or above. He stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover. We may see things *under* water; we have a cellar *under* the whole house.—2. In a state of pupilage or subjection to; as, a youth *under* a tutor; a ward *under* a guardian; colonies *under* the British government.

I also am a man *under* authority, having soldiers *under* me; Matth. viii.

3. In a less degree than. The effect of medicine is sometimes *under*, and sometimes above or over its natural strength.—4. For less than. He would not sell the horse *under* forty pounds.—5. Less than; below. There are parishes in England *under* forty pounds a year.—6. With the pretence of; with the cover or pretext of. He does this *under* the name of love. This argument is not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction.—7. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

8. In a degree, state, or rank inferior to.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; to live *under* extreme oppression.—10. In a state of oppression or subjection to, the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him; as, to have fortitude *under* the evils of life; to have patience *under* pain, or *under* misfortunes; to behave like a Christian *under* reproaches and injuries.—11. In a state of liability or obligation. No man shall trespass but *under* the pains and penalties of the law. Attend to the condition *under* which you enter upon your office. We are *under* the necessity of obeying the laws. Nuns are *under* vows of chastity. We all lie *under* the curse of the law, until redeemed by Christ.—12. In the state of bearing and being known by; as, men trading *under* the firm of Wright & Co.—13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. We live *under* the gospel dispensation.—14. During the time of. The American revolution commenced *under* the administration of lord North.—15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. He left three sons *under* age.—16. Represented by; in the form of. Morpheus is represented *under* the figure of a boy asleep. [But *morph*, in Ethiopic, signifies cessation, rest.]—17. In the state of protection or defence. *Under* favour of the prince, our author was promoted. The enemy landed *under* cover of their batteries.—18. As bearing a particular character.

The duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*

19. Being contained or comprehended in.

Under this head may be mentioned the contests between the popes and the secular princes. *Lesley.*

20. Attested by; signed by. Here is a deed *under* his hand and seal.

He has left us evidence *under* his own hand. *Locke.*

21. In a state of being handled, treated, or discussed, or of being the subject of. The bill is now *under* discussion. We shall have the subject *under* consideration next week.—22. In subordination to. *Under* God, this is our only safety.—23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; *in a moral sense;* within the dominion of.

They are all *under* sin; Rom. iii.

Under a signature, bearing, as a name or title.—*Under way,* in *seamen's lan.*, moving; in a condition to make progress.—*Under the lee.* [*See* LEE.]—*To keep under,* to hold in subjection or control; to restrain.

I *keep under* my body; 1 Cor. ix.

To bring under, to bring into a state of subjection or control.—*To knock under,* to yield; to submit. [*See under* KNOCK.]

UN'DER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate; as, an *under* officer; *under* sheriff. *Under* is much used in composition. For the etymologies, see the principal words.

UNDERAC'TION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

The least episodes or *underactions*...are parts necessary to the main design. *Dryden.*

UNDER-ACT'OR, *n.* A subordinate actor or agent.

UNDER-A'GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent.

UNDERANGED, *a.* Not deranged.

UNDERBEAR, *v. t.* To support; to endure.—2.† To line; to guard; as, cloth of gold *underborne* with blue tinsel.

UNDERBEARER, *n.* In funerals, one who sustains the corpse.

UNDERBID', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.

UNDERBID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding less than another.

UNDERBORNE, *pp.* Supported.

UNDERBOUGHT', *pp.* Bought at less than a thing is worth.

UNDERBRACE, *v. t.* To bind together below.

UN'DERBRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.

UN'DERBRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.

UNDERBUY, *v. t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth. [*Not used.*]

UNDERCHAMBERLAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

UN'DERCHAPS, *n. pl.* The lower chaps.

UN'DERCLERK, *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

UN'DER-COAT, *n.* A coat worn under another.

UN'DER-COOK, *n.* A subordinate cook.

UN'DER-CREST, *v. t.* To support.

UN'DERCROFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground.

UN'DERCURRENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water.

UN'DER-DEALING, *n.* Clandestine dealing; artifice.

UNDERDITCH', *v. t.* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.

UNDERDŌ, *v. i.* To act below one's abilities.—2. To do less than is requisite.

UNDERDŌNE, *pp.* Done less than is requisite.

UN'DERDOSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.

UNDERDŌSE, *v. i.* To take small doses.

UN'DERDRAIN, *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

UNDERDRĀIN, *v. t.* To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UNDERDRAINED, *pp.* Drained by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UNDERFAC'TION, *n.* A subordinate faction.

UNDERFÄRMER, *n.* A subordinate farmer.

UNDERFEL'LOW, *n.* A mean sorry wretch.

UNDERFILL'ING, *n.* The lower part of a building.

UNDERFONG',† *v. t.* [Sax. *fangan*, to seize.] To take in hand.

UN'DERFOOT, *adv.* Beneath.—2. In *mar. lan.*, underfoot is said of an anchor when first let go.

UN'DERFOOT, *a.* Low; base; abject; trodden down.

UNDERFUR'NISH, *v. t.* To supply with less than enough.

UNDERFUR'NISHED, *pp.* Supplied with less than enough.

UNDERFUR'NISHING, *ppr.* Furnishing with less than enough.

UNDERFUR'RŌW, *adv.* In *agriculture*, to *sow underfurrow*, is to plough in seed. This phrase is applied to other operations, in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.

UNDER-GAR'DENER, *n.* A subordinate gardener.

UNDERGIRD', *v. t.* [*See* GIRD.] To bind below; to gird round the bottom; Acts xxvii.

UNDERGIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding below; girding round the bottom.

UNDERGO', *v. t.* To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; as, to *undergo* toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* grief or anxiety; to *undergo* the operation of amputation.—2. To pass through. Bread in the stomach *undergoes* the process of digestion; it *undergoes* a material alteration.—3 To sustain without fainting, yielding, or sinking. Can you *undergo* the operation or the fatigue?—4. To be the bearer of; to possess.

Virtues—
As infinite as man may *undergo*.† *Shak.*

5. To support; to hazard.
I have mov'd certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprise.† *Shak.*
6. To be subject to.
Claudio *undergoes* my challenge.† *Shak.*

UN'DER-GOD, *n.* An inferior deity; a demigod.

UNDERGO'ING, *ppr.* Suffering; enduring.

UNDERGONE, *pp.* (undergawn'.) Borne; suffered; sustained; endured. Who can tell how many evils and pains he has *undergone*.

UNDERGRAD'UATE, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

UNDERGRAD'UATESHIP, *n.* State or rank of an undergraduate.

UNDERGROUND', *n.* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground.

UN'DERGROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.

UNDERGROUND', *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

UN'DERGROWTH, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

UN'DERHAND, *adv.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner.—2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.

UN'DERHAND, *a.* Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both. He obtained the place by *underhand* practices.

UNDERHEW', *v. t.* To hew a piece of timber which should be square, in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does.

UNDER-HON'EST,† *a.* Scarcely honest.

UN'DERHUNG, *a.* Hung low; as, an *underhung* jaw.

UNDERIDED, *a.* Not derided.

UNDERIVED, *a.* Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.

UN'DER-JAW, *n.* The lower jaw.

UNDERKEEPER, *n.* A subordinate keeper.

UNDERLA'BOURER, *n.* A subordinate workman.

UNDERLĀID, *pp.* or *a.* [from *underlay.*] Having something lying or laid beneath; as, sand *underlaid* with clay.

UNDERLĀY, *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.

UNDERLAYER, *n.* One that underlays.—2. Something laid under.

UNDERLAYING, *ppr.* Laying beneath; supporting by laying something under.

UNDERLEAF, *n.* A sort of apple good for cider.

UNDERLET', *v. t.* To let below the value.—2. To let or lease; as, a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease.

It is a matter of much importance...that the tenant should have power to *underlet* his farms. *Cyc.*

UNDERLET'TER, *n.* A tenant who leases.

UNDERLET'TING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing under a lease, or by a lessee.

UNDERLET'TING, *n.* The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants. [This is called also *subletting.*]

UN'DERLIE, *v. i.* To lie beneath.

UN'DERLINE, *v. t.* To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called *scoring.*—2.† To influence secretly.

UNDERLINED, *pp.* Marked with a line underneath.

UN'DERLING, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.

UN'DERLINING, *ppr.* Marking with a line below.

UN'DERLOCK, *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

UN'DERMĀSTED, *a.* In *mar. lan.*, an epithet applied to a ship with low masts, or one whose masts are too short or too light, in which case the vessel cannot bear so great a sail as should give her true way.

UN'DERMĀSTER, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master.

UN'DERMEAL,† *n.* A repast before dinner; in some places after dinner.

UNDERMINE, *v. t.* To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up; as, to *undermine* a wall.—2. To excavate the earth beneath. Rapid streams often *undermine* their banks and the trees growing upon them.—3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means; as, to *undermine* reputation: to *undermine* the constitution of the state.

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him. *Locke.*

UNDERMINED, *pp.* Sapped; having the foundation removed.

UNDERMINER, *n.* One that saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing.—2. One that clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one that secretly overthrows; as, an *underminer* of the church.

UNDERMINING, *ppr.* Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.

UN'DERMŌST, *a.* Lowest in place beneath others.—2. Lowest in state or condition.

The party that is *undermost*. *Addison.*

UN'DERN,† *n.* [Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock.

UNDERNEATH, *adv* [*under* and *neath.* See *Nether.*] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*. *Milton.*

The slate did not lie flat upon it but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

UNDERNEATH, *prep* Under; beneath.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die. *B. Jonson.*

UNDEROF'FICER, *n.* A subordinate officer.

UNDEROG'ATORY, *a.* Not derogatory.

UNDERPÄRT, *n* A subordinate part.

UN'DER-PEEP,† *v. i.* To peep or to look under.

UNDER-PEO'PLED, *a.* Not fully peopled.

UNDERPET'TICOAT, *n.* A petticoat worn under a skirt or another petticoat.

UNDERPIN', *v. t.* In *arch.*, to bring a wall up to the ground sill.—2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.

UNDERPIN'NED, *pp.* Supported by stones or a foundation.

UNDERPIN'NING, *ppr.* Bringing up a wall to the ground sill.

UNDERPIN'NING, *n.* In *arch.*, the act of bringing a wall up to the ground sill. The term is also used to signify the temporary support of a wall, whose foundation is not secure, and the bringing up of new solid work on which the wall is afterward to rest.

UNDER-PLAY',† *v. t.* To play an inferior part.

UN'DERPLOT, *n.* A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with

the main story, and subservient to it. —2. A clandestine scheme.

UNDERPRAISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) To praise below desert.

UNDERPRIZE, *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; to undervalue.

UNDERPRIZED, *pp.* Undervalued.

UNDERPRIZING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.

UNDERPROP′, *v. t.* To support; to uphold.

And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPORTIONED, *a.* Having too little proportion.

Scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility. *Collier.*

UNDERPROP′PED, *pp.* Supported; upheld.—2. *a.* Having props underneath.

UNDERPULL′ER,† *n.* An inferior puller.

UNDERRATE, *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue.

UN′DERRATE, *n.* A price less than the worth; as, to sell a thing at an *underrate.*

UNDERRA′TED, *pp.* Rated too low; undervalued.

UNDER-REC′OMPENCED, *a.* Not fully paid.

UNDER-RE′GION, *n.* An inferior region.

UNDERRUN′, *v. t.* In *mar. lan.*, to pass under in a boat.—*To underrun a tackle*, to separate its parts and put them in order.—*To underrun a cable*, to pass under it in a boat, in order to examine whether any part of it is damaged or entangled.

UN′DER SAIL. In *mar. lan.*, a term applied to a ship when she is loosened from her moorings, and is under the government of her sails and rudder.

UNDERSAT′URATED, *a.* Not fully saturated; *a chemical term.*

UNDERSAY, *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [*Not in use.*]

UNDERSCORE, *v. t.* To draw a mark under.

UNDERSCORED, *pp.* Marked underneath.

UNDERSCORING, *ppr.* Marking underneath.

UNDERSEC′RETARY, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.

UNDERSELL′, *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.

UNDERSELL′ING, *ppr.* Selling at a lower price.

UNDERSERV′ANT, *n.* An inferior servant.

UNDERSET′, *v. t.* To prop; to support.

UN′DERSET, *n.* In *mar. lan.*, a current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface.

UNDERSET′TER, *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support; 1 Kings vii.

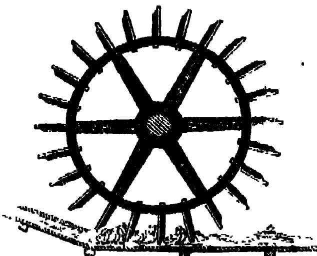
UNDERSET′TING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.

UNDERSET′TING, *n.* The lower part; the pedestal.

UNDER-SHER′IFF, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

UNDER-SHER′IFFRY,† *n.* The office of an under-sheriff.

UN′DERSHOT WHEEL, *n.* A water wheel having a number of float-boards disposed on its circumference, and turned round by the moving force of a stream of water, acting on the float-boards at its lowest part. In this wheel the water acts entirely by its momentum, and therefore the effect depends on the quantity of water in the mill course, and the velocity with which it strikes the float-boards. The velocity will depend upon the height of the fall, which therefore should be



Undershot Wheel.

as much increased as the peculiar circumstances of the situation will admit. It has been determined by experiment that the effect of the wheel is the greatest when its velocity is about half the velocity of the stream. The effect of an overshot wheel under the same circumstances of quantity and fall of water is, at a medium, double to that of the undershot. [*See* BREAST WHEEL, OVERSHOT WHEEL.]

UN′DERSHRUB, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the branches decaying yearly.

UNDERSIGN, *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of a letter or any legal instrument.

UNDERSIGNED, *pp.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.

UNDERSIGNING, *ppr.* Subscribing.

UNDERSIZED, *a.* Being of a size less than common.

UN′DERSOIL, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

UNDERSOLD, *pp.* Sold at a lower price.

UN′DERSONG, *n.* Chorus; burden of a song.

The challenge to Damœtas shall belong;
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong;*
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

UNDER-SPAR′RED, *a. See* UNDER-MASTED.

UNDERSTAND′, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *understood.* [*under* and *stand.* The sense is to support or hold in mind.] 1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a proposition or a declaration. —2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate. I *understood* the preacher; the court perfectly *understands* the advocate or his argument.—3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. It is important that we should *understand* the sacred oracles. —4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any thing intended to convey ideas; as, to *understand* a nod, a wink or a motion.—5. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

6. To know by experience.—7. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood.* *Milton.*

8. To interpret, at least mentally.—9. To know another's meaning.—10. To hold in opinion with conviction.—11. To mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or *understood*, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

12. To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay the fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish. *Milton.*

13. To learn; to be informed. I *understand* that parliament have passed the bill.

UNDERSTAND′, *v. i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being.

All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another; to learn.

I *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did; Neh. xiii.

UNDERSTAND′ABLE, *a.* That can be understood. [*Not much used.*]

UNDERSTAND′ER, *n.* One who understands or knows by experience. [*Little used.*]

UNDERSTAND′ING, *ppr.* Comprehending; apprehending the ideas or sense of another, or of a writing; learning or being informed.—2. *a.* Knowing; skilful. He is an *understanding* man.

UNDERSTAND′ING, *n.* The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate. The understanding is called also the *intellectual faculty.* It is the faculty by means of which we obtain a great part of our knowledge; Luke xxiv; Eph. i.

By *understanding* I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals or particulars, absent or present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Watts.*

The *understanding* comprehends our contemplative powers; by which we perceive objects; by which we conceive or remember them; by which we analyze or compound them; and by which we judge and reason concerning them. *Dr. Reid's Essays.*

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him *understanding;* Job xxxii.

2. Knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments. There is a good *understanding* between the minister and his people.

UNDERSTAND′INGLY, *adv.* Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject; as, to vote upon a question *understandingly;* to act or judge *understandingly.*

The gospel may be neglected, but it cannot be *understandingly* disbelieved. *J. Hawes.*

UNDERSTATE′, *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

UNDERSTOOD′, *pret.* and *pp.* of *understand.*

UN′DERSTRAPPER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

UNDERSTRA′TUM, *n.* Subsoil; the

bed or layer of earth on which the mould or soil rests.

UNDERSTRŌKE, *v. t.* To underline.

UNDERTĀKABLE,† *a.* That may be undertaken.

UNDERTĀKE, *v. t.* pret. *Undertook*; pp. *Undertaken.* [*under* and *take.*] 1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. When I *undertook* this work, I had a very inadequate knowledge of the extent of my labours.—2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. A man *undertakes* to erect a house, or to make a mile of canal, when he enters into stipulations for that purpose.—3. To attempt; as, when a man *undertakes* what he cannot perform.—4.† To assume a character.—5. To engage with; to attack.

> Your lordship should not *undertake* every companion you offend.† *Shak.*

6. To have the charge of.

> Who *undertakes* you to your end.† *Shak.*

UNDERTĀKE, *v. i.* To take upon or assume any business or province.

> O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. Is. xxxviii.

2. To venture; to hazard. They dare not *undertake.*—3. To promise; to be bound.

> I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward.*

To undertake for, to be bound; to become surety for.

UNDERTĀKEN, *pp.* of *Undertake.* The work was *undertaken* at his own expense.

UNDERTĀKER, *n.* One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business.—2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another.—3. One who manages funerals.

UNDERTĀKING, *ppr.* Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.

UNDERTĀKING, *n.* Any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprize. The tunnel, or the formation of the tunnel, under the Thames, was a gigantic *undertaking.* The attempt to find a navigable passage to the Pacific round North America, is a hazardous *undertaking*, and probably useless to navigation.

UNDERTEN'ANCY, *n.* A tenure under a lessee.

UNDERTEN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

UN'DERTIME,† *n.* Undern-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening.

UN'DER-TŌNE, *n.* A low tone; a tone lower than is usual.

UNDERTOOK', *pret.* of *Undertake.*

UN'DER-TŌW, *n.* A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface.

UNDERTREASURER, *n.* (under-trezh'urer.) A subordinate treasurer.

UNDERTU'TOR, *n.* A subordinate tutor.

UNDERVALUA'TION, *n.* The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.

UNDERVAL'UE, *v. t.* To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth.—2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

> In comparison of the discharge of my duties, I *undervalued* all designs of authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.

> I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

UNDERVAL'UE, *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth.

UNDERVAL'UED, *pp.* Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.

UNDERVAL'UER, *n.* One who esteems lightly.

UNDERVAL'UING, *ppr.* Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.

UN'DER-WAY. To be *under-way*, in *seamen's lan.*, is to be in motion; as, when a ship begins to sail out of a harbour.

UNDERWENT', *pret.* of *Undergo.* He *underwent* severe trials.

UN'DERWOOD, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

UN'DERWŎRK, *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs.

UNDERWORK', *v. t.* To destroy by clandestine measures.—2. To work or labour upon less than is sufficient or proper.—3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment; as, one mason may *underwork* another; a shoemaker cannot *underwork* a joiner.

UN'DERWŎRKER, *n.* One who underworks; or, a subordinate workman.

UNDERWŎRK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying clandestinely; working at less price than others in the like employment.

UN'DERWŎRKMAN, *n.* A subordinate workman.

UN'DER-WORLD, *n.* An inferior world.—2. The lower or inferior part of mankind.

UNDERWRĪTE, *v. t.* [*See* WRITE.] To write under something else.

> The change I have made, I have here *underwritten.* *Saunderson.*

2. To subscribe. We whose names are *underwritten*, agree to pay the sums expressed against our respective names.—3. To subscribe one's name for insurance; to set one's name to a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent. Individuals *underwrite* policies of insurance, as well as companies.

> The broker who procures insurance, ought not, by *underwriting* the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony. *Marshall.*

UNDERWRĪTE, *v. i.* To practise insuring.

UNDERWRĪTER, *n.* One who insures; an insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UNDERWRĪTING, *ppr.* Writing under something.—2. Subscribing a policy; insuring.

UNDERWRĪTING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

UNDERWRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.

UNDERWROUGHT', } **UNDERWORK'ED,** } *a.* Not worked to the utmost; not worked enough.

UNDESCEND'IBLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.

UNDESCRĪBABLE, *a.* That cannot be described.

UNDESCRĪBED, *a.* Not described.

UNDESCRĪED, *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen.

UNDESERV'ED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not deserved; not merited.

UNDESERV'EDLY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil.

UNDESERV'EDNESS, *n.* Want of being worthy.

UNDESERV'ER, *n.* One of no merit.

UNDESERV'ING, *a.* Not deserving; not having merit. God continually supplies the wants of his *undeserving* creatures.—2. Not meriting; with *of*; as, a man *undeserving of* happiness, or *of* punishment.

UNDESERV'INGLY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm.

UNDES'IGNATED, *a.* Not designated.

UNDESIGNED, *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose; as, to do an *undesigned* injury.

UNDESIGNEDLY, *adv* Without design or intention

UNDESIGNEDNESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose.

UNDESIGNING, *a.* Not acting with set purpose.—2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose. It is base to practise on *undesigning* minds

UNDESIRABLE, *a.* (*s.* as *z.*) Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing.

UNDESIRED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not desired, or not solicited.

UNDESIRING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing.

UNDESIROUS, *a.* Not desirous.

UNDESPĀIRING, *a* Not yielding to despair.

UNDESPATCH'ED, *a.* Not despatched.

UNDESPOIL'ED, *a.* Not despoiled.

UNDES'TINED, *a.* Not destined.

UNDESTROY'ABLE,† *a.* Indestructible.

UNDESTROY'ED, *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted; not ruined.

UNDETACH'ED, *a.* Not detached; not separated.

UNDETĀIL'ED, *a.* Not detailed.

UNDETECT'ED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open.

UNDETERM'INABLE, *a.* That cannot be determined or decided.

UNDETERM'INATE, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or certain. [But *indeterminate* is now generally used]

UNDETERM'INATENESS, *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state.

UNDETERMINA'TION, *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind. [*See* INDETERMINATION, which is chiefly used.]

UNDETERM'INED, *a.* Not determined; not settled; not decided.—2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.—3. In *math.*, not known. An *undetermined* quantity may be determinate, or capable of being known, but an *indeterminate* quantity is one which cannot be known.

UNDETER'RED, *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles.

UNDETEST'ING, *a* Not detesting; not abhorring.

UNDEVEL'OPED, *a.* Not opened or unfolded.

UNDE'VIATING, *a.* Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular; as, an *undeviating* course of virtue.—2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked.

UNDE'VIATINGLY, *adv.* Without wandering; steadily; regularly.

UNDE'VIOUS, *a.* Not devious.

UNDE'VIOUSLY, *adv.* Not deviously.

UNDEVIS'ED, *a.* Not devised.
UNDEVŌTED, *a.* Not devoted.
UNDEVOUR'ED, *a.* Not devoured.
UNDEVOUT', *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.
UNDEVOUT'LY, *adv.* Without devotion.
UNDEX'TROUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.
UNDI'ADEMED, *a.* Not adorned with a diadem.
UNDIAPH'ANOUS, *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid.
UNDID', *pret.* of *Undo.*
UNDIFFŪSED, *a.* Not diffused
UNDIG'ENOUS, *a* [L. *unda*, wave, and Gr. γένος, kind.] Generated by water.
UNDIGEST',† *a.* Undigested.
UNDIGEST'ED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude.
UNDIGHT,† *v. t.* To put off, as ornaments, or apparel.
UNDIG'NIFIED, *a.* Not dignified; common; mean.
UNDILŪTED, *a* Not diluted.
UNDIMIN'ISHABLE, *a.* Not capable of diminution.
UNDIMIN'ISHABLY, *adv.* So as not to be diminishable.
UNDIMIN'ISHED, *a.* Not diminished; not lessened; unimpaired.
UNDIMIN'ISHING, *a.* Not diminishing; not becoming less.
UNDIM'MED, *a.* Not made dim; not obscured.
UN'DINE, *n.* [L. *unda.*] A name given by the Cabalists to a kind of water-nymph.
UNDINT'ED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow.
UNDIPLOMAT'IC, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.
UNDIP'PED, *a.* Not dipped; not plunged.
UNDIRECT'ED, *a.* Not directed; not guided; left without direction.—2. Not addressed; not superscribed; as a letter.
UNDISAPPOINT'ED, *a.* Not disappointed.
UNDISBAND'ED, *a.* Not disbanded.
UNDISCERN'ED, *a.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not descried, not discovered; as, truths *undiscerned.*
UNDISCERN'EDLY, *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen.
UNDISCERN'IBLE, *a.* That cannot be discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible; as, *undiscernible* objects or distinctions.
UNDISCERN'IBLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible
UNDISCERN'IBLY, *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly.
UNDISCERN'ING, *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.
UNDISCERN'ING, *n.* Want of discernment.
UNDISCHARG'ED, *a.* Not discharged
UNDIS'CIPLINABLE, *a.* Not disciplinable.
UNDIS'CIPLINED, *a.* Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subdued to regularity and order; raw; as, *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valour.—2. Not instructed; untaught; as, *undisciplined* minds.
UNDISCLOSE, *v. t.* (undisclo'ze.) Not to discover. [*A bad word.*]
UNDISCLŌSED, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.
UNDISCŌLOURED, *a.* Not discoloured; not stained.

UNDISCONCERT'ED, *a.* Not disconcerted.
UNDISCORD'ANT, *a.* Not discordant.
UNDISCORD'ING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music; harmonious; as, *undiscording* voices.
UNDISCŎUR'AGED, *a.* Not disheartened.
UNDISCŎVERABLE, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out; as, *undiscoverable* principles.
UNDISCŎVERABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered.
UNDISCŎVERED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried.
UNDISCRĒET, *a.* Not discreet; not prudent or wise. [Instead of this, *indiscreet* is used.]
UNDISCRĒETLY, *adv.* Indiscreetly; [*See* INDISCREETLY.]
UNDISCRIM'INATED, *a.* Not discriminated.
UNDISCRIM'INATING, *a.* Not discriminating.
UNDISCUSS'ED, *a.* Not discussed; not argued or debated.
UNDISGRĀCED, *a.* Not disgraced or dishonoured.
UNDISGUISABLE, *a.* That cannot be disguised.
UNDISGUISED, *a.* [*See* GUISE.] Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance.—2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless.
UNDISGUISING, *a.* Not disguising.
UNDISHEĀRTENED, *a.* Not discouraged
UNDISHON'OURED, *a.* [*See* HONOUR.] Not dishonoured; not disgraced.
UNDISIN'TEGRATED, *a.* Not disintegrated.
UNDISMĀYED, *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged; as, troops *undismayed.*
UNDISMISS'ED, *a.* Not dismissed.
UNDISOBLI'GING, *a.* Inoffensive. [*Little used.*]
UNDISOR'DERED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not disordered; not disturbed.
UNDISPENS'ED, *a.* Not dispensed.—2. Not freed from obligation.
UNDISPENS'ING, *a.* Not allowing to be dispensed with.
UNDISPERS'ED, *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered.
UNDISPLĀYED, *a.* Not displayed; not unfolded.
UNDISPŌSED, *a.* Not disposed.—*Undisposed of,* not disposed of; not bestowed; not parted with; as, employments *undisposed of.*
UNDISPŌSEDNESS, *n.* Indisposition; disinclination.
UNDIS'PUTABLE, *a.* Not disputable. [But the word now used is *indisputable.*]
UNDISPŪ'TABLENESS, *n.* A state of not being disputable.
UNDISPŪTED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not called in question; as, an *undisputed* title; *undisputed* truth.
UNDISPUT'EDLY, *adv.* Without dispute.
UNDISQUI'ETED, *a.* Not disquieted; not disturbed.
UNDISSECT'ED, *a.* Not dissected.
UNDISSEM'BLED, *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned; as, *undissembled* friendship or piety.
UNDISSEM'BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false.
UNDIS'SIPATED, *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered.
UNDISSOLV'ABLE, *a.* [*See* DISSOLVE.] That cannot be dissolved or melted.—2. That may not be loosened or broken; as, the *undissolvable* ties of friendship.
UNDISSOLV'ED, *a.* Not dissolved; not melted.
UNDISSOLV'ING, *a.* Not dissolving; not melting; as, the *undissolving* ice of the Alps.
UNDISTEM'PERED, *a.* Not diseased; free from malady.—2. Free from perturbation.
UNDISTEND'ED, *a.* Not distended; not enlarged.
UNDISTILL'ED, *a.* Not distilled.
UNDISTIN'GUISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen.—2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property.
UNDISTIN'GUISHABLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other, or to be separately seen.
UNDISTIN'GUISHED, *a.* Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other.

Undistinguish'd seeds of good and ill — *Dryden.*

2. Not separately seen or descried.—3. Not plainly discerned.—4. Having no intervenient space.—5. Not marked by any particular property.—6. Not treated with any particular respect.—7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.
UNDISTIN'GUISHING, *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating; as, *undistinguishing* favour.

Undistinguishing distribution of good and evil. — *Addison.*

UNDISTORT'ED, *a.* Not distorted; not perverted.
UNDISTRACT'ED, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires, or concerns.
UNDISTRACT'EDLY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns.
UNDISTRACT'EDNESS, *n.* Freedom from disturbance or interruption from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts and concerns.
UNDISTRIB'UTED, *a.* Not distributed or allotted.
UNDISTURB'ED, *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; as, *undisturbed* with company or noise.—2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. To be *undisturbed* by danger, by perplexities, by injuries received, is a most desirable object.—3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved; as, the surface of water *undisturbed.*
UNDISTURB'EDLY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.
UNDISTURB'EDNESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.
UNDISTURB'ING, *a.* Not disturbing.
UNDIVERS'IFIED, *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform.
UNDIVERT'ED, *a.* Not diverted; not turned aside.—2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.
UNDIVIDABLE, *a.* That cannot be divided; not separable; as, an *undividable* scene.
UNDIVIDED, *a.* Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole; as, *undivided* attention or affections.—2. In *bot.*, not lobed, cleft, or branched.
UNDIVIDEDLY, *adv.* So as not to be parted.
UNDIVINABLE, *a.* That cannot be divined.

UNDIVORCED, *a.* Not divorced; not separated.

UNDIVULG'ED, *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret.

UNDO, *v. t.* pret. *Undid; pp. Undone.* To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. We can *undo* many kinds of work; but we cannot *undo* crimes, errors, or faults.

> To-morrow ere the setting sun,
> She'd all *undo* what she had done. *Swift.*

2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie; as, to *undo* a knot.—3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. Many are *undone* by unavoidable losses; but more *undo* themselves by vices and dissipation, or by indolence.—4. To ruin, in a moral sense; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery.—5. To ruin in reputation.

UNDOCK', *v. t.* To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship.

UNDOER, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins the reputation of another.

UNDOING, *ppr.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.

UNDOING, *n.* The reversal of what has been done.—2. Ruin; destruction.

UNDOMES'TIC, *a.* Not domestic.

UNDOMES'TICATED, *a.* Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.—2. Not tamed.

UNDONE, *pp.* Reversed; annulled.—2. Ruined; destroyed.

> When the legislature is corrupted, the people are *undone*. *J. Adams.*

3. *a.* Not done; not performed; not executed. We are apt to leave *undone* what we ought to do.

UNDOUBT'ABLE, *a.* (undout'able.) Not to be doubted.

UNDOUBTED, *a.* (undout'ed.) Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable; as, *undoubted* proof; *undoubted* truth.

UNDOUBTEDLY, *adv.* (undout'edly.) Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

UNDOUBTFUL, *a.* (undout'ful.) Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.

UNDOUBTING, *a.* (undout'ing.) Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty; as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith.

UNDOUBT'INGLY, *adv.* Without doubting.

UNDOW'ERED, *a.* Not having a dower.

UNDRAINED, *a.* Not drained; not freed from water.

UNDRAMAT'IC, **UNDRAMAT'ICAL**, *a.* Not dramatic; not according to the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama.

UNDRAPED, *a.* Not draped; not covered with drapery or clothes.

UNDRAWN', *a.* Not drawn; not pulled by an external force.—2. Not allured by motives or persuasion.—3. Not taken from the box; as, an *undrawn* ticket.

UNDREADED, *a.* (undred'ed.) Not dreaded; not feared.

UNDREAD'ING, *a.* Not dreading; fearless.

UNDREAMED, **UNDREAM'T**, *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of.

UNDRESS', *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip.—2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe.

UN'DRESS, *n.* A loose negligent dress.

UNDRESS'ED, *pp.* Divested of dress; disrobed.—2. *a.* Not dressed; not attired.—3. Not prepared; as, meat *undressed*.—4. Not pruned; not trimmed; not put in order; as, an *undressed* vineyard.

UNDRI'ED, *a.* Not dried; wet; moist; as, *undried* cloth.—2. Not dried; green; as, *undried* hay; *undried* hops.

UNDRILL'ED, *a.* Not drilled.

UNDRINK'ABLE, *a.* Not drinkable.

UNDRIV'EN, *a.* Not driven; not impelled.

UNDROOP'ING, *a.* Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing.

UNDROSS'Y, *a.* Free from dross or recrement.

UNDROWN'ED, *a.* Not drowned.

UNDU'BITABLE, *a.* Not to be doubted; unquestionable. [But the word now used is *indubitable*.]

UNDUE, *a.* Not due; not yet demandable by right; as, a debt, note, or bond *undue*.—2. Not right; not legal; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding.—3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive; as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigour in the execution of law.

UNDUKE, *v. t.* To deprive of dukedom.

UN'DULANT, *a.* Undulatory.

UN'DULARY, *a.* [L. *undula*, a little wave.] Playing like waves; waving.

UN'DULATE, **UN'DULATED**, *a.* Wavy; having a waved surface. In *bot.*, an epithet for a leaf, having the limb near the margin waved; as in *Reseda lutea*.

UN'DULATE, *v. t.* [L. *undula*, a little wave; *unda*, a wave; Low L. *undulo*.] To move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.

> Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated*. *Holder.*

UN'DULATE, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as, *undulating* air.

UN'DULATING, *ppr.* Waving; vibrating.—2. *a.* Wavy; rising and falling. A surface, as of land, is said to be *undulating* or *undulated*, when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions, resembling the waves of the sea. A country alternately hill and dale is said to be *undulating*.

UN'DULATINGLY, *adv.* In the form of waves.

UNDULA'TION, *n.* [from *undulate*.] A waving motion or vibration.—*Undulations*, in *physics*, are vibrations resembling waves, propagated in succession through some fluid medium by impulses communicated to the medium; as, the *undulations* of water or air; the *undulations* of sound. The *undulations* of a fluid are propagated in concentric circles. [*See* SOUND, WAVE.]—2. In *med.*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—3. In *music*, a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together. It is called also *beat*.—4. In *sur.*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.

UN'DULATORY, *a.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall. We speak of the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid, and this *undulatory* motion of air is supposed to be the cause of sounds. This is sometimes called *vibratory*; but *undulatory* seems to be most correct.—*Undulatory theory*, in *optics*, the hypothesis, according to which the phenomena of light are explained by the supposed vibrations or undulations of an ethereal medium, set in motion by the luminous body. This theory is opposed to the *theory of emanations*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *emission theory*, or *material theory*, according to which light is a material fluid of extreme subtilty. According to the former theory, the universe is filled with an ether or medium of great elasticity and rarity, which transmits light in the same manner as air transmits sound, and the impression is conveyed from the luminous body to the eye by successive undulations of this medium, occasioned by the luminous body; according to the latter theory, the luminous body constantly throws off material particles in every direction, which proceed in straight lines, and these particles falling upon the eye produce vision. Neither the undulatory nor material theory can be said to be satisfactorily established; but it would seem that every phenomenon which can be brought under the latter, can also, with equal facility, be explained by the former; while there are some known effects, as the phenomena of inflexion, in strict accordance with the former, which cannot, without great difficulty, and the introduction of gratuitous suppositions, be accounted for by the latter. Hence the undulatory theory has been more generally adopted in the investigations of modern philosophers.

UNDULL',† *v. t.* To remove dulness or obscurity; to clear; to purify.

UNDU'LY, *adv.* Not according to duty or propriety.—2. Not in proper proportion; excessively. His strength was *unduly* exerted.

UNDU'RABLE,† *a.* Not durable; not lasting.

UNDUST'†, *v. t.* To free from dust.

UNDU'TEOUS, *a.* Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient; as, an *unduteous* child, apprentice, or servant.

UNDU'TIFUL, *a.* Not obedient; not performing duty; as, an *undutiful* son or subject.

UNDU'TIFULLY, *adv.* Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner.

UNDU'TIFULNESS, *n.* Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience; as, the *undutifulness* of children or subjects.

UN'DY, *a.* In *her.* [*See* UNDE.]

UNDY'ING, *a.* Not dying; not perishing.—2. Not subject to death; immortal; as, the *undying* souls of men.

UNEARNED, *a.* (unern'ed.) Not merited by labour or services.

> Hoping heaven will bless
> Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearned*. *Philips.*

UNEARTH', *v. t.* To drive from the earth; to uncover.

UNEARTHED, *a.* (unerth'ed.) Driven from a den, cavern, or burrow.

UNEARTHLY, *a.* (unerth'ly.) Not terrestrial.

UNEASILY, *adv.* (*s* as *z*.) With uneasiness or pain.

> He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*

2. With difficulty; not readily.

UNEASI'NESS, *n* A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; dis-

quiet.—2. Unquietness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; disquietude.—3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; ruggedness; as, the *uneasiness* of the road. [*Unusual.*]

UNEASY, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. The patient is *uneasy*.—2. Giving some pain; as, an *uneasy* garment. —3. Disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet. He is *uneasy* respecting the success of his project.

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

4. Constraining; cramping; as, *uneasy* rules.—5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful; not easy; as, an *uneasy* deportment.—6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; unpleasing.

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Spectator.*

7. Difficult.

Things.. so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood.† *Boyle.*

UNEATABLE, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

UNEATEN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured.

UNEATH,† *adv.* [*un* and Sax. *eath*, easy.] 1. Not easily.—2. Beneath; below. [*See* NEITHER and BENEATH.]

UNECH'OING, *a.* Not echoing.

UNECLIPS'ED, *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.

UNECONOM'ICAL, *a.* Not economical.

UNED'IFIED, *a.* Not edified.

UNED'IFYING, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind.

UNED'IFYINGLY, *adv.* Not in an edifying manner.

UNED'UCATED, } *a.* Not educated;
UNED'UCATE, } illiterate.

UNEFFA'CED, *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated.

UNEFFECT'ED, *a.* Not effected or performed.

UNEFFECT'UAL, *a.* Ineffectual. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UNELAB'ORATE, } *a.* Finished
UNELAB'ORATED, } with little labour or study.

UNELAS'TIC, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form. [*Inelastic* is more generally used.]

UNELASTIC'ITY, *n.* State of being unelastic. [*Inelasticity* is more generally used.]

UNELA'TED, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.

UNEL'BOWED, *a.* Not attended by any at the elbow.

UNELECT'ED, *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred.

UNEL'EGANT,† *a.* Not elegant. [*See* INELEGANT.]

UNEL'IGIBLE, *a.* Not proper to be chosen; ineligible. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UNEMAN'CIPATED, *a.* Not emancipated or liberated from slavery.

UNEMBALMED, *a.* Not embalmed.

UNEMBAR'RASSED, *a.* Not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused. The speaker appeared *unembarrassed*.—2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or incumbrances. He or his property is *unembarrassed*.—3. Free from perplexing connection; as, the question comes before the court *unembarrassed* with irrelevant matter.

UNEMBELL'ISHED, *a.* Not embellished.

UNEMBOD'IED, *a.* Free from a corporeal body; as, *unembodied* spirits.—2. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as, *unembodied* militia.

UNEMPHAT'IC, } *a.* Having no
UNEMPHAT'ICAL, } emphasis.

UNEMPHAT'ICALLY, *adv.* Without energy or emphasis.

UNEMPLOY'ED, *a.* Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged.—2. Not being in use; as, *unemployed* capital or money.

UNEMPOW'ERED, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.

UNEMP'TIABLE,† *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.

UNEMP'TIED, *a.* Not emptied.

UNEM'ULATING, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel.

UNENCHANTED, *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted.

UNENCOUNT'ERED, *a.* Not encountered.

UNENCUM'BER, *v. t.* To free from incumbrance.

UNENCUM'BERED, *pp.* Disengaged from incumbrance.—2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.

UNENDAN'GERED, *a.* Not endangered.

UNENDEARED, *a.* Not attended with endearment.

UNENDEAV'OURING, *a.* Making no effort.

UNEND'ED, *a.* Not ended.

UNEND'ING, *a.* Not ending.

UNENDORS'ED, *a.* Not endorsed.

UNENDOW'ED, *a.* Not endowed; not furnished; not invested; as, a man *unendowed* with virtues.—2. Not furnished with funds; as, an *unendowed* college or hospital.

UNENDU'RABLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

UNENDU'RABLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.

UNENDURING, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration.

UNENERV'ATED, *a.* Not enervated or weakened.

UNENFEEBLED, *a.* Not enfeebled.

UNENGA'GED, *a.* Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; as, a lady is *unengaged*.—2. Free from attachment that binds; as, her affections are *unengaged*.—3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy.—4. Not appropriated; as, *unengaged* revenues. [We generally say, *unappropriated* revenue or money.]

UNENGA'GING, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.

UNENG'LISH, *a.* Not English.

UNENGROSS'ED, *a.* Not engrossed.

UNENJOY'ED, *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained; not possessed.

UNENJOY'ING, *a.* Not using; having no fruition.

UNENLARGED, *a.* Not enlarged; narrow.

UNENLIGHTENED, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.

UNENLIVENED, *a.* Not enlivened.

UNENSLAVED, *a.* Not enslaved; free.

UNENTAN'GLE, *v. t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle.

UNENTAN'GLED, *pp.* Disentangled. —2. *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

UNEN'TERED, *a.* Not entered.

UNEN'TERPRISING, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.

UNEN'TERPRISINGLY, *adv.* Without enterprise.

UNENTERTAINING, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight.

UNENTERTAININGLY, *adv.* Without entertainment.

UNENTERTAININGNESS, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.

UNENTHRALL'ED, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thraldom.

UNENTOMBED, *a.* Not buried; not interred.

UNENTOMOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Not entomological.

UNENU'MERATED, *a.* Not numbered; not included among enumerated articles.

UNEN'VIABLE, *a.* Not enviable.

UNEN'VIED, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.

UNEN'VIOUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.

UNEN'VYING, *a.* Not envying.

UNEPIS'COPAL, *a.* Not episcopal.

UNEP'ITAPHED, *a.* Having no epitaph.

UNE'QUABLE, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse; as, *unequable* motions; *unequable* months or seasons.

UNE'QUAL, *a.* [L. *inæqualis*.] 1. Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c.; as, men of *unequal* stature; houses of *unequal* dimensions.—2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquirements, &c.; inferior.—3. Not equal in age or station; inferior.—4. Insufficient; inadequate. His strength is *unequal* to the task.—5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties; as, an *unequal* peace; an *unequal* bargain.—6. Disproportioned; ill matched.

Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; not uniform; as, *unequal* pulsations.—8. In *bot*, having the parts not corresponding in size, but in proportion only, as a corol; rugged; not even or smooth, as the surface of a leaf or stem. An *unequal leaf*, is when the two halves, separated by the mid-rib, are unequal in dimensions, and their bases not parallel; called also an *oblique leaf*.

UNE'QUALLABLE, *a.* Not to be equalled.

UNE'QUALLED, *a.* Not to be equalled; unparalleled; unrivalled; *in a good or bad sense;* as, *unequalled* excellence; *unequalled* ingratitude or baseness.

UNE'QUALLY, *adv.* Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other.—2. Not with like sentiments, temper, or religious opinions or habits; 2 Cor. vi.

UNE'QUALNESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality.

UNEQ'UITABLE, *a.* Not equitable; not just.—2. Not impartial. [*Inequitable* is generally used.]

UNEQ'UITABLY,† *adj.* Inequitably.

UNEQUIV'OCAL, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; as, *unequivocal* evidence.—2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations; as, *unequivocal* words or expressions.

UNEQUIV'OCALLY, *adv.* Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.

UNEQUIV'OCALNESS, *n.* State of being unequivocal.

UNERAD'ICABLE, *a.* That cannot be eradicated.

UNERAD'ICATED, *a.* Not eradicated; not exterminated.

UNER'RABLE, *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible.

UNER'RABLENESS, *n.* Incapacity of error.

UNER'RING, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error; as, the *unerring* wisdom of God.—2. Incapable of failure; certain. He takes *unerring* aim.

UNER'RINGLY, *adv.* Without mistake.

UNESCHEW'ABLE,† *a.* Unavoidable.

UNESCUTCH'EONED, *a.* Not having a coat of arms or ensign.

UNESPI'ED, *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen.

UNESSAYED, *a.* Not essayed; unattempted.

UNESSEN'TIAL, *a.* Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.—2. Not constituting the essence.—3. Void of real being; as, *unessential* night.

UNESSEN'TIAL, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity. Forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

UNESSEN'TIALLY, *adv.* Not essentially.

UNESTAB'LISH, *v. t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [*Little used.*]

UNESTAB'LISHED, *a.* Not established; not permanently fixed.

UNETH,†*adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [Spelled also *unneath* and *unneth.*]

UNEUCHARIST'ICAL, *a.* Not eucharistical.

UNEVA'DABLE, *a.* That cannot be evaded.

UNEVANGEL'ICAL, *a.* Not orthodox; not according to the gospel.

UNEVAN'GELIZED, *a.* Not evangelized.

UNEVAP'ORATED, *a.* Not evaporated.

UNEVEN, *a.* (une'vn.) Not even; not level; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground.—2. Not equal; not of equal length.

> Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

3. Not uniform; as, an *uneven* temper. —*Uneven number*, in *arith.*, an odd number; a number not divisible by 2.

UNE'VENLY, *adv.* In an uneven manner.

UNE'VENNESS, *n.* Surface not level; inequality of surface; as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads.—2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity; as, the *unevenness* of king Edward's reign. [*Unusual.*]—3. Want of uniformity; as, *unevenness* of temper.—4. Want of smoothness.

UNEVENT'FUL, *a.* Not eventful.

UNEV'ITABLE, *a.* Not to be escaped; unavoidable. [The word now used is *inevitable.*]

UNEVOLV'ED, *pp.* Not evolved.

UNEXACT', *a.* Not exact. [*See* INEXACT, which is generally used.]

UNEXACT'ED, *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

UNEXAG'GERATED, *a.* Not exaggerated.

UNEXAG'GERATING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.

UNEXALT'ED, *a.* Not exalted.

UNEXAM'INABLE, *a.* Not to be examined or inquired into.

UNEXAM'INED, *a.* Not examined; not interrogated strictly; as a witness. —2. Not inquired into; not investigated; as a question.—3. Not discussed; not debated.

UNEXAM'INING, *a.* Not examining; not given to examination.

UNEXAM'PLED, *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled; as, the *unexampled* love and sufferings of our Saviour.

UNEXCELL'ED, *a.* Not excelled.

UNEXCEPT'ED, *a.* Not excepted.

UNEXCEP'TIONABLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; as, *unexceptionable* conduct; *unexceptionable* testimony.

UNEXCEP'TIONABLENESS, *n.* State or quality of being unexceptionable.

UNEXCEP'TIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner liable to no objection; as, a point *unexceptionably* proved.

UNEXCISED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not charged with the duty of excise.

UNEXCITED, *a.* Not excited; not roused.

UNEXCLUDED, *a.* Not excluded.

UNEXCLU'SIVE, *a.* Not exclusive.

UNEXCOG'ITABLE,† *a.* Not to be found out.

UNEXCOMMU'NICATED, *a.* Not excommunicated.

UNEXCUSABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not excusable. [We now use *inexcusable.*]

UNEXCUSABLENESS, *n.* Inexcusableness,—*which see.*

UNEX'ECUTED, *a.* Not performed; not done; as, a task, business, or project *unexecuted.*—2. Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity; as, a contract or deed *unexecuted.*

UNEX'EMPLARY, *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example.

UNEXEM'PLIFIED, *a.* Not exemplified; not illustrated by example.

UNEXEMPT', *a.* Not exempt; not free by privilege.

UNEX'ERCISED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not exercised; not practised; not disciplined; not experienced.

UNEXERT'ED, *a.* Not called into action; not exerted.

UNEXHAUST'ED, *a.* Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom, or to the last article.—2. Not spent; as, *unexhausted* patience or strength.

UNEXHAUST'IBLE,† *a.* Inexhaustible.

UNEXIST'ENT, *a.* Not existing.

UNEXIST'ING, *a.* Not existing.

UNEX'ORCISED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism.

UNEXPAND'ED, *a.* Not expanded; not spread out.

UNEXPECTA'TION,† *n.* Want of foresight.

UNEXPECT'ED, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden; not provided against.

UNEXPECT'EDLY, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.

UNEXPECT'EDNESS, *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise.

UNEXPEC'TORATING, *a.* Not expectorating; not discharging from the lungs.

UNEXPE'DIENT,† *a.* Not expedient.

UNEXPEND'ED, *a.* Not expended; not laid out. There is an *unexpended* balance of the appropriation.

UNEXPENS'IVE, *a.* Not expensive; not costly.

UNEXPE'RIENCED, *a.* Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.—2. Untried; *applied to things.* [*Unusual.*]

UNEXPER'IMENTAL, *a.* Not experimental.

UNEXPERT', *a.* Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance.

UNEXPERT'LY, *adv.* Inexpertly; without skill.

UNEXPIRED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.

UNEXPLAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be explained.

UNEXPLAINED, *a.* Not explained; not interpreted; not illustrated.

UNEX'PLICATED, *a.* Not explicated.

UNEXPLORED, *a.* Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.—2. Not examined intellectually.

UNEXPLO'SIVE, *a.* Not explosive.

UNEXPORTED, *a.* Not exported; not sent abroad.

UNEXPOSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not laid open to view; concealed.—2. Not laid open to censure.

UNEXPOUND'ED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.

UNEXPRESS'ED, *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.

UNEXPRESS'IBLE,† *a.* That cannot be expressed; inexpressible.

UNEXPRESS'IBLY,† *adv.* Inexpressibly.

UNEXPRESS'IVE, *a.* Not having the power of expressing.—2. Inexpressible; unutterable.

UNEXPRESS'IVELY, *adv.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.

UNEXPUNG'ED, *a.* Not expunged.

UNEXTEND'ED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions; as, a spiritual, an *unextended* substance.

UNEXTINCT', *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.

UNEXTIN'GUISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable; as, *unextinguishable* fire.—2. That cannot be annihilated or repressed; as, an *unextinguishable* thirst for knowledge. [But *inextinguishable* is more generally used.]

UNEXTIN'GUISHABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction.

UNEXTIN'GUISHED, *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched; not entirely repressed.

UNEX'TIRPATED, *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out.

UNEXTORT'ED, *a.* Not extorted; not wrested.

UNEXTRACT'ED, *a.* Not extracted or drawn out.

UNEX'TRICABLE,† *a.* Inextricable.

UNFADED, *a.* Not faded; not having lost its strength of colour.—2. Unwithered; as a plant.

UNFADING, *a.* Not liable to lose strength or freshness of colouring.—2. Not liable to wither; as, *unfading* laurels.

UNFADINGLY, *adv.* In an unfading manner.

UNFADINGNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being unfading.

UNFAILABLE,† *a.* That cannot fail.

UNFAILABLENESS,† *n.* The quality of being unfailable.

UNFAILING, *a.* Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* sources of supply.—2. That does not fail; certain; as, an *unfailing* promise.

UNFAILINGLY, *adv.* Without failure.

UNFĀILINGNESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing.
UNFĀINTING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil.
UNFĀIR, *a.* Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; as, an *unfair* dealer.—2. Not honest; not just; not equal; as, *unfair* practices.—3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty; as, *unfair* advantages.
UNFĀIRLY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner.
UNFĀIRNESS, *n.* Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice; *applied to persons.* He is noted for his *unfairness* in dealing.—2. Injustice; want of equitableness; as, the *unfairness* of a proceeding.
UNFĀITHFUL, *a.* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; as, an *unfaithful* subject; an *unfaithful* husband or wife; an *unfaithful* servant; an *unfaithful* bailee or agent.—2. Not performing the proper duty.

My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight. *Pope.*

3. Impious; infidel.—4. Negligent of duty; as, an *unfaithful* workman.
UNFĀITHFULLY, *adv.* In violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously; perfidiously.—2. Negligently; imperfectly; as, work *unfaithfully* done.
UNFĀITHFULNESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery; as, the *unfaithfulness* of a subject to his prince or the state: the *unfaithfulness* of a husband to his wife, or of a wife to her husband; the *unfaithfulness* of an agent, servant, or officer.
UNFAL'CATED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions.
UNFALL'IBLE,† *a.* Infallible.
UNFALL'EN, *a.* Not fallen.
UNFAL'LOWED, *a.* Not fallowed.
UNFAL'TERING, *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.
UNFAL'TERINGLY, *adv.* Without faltering; unhesitatingly.
UNFĀMED, *a.* Not renowned.
UNFAMIL'IAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use.
UNFAMILIAR'ITY, *n.* Want of familiarity.
UNFAMIL'IARLY, *adv.* Not familiarly.
UNFANN'ED, *a.* Not fanned.
UNFAS'CINATED, *a.* Not fascinated.
UNFAS'CINATING, *a.* Not fascinating.
UNFASH'IONABLE, *a.* Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode; as, *unfashionable* dress or language.—2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom; as, an *unfashionable* man.
UNFASH'IONABLENESS, *n.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom.
UNFASH'IONABLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion; as, to be *unfashionably* dressed.
UNFASH'IONED, *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form; as, a lifeless lump *unfashioned.*
UNFĀST, *a.* Not safe; not secure.
UNFĀSTEN, *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.
UNFĀSTENED, *pp.* Loosed; untied; unfixed.
UNFĀSTING, *a.* Not fasting.
UNFĀTHERED, *a.* Fatherless.
UNFĀTHERLY, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind.
UNFATH'OMABLE, *a.* That cannot be sounded by a line; as, an *unfathomable* lake.—2. So deep or remote that the limit or extent cannot be found. The designs of Providence are often *unfathomable.*
UNFATH'OMABLENESS, *n.* The state of being unfathomable.
UNFATH'OMABLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of being sounded.
UNFATH'OMED, *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded.
UNFATĪGUED, *a.* (unfatee'gd.) Not wearied; not tired.
UNFAULTY, *a.* Free from fault; innocent.
UNFA'VOURABLE, *a.* Not favourable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. We found the minister's opinion *unfavourable* to our project. The committee made a report *unfavourable* to the petitioner.—2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object; as, weather *unfavourable* for harvest.—3. Not kind; not obliging.—4. Discouraging; as, *unfavourable* prospects.
UNFA'VOURABLENESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.
UNFA'VOURABLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support, or promote; in a manner to discourage.
UNFA'VOURED, *a.* Not favoured; not assisted.
UNFĒARED, *a.* Not affrighted; not daunted.—2. Not feared; not dreaded.
UNFĒARFUL, *a.* Not fearful; courageous.
UNFĒARING, *a.* Not fearing.
UNFĒARINGLY, *adv.* Without fear.
UNFEASIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That cannot be done; impracticable.
UNFEATH'ERED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged; implumous; naked of feathers.
UNFĒATURED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed.

Visage rough,
Deformed, *unfeatured.* *Dryden.*

UNFED', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.
UNFĒED, *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee.—2. Unpaid; as, an *unfeed* lawyer.
UNFĒELING, *a.* Insensible; void of sensibility.—2. Cruel; hard.
UNFĒELINGLY, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.
UNFĒELINGNESS, *n.* Insensibility; hardness of heart; cruelty.
UNFEIGNED, *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as, *unfeigned* piety to God; *unfeigned* love to man.
UNFEIGNEDLY, *adv.* Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel. *Com. Prayer.*

UNFEIGN'EDNESS, *n.* Sincerity.
UNFEIGN'ING, *a.* Not feigning.
UNFĒLIC'ITATING, *a.* Not producing felicity. [*Unusual.*]
UNFEL'LOWED, *a.* Not matched.
UNFELT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived.
UNFEM'ININE, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners.
UNFENCE, *v. t.* (unfens'.) To strip of fence; to remove a fence from.
UNFEN'CED, *pp.* Deprived of a fence. 2. *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenceless; as, a tract of land *unfenced.*
UNFERMENT'ED, *a.* Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation; as liquor.—2. Not leavened; as bread.
UNFER'TILE, *a.* Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops.—2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste.—3. Not prolific. [This word is not obsolete, but *infertile* is much used instead of it.]
UNFER'TILENESS, *n.* State of being unfertile.
UNFET'TER, *v. t.* To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle.—2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *unfetter* the mind.
UNFET'TERED, *pp.* Unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint.—2. *a.* Not restrained.
UNFET'TERING, *ppr.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.
UNFEU'DALIZE, *v. t.* To free from feudalism.
UNFIG'URED, *a.* Representing no animal form.
UNFIL'IAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.
UNFIL'IALLY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a child.
UNFILL'ED, *a.* Not filled; not fully supplied.
UNFILM'ED, *a.* Not covered with a film.
UNFIN'ISHED, *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch; as, an *unfinished* house; an *unfinished* painting.
UNFIRED, *a.* Not fired; not inflamed.
UNFIRM', *a.* [*See* FIRM.] Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm.

Note.—When we speak of the weakness of the human frame, we use *infirm.* When we speak of the weakness of other things, as a bridge, wall, and the like, we say, it is *unfirm.*

2. Not stable; not well fixed.

With feet *unfirm.* *Dryden.*

UNFIRM'NESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.
UNFIT', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable.—2. Unqualified; as, a man *unfit* for an office.
UNFIT', *v. t.* To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing. Sickness *unfits* a man for labour.—2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for anything. Sin *unfits* us for the society of holy beings.
UNFIT'LY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.
UNFIT'NESS, *n.* Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral; as, the *unfitness* of a sick man for labour, or of an ignorant man for office; the *unfitness* of sinners for the enjoyment of heaven.—2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place; as, *unfitness* of behaviour or of dress.
UNFIT'TED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.
UNFIT'TING, *ppr.* Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying.—2. *a.* Improper; unbecoming.
UNFIX', *v. t.* To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge; as, to *unfix* the mind or affections.—2. To make fluid; to dissolve.

Nor can the rising sun
Unfix their frosts. *Dryden.*

UNFIX'ED, *pp.* Unsettled; loosened.—2. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation.—3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.
UNFIX'EDNESS, *n.* The state of being unsettled.
UNFIX'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; loosening.
UNFLAG'GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.
UNFLANK'ED, *a.* Not flanked.
UNFLAT'TERED, *a.* Not flattered.
UNFLAT'TERING, *a.* Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behaviour; not colouring the truth to please.—2. Not affording a favourable prospect; as, the weather is *unflattering.*
UNFLAT'TERINGLY, *adv.* Without flattery.
UNFLEDG'ED, *a.* Not yet furnished with feathers; implumous; as, an *unfledged* bird.—2. Young; not having attained to full growth.
UNFLESH'ED, *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw; as, an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valour.
UNFLINCH'ING, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking.
UNFLIT'TING, *a.* Not flitting.
UNFLOW'ERING, *a.* Not flowering.
UNFOIL'ED, *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated.
UNFŌLD, *v. t.* To open folds; to expand; to spread out.—2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.—3. To declare; to tell; to disclose.

Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*

4. To display; as, to *unfold* the works of creation.—5. To release from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep.
UNFŌLDED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.
UNFŌLDER, *n.* One who unfolds or discloses.
UNFŌLDING, *ppr.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.
UNFŌLDING, *n.* The act of expanding, displaying, or disclosing; disclosure.
UNFOL'LOWED, *a.* Not followed.
UNFOOL',† *v. t.* To restore from folly.
UNFORBEĀRING, *a.* Not forbearing.
UNFORBID', } *a.* Not forbid; not
UNFORBID'DEN, } prohibited; *applied to persons.*—2. Allowed; permitted; legal; *applied to things.*
UNFORBID'DENNESS,† *n* The state of being unforbidden.
UNFŌRCED, *a.* Not forced; not compelled; not constrained.—2. Not urged or impelled.—3. Not feigned; not heightened; natural; as, *unforced* passions; *unforced* expressions of joy.—4. Not violent; easy; gradual; as, an easy and *unforced* ascent.—5. Easy; natural; as, an *unforced* posture.
UNFŌRCIBLE, *a.* Wanting force or strength; as, an *unforcible* expression.
UNFŌRDABLE, *a.* Not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading; as, an *unfordable* river.
UNFŌRDED, *a.* Not forded.
UNFOREBŌDING, *a.* Giving no omens.
UNFOREKNŌWN, *a.* Not previously known or foreseen.
UNFORESEE'ABLE,† *a.* That cannot be foreseen.
UNFORESĒEING, *a.* Not foreseeing.
UNFORESĒEN, *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.
UNFŌRESKINNED, *a.* Circumcised. [*Bad.*]
UNFORETŌLD, *a.* Not predicted.
UNFOREWĀRN'ED, *a.* [*See* WARN.] Not previously warned or admonished.
UNFOR'FEITED, *a.* Not forfeited.
UNFORGET'FUL, *a.* Not forgetful.
UNFORGIV'EN, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.
UNFORGIV'ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.
UNFORGOT', } *a.* Not forgot; not
UNFORGOT'TEN, } lost to memory.—2. Not overlooked; not neglected.
UNFORM', *v. t.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts.
UNFORM'AL, *a.* Not formal; informal.
UNFORM'ED, *pp.* Decomposed or resolved into parts.—2. *a.* Not moulded into regular shape; as, *unformed* matter.—*Unformed stars*, in *astron.*, such as are not included in any of the constellations.
UNFORSĀKEN, *n.* Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.
UNFOR'TIFIED, *a.* Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds.—2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenceless; as, an *unfortified* mind.—3. Wanting securities or means of defence.
UNFOR'TUNATE, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* voyage; *unfortunate* attempts; an *unfortunate* man; an *unfortunate* commander; *unfortunate* business.
UNFOR'TUNATELY, *adv.* Without success; unsuccessfully; unhappily. The scheme *unfortunately* miscarried.
UNFOR'TUNATENESS, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success.
UNFOS'SILIZED, *a.* Not fossilized.
UNFOS'TERED, *a.* Not fostered; not nourished.—2. Not countenanced by favour; not patronized.
UNFOUGHT, *a.* (unfaut'.) Not fought.
UNFOUL'ED, *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure.
UNFOUND', *a.* Not found; not met with.
UNFOUND'ED, *a.* Not founded; not built or established.—2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; as, *unfounded* expectations.
UNFOUND'EDLY, *adv.* In an idle or unfounded manner.
UNFRA'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.
UNFRĀMABLE,† *a.* Not to be framed or moulded.
UNFRĀMABLENESS,† *n.* The quality of not being framable.
UNFRĀME,† *v. t.* To destroy the frame of.
UNFRĀMED, *a.* Not framed; not fitted for erection; as, *unframed* timber.—2. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned.
UNFRAN'CHISED, *a.* Not franchised.
UNFRATERN'AL, *a.* Not brotherly.
UNFRATERN'ALLY, *adv.* In an unbrotherly manner.
UNFREE', *a.* Not free; as *unfree* peasants.
UNFREIGHT'ED, *a.* Not freighted.
UNFRĒ'QUENCY, *n* The state of being unfrequent.
UNFRE'QUENT, *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent.
UNFREQUENT',† *v. t.* To cease to frequent.
UNFREQUENT'ED, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; as, an *unfrequented* place or forest.
UNFRE'QUENTLY, *adv.* Not often; seldom.
UNFRI'ABLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled.
UNFRIEND',† *n.* One not a friend.
UNFRIENDED, *a.* (unfrend'ed.) Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.
UNFRIEND'LINESS, *n.* Want of kindness; disfavour.
UNFRIEND'LY, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; as, an *unfriendly* neighbour.—2. Not favourable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as, weather *unfriendly* to health.
UNFRIEND'SHIP,† *n.* State of being unfriendly.
UNFROCK', *v. t.* To divest; to uncover.
UNFROCK'ED, *pp.* Divested of a gown, &c.
UNFRŌZEN, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed.
UNFRUC'TED, *a.* Destitute of fruit; as, a branch.
UNFRU'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; not saving or economical.
UNFRUITFUL, *a.* Not producing fruit; barren; as, an *unfruitful* tree.—2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren; as, an *unfruitful* female.—3. Not producing good effects or works; as, an *unfruitful* life.—4. Unproductive; not fertile; as, an *unfruitful* soil.
UNFRUITFULLY, *adv.* Without producing fruit.
UNFRUITFULNESS, *n.* Barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness; *applied to persons or things.*
UNFRUS'TRABLE, *a.* That cannot be frustrated.
UNFULFILL'ED, *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled.*
UNFŪMED, *a.* Not fumigated.—2. Not exhaling smoke; not burnt.
UNFUND'ED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as, an *unfunded* debt. *Unfunded debt* is the name given to that part of Government stock, for the payment of the interest of which no certain funds are set apart. The chief documents of this debt are exchequer and navy bills, which bear interest from their dates, or from six months after they are issued. These funds are held in law to be movable, and the right passes with the possession of the document.
UNFURL', *v. t.* To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails.
UNFURL'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; expanded.
UNFURL'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading.
UNFUR'NISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.—2. To leave naked.
UNFUR'NISHED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture; degarnished.
UNFUR'NISHED, *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; as, an *unfurnished* room or house.—2. Unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments.—3. Empty; not supplied.
UNFUR'ROWED, *a.* Not furrowed.
UNFŪSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not fused; not melted.
UNFŪSIBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Infusible. [*The latter word is generally used.*]
UNGAIN',† *a.* Ungainly.—2. Unprofitable.—3. Inconvenient.—4. Intractable.
UNGĀINABLE, *a.* That cannot be gained. [*Little used.*]

UNGAINFUL, *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain.
UNGAINFULLY, *adv.* Unprofitably.
UNGAINLINESS, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.
UNGAINLY, *a.* [Sax. *ungœgne.*] Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* strut in walking.
UNGAL'LANT, *a.* Not gallant.
UNGALL'ANTLY, *adv.* In an ungallant manner.
UNGALL'ED, *a.* Unhurt; not galled.
UNGARLANDED, *a.* Not crowned with a garland.
UNGARNISHED, *a.* Not garnished or furnished; unadorned.
UNGAR'RISONED, *a.* Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defence.
UNGARTERED, *a.* Being without garters.
UNGATH'ERED, *a.* Not gathered; not cropped; not picked.
UNGEAR, *v. t.* To unharness; to strip of gear.
UNGEARED, *pp* Unharnessed.
UNGEARING, *ppr.* Stripping of harness or gear.
UNGELD', *n.* In *ancient English law*, a person out of the protection of the law; so that, if he were murdered, no *geld* or fine should be paid for his slaughter.
UNGEN'ERATED, *a.* Having no beginning; unbegotten.
UNGEN'ERATIVE, *a.* Begetting nothing.
UNGEN'EROUS, *a.* Not of a noble mind; not liberal; *applied to persons;* as, an *ungenerous* man or prince.—2. Not noble; not liberal; *applied to things;* as, an *ungenerous* act.—3. Dishonourable; ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungen'rous terms. *Addison.*

UNGEN'EROUSLY, *adv.* Unkindly; dishonourably.
UNGE'NIAL, *a.* Not favourable to nature or to natural growth; as, *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils.

Sullen seas that wash th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*

UNGENTEEL, *a.* Not genteel; *used of persons;* not consistent with polite manners or good breeding; *used of manners.*
UNGENTEELLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; not with good manners.
UNGEN'TLE, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude.
UNGEN'TLEMANLIKE, *a.* Not like a gentleman.
UNGEN'TLEMANLINESS, *n.* The quality of being ungentlemanlike.
UNGENTLEMANLY, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.
UNGEN'TLENESS, *n.* Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness.—2. Unkindness; incivility.
UNGEN'TLY, *adv.* Harshly; with severity; rudely.
UNGEOMET'RICAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry.
UNGIFT'ED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties.
UNGILD'ED, } *a.* Not gilt; not over-
UNGILT', } laid with gold.
UNGILD'ING, *a.* Not gilding.
UNGIRD', *v. t.* [*See* GIRD.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind; Gen. xxiv.
UNGIRD'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a girth or band.
UNGIRD'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from a girdle or band.

UNGIRT', *pp.* Unbound.—2. *a.* Loosely dressed.
UNGIV'EN, *a.* Not given or bestowed.
UNGIV'ING, *a.* Not bringing gifts.
UNGLAD'DENED, *a.* Not gladdened.
UNGLAZE, *v. t.* To strip of glass; to remove the glass from windows.
UNGLAZED, *a.* Deprived of glass; not furnished with glass; as, the windows are *unglazed;* the house is yet *unglazed.* —2. Wanting glass windows.—3. Not covered with vitreous matter; as, *unglazed* potters' ware.
UNGLAZING, *ppr.* Depriving of glass in windows.
UNGLO'RIFIED, *a.* Not glorified; not honoured with praise or adoration.
UNGLO'RIFY, *v. t.* To deprive of glory.
UNGLO'RIOUS, *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honour.
UNGLOVE,† *v. t.* To take off the gloves.
UNGLOVED, *a.* Having the hand naked. [*Little used.*]
UNGLUE, *v. t.* To separate any thing that is glued or cemented.
UNGLU'ED, *pp.* Loosed from glue or cement.
UNGLU'ING, *ppr.* Separating what is cemented.
UNGOADED, *a.* Not goaded.
UNGOD', *v. t.* To divest of divinity.
UNGOD'ED,† *a.* Godless; atheistical.
UNGODLI'LY, *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.
UNGOD'LINESS, *n.* Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness;* Rom. i.

UNGOD'LY, *a.* Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands; 1 Pet. iv. —2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands; as, *ungodly* deeds; Jude iv.—3. Polluted by wickedness; as, an *ungodly* day.
UNGORED, *a.* Not gored; not wounded with a horn.—2. Not wounded.
UNGORG'ED, *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated.
UNGOT', } *a.* Not gained.—2. Not
UNGOT'TEN, } begotten.
UNGOVERNABLE, *a.* That cannot be governed; that cannot be ruled or restrained.—2. Licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions.
UNGOVERNABLENESS, *n.* State of being ungovernable.
UNGOVERNABLY, *adv.* So as not to be governed or restrained.
UNGOVERNED, *a.* Not being governed.—2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious; as, *ungoverned* appetite; *ungoverned* passions.
UNGOWN', *v. t.* To strip of a gown, as a clergyman.
UNGOWN'ED, *a.* Not having or not wearing a gown.
UNGOWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a gown.
UNGRACED, *a.* Not graced.
UNGRACEFUL, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; as, *ungraceful* manners. Without politeness, learning is *ungraceful.*
UNGRACEFULLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; inelegantly.
UNGRACEFULNESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness; as, *ungracefulness* of manners.
UNGRA'CIOUS, *a.* Wicked; odious; hateful.—2. Offensive; unpleasing; as, *ungracious* manners.—3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favoured.

Any thing of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

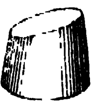
UNGRA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With disfavour. The proposal was received *ungraciously.*—2. Not in a pleasing manner.
UNGRA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being ungracious.
UNGRAMMAT'ICAL, *a* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.
UNGRAMMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
UNGRANTED, *a.* Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.
UNGRATE,† *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful.
UNGRATE,† *n.* [Fr. *ingrat.*] An ungrateful person.
UNGRATEFUL, *a.* Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favours.—2. Not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness.—3. Making no returns for culture; as, an *ungrateful* soil.—4. Unpleasing; unacceptable. Harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.
UNGRATEFULLY, *adv.* With ingratitude.—2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.
UNGRATEFULNESS, *n.* Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favours received; ill return for good. —2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.
UNGRAT'IFIED, *a.* Not gratified; not compensated.—2. Not pleased.—3. Not indulged; as, *ungratified* appetite.
UNGRAVE,† *v. t.* To disinter.
UNGRAVELY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.
UNGREGA'RIOUS, *a.* Not gregarious.
UNGROANING, *a.* Not groaning.
UNGROUND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation or support; as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.
UNGROUND'EDLY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason.
UNGROUND'EDNESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support.
UNGROWN',† *a.* Not grown; immature.
UNGRUDG'ED, *a.* Not grudged.
UNGRUDG'ING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.
UNGRUDG'INGLY, *adv.* Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully; as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly.*
UN'GUAL, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail, claw, or hoof.] In *zool.*, an epithet applied to such bones of the feet as have attached to them a nail, claw, or hoof.
UNGUARDED, *a.* Not guarded; not watched.—2. Not defended; having no guard.—3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; as, to be *unguarded* in conversation.—4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution; as, an *unguarded* expression or action.
UNGUARDEDLY, *adv.* Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly; as, to speak or promise *unguardedly.*
UNGUARDEDNESS, *n.* State of being unguarded.
UN'GUENT, *n.* [L. *unguentum*, from *ungo*, to anoint.] Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate.

UNGUENT'OUS, } *a.* Like unguent,
UN'GUENTARY, } or partaking of its qualities.
UNGUESS'ED, *a.* [*See* GUESS.] Not obtained by guess or conjecture.
UNGUEST'LIKE, *a.* [*See* GUEST.] Not becoming a guest.
UNGUIC'AL, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.] Pertaining to a claw; like a claw.
UNGUIC'AL, *n.* The name given to the claw-bone of certain animals.
UNGUIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *unguis*, the nail.] In *bot.*, the length of the human nails, or half an inch.
UNGUICULA'TA, *n.* In the Linnæan arrangement, the name of a primary division of the mammalia, including those which have the digits armed with claws, as apes, elephants, dogs, lions, hares, mice, &c.
UNGUIC'ULATE, } *a.* [L. *unguis*, a
UNGUIC'ULATED, } claw.] 1. Clawed; having claws.—2. In *bot.*, clawed; having a narrow base; as the petal in a polypetalous corol.
UNGUIDED, *a.* Not guided; not led or conducted.—2. Not regulated.
UNGUIDEDLY, *adv.* Without a guide.
UN'GUIFORM, *a.* Claw-shaped.
UNGUILT'ILY, *adv.* Without guilt.
UNGUIL'TY, *a.* (ungil'ty.) Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent.
UN'GUINOUS, *a.* [L. *unguinosus.*] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.
UN'GUIS, *n.* [L.] A nail or claw.—2. In *sur.*, an abscess or collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea of the eye; so named from its resemblance to the lunated portion of the nail of the finger.—*Os unguis*, the lachrymal bone; so named from its resemblance to a nail of the finger.—3. In *bot.*, the claw, or lower contracted part of a petal, by which it is attached to the receptacle. It is analogous to the Petiole.



Petal of Dianthus. *b*, Unguis.

UN'GULA, *n.* [L.] A hoof, as of a horse.—2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from a cylinder, cone, &c., by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface. Hence it is bounded by a segment of a circle which is part of the base, by a part of the curved surface, and the cutting plane. It is so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.



Ungula.

UNGULA'TA, *n.* In the Linnæan arrangement, a primary division of the mammalia, including those which have hoofs; as the horse, rhinoceros, camel, deer, sheep, &c.
UN'GULATE, *a.* Hoof-shaped; shaped like the hoof of a horse; having hoofs; as, an *ungulate* animal.
UN'GULED, *a.* In *her.*, a term applicable to the hoof of the horse, stag, hind, bull, goat, &c., to express the same when borne of a different tincture from that of the body of the animal.
UNHAB'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr. *inhabitable*; L. *inhabitibilis*, *inhabito.*] That cannot be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable. [*The latter word is generally used.*]
UNHABIT'UATED, *a.* Not habituated; not accustomed.
UNHACK'ED, *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched, or mangled.
UNHACK'NEYED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practised.
UNHAIR',† *v. t.* To deprive of hair.
UNHĀLE, *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy.
UNHAL'LOW, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

UNHAL'LŌWED, *pp.* Profaned; deprived of its sacred character.—2. *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.

In the cause of truth, no *unhallowed* violence...is either necessary or admissible. *E. D. Griffin.*

UNHAL'LŌWING, *ppr.* Profaning; desecrating.
UNHAND', *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.
UNHAND'ED, *pp.* Loosed from the hand; let go.
UNHAND'ILY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
UNHAND'INESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
UNHAND'LED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched.
UNHAND'SOME, *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous.—3. Uncivil; unpolite.
UNHAND'SOMELY, *adv.* Inelegantly; ungracefully.—2. Illiberally; unfairly.—3. Uncivilly; unpolitely.
UNHAND'SOMENESS, *n.* Want of beauty and elegance.—2. Unfairness; disingenuousness.—3. Incivility.
UNHAND'Y, *a.* Not dextrous; not skilful; and ready in the use of the hands; awkward; as, a person *unhandy* at his work.—2. Not convenient; as, an *unhandy* posture for writing.
UNHANG', *v. t.* To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.—2. To take from the hinges; as, to *unhang* a gate.
UNHANG'ED, } *a.* Not hung or hang-
UNHUNG', } ed; not punished by hanging.
UNHAP',† *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.
UNHAP'PIED,† *a.* Made unhappy.
UNHAP'PILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.
UNHAP'PINESS, *n.* Misfortune; ill luck.—2. Infelicity; misery.

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

[But it usually expresses less than *misery* or *wretchedness.*]—3.† Mischievous prank.
UNHAP'PY, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky. He has been *unhappy* in his choice of a partner. Affairs have taken an *unhappy* turn.—2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. She is *unhappy* in her marriage. Children sometimes render their parents *unhappy*.—3. Evil; calamitous; marked by infelicity; as, an *unhappy* day.

This *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*

4. Mischievous; irregular.
UNHAR'ASSED, *a.* Not harassed; not vexed or troubled.
UNHĀRBOUR, *v. t.* To drive from harbour or shelter.
UNHĀRBOURED, *a.* Not sheltered, or affording no shelter.
UNHĀRBOURING, *a.* Not harbouring.
UNHĀRDENED, *a.* Not hardened; not indurated; as metal.—2. Not hardened; not made obdurate; as the heart.
UNHĀRDY, *a.* Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue.—2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.
UNHĀRMED, *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.
UNHĀRMFUL, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS, *a.* Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate.—2. Discordant; unmusical; jarring; as sounds. [*Inharmonious* is now used.]
UNHARMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* With jarring; discordantly.
UNHĀRNESS, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.—2. To disarm; to divest of armour.
UNHĀRNESSED, *pp.* Stripped of harness; divested of armour.
UNHĀRNESSING, *ppr.* Stripping off harness or gear.
UNHATCH'ED, *a.* Not hatched; not having left the egg.—2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.
UNHAZ'ARDED, *a.* Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured.
UNHAZ'ARDOUS, *a.* Not hazardous.
UNHEAD, *v. t.* (unhed'.) To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.
UNHEADED, *pp.* (unhed'ed.) Having the head taken out.
UNHEADING, *ppr.* (unhed'ing.) Taking out the head of.
UNHĒALABLE, *a.* That cannot be healed.
UNHEALTHFUL, *a.* (unhelth'ful.) Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious; as, an *unhealthful* climate or air.—2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly; as, an *unhealthful* season.
UNHEALTH'FULLY, *adv.* In an unhealthful manner.
UNHEALTHFULNESS, *a.* (unhelth'fulness.) Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness; noxiousness to health.—2. The state of being sickly; as, the *unhealthfulness* of the autumn.
UNHEALTHILY, *adv.* (unhelth'ily.) In an unwholesome or unsound manner.
UNHEALTHINESS, *n* (unhelth'iness.) Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition; *applied to persons.*—2. Unsoundness; want of vigour; as the *unhealthiness* of trees or other plants.—3. Unfavourableness to health; as, the *unhealthiness* of a climate.
UNHEALTHY, *a.* (unhelth'y.) Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; as, an unhealthy person.—2. Unsound; wanting vigour of growth; as, an *unhealthy* plant.—3. Sickly; abounding with disease; as, an *unhealthy* season or city.—4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases; as, an *unhealthy* climate or country.—5. Morbid; not indicating health.
UNHEARD, *a.* (unherd'.) Not heard; not perceived by the ear.—2. Not admitted to audience.

What pangs I feel unpitied and *unheard*! *Dryden.*

3. Not known in fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name *unheard*. *Milton.*

4. Unheard of; obscure; not known by fame.—*Unheard of*, new; unprecedented.
UNHEĀRT,† *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten.
UNHĒATED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot.
UNHEAV'ENLY, *a.* Not heavenly.

UNHEDǴED, *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge.
UNHEEDED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.
The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by. *Pope.*
UNHEEDEDLY, *adv.* Without being noticed.
UNHEEDFUL, *a.* Not cautious; inattentive; careless.
UNHEEDFULLY, *adv.* Not heedfully.
UNHEEDING, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent.
UNHEEDINGLY, *adv.* Without giving heed.
UNHEEDY, *a.* Precipitate; sudden.
UNHELE,† *v. t.* To uncover.
UNHELM′, *v. t.* To deprive of a helm or guide.
UNHELM′ED, *pp.* Deprived of a helm.—2. *a.* Having no helm.
UNHELM′ET, *v. t.* To deprive of a helmet.
UNHELM′ETED, *pp.* Deprived or destitute of a helmet.
UNHELM′ING, *pp.* Depriving of a helm.
UNHELP′ED, *a.* Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported.
UNHELP′FUL, *a.* Affording no aid.
UNHELP′FULLY, *adv.* In an unhelpful manner.
UNHERO′IC, *a.* Not heroic; not brave.
UNHES′ITATING, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.
UNHES′ITATINGLY, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.
UNHEWN′, *a.* Not hewn; rough.
UNHIDE-BOUND,† *a.* Lax of maw; capacious.
UNHIN′DERED, *a.* Not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely.
UNHINǴE, *v. t.* (unhinj′.) To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.—2. To displace; to unfix by violence.—3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; as, to *unhinge* the mind; to *unhinge* opinions.
UNHINǴ′ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hinge or fastening.
UNHINǴE′MENT, *n.* The act of unhinging or state of being unhinged. [*Unusual.*]
UNHINǴ′ING, *ppr.* Loosening from a hinge or fastening.
UNHIRED, *a.* Not hired.
UNHISTOR′ICAL, *a.* Not historical.
UNHITCH′,† *v. t.* To disengage from a hitch; to set free.
UNHIVE, *v. t.* To drive from a hive.—2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.
UNHIVED, *pp.* Driven from the hive or shelter.
UNHOARD, *v. t.* To steal from a hoard; to scatter.
UNHOARDED, *pp.* Stolen from a hoard; scattered.
UNHOARDING, *ppr.* Scattering.
UNHO′LILY, *adv.* In an unholy manner.
UNHO′LINESS, *n.* Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart.—2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness.
UNHO′LY, *a.* Not holy; not renewed and sanctified; 2 Tim. iii.—2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common; Heb. x.—3. Impious; wicked.—4. Not ceremonially purified; Lev. x.
UNHON′EST,† *a.* [*See* HONEST.] Dishonest; dishonourable.
UNHON′OURED, *a.* [*See* HONOUR.] Not honoured; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.
UNHOOD′, *v. t.* To deprive of a hood.
UNHOOK′, *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
UNHOOK′ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hook.
UNHOOP′, *v. t.* To strip of hoops.
UNHOOP′ED, *pp.* Stripped of hoops.
UNHOPED, *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.
With *unhop'd* success. *Dryden.*
Unhoped for, unhoped, as above.
UNHOPEFUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope.
UNHOPEFULLY, *adv.* In an unhopeful manner.
UNHORN′ED, *a.* Having no horns.
UNHORSE, *v. t.* (unhors′.) To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.
UNHORS′ED, *pp.* Thrown from a horse.
UNHORS′ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; dismounting.
UNHOS′PITABLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers. [But *inhospitable* is the word now used.]
UNHOS′TILE, *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy.
UNHOUSE, *v. t.* (unhouz′.) To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge.—2. To deprive of shelter.
UNHOUS′ED, *pp.* Driven from a house or habitation.—2. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless.—3. Having no settled habitation.—4. Destitute of shelter or cover. Cattle in severe weather should not be left *unhoused.*
UNHOUS′ELLED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not having received the sacrament.
UNHOUS′ING, *ppr.* Driving from a habitation.
UNHU′MAN, *a.* Inhuman. [But *inhuman* is the word now used.]
UNHU′MANIZE, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous.
UNHUM′BLED, *a.* Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit.—2. In *theol.*, not having the will and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law subdued.
UNHUNG′, Not hanged.
UNHUNT′ED, *a.* Not hunted.
UNHURT′, *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.
UNHURT′FUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious.
UNHURT′FULLY, *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly.
UNHUS′BANDED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Deprived of support; neglected.—2. Not managed with frugality.
UNHUSK′ED, *a.* Not being stripped of husks.
UNIAX′IAL, *a.* Having but one axis.
UNICAP′SULAR, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *capsula*, chest.] Having one capsule to each flower.
U′NICORN, *n.* [L. *unicornis; unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.] 1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. This animal is frequently mentioned in Scripture, and many fabulous accounts of it are given by ancient historians, but the unicorn of Scripture is now generally understood to be the rhinoceros.—2. In *her.*, a fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of the horse, the legs of the buck, the tail of the lion, and a long horn growing out of the middle of the forehead. The unicorn is one of the supporters of the royal arms of Great Britain, in that posture termed *salient.*



Unicorn.

—3. The *sea unicorn*, called narwal, is of the whale kind, and is remarkable for a horn growing out at his nose.—4. A bird.—*Fossil unicorn*, or *fossil unicorn's horn*, a substance formerly in great repute in medicine. It is a terrene, crustaceous spar, so named from having been supposed to be the bone or horn of the unicorn.
U′NICORN-ROOT, *n.* A popular name of two plants, viz. *Chamælirium Carolinianum*, to which this name was first applied, and *Aletris farinosa*, to which



Unicorn Root (Aletris farinosa).

it has been subsequently applied; both used in medicine. *A. farinosa* is one of the most intense bitters known, and is used in infusion as a tonic and stomachic, but large doses produce nausea. It has also been employed in chronic rheumatism.
UNICORN′OUS, *a.* Having only one horn.
UNIDE′AL, *a.* Not ideal; real.
UNIDIOMAT′IC, *a.* Not idiomatic.
UNIFIC, *a.* Making one; forming unity.
UNIFA′CIAL, *a.* Having but one front surface; thus, some foliaceous corals are *unifacial*, the polyp-mouths being confined to one surface.
UNIF′LOROUS, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, flower.] Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.
U′NIFOIL, *n.* [L. *unus*, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *her.*, a plant with only one leaf.
U′NIFORM, *a.* [L. *uniformis; unus*, one, and *forma*, form.] 1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. Thus we say, the dress of the Asiatics is *uniform*, or has been *uniform* from early ages. So we say, it is the duty of a Christian to observe a *uniform* course of piety and religion.—2. Consistent with itself; not different; as, one's opinions on a particular subject have been *uniform.*—3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.
How far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies is doubted. *Hooker.*
4. Having the same degree or state; as, *uniform* temperature.—*Uniform motion* or *velocity*. The motion or velocity of a body is *uniform*, when it passes over equal spaces in equal times. In *uniform motion*, the space passed over is directly as the time, and directly as the velocity; and the time is inversely as the velocity. [*See* MOTION, VELOCITY.]—*Uniform force*, a constant force; a force which, acting in the direction of a body's motion, adds equal velocities in equal times; such is the force of gravity.—*Uniform matter*, is that which is all of the same kind and texture.
U′NIFORM, *n.* The particular dress of

soldiers, by which one regiment or company is distinguished from another, or a soldier from another person. We say, the *uniform* of a company of militia, the *uniform* of the artillery companies, the *uniform* of a regiment, &c. This dress is called a *uniform*, because it is alike among all the soldiers.

UNIFORM'ITY, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; even tenor; as, the *uniformity* of design in a poem.—2. Consistency; sameness; as, the *uniformity* of a man's opinions.—3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.—4. Similitude between the parts of a whole; as, the *uniformity* of sides in a regular figure. Beauty is said to consist in *uniformity* with variety.—5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.

Uniformity must tire at last, though it is a *uniformity* of excellence. *Johnson.*

Act of uniformity, in *Eng.*, the act of parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches; 1 Eliz. and 13 and 14 Car. II.

U'NIFORMLY, *adv.* With even tenor; without variation; as, a temper *uniformly* mild.—2. Without diversity of one from another.

U'NIFORMNESS, *n.* State of being uniform; uniformity. [*Rarely used.*]

U'NIFY, *v. t.* To form into one; to make a unit of. [*Rarely used.*]

UNIGEN'ITURE, *n.* [L. *unigenitus; unus* and *genitus.*] The state of being the only begotten.

UNIGEN'ITUS, *n.* [L. only begotten.] A celebrated papal bull, so called from its opening words, "*Unigenitus Dei filius,*" issued by Clement XI., in 1713, condemning 101 propositions in Quesnel's work on the New Testament, or, in other words, supporting the Jesuits against the Jansenists in their opinions concerning divine grace.

UNIG'ENOUS, *a.* [L. *unigena.*] Of one kind; of the same genus.

UNIJ'UGATE, *a.* [L. *unus*, and *jugatus*, coupled together.] In *bot.*, a *unijugate leaf* is a pinninerved compound leaf, consisting of only one pair of leaflets.

UNILA'BIATE. *a.* In *bot.*, having one lip only, as a corol.

UNILAT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, side.] 1. Being on one side or party only. [*Unusual.*]—2. Having one side. A *unilateral raceme*, is when the flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle. — *Unilateral leaves* are such as lean towards one side of the stem; as in *Convallaria multiflora.*—*Unilateral obligations*, in *Scots law*, are those obligations in which one party alone is bound.—*Unilateral trusts* are those which a debtor voluntarily and extra-judicially executes, for the better and more equal settlement of the claims against him, in favour of a trustee for behoof of all his creditors.

UNILIT'ERAL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of one letter only.

UNILLU'MINATED, *a.* Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark.—2. Ignorant.

UNILLU'MINED, *a.* Not illumined.

UNILLUS'TRATED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain.

UNILLUS'TRATIVE, *a.* Not illustrative.

UNILOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *loculus*, cell.] Having one cell only; as, a *unilocular* pericarp or anther.—2. In *conchol.*, *unilocular* shells are such as are not divided by septa into chambers or cells.

UNIMAG'INABLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived.

UNIMAG'INABLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

UNIMAG'INATIVE, *a.* Not imaginative.

UNIMAG'INED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived.

UNIMBIT'TERED, *a.* Not imbittered; not aggravated.

UNIMBU'ED, *a.* Not imbued; not tinctured.

UNIM'ITABLE, *a.* That cannot be imitated. [But the word now used is *inimitable.*]

UNIM'ITATED, *a.* Not imitated.

UNIMMOR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable.

UNIMPAIRABLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

UNIMPAIRED, *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; as, an *unimpaired* constitution.

UNIMPARTED, *a.* Not imparted; not shared.

UNIMPAS'SIONATE, *a.* Not impassionate.

UNIMPAS'SIONATENESS, *n.* A state of being unimpassionate.

UNIMPAS'SIONED, *a.* Not endowed with passions.—2. Free from passion; calm; not violent; as, an *unimpassioned* address.

UNIMPEACHABLE, *a.* That cannot be impeached; that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation.—2. That cannot be called in question; as, an *unimpeachable* claim or testimony.

UNIMPEACHABLY, *adv.* So as not to be impeachable.

UNIMPEACHED, *a.* Not impeached; not charged or accused; fair; as, an *unimpeached* character.—2. Not called in question; as, testimony *unimpeached.*

UNIMPEDED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered.

UNIM'PLICATED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved.

UNIMPLI'ED, *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference.

UNIMPLORED, *a.* Not implored; not solicited.

UNIMPORT'ANCE, *n.* Want of importance.

UNIMPORT'ANT, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.—2. Not assuming airs of dignity.

UNIMPORT'ANTLY, *adv.* Without weight or importance.

UNIMPORT'ING, *a.* Not importing.

UNIMPORTUNED, *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.

UNIMPOSING, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not imposing; not commanding respect.—2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary.

UNIMPREG'NABLE, *a.* That may be taken or impugned; not impregnable.

UNIMPREG'NATED, *a.* Not impregnated.

UNIMPRESS'ED, *a.* Not impressed

UNIMPRESS'IBLE, *a.* Not impressible.

UNIMPRESS'IVE, *a.* Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions.

UNIMPRESS'IVELY, *adv.* Unforcibly; without impression.

UNIMPRESS'IVENESS, *n.* State of being unimpressive.

UNIMPRIS'ONED, *a.* Not confined in prison.

UNIMPRO'PRIATED, *a.* Not impropriated.

UNIMPRÖVABLE, *a.* Not capable of improvement, melioration, or advancement to a better condition.—2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled.

UNIMPRÖVABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being not improvable.

UNIMPRÖVABLY, *adv.* Without being improvable.

UNIMPRÖVED, *a.* Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence.—2. Not used for a valuable purpose. How many advantages *unimproved* have we to regret!—3. Not used; not employed.—4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as, *unimproved* land or soil; *unimproved* lots of ground.—5. Uncensured; not disapproved. [This sense, from the L. *improbo*, is entirely obsolete.]

UNIMPRÖVING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct.

UNIMPU'TABLE, *a.* Not imputable or chargeable to.

UNIMPU'TED, *a.* Not imputed.

UNIMUS'CULAR, *a.* Having one muscle only and one impression, as a bivalve molluscan.

UNINCÄRNATE, *a.* Not incarnate.

UNINCHÄNTED, *a.* Not enchanted; not affected by magic or enchantment; not haunted. [Usually *unenchanted.*]

UNINCITED, *a.* Not incited.

UNINCLOSED, *a* Not inclosed.

UNINCOR'PORATED, *a.* Not incorporated.

UNINCREASABLE,† *a.* Admitting no increase.

UNINCUM'BERED, *a.* Not incumbered; not burdened.—2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt; as, an estate *unincumbered* with dower. [*Unencumbered* is the preferable word.]

UNINDEBT'ED, *a.* Not indebted. -2. Not borrowed. [*Unusual.*]

UNINDIF'FERENT, *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial; leaning to one party.

UNINDORS'ED, *a.* Not indorsed; not assigned; as, an *unindorsed* note or bill.

UNINDUCED, *a.* Not induced.

UNINDUS'TRIOUS, *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labour, study, or other pursuit.

UNINDUS'TRIOUSLY, *adv.* Without industry.

UNINEB'RIATING, *a.* Not inebriating.

UNINFECT'ED, *a.* Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul infectious air.—2. Not corrupted.

UNINFEC'TIOUS, *a.* Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.

UNINFEST'ED, *a.* Not infested.

UNINFLÄMED, *a.* Not inflamed; not set on fire.—2. Not highly provoked.

UNINFLAM'MABLE, *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire.

UNIN'FLUENCED, *a.* Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.—2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice; as, *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

UNINFLUEN'CIVE, *a.* Uninfluential. [*Rarely used.*]

UNINFLUEN'TIAL, *a.* Not having influence.

UNINFORM'ED, *a.* Not informed; not instructed; untaught. — 2. Unanimated; not enlivened.
UNINFORM'ING, *a.* Not furnishing information; uninstructive.
UNINGE'NIOUS, *a.* Not ingenious; dull.
UNINGE'NIOUSLY, *adv.* Without ingenuity.
UNINGEN'UOUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous.
UNINGEN'UOUSLY, *adv.* Not ingenuously.
UNINGEN'UOUSNESS, *n.* Want of ingenuousness.
UNINHAB'ITABLE, *a.* Not inhabitable; that in which men cannot live; unfit to be the residence of men.
UNINHAB'ITABLENESS, *n.* The state of being uninhabitable.
UNINHAB'ITED, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.
UNINI''TIATE, **UNINI''TIATED**, } *a.* Not initiated.
UNIN'JURED, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.
UNINJU'RIOUS, *a.* Not injurious.
UNINQUIRING, *a.* Not inquiring or disposed to inquire.
UNINQUIS'ITIVE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire.
UNINSCRIBED, *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription.
UNINSPIRED, *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.
UNINSPIR'ITED, *a.* Not inspirited.
UNIN'STITUTED, *a.* Not instituted.
UNINSTRUCT'ED, *a.* Not instructed or taught; not educated. — 2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.
UNINSTRUCT'ING, *a.* Not instructing.
UNINSTRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring improvement.
UNINSTRUCT'IVELY, *adv.* Not instructively.
UNIN'SULATED, *a.* Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else.
UNINSULT'ED, *a.* Not insulted.
UNINSURED, *a.* [*See* SURE.] Not insured; not assured against loss.
UNINTELLECT'UAL, *a.* Not intellectual.
UNINTELLECT'UALLY, *adv.* Not intellectually.
UNINTEL'LIGENT, *a.* Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding.—2. Not knowing; not skilful; dull.
UNINTEL'LIGENTLY, *adv.* Not intelligently.
UNINTELLIGIBIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being not intelligible.
UNINTEL'LIGIBLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood.
UNINTEL'LIGIBLENESS, *n.* State of being unintelligible.
UNINTEL'LIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.
UNINTEND'ED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
UNINTEN'TIONAL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.
UNINTEN'TIONALLY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.
UNIN'TERESTED, *a.* Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business or calamity. —2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.
UNIN'TERESTING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as, an *uninteresting* story or poem.
UNIN'TERESTINGLY, *adv.* So as not to excite interest.
UNINTERMIS'SION, *n.* Defect or failure of intermission.
UNINTERMIT'TED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued.
UNINTERMIT'TEDLY, *adv.* Without being intermitted.
UNINTERMIT'TING, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.
UNINTERMIT'TINGLY, *adv.* Without cessation; continually.
UNINTERMIX'ED, *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled.
UNINTER'POLATED, *a.* Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.
UNINTER'PRETED, *a.* Not explained or interpreted.
UNINTER'RED, *a.* Not buried.
UNINTERRUPT'ED, *a.* Not interrupted; not broken.—2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.
UNINTERRUPT'EDLY, *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance.
UNINTOX'ICATING, *a.* Not intoxicating.
UNINTRENCH'ED, *a.* Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments.
UNIN'TRICATED,† *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate.
UNINTRODU'CED, *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive.
UNINURED, *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice.
UNINVA'DED, *a.* Not invaded.
UNINVENT'ED, *a.* Not invented; not found out.
UNINVENT'IVE, *a.* Not inventive.
UNINVENT'IVELY, *adv.* Not inventively.
UNINVEST'ED, *a.* Not invested; not clothed.—2. Not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money; as, money *uninvested.*
UNINVES'TIGABLE, *a.* That cannot be investigated or searched out.
UNINVES'TIGATED, *a.* Not investigated.
UNINVES'TIGATIVE, *a.* Not adapted or given to investigation.
UNINVID'IOUS, *a.* Not invidious.
UNINVITED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited.
UNINVITING, *a.* Not inviting.
UNINVOKED, *a.* Not invoked.
U'NIO, *n.* [L. a pearl.] A genus of fresh-water bivalve shells, belonging to the family Mytilacea, Cuvier, commonly called fresh-water muscles. Numerous species, remarkable for size or form, inhabit the rivers and lakes of the United States.
U'NION, *n.* [Fr. *union;* It. *unione;* L. *unio*, to unite, from *unus*, one.] 1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

One kingdom, joy and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest. Happy is the family where perfect *union* subsists between all its members. —3. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; as, the *union* of soul and body.—4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting.—5. In *arch.*, harmony between the colours in the materials of a building.—6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. This cannot be done without the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent. Union is by *accession*, when the united benefice becomes an accessory of the principal; by *confusion*, where the two titles are suppressed, and a new one created, including both; and by *equality*, where the two titles subsist, but are equal and independent.—7. States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes called *the Union*.—8.† A pearl. [L. *unio.*]—*Union flag*, in the *navy*, one of the three ensigns or standards in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick are blended, to denote the union of the three kingdoms. This flag is appropriated to the admiral of the fleet, who is the first naval officer under the lord high admiral.—*Union jack.* [*See* JACK.] In the flag of the United States, a square portion at the upper left hand corner, in which the stars are united on a blue ground; denoting the *union* of the States.—*Union*, or *Act of union*, the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707.—*Legislative union*, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800.—*Union by the first intention*, in *sur.*, the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds, when they are kept in contact with each other, grow together and unite without suppuration; the result of a wonderful self-healing power in living bodies.—*Charter of union*, or *clause of union.* In *Scots law*, where lands lie discontiguous, but are held by the same tenure, under the same superior, and derived from the same author, the sovereign by a crown charter may unite them into one tenantry. The object of this charter or *clause of union*, is to dispense with the necessity of taking separate infeftments, and to declare that one sasine shall be sufficient to carry the whole discontiguous subjects.—*Union cloth*, cloth made of two kinds of materials, as cotton and wool, cotton and silk.
U'NIONIST, *n.* One who promotes or advocates union.—2. One who is joined with others to maintain strikes; as, a trades' *unionist.*
UNIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing one at a birth.
U'NIPED, *n.* or *a.* Having only one foot.
UNIPELTA'TA, *n.* [L. *unus*, and *pelta*, a buckler.] A family of stomapodous crustaceans, in which the shell consists of a single shield, of an elongated quadrilateral form. It consists of but a single genus, the squilla of Fabricius.
UNIPER'SONAL, *a.* Having but one person.
UNIPER'SONALIST, *n.* One who believes there is a single person in the deity.
UNIQUE, *a.* (yuneek'.) [Fr.] Sole;

unequalled; single in its kind or excellence.

UNIQUELY, *adv.* In a unique manner.

UNIRA'DIATED, *a.* Having one ray.

UNIRRA'DIATED, *a.* Not irradiated.

UNIR'RITATED, *a.* Not irritated; not fretted.—2. Not provoked or angered.

UNIR'RITATING, *a.* Not irritating or fretting.—2. Not provoking.—3. Not exciting.

UNIR'RITATINGLY, *adv.* So as not to irritate.

UNISER'IATE, *a.* Having a single line or series.

UNISER'IATELY, *adv.* In a single line or series

UNISEX'UAL, *a.* In *bot.*, having one sex only.

U'NISON, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.] 1. In *music*, an accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. If two chords of the same matter have equal length, thickness, and tension, they are said to be in *unison*, and their sounds will be in *unison*. Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in *unison*; as, the sound of a bell may be in *unison* with a sound of a flute. *Unison* then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs, &c.—2. A single unvaried note.—*In unison*, in agreement; in harmony.

U'NISON, *a.* Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice,
Choral or *unison*. *Anon.*

UNIS'ONANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.

What constitutes *unisonance* is the equality of the number of vibrations of sonorous bodies, in two equal times. *Cyc.*

UNIS'ONANT, *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

UNIS'ONOUS, *a.* Being in unison.

U'NIT, *n.* [L. *unus*, one; *unitas*, unity.] 1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person.—2. In *arith.*, the least whole number, or one, represented by the figure 1. Every other number is an assemblage of units. This definition is applicable to fractions as well as to whole numbers. Thus, the fraction $\frac{7}{10}$ is an assemblage of seven units, each of which is one-tenth of the integer.

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

3. In *math.*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured; or it is the name given to that magnitude, which is to be considered or reckoned as one, when other magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured. It is not itself *one*, but is the magnitude which *one* or 1 shall stand for in calculation: it is a length, or a surface, or a solid, or a weight, or a time, as the case may be, while 1 is only a numerical symbol. This symbol 1 represents the abstract conception of singleness, as distinguished from multitude, and is the unit of abstract arithmetic: but all concrete quantities must have units of their own kind.—*Measuring unit*, in *mensuration*, a certain dimension or magnitude, assumed as a standard by which other dimensions or magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured. Thus, in mensuration of surfaces, the measuring unit is a square inch, a square foot, a square yard, &c., and the area or superficies of any figure is estimated by the number of squares of this kind that are contained in it. In solids, the measuring unit is a cubical inch, a cubical foot, a cubical yard, &c., and the content or solidity of any figure is estimated by the number of cubes of this kind which it contains. In like manner, in lineal measure, the measuring unit is an inch, a foot, a yard, &c.—*Unit of time*, in *theoretical mech.*, one second, and all motion is measured by the space which is, or would be, passed over in this time; hence the velocity of a body signifies the space which it passes over in one second, and where one body is said to have a greater or a less velocity than another, it is meant that a greater or less space is passed over by it in one second.—*Unit of force or of weight*, in *theoretical mech.*, a certain force or weight assumed as a standard, by which other forces or weights, or their effects, may be estimated. This unit may be an ounce, a pound, a hundredweight, &c. [*See* UNITY.]

UNITABLE, *a.* Capable of being united.

UNITA'RIAN, *n.* [L. *unitus*, *unus*.] The *Unitarians* are a sect of religionists who confine the glory and attribute of divinity to the one only great and supreme God, and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Unitarians are opposed to the Trinitarians, or those who conceive of one God in three persons, characters, or relations, each of which they regard as the proper object of religious worship. The Unitarian Christian believes the Father to be the only true God, and Jesus, his messenger, to be the Christ. This is the leading fundamental principle, which constitutes the true and complete definition of the term Unitarian; under which are consequently included all those who, receiving the divine authority or commission of Jesus Christ, believe him to be a dependent creature, deriving his existence from the Father, and therefore the fit object of all the veneration, submission, and obedience which can be offered to a creature, but not of religious worship, properly so called. Agreeing in this great and leading principle, Unitarians differ in their opinions as to the origin, nature, and dignity of Jesus Christ. One division of them has received the name of Arians, another that of Socinians.

UNITA'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

UNITA'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians, who deny the divinity of Christ.

UNITA'RIANIZE, *v. t.* and *i.* To conform to Unitarianism.

UNITE, *v. t.* [L. *unio*, *unitus*; Fr. and Sp. *unir*; It. *unire*.] 1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. Thus we *unite* the parts of a building to make one structure. The kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland *united*, form one empire. So we *unite* spirit and water and other liquors. We *unite* strands to make a rope. The states of North America *united*, form one nation.—2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance; as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty.—3. To make to agree or be uniform; as, to *unite* a kingdom in one form of worship; to *unite* men in opinions.—4. To cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks or stones by cement.—5. To join in interest or fellowship; Gen. xlix.—6. To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes.—7. To join in affection; to make near; as, to *unite* hearts in love. [*Unite* is followed by *to* or *with*. To unite *to*, is to join; Gen. xlix. 6. To unite *with*, is to associate; but the distinction is not always obvious or important.]—*To unite the heart*, to cause all its powers and affections to join with order and delight in the same objects; Ps. lxxxvi.

UNITE, *v. i.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. All parties *united* in petitioning for a repeal of the law.—2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine; as, bodies *unite* by attraction or affinity.—3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound.

The spur of a young cock grafted into the comb, will *unite* and grow. *Duhamel.*

4. To coalesce, as sounds.—5. To be mixed. Oil and water will not *unite*.

UNI'TED, *pp.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.—*United flowers*, are such as have the stamens and pistils in the same flower.—*United brethren*, a religious community commonly called Moravians, from their original country, Moravia, where they sprung up on the first opening of the Reformation. Generally speaking, they adhere to the confession of Augsburg, considering it as founded on the Scriptures, which are the only rule of their faith and practice. The Moravians are remarkable for a meek, quiet, and child-like spirit, and for their earnest and unremitted labours in attempting to convert the heathen.

UNI'TEDLY, *adv.* With union or joint efforts.

UNI'TER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

UNI'TING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.

UNI''TION,† *n.* Junction; act of uniting.

U'NITIVE,† *a.* Having the power of uniting.

U'NIT JÄR, *n.* In *electrical experiments*, a small insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery. On working the machine, the small jar will make repeated discharges, and these will pass into the larger jar or battery. Hence the use of this jar is to announce the number of such discharges, from which an estimate may be formed of the amount of electricity which passes into the larger jar or battery.

U'NITY, *n.* [L. *unitas*.] 1. The state of being one; oneness. *Unity* may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. *Unity* is a thing undivided itself, but separate from every other thing.—2. Concord; conjunction; as, a *unity* of proofs.—3. Agreement; uniformity; as, *unity* of doctrine; *unity* of worship in a church.—4. In *Christian theol.*, oneness of sentiment, affection, or behaviour.

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*? Ps. cxxxiii.

5. In *math.*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever. The terms *unit* and *unity* are often used synony-

mously, but in general, the number 1 is *unity* when it is not applied to any particular object; and a *unit*, when it is so applied. [*See* UNIT, No. 3.]—6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved. In the *Greek drama*, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*; in other words, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed twenty-four hours, and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece. In the epic poem, the great and almost only *unity* is that of action.—7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character.—8. In *all the arts*, the correspondence of the various parts of a work, so that they may form one harmonious whole. Unity is indispensable in every work of art.—9. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold; unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession*; in other words, joint-tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession.—10. In *law*, unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles, as when a man has a lease of land upon a certain rent, and afterward buys the fee simple. This is a *unity* of possession, by which the lease is extinguished.—*Unity of faith*, is an equal belief of the same truths of God, and possession of the grace of faith in like form and degree. —*Unity of spirit*, is the oneness which subsists between Christ and his saints, by which the same spirit dwells in both, and both have the same disposition and aims; and it is the oneness of Christians among themselves, united under the same head, having the same spirit dwelling in them, and possessing the same graces, faith, love, hope, &c.

U'NIVALVE, *a.* [L. *unus*, one and *valvæ*.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

U'NIVALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only. The *univalves* form one of the three divisions into which shells were divided by Linnæus, the other two divisions being bivalves and multivalves. In this arrangement the generic characters reside in the shell and not in the structure of the inhabiting animal. Modern naturalists have adopted a much more scientific system of arrangement in regard to testaceous or molluscous animals. Lamarck divides the bivalves into five orders, viz., Heteropoda, Cephalopoda, Trachelipoda, Gasteropoda, and Pteropoda. Univalves are far more numerous than either multivalves or bivalves, both in genera and species.

U'NIVALVED, *a.* Having only one valve.

UNIVALV'ULAR, *a.* Having one valve only; as, a *univalvular* pericarp or shell.

UNIVERS'AL, *a.* [L. *universalis*; *unus* and *versor*.] 1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; as, *universal* ruin; *universal* good; *universal* benevolence.

> The *universal* cause,
> Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

2. Total; whole.

> From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
> This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Comprising all the particulars; as, *universal* kinds.—4. In *bot.*, a *universal umbel*, is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to *partial*. A *universal involucre* is not unfrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel.—*Universal dial*, is a dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.—*Universal successor*, in *Scots law*, an heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate. —*Universal joint.* [*See* JOINT.]—*Universal proposition*, one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote. Thus, "all men are mortal," is a universal proposition, and also, "no man is perfect." A universal proposition is opposed to a *particular proposition*, or one which makes such an assertion or denial of some of the things spoken of, as implies that others are left unspoken of: Thus, "some men are born in England," and "some animals cannot live in this climate," are particular propositions. [*See the Noun.*]

UNIVERS'AL, *n.* [*See the Adjective.*] In *logic*, a universal is *complex* or *incomplex*. A *complex universal*, is either a universal proposition, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal. An *incomplex universal*, is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found.—2.† The whole; the general system of the universe.—*Universals*, the name given by the schoolmen to general notions or ideas, especially those of genera and species.

UNIVERS'ALISM, *n.* In *theol.*, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

UNIVERS'ALIST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment. The universalists maintain that Christ died for all, and hence that *all* shall finally be brought to a participation of the benefits of his death, in their restoration to holiness and happiness. The name *universalists* is sometimes applied to the Arminians, in consequence of the *universality* which they ascribe to the operation of divine grace, and their opposition to the doctrine of *particular* election.

UNIVERSAL'ITY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole; as, the *universality* of a proposition; the *universality* of sin; the *universality* of the deluge.

UNIVERS'ALIZE, *v. t.* To make universal.

UNIVERS'ALIZED, *pp.* Rendered universal.

UNIVERS'ALIZING, *ppr.* Rendering universal.

UNIVERS'ALLY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception. Air is a fluid *universally* diffused. God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures.

UNIVERS'ALNESS, *n.* Universality.

Note.—*Universal* and its derivatives are used in common discourse for *general*. This kind of universality is by the schoolmen called *moral*, as admitting of some exceptions, in distinction from *metaphysical*, which precludes all exceptions.

U'NIVERSE, *n.* [Fr. *univers*; L. *universum.*] The general system of things; the collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things; the τὸ πᾶν of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

UNIVERS'ITY, *n.* [L. *universitas*, the whole of any thing as contrasted with its parts; a community, association, corporation, company, &c.] In the modern sense of the term, an establishment or corporation for the purposes of instruction in all or some of the most important divisions of science and literature, and having the power of conferring certain honorary dignities, termed degrees. The term *university*, like many other terms of extensive application, has undergone various modifications of meaning, till its origin and primary use seem to have been utterly forgotten. In its proper and original meaning, it denotes the whole members of an incorporated body of persons, teaching and learning one or more departments of knowledge. In the technical language of the civil law, the word *universitas* was used to signify a plurality of persons, associated for a continued purpose, and may be rendered by *society*, *company*, *corporation*. In the middle ages, the term was used in reference to seminaries of learning, to denote either the whole body of teachers and learners, or the whole body of learners, with corporate rights and under bye-laws of their own, divided either by faculty or by country, or both together; its meaning being determined by the words with which it was connected. At a later period, the expression *universitas literarum* was used to indicate that all the most important branches of science were to be taught in these establishments; but although it is true that most of the modern universities embrace the whole circle of learning, as contained in the four faculties of the arts, theology, law, and physic, this was not the case in the 12th century, when the term *universities* was first applied to academical institutions. The university of Paris, as well as Oxford and Cambridge, existed at first only in the faculty of arts, and Salerno and Montpellier contained the single faculty of medicine. Some, forming their notion of the word university merely from the English universities, suppose that it necessarily means a collection and union of colleges; that it is a great corporation embodying in one the smaller and subordinate collegiate bodies; but this is not correct, for many universities exist in which there are no colleges. This is the case with most of the German universities, and in the Scottish universities there are no foundations which bear any resemblance to the English colleges; and, besides, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge existed before a single college was endowed. The oldest of the European universities were those of Paris and Bologna, and these formed the models on which the other universities, which subsequently sprung up in various parts of Europe, were established.

UNIV'OCAL, *n.* A word having only one signification or meaning; a synonyme.

UNIV'OCAL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, word.] 1. Having one meaning only. A *univocal* word is opposed to an *equivocal*, which has two or more significations.—2. Having unison of sounds; as the octave in music and its replicates.—3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor. [*Little used.*]

UNIV'OCALLY, *adv.* In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hale.*

2. In one tenor. [*Little used.*]

UNIVOCA'TION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning.

UNJAR'RING, *a.* Not discordant.

UNJAUN'DICED, *a.* Not jaundiced.

UNJEALOUS, *a.* (unjel'lous.) Not jealous or mistrusting.

UNJOIN', *v. t.* To separate; to disjoin.

UNJOIN'ED, *a.* Not joined.

UNJOINT', *v. t.* To disjoint.

UNJOINT'ED, *pp.* Disjointed; separated.—2. *a.* Having no joint or articulation; as, an *unjointed* stem.

UNJOY'FUL, *a.* Not joyful; sad.

UNJOY'FULLY, *adv.* Not joyfully.

UNJOY'OUS, *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.

UNJOY'OUSLY, *adv.* Not joyously.

UNJUDG'ED, *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined.

UNJUST', *a.* Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable; as, an *unjust* man.—2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as, an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand; an *unjust* accusation.

UNJUST'IFIABLE, *a.* Not justifiable; that cannot be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended; as, an *unjustifiable* motive or action.

UNJUST'IFIABLENESS, *n.* The quality of not being justifiable.

UNJUST'IFIABLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated.

UNJUST'IFIED, *a.* Not justified or vindicated.—2. Not pardoned.

UNJUST'LY, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.

UNK'ED,† } **UNK'ID**,† } for *Uncouth*, odd; strange.

UNKEM'MED, } **UNKEMPT'**, } *a.* Uncombed; unpolished. [*Obsolete, except in poetry*]

UNKEN'NEL, *v. t.* To drive from his hole; as, to *unkennel* a fox.—2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat.—3. To release from a kennel.

UNKEN'NELLED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.

UNKENT',† *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown.

UNKEPT', *a.* Not kept; not retained; not preserved.—2. Not observed; not obeyed; as a command.

UNKER'CHIEFED, *a.* Having no kerchief.

UNKERN'ELLED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel.

UNKETH,† *a.* Uncouth; strange.

UNKILL'ED, *a.* Not killed; still in being.

UNKIND, *a.* Not kind; not benevolent; not favourable; not obliging.—2. Unnatural.

UNKIN'DLED, *a.* Not kindled.

UNKINDLINESS, *n.* Unfavourableness.

UNKINDLY, *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature; as, an *unkindly* crime.—2. Unfavourable; malignant; as, an *unkindly* fog.

UNKINDLY, *adv.* Without kindness; without affection; as, to treat one *unkindly*.—2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

UNKINDNESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will.—2. Disobliging treatment; disfavour.

UNKING', *v. t.* To deprive of royalty.

UNKING'LIKE, } **UNKING'LY**, } *a.* Unbecoming a king; not noble.

UNKISS'ED, *a.* Not kissed.

UN'KLE.† *See* UNCLE.

UNKNELL'ED, *a.* Untolled.

UNKNIGHT'LY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

UNKNIT', *v. t.* To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted.—2. To open.

UNKNOT', *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.

UNKNOT'TED, *pp.* Freed from knots; untied.

UNKNOT'TY, *a.* Having no knots.

UNKNOW,† *v. t.* To cease to know.

UNKNOWABLE, *a.* That cannot be known.

UNKNOWING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with *of*.

Unknowing of deceit. *Pope.*

UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

UNKNOWN, *a.* Not known. The author of the invention is *unknown*.—2. Greater than is imagined.—3. Not having had cohabitation.—4. Not having communication.

UNLA'BOURED, *a.* Not produced by labour; as, *unlaboured* harvests.—2. Not cultivated by labour; not tilled.—3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural.

And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickel*

4. Easy; natural; not stiff; as, an *unlaboured* style.

UNLABO'RIOUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.

UNLABO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* Without labour.

UNLACE, *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes; as, to *unlace* a helmet or a garment.—2. To loose a woman's dress.—3. To divest of ornaments.—4. In *sea lan.*, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail.

UNLACED, *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.

UNLACING, *ppr.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.

UNLACK'EYED, *a.* Unattended with a lackey.

UNLADE, *v. t.* To unload; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship.—2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden; Acts xxi.

UNLADEN, *pp.* of *Lade.* Unloaded.

UNLADING, *ppr.* Removing the cargo from a ship.

UNLA'DYLIKE, *a.* Not lady-like.

UNLAID, *a.* Not placed; not fixed.—2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed.—3. Not laid out, as a corpse.

UNLAMENT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away. *Pope.*

UNLAP', *v. t.* To unfold.

UNLAP'PED, *pp.* Unfolding.

UNLAP'PING, *ppr.* Unfolding.

UNLARDED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement.

UNLASH', *v. t.* In *nautical lan.*, to loose or sunder what has been *lashed* or tied.

UNLASH'ING, *ppr.* of *Unlash.*

UNLASH'ED, *a.* Untied.

UNLATCH', *v. t.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

UNLATCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening or loosing by lifting the latch.

UNLATH, *v. t.* To remove laths or lathing.

UNLATH'ED, *a.* Having no laths.—2. *pp.* Deprived of lathing.

UNLATH'ERED, *a.* Not lathered.

UNLAUNCH'ED, *a.* Not launched.

UNLAU'RELLED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honoured.

UNLAV'ISH, *a.* Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.

UNLAV'ISHED, *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.

UNLAW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law.—2. In *Scots law*, to fine.

UNLAW', *n.* In *Scots law*, any transgression of the law; any injury or act of injustice; a fine or amerciament legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

UNLAW'FUL, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.—*Unlawful assembly*, in *law*, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act.

UNLAW'FULLY, *adv.* In violation of law or right; illegally.—2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock; as, a child *unlawfully* born.

UNLAW'FULNESS, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.—2. Illegitimacy.

UNLAW'LIKE, *a.* Not lawlike.

UNLAY', *v. t.* In *nautical lan.*, to untwist the strands of a rope, &c.

UNLAY'ING, *ppr.* of *Unlay.*

UNLAID', *a.* Untwisted.

UNLEACH'ED, *a.* Not leached; as, *unleached* ashes.

UNLEAD'ED, *a.* Not leaded; not covered with lead.—2. *pp.* Deprived of leads or lead.

UNLEARN', *v. t.* (unlern'.) To forget or lose what has been learned. It is most important to us all to *unlearn* the errors of our early education.

I had learned nothing right; I had to *unlearn* everything. *Luther* in *Milner.*

UNLEARN'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be learned; unteachable.

UNLEARN'ED, *pp.* Forgotten.—2. *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed.—3. Not gained by study; not known.—4. Not suitable to a learned man; as, *unlearned* verses.

UNLEARN'EDLY, *adv.* Ignorantly.

UNLEARN'EDNESS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness.

UNLEARN'ING, *ppr.* Forgetting what one has learned.

UNLEASED, *a.* Not leased.

UNLEAVENED, *a.* (unlev'ened.) Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm or yeast; Exod. xii.

UNLEC'TURED, *a.* Not taught by lecture.

UNLED', *a.* Not led or conducted.

UNLEG'ACIED, *a.* Having no legacy.

UNLEISURED,† *a.* (unle'zhured.) Not having leisure.

UNLEISUREDNESS,† *n.* (unle'zhurdness.) Want of leisure.

UNLENT', *a.* Not lent.

UNLESS', *conj.* [Sax. *onlesan*, to loose or release.] Except; that is, remove

or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows. "We cannot thrive *unless* we are industrious and frugal." The sense will be more obvious with the clauses of the sentence inverted. *Unless,* [remove this fact, suppose it not to exist,] *we are industrious and frugal,* we cannot thrive. *Unless,* then answers for a negation. If we are *not* industrious, we cannot thrive.

UNLESS'ENED, *a.* Not diminished.

UNLES'SONED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed.

UNLET'TERED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant.

UNLET'TEREDNESS, *n.* Want of learning.

UNLEV'EL, *a.* Not level; uneven.

UNLEV'ELLED, *a.* Not levelled; not laid even.

UNLEV'IED, *a.* Not levied.

UNLIBID'INOUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful.

UNLI'CENSED, *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority; as, an *unlicensed* innkeeper.

> The vending of ardent spirits, in places licensed or *unlicensed,* is a tremendous evil. *L. Beecher.*

UNLICK'ED, *a.* Shapeless; not formed to smoothness; as, an *unlicked* bear whelp, from the notion that the bear licks her young into shape.—2. Rough; uncultivated.

UNLIFT'ED, *a.* Not lifted; not raised.

UNLIGHTED, *a.* Not lighted; not illuminated.—2. Not kindled or set on fire.

UNLIGHTSOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

UNLIKE, *a.* Dissimilar; having no resemblance. Never were two men more *unlike.* The cases are entirely *unlike.* — 2. Improbable; unlikely.—*Unlike quantities,* in *alge.,* are different combinations of letters; or they are such as consist of different letters or different powers.

UNLIKELIHOOD, } **UNLIKELINESS,** } *n.* Improbability.

UNLIKELY, *a.* Improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected; as, an *unlikely* event. The thing you mention is very *unlikely.*—2. Not promising success. He employs very *unlikely* means to effect his object.

UNLIKELY, *adv.* Improbably.

UNLIKENESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

UNLIM'BER, *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.

UNLIM'BER, *v. t.* In *milit. lan.,* to take off the limbers; as, to *unlimber* the guns. [*See* LIMBERS.]

UNLIM'BERED, *n. pp.* or *a.* Freed from the limbers.

UNLIM'BERING, *ppr.* Taking off the limbers.

UNLIM'ITABLE, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless. [We now use *illimitable.*]

UNLIM'ITED, *a.* Not limited; having no bounds; boundless.—2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms.—3. Unconfined; not restrained.

> Ascribe not to God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Unlimited problem, is one which may have an infinite number of solutions.

UNLIM'ITEDLY, *adv.* Without bounds.

UNLIM'ITEDNESS, *n.* The state of being boundless, or of being undefined.

UNLIN'EAL, *a.* Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession.

UNLINING, *n.* In *bot.,* a term used to express the formation of certain parts in the flower, by the separation of a lamina from the petal. The process is sometimes called deduplication, chorization and dilamination. It accounts for some anomalous appearances in flowers, more especially the formation of scales opposite the petals.

UNLINK', *v. t.* To separate links; to loose; to unfasten; to untwist.

UNLIQ'UIDATED, *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained; as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts.—2. Unpaid; unadjusted.

UNLIQ'UEFIED, *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved.

UNLIQ'UORED, *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor.

UNLIS'TENING, *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding.

UNLIT'ERARY, *a.* Not literary; illiterate.

UNLIVELINESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness.

UNLIVELY, *a.* Not lively; dull.

UNLŌAD, *v. t.* To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.—2. To disburden; as, to *unload* a beast.—3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome. —*To unload a gun or a musket,* is to take the powder and ball out of it.

UNLŌADED, *pp.* Free from a load or cargo; disburdened.

UNLŌADING, *ppr.* Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.

UNLO'CATED, *a.* Not placed; not fixed in a place.—2. In *America,* unlocated lands are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, to some individual, company, or corporation.

UNLOCK', *v. t.* To unfasten what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.—2. To open, in general; to lay open.

> *Unlock* your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLOCK'ED, *pp.* Opened.—2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast.

UNLODGE', *v. t.* To deprive of a lodging; to dislodge.

UNLOOKED FOR. Not expected; not foreseen.

UNLOOP', *v. t.* To undo a loop.

UNLOOP'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not fastened by a loop; unfastened.

UNLOOSE', *v. t.* To loose; to untie; to let go or free from hold or fastening. [In this word the prefix *un* is merely intensive.]

UNLOOSE', *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to loose all connection or union. [*See* ABOVE.]

UNLORD'LY, *a.* Not lordly; not arbitrary.

UNLŌSABLE,† *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That cannot be lost.

UNLŌVED, *a.* Not loved.

UNLŌVELINESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love.

UNLŌVELY, *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.

UNLŌVING, *a.* Not loving; not fond.

UNLŌVINGLY, *adv.* In an unloving manner.

UNLU'BRICATED, *a.* Not lubricated.

UNLUCK'ILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune.

UNLUCK'INESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; ill fortune.—2. Mischievousness.

UNLUCK'Y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful; as, an *unlucky* man.—2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success; as, an *unlucky* adventure; an *unlucky* throw of dice; an *unlucky* game. [This word is usually applied to incidents in which success depends on single events, to games of hazard, &c., rather than to things which depend on a long series of events, or on the ordinary course of Providence. Hence we say, a man is *unlucky* in play or in a lottery; but not that a farmer is *unlucky* in his husbandry, or a commander *unlucky* in the result of a campaign.]—3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.—4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish; as, an *unlucky* boy; an *unlucky* wag. [*Colloq.*]—5. Ill omened; inauspicious.

> Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UNLUS'TROUS, *a.* Wanting lustre; not shining.

UNLUS'TROUSLY, *adv.* With want of lustre.

UNLUST'Y, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.

UNLŪTE, *v. t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.

UNLŪTED, *pp* Separated, as luted vessels.

UNLŪTING, *ppr.* Separating, as luted vessels.

UNLUXU'RIOUS, *a.* Not luxurious.

UNMAD'DENED, *a.* Not maddened.

UNMĀDE, *pp.* Deprived of its form or qualities.—2. *a.* Not made; not yet formed.—3. Omitted to be made.

UNMAGNET'IC, *a.* Not having magnetic properties.

UNMĀIDENLY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden.

UNMĀIL'ED, *a.* Not mailed.

UNMĀIMED, *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire.

UNMAINTĀINABLE, *a.* That cannot be maintained or supported.

UNMĀKABLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. [*Little used.*]

UNMĀKE, *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is.

> God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments. *Burnet.*

2. To deprive of qualities before possessed.

UNMĀKING, *ppr.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.

UNMALI''CIOUS, *a.* Not malicious.

UNMALLEABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalleable.

UNMAL'LEABLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.

UNMAN', *v. t.* To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, &c.—2. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.—3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.—4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject.—5. To dispeople; as, towns *unmanned.*

UNMAN'ACLED, *a.* Not manacled.

UNMAN'AGEABLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable.—2. Not easily wielded.

UNMAN'AGEABLENESS, *n.* State of being unmanageable.

UNMAN'AGEABLY, *adv.* So as not to be manageable.

UNMAN'AGED, *a.* Not broken by horsemanship.—2. Not tutored; not educated.

UNMAN'FUL, *a.* Not becoming a man; unmanly.

UNMAN'LIKE, } *a.* Not becoming a
UNMAN'LY, } human being.—2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*

3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; base; ungenerous; cowardly.

UNMAN'LINESS, *n.* State of being unmanly.

UNMAN'NED, *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a man; rendered effeminate; dispirited; dejected; deprived of manly fortitude.—2. Not furnished with men.—3. Not tamed; a term in *falconry.*

UNMAN'NERED, *a.* Uncivil; rude.

UNMAN'NERLINESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behaviour.

UNMAN'NERLY, *a.* Ill bred; not having good manners; rude in behaviour; as, an *unmannerly* youth.—2. Not according to good manners; as, an *unmannerly* jest.

UNMAN'NERLY, *adv.* Uncivilly.

UNMAN'NING, *ppr.* Depriving of the powers or qualities of a man.

UNMAN'TLE, *v. t.* To divest of a mantle or cloak; to dismantle.

UNMAN'TLED, *a.* Not mantled; not cloaked; having no mantle or cloak.

UNMANUFAC'TURED, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.

UNMANURED, *a.* Not manured; not enriched by manure.—2. Uncultivated.

UNMARKED, *a.* Not marked; having no mark.—2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished.

UNMARK'ETABLE, *a.* Not marketable.

UNMARRED, *a.* Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.

UNMAR'RIABLE, *a.* Not marriageable [*Little used.*]

UNMAR'RIAGEABLE, *a.* Not fit to be married.

UNMAR'RIAGEABLENESS, *n.* The state or condition of not being fit to be married.

UNMAR'RIED, *a.* Not married; having no husband or no wife.

UNMAR'RY, *v. t.* To divorce.

UNMARSHALLED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.

UNMASCULATE, *v. t.* To emasculate.

UNMASCULINE, *a* Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate.

UNMASCULINELY, *adv.* In an unmasculine manner.

UNMASK, *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed.

UNMASK, *v i.* To put off a mask.

UNMASKED, *pp.* Stripped of a mask or disguise.—2. *a* Open; exposed to view

UNMASKING, *ppr* Stripping off a mask or disguise.

UNMASTERABLE,† *a.* That cannot be mastered or subdued.

UNMASTERED, *a.* Not subdued; not conquered.—2. Not conquerable.

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain. *Dryden.*

UNMAS'TICABLE, *a.* Not capable of being chewed.

UNMATCH'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be matched; that cannot be equalled; unparalled

UNMATCH'ED, *a* Matchless; having no match or equal.

UNMEANING, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words—2 Not expressive; not indicating intelligence; as, an *unmeaning* face

There pride sits blazon'd on th' *unmeaning* brow. *Trumbull.*

UNMEANINGLY, *adv.* Without significance.

UNMEANINGNESS, *n.* Want of meaning.

UNMEANT, *a.* (unment'.) Not meant; not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, *a.* (unmezh'urable.) That cannot be measured; unbounded; boundless. [For this, *immeasurable* is generally used.]

UNMEAS'URABLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure.

UNMEAS'URED, *a.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.—2. Immense; infinite; as, *unmeasured* space.

UNMECHAN'ICAL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.

UNMECHAN'ICALLY, *adv.* Not according to the laws of mechanics.

UNMED'DLED WITH, *a.* Not meddled with; not touched; not altered.

UNMED'DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious.

UNMED'DLINGLY, *adv.* Without meddling.

UNMED'DLINGNESS,† *n.* Forbearance of interposition.

UNMED'ITATED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought.

UNMEET, *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy or suitable.

UNMEETLY, *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably.

UNMEETNESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

UNMEL'LOWED, *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured.

UNMELO'DIOUS, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

UNMELO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* Without melody.

UNMELO'DIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being destitute of melody.

UNMELT'ED, *a.* Undissolved; not melted.—2. Not softened

UNMELT'EDNESS, *n.* State of being unmelted.

UNMEM'BER, *v. t.* To deprive of membership in a church.

UNMEM'BERED, *pp.* Deprived of membership

UNMEN'ACED, *a.* Not threatened.

UNMEN'ACING, *a.* Not threatening.

UNMEN'ACINGLY, *adv.* Without menacing.

UNMEN'TIONABLE, *a.* Not to be mentioned.

UNMEN'TIONABLES, *n. plur.* In *burlesque style,* breeches, as a piece of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles.

UNMEN'TIONED, *a.* Not mentioned; not named.

UNMER'CANTILE, *a.* Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.

UNMER'CENARY, *a.* Not mercenary; not hired.

UNMER'CHANTABLE, *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.

UNMER'CIFUL, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or forgive.—2. Unconscionable; exorbitant; as, *unmerciful* demands.

UNMER'CIFULLY, *adv.* Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly.

UNMER'CIFULNESS, *n.* Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion toward those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment.

UNMER'ITABLE,† *a.* Having no merit or desert.

UNMER'ITED, *a* Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; as, *unmerited* promotion.—2. Not deserved; cruel; unjust; as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries.

UNMER'ITEDLY, *adv.* Not deservedly.

UNMER'ITEDNESS, *n.* State of being unmerited.

UNMET', *a.* Not met.

UNMETAL'LIC, *a.* Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals.

UNMETAPHYS'ICAL, *a.* Not metaphysical; not pertaining to metaphysics.

UNMETH'ODIZED, *a.* Not methodized.

UNMIGHTY, *a.* Not mighty; not powerful.

UNMILD, *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.

UNMILDLY, *adv.* Not mildly; harshly.

UNMILDNESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harshness.

UNMIL'ITARY, *a.* Not according to military rules or customs.

UNMILK'ED, *a.* Not milked.

UNMILL'ED, *a.* Not milled; not indented or grained; as, *unmilled* coin.

UNMINDED, *a.* Not minded; not heeded.

UNMINDFUL, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty.

UNMINDFULLY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.

UNMINDFULNESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.

UNMIN''GLE, *v. t.* To separate things mixed.

UNMIN''GLEABLE,† *a.* That cannot be mixed.

UNMIN''GLED, *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; pure.—2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture; as, *unmingled* joy.

UNMINISTE'RIAL, *a.* Not ministerial.

UNMINISTE'RIALLY, *adv.* Unsuitably to a minister.

UNMIRAC'ULOUS, *a.* Not miraculous.

UNMIRAC'ULOUSLY, *adv.* Without a miracle.

UNMIRY, *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt.

UNMISS'ED, *a.* Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost.

UNMISTAKEABLE, *a.* That cannot be mistaken. [*Little used.*]

UNMISTAKEN, *a.* Not mistaken; sure.

UNMISTRUST'ING, *a.* Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious.

UNMIT'IGABLE, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened or lessened.

UNMIT'IGATED, *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness.

UNMIX'ED, } *a.* Not mixed; not
UNMIXT', } mingled; pure; unadulterated; unvitiated by foreign admixture.—2. Pure; unalloyed; as, *unmixed* pleasure.

UNMOANED, *a.* Not lamented.

UNMOD'IFIABLE, *a.* That cannot be modified or altered in form; that can-

not be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form.
UNMOD'IFIED, *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.
UNMO'DISH, *a.* Not modish; not according to custom.
UNMOD'ULATED, *a.* Not modulated.
UNMOIST', *a.* Not moist; not humid; dry.
UNMOIST'ENED, Not made moist or humid.
UNMOLEST'ED, *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.
UNMONEYED, *a.* Not having money.
UNMONOP'OLIZE,† *v. t.* To recover from being monopolized.
UNMONOP'OLIZED, *a.* Not monopolized.
UNMOOR', *v. t.* In *sea lan.*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.—2. To loose from anchorage.
UNMOOR'ED, *pp.* Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor.
UNMOOR'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride with a single anchor.
UNMOR'ALIZED, *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals.
UNMORT'GAGED, *a* [*See* MORTGAGE.] Not mortgaged; not pledged.
UNMOR'TIFIED, *a.* Not mortified; not shamed.—2. Not subdued by sorrow; as, *unmortified* sin.
UNMOTH'ERLY, *a.* Not becoming a mother.
UNMOULD, *v. t.* To change the form; to reduce from any form.
UNMOULDED, *pp.* Not changed in form.—2. *a.* Not moulded; not shaped or formed.
UNMOUNT'ED, *a.* Not mounted. *Unmounted* dragoons are such as have not horses.
UNMOURNED, *a.* Not lamented.
UNMOVABLE, *a.* That cannot be moved or shaken; firm; fixed. [*Immovable* is more generally used.]
UNMOVABLY,† *adv.* Immovably.
UNMOVED, *a.* Not moved; not transferred from one place to another.—2. Not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm.—3. Not affected; not having the passions excited; not touched or impressed.—4. Not altered by passion or emotion.
UNMOVEDLY, *adv.* Quietly; without emotion.
UNMOVING, *a.* Having no motion.—2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions.
UNMUF'FLE, *v. t.* To take a covering from the face.—2. To remove the muffling of a drum.
UNMUF'FLED, *pp.* Uncovered.
UNMUF'FLING, *ppr.* Removing a covering.
UNMUR'MURED, *a.* Not murmured at.
UNMUR'MURING, *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining; as, *unmurmuring* patience.
UNMUR'MURINGLY, *adv.* Without a murmur.
UNMU'SICAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not musical; not harmonious or melodious. — 2. Harsh; not pleasing to the ear.
UNMU'SICALLY, *adv.* Without harmony; harshly.
UNMU'SING, *a.* Not musing.
UNMU'SINGLY, *adv.* In an unmusing manner.

UNMU'TILATED, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.
UNMUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle.
UNMUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Loosed from a muzzle.
UNNAMED, *a.* Not named; not mentioned.
UNNATIONAL, *a.* (unnăsh'unal.) Not national; unpatriotic.
UNNA'TIVE, *a.* Not native; not natural; forced.
UNNAT'URAL, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings.—2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; as, an *unnatural* father or son.—3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature; as, affected and *unnatural* thoughts; *unnatural* images or descriptions.
UNNAT'URALIZE, *v. t.* To divest of natural feelings.
UNNAT'URALIZED, *pp.* Divested of natural feelings.—2. *a.* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.
UNNAT'URALLY, *adv.* In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.
UNNAT'URALNESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature.
UNNAV'IGABLE, *a.* Not navigable. [But *innavigable* is more generally used.]
UNNAV'IGATED, *a.* Not navigated; Not passed over in ships or other vessels.
UNNEC'ESSARILY, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly.
UNNEC'ESSARINESS, *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness.
UNNEC'ESSARY, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; as, *unnecessary* labour or care; *unnecessary* rigour.
UNNECES'SITATED, *a.* Not required by necessity.
UNNEEDED, *a.* Not needed.
UNNEEDFUL, *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless.
UNNEEDFULLY, *adv.* Not needfully.
UNNEIGHBOURLY, *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly.
UNNEIGHBOURLY, *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; in a manner contrary to the kindness and friendship which should subsist among neighbours.
UNNERV'ATE,† *a.* Not strong; feeble.
UNNERVE, *v. t.* (unnerv'.) To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *unnerve* the arm.
UNNERV'ED, *pp.* Deprived of strength. —2. *a.* Weak; feeble.
UNNERV'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength.
UNNETH',† **UNNETHES**, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [*See* UNEATH.]
UNNEUTRAL, *a.* Not neutral; not uninterested.
UNNO'BLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble; mean.
UNNO'BLY,† *adv.* Ignobly.
UNNOTED, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded.—2. Not honoured.
UNNO'TICED, *a.* Not observed; not regarded.—2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.
UNNO'TICING, *a.* Not taking notice.

UNNUM'BERED, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.
UNNUR'TURED, *a.* Not nurtured; not educated.
UNNUTRI''TIOUS, *a.* Not affording nourishment.
UNOBEYED, *a.* Not obeyed.
UNOBEYING, *a.* Not yielding obedience.
UNOBJECT'ED, *a.* Not objected; not charged as a fault or error.
UNOBJEC'TIONABLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false, or improper.
UNOBJEC'TIONABLY, *adv.* In a manner not liable to objection.
UNOBLIGED, *a.* Not obliged.
UNOBLIGING, Not obliging or disposed to oblige.
UNOBLIT'ERATED, *a.* Not obliterated or effaced.
UNOBNOX'IOUS, *a.* Not liable; not exposed to harm.
UNOBNOX'IOUSLY, *adv.* In an unobnoxious manner.
UNOBSCURED, *a.* Not obscured; not darkened.
UNOBSE'QUIOUS, *a.* Not obsequious; not servilely submissive.
UNOBSE'QUIOUSLY, *adv.* Not with servile submissiveness.
UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of servile submissiveness or compliance; incompliance.
UNOBSERV'ABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That is not observable; not discoverable.
UNOBSERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observation; inattention; regardlessness.
UNOBSERV'ANT, *a.* Not observant; not attentive; heedless.—2. Not obsequious.
UNOBSERV'ANTLY, *adv.* Not observantly.
UNOBSERV'ED, *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded.
UNOBSERV'EDLY, *adv.* Without being observed.
UNOBSERV'ING, *a* Not observing; inattentive; heedless.
UNOBSERV'INGLY, *adv.* Inattentively.
UNOBSTRUCT'ED, *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; as, an *unobstructed* stream or channel.—2. Not hindered; not stopped.
UNOBSTRUCT'EDLY, *adv.* Without being obstructed.
UNOBSTRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not presenting any obstacle.
UNOBSTRUCT'IVELY, *adv.* Without obstruction.
UNOBSTRUCT'IVENESS, *n.* State of being not obstructive.
UNOBTAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be obtained; not within reach or power.
UNOBTAINABLENESS, *n.* State of being unobtainable.
UNOBTAINED, *a.* Not obtained; not gained; not acquired.
UNOBTRU'SIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.
UNOBTRU'SIVELY, *adv.* Modestly.
UNOBTRU'SIVENESS, *n.* State of being unobtrusive.
UNOB'VIOUS, *a.* Not obvious; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding.
UNOC'CUPIED, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; as, *unoccupied* land.—2. Not engaged in business; being at leisure. The man is *unoccupied*.—3. Not employed or taken up; as, time *unoccupied*.
UNOFFEND'ED, *a.* Not offended; not having taken offence.

UNOFFEND'ING, *a.* Not offending; not giving offence.—2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault.—3. Harmless; innocent.

UNOFFENS'IVE, *a.* Not offensive; giving no offence; harmless. [For this *inoffensive* is more generally used.]

UNOF'FERED, *a.* Not offered; not proposed to acceptance.

UNOFFIC''IAL, *a.* Not official; not pertaining to office.—2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority; as, *unofficial* news or notice.

UNOFFI''CIALLY, *adv.* Not officially; not in the course of official duty. The man was *unofficially* informed by the sheriff or commander.

UNOFFI''CIOUS, *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling.

UNOFFI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* Not officiously.

UNOFFI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of not being officious.

UNOF'TEN,† *adv.* Rarely.

UNOIL', *v. t.* To free from oil.

UNOIL'ED, *pp.* Freed from oil.—2. *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.

UNO'NA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order, *Anonaceæ*. The species consist of trees, large shrubs, or climbing plants, found in India, Africa, and South America. The bark and fruit



Unona febrifuga.

of many of the species are aromatic, with some degree of acridity, and are employed as stimulants and febrifuges.

UNO'PENED, *a.* Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut, or sealed.

UNO'PENING, *a.* Not opening.

UNOP'ERATIVE, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect. [But *inoperative* is generally used.]

UNOPER'CULATED, *a.* Having no cover or operculum.

UNOPPŌSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction; as, an army or stream *unopposed.*

UNOPPRESS'ED, *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.

UNOPPRESS'IVE, *a.* Not oppressive.

UNORDĀIN'ED, *a.* Not ordained.

UNOR'DERED, *a.* Not ordered.

UNOR'DERLY, *a.* Not orderly; disordered; irregular. [*Disorderly* is more generally used.]

UNOR'DINARY,† *a.* Not ordinary; not common.

UNOR'GANIZED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion, and distribution of nourishment, &c. Metals are *unorganized* bodies. [This word is in use, but *inorganized* is also used.]

UNORIEN'TAL, *a.* Not oriental.

UNORIG'INAL, *a.* Not original; derived.—2. Having no birth; ungenerated.

UNORIG'INATED, *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.

> God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens.*

UNORNAMENT'AL, *a.* Not ornamental.

UNOR'NAMENTED, *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned; plain.

UNOR'THODOX, *a.* Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures.

UNOR'THODOXLY, *adv.* Not orthodoxly.

UNOSTENTA'TIOUS, *a.* Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest.—2. Not glaring; not showy; as, *unostentatious* colouring.

UNOSTENTA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Without show, parade, or ostentation.

UNOSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, *n.* State of being free from ostentation.

UNŌWED, *a.* Not owed; not due.

UNŌWNED, *a.* Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.—2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self.

UNOX'IDATED, **UNOX'IDIZED**, **UNOX'YGENATED**, **UNOX'YGENIZED**, *a.* Not having oxygen in combination.

UNPACIF'IC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition.

UNPACIF'ICALLY, *adv.* Not pacifically.

UNPAC'IFIED, *a.* Not pacified; not appeased; not calmed.

UNPACK', *v. t.* To open, as things packed; as, to *unpack* goods.—2. To disburden. [*Little used.*]

UNPACK'ED, *pp.* Opened, as goods.—2. *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices; as, an *unpacked* jury.

UNPACK'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package.

UNPĀID, *a.* Not paid; not discharged; as a debt.—2. Not having received his due; as, *unpaid* workmen.—*Unpaid for*, not paid for; taken on credit.

UNPĀINED, *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain.

UNPĀINFUL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain.

UNPĀINFULLY, *adv.* Without pain.

UNPĀINT, *v. t.* To efface painting or colour.

UNPĀINT'ED, *a.* Not painted.

UNPĀIR'ED, *a.* Not paired; not matched.

UNPAL'ATABLE, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste.—2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable; as, an *unpalatable* law.

UNPAL'ATABLY, *adv.* So as not to be relished.

UNPALL'ED, *a.* Not deadened.

UNPAN'OPLIED, *a.* Destitute of panoply or complete armour.

UNPAR'ADISE, *v. t.* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy.

UNPAR'AGONED, *a.* Unequalled; unmatched.

UNPAR'ALLELED, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; unmatched.

> The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement, was little short of a miracle. *Washington.*

UNPAR'ALYZED, *a.* Not paralyzed.

UNPÄRDONABLE, *a.* Not to be forgiven; that cannot be pardoned or remitted; as, an *unpardonable* sin.

UNPÄRDONABLENESS, *n.* Quality of not being pardonable.

UNPÄRDONABLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.

UNPÄRDONED, *a.* Not pardoned; not forgiven; as, *unpardoned* offences.—2. Not having received a legal pardon. The convict returned *unpardoned.*

UNPÄRDONING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon.

UNPÄRLIAMENT'ARILY, *adv.* Not according to the rules of parliament.

UNPÄRLIAMENT'ARINESS, *n.* Contrariety to the rules, usages, or constitution of parliament.

UNPÄRLIAMENT'ARY, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.—2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.

UNPÄRTED, *a.* Not parted; not divided; not separated.

UNPÄRTIAL,† *a.* Not partial. [*See* IMPARTIAL.]

UNPÄRTIALLY,† *adv.* Fairly; impartially.

UNPARTIC'IPATED, *a.* Not participated or shared.

UNPÄSSABLE, *a.* Not admitting persons to pass; impassable; as, *unpassable* roads, rivers, or mountains. [*Impassable* is more generally used.]—2. Not current; not received in common payments; as, *unpassable* notes or coins. [Instead of this, *uncurrent* and *not current* are now used.]

UNPAS'SIONATE, **UNPAS'SIONATED**, *a.* Calm; free from passion; impartial. [Instead of these words, *dispassionate* is now used.]

UNPAS'SIONATELY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly. [For this, *dispassionately* is now used.]

UNPAS'SIONED, *a.* Free from passion.

UNPÄSTORAL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners.

UNPAT'ENTED, *a.* Not granted by patent.

UNPÄTHED, *a.* Unmarked by passage; not trodden.—2. Not being beaten into a path; as, *unpathed* snow.

UNPATHET'IC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion.

UNPATHET'ICALLY, *adv.* Without moving the passions or exciting emotion.

UNPATRIOT'IC, **UNPATRIOT'ICAL**, *a.* Not patriotic.

UNPATRIOT'ICALLY, *adv.* Not patriotically.

UNPAT'RONIZED, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends.

UNPAT'TERNED, *a.* Having no equal.

UNPAU'PERIZED, *a* Not pauperized.

UNPĀVED, *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.

UNPAVIL'IONED, *a.* Having no pavilion.

UNPAWN'ED, *a.* Not pawned; not pledged.

UNPĀY,† *v. t.* To undo.—2.† Not to pay or compensate.

UNPĀYING, *a.* Neglecting payment.

UNPĀYINGLY, *adv.* Unprofitably.

UNPĒACEABLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

UNPĒACEABLENESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness.

UNPĒACEABLY, *adv.* Unquietly.

UNPĒACEFUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet.

UNPĒACEFULLY, *adv.* Not peacefully.

UNPEACEFULNESS, *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.
UNPED'IGREED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree.
UNPEEL'ED, *a.* Not peeled; not deprived of the peel.
UNPEG', *v. t.* To loose from pegs; to open.—2. To pull out the peg from.
UNPEG'GED, *pp.* Loosed from pegs; opened.
UNPELT'ED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.
UNPEN', *v. t.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam or opening a pen.
If a man *unpens* another's water... *Blackstone.*
UNPE'NAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty.
UNPEN'CILLED, *a.* Not pencilled.
UNPEN'ETRABLE, *a.* Not to be penetrated. [But *impenetrable* is chiefly used.]
UNPEN'ETRATED, *a.* Not entered or pierced.
UNPEN'ITENT, *a.* Not penitent. [But *impenitent* is the word now used.]
UNPEN'NED, *pp.* Unfastened; let out.
UNPEN'NING, *ppr.* Suffering to escape; unlocking.
UNPEN'SIONED, *a.* Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension; as, an *unpensioned* soldier.—2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension.
UNPEOPLE, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople.
UNPEOPLED, *pp.* Depopulated; dispeopled.
UNPEOPLING, *ppr.* Depopulating.
UNPERCEIVABLE, *a.* Not to be perceived; not perceptible.
UNPERCEIVABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.
UNPERCEIVED, *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed.
UNPERCEIVEDLY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.
UNPER'FECT, *a.* Not perfect; not complete. [But the word now used is *imperfect.*]
UNPER'FECTED, *a.* Not perfected; not completed.
UNPER'FECTLY,† *adv.* Imperfectly.
UNPER'FECTNESS, *n.* Want of perfectness; incompleteness. [*Imperfectness* and *imperfection* are now used.]
UNPER'FORATED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated by openings.
UNPERFORM'ED, *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; as, the business remains *unperformed.*—2. Not fulfilled; as, an *unperformed* promise.
UNPERFORM'ING, *a.* Not performing; not discharging its office.
UNPER'ISHABLE, *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay. [The word now used is *imperishable.*]
UNPER'ISHABLY, *adv.* Imperishably.
UNPER'ISHING, *a* Not perishing; durable.
UNPER'ISHINGLY, *adv.* Not perishingly.
UNPER'JURED, *a.* Free from the crime of perjury.
UNPER'MANENT, *a.* Not permanent; not durable.
UNPERMIT'TED, *a.* Not permitted.
UNPERPLEX', *v. t.* To free from perplexity.
UNPERPLEX'ED, *a.* Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.—2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.
UNPER'SECUTED, *a.* Free from persecution.
UNPERSPIRABLE, *a.* That cannot be perspired or emitted through the pores of the skin.
UNPERSUA'DABLE, *a.* That cannot be persuaded or influenced by motives urged.
UNPERSUA'SIVE, *a.* Not persuasive.
UNPERTURB'ED, *a.* Not disturbed.
UNPERUSED, *a.* Not read.
UNPERVERT'ED, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
UNPET'RIFIED, *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.
UNPHILANTHROP'IC, *a.* Not philanthropic.
UNPHILOSOPH'IC, **UNPHILOSOPH'ICAL**, *a.* Not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right reason.
UNPHILOSOPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason.
UNPHILOSOPH'ICALNESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy.
UNPHILOS'OPHIZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
UNPHILOS'OPHIZED, *pp.* or *a.* Degraded from the rank of a philosopher.—2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy; as, *unphilosophized* revelation.
UNPHRENOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Not pertaining to phrenology; not in accordance with phrenology.
UNPHYS'ICKED,† *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not influenced by medicine; not physicked.
UNPIERCEABLE, *a.* That cannot be pierced.
UNPIERCED, *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated.
UNPIL'LARED, *a.* Deprived of pillars; as, an *unpillared* temple.
UNPIL'LOWED, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported.
UNPI'LOTED, *a.* Not steered by a pilot.
UNPIN', *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins; as, to *unpin* a frock.
UNPIN'IONED, *a.* Not having pinions.
UNPINK'ED, *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes.
UNPIN'NED, *pp.* Loosed from pins.
UNPIN'NING, *ppr.* Unfastening what is held together by pins.
UNPIT'IED, *a.* Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
UNPIT'IFUL, *a.* Having no pity; not merciful.—2. Not exciting pity.
UNPIT'IFULLY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
UNPIT'IABLY, *adv.* So as not to be pitied.
UNPIT'YING, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.
UNPLA'CABLE, *a.* Not to be appeased. [*Implacable* is the word now used.]
UNPLA'CED, *a.* Having no office or employment under the government.
UNPLAGUED, *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented.
UNPLAIT'ED, *a.* Not plaited; not braided.
UNPLANT'ED, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth.
UNPLASTERED, *a.* Not plastered.
UNPLAUS'IBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not plausible; not having a fair appearance; as, arguments not *unplausible.*
UNPLAUS'IBLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) Not with a fair appearance.
UNPLAUS'IVE, *a.* Not approving; not applauding.
UNPLEADABLE, *a.* That cannot be pleaded.
UNPLEASANT, *a.* (unplez'ant.) Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.
UNPLEASANTLY, *adv.* (unplez'antly.) In a manner not pleasing; uneasily.
UNPLEASANTNESS, *n.* (unplez'antness.) Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure.
UNPLEASED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not pleased; displeased.
UNPLEASING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting.
UNPLEASINGLY, *adv.* In a manner to displease.
UNPLEASINGNESS, *n.* Want of qualities to please.
UNPLEASIVE,† *a.* Not pleasing.
UNPLEDG'ED, *a.* Not pledged; not mortgaged.
UNPLI'ABLE, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent.
UNPLI'ABLY, *adv.* In an unpliable manner.
UNPLI'ANT, *a.* Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.—2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.
UNPLIGHTED, *a.* Not plighted.
UNPLOUGH'ED, *a.* Not ploughed.
UNPLUME, *v. t.* To strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade.
UNPLUMED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.
UNPLUN'DERED, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.
UNPOET'IC, **UNPOET'ICAL**, *a.* Not poetical; not having the beauties of verse.—2. Not becoming a poet.
UNPOET'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry.—2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.
UNPOET'ICALNESS, *n.* State of being unpoetical.
UNPOINT'ED, *a.* Having no point or sting.—2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses in writing.—3. Not having the vowel points or marks; as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.
UNPOIS'ED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not poised; not balanced.
UNPOIS'ON, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) To remove or expel poison.
UNPO'LARIZED, *a.* Not polarized; not having polarity.
UNPOL'ICIED, *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
UNPOL'ISHED, *a.* Not polished; not made smooth or bright by attrition.—2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.
UNPOLITE, *a.* Not refined in manners; not elegant.—2. Not civil; not courteous; rude. [*See* IMPOLITE.]
UNPOLITELY, *adv.* In an uncivil or rude manner.
UNPOLITENESS, *n.* Want of refinement in manners; rudeness.—2. Incivility; want of courtesy.
UNPOL'ITIC, *a.* Impolitic. [*The latter is used.*]
UNPOLLED, *a.* Not registered as a voter.—2. Unplundered; not stripped.
UNPOLLUTED, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.
UNPOP'ULAR, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favour; as, an *unpopular* magistrate.—2. Not pleasing the people; as, an *unpopular* law.
UNPOPULAR'ITY, *n.* The state of not enjoying the public favour, or of not pleasing the people.
UNPOP'ULARLY, *adv.* Not popularly.
UNPORTABLE, *a.* Not to be carried.
UNPORTIONED, *a.* Not endowed or

furnished with a portion or fortune; as, an *unportioned* daughter.
UNPORTUOUS, *a.* Having no ports.
UNPOSSESS'ED, *a.* Not possessed; not held; not occupied.
UNPOSSESS'ING, *a.* Having no possessions.
UNPOS'SIBLE,† *a.* Not possible. [The word now used is *impossible*.]
UNPO'TABLE, *a.* Not drinkable.
UNPOW'DERED, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.
UNPRAC'TICABLE, *a.* Not feasible; that cannot be performed. [The word now used is *impracticable*.]
UNPRAC'TISED, *a.* Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful.—2.† Not known; not familiar by use.
UNPRAISED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not praised; not celebrated.
UNPREACHING, *a.* Not preaching; as, *unpreaching* prelates.
UNPRECA'RIOUS, *a.* Not dependent on another; not uncertain.
UNPRECEDED, *a.* Not preceded.
UNPREC'EDENTED, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example.
UNPREC'EDENTEDLY, *adv.* Without precedent.
UNPRECEDEN'TIAL, *a.* Not warranted by precedent; unprecedented. [*Rarely used.*]
UNPRECISE, *a.* Not precise; not exact.
UNPREDEST'INATED, *a.* Not predestinated.
UNPREDES'TINED, *a.* Not previously determined or destined.
UNPREDICT', *v. t.* To retract prediction.
UNPREF'ACED, *a.* Not prefaced.
UNPREFER'RED, *a.* Not preferred; not advanced.
UNPREG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant.—2. Not prolific; not quick of wit.
UNPREJU'DICATE, } *a.* Not pre-
UNPREJU'DICATED, } possessed by settled opinions. [*Little used.*]
UNPREJ'UDICED, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* mind.—2. Not warped by prejudice; as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.
UNPREJ'UDICEDNESS, *n.* State of being unprejudiced. [*Rarely used.*]
UNPRELAT'ICAL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate.
UNPRELAT'ICALLY, *adv.* Unlike or unsuitably to a prelate.
UNPREMED'ITATE, } *a.* Not pre-
UNPREMED'ITATED, } viously meditated or prepared in the mind.—2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.
UNPREMED'ITATEDLY, *adv.* Without premeditation.
UNPREOC'CUPIED, *a.* Not preoccupied.
UNPREPARED, *a.* Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures.—2. Not prepared, by holiness of life, for the event of death and a happy immortality.
UNPREPAREDNESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.
UNPREPAREDLY, *adv.* Without preparation.
UNPREPOSSESS'ED, *a.* Not prepossessed; not biassed by previous opinions; not partial.
UNPREPOSSESS'ING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.
UNPRESCRIBED, *a.* Not prescribed.
UNPRESENT'ABLE, *a.* Not presentable.
UNPRESERV'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be preserved.
UNPRESS'ED, *a.* Not pressed.—2. Not enforced.
UNPRESUMING, *a.* Not too confident or bold.
UNPRESUMP'TUOUS, *a.* [*See* PRESUME.] Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive.
UNPRESUMP'TUOUSLY, *adv.* Without presumption.
UNPRETEND'ING, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest.
UNPRETEND'INGLY, *adv.* Without pretension.
UNPREVAILING, *a.* Being of no force; vain.
UNPREV'ALENT, *a.* Not prevalent.
UNPREVAR'ICATING, *a.* Not prevaricating.
UNPREVENT'ABLE, *a.* Not preventable.
UNPREVENT'ED, *a.* Not prevented; not hindered.—2.† Not preceded by anything.
UNPRIEST, *v. t.* To deprive of the orders of a priest.
UNPRIESTLY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest.
UNPRINCE, *v. t.* (unprins'.) To deprive of principality or sovereignty.
UNPRINCELY, *a.* (unprins'ly.) Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince.
UNPRIN'CIPLED, *a.* Not having settled principles; as, souls *unprincipled* in virtue.—2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate.
UNPRIN'CIPLEDNESS, *n.* Want of principle.
UNPRINT'ED, *a.* Not printed; as a literary work.—2. Not stamped with figures; white; as, *unprinted* cotton.
UNPRIS'ONED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Set free from confinement.
UNPRIV'ILEGED, *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular immunity.
UNPRIZABLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.
UNPRIZED, *a.* Not valued.
UNPROCLAIMED, *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.
UNPROCURABLE, *a.* Not to be procured.
UNPRODUC'TIVE, *a.* Not productive; barren.—2. *More generally*, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; as, *unproductive* land.—3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest; as capital; as, *unproductive* funds or stock.—4. Not efficient; not producing any effect.
UNPRODUC'TIVELY, *adv.* Barrenly; without profit.
UNPRODUC'TIVENESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive; as, land, stock, capital, labour, &c.
UNPROFANED, *a.* Not profaned; not violated.
UNPROFESS'ED, *a.* Not professed.
UNPROFES'SIONAL, *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession.—2. Not belonging to a profession.
UNPROFES'SIONALLY, *adv.* In opposition to professional practice.
UNPROFI"CIENCY, *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement.
UNPROF'ITABLE, *a.* Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labour, expenses, and interest of capital; as, *unprofitable* land; *unprofitable* stock; *unprofitable* employment.—2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose; as, an *unprofitable* life; *unprofitable* study; Job xv.—3. Not useful to others.—4. Misimproving talents; bringing no glory to God; as, an *unprofitable* servant; Matth. xxv.
UNPROF'ITABLENESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility.
UNPROF'ITABLY, *adv.* Without profit; without clear gain; as, capital *unprofitably* employed.—2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose.
UNPROF'ITED, *a.* Not having profit or gain.
UNPROGRES'SIVE, *a.* Not advancing.
UNPROHIB'ITED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.
UNPROJECT'ED, *a.* Not planned; not projected.
UNPROLIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit.—2. Not producing in abundance.
UNPROM'INENT, *a.* Not prominent.
UNPROM'ISED, *a.* Not promised or engaged.
UNPROM'ISING, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.; as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.
UNPROMPT'ED, *a.* Not prompted; not dictated.—2. Not excited or instigated.
UNPROMUL'GATED, *a.* Not promulgated.
UNPRONOUNCEABLE, *a.* (unpronouns'able.) That cannot be pronounced.
UNPRONOUNC'ED, *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered.
UNPROP', *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.
UNPROP'ER,† *a.* Not fit or proper. [*Improper* is the word now used.]
UNPROP'ERLY,† *adv.* Unfitly. [*See* IMPROPERLY.]
UNPROPHET'IC, } *a.* Not foresee-
UNPROPHET'ICAL, } ing or not predicting future events.
UNPROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Not like a prophet.
UNPROPI"TIATED, *a.* Not propitiated.
UNPROPI"TIOUS, *a.* Not propitious; not favourable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious.
UNPROPI"TIOUSLY, *adv.* Unfavourably; unkindly.
UNPROPI"TIOUSNESS, *n.* State or quality of being unpropitious.
UNPROPORTIONABLE, *a.* Wanting due proportion; disproportionable.
UNPROPORTIONABLY, *adv.* Not in due proportion; disproportionably.
UNPROPORTIONATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.
UNPROPORTIONED, *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.
UNPROPOSED, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not proposed; not offered.
UNPROP'PED, *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld.
UNPROS'ELYTED, *a.* Not made a convert.
UNPROS'PEROUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate.
UNPROS'PEROUSLY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.
UNPROS'PEROUSNESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result.
UNPROS'TITUTED, *a.* Not prostituted; not debased.

UNPROTECT'ED, *a.* Not protected; not defended.—2. Not countenanced; not supported.
UNPROTECT'EDLY, *adv.* Without being protected.
UNPROTECT'ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending.
UNPROT'ESTANTIZE, *v. t.* To divest of protestantism.
UNPROTRACT'ED, *a.* Not protracted; not drawn out in length.
UNPRÖVED, *a.* Not proved; not known by trial.—2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.
UNPROVIDE, *v. t.* To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications.
UNPROVIDED, *pp.* Divested of qualifications.—2. *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied.
UNPROV'IDENT,† *a.* Improvident.
UNPROVI''SIONED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not furnished with provisions.
UNPROVŌKE,† *v. t.* To repel provocation.
UNPROVŌKED, *a.* Not provoked; not incited; *applied to persons.*—2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause; as, an *unprovoked* attack.
UNPROVŌKEDLY, *adv.* Without provocation.
UNPROVŌKING, *a.* Giving no provocation or offence.
UNPROVŌKINGLY, *adv.* Without giving provocation.
UNPRUDEN'TIAL,† *a.* Imprudent.
UNPRŪNED, *a.* Not pruned; not lopped.
UNPUB'LIC, *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known.
UNPUB'LISHED, *a.* Not made public; secret; private.—2. Not published, as a manuscript or book.
UNPUNC'TUAL, *a.* Not punctual; not exact in time.
UNPUNCTUAL'ITY, } *n.* Want of
UNPUNC'TUALNESS, } punctuality.
UNPUNC'TUALLY, *adv.* Not punctually.
UNPUNC'TUATED, *a.* Not punctuated; not pointed.
UNPUN'ISHABLE, *a.* That may not be punished.
UNPUN'ISHED, *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity; as, a thief *unpunished*; an *unpunished* crime.
UNPUN'ISHING, *a.* Not punishing.
UNPUR'CHASABLE, *a.* That cannot be bought.
UNPUR'CHASED, *a.* Not purchased; not bought.
UNPŪRE,† *a.* Not pure; impure. [*See* IMPURE.]
UNPURG'ED, *a.* Not purged; unpurified.
UNPU'RIFIED, *a.* Not purified; not freed from recrement or foul matter. —2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified.
UNPUR'POSED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
UNPURS'ED, *a.* Robbed of a purse.
UNPURSU'ED, *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted.
UNPU'TREFIED, *a.* Not putrefied; not corrupted.
UNQUĂFFED, *a.* Not quaffed; not drank.
UNQUĀILING, *a.* Not failing; not sinking; firm.
UNQUAL'IFIED, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments.—2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths.—3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as, *unqualified* praise.
UNQUAL'IFIEDLY, *adv.* In a manner so as not to be qualified.
UNQUAL'IFIEDNESS, *n.* Condition of being unqualified.
UNQUAL'IFY, *v. t.* To divest of qualifications. [But instead of this, *disqualify* is now used.]
UNQUAL'IFYING, *ppr.* Divesting of qualifications.
UNQUAL'ITIED,† *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties.
UNQUAR'RELLABLE,† *a.* That cannot be impugned.
UNQUĒEN, *v. t.* To divest of the dignity of queen.
UNQUELL'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be quelled.
UNQUELL'ED, *a.* Not quelled; not subdued.
UNQUENCH'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable; Matt. iii.; Luke iii.
UNQUENCH'ABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inextinguishable.
UNQUENCH'ABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.
UNQUENCH'ED, *a.* Not extinguished.
UNQUESTIONABIL'ITY, or **UNQUES'TIONABLENESS**, *n.* State of being unquestionable.
UNQUES'TIONABLE, *a.* Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage.
UNQUES'TIONABLY, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.
UNQUES'TIONED, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted.—2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined.—3. Indisputable; not to be opposed.
UNQUES'TIONING, *a.* Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating.
UNQUICK', *a.* Not quick; slow.—2.† Not alive; motionless.
UNQUICK'ENED, Not animated; not matured to vitality; as, *unquickened* progeny.
UNQU'IET, *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; as, an *unquiet* person; an *unquiet* mind.—2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion; as, the *unquiet* ocean.—3. Unsatisfied; restless.
UNQUI'ET,† *v. t.* To disquiet.
UNQUI'ETLY, *adv.* In an unquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state.
UNQUI'ETNESS, *n.* Want of quiet; want of tranquillity; restlessness; uneasiness.—2 Want of peace; as of a nation.—3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance.
UNQUI'ETUDE,† *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness. [For this *disquietude* and *inquietude* are used.]
UNQUŌTED, *a.* Not quoted; not cited.
UNRACK'ED, *a.* Not racked; not poured from the lees.
UNRĀIS'ED, *a.* Not elevated or raised.
UNRĀKED, *a.* Not raked; as, land *unraked.*—2. Not raked together; not raked up; as fire.
UNRAN'SACKED, *a.* Not ransacked; not searched.—2. Not pillaged.
UNRAN'SOMED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty.
UNRAP'TURED, *a.* Not enraptured.
UNRASH', *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous.
UNRĀTABLE, *a.* Not liable to assessment.
UNRAV'AGED, *a.* Not wasted or destroyed.
UNRAV'EL, *v. t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate threads that are knit.—2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty.—3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder.

Nature all *unravel'd.* *Dryden.*

4. To unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play.
UNRAV'EL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
UNRAV'ELLABLE, *a.* That cannot be disentangled.
UNRAV'ELLED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.
UNRAV'ELLER, *n.* One who unravels.
UNRAV'ELLING, *ppr.* Disentangling; unfolding; clearing from difficulty.
UNRAV'ELMENT, *n.* The development of the plot in a play.
UNRA'ZORED, *a.* Unshaven.
UNRĒACHED, *a.* Not reached; not attained to.
UNRĒAD, *a.* (unred'.) Not read; not recited; not perused.—2. Untaught; not learned in books.
UNRĒADABLE, *a.* Not legible; that cannot be read.
UNREADILY, *adv.* (unred'ily.) Not promptly; not cheerfully.
UNREADINESS, *n.* (unred'iness.) Want of readiness; want of promptness or dexterity.—2. Want of preparation.
UNREADY, *a.* (unred'y.) Not ready; not prepared; not fit.—2. Not prompt; not quick.—3. Awkward; ungainly.
UNRE'AL, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only.
UNREAL'ITY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence.
UNRE'ALIZED, *a.* Not realized.
UNRE'ALIZING, *a.* Not realizing; not making real.
UNRĒAPED, *a.* Not reaped; as, *unreaped* wheat; an *unreaped* field.
UNREA'SON, *n.* Want of reason.—*Abbot of unreason*, or *abbot of misrule*, a mock abbot who played a chief part in the Feast of Fools [*See Sir W. Scott's "Abbot."*]
UNRĒASONABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not agreeable to reason.—2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; as, an *unreasonable* demand.—3. Immoderate; exorbitant; as, an *unreasonable* love of life or of money.—4. Irrational. [In this sense, *see* IRRATIONAL.]
UNRĒASONABLENESS, *n.* Inconsistency with reason; as, the *unreasonableness* of sinners.—2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion, and the like; as, the *unreasonableness* of a proposal.
UNRĒASONABLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to reason.—2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.
UNRĒASONED, *a.* Not reasoned.—2. Not derived from reasoning.
UNRĒASONING, *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties.
UNRĒAVE, *v. t.* [*See* REAVE, UNREEVE, and RAVEL.] To unwind; to disentangle; to loose.—2.† Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof.
UNREBATED, *a.* Not blunted.
UNREBŪKABLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure; 1 Tim. vi.
UNREBŪKABLY, *adv.* Not rebukably.
UNRECANT'ED, *a.* Not retracted.

UNRECEIVED, *a.* Not received; not taken; as, sacraments *unreceived.*—2. Not come into possession; as, a letter *unreceived.*—3. Not adopted; not embraced; as, opinions *unreceived.*

UNRECK'ONED, *a.* Not reckoned or enumerated.

UNRECLAIMABLE, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed, reformed, or domesticated. [We now use *Irreclaimable.*]

UNRECLAIMABLY, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimable.

UNRECLAIMED, *a.* Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; as, a wild beast *unreclaimed.*—2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.

UNRECLAIMING, *a.* Not reclaiming.

UNRECLINING, *a.* Not reclining or resting.

UNRECOG'NIZABLE, *a.* That cannot be recognized. [*See* RECOGNIZED.]

UNREC'OGNIZED, *a.* Not acknowledged or known.

UNRECOMMEND'ED, *a.* Not recommended.

UNREC'OMPENSED, *a* Not recompensed; not rewarded.

UNRECONCILABLE, *a.* That cannot be reconciled; that cannot be made consistent with; as, two *unreconcilable* propositions. [In this sense, *irreconcilable* is generally used.]—2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable.—3. That cannot be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favourable; as, *unreconcilable* neighbours. [*Irreconcilable* is generally used.]

UNRECONCILABLY, *adv.* So as not to be reconcilable.

UNRECONCILED, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent —2. Not appeased; not having become favourable.—3. In a *theological sense,* not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God; not having made peace with God through faith in Christ.

UNRECORD'ED, *a.* Not recorded; not registered; as, an *unrecorded* deed or lease.—2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UNRECOUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited.

UNRECOVERABLE, *a.* That cannot be recovered; past recovery.—2. That cannot be regained. [We now use *Irrecoverable*]

UNRECOVERED, *a.* Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained.—2. Not restored to health.

UNRECRUITABLE, *a.* That cannot be recruited.—2. Incapable of recruiting. [*Bad and not used*]

UNREC'TIFIED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected or set right.

UNRECUM'BENT, *a.* Not reclining or reposing.

UNRECURING,† *a.* That cannot be cured

UNRECUR'RING, *a.* Not recurring.

UNREDEEMABLE, *a* That cannot be redeemed

UNREDEEMED, *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed —2. Not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money; as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, or stock.

UNREDRESS'ED, *a* Not redressed; not relieved from injustice; *applied to persons.*—2. Not removed; not reformed; as, *unredressed* evils.

UNREDUCED, *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity, or amount.

UNREDU'CIBLE, *a.* Not capable of reduction; irreducible.

UNREDU'CIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction.

UNREELED, *a.* Not reeled, or wound on a reel, from cocoons.

UNREEVE, *v. t.* (unree'v.) In *marine lan.*, to withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. [*See* UNREAVE.]

UNREFINED, *a* Not refined; not purified; as, *unrefined* sugar.—2. Not refined or polished in manners.

UNREFLECT'ED, *a.* Not reflected.

UNREFLECT'ING, *a.* Not reflecting

UNREFORM'ABLE, *a.* Not capable of being put into a new form.—2. That cannot be reformed or amended.

UNREFORM'ED, *a.* Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice; as, an *unreformed* youth.—2. Not amended; not corrected; as, *unreformed* manners; *unreformed* vices.—3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error; as, an *unreformed* calendar.

UNREFRACT'ED, *a.* Not refracted; as rays of light.

UNREFRESH'ED, *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.

UNREFRESH'FUL, *a.* Not adapted to refresh.

UNREFRESH'ING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil.

UNREFUSING, *a.* Not rejecting; not declining to accept.

UNREFUTED, *a.* Not proved to be false.

UNRE'GAL, *a.* Not regal; unworthy of a king.

UNREGARDED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.

UNREGARDFUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.

UNREGARDFULLY, *adv* Not regardfully.

UNREGEN'ERACY, *n.* State of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart.

UNREGEN'ERATE, UNREGEN'ERATED, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.

UNREGENERA'TION, *n.* Want of regeneration.

UNREG'ISTERED, *a.* Not registered; not recorded.

UNREGRET'TED, *a.* Not lamented.

UNREG'ULATED, *a.* Not regulated; not reduced to order.

UNREHEARS'ED, *a.* (unrehers'ed.) *a.* Not recited or repeated; as words.

UNREINED, *a.* Not restrained by the bridle.

UNREJECT'ED, *a.* Not rejected.

UNREJOIC'ING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.

UNREJOIC'INGLY, *adv.* Unjoyously; gloomily.

UNRELATED, *a.* Not related by blood or affinity.—2. Having no connection with.

UNREL'ATIVE, *a.* Not relative; not relating; having no relation to. [*Irrelative* is more generally used.]

UNREL'ATIVELY, *adv.* Without relation to. [*Little used.*]

UNRELAX'ED, *a.* Not relaxed.

UNRELAX'ING, *a.* Not slackening; not abating in severity or attention.

UNRELAX'INGLY, *adv.* Without relaxation.

UNRELENT'ED, *a.* Not relented.

UNRELENT'ING, *a.* Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel; as, an *unrelenting* heart.—2. Not yielding to pity; as, *unrelenting* cruelty.—3. Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid; as, an *unrelenting* rule.

UNRELENT'INGLY, *adv.* Without relenting.

UNRELIEVABLE, *a.* Admitting no relief or succour.

UNRELIEVED, *a.* Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain.—2. Not succoured; not delivered from confinement or distress; as, a garrison *unrelieved.*—3. Not released from duty; as, an *unrelieved* sentinel.

UNRELIG'IOUS, *a.* Not religious; irreligious.

UNREMARKABLE, *a.* Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice. —2. Not capable of being observed.

UNREMARKABLY, *adv.* Not remarkably.

UNREMARKED, *a.* Not remarked; unobserved.

UNREME'DIABLE, *a.* That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy. [We now use *Irremediable.*]

UNREME'DIABLY, *adv.* Without remedy; irremediably.

UNREM'EDIED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied.

UNREMEM'BERED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected

UNREMEM'BERING, *a.* Having no memory or recollection.

UNREMEM'BRANCE,† *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.

UNREMIT'TED, *a.* Not remitted; not forgiven; as, punishment *unremitted.* —2. Not having a temporary relaxation; as, pain *unremitted.*—3. Not relaxed; not abated.

UNREMIT'TING, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; as, *unremitting* exertions.

UNREMIT'TINGLY, *adv.* Without abatement or cessation.

UNREMIT'TINGNESS, *n.* State of being unremitting.

UNREMOVABLE, *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed; irremovable.

UNREMOVABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed.

UNREMOVABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no removal.

UNREMOVED, *a.* Not removed; not taken away.—2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Atlas *unremov'd.* *Milton.*

UNREMU'NERATED, *a.* Not remunerated.

UNRENEW'ED, *a.* Not made anew; as, the lease is *unrenewed.*—2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as, a heart *unrenewed.*

UNRENOWN'ED, *a.* Not renowned or eminent.

UNREPAID, *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; as, a kindness *unrepaid.*

UNREPAIRED, *a.* Not repaired or mended.

UNREPEALABLE, *a.* That cannot be repealed.

UNREPEALED, *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.

UNREPEATED, *a.* Not repeated.

UNREPEATING, *a.* Not repeating.

UNREPENT'ABLE, *a.* Not to be repented of.

UNREPENT'ANCE, *n.* State of being impenitent. [*Little used.*]

UNREPENT'ANT, UNREPENT'ING, *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; not contrite for sin.

UNREPENT'ED, *a.* Not repented of.
UNREPENT'INGLY, *adv.* Without repentance.
UNREPINING, *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining.
UNREPININGLY, *adv.* Without peevish complaints.
UNREPLEN'ISHED, *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied.
UNREPORTED, *a.* Not reported; not yet published; as, *unreported* law cases.
UNREPOSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not reposed.
UNREPRESENT'ED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
UNREPRIEVABLE, *a.* That cannot be reprieved or respited from death.
UNREPRIEVED, *a.* Not reprieved; not respited.
UNREPROACHABLE, *a.* Not deserving reproach; irreproachable.
UNREPROACHABLENESS, *n.* State of being unreproachable.
UNREPROACHABLY, *adv.* So as not to be reproachable; irreproachable.
UNREPROACHED, *a.* Not upbraided; not reproached.
UNREPROACH'FUL, *a.* Not reproachful.
UNREPROACHING, *a.* Not reproaching.
UNREPROVABLE, *a.* Not deserving reproof; that cannot be justly censured; Col. i.
UNREPROVED, *a.* Not reproved; not censured.—2. Not liable to reproof or blame.
UNREPUG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite.
UNREP'UTABLE, *a.* Not reputable. [For this, *disreputable* is generally used.]
UNREP'UTABLY, *adv.* Disreputably.
UNREQUEST'ED, *a.* Not requested; not asked.
UNREQUIRED, *a.* Not required; not demanded; not needed.
UNREQUITABLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated.
UNREQUITED, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.
UNRES'CUED, *a.* Not rescued; not delivered.
UNRESENT'ED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not resented; not regarded with anger.
UNRESERVE, *n.* (unrezerv'.) Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.
UNRESERV'ED, *a.* Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted.—2. Not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire; as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands.—3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free; as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.
UNRESERV'EDLY, *adv.* Without limitation or reservation.—2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment.
UNRESERV'EDNESS, *n.* Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness.
UNRESIGN'ED, *a.* Not given up; not surrendered.—2. Not submissive to God's will.
UNRESIST'ED, *a.* [*See* RESIST.] Not resisted; not opposed.—2. Resistless; such as cannot be successfully opposed.
UNRESIST'IBLE, *a.* Irresistible.
UNRESIST'ING, *a.* Not making resistance; yielding to physical force or to persuasion.—2. Submissive; humble.
UNRESIST'INGLY, *adv.* Without resistance.

UNRESOLV'ABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That cannot be solved or resolved.
UNRESOLV'ED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not resolved; not determined.—2. Not solved; not cleared.
UNRESOLV'EDNESS, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) State of being undetermined; irresolution. [*Rarely used.*]
UNRESOLV'ING, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not resolving; undetermined.
UNRESPECT'ABLE,† *a.* Not respectable.
UNRESPECT'ED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect.
UNRESPECT'IVE,† *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. [*See* IRRESPECTIVE.]
UNRESPIRABLE, *a.* That cannot be breathed.
UNRES'PITED, *a.* Not respited.—2. Admitting no pause or intermission.
UNRESPONS'IBLE, *a.* Not answerable; not liable.—2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond. [*Irresponsible* is also used in the like sense.]
UNRESPON'SIBLENESS,† *n.* Irresponsibility.
UNRESPONS'IVE, *a.* Not responsive.
UNREST', *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness. [*Little used.*]
UNREST'ING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion.
UNREST'INGLY, *adv.* Without rest.
UNRESTORED, *a.* Not restored; not having recovered health.—2. Not restored to a former place, to favour, or to a former condition.
UNRESTRAINABLE, *a.* That cannot be restrained.
UNRESTRAINED, *a.* Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered.—2. Licentious; loose.—3. Not limited; as, an *unrestrained* power; *unrestrained* truth.
UNRESTRAINT, *n.* Freedom from restraint.
UNRESTRICT'ED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined.
UNRETRACT'ED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled.
UNRETRACT'ILE, *a.* That cannot be withdrawn.
UNRETURN'ED, *a.* Not returned.
UNREVEALED, *a.* Not revealed; not discovered; not disclosed.
UNREVEALEDNESS, *n.* State of being unrevealed.
UNREVENG'ED, *a.* Not revenged; as, an injury *unrevenged*.—2. Not vindicated by just punishment.

Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged*. *Addison.*

UNREVENGEFUL, *a.* (unrevenj'ful.) Not disposed to revenge.
UNREVENGE'FULLY, *adv.* Without revenge.
UNREV'ENUED, *a.* Not furnished with a revenue.
UNREVERED, *a.* Not revered.
UNREV'ERENCED, *a.* Not reverenced.
UNREV'EREND, *a.* Not reverend.—2. Disrespectful; irreverent; as, an *unreverend* tongue.
UNREV'ERENT, *a.* Irreverent. [*The latter is chiefly used.*]
UNREV'ERENTLY, *adv.* Irreverently,—*which see.*
UNREVERS'ED, *a* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision; as, a judgment or decree *unreversed*.
UNREVIEW'ED, *a.* Not reviewed.
UNREVISED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected.
UNREVIVED, *a.* Not revived; not recalled into life or force.

UNREVOKED, *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.
UNREWARD'ED, *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated.
UNRHETOR'ICAL, *a.* Not rhetorical.
UNRHETOR'ICALLY, *adv.* Not in a rhetorical manner.
UNRHYM'ED, *a.* Not put into rhyme.
UNRID'DEN, *a.* Not ridden.
UNRID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery.—2. To explain.

And where you can't *unriddle*, learn to trust. *Parnell.*

UNRID'DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
UNRID'DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
UNRID'DLING, *ppr.* Solving; explaining.
UNRIDIC'ULOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
UNRI'FLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.
UNRIG', *v. t.* In *mar. lan.*, to *unrig* a *ship*, is to strip her of both standing and running rigging, &c.
UNRIG'GED, *pp.* Stripped of rigging.
UNRIG'GING, *ppr.* Stripping of rigging.
UNRIGHT,† *a.* Not right; wrong.
UNRIGHTEOUS, *a.* (unri'chus.) [Sax. *unrihtwis;* that is, not right-wise.] 1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; evil; wicked; *used of persons.*—2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.
UNRIGHTEOUSLY, *adv.* (unri'chusly.) Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.
UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, *n.* (unri'chusness.) Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness. *Unrighteousness* may consist of a single unjust act, but more generally, when applied to persons, it denotes an habitual course of wickedness; Rom. i. vi.; 2 Cor. vi.

Every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness.* *Hall.*

UNRIGHTFUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just.
UNRIGHTFULLY, *adv.* Wrongfully.
UNRIGHTFULNESS, *n.* State of being unrightful.
UNRING', *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings.
UNRING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a ring or rings.
UNRI'OTED,† *a.* Free from rioting.
UNRIP', *v. t.* To rip; to cut open. [An unnecessary word.] [*See* RIP.]
UNRIPE, *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; as, *unripe* fruit.—2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer. *Dryden.*

3. Not prepared; not completed; as, an *unripe* scheme.—4. Too early, as, the *unripe* death of Dorilaus. [*Unusual.*]
UNRIPENED, Not ripened; not matured.
UNRIPENESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity; as, the *unripeness* of fruit or of a project.
UNRIS'EN, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not risen; not yet risen; as, the *unrisen* sun.
UNRI'VALLED, *a.* Having no rival; having no competitor.—2. Having no equal; peerless.
UNRIV'ET, *v. t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten.
UNRIV'ETED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.

UNRIV'ETING, *ppr.* Unfastening; loosing from rivets.
UNROBE, *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.
UNRŌBED, *pp.* Undressed; disrobed.
UNRŌBING, *ppr.* Divesting of robes; undressing.
UNROIL'ED, *a.* Not rendered turbid; not disturbed in mind.
UNRŌL', } *v. t.* To open what is roll-
UNRŌLL', } ed or convolved; as, to *unroll* cloth.—2. To display.
UNRŌLLED, *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.
UNRŌLLING, *ppr.* Opening, as a roll; displaying.
UNRO'MANIZED, *a.* Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.
UNROMAN'TIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful.
UNROMAN'TICALLY, *adv.* Not romantically.
UNROOF', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house.
UNROOF'ED, *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
UNROOF'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of the roof.
UNROOST'ED, *a.* Driven from the roost.
UNROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to *unroot* an oak.
UNROOT', *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots.
UNROOT'ED, *pp.* Extirpated; torn up by the roots.
UNROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.
UNROUGH, *a.* (unruff'.) Not rough; unbearded; smooth.
UNROUND'ED, *a.* Not made round.
UNROUT'ED, *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disorder.
UNROY'AL, *a.* Not royal; unprincely.
UNROY'ALLY, *a.* Not like a king; not becoming a king.
UNRUF'FLE, *v i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness.
UNRUF'FLED, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated.

> Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*

2. Not disturbed; not agitated; as, an *unruffled* temper.
UNRŪLED, *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority.
UNRU'LINESS, *n.* [from *unruly*.] Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence; as, the *unruliness* of men, or of their passions.—2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure; the practice of breaking or leaping over fences.
UNRU'LY, *a.* Disregarding restraint; licentious; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; as, an *unruly* youth.

> The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil; James iv.

2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from enclosures; apt to break or leap fences; as, an *unruly* ox.

> The owner of the *unruly* ox paid a sum of money, as a civil penalty for the ransom of his life. *S. E. Dwight.*

UNRU'MINATED, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested.
UNRUM'PLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even.
UNRUM'PLED, *pp.* Freed from rumples.
UNSAB'BATH-LIKE, *a.* Not according to usage on the sabbath.
UNSACK'ED, *a.* Not sacked; not pillaged.
UNSAD'DEN, *v. t.* (unsad'n.) To relieve from sadness.
UNSAD'DENED, *pp.* Relieved from sadness.
UNSAD'DENING, *ppr.* Relieving from sadness.
UNSAD'DLE, *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from; as, to *unsaddle* a horse.
UNSAD'DLED, *pp.* Divested of the saddle.—2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on.
UNSĀFE, *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction.—2. Hazardous; as, an *unsafe* adventure.
UNSĀFELY, *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm, or destruction.
UNSĀFENESS, *n.* State of being unsafe.
UNSĀFETY, *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger.
UNSAID, *a.* (unsed'.) Not said; not spoken; not uttered.
UNSĀILABLE, *a.* Not sailable; not navigable.
UNSĀINT, *v. t.* To deprive of saintship.
UNSĀINT'ED, *pp.* Not sainted.
UNSĀINTLY, *a.* Not like a saint.
UNSĀLEABLE, *a.* Not saleable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as, *unsaleable* goods.
UNSĀLEABLENESS, *n.* Quality of being unsaleable.
UNSALT'ED, *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh; as, *unsalted* meat.
UNSALŪTED, *a.* Not saluted; not greeted.
UNSALV'ABLE, *a.* Not salvable; that cannot be saved.
UNSANCTIFICA'TION, *n.* A state of being unsanctified.
UNSANC'TIFIED, *a.* Not sanctified; unholy.—2. Not consecrated.
UNSANC'TIONED, *a.* Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized.
UNSAN'DALED, *a.* Not wearing sandals.
UNSĀ'TED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied or satiated.
UNSĀTIABIL'ITY, } *n.* Quality of
UNSA'TIABLENESS, } being insatiable. [*See* INSATIABILITY, INSATIABLENESS, the words now used.]
UNSA'TIABLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied. [But *insatiable* is generally used.]
UNSA'TIATE,† *a.* Not satisfied. [*Insatiate* is the word now used.]
UNSA'TIATED, *a.* Not satiated.
UNSA'TIATING, *a.* Not satiating.
UNSA'TING, *a.* Not sating or filling.
UNSATISFAC'TION, *n.* Dissatisfaction.
UNSATISFAC'TORILY, *adv.* So as not to give satisfaction.
UNSATISFAC'TORINESS, *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction.
UNSATISFAC'TORY, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not convincing the mind. —2. Not giving content; as, an *unsatisfactory* compensation.
UNSAT'ISFIABLE, *a.* That cannot be satisfied.
UNSAT'ISFIED, *a.* Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full; as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires.—2. Not content; not pleased; as, to be *unsatisfied* with the choice of an officer; to be *unsatisfied* with the wages or compensation allowed.—3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing; as, to be *unsatisfied* as to the freedom of the will.—4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. The judges appeared to be *unsatisfied* with the evidence.—5. Not fully paid.

> An execution returned *unsatisfied*. *Dagget, Wheaton's Rep.*

UNSAT'ISFIEDNESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.
UNSAT'ISFYING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind.
UNSAT'ISFYINGNESS, *n.* Incapability of gratifying to the full.
UNSAT'URATED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full.
UNSĀVED, *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life.
UNSA'VORILY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust.
UNSA'VORINESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell.
UNSA'VORY, *a.* Tasteless; having no taste; Job vi.—2. Having a bad taste or smell.—3. Unpleasing; disgusting.
UNSAY, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Unsaid.* To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.

> Say and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

UNSCA'LY, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales.
UNSCAN'NED, *a.* Not measured; not computed.
UNSCARED, *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.
UNSCARRED, *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.
UNSCATHED, *a.* Uninjured.
UNSCAT'TERED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.
UNSCEP'TERED, *a.* Having no sceptre or royal authority; not crowned as king.
UNSCHOL'ARLY, *a.* Not suitable to a scholar.
UNSCHOLAST'IC, *a.* Not bred to literature; as, *unscholastic* statesmen. —2. Not scholastic.
UNSCHOOL'ED, *a.* Not taught; not educated; illiterate.
UNSCIENTIF'IC, *a.* Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.—2. Not versed in science.
UNSCIENTIF'ICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.
UNSCIN'TILLATING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks.
UNSCONC'ED, *a.* Not sconced; not fined.
UNSCORCH'ED, *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire.
UNSCO'RIFIED, *a.* Not scorified; not converted into dross.
UNSCOUR'ED, *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as, *unscoured* armour.
UNSCRATCH'ED, *a.* Not scratched; not torn.
UNSCREENED, *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected.
UNSCREW', *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten.
UNSCREW'ED, *pp.* Loosed from screws.
UNSCREW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the screws from.
UNSCRIPT'URAL, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by

the authority of the word of God; as, an *unscriptural* doctrine.
UNSCRIPT'URALLY, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.
UNSCRU'PULOUS, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples.
UNSCRU'PULOUSLY, *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.
UNSCRU'PULOUSNESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness.
UNSCRU'TABLE. *See* INSCRUTABLE.
UNSCULP'TURED, *pp.* Not engraved.
UNSCUTCH'EONED, *a.* Not honoured with a coat of arms.
UNSEAL, *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.
UNSEALED, *pp.* Opened; as something sealed.—2. *a.* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken.
UNSEALING, *ppr.* Breaking the seal of; opening.
UNSEAM, *v. t.* To rip; to cut open.
UNSEAMED, *pp.* Ripped; cut open.
UNSEARCH'ABLE, *a.* (unserch'able.) That cannot be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

The counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*. *Rogers.*

UNSEARCH'ABLENESS, *n.* (unserch'ableness.) The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.
UNSEARCHABLY, *adv.* (unserch'ably.) In a manner so as not to be explored.
UNSEARCHED, *a.* (unserch'ed.) Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.
UNSEARCH'ING, *a.* Not searching; not penetrating.
UNSEARED, *a.* Not seared; not hardened.
UNSEASON, *v. t.* (unsee'zn.) To make unsavoury.—2. To make unseasonable.
UNSEASONABLE, *a.* (unsee'znable.) not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. He called at an *unseasonable* hour.—2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill timed; as, *unseasonable* advice; an *unseasonable* digression.—3. Late; being beyond the usual time. He came home at an *unseasonable* time of night.—4. Not agreeable to the time of the year; as, an *unseasonable* frost.
UNSEASONABLENESS, *n.* [supra.] The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill timed, or out of the usual time.
UNSEASONABLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success.
UNSEASONED, *a.* (unsee'znd.) Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices and hardened for use; as, *unseasoned* wood, boards, timber, &c.—2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit; as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates are exposed to fevers.—3. Unformed; not qualified by use or experience; as, an *unseasoned* courtier.—4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled, or impregnated with any thing to give relish; as, *unseasoned* meat.—5.† Unseasonable.
UNSEAT, *v. t.* To throw from the seat.
UNSEATED, *pp.* Thrown from the seat.—2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom.
UNSEATING, *ppr.* Throwing from a seat.
UNSEAWORTHINESS, *n.* The state of being unable to sustain the ordinary violence of the sea in a tempest.
UNSEAWORTHY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea; as, the ship is *unseaworthy*.
UNSEC'ONDED, *a.* Not seconded; not supported. The motion was *unseconded*; the attempt was *unseconded*. 2.† Not exemplified a second time.
UNSE'CRET, *a.* Not secret; not close; not trusty.
UNSE'CRET,† *v. t.* To disclose; to divulge.
UNSECTA'RIAN, *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect.
UNSEC'ULAR, *a.* Not worldly.
UNSEC'ULARIZE, *v. t.* To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world.
UNSECURE, *a.* Not secure; not safe. [But *insecure* is generally used.]
UNSECURED, *a.* Not secured.
UNSED'ENTARY, *a.* Not accustomed to sit much; not sedentary.
UNSEDUCED, *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty.
UNSEEDED, *a.* Not seeded; not sown. [*Local.*]
UNSEEING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing.
UNSEEM,† *v. i.* Not to seem.
UNSEEMLINESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety.
UNSEEMLY, *a.* Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.

My sons let your *unseemly* discord cease. *Dryden*

UNSEEMLY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.
UNSEEN, *a.* Not seen; not discovered.—2. Invisible; not discoverable; as, the *unseen* God.—3.† Unskilled; inexperienced.
UNSEIZED, *a.* Not seized; not apprehended.—2. Not possessed; not taken into possession.
UNSEL'DOM, *adv.* Not seldom.
UNSELECT'ED, *a.* Not selected; not separated by choice.
UNSELECT'ING, *a.* Not selecting.
UNSELF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest.
UNSELF'ISHLY, *adv.* Without selfishness.
UNSEM'INAR,† *v. t.* To castrate; to make barren.
UNSENS'ED,† *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning; without a certain signification.
UNSENS'IBLE, *a.* Not sensible. [But *insensible* is now used.]
UNSENS'UALIZED, *a.* Not sensualized.
UNSENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.—*Unsent for*, not called or invited to attend.
UNSEN'TIENT, *a.* Not sentient.
UNSEN'TINELLED, *a.* Without a sentinel.
UNSEP'ARABLE, *a.* That cannot be parted. [But *inseparable* is now used.]
UNSEP'ARATED, *a.* Not separated or parted.
UNSEP'ULCHRED, *a.* Having no grave; unburied.
UNSEP'ULTURED, *a.* Unburied.
UNSERV'ED, *a.* Not served.
UNSERV'ICEABLE, *a.* Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless; as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment; an *unserviceable* tract of land; *unserviceable* muskets.
UNSERV'ICEABLENESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use.
UNSERV'ICEABLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage.
UNSET', *a.* Not set; not placed.—2. Not sunk below the horizon.
UNSET'TLE, *v. t.* To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; as, to *unsettle* doctrines and opinions.—2. To move from a place.—3. To overthrow.
UNSET'TLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed.
UNSET'TLED, *pp.* Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating.—2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined; as doctrines, questions, opinions, and the like.—3. Not established.—4. Not regular; unequal; changeable; as, an *unsettled* season; *unsettled* weather.—5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish.—6. Having no fixed place of abode.—7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid; as, *unsettled* liquor.—8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; as, *unsettled* lands in America.
UNSET'TLEDNESS, *n.* The state of being unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined.—2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions.—3. Uncertainty.—4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation.
UNSET'TLEMENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution.
UNSET'TLING, *ppr.* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.
UNSEVERE, *a.* Not severe.
UNSEV'ERED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided.
UNSEX', *v. t.* To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
UNSEX'ED, *pp.* Made otherwise than the sex commonly is.
UNSHACK'LE, *v. t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; as, to *unshackle* the hands; to *unshackle* the mind.
UNSHACK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles or restraint.
UNSHACK'LING, *ppr.* Liberating from bonds or restraint.
UNSHADED, *a.* Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness.—2. Not clouded; not having shades in colouring.
UNSHAD'OWED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.
UNSHA'DY, *a.* Not shady.
UNSHAKABLE,† *a.* That cannot be shaken.
UNSHAKED, for *Unshaken*, not in use.
UNSHAKEN, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved; firm; fixed.—2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady.—3. Not subject to concussion.
UNSHAKINGLY, *adv.* Without wavering.
UNSHAMED, *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed.
UNSHAMEFACED, *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent.
UNSHAPE, *v. t.* To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [*Little used.*]
UNSHAPED, UNSHAPEN, } *a.* Misshapen; deformed; ugly.
UNSHAPELY, *a.* Not shapely; not well formed.
UNSHARED, *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as, *unshared* bliss.
UNSHAVED, *a.* Not shaved.
UNSHEATH, UNSHEATHE, } *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.

Unsheath thy sword. *Shak.*

To unsheath the sword, to make war.

UNSHEATHED, *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.
UNSHEATHING, *ppr.* Drawing from the scabbard.
UNSHED′, *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as, blood *unshed.*
UNSHELL′, *v. t.* To divest of the shell; to shell.
UNSHELL′ED, *a.* Not shelled.
UNSHEL′TERED, *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance.
UNSHEL′TERING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending from danger or annoyance.
UNSHELVE′, UNSHELF′, *v. t.* To take from a shelf.
UNSHENT′, *a.* Not spoiled; not disgraced.
UNSHIELD′ED, *a.* Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed.
UNSHIP′, *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water craft; as, to *unship* goods. —2. In *seamen's lan.*, to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan bars; to *unship* the tiller, &c.
UNSHIP′MENT, *n.* Act of unshipping.
UNSHIP′PED, *pp.* Removed from a ship or from its place.—2. Destitute of a ship.
UNSHIRT′ED, *a.* Not covered with a shirt.
UNSHIV′ERED, *a.* Not shivered or split.
UNSHIV′ERING, *a.* Not shivering.
UNSHIV′ERINGLY, *adv.* Without shivering.
UNSHIV′ERINGNESS, *n.* State of being unshivering.
UNSHOCK′ED, *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted; not astonished.
UNSHOD′, *a.* Not shod; having no shoes.
UNSHOOK′, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated.
UNSHORN, *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped; as, *unshorn* locks.
UNSHOT′, *a.* Not hit by shot.—2. Not shot; not discharged.
UNSHOUT′,† *v. t.* To retract a shout.
UNSHOW′ERED, *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as, *unshowered* grass.
UNSHRINED, *a.* Not deposited in a shrine.
UNSHRINK′ING, *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; as, *unshrinking* firmness.
UNSHRINK′INGLY, *adv.* Without shrinking.
UNSHRIV′EN, *a.* Not shriven.
UNSHROUD′ED, *a.* Not shrouded or covered.
UNSHROUD′ING, *a.* Not shrouding.
UNSHRUNK′, *a.* Not shrunk; not contracted.
UNSHUN′NABLE,† *a.* That cannot be shunned; inevitable.
UNSHUN′NED, *a.* Not shunned; not avoided.
UNSHUT′, *a.* Not shut; open; unclosed.
UNSIFT′ED, *a.* Not sifted; not separated by a sieve.—2. Not critically examined; untried.
UNSIGHT,† *a.* Not seeing.
UNSIGHTED,† *a.* Not seen; invisible.
UNSIGHTLINESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness.
UNSIGHTLY, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.
UNSIGHT UNSEEN, A vulgar phrase, denoting *unseeing unseen*, or *unseen repeated*; as, to buy a thing *unsight unseen*, that is, without seeing it.

UNSIG′NALIZED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.
UNSIGNED, *a.* Not signed.
UNSIGNIF′ICANT,† *a.* Having no meaning. [*See* INSIGNIFICANT.]
UNSIL′VERED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver; as, an *unsilvered* mirror.
UNSINCERE, *a.* Not sincere; hypocritical. [*See* INSINCERE.]—2. Not genuine; adulterated.—3. Not sound; not solid. [Obsolete in the two last significations, and for the first, *insincere* is generally used.]
UNSINCER′ITY,† **UNSINCERENESS**,† *n.* Insincerity; cheat. [*See* INSINCERITY.]
UNSIN′EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength.
UNSIN′EWED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless.
UNSIN′EWING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.
UNSIN′FUL, *a.* Not sinful.
UNSIN′FULNESS, *n.* State of being unsinful.
UNSING′ED, *a.* Not singed; not scorched.
UNSIN′GLED, *a.* Not singled; not separated.
UNSINK′ABLE, *a.* That cannot be sunk.
UNSINK′ING, *a.* Not sinking; not failing.
UNSIN′NING, *a.* Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin; as, *unsinning* obedience.
UNSIS′TERLY, *adv.* or *a.* Not like a sister.
UNSIZABLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk.
UNSIZED, *a.* Not sized or stiffened; as, *unsized* paper.
UNSKILL′ED, *a.* Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance.—2. Destitute of practical knowledge.
UNSKIL′FUL, *a.* Not skilful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; as, an *unskilful* surgeon; an *unskilful* mechanic; an *unskilful* logician.
UNSKIL′FULLY, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge, or dexterity; clumsily.
UNSKIL′FULNESS, *n.* Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience, and observation.
UNSLACK′ENED, *a.* Not slackened.
UNSLAIN, *a.* Not slain; not killed.
UNSLACK′ED, *a.* Not saturated with water; as, *unslacked* lime.
UNSLAKED, *a.* Not slaked; unquenched; as, *unslaked* thirst.
UNSLAK′ED, *a.* Not saturated with water. [*See* UNSLACKED.]
UNSLEEPING, *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.
UNSLEPT′, *a.* Not slept.
UNSLING′, *v. t.* In *seamen's lan.*, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, &c.
UNSLIP′PING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip.
UNSLOW,† *a.* Not slow.
UNSLUICE, *v. t.* To open the sluice of; to open.
UNSLUM′BERING, *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant.
UNSLUM′BERINGLY, *adv.* Without slumbering.
UNSMIRCH′ED, *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked.
UNSMOKED, *a.* Not smoked; not dried in smoke.—2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe.
UNSMOOTH′, *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough.

UNSMOOTH′ED, *a.* Not made smooth.
UNSO′BER,† *a.* Not sober.
UNSO′CIABLE, *a.* Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; as, an *unsociable* temper.—2. Not apt to converse; not free in conversation; reserved.
UNSO′CIABLENESS, UNSOCIABIL′ITY, *n.* State of being unsociable.
UNSO′CIABLY, *adv.* Not kindly.—2. With reserve.
UNSO′CIAL, *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society.
UNSOCK′ET, *v. t.* To loose or take from a socket.
UNSOFT′,† *a.* Not soft; hard.
UNSOFT′,† *adv.* Not with softness.
UNSOFT′ENED, *a.* Not softened.
UNSOIL′ED, *a.* Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted.—2. Not disgraced; not tainted; as character.
UNSOL′ACED, *a.* Not comforted or consoled.
UNSOLD, *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.
UNSOL′DER, *v. t.* To separate what is soldered.
UNSOLDIERED,† *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier.
UNSOLDIER-LIKE, UNSOLDIERLY, *a.* [*See* SOLDIER.] Unbecoming a soldier.
UNSOL′EMN, *a.* Not sacred, serious, or grave.
UNSOL′EMNIZED, *a.* Not solemnized.
UNSOLIC′ITED, *a.* Not solicited; not requested; unasked.—2. Not asked for; as, an *unsolicited* favour.
UNSOLIC′ITEDLY, *adv.* Without being earnestly requested.
UNSOLIC′ITOUS, *a.* Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.
UNSOL′ID, *a.* Not solid; not firm; not substantial; as, *unsolid* arguments or reasoning; an *unsolid* foundation. —2. Fluid.
UNSOL′UBLE,† *a.* Not soluble; insoluble.
UNSOLV′ABLE, *a.* That cannot be solved; insolvable; inexplicable.
UNSOLV′ED, *a.* Not solved; not explained.
UNSO′NABLE,† *a.* That cannot be sounded.
UNSON′SY, *a.* Unpleasant; careless; unhandsome. [*Scotch, or local.*]
UNSOOT,† for *Unsweet.*
UNSOPHIS′TICAL, *a.* Not sophisticated; rustic; simple; ignorant.
UNSOPHIS′TICATE, *a.* Unsophisticated. [*Little used.*]
UNSOPHIS′TICATED, *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure; as, *unsophisticated* drugs; *unsophisticated* arguments.
UNSOR′ROWED, *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed.
UNSORT′ED, *a.* Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes; as, *unsorted* types; *unsorted* ideas.
UNSOUGHT, *a.* (unsaut′.) Not sought; not searched for. — 2. Had without searching; as, *unsought* honour; *unsought* ideas.
UNSOUL, *v. t.* To deprive of mind or understanding.
UNSOULED, *a.* Without soul; having no good principle.
UNSOUND′, *a.* Not sound; defective; as, *unsound* timber.—2. Infirm; sickly; as, *unsound* in health; an *unsound* constitution.—3. Not orthodox; defective; as, *unsound* in faith; *unsound*

doctrine.—4. Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful.—5. Not true; not solid; not real; not substantial; as, *unsound* pleasures; *unsound* delights.—6. Not close; not compact; as, *unsound* cheese.—7. Not sincere; not faithful; as, *unsound* love.—8. Not solid; not material.—9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical; as, *unsound* arguments.—10. Not strong; as, *unsound* ice.—11. Not fast; not calm; as, *unsound* sleep.—12. Not well established; defective; questionable; as, *unsound* credit.

UNSOUND'ED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.

UNSOUND'LY, *adv.* Not with soundness; as, he reasons *unsoundly*; he sleeps *unsoundly*.

UNSOUND'NESS, *n.* Defectiveness; as, the *unsoundness* of timber.—2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy.—3. Corruptness; want of solidity; as, the *unsoundness* of principles.—4. Defectiveness; as, the *unsoundness* of fruit.—5. Infirmity; weakness; as, of body; as, the *unsoundness* of the body or constitution.

UNSOUR'ED, *a.* Not made sour.—2. Not made morose or crabbed.

UNSŌWED, UNSŌWN, *a.* Not sown; not sowed; as, *unsown* or *unsowed* ground.—2. Not scattered on land for seed; as, seed *unsown*.—3. Not propagated by seed scattered; as, *unsown* flowers.

UNSPĀRED, *a.* Not spared.

UNSPĀRING, *a.* Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse.—2. Not merciful or forgiving.

UNSPĀRINGLY, *adv.* In abundance; lavishly.

UNSPĀRINGNESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse.

UNSPĀRKLING, *a.* Not emitting sparks; not glittering.

UNSPĒAK, *v. t.* To recant; to retract what has been spoken.

UNSPĒAKABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered; that cannot be expressed; unutterable; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage; 2 Cor. xii.

Joy *unspeakable* and full of glory; 1 Pet. i.

UNSPĒAKABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably.

UNSPEC'IFIED, *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned.

UNSPE'CIOUS, *a.* Not specious; not plausible.

UNSPE'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Not speciously.

UNSPEC'ULATIVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.

UNSPED',† *a.* Not performed; not dispatched.

UNSPENT,' *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; as, water in a cistern *unspent*.—2. Not exhausted; as, strength or force *unspent*.—3. Not having lost its force or impulse; as, an *unspent* ball.

UNSPHĒRE, *v. t.* To remove from its orb.

UNSPHĒRED, *pp.* Removed from its orb.

UNSPI'ED, *a.* Not searched; not explored.—2. Not seen; not discovered.

UNSPILT',† *a.* Not spilt; not shed.—2. Not spoiled.

UNSPIR'IT, *v. t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [*Little used.*] [The word used is *dispirit*.]

UNSPIR'ITED, *pp.* Dispirited.

UNSPIR'ITUAL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly.

UNSPIR'ITUALIZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality.

UNSPIR'ITUALIZED, *pp.* Deprived of spirituality.

UNSPIR'ITUALLY, *adv.* Worldly; carnally.

UNSPLICED, *a.* Not spliced. [*See* SPLICE.]

UNSPLIT', *a.* Not split; as, *unsplit* wood will not season.

UNSPOIL'ED, *a.* Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless.—2. Not plundered; not pillaged.

UNSPŌ'KEN, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

UNSPŌRTSMANLIKE, *a.* Not like a sportsman.

UNSPOT'TED, *a.* Not stained; free from spot.—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate; as, *unspotted* reputation.

UNSPOT'TEDNESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt.

UNSPREAD', *a.* Not stretched or extended; not set and furnished with provisions

UNSQUĀRED, *a.* Not made square; as, *unsquared* timber.—2. Not regular; not formed.

UNSQUIRE, *v. t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire.

UNSTA'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis*.] 1. Not stable; not fixed.—2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; James i.

UNSTA'BLENESS, *n.* Instability.

UNSTĀID, *a.* Not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle; as, *unstaid* youth.

UNSTĀIDNESS, *n.* Unfixed or volatile state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; indiscretion.—2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness.

UNSTĀINED, *a.* Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonoured; as, an *unstained* character.

UNSTAMP'ED, *a.* Not stamped or impressed.

UNSTĂNCH'ED, *a.* Not stanched; not stopped; as blood.

UNSTĂRCH'ED, *a.* Not starched.

UNSTĀTE, *v. t.* To deprive of dignity.

UNSTĀTESMANLIKE, *a.* Not becoming a statesman.

UNSTA'TIONED, *a.* Not stationed.

UNSTAT'UTABLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute.

UNSTAUNCH'ED. *See* UNSTANCHED.

UNSTĀYED, *a.* Not stayed; not stopped or retarded.

UNSTEADFAST, *a.* (unsted'fast.) Not fixed; not standing or being firm.—2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.

UNSTEAD'FASTLY, *adv.* Not steadfastly.

UNSTEADFASTNESS, *n.* (unsted'fastness.) Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy.

UNSTEAD'IED, *a.* Not supported; not kept from shaking.

UNSTEADILY, *adv.* (unsted'ily.) Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner.—2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner.—3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously.

UNSTEADINESS, *n.* (unsted'iness.) Unstableness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose.—2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.

UNSTEADY, *a.* (unsted'y.) Not steady; not constant; irresolute.—2. Mutable; variable; changeable; as, *unsteady* winds.—3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.

UNSTĒEPED, *a.* Not steeped; not soaked.

UNSTIG'MATIZED, *a.* Not marked with disgrace.

UNSTILL', *a.* Not still; unquiet.

UNSTIM'ULATED, *a.* Not stimulated; not excited; as, *unstimulated* nature.

UNSTIM'ULATING, *a.* Not exciting motion or action.

UNSTING', *v. t.* To disarm of a sting.

Elegant dissertations on virtue and vice will not *unsting* calamity. *J. M. Mason.*

UNSTING'ED, *pp.* Deprived of its sting.

UNSTINT'ED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited.

UNSTIR'RED, *a.* (unstur'red.) Not stirred; not agitated.

UNSTIR'RING, *a.* Not moving; not agitating.

UNSTITCH', *v. t.* To open by picking out stitches.

UNSTITCH'ED, *a.* Not stitched.

UNSTITCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening by picking out stitches.

UNSTOCK', *a.* To deprive of stock.

UNSTOCK'ED, *a.* Not stocked.

UNSTOOP'ING, *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding; as, *unstooping* firmness.

UNSTOP', *v. t.* To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask.—2. To free from any obstruction; to open.

UNSTOP'PED, *pp.* Opened.—2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance.

UNSTOP'PING, *ppr.* Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction.

UNSTŌRED, *a.* Not stored; not laid up in store; not warehoused.—2. Not supplied with stores; as, a fort *unstored* with provisions.

UNSTŌ'RIED, *pp.* Not related in story.

UNSTORM'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.

UNSTRĀINED, *a.* Not strained; as, *unstrained* oil.—2. Easy; not forced; natural; as, an *unstrained* derivation.

UNSTRĀITENED, *a.* Not straitened; not contracted.

UNSTRAT'IFIED, *a.* Not stratified. In *geol.*, a term applied to those rocks which are not disposed in beds or strata, as granite greenstone, porphyry, and lava. Such rocks are also termed *igneous* or *plutonic* rocks, as they are considered to have been formed, in the interior of the earth's crust, by the agency of intense heat, and thrown upwards in masses more or less of a crystalline structure. Unstratified rocks sometimes lie over those that are stratified, and are also found beneath them. Thus granite forms the basis on which repose the lowest or oldest stratified rocks, yet this rock is often found protruding through the crust of the earth, and forming the most elevated parts of mountains. The unstratified rocks are interspersed among, or laid over, the stratified rocks, not in unconnected and independent masses, but connected with veins or seams, intersecting the stratified rocks, and having their origin from beneath the lowest strata.

UNSTRENGTH'ENED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted.

UNSTRING', *v. t.* To relax tension; to loosen; as, to *unstring* the nerves.—2. To deprive of strings; as, to *unstring* a harp.—3. To loose; to untie.—4. To take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

UNSTRING'ED, *a.* Not stringed; not having strings.—2. Unstrung.

UNSTRING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strings; loosing from a string.

UNSTRUCK', *a.* Not struck; not impressed; not affected; as, *unstruck* with horror.

UNSTRUNG', *pp.* Relaxed in tension; loosed; untied; taken from a string; as beads.

UNSTUD'IED, *a.* Not studied; not premeditated.—2. Not laboured; easy; natural; as, an *unstudied* style.

UNSTU'DIOUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study.

UNSTUFF'ED, *a.* Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded.

UNSTUNG', *pp.* Not stung.

UNSUBDU'ED, Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered; as, nations or passions *unsubdued.*

UNSUB'JECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.

UNSUBJECT'ED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.

UNSUB'JUGATED, *a.* Not subjugated.

UNSUBLIMED, *a.* Not sublimed.

UNSUBMIS'SIVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.

UNSUBMIS'SIVELY, *adv.* Not submissively.

UNSUBMIT'TING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding.

UNSUBOR'DINATED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection.

UNSUBORN'ED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret co[illegible]ion.

UNSUBSCRIBED, *a.* Not subscribed.

UNSUBSCRIBING, *a.* Not subscribing.

UNSUB'SIDIZED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.

UNSUBSTAN'TIAL, *a.* Not substantial; not solid.—2 Not real; not having substance.

UNSUBSTANTIAL'ITY, **UNSUBSTAN'TIALNESS**, *n.* Want of substantiality; want of substantialness.

UNSUBSTAN'TIALIZED, *a.* Not made substantial.

UNSUBSTAN'TIALLY, *adv.* Without solidity or substance.

UNSUBSTAN'TIATED, *a.* Not substantiated.

UNSUBVERT'ED, *a.* Not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.

UNSUCCEEDED, *a.* Not succeeded; not followed.

UNSUCCESS'FUL, *a* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.

UNSUCCESS'FULLY, *adv.* Without success; without a favourable issue; unfortunately.

UNSUCCESS'FULNESS, *n.* Want of success or favourable issue.

UNSUCCESS'IVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession.

UNSUCK'ED, *a.* Not having the breasts drawn.

UNSUF'FERABLE, *a.* Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable. [But the word now used is *insufferable.*]

UNSUF'FERABLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured. [For this, *insufferably* is chiefly used.]

UNSUF'FERING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating.

UNSUFFI''CIENCE, *n.* Inability to answer the end proposed. [For this, *insufficiency* is used.]

UNSUFFI''CIENT, *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate. [For this, *insufficiency* is now used.]

UNSUFFICINGNESS, *n.* Insufficiency.

UNSUGARED, *a.* (unshoog'ared.) Not sweetened with sugar.

UNSUITABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being unsuitable; unfitness. [*Rarely used.*]

UNSUITABLE, *a.* Not suitable; unfit; not adapted; as, timber *unsuitable* for a bridge.—2. Unbecoming; improper; as, a dress *unsuitable* for a clergyman; *unsuitable* returns for favours.

UNSUITABLENESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity; impropriety.

UNSUITABLY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming or improper.—2. Incongruously; as, a man and wife *unsuitably* matched.

UNSUITED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted; not adapted; not accommodated.

UNSUITING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming.

UNSUL'LIED, *a.* Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished.—2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.

UNSUL'LIEDLY, *adv.* Without being sullied.

UNSUNG', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

UNSUN'NED, *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun.

UNSUPER'FLUOUS, *a.* Not more than enough.

UNSUPPLANT'ED, *a.* Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be supplied.

UNSUPPLI'ED, *a.* Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary.

UNSUPPORTABLE, *a.* That cannot be supported; intolerable. [But *insupportable* is generally used.]

UNSUPPORTABLENESS, *n.* Insupportableness. [*The latter is chiefly used.*]

UNSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* Insupportably. [*The latter is generally used.*]

UNSUPPORTED, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained.—2. Not countenanced; not assisted.

UNSUPPRESS'ED, *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.

UNSUP'PURATIVE, *a.* Not suppurating.

UNSURE, *a.* [*See* SURE.] Not fixed; not certain.

UNSURG'ICAL, *a.* Not in a surgical manner; not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

UNSURMISED, *a.* Not surmised.

UNSURMOUNT'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be surmounted or overcome; insuperable. [We now use *insurmountable.*]

UNSURMOUNT'ED, *a.* Not surmounted.

UNSURPASSABLE, *a.* That cannot be surpassed.

UNSURPASSED, *a.* Not surpassed; not exceeded.

UNSURREN'DERED, *a.* Not surrendered; not yielded to others.

UNSURVEYED, *a.* Not surveyed.

UNSUSCEP'TIBLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving; as, a heart *unsusceptible* of impressions; a substance *unsusceptible* of change or of permanent colours. [*Insusceptible* is generally used.]

UNSUSCEPT'IBLENESS, **UNSUSCEPTIBIL'ITY**, *n.* Want of susceptibility.

UNSUSCEP'TIBLY, *adv.* Without susceptibility.

UNSUSPECT', for *Unsuspected*, is not in use.

UNSUSPECT'ED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil.

UNSUSPECT'EDLY, *adv.* In a manner to avoid suspicion.

UNSUSPECT'ING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.

UNSUSPECT'INGLY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UNSUSPEND'ED, *a.* Not hung up; not delayed; not held undetermined.

UNSUSPI''CIOUS, *a.* Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; as, an *unsuspicious* youth.—2. Not to be suspected; as, *unsuspicious* testimony.

UNSUSPI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UNSUSTAINABLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that cannot be maintained or supported; as, *unsustainable* pain; a suit in law *unsustainable.*

UNSUSTAINED, *a.* Not sustained; not supported; not seconded.

UNSUSTAINING, *a.* Not sustaining.

UNSWATHE, *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage.

UNSWATH'ED, *pp.* Relieved from a bandage.

UNSWAYABLE, *a.* That cannot be swayed, governed, or influenced by another. [*Little used.*]

UNSWAYED, *a.* Not swayed; not wielded; as a sceptre.—2. Not biassed; not controlled or influenced.

UNSWAYEDNESS, *n.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another.

UNSWEAR, *v. t.* To recant or recall an oath.

UNSWEAT, *v. t.* (unswet'.) To ease or cool after exercise or toil. [*A bad word, and not used.*]

UNSWEATING, *a.* (unswet'ing.) Not sweating.

UNSWEET, *a* Not sweet. [*Little used.*]

UNSWERV'ING, *a.* Not deviating from any rule or standard.

UNSWERV'INGLY, *adv.* Without swerving.

UNSWEPT', *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept; not brushed.

UNSWORN, *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, the witness is *unsworn.*

UNSWUNG', *a.* Not suspended.

UNSYMMET'RICAL, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.—2. In *bot.*, unsymmetrical flowers are such as have not the segments of the calyx and corolla, and the sepals and petals, and also the stamens regular and similar.

UNSYMMET'RICALLY, *adv.* Not symmetrically.

UNSYMPATHIZABIL'ITY, *n.* Want of ability to sympathize. [*Rarely used.*]

UNSYM'PATHIZING, *a.* Not sympathizing.

UNSYM'PATHIZINGLY, *adv.* Without sympathy.

UNSYSTEMAT'IC, **UNSYSTEMAT'ICAL**, *a.* Not systematic; not having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts.

UNSYSTEMAT'ICALLY, *adv.* Without system.

UNSYS'TEMATIZED, *a.* Not systematized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.

UNTACK', *v. t.* To separate what is tacked, to disjoin; to loosen what is fast.

UNTAINTED, *a.* Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with

foul matter; as, *untainted* air.—2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished; as, *untainted* virtue or reputation.—3. Not rendered unsavoury by putrescence; as, *untainted* meat.—4. Not charged with a crime; not accused; as, he lived *untainted.*

UNTAINTEDLY, *adv.* Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime.

UNTAINTEDNESS, *n.* State or quality of being untainted; purity.

UNTAKEN, *n.* (unta'kn.) Not taken; not seized; not apprehended; as, a thief *untaken.*—2. Not reduced; not subdued; as, *untaken* Troy.—3. Not swallowed.—*Untaken away*, not removed; 2 Cor. iii.—*Untaken up*, not occupied; not filled.

UNTAL'ENTED, *a.* Having no talent.

UNTALK'ED OF, *a.* Not talked of; not mentioned.

UNTAMABLE, *a.* That cannot be tamed or domesticated; that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state.—2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.

UNTAMABLY, *adv.* Not tamably.

UNTAMED, *a.* Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man; as, an *untamed* beast.—2. Not subdued; not brought under control; as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind.—3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture; as, an *untamed* people.

UNTANGIBIL'ITY,† *n.* Intangibility.

UNTAN'GIBLE,† *a.* Intangible.

UNTAN'GIBLY, *adv.* Intangibly.

UNTAN'GLE, *v. t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy; as, to *untangle* thread.

> *Untangle* th's cruel chain. *Prior.*

UNTAN'GLED, *pp.* Disentangled.

UNTAN'GLING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

UNTARNISHED, *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished; as, *untarnished* silk; *untarnished* reputation.

UNTASK'ED, *a.* Not tasked.

UNTASTED, *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue.—2. Not enjoyed; as, *untasted* pleasures.

UNTASTEFUL, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.

UNTASTEFULLY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste.

UNTAST'ING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste.

UNTAUGHT, *a.* (untaut'.) Not taught; not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate.—2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

> A tongue *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shak.*

UNTAX'ED, *a.* Not taxed; not charged with taxes.—2. Not accused.

UNTEACH, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Untaught.* To cause to forget or lose what has been taught.

> Experience will *unteach* us. *Brown.*

UNTEACHABLE, *a.* That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile.

UNTEACHABLENESS, *n.* The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility.

UNTEEMING, *a.* Not producing young; barren.

UNTEM'PERATE, *a.* Intemperate. [*The latter is now used.*]

UNTEM'PERED, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.

UNTEM'PERING, *a.* Not tempering.—2.† Not exciting.

UNTEM'PESTED,† *a.* Free from tempests.

UNTEMPT'ED, *a.* Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring.

UNTEMPT'ING, *a.* Not tempting; not adapted to tempt, invite, or allure.

UNTEMPT'INGLY, *adv.* Not in a tempting manner.

UNTEN'ABLE, *a.* Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; as, an *untenable* post or fort.—2. That cannot be maintained or supported; not defensible; as, an *untenable* doctrine; *untenable* ground in argument.

UNTEN'ANTABLE, *a.* Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant.

UNTEN'ANTED, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited.

UNTEND'ED, *a.* Not tended; not having any attendant.

UNTEND'ER, *a.* Not tender; not soft.—2. Wanting sensibility or affection.

UNTEND'ERED, *a.* Not tendered; not offered; as, *untendered* money or tribute.

UNTEN'DERLY, *adv.* Without tenderness.

UNTENT', *v. t.* To bring out of a tent. [*Little used.*]

UNTENT'ED, *a.* Not having a medical tent applied.

UNTER'MINATING, *a.* Not limiting; not ending.

UNTER'RIFIED, *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted.

UNTEST'ED, *a.* Not tested; not tried by a standard.

UNTHANK'ED, *a.* Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments.—2. Not received with thankfulness; as, an *unthanked* reprieve. [*Unusual.*]

UNTHANK'FUL, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

> For he is kind to the *unthankful* and to the evil; Luke vi.

UNTHANK'FULLY, *adv.* Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favours.

UNTHANK'FULNESS, *n.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

> Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate. *Hayward.*

[See Tacitus's Ann. iv. 18.]

UNTHATCH'ED, *a.* Not thatched.—*pp.* Deprived of thatch.

UNTHAW'ED, *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved; as ice or snow.

UNTHEAT'RICAL, *a.* Not theatrical.

UNTHEOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Not theological.

UNTHEORET'IC, } *a.* Not de-
UNTHEORET'ICAL, } pending on theory or speculation; not speculative.

UNTHINK', *v. t.* To dismiss a thought; to think otherwise than heretofore.

UNTHINK'ING, *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.—2. Not indicating thought or reflection; as, a round *unthinking* face.

UNTHINK'INGLY, *adv.* Without reflection; thoughtlessly.

UNTHINK'INGNESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness.

UNTHORN'Y, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns.

UNTHOUGHT', *a.* or *pp.* (unthaut'.) Not thought.

UNTHOUGHT'FUL, *a.* (unthaut'ful.) Thoughtless; heedless.

UNTHOUGHT' OF, not thought of; not regarded; not heeded.

UNTHREAD, *v. t.* (unthred'.) To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.—2. To loose.

UNTHREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.

UNTHREAD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a thread.

UNTHREATENED, *a.* (unthret'ened.) Not threatened; not menaced.

UNTHRIFT', *a.* Profuse; prodigal; unthrifty.

UN'THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance.

UNTHRIFT'ILY, *adv.* Without frugality.

UNTHRIFT'INESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion.

UNTHRIFT'Y, *a.* Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use.—2. Not thriving; not gaining property; as, an *unthrifty* farmer.—3. Not gaining flesh; as, an *unthrifty* ox.—4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.

UNTHRIVING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.

UNTHRONE, *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UNTHRONED, *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

UNTHRONG'ED, *a.* Not crowded by a multitude.

UNTI'DILY, *adv.* In an untidy manner.

UNTI'DINESS, *n.* Want of tidiness or neatness.—2. Unseasonableness.

UNTI'DY, *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.—2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.

UNTIE, *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot. *Untie* the knot.—2. To unbind; to free from any fastening; as, to *untie* an iron chain.—3. To loosen from coils or convolution; as, snakes *untied.*—4. To loose; to separate something attached; as, to *untie* the tongue.—5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

UNTI'ED, *pp.* Loosed; as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved.—2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.—3. Not fastened with a knot.—4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTIL', *prep.* [*un* and *till.* *See* TILL.] To; *used of time.*

> He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan, *until* the day of the captivity; Judges xviii.

2.† To; *used of objects.*—3. Preceding a sentence or clause, to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, *until* this hour; *until* this year.

> The sceptre shall not depart from Judah ...*until* Shiloh come; Gen. xlix.

4. To the point or place of.

> In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
> *Until* the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To the degree that.

> Thou shalt push Syria, *until* they be consumed; 2 Chron. xviii.

Note.—*Until* is always the same part of speech in fact, and has the same signification. The only difference is, that it is followed sometimes by a single word denoting time, and in other cases by a verb denoting an event, or a word denoting place or degree. The sense is in all cases *to*; and *till* may be used as its substitute, and in modern usage it is most common.

UNTILE, *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles.

UNTILED, *a.* Stripped of tiles; not tiled.
UNTILING, *ppr.* Stripping of tiles.
UNTILL'ED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated.
UNTIM'BERED, *a.* Not furnished with timber.—2. Not covered with timber trees; as, *untimbered* land.
UNTIMELINESS, *n.* State of being untimely.
UNTIMELY, *a.* Happening before the usual time; as, *untimely* frost.—2. Happening before the natural time; premature; as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate.
UNTIMELY, *adv.* Before the natural time.
What is *untimely* done. *Shak.*
UNTIMEOUS, *a.* Untimely. [*Rarely used.*]
UNTINC'TURED, *a.* Not tinctured: not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected.
UNTING'ED, *a.* Not tinged; not stained; not discoloured; as, water *untinged; untinged* beams of light.—2. Not infected.
UNTIRABLE, *a* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied.
UNTIRABLENESS, *n.* The state of being untirable.
UNTIRED, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labour.
UNTIRING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; as, *untiring* patience.
UNTITH'ABLE, *a.* Not tithable.
UNTITH'ED, *a.* Not subjected to tithes.
UNTI'TLED, *a.* Having no title; as, an *untitled* tyrant.
UN'TO, *prep.* [Compound of *un*, not, and *to*.] It is used instead of *to*, but it is not in our mother tongue, nor is it used in popular discourse or in modern writings. It is therefore to be rejected, as obsolete and not legitimate.
UNTÖLD, *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed.—2. Not numbered; as, money *untold*.
UNTÖMB, *v. t.* (untoom'.) To disinter.
UNTÖMBED, *pp.* Disinterred; removed from a tomb.
UNTOOTH', *v. t.* To deprive of teeth.
UNTOOTH'SOME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.
UNTORMENT'ED, *a.* Not put in pain; not teased
UNTOSS'ED, } *a.* Not tossed.
UNTOST', }
UNTOUCHABLE, *a.* (untuch'able.) Not to be touched.
UNTOUCHED, *a.* (untuch'ed.) Not touched; not reached; not hit.—2. Not moved; not affected; as, the heart *untouched*.—3. Not meddled with; as, books *untouched* for years.
UNTO'WARD, *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught; Acts ii.—2. Awkward; ungraceful: as, *untoward* words.—3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unmanageable; as, an *untoward* event; an *untoward* vow.
UNTO'WARDLY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly.
UNTO'WARDLY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.
UNTO'WARDNESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness.
UNTOW'ERED, *a.* Not defended by towers.
UNTRĀCEABLE, *a.* That cannot be traced or followed.
UNTRĀCED, *a.* Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps. —3. Not marked out.
UNTRACK'ED, *a.* Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.—2. Not followed by the tracks.
UNTRACT'ABLE, *a.* [Lat. *intractabilis*.] 1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable; as, an *untractable* son.—2. Rough; difficult.—3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer; as an ore. [*Intractable* is more generally used.]
UNTRACT'ABLENESS, } *n.* Refrac-
UNTRACTABILI'TY, } toriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled, or managed.
UNTRĀDED, *a.* Not traded.—2.† Uncommon.
UNTRĀDING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce; as, an *untrading* country or city.
UNTRAINED, *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not skilful.—2. Not educated; not instructed.
My wit *untrained*. *Shak.*
3. Irregular; ungovernable; as, *untrained* hope.
UNTRAM'MELLED, *a.* Not trammelled; not shackled.
UNTRAM'PLED, *a* Not trampled.
UNTRAN'QUILLIZED, *a.* Not tranquillized.
UNTRANSCRIBED, *a.* Not transcribed.
UNTRANSFER'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be transferred or passed from one to another; as, power or right *untransferable*.
UNTRANSFER'RED, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another; as, titles or rights *untransferred*.
UNTRANSFORM'ED, *a.* Not metamorphosed; not transmuted.
UNTRANSLĀTABLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated.
UNTRANSLĀTABLENESS, *n.* Impossibility of being translated.
UNTRANSLĀTED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.
UNTRANS'MIGRATED, *a.* Not transmigrated.
UNTRANSMIT'TED, *a.* Not transmitted.
UNTRANSMŪTABLE, *a.* That cannot be changed into a different substance.
UNTRANSPĀRENT, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque; not permeable by light.
UNTRANSPASS'ABLE,† *a.* Not transpassable.
UNTRANSPIRED, *a.* Not having escaped from secrecy.
UNTRANSPLANT'ED, *a.* Not transplanted.
UNTRANSPORTABLE, *a.* That cannot be transported.
UNTRANSPORTED, *a.* Not transported.
UNTRANSPŌSED, *a.* (untranspo'zed.) Not transposed; having the natural order.
UNTRAV'ELLED, *a.* Not travelled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untravelled* forest.—2. Having never seen foreign countries; as, an *untravelled* Englishman.
UNTRAV'ERSED, *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.
UNTREAD, *v. t.* (untred'.) To tread back; to go back in the same steps.
UNTREASURED, *a.* (untrezh'ured.) Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited.
UNTRĒATABLE,† *a.* Not treatable; not practicable.
UNTREM'BLING, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.
UNTREM'BLINGLY, *adv.* Without trembling; firmly.
UNTRENCH'ED, *a.* Not cut into long hollows.
UNTRI'ED, *a.* Not tried; not attempted.—2. Not yet experienced; as, *untried* sufferings.—3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law. The cause remains *untried*.
UNTRIM'MED, *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.
UNTRIT'URATED, *a.* Not reduced to powder by rubbing or grinding.
UNTRI'UMPHABLE, *a.* That admits no triumph. [*Barbarous and not used*.]
UNTRI'UMPHED, *a.* Not triumphed over.
UNTROD', } *a.* Not having been
UNTROD'DEN, } trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet.
UNTRŌLLED, *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along.
UNTROUBLED, *a.* (untrub'led.) Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; free from trouble. 2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion; as, an *untroubled* mind.—3. Not agitated; not moved; as, an *untroubled* lake.—4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course; as, *untroubled* nature.—5. Not foul; not turbid; clear; as, an *untroubled* stream.
UNTROUB'LEDNESS,† *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern.
UNTRUE, *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact. The story is *untrue*.—2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal.—3. Inconstant; as a lover.
UNTRU'LY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
UNTRUSS', *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out.
UNTRUSS'ED, *a.* Not trussed; not tied up.
UNTRUST'ED, *a.* Not trusted; not confided in.
UNTRUST'INESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
UNTRUSTWÖRTHY, *a.* Not deserving of confidence.
UNTRUST'Y, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UNTRŪTH, *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood.—2. Want of veracity.—3.† Treachery; want of fidelity.—4. False assertion.
No *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long. *Hooker.*
UNTRUTH'FUL, *a.* Wanting in veracity.
UNTRUTH'FULLY, *adv.* Not truthfully; falsely.
UNTUCK', *v. t.* To unfold or undo a tuck.
UNTUCK'ERED, *a.* Having no tucker; as, an *untuckered* neck.
UNTŪNABLE, *a.* Not harmonious; not musical.—2. Not capable of making music.—3. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.
UNTU'NABLENESS, *n.* Not capable of being tuned, or made harmonious.
UNTU'NABLY, *adv.* Inharmoniously.
UNTŪNE, *v. t.* To make incapable of harmony.
Untune that string. *Shak.*
2. To disorder.
Untun'd and jarring senses. *Shak.*
UNTŪNED, *pp.* Made incapable of producing harmony.
UNTUR'BANED, *a.* Not wearing a turban.
UNTURN'ED, *a.* Not turned. He left no stone *unturned*.

foul matter; as, *untainted* air.—2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished; as, *untainted* virtue or reputation.—3. Not rendered unsavoury by putrescence; as, *untainted* meat.—4. Not charged with a crime; not accused; as, he lived *untainted*.

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UNTHINK'INGNESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness.

UNTHORN'Y, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns.

UNTHOUGHT', *a.* or *pp.* (unthaut'.) Not thought.

UNTHOUGHT'FUL, *a.* (unthaut'ful.) Thoughtless; heedless.

UNTHOUGHT' OF, not thought of; not regarded; not heeded.

UNTHREAD, *v. t.* (unthred'.) To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.—2. To loose.

UNTHREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.

UNTHREAD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a thread.

UNTHREATENED, *a.* (unthret'ened.) Not threatened; not menaced.

UNTHRIFT', *a.* Profuse; prodigal; unthrifty.

UN'THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance.

UNTHRIFT'ILY, *adv.* Without frugality.

UNTHRIFT'INESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion.

UNTHRIFT'Y, *a.* Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use.—2. Not thriving; not gaining property; as, an *unthrifty* farmer.—3. Not gaining flesh; as, an *unthrifty* ox.—4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.

UNTHRIVING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.

UNTHRŌNE, *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UNTHRŌNED, *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

UNTHRONG'ED, *a.* Not crowded by a multitude.

UNTI'DILY, *adv.* In an untidy manner.

UNTI'DINESS, *n.* Want of tidiness or neatness.—2. Unseasonableness.

UNTI'DY, *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.—2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.

UNTIE, *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot. *Untie* the knot.—2. To unbind; to free from any fastening; as, to *untie* an iron chain.—3. To loosen from coils or convolution; as, snakes *untied*.—4. To loose; to separate something attached; as, to *untie* the tongue.—5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear.

UNTI'ED, *pp.* Loosed; as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved.—2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.—3. Not fastened with a knot.—4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTIL', *prep.* [*un* and *till.* *See* TILL.] To; *used of time.*

> He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan, *until* the day of the captivity; Judges xviii.

2.† To; *used of objects.*—3. Preceding a sentence or clause, to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, *until* this hour; *until* this year.

> The sceptre shall not depart from Judah ...*until* Shiloh come; Gen. xlix.

4. To the point or place of.

> In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
> *Until* the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To the degree that.

> Thou shalt push Syria, *until* they be consumed; 2 Chron. xviii.

Note.—*Until* is always the same part of speech in fact, and has the same signification. The only difference is, that it is followed sometimes by a single word denoting time, and in other cases by a verb denoting an event, or a word denoting place or degree. The sense is in all cases *to*; and *till* may be used as its substitute, and in modern usage it is most common.

UNTILE, *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles.

UNTILED, *a.* Stripped of tiles; not tiled.
UNTILING, *ppr.* Stripping of tiles.
UNTILL'ED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated.
UNTIM'BERED, *a.* Not furnished with timber.—2. Not covered with timber trees; as, *untimbered* land.
UNTIMELINESS, *n.* State of being untimely.
UNTIMELY, *a.* Happening before the usual time; as, *untimely* frost.—2. Happening before the natural time; premature; as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate.
UNTIMELY, *adv.* Before the natural time.
What is *untimely* done. *Shak.*
UNTIMEOUS, *a.* Untimely. [*Rarely used.*]
UNTINC'TURED, *a.* Not tinctured: not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected.
UNTING'ED, *a.* Not tinged; not stained; not discoloured; as, water *untinged; untinged* beams of light.—2. Not infected.
UNTIRABLE, *a* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied.
UNTIRABLENESS, *n.* The state of being untirable.
UNTIRED, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labour.
UNTIRING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; as, *untiring* patience.
UNTITH'ABLE, *a.* Not tithable.
UNTITH'ED, *a.* Not subjected to tithes.
UNTI'TLED, *a.* Having no title; as, an *untitled* tyrant.
UN'TO, *prep.* [Compound of *un*, not, and *to*.] It is used instead of *to*, but it is not in our mother tongue, nor is it used in popular discourse or in modern writings. It is therefore to be rejected, as obsolete and not legitimate.
UNTOLD, *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed.—2. Not numbered; as, money *untold.*
UNTOMB, *v. t.* (untoom'.) To disinter.
UNTOMBED, *pp.* Disinterred; removed from a tomb.
UNTOOTH', *v. t.* To deprive of teeth.
UNTOOTH'SOME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.
UNTORMENT'ED, *a.* Not put in pain; not teased.
UNTOSS'ED, **UNTOST'**, *a.* Not tossed.
UNTOUCHABLE, *a.* (untuch'able.) Not to be touched.
UNTOUCHED, *a.* (untuch'ed.) Not touched; not reached; not hit.—2. Not moved; not affected; as, the heart *untouched.*—3. Not meddled with; as, books *untouched* for years.
UNTO'WARD, *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught; Acts ii.—2. Awkward; ungraceful; as, *untoward* words.—3. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unmanageable; as, an *untoward* event; an *untoward* vow.
UNTO'WARDLY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly.
UNTO'WARDLY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.
UNTO'WARDNESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness.
UNTOW'ERED, *a.* Not defended by towers.
UNTRACEABLE, *a.* That cannot be traced or followed.
UNTRACED, *a.* Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps.—3. Not marked out.
UNTRACK'ED, *a.* Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.—2. Not followed by the tracks.
UNTRACT'ABLE, *a.* [Lat. *intractabilis.*] 1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable; as, an *untractable* son.—2. Rough; difficult.—3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer; as an ore. [*Intractable* is more generally used.]
UNTRACT'ABLENESS, **UNTRACTABIL'ITY**, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled, or managed.
UNTRADED, *a.* Not traded.—2.† Uncommon.
UNTRADING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce; as, an *untrading* country or city.
UNTRAINED, *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not skilful.—2. Not educated; not instructed.
My wit *untrained.* *Shak.*
3. Irregular; ungovernable; as, *untrained* hope.
UNTRAM'MELLED, *a.* Not trammelled; not shackled.
UNTRAM'PLED, *a.* Not trampled.
UNTRAN'QUILLIZED, *a.* Not tranquillized.
UNTRANSCRIBED, *a.* Not transcribed.
UNTRANSFER'ABLE, *a.* That cannot be transferred or passed from one to another; as, power or right *untransferable.*
UNTRANSFER'RED, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another; as, titles or rights *untransferred.*
UNTRANSFORM'ED, *a.* Not metamorphosed; not transmuted.
UNTRANSLATABLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated.
UNTRANSLATABLENESS, *n.* Impossibility of being translated.
UNTRANSLATED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.
UNTRANS'MIGRATED, *a.* Not transmigrated.
UNTRANSMIT'TED, *a.* Not transmitted.
UNTRANSMUTABLE, *a.* That cannot be changed into a different substance.
UNTRANSPARENT, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque; not permeable by light.
UNTRANSPASS'ABLE,† *a.* Not transpassable.
UNTRANSPIRED, *a.* Not having escaped from secrecy.
UNTRANSPLANT'ED, *a.* Not transplanted.
UNTRANSPORTABLE, *a.* That cannot be transported.
UNTRANSPORTED, *a.* Not transported.
UNTRANSPOSED, *a.* (untranspo'zed.) Not transposed; having the natural order.
UNTRAV'ELLED, *a.* Not travelled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untravelled* forest.—2. Having never seen foreign countries; as, an *untravelled* Englishman.
UNTRAV'ERSED, *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.
UNTREAD, *v. t.* (untred'.) To tread back; to go back in the same steps.
UNTREASURED, *a.* (untrezh'ured.) Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited.
UNTREATABLE,† *a.* Not treatable; not practicable.
UNTREM'BLING, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady.
UNTREM'BLINGLY, *adv.* Without trembling; firmly.
UNTRENCH'ED, *a.* Not cut into long hollows.
UNTRI'ED, *a.* Not tried; not attempted.—2. Not yet experienced; as, *untried* sufferings.—3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law. The cause remains *untried.*
UNTRIM'MED, *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.
UNTRIT'URATED, *a.* Not reduced to powder by rubbing or grinding.
UNTRI'UMPHABLE, *a.* That admits no triumph. [*Barbarous and not used.*]
UNTRI'UMPHED, *a.* Not triumphed over.
UNTROD', **UNTROD'DEN**, *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; not marked by the feet.
UNTROLLED, *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along.
UNTROUBLED, *a.* (untrub'led.) Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; free from trouble.
2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion; as, an *untroubled* mind.—3. Not agitated; not moved; as, an *untroubled* lake.—4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course; as, *untroubled* nature.—5. Not foul; not turbid; clear; as, an *untroubled* stream.
UNTROUB'LEDNESS,† *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern.
UNTRUE, *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact. The story is *untrue.*—2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal.—3. Inconstant; as a lover.
UNTRU'LY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
UNTRUSS', *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out.
UNTRUSS'ED, *a.* Not trussed; not tied up.
UNTRUST'ED, *a.* Not trusted; not confided in.
UNTRUST'INESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
UNTRUSTWORTHY, *a.* Not deserving of confidence.
UNTRUST'Y, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UNTRUTH, *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood.—2. Want of veracity.—3.† Treachery; want of fidelity.—4. False assertion.
No *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long. *Hooker.*
UNTRUTH'FUL, *a.* Wanting in veracity.
UNTRUTH'FULLY, *adv.* Not truthfully; falsely.
UNTUCK', *v. t.* To unfold or undo a tuck.
UNTUCK'ERED, *a.* Having no tucker; as, an *untuckered* neck.
UNTUNABLE, *a.* Not harmonious; not musical.—2. Not capable of making music.—3. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.
UNTU'NABLENESS, *n.* Not capable of being tuned, or made harmonious.
UNTU'NABLY, *adv.* Inharmoniously.
UNTUNE, *v. t.* To make incapable of harmony.
Untune that string. *Shak.*
2. To disorder.
Untun'd and jarring senses. *Shak.*
UNTUNED, *pp.* Made incapable of producing harmony.
UNTUR'BANED, *a.* Not wearing a turban.
UNTURN'ED, *a.* Not turned. He left no stone *unturned.*

UNTU'TORED, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; as, *untutored* infancy.
UNTWINE, *v. t.* To untwist.—2. To open; to disentangle.—3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps.
UNTWINED, *pp.* Untwisted; disentangled.
UNTWIRL', *v. t.* To undo a twirl; to untwist.
UNTWIST', *v. t.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted.—2. To open; to disentangle; as intricacy.
UNTWIST'ED, *pp.* Separated; opened.
UNTWIST'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disentangling.
UNTY'. *See* UNTIE.
UNU'NIFORM, *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [*Little used.*]
UNUNITED, *a.* Not united.
UNUPBRAIDING, *a.* Not upbraiding.
UNUPHELD', *a.* Not upheld; not sustained.
UNUPLIFT'ED, *a.* Not raised up.
UNURG'ED, *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation.
UNUSED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not put to use; not employed.—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; as, hands *unused* to labour; hearts *unused* to deceit.
UNUSEFUL, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose.
UNUSUAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not usual; not common; rare; as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* graces or erudition.
UNUSUALLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) Not commonly; not frequently; rarely. The summer of 1826 was *unusually* warm.
UNUSUALNESS, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence.
UNUT'TERABLE, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.
UNUT'TERABLY, *adv.* In an unutterable manner.
UNVA'CATED, *a.* Not made vacant.
UNVAIL. *See* UNVEIL.
UNVAL'UABLE, *a.* Being above price; invaluable. [But *invaluable* is the word now used.]
UNVAL'UED, *a.* Not valued; not prized; neglected.—2. Inestimable; not to be valued.—3. Not estimated; not having the value set.
UNVAN'QUISHABLE, *a.* That cannot be conquered.
UNVAN'QUISHED, *a.* Not conquered; not overcome.
UNVAN'TAGED, *a.* Not benefited.
UNVA'RIABLE, *a.* Not variable; not changeable or alterable. [But *invariable* is the word now used.]
UNVA'RIED, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
UNVA'RIEGATED, *a.* Not variegated; not diversified.
UNVARNISHED, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish.—2. Not artificially coloured or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.

> I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver. *Shak.*

UNVA'RYING, *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform.
UNVEIL, *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover; to disclose to view. She *unveiled* her face.
UNVEILED, *a.* Stripped of a veil; disclosed.
UNVEILEDLY, *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. [*Little used.*]

UNVEILER, *n.* One who unveils.
UNVEILING, *a.* Removing a veil from; uncovering; disclosing.
UNVEND'IBLE, *a.* Not vendible.
UNVEN'ERABLE, *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration.
UNVEN'OMOUS, *a.* Free from venom.
UNVEN'TILATED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
UNVERD'ANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure.
UNVER'IFIED, *a.* Not verified.
UNVER'ITABLE,† *a.* Not true.
UNVERS'ED, *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted; as, *unversed* in spinning.
UNVER'SIFIED, *a.* Not versified.
UNVEX'ED, *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated.
UNVIG'ILANT, *a.* Not vigilant.
UNVIN'DICATED, *a.* Not defended.
UNVINDICT'IVE, *a.* Not vindictive.
UNVI'OLATED, *a.* Not violated; not injured; as, *unviolated* honour.—2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, laws *unviolated*.
UNVIR'TUOUS, *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue.
UNVIR'TUOUSLY, *adv.* Not virtuously.
UNVIS'ITED, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Not visited; not resorted to; not frequented.
UNVI'SORED, *a.* Not visored; unmasked.
UNVI'TAL, *a.* Not vital; not affecting life.
UNVI''TIATED, *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted.
UNVIT'RIFIED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass.
UNVIZ'ARD, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) To unmask.
UNVO'CAL, *a.* Not vocal.
UNVOL'ATILIZED, *a.* Not volatilized.
UNVOTE, *v. t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote.
UNVOUCH'ED, *a.* Not fully attested.
UNVOW'ED, *a.* Not consecrated by solemn promise.
UNVOW'ELLED, *a.* Having no vowels.
UNVOY'AGEABLE,† *a.* Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid.
UNVUL'GAR, *a.* Not common.
UNVUL'NERABLE, *a.* Not vulnerable: that cannot be wounded. [*Invulnerable* is mostly used.]
UNWAFT'ED, *a.* Not wafted.
UNWAITED ON. Not attended.
UNWAKENED, } *a.* Not awakened;
UNWAKED, } not roused from sleep or stupidity.
UNWALL'ED, *a.* Not surrounded, fortified, or supported by a wall.
UNWANT'ED, *a.* Not wanted.
UNWARES, *adv.* Unexpectedly. [For this, *unawares* is used.]
UNWA'RILY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly.
UNWA'RINESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness.
UNWAR'LIKE, *a.* [*See* WAR.] Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.
UNWARM'ED, *a.* [*See* WARM.] Not warmed.—2. Not excited; not animated.
UNWARN'ED, *a.* [*See* WARN.] Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.
UNWARP', *v. t.* [*See* WARP.] To reduce back what is warped.
UNWARP'ED, *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial.

UNWARP'ING, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; not deviating.
UNWAR'RANTABLE, *a.* Not defensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.
UNWAR'RANTABLENESS, *n.* State of being unwarrantable.
UNWAR'RANTABLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified.
UNWAR'RANTED, *a.* Not warranted; not authorized.—2. Not ascertained; not assured or certain.—3. Not covenanted to be good, sound, or of a certain quality; as, an *unwarranted* horse.
UNWA'RY, *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.—2.† Unexpected.
UNWASH'ED, } *a.* Not washed; not
UNWASH'EN, } cleansed by water: Matt. xv.
UNWASH'ED, *n.* The *unwashed* is a term applied to the common people; the dregs of society. [*Trivial, and used in scorn.*]
UNWASTED, *a.* Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lavished away; not dissipated.—2. Not consumed by time or violence.—3. Not lost by exhaustion, evaporation, or other means.
UNWASTING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying.
UNWASTINGLY, *adv.* Without waste.
UNWATCH'ED, *a.* Not guarded with vigilance.
UNWATCH'FUL, *a.* Not vigilant.
UNWATCH'FULNESS, *n.* Want of vigilance.
UNWATERED, *a.* [*See* WATER.] Not watered; dry.
UNWA'VERING, *a.* Not wavering or unstable; firm; not fluctuating.
UNWA'VERINGLY, *adv.* With firm constancy.
UNWAX'ED, *a.* Not waxed.
UNWAYED, *a.* Not used to travel. [*Bad and not used.*]
UNWEAKENED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled.
UNWEALTHY, *a.* (unwelth'y.) Not wealthy.
UNWEANED, *a.* Not weaned.
UNWEAPONED, *a.* (unwep'nd.) Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms.
UNWEARABLE, *a.* That cannot be worn.
UNWEARIABLE, *a.* That cannot be wearied; indefatigable. [*Little used.*]
UNWEARIABLY, *a.* Indefatigably.
UNWEARIED, *a.* Not tired; not fatigued.—2. Indefatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fatigue; as, *unwearied* perseverance.
UNWEARIEDLY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under fatigue.
UNWEARIEDNESS, *n.* State of being unwearied.
UNWEARY, *a.* Not weary; not tired.
UNWEARY, *v. t.* To refresh after fatigue.
UNWEARYING, *a.* Not making weary.
UNWEAVE, *v. t.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven.
UNWEAVING, *ppr.* Undoing what has been woven.
UNWED', *a.* Unmarried.
UNWED'DED, *a.* Unmarried; remaining single.
UNWEDGEABLE,† *a.* (unwedj'able.) Not to be split with wedges.
UNWEEDED, *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds.
UNWEEPED. *See* UNWEPT.
UNWEETING,† *a.* [*See* WEET and WET.] Ignorant; unknowing.

UNWEETINGLY,† *adv.* Ignorantly.

UNWEIGHED, *a.* Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*; 1 Kings vii.

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; as, to leave arguments or testimony *unweighed*.—3. Not considerate; negligent; as, words *unweighed*.

UNWEIGHING, *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

UNWEL'COME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received; as, *unwelcome* news; an *unwelcome* guest.

UNWEL'COMED, *a.* Not welcomed; not cordially received.

UNWELCOMELY, *adv.* Not in a welcome manner.

UNWEL'COMENESS, *n.* State of being unwelcome.

UNWELD'ED, *a.* Not welded.

UNWELL', *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health. [It expresses less than *sick*.]

UNWELL'NESS,† *n.* State of being indisposed.

UNWELT'ED, *a.* Not welted.

UNWEPT', *a.* Not lamented; not mourned. The profligate lives despised, and dies *unwept*.

UNWET', *a.* Not wet or moist.

UNWHIP'PED, **UNWHIPT'**, *a.* Not whipped; not corrected with the rod.

UNWHIS'PERED, *a.* Not whispered.

UNWHOLE,† *a.* [*See* WHOLE.] Not sound; infirm.

UNWHOLESOME, *a.* Not wholesome; unfavourable to health; insalubrious; as, *unwholesome* air or food.—2. Pernicious; as, *unwholesome* advice.

UNWHOLESOMENESS, *n.* Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health; as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.

UNWIELDILY, *adv.* Heavily; with difficulty.

UNWIELDINESS, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as, the *unwieldiness* of a corpulent body.

UNWIELDY, *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous; as, an *unwieldy* bulk; an *unwieldy* rock.

UNWILL'ED, *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will.

UNWILL'ING, *a.* Not willing; loth; disinclined; reluctant; as, an *unwilling* servant.

UNWILL'INGLY, *adv.* Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly.

UNWILL'INGNESS, *n.* Lothness; disinclination; reluctance.

UNWILT'ED, *a.* Not wilted; fresh.

UNWI'LY, *a.* Not wily; free from cunning.

UNWIND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Unwound.* To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound or convolved; as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.—2. To disentangle.

UNWIND, *v. i.* To admit evolution; to become unwound.

UNWINDING, *a.* Not winding.—2. *ppr.* Winding off.

UNWING'ED, *a.* Not provided with wings.

UNWINK'ING, *a.* Not winking.

UNWIPED, *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

UNWISE, *a.* (*s* as *z*.) Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom; as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings.—2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end; as, *unwise* measures.

UNWISELY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently; as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious.

UNWISH',† *v. t.* To wish that which is not to be.

UNWISH'ED, *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired.

UNWIST',† *a.* Not known.

UNWIT',† *v. t.* To deprive of understanding.

UNWITCH,† *v. t.* To free from the effects of witchcraft; to disenchant.

UNWITHDRAW'ING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

UNWITHDRAWN', *a.* Not withdrawn.

UNWITH'ERED, *a.* Not withered or faded.

UNWITH'ERING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade.

UNWITHSTOOD', *a.* Not opposed.

UNWIT'NESSED, *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.

UNWIT'TILY, *adv.* Without wit.

UNWIT'TINGLY, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; as, he has *unwittingly* injured himself, or his neighbour.

UNWIT'TY, *a.* Not witty; destitute of wit.

UNWIVED,† *a.* Having no wife.

UNWOMAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman.

UNWOMANLY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.

UNWONT, **UNWONTED**, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers; sea calves *unwonted* to fresh water.—2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, an *unwonted* meteor; *unwonted* changes.

UNWONTEDLY, *adv.* A state of being unaccustomed.

UNWONTEDNESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness.

UNWOOD'ED, *a.* Destitute of trees, timber or wood; not producing trees; the prairies of the west are *unwooded*.

UNWOO'ED, *a.* Not wooed; not courted.

UNWORKING, *a.* Living without labour.

UNWORKMANLIKE, *a.* Unskilful.

UNWORLDLINESS, *n.* State of being unworldly.

UNWORLDLY, *a.* Not worldly.

UNWORMED,† *a.* Not wormed.

UNWORN, *a.* Not worn; not impaired.

UNWOR'RIED, *a.* Not worried.

UNWORSHIPPED, *a.* Not worshipped; not adored.

UNWORSHIPPING, *a.* Not worshipping; habitually neglecting the worship of God.

UNWORTHILY, *adv.* [*See* WORTHY and WORTH.] Not according to desert; without due regard to merit; as, to treat a man *unworthily*.

UNWORTHINESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.

UNWORTHY, *a.* Not deserving; followed by *of*. As sinners, we are utterly *unworthy of* the divine favour.—2. Not deserving; wanting merit. Receive your *unworthy* son into favour. One great evil of government is that *unworthy* men are elected or appointed to fill important offices.—3. Unbecoming; vile; base; as, *unworthy* usage or treatment.—4. Not suitable; inadequate. This opinion is *unworthy* of its author.

UNWOUND', *pp.* of *Unwind.* Wound off; untwisted.

UNWOUND'ED, *a.* Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body; as, *unwounded* enemies.—2. Not hurt; not offended; as, *unwounded* ears.

UNWOUND'ING, *a.* Not hurting.

UNWOVE, *pret.* of *Unweave.*

UNWOVEN, *a.* Not woven.

UNWRAP', *v. t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.

UNWREATHE, *v. t.* To untwist or untwine.

UNWRENCH'ED, *a.* Not strained; not distorted.

UNWRIN'KLE, *v. t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth.

UNWRINK'LED, *a.* Not shrunk into furrows and ridges.

UNWRITE, *v. t.* To cancel what is written; to erase.

UNWRI'TING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author; as, an *unwriting* citizen.

UNWRIT'TEN, *a.* (unrit'n.) Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal.—2. Blank; containing no writing.—*Unwritten doctrines*, in religion, are such as have been handed down by word of mouth; oral or traditional doctrines.—*Unwritten laws*, are such as have been delivered down by tradition or in songs. Such were the laws of the early nations of Europe. The *unwritten laws* of England, called *common law*, are such as have not the authority of statutes, not having originated from any legislative act, or originating from some act not now extant. These laws are now contained in the reports of judicial decisions. [*See* LAW.]

UNWRONG'ED, *a.* Not treated unjustly.

UNWROUGHT, *a.* (unraut'.) Not laboured; not manufactured; not reduced to due form.

UNWRUNG, *a.* (unrung'.) Not pinched.

UNYIELDED, *a.* Not yielded; not conceded; not given up.

UNYIELDING, *a.* Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.—2. Not giving place.

UNYIELDINGLY, *adv.* Unbendingly; obstinately.

UNYIELDINGNESS, *n.* State of being unyielding.

UNYOKE, *v. t.* To loose from a yoke; to free from a yoke.

Unyoke the steers. *Shak.*

2. To part; to disjoin.

UNYOKED, *pp.* Freed from the yoke.—2. *a.* Not having worn the yoke.—3. Licentious; unrestrained.

UNYOKING, *ppr.* Freeing from the yoke.

UNZONED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle; as, an *unzoned* bosom.

UP, *adv.* [Sax. *up, upp*; G. *auf*; D. and Dan. *op*; Sw. *up*.] 1. Aloft; on high.

But *up* or down. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed. He is not *up*.—3. Having risen from a seat.

Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*

4. From a state of concealment or discumbiture.—5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent. *Shak.*

6. Above the horizon. The sun is *up*.—7. To a state of excitement. He was wrought *up* to a rage.—8. To a state of advance or proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* to this degree of Christian indifference. *Atterbury.*

9. In a state of elevation or exaltation.

Those that were *up*, kept others low. *Spenser.*

10. In a state of climbing or ascending. We went *up* to the city or town.—11. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*. *Shak.*
My soul is *up* in arms. *Dryden.*

12. In a state of being increased or raised. The river is *up*; the flood is *up*.—13 In a state of approaching; as, *up* comes a fox.—14. In order. He drew *up* his regiment.—15. From younger to elder years; as, from his youth *up*.—*Up and down*, from one place to another; here and there — 2. From one state or position to another; backward and forward.—*Up to*, to an equal height with; as, *up to* the chin in water.—2. To a degree or point adequate. Live *up to* the principles professed.—*Up with*, raise; lift; as, *up with* the fist; *up with* the timber.—*Up with the helm*, among *seamen*, the order to put the helm to the weatherside of the ship.—*Up* is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs. It is very often useful and necessary, very often useless. — *To bear up*, to sustain.—*To go up*, to ascend.—*To lift up*, to raise.—*To get up*, to rise from bed or a seat.—*To bind up*, to bind together.—*To blow up*, to inflate; to distend; to inflame.—*To grow up*, to grow to maturity.—*Up stream*, from the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the stream; hence *up* is in a direction toward the head of a stream or river; as, *up* the country.—*Up sound*, in the direction from the sea; opposed to *down sound*, that is, in the direction of the ebb tide. —*Up* is likewise used elliptically for *get up*, expressing a command or exhortation.

And he said unto her, *Up*, let us be going: Judges xix. 28.

UP, *prep*. From a lower to a higher place. Go *up* the hill.

U'PAS, **U'PAS TREE**, *n*. A tree common in the forests of Java, and of some of the neighbouring islands. It is a species of the genus Antiaris, the *A. toxicaria*, nat. order Urticaceæ.



Upas tree (Antiaris toxicaria).

Many fabulous stories were formerly propagated respecting this tree. It was said to be a large tree growing in Java, in the midst of a desert, caused by its own pestiferous qualities; its exhalations were said to cause death to all animals which approached the tree, and the juice which flowed from its stem was said to be the most deadly of poisons. To approach the tree for the purpose of wounding the stem and obtaining the juice, was stated to be so dangerous, that none but criminals under sentence of death could be found to undertake the task. The truth is, that the upas is a tree which yields a poisonous secretion, and nothing more. The poison is called upas antiar, or bohun upas. The active principle in this secretion has been termed *Antiarine*,—*which see*. *Upas tieute*, a name of the *strychnos tieute*, which is a very poisonous species of the genus Strychnos, and yields the greatest quantity of Strychnia.

UPBEAR, *v. t.* pret. *Upbore*; pp. *Upborne*. [*up* and *bear*. *See* BEAR.] 1. To raise aloft; to lift; to elevate.—2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation.

Upborne they fly. *Pope.*

3. To support; to sustain.

UPBIND, *v. t.* To bind up.

UPBLOW,† *v. t.* To blow up.

UPBRAID, *v. t.* [Sax. *upgebredan*, to reproach; *gebrædan*, to roast, to dilate or extend, to draw, as a sword; *bredan*, to braid; Dan. *bebrejder*, to upbraid.] 1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth; followed by *with* or *for*, before the thing imputed; as, to *upbraid* a man *for* his folly or his intemperance.

Yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Shak.*
He *upbraided* them *with* their unbelief, Matth. xvi.

[The use of *to* and *of*, after *upbraid*,—as, to *upbraid* a man *of* his gain by iniquity, to *upbraid to* a man his evil practices,—has been long discontinued.] —2. To reproach; to chide.

God who giveth to all men liberally, and *upbraideth* not; James i.

3. To reprove with severity.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done; Matth. xi.

4 To bring reproach on.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

5 † To treat with contempt.

UPBRAIDED, *pp*. Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.

UPBRAIDER, *n*. One who upbraids or reproves.

UPBRAIDING, *ppr*. Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.

UPBRAIDING, *n*. A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings*. *Shak.*

2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.

UPBRAIDINGLY, *adv*. In an upbraiding manner.

UPBRAY, for *Upbraid*, to shame, is not in use.

UPBREED', *v. t.* To breed; to nurse; to train up.

UPBROUGHT,†*a*. (upbraut'.) Brought up; educated.

UP'CAST, *a*. Cast up; *a term in bowling*.—2. Thrown upward; as, with *upcast* eyes.

UP'CAST, *n*. In *bowling*, a cast; a throw.

UPCOIL'ED, *a*. Made into a coil.

UPCOIL'ING, *a*. Winding into a coil.

UPDRAW',† *v. t.* To draw up.

UPDRAWN', *pp*. Drawn up.

UPFILL',† *v. t.* To fulfil; to make full.

UPFILL'ING, *a*. Filling up.

UPFLUNG', *a*. Thrown up.

UPGATH'ER,† *v. t.* To contract.

UPGAZE,† *v. i.* To gaze upwards; to look steadily upwards.

UPGROW,† *v. i.* To grow up.

UP'HAND, *a*. Lifted by the hand.

UPHEAPED, *a*. Piled up; accumulated.

UPHEAVE, *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

UPHEAVED, *pp*. or *a*. Heaved up; lifted or forced up by some expansive or elevating power from below; as, rocks or strata.

UPHEAV'ING, *ppr*. Heaving or lifting up.

UPHELD', *pret*. and *pp*. of *Uphold*. Sustained; supported.

UP'HERS, *n. plur*. In *arch*., the name given to fir poles, chiefly used for scaffolding, and for ladders. They are from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and from 20 to 40 feet in length.

UP'HILL, *a*. Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; as, *uphill* labour.

UPHOARD,† *v. t.* To hoard up.

UPHOLD, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *upheld*. [*Upholden* is obsolete.] 1. To lift on high; to elevate.—2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping.

Honour shall *uphold* the humble in spirit; Prov. xxix.

3. To keep from declension.—4. To support in any state.—5. To continue; to maintain.—6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shak.*

7. To continue without failing.—8. To continue in being.

UPHOLDER, *a*. One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.—2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.—3. An upholsterer.

UPHOLSTERER, *n*. [from *up* and *hold*.] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like.

UPHOLSTERY, *n*. Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

UP'HROE, *n*. In *ships*, an oblong block, which is used to suspend the awnings.

UP'LAND, *n*. [*up* and *land*.] Highland; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry. It is opposed to meadow, marsh, swamp, interval, &c. Uplands are particularly valuable as affording pasture for sheep.

UP'LAND, *a*. Higher in situation; being on upland; as, *upland* inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to uplands; as, *upland* pasturage.—3.† Rude; savage; uncivilized.

UP LANDER, *n*. An inhabitant of the uplands.

UPLAND'ISH, *a*. Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains; rustical; rude.

UPLAY,† *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard.

UPLEAD, *v. t.* To lead upward.

UPLED', *pp*. Led upward.

UPLIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm. It is chiefly used in the participle; as, *uplifted* eyes; *uplifted* arms.

UPLIFT'ED, *pp*. Raised high; lifted; elevated.

UPLIFT'ING, *ppr*. Lifting up; elevating.

UPLOCK',† *v. t.* To lock up.

UPLOCK'ED,† *pp*. Closed; shut; fastened up, as by a lock.

UPLOOK',† *v. t.* To look up.

UP'MOST, *a*. [*up* and *most*.] Highest;

topmost. [*Little used.* We generally use *uppermost.*]

UPON', *prep.* [Sax. *ufan, ufon*, or *ufe*. This is probably *up* and *on*; the Sax. *ufe* being the G. *auf*, up.] On. *Upon* has the sense of *on*, and might perhaps be wholly dispensed with.—1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as, being *upon* a hill; or *upon* a rock; *upon* a field; *upon* a table; *upon* a river; *upon* the altar; *upon* the roof. He has his coat *upon* his back; his hat is *upon* his head.—2. In a state of resting or dependence; as, *upon* this condition; he will contract with you *upon* these terms. *Upon* our repentance we hope to be forgiven.—3. Denoting resting, as a burden. Impose *upon* yourself this task.—4. In the direction or part of; as, *upon* the right hand.—5. Relating to. They are now engaged *upon* the affairs of the bank.—6. In consideration of; as, *upon* the whole matter.—7. Near to; as, a village *upon* the Thames.—8. With, or having received. He came *upon* an hour's warning.—9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. He sent the officer *upon* a bold enterprise.—10. In; during the time of; as, *upon* the seventh day; *upon* the first of January.—11. Noting security; as, to borrow money *upon* lands, or *upon* mortgage.—12. Noting approach or attack.

The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson; Judges xvi.

13. Noting exposure or incurring some danger or loss. You do this *upon* pain of death, or *upon* the penalties of the law.—14. At the time of; on occasion of. What was their conduct *upon* this event?—15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. *Upon* his principles, we can have no stable government.—16. Engaged in. What is he *upon*?—17. Having a particular manner. The horse is now *upon* a hard trot.—18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. He is put *upon* his good behaviour.—19. Noting means of subsistence or support. Cattle live *upon* grass.—20. Noting dependence for subsistence; as, paupers come *upon* the parish or town.—*To take upon*, to assume.—*To assume upon*, in *law*, to promise; to undertake. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*. [*See* ON.] Its meaning is very multifarious, but it is always connected with words expressing or implying, either literally or metaphorically, a ground, foundation, standing place, resting place, support, or the like.

UP'PER, *a.* [*comp.* from *up.*] Higher in place; as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing. An *upper* story is a higher one; *the upper* story is the highest. So the *upper* deck of a ship.—2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the *upper* house of a legislature. In *Great Britain*, the house of lords is often termed the *upper house*, in distinction from the *lower house*, or house of commons.—*Upper hand*, advantage; superiority.—*Upper-works*, in a ship, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage; or that part which is above the main wale.—*Upper deck*, the highest of those decks which are continued throughout the whole of a ship of war or merchantman, without interruption.

UP'PER-HAND, *n.* Superiority; advantage.

UP'PER-LEATHER, *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

UP'PERMOST, *a.* [*superl.*; *upper* and *most.*] 1. Highest in place; as, the *uppermost* seats.—2. Highest in power or authority.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.

UP-PILE, *v. t.* To pile up; to heap.

UP-PILED, *a.* Piled upward.

UP'PISH, *a.* Proud; arrogant. [*A low word.*]

UP'PISHNESS, *n.* Pride; arrogance.

UP-PRICK'ED, *a.* Set up sharply or pointedly.

UP-PROP', *v. t.* To prop up; to sustain by a prop.

UPRAISE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [*up* and *raise.*] To raise; to lift up.

UPRAISED, *pp.* Lifted up.

UPRAISING, *n.* A raising or elevation.

UPREAR, *v. t.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear up; to raise.

UPREARED, *pp.* Reared up; raised.

UPRIDG'ED, *a.* Raised up in ridges, or extended lines.

UPRIGHT, *a.* (up'rite.) [*up* and *right*. This word is marked in books with the accent on the first syllable. But it is frequently pronounced with the accent on the second, and the accent on either syllable of its derivatives is admissible.] 1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; as, an *upright* tree; an *upright* post. Among *mech.*, plumb.—2 Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body.

All have their ears *upright*. *Spenser.*
With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles; as, an *upright* man; Job i.—4. Conformable to moral rectitude.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct with pleasure. *J. M Mason.*

UP'RIGHT, *n.* In *arch.*, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an elevation, or orthography. [*Little used.*]—2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.—3. Among *carpenters*, a principal piece of timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters.

UPRIGHT'EOUSLY, *adv.* justly.

UP'RIGHT-HEARTED, *a.* Having an upright heart.

UP'RIGHTLY, *adv.* In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position.—2. Honestly; with strict observance of rectitude; as, to live *uprightly*.

He that walketh *uprightly*, walketh surely; Prov. x.

UP'RIGHTNESS, *n.* Perpendicular erection.—2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*. *Atterbury.*

UPRISE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) pret. *Uprose*; pp. *Uprisen*. To rise from bed or from a seat.

Uprose the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

2. To ascend above the horizon.

Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3.† To ascend, as a hill.

UP'RISE,† *n.* A rising; appearance above the horizon.

UPRISING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.

UPRISING, *n.* The act of rising.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising*; Ps. cxxxix.

UP'ROAR, *n.* [D. *oproer*; G. *aufruhr*; *auf*, up, and *rühren*, to stir, to beat, D. *roeren*, Sw. *röra*, *upror*. It is sometimes accented on the second syllable.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour.

The Jews who believed not...set all the city in an *uproar*; Acts xvii.
Horror thus prevailed,
And wild *uproar*. *Philips.*

UPROAR,† *v. t.* To throw into confusion.

UPROARIOUS, *a.* Making a great noise and tumult.

UPROARIOUSLY, *adv.* With great noise and tumult.

UPROLL, *v. t.* [*up* and *roll.*] To roll up.

UPROLLED, *pp.* Rolled up.

UPROOT', *v. t.* [*up* and *root.*] To root up; to tear up by the roots, as, to *uproot* the hills or trees.

UPROOT'ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots.

UPROUSE, *v. t.* (uprouz'.) [*up* and *rouse.*] To rouse from sleep; to awake.

UPROUS'ED, *pp.* Roused from sleep.

UPROUS'ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep.

UPRUN', *v. t.* To run, ascend, or mount up.

UPS AND DOWNS, *n. pl.* Vicissitudes; as, there are usually many *ups and downs* in an adventurer's life. [*Colloq.*]

UPSEND', *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up.

UPSET', *v. t.* [*up* and *set.*] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset; as a carriage.

UPSET', *n.* An overturn; an overthrow, as of a carriage. [*Trivial.*]

UPSET'-PRICE, *n.* In *Scots law*, the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, goods, &c., is exposed to sale by auction. In such a case, the person who offers the upset price, if there be no other offerers, becomes the purchaser.

UPSETT'ING, *a.* Assuming; conceited. [*Scotch.*]

UPSETT'ING, *n.* The act of overturning.

UP'SHOT, *n.* [*up* and *shot.*] Final issue; conclusion; end; as, the *upshot* of the matter.

Here is the *upshot* and result of all. *Burnet.*

UP'SIDE, *n.* The upper side; the upper part.

UPSIDE DOWN. The upper part undermost. As a phrase, this denotes in confusion; in complete disorder.

UPSNATCH'ING, *a.* Snatching up; seizing.

UPSOAR, *v. i.* To soar aloft; to mount up.

UPSPEAR, *v. i.* To shoot upwards like a spear.

UPSPEARING, *a.* Rising up as a spear.

UPSPRING',† *v. i.* To spring up.

UPSPRING',† *n.* An upstart; a man suddenly exalted.

UPSTAND',† *v. i.* To be erected.

UPSTART', *v. i.* [*up* and *start.*] To start or spring up suddenly.

UP'START, *n.* One that suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power, or honour.—2. Something that springs up suddenly.

UP'START, *n.* A term applied by masons to the stone jamb of a door or window, when it is formed of a single stone set on its end, and not built in courses; and, generally, to any long stone set on end in a structure.

UP'START, *a.* Suddenly raised.

UPSTAY, *v. t.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support.

UPSTAYING, *ppr.* Supporting.

UPSWARM′,† *v. t.* [*See* SWARM.] To raise in a swarm.

UPSWELL′, *v. i.* To swell; to rise up.

UPTAKE,† *v. t.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hand.—2. Perceptive power; as, he is quick in the *uptake.* [*Familiar, and local.*]

UPTEAR, *v. t.* [*up* and *tear.*] To tear up.

UPTHROW, *v. t.* To throw up; to elevate.

UPTRACE, *v. t.* To trace up; to investigate.

UPTRAIN,† *v. t.* [*up* and *train.*] To train up; to educate.

UPTURN′, *v. t.* [*up* and *turn.*] To turn up; to throw up; as, to *upturn* the ground in ploughing.

U′PUPA, *n.* The hoopoe, a genus of insessorial or perching birds, distinguished by an ornament on the head, formed of a double range of long feathers, which they can erect at will. *U. epops*, or common hoopoe, is supposed to be an inhabitant of the whole of



Hoopoe (Upupa epops.)

North Africa. In summer it migrates as far north as Denmark, Sweden, and Russia; and southward, in continental Europe, it is found in Germany, Holland, France, Spain, and Italy. It is generally found in the British Islands in autumn.

UPUP′IDÆ, *n.* A family of insessorial or perching birds, of which the genus Upupa is the type. Besides the hoopoes, it comprises the genera promerops and epimachus, Cuv.

UPWAFTED, *a.* Sustained; borne up; carried aloft.

UP′WARD, *a.* [*up* and *ward*, Sax. *weard*, L. *versus.*] Directed to a higher place; as, with *upward* eye; with *upward* speed.

UP′WARD,† *n.* The top.

UP′WARD, UP′WARDS, *adv.* Toward a higher place; opposed to *downwards.*

> *Upward* I lift my eye. *Watts.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

> Looking inward, we are struck dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

> *Upward* man,
> Downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than, indefinitely. *Upwards* of ten years have elapsed; *upwards* of a hundred men were present.—5. Toward the source. Trace the stream *upwards.*

> And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

UPWHIRL, *v. i.* (upwhurl′.) [*up* and *whirl.*] To rise upward in a whirl; to whirl upward.

UPWHIRL′, *v. t.* To raise upward in a whirling direction.

UPWIND, *v. t.* [*up* and *wind.*] To wind up.

U′RACHUS, *n.* [Gr. οὐραχος, from οὐρον, urine.] In *anat.*, the ligamentous cord that arises from the base of the urinary bladder, which it runs along, and terminates in the umbilical cord.

URAL′IAN, *a.* Relating to the river Ural, or the Ural mountains, in Russia.

U′RAMILE, *n.* A new chemical compound discovered by Wöhler and Liebig. It is a product of the decomposition of thionuric acid, and is obtained either in the form of a crystalline powder, or in dendritic or feathery crystallizations, of a very beautiful aspect. It dissolves in ammonia and potash, and the solution absorbs oxygen, becoming purple, and depositing green crystals of murexide, or of potassium-murexide. Uramile may be considered as uric acid, in which the urea is replaced by 1 equivalent of ammonia, and 2 of water.

URAMIL′IC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by Wöhler and Liebig, by evaporating acid thionurate of ammonia, or uramile, with dilute sulphuric acid. It appeared to those chemists as fine four-sided prisms, or silky needles, very soluble in water; but it has not again been obtained, and its existence is still doubtful.

URAN-GLIM′MER, *n.* An ore of uranium; uran-mica; chalcolite.

URAN′IA, *n.* In *Grecian myth.*, the muse of astronomy. She is generally represented with a crown of stars, in



Urania, from an antique statue.

a garment spotted with stars, and holding in her left hand a celestial globe or a lyre. *Urania* is likewise the name of the heavenly Venus, or of pure intellectual love. One of the Oceanides, or sea-nymphs, was also called Urania. —2. In *bot.*, a genus of plants; nat. order Musaceæ. It has but one species, the *U. speciosa*, a native of Madagascar, with flowers similar to the Bananas, and leaves arranged in a fan-shape. The seeds are said to constitute a wholesome food. It may be ranked among the most splendid of our hot-house plants.

URAN′IC ACID, *n.* Peroxide of uranium.

U′RANITE, *n.* An ore or phosphate of uranium, called also uran-glimmer and uran-mica. Streak paler than the colour; colour emerald-green, grass-green, leek-green, golden-yellow, and lemon-yellow; transparent or subtranslucent. It contains phosphoric acid, oxide of uranium, lime, silica, oxide of iron, with small quantities of magnesia, oxide of manganese and barytes, but it appears essentially to consist of the phosphates of uranium and lime. It occurs crystallized in rectangular prisms, in imperfect octahedrons, &c. Its structure is lamellar, and it yields to the knife. Uranite is found in veins of granite near Autun and Limoges, in France, and also in several parts of Saxony. A green variety, called chalcolite and uran-mica, is found in Cornwall. Its colour is owing to the presence of phosphate of copper instead of phosphate of lime.

URANIT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

URA′NIUM, *n.* A metal discovered by Klaproth, in 1789, who named it after the planet Uranus, the discovery of which had occurred some years before. It was obtained from the mineral called *pechblende*, which consists of protoxide of uranium, and oxide of iron. It also occurs in the form of peroxide in uranite and uran-mica. Uranium appears to be of a crystalline texture, with a metallic lustre, and of a reddish-brown colour. It suffers no change from exposure to the air at common temperatures, but when heated in open vessels it absorbs oxygen, and is reconverted into the protoxide. The properties of this metal, however, are as yet known imperfectly, and, from recent researches, it would appear that what was supposed to be the metal is an oxidised body, acting, according to Péligot, the part of a metal; while, according to others, it is the protoxide of the true metal. The oxide of uranium, or what was formerly regarded as metallic uranium, is used for giving a fine black in painting on porcelain, and the peroxide and all its compounds have rich and permanent yellow colours.

U′RAN-MI′CA, *n.* Green uranite, or chalcolite. [*See* URANITE.]

U′RAN-O′CHRE, *n.* A yellow earthy incrustation, supposed to be the oxide of uranium, combined with carbonic acid, or a carbonate of uranium. It is also termed *uran-bloom* and *uraconise.* It occurs in silver-veins in Bohemia, forming a coating on pechblende. The same name is also applied to pechblende.

URANOGRAPH′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to uranography; as, *uranographical* problems.

URANOG′RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανος, heaven, and γραφω, to describe.] Literally, a description of the heavens. That branch of astronomy which consists in the determination of the relative situations of the heavenly bodies, and the construction of maps and globes which shall truly represent their mutual configurations, as well as of catalogues which shall preserve a precise numerical record of each.

URANOL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανος, heaven, and λογος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heavens.

URANOS′COPUS, *n.* Star-gazer, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes of the percoid family. They are very nearly related to the *weavers* of the British seas. One or two species inhabit the Mediterranean. The head is nearly cubical, and the eyes are placed in the flat summit, so that they look

upwards. The mouth is turned up in a similar manner.

URANOS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός, heaven, and σκοπέω, to view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

U'RANUS, *n.* [Gr. οὐρανός, heaven.] In *myth.*, a divinity, the first king of the Atlantic nation, and the father of Saturn.—2. In *astron.*, one of the primary planets, discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781. It was the remotest known planet belonging to our system, until the discovery of the planet Neptune in 1846. It presents the appearance of a small round uniformly illuminated disc, without rings, belts, or discernible spots. To the naked eye it appears like a star of the sixth magnitude, its apparent diameter being about four seconds. Its real diameter is 35,000 miles, so that its bulk is about eighty times that of the earth. It completes its revolution round the sun in nearly 84 of our years, moving in its orbit at the rate of 15,000 miles in an hour. Its distance from the sun is 1800 millions of miles. Sir W. Herschel discovered six satellites about the planet Uranus. The existence of two of these has been clearly made out, but many have doubted the existence of the remaining four, as no one besides Herschel himself has ever been able to see one of them, except Mr. Lamont, of the observatory of Munich, who saw the the sixth satellite in 1837. The orbits of the satellites of Uranus (at least of those two whose existence is certain), are nearly at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic, and their motions are retrograde, or from east to west, instead of from west to east, as is the case with every other planet and satellite. The name *Uranus* was given to this planet in allusion to the ancient mythology, according to which Uranus was the father of Saturn, as Saturn was of Jupiter, and Jupiter of Mars. It was also named Herschel in honour of the discoverer, and the Georgium Sidus, in honour of the reigning king, George III.; but the name Uranus is now universally recognised.

URA'O, *n.* Another name for *Trona,—which see.*

U'RATE, *n.* A compound of uric acid and a base; as, *urate* of potash, *urate* of soda, *urate* of ammonia, &c. [*See* URIC ACID.]

UR'BAN, *a.* [L. *urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city.] Civil; courteous in manners; polite.—2. Of or belonging to a town or city; as, *urban* population; *urban* districts.—*Urban servitudes*, in *Scots law*, a species of predial servitudes, so named from their being connected with edifices. Of this kind is the obligation on a tenement which is under another to bear its weight; also stillicide, light, prospect, &c. [*See* SERVITUDE.]

URBANE, *n.* [*See* ABOVE.] Civil; courteous; polite; elegant in manners.

URBAN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *urbanité*; L. *urbanitas*, from *urbs*, a city.] 1. That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well bred people; politeness; polished manners.—2. Facetiousness.

UR'BANIZE, *v. t.* To render civil and courteous; to polish.

UR'CEOLA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Apocynaceæ. The plants of this genus inhabit the Malayan peninsula. The most important species is the *U. elastica*, or caoutchouc-vine. From wounds made in the bark of this plant, there oozes out a milky fluid, which, on exposure to the open air, separates into an elastic coagulum and



Urceola elastica.

a watery fluid. This coagulum is found to resemble Indian rubber, and to possess all its properties.

URCEOLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of crustaceous lichens. There are six British species, generally found on rocks, and stones, and walls. Of these the *U. scruposa* and *U. cinerea* are used for dyeing. *U. esculenta* is a native of Tartary, and is used as an article of diet.

UR'CEOLATE, *a.* [L. *urceolus*, *urceus*, a pitcher.] In *bot.*, shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher, as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice; as a calyx or corol.

UR'CHIN, *n.* [Arm. *heureuchin*; L. *erinaceus*.] 1. A name given to the hedgehog. The name of *sea-urchin* has been given to the Echinus.—2. A name of slight anger given to a child; as, the little *urchin* cried.

URDÉE, } *a.* In *her.*, a *cross urdée* is
UR'DY, } one in which the extremities are drawn to a sharp point, instead of being cut straight.

URE, *n.* Use; practice. [Obsolete, but retained in *inure*.]

U'REA, *n.* A remarkable compound which exists in large proportion in healthy urine, and is extracted from it by the action of oxalic acid, or nitric acid. It is also prepared artificially and more easily from cyanate of ammonia. In its solid and pure state, urea crystallizes in four-sided prisms resembling nitre in appearance, and also in their taste, which is saline and cooling, exactly like that of nitre. It is soluble both in water and alcohol, and, when heated, it melts, gives off much ammonia, and finally solidifies, being in a great measure converted into ammonia and cyanuric acid. It belongs to the class of organic bases, forming crystallizable compounds with several acids, such as nitric, oxalic, and acetic acids. It consists of 2 atoms of carbon, 4 of hydrogen, 2 of nitrogen, and 2 of oxygen.

URE'DO, *n.* [L. *uro*, to burn.] A genus of microscopical fungi, which are very injurious to plants. The diseases called smut, brand, burnt ear, rust, &c., are caused by their ravages. Their presence is known by the burnt appearance of the part they infest.—2. In *med.*, an itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies many diseases.

URE'NA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Malvaceæ. The species consist of small shrubs, indigenous in India, China, Mauritius, South America, and the West Indies. They abound in strong flax-like fibres, which are well fitted for conversion into cordage.

URE'TER, } *n.* [Gr. οὐρητήρ, from οὐρέω.
U'RETER, } *See* URINE.] The excretory duct of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side.

URETERI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the ureter.

U'RETHANE, *n.* [*urea* and *ether*.] A compound formed by the action of ammonia on chlorocarbonic ether. It is a colourless pearly crystalline mass, like spermaceti. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, and yields large crystals. It may be considered as formed of 2 equivalents of carbonic ether, and 1 equivalent of urea.

URE'THRA, *n.* [Gr. οὐρήθρα, from οὐρέω. *See* URINE.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

URE'THRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.

URETHRI'TIS, *n.* An inflammation in the urethra.

URETHY'LANE, *n.* A compound formed by the action of ammonia on oxychlorocarbonate of oxide of methule. It is a deliquescent crystallizable mass, corresponding to *urethane*.

URGE, *v. t.* [L. *urgeo*. This belongs probably to the family of Gr. εἴργω, and L. *arceo*.] 1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to apply force to, in almost any manner.

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity.

My brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shak.*

3. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*

4. To follow close; to impel.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

5. To labour vehemently; to press with eagerness.

Through the thick deserts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

6. To press; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.—7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. He *urged* his son to withdraw.—8. To apply forcibly; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.

URGE, *v. i.* To press forward; as, he strives to *urge* upward.

URG'ED, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

URG'ENCY, *n.* Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation; as, the *urgency* of a request.—2. Pressure of necessity; as, the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion.

URG'ENT, *a.* Pressing with importunity; Exod. xii.—2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement; as, an *urgent* case or occasion.

URG'ENTLY, *adv* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.

URG'ER, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.

URGE-WONDER, *n.* A sort of grain.

URG'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; impelling.—2. *a.* Pressing with solicitations; importunate.

U'RIC ACID, *n.* [Gr. οὖρον, urine.] An acid discovered by Scheele, and some-

times called *lithic acid*. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, and in much larger quantity in the urine of birds. The semi-fluid urine of birds and serpents is principally composed of urate of ammonia, and guano, which is the decomposed excrement of aquatic birds, contains a large quantity of urate of ammonia. Uric acid occurs in combination with soda or ammonia in those gouty concretions, commonly called *chalk-stones*, and it constitutes the principal proportion of the calculi, deposited in the human bladder, and of the red gravel or sand which is voided in certain morbid states of the urine. It is best obtained from the excrement of the boa constrictor. It crystallizes in fine scales of a brilliant white colour, and silky lustre; it is inodorous and insipid, heavier than water, and nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only slightly dissolved by it when hot; the solution reddens litmus paper, but feebly. Nitric acid dissolves uric acid, and also sulphuric acid, when concentrated. When it is dissolved in nitric acid, the solution contains alloxan, alloxantine, parabanic acid, and ammonia, and when evaporated, and treated with ammonia in excess, it acquires a purple red colour, a test by which uric acid may be recognised. It consists of 10 equivalents of carbon, 4 of nitrogen, 4 of hydrogen, and 6 of oxygen. It may be regarded as a compound of urile or cyanoxalic acid with urea. The saline compounds of uric acid are called *urates*, the most important of which are the urates of potash, soda, and ammonia.

U'RILE, U'RYLE, *n.* A radical supposed to exist in the compounds of uric acid, and to be formed of the elements of cyanogen, and those of carbonic oxide. It is also called cyanoxalic acid.

U'RIM, *n.* [Heb. אוּרִים, *urim.*] The Urim and Thummim, among the Israelites, signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people; but what they were has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

U'RINAL, *n.* [Fr. *urinal;* L. *urinalis*, from *urina*, urine.] 1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.—2. A vessel for containing urine.

URI'NANT, *ppr.* [L. *urino*, to duck or dive under water.] In *her.*, a term applicable to the dolphin or other fish when borne with the head downwards, and the tail erect, exactly in a contrary position to what is termed *haurient*.

U'RINARY, *a.* [from *urine*.] Pertaining to urine; as, the *urinary* bladder; *urinary* calculi; *urinary* abscesses.—*Urinary calculi*, or concretions in the bladder or kidneys, consist chiefly of uric acid.—*Urinary organs*, the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder, and the urethra.

U'RINARY, URINA'RIUM, *n.* In *agriculture*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.

U'RINARY, URINOIR', *a.* [Fr *urinoir.*] A sheltered convenience, for men's needs, set up near streets, &c., in towns; a public urinal.

U'RINATIVE, *a.* Provoking urine.

URINA'TOR, *n.* [L. from *urino*, to dive.] A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls.

U'RINE, *n.* [L. *urina;* Gr. οὖρον, from οὐρέω: G. *harn, harnen.*] An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. In its natural state it is acid, transparent, of a pale amber or straw-colour, a brackish taste, a peculiar odour, and of a specific gravity varying from 1·012 to 1·030. The character of the urine, however, is apt to be altered by a variety of circumstances, and from the variety of the substances extracted from the body through the medium of the kidneys, the urinary system may be regarded as the emunctory of the entire animal economy, in which we meet with every principle and constituent that analysis has discovered, forming the solids and fluids of the body. A knowledge of the urine in health, and of the variations to which it is subject in disease, is of the utmost importance to the medical practitioner, as the different appearances of this fluid indicate not merely the state of the urinary system, but the changes which have taken place in other parts of the animal economy. According to Berzelius, 1000 parts of healthy urine contain:—water, 933 parts; urea, 30·1; uric acid, 1; free lactic acid, lactate of ammonia, and animal matters not separable from them, 17·14; mucus of the bladder, 0·32; sulphates of potash and soda, 6·87; phosphates of soda and ammonia, 4·59; muriate of soda, 4·45; muriate of ammonia, 1·50; earthy phosphates, with a trace of fluate of lime, 1; silex, 0·03. In addition to these ingredients, urine occasionally contains a variety of other substances, as sugar bile, albumen, fibrin, fat, blood, &c. No liquor in the human body is so variable, in respect to quantity or quality, as the urine. It varies even in its healthy state in respect to age, drink, food, medicines, the time of the year, the muscular motion of the body, and the affections of the mind.

U'RINE, U'RINATE, *v. i.* [supra.] To discharge urine.

URINO'METER, *n.* [L. *urina*, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

U'RINOUS, U'RINOSE, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities.

U'RITHS, *n.* The flexible rods bound around hedges. [*Provincial.*]

URN, *n.* [L. *urna.*] 1. A kind of vase of a roundish form, but swelling in the middle like the common pitcher. It is now seldom used but in the way of ornament over chimney pieces, in buffets, &c.—2. A vessel for water; a vessel employed to keep water boiling at the tea table, commonly called a *tea-urn.*—3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.—4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure.—5. In *bot.*, the hollow vessel in which the spores or false seeds of mosses are lodged.

URN,† *v. t.* To enclose in an urn.

URN-SHAPED, *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

UROS'COPY, *n.* [Gr. οὖρον and σκοπέω.] The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine.

UR'RY, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal.

UR'SA, *n.* [L.] A bear. *Ursa major*, the great bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. It is remarkable from its well known seven stars, by two of which, called the *pointers*, the pole star is always readily found. These seven stars are popularly called the *waggon, Charles's wain*, and sometimes the *plough*. *Ursa minor*, the little bear; the constellation which contains the north pole, or the visible star which is nearest to the northern pole of the heavens. This constellation has seven stars placed together in a manner very much resembling those in ursa major, the pole-star being placed in the corner of the triangle which is farthest from the quadrangle.

UR'SIDÆ, *n.* A family of plantigrade carnivorous animals, comprising the true bears, the badger, the racoon, and the wolverene, or glutton.

UR'SIFORM, *a.* [L. *ursa*, bear, and *form.*] In the shape of a bear.

UR'SINE, *a.* [L. *ursinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

UR'SULINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns who observe the rule of St. Austin; so called from their institutress, St. Ursula. They devote themselves to the succour of poverty and sickness, and the education of the young. Used also as a noun.

UR'SUS, [L.] The bear; a genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, found in various parts of the world. Various species are known, as the *U. arctos*, the brown European bear; *U. Americanus*, the North American black bear; *U. ferox*, the grisly bear; *U. maritimus*, the polar bear; *U. thibetanus*, the Thibet bear; *U. malayanus*, the Malayan bear; *U. labiatus*, the thick-lipped bear of the East Indies, &c. [*See* BEAR.]

URTI'CA, *n.* A genus of plants known under the common name of nettle. The effects of the venomous sting of the common nettles are well known. They are, however, not to be compared with those of some Indian species, as *U. heterophylla, Crenulata*, and *Stimulans*. The most important species is *U. tenacissima*, which abounds in ligneous fibre, and may be converted into very strong cordage. [*See* NETTLE.]

URTICA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of incomplete dicotyledons, consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbs, yielding, in some instances, a milky juice. They are widely dispersed over every part of the world. The species are very numerous, many of them being mere weeds, whilst others are large trees yielding useful and delicious fruits. To this order belong the nettles, the poisonous upas tree, the fig, the banyan, hop, mulberry, the bread-fruit, the cow tree, &c.

URTICA'RIA, *n.* [L. *urtica*, a nettle.] In *med.*, the nettle rash; uredo.

URTICA'TION, *n.* [L. *urtica*, a nettle.] The whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

U'RUS, *n.* [L. *urus.*] 1. The wild bull.—2. In *nat. hist.*, the trivial or specific name of the species of Bos or Taurus to which the common bull, or ox and cow, are considered to belong. In its wild state it formerly inhabited the central parts of Europe, and was a

perfectly wild, savage, and untameable animal. According to ancient accounts, it was an animal of great size, with large, spreading, and acute horns. Some naturalists consider what they call the *Bos Scoticus*, or wild bull of Scotland, still preserved in a few parks, as belonging to this genus, but this animal is evidently a variety of the domestic ox.

UR'VANT, UR'VED, In *her.*, turned or bowed upwards.

U. S., U. S. A. An abbreviation of the words *United States of America.*

US, *pron.* objective case of *We.*

Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

U'SABLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) That may be used.

U'SAGE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from *user*, to use. *See* USE.] 1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person toward another, or which directly affect him; as, good *usage;* ill *usage;* hard *usage.* Gentle *usage* will often effect what harsh *usage* will not. The elephant may be governed by mild *usage.*—2. Use, or long continued use; custom; practice. Uninterrupted *usage* for a long time, or immemorial *usage* constitutes prescription. Custom is a local *usage;* prescription is a personal *usage. Usage,* however, differs both from custom and prescription; no man may claim a rent, common, or other inheritance by usage, though he may by prescription. [*See* PRESCRIPTION.] In language, *usage* is the foundation of all rules.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. *Hooker.*

3 † Manners; behaviour.

U'SAGER,† *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.

U'SANCE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr.] Use; proper employment.—2. Usury; interest paid for money.—3. In *com.*, a determinate time fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, reckoned either from the day of their date, or the day of their acceptance. It is thus called because this time is settled by *usage*, or the custom of places on which the bills are drawn. In France, the *usance* for bills drawn from Spain and Portugal is sixty days. At London, the *usance* for bills drawn from Holland, Germany, or France, is one month. The *usance* is very different in different countries and cities. *Double, treble,* and *half usance,* are terms implying corresponding alterations on the usual period.

USE, *n.* [L. *usus;* It. *uso:* Fr. *us,* plur.] 1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; as, the *use* of a pen in writing; the *use* of books in study; the *use* of a spade in digging. *Use* is of two kinds; that which employs a thing without destroying it or its form, as the *use* of a book or of a farm; or it is the employment of a thing which destroys or wastes it, as the *use* of bread for provision; the *use* of water for turning a mill.—2. Employment; application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. It is our duty to make a faithful *use* of our opportunities and advantages for improvement.

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. The value of a thing is to be estimated by its *use.* His friendship has been of *use* to me.

'Tis *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. I have no further *use* for this book.—5. Power of receiving advantage. [*Unusual.*]—6. Continued practice or employment.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace,
Which time and *use* are wont to teach. *Waller.*

7. Custom; common occurrence.

O Cesar, these things are beyond all *use.* [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money.—9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements. *Use* imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands. He to whose *use* or benefit the trust is intended, shall enjoy the profits. All modern conveyances are directly or indirectly founded on the doctrine of *uses* and *trusts*, which has been deemed the most intricate part of the property law of England. Uses and trusts, being acts of confidence reposed, are cognizable in equity, when coupled with the performance of any act tending to the benefit of the party for whose enjoyment the use or trust was created. *Uses,* as a term, is applied to lands of inheritance, and the party to whose use they are conveyed has the absolute possession; as if land is conveyed to A, to the use of B, B has by law the possession vested in him; but if land be conveyed to A, to the use of B in trust, to permit C to enjoy and receive the profits of the land, B has the *legal,* C the *equitable* estate; the law transferring the use into possession, or as is the more common mode, land is conveyed to A, to the use of A, in trust for B and his heirs, or to permit B to occupy, &c. Uses only apply to land of inheritance; no use can subsist of leaseholds.—*Statute of uses,* the Stat. 27 Henry VIII. cap. 10, which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession.—*Cestuy que use,* in law, the person who has the use of lands and tenements.—*Executed use,* one to which the statute applies by annexing it to the legal ownership.—*Springing use,* one limited to arise on a future event, where no preceding use is limited.—*Future or contingent use,* one limited to a person not ascertained, or upon an uncertain event, but without derogation of an use previously limited.—*Resulting use,* is one which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.—*Secondary* or *shifting use,* is that which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances.—*In use,* in employment; as, the book is now *in use.*—2. In customary practice or observance. Such words, rites, and ceremonies, have long been *in use.*

USE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *user;* It. *usare;* L. *utor, usus;* Gr. ἔθω.] 1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy, or move for some purpose; as, to *use* a plough; to *use* a chair; to *use* a book; to *use* time. Most men *use* the right hand with more convenience than the left, and hence its name, *right.*—2. To waste, consume or exhaust by employment; as, to *use* flour for food; to *use* beer for drink; to *use* water for irrigation, or for turning the wheel of a mill.—3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; as, men *used* to cold and hunger; soldiers *used* to hardships and danger.—4. To treat; as, to *use* one well or ill; to *use* people with kindness and civility; to use a beast with cruelty.

Cato has *us'd* me ill. *Addison.*

5. To practice customarily.

Use hospitality one to another; 1 Pet. iv.

To use one's self, to behave.

USE, *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) To be accustomed; to practice customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain on a stone. *Spenser.*

2. To be wont.

Fears *used* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit.

Where never foot did *use.* *Spenser.*

USED, *pp.* (*s* as *z.*) Employed; occupied; treated.

USEFUL, *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful toward advancing any purpose; as, vessels and instruments *useful* in a family; books *useful* for improvement; *useful* knowledge; *useful* arts.

USEFULLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as, instruments or time *usefully* employed.

USEFULNESS, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end; as, the *usefulness* of canal navigation; the *usefulness* of machinery in manufactures

USELESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as, a *useless* garment; *useless* pity.

USELESSLY, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

USELESSNESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended; as, the *uselessness* of pleasure.

USER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) One who uses, treats, or occupies

USH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier,* a door-keeper, from *huis,* It. *uscio,* a door.] 1. Properly, an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the king's household there are four gentlemen-ushers of the privy chamber. There is also an usher of the exchequer, who attends the barons, sheriffs, juries, &c.—*Gentlemen usher of the black rod,* the eldest of the gentlemen ushers who are daily waiters at court. During the sessions of parliament, he attends the house of peers. His badge is a black rod, with a lion in gold at the top. This rod has the authority of a mace; and to the custody of this officer all peers subjected to question for any crime are first committed. He also bears the rod before the sovereign at the feast of St. George and other solemnities.—2. An under-teacher or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher, so denominated, probably, because he is entrusted with the junior classes, and introduces them to the higher branches of learning.

USH'ER, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

The stars that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

USH'ERANCE,† *n.* Introduction.
USH'ERDOM, *n.* The functions or power of ushers. [*Trivial.*]
USH'ERED, *pp.* Introduced.
USH'ERING, *ppr.* Introducing, as a forerunner.
USH'ERSHIP, *n.* Office of an usher.
US'KY,†*n.*[From *Usquebaugh.*]Whisky.
US'NEA, *n.* [Ar. *achneh*, a general name for lichens] A genus of plants, nat. order Lichens. The species are branched and filiform in their structure, and *U. florida, hirta,* and *plicata*, yield a substance called usnine or usnic acid, which acts a conspicuous part by its metamorphoses and combinations in the alterations of colour of many lichens.
US'NINE, US'NIC ACID, *n.* A substance yielded by lichens, of the genus Usnea, Parmelia Lecidea, &c. [*See* USNEA.]
USQUEBAUGH', *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, and *bagh*, life.] A compound distilled spirit, made in greatest perfection at Drogheda in Ireland. The term *usquebaugh* is applied technically to a strong compound spirit, consisting of an infusion of brandy, liquorice, raisins, cinnamon, nutmeg, aniseed, citron, thyme, rosemary, sugar candy, and other ingredients. It is chiefly taken as a dram. From this word, by contraction, we have *whisky.*
USTILA'GO, *n.* A genus of fungi; smut
US'TION, *n* [Fr. *ustion;* L. *ustio*, from *uro, ustus*, to burn.] The act of burning; the state of being burnt.
USTO'RIOUS, *a.* [supra.] Having the quality of burning.
USTULA'TION, *n* [L *ustulatus.*] 1. The act of burning or searing.—2. In *metallurgy*, ustulation is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.—3. In *pharmacy*, an old term for the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing; also, the burning of wine.
U'SUAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *usuel;* from *use*] Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events Earthquakes are not *usual* in this country.

> Consultation with oracles was formerly a thing very *usual.* *Hooker.*

U'SUALLY, *adv.* (*s* as *z.*) Commonly; customarily; ordinarily. Men *usually* find some excuse for their vices. It is *usually* as cold in North America in the fortieth degree of latitude, as it is in the west of Europe in the fiftieth.
U'SUALNESS, *n* (*s* as *z.*) Commonness; frequency.
USUCAP'TION, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.] In *the civil law*, the same as *prescription* in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.
U'SUFRUCT, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] The temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements; or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of lands or other thing, without having the right to alienate or change the property.
USUFRUCT'UARY, *n* A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property.
U'SURE,† *v. i.* (*s* as *z.*) To practice usury.
U'SURER, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*See* USURY.] Formerly, a person who lent money and took interest for it.—2. In *present usage*, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.
USU'RIOUS, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) Practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; as, a *usurious* person.—2. Partaking of usury; containing usury; as, a *usurious* contract, which by statute is void
USU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In a usurious manner.
USU'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.
USURP', *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr *usurper;* L. *usurpo.*] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power. To *usurp* the right of a patron, is to oust or dispossess him.

> Vice sometimes *usurps* the place of virtue. *Denham.*

[*Usurp* is not applied to common dispossession of private property]
USURPA'TION, *n* [supra.] The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the property of another, without right; as, the *usurpation* of a throne; the *usurpation* of the supreme power. *Usurpation*, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted.
USURP'ATORY, *a.* Usurping; marked by usurpation.
USURP'ED, *pp.* Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.
USURP'ER, *n.* One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right; as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.
USURP'ING, *ppr.* Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right.

> The worst of tyrants an *usurping* crowd. *Pope.*

USURP'INGLY, *adv.* By usurpation; without just right or claim.
U'SURY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *usure;* L. *usura*, from *utor*, to use.] 1. Formerly, interest; or a premium paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money. [*Usury* formerly denoted any legal interest, but in this sense, the word is no longer in use.]—2. In *present usage*, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid or stipulated to be paid for the use of money borrowed or retained, beyond the rate of interest established by law. In this country, the legal interest was fixed by the Act 12 Ann, at 5 per cent., and all contracts made for the payment of any principal to be lent on usury above this rate were to be held utterly void. Usurious bargains, or rather loans *morally* usurious, are often protected by lending the money upon contingency, as annuities, or making the repayment to depend upon certain lives being in existence at a particular time. The usury laws have been relaxed by several recent statutes, and bills of exchange not having more than 12 months to run, and contracts for loans or forbearance of money above 10 pounds are no longer affected by those laws. But 5 per cent. remains the legal interest recoverable on all contracts unless otherwise specified.—3.† The practice of taking interest.
U'SUS LOQUEN'DI, [L.] The usual mode of speaking; the usage or custom of speech.
UT, the first note in Guido's musical scale, now usually superseded by *Do.*
UTEN'SIL, *n.* [Fr. *utensile.* This seems to be formed on the participle of the L. *utor.*] An instrument; that which is used; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.
U'TERINE, *a.* [Fr. *uterin;* L. *uterinus*, from *uterus.*] Pertaining to the womb; as, *uterine* complaints. *Uterine* brother or sister, is one born of the same mother, but by a different father.
UTEROGESTA'TION, *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.
U'TERUS, *n.* [L.] The womb.
U'TILE, *a.* [L] Profitable; useful.
U'TILE DULCI. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
UTILITA'RIAN, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; pertaining to utilitarianism.
UTILITA'RIAN, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.
UTILITA'RIANISM, *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. This doctrine was propounded and inculcated by the celebrated Jeremy Bentham. The utilitarians, for the most part, confine the proposed utility so as to restrict it to that which is useful for the material and economical well being of the multitude.—2. The term has also been applied to the doctrine of Hume, that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct; or that every thing is right which appears to be useful; irrespective of the declarations of scripture.—3. The term has also sometimes been applied to the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility.
UTIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *utilité;* L. *utilitas*, from *utor*, to use.] Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.
UTILIZA'TION, *n.* A making profitable; a gaining. [*American.*]
U'TILIZE, *v. t.* [It. *utilizzare;* Sp. *utilizar;* from *utile, util*, useful.] 1. To gain profit; to acquire.—2. To turn to profitable account or use. [*American.*]
U'TILIZED, *pp.* Made profitable. [*American.*]
U'TILIZING, *ppr.* Rendering profitable; gaining. [*American.*]
U'TI POSSIDE'TIS, [L. as you possess.] An interdict of the Roman law as to heritage, ultimately assimilated to the interdict *utrubi*, as to movables, whereby the colourable possession of a *bona fide* possessor is continued until the final settlement of a contested right. —2. In *politics*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.
U'TIS,† *n.* [Fr. *huit.*] 1. The octave of a legal term or of any festival, also the festival itself.—2.† Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity.
UT'MOST, *a.* [Sax. *utmæst, utmest; ut* out, and *mest*, most; that is, to the *outermost* point.] 1. Extreme; being at the furthest point or extremity; as, the *utmost* limit of North America; the *utmost* limits of the land; the *ut-*

most extent of human knowledge.—2. Being in the greatest or highest degree; as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness; the *utmost* peril.

UT'MOST, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort. He has done his *utmost.* Try your *utmost.*

> I will be free
> Even to the *utmost* as I please in words.
> *Shak.*

UTO'PIA, *n.* [from Gr. οὐτοπος, no place.] A term invented by Sir Thomas More, and applied by him to an imaginary island, which he represents in his celebrated work (called also *Utopia*) as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c., in contradistinction to the defects of those which then existed. Hence,—2. A state of ideal perfection.

UTO'PIAN, *a.* [from More's *Utopia.*] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.

UTO'PIANISM, *n.* Chimerical schemes in theory or practice.

UTO'PICAL,† *a.* Utopian.

U'TRICLE, *n.* [L. *utriculus*, a little bag or bottle.] 1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap.—2. A term applied to a one-celled, one or few seeded, superior, membranous, inflated, and indehiscent fruit, as in Chenopodium. The term *primordial* or *primary* utricle is applied to the fruit cell of the embryo.

U'TRIC'ULAR, *a.* Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags, as plants.

UTRICULA'RIA, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Lentibulaceæ. It is distinguished by the calyx having two equal leaves, a personate spurred corolla, a two-lipped stigma, a globose capsule of one cell, and several seeds fixed to a central receptacle. Three species have been described, all natives of Great Britain, and known by the common name of bladder-wort. They grow in ditches and pools. The metamorphosed leaves attached to the roots are furnished with little bladders.

UTRIC'ULUS, *n.* In *bot.* [*See* UTRICLE.]

UT'TER, *a.* [Sax.; that is, *outer.*] Situated on the outside or remote from the centre.—2. Placed or being beyond any compass; out of any place; as, the *utter* deep.—3. Extreme; excessive; utmost; as, *utter* darkness.—4. Complete; total; final; as, *utter* ruin.—5. Peremptory; absolute; as, an *utter* refusal or denial.—6. Perfect; mere; quite; as, *utter* strangers.—*Utter barrister*, a recently admitted barrister-at-law, who was accustomed to plead without the bar; as distinguished from the *benchers*, who were permitted to plead within the bar.

UT'TER, *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to express; as, to *utter* words; to *utter* sounds.—2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish. He never *utters* a syllable of what I suppose to be intended as a secret.—3. To sell; to vend; as, to *utter* wares. [*This is obsolete, unless in the law style.*]—4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce; as, to *utter* coin or notes. A man *utters* a false note, who gives it in payment, knowing it to be false.

UT'TERABLE, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

UT'TERANCE, *n.* The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking; as, a good or bad *utterance.*

> They began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance;* Acts ii.

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; as, the *utterance* of sounds.—3.† [Fr. *outrance.*] Extremity; furthest part.

UT'TERED, *pp.* Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.

UT'TERER, *n.* One who utters; one who pronounces.—2. One who divulges or discloses.—3. One who puts into circulation.—4. A seller; a vender.

UT'TERING, *ppr.* Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.

UT'TERLY, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as, *utterly* tired; *utterly* debased; *utterly* lost to all sense of shame; it is *utterly* vain; *utterly* out of my power.

UT'TERMOST, *a.* [*utter* and *most.*] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; as, the *uttermost* extent or end; the *uttermost* distress.

UT'TERMOST, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort; that beyond which nothing is. The *uttermost* we can do is to be patient.—*To the uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; fully; Heb. vii.

U'VA UR'SI, *n.* The *arctostaphylus uva ursi*, (*arbutus uva ursi*, Linn.) called also red bear-berry, bear's whortleberry; nat. order, Ericaceæ. It is a native of Britain, and grows in dry heaths. The whole plant is highly astringent, and the leaves have been employed in cases of stone and of mucous discharges from the bladder. The berries are eaten in the Highlands of Scotland.

U'VEA, *n.* [L. *uva*, an unripe grape.] The black pigment on the back part of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in beasts, which the ancients chiefly dissected, it resembles an unripe grape.

U'VEOUS, *a.* [L. *uva*, a grape.] Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes.—2. Pertaining to the *uvea*, or black pigment on the back part of the iris.

U'VULA, *n.* [L.] The small conical fleshy substance which projects from the middle of the soft palate, and hangs over the root of the tongue. It is composed of the common integuments of the mouth, and a small muscle resembling a worm, by the contraction of which the uvula is elevated. It serves to fill up the gap which remains between the arches of the palate.

U'VULA SPOON, *n.* A surgical instrument like a spoon, to be held just under the uvula, for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.

UXO'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, wife.] Submissively fond of a wife.

UXO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.

UXO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

U'ZEMA, *n.* A linear measure in the Birman empire; it is about twelve statute miles.

V.

V IS the twenty-second letter of the English Alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av, ev, ov, vain.* It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *u* were formerly the same letter, derived no doubt from the Oriental *vau* or *waw*, but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. The Roman letter *v* was probably pronounced as *w*, a supposition which would explain the fact that in the alphabet of that language one character is employed for both *u* and *v*. *V* has one sound only, as in *vary, vote, lavish.*—As a numeral, V stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, V̄, it stands for 5000. V. R., among the Romans, stood for *uti rogas*, as you desire; V. C. for *vir consularis;* V. G. for *verbi gratia;* V. L. for *videlicet.* In modern abbreviations, V. stands for *vide*, see; also for *verb*, or *verse; viz.* for *videlicet*, that is to say, namely. In music for instruments, V. stands for *violin;* V. V., for *violins.* V. S. for *volta subito*, turn over quickly. In *her.*, V. is used to express *vert* or *green*, in the tricking or drawing of arms with a pen and ink.

VA. [It.] In *music*, a term employed as a direction to proceed; as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing.

VA'CANCE, **VA'CANCIES**, } *n.* [Fr. *vacances.*] Midsummer holidays, in a public school. [*Scotch.*]

VA'CANCY, *n.* [L. *vacans*, from *vaco*, to be empty; Fr. *vacance;* Sp. *vacancia;* W. *gwag;* Heb. בקק, *bakak*, to empty.] 1. Empty space; vacuity. [In this sense, *vacuity* is now generally used.]—2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects; as, a *vacancy* between two beams or boards in a building; a *vacancy* between two buildings; a *vacancy* between words in a writing.—3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. Hence also it signifies the office, post, or benefice which is destitute of an incumbent; as, a *vacancy* in a parish; *vacancies* in the treasury or war office. There is no *vacancy* on the bench of the supreme court.—4. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business.

> Those little *vacancies* from toils are sweet.
> *Dryden.*

5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.—6. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in a school.

VA'CANT, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *vacans.*] 1 Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air; as, a *vacant* space between houses; *vacant* room.—2. Empty; exhausted of air; as, a *vacant* receiver.—3. Free; unincumbered; unengaged with business or care.

Philosophy is the interest of those only who are *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*

4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor; as, a *vacant* throne; a *vacant* parish.—5. Being unoccupied with business; as, *vacant* hours; *vacant* moments.—6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection; as, a *vacant* mind.—7. Indicating want of thought or of intelligence.

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face. *Wotton.*

8. In *law*, abandoned; having no heir; as. *vacant* effects or goods.

VA'CATE, *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a commission; to *vacate* a charter.

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. It was resolved by parliament that James had *vacated* the throne of England.—3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

VA'CATED, *pp.* Annulled; made void; made vacant.

VA'CATING, *ppr.* Making void; making vacant.

VACA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L *vacatio.*] 1. The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; as, the *vacation* of a charter.—2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term.—3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a university, a college, or other seminary, when the students have a recess.—4. Intermission of a stated employment.—5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

During the *vacation* of a bishoprick, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spiritualities. *Cyc.*

6 Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. [*Now little used.*]

VAC'CARY, } **VAC'CHARY,** } *n.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] An old word signifying a cow house, dairy house, or a cow pasture.

VACCINA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of shrubby plants, with aqueous juices, round or angled stems and branches, alternate simple leaves, with a solitary or racemose inflorescence, the flowers regular and united; the fruit is a berry, four or five-celled, few or many seeded. The species are natives of North America, where they are abundant; in Europe they occur sparingly, but they are not uncommon on high land in the Sandwich Islands. The properties of the order closely resemble those of Ericaceæ. The bark and leaves of many of the species are astringent, slightly tonic, and stimulating. The berries of many are eaten under the names of cranberry, bilberry, whortleberry, &c. Several species are elegant garden shrubs; as those belonging to the genus Gaylussacia.

VAC'CINATE, *v. t.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus taken from cows, called *vaccine* matter. *Cow-pox* is *small pox*, modified by affecting a cow.

VAC'CINATED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.

VAC'CINATING, *ppr.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.

VAC'CINATION, *n.* The act, art, or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox, for the purpose of securing them from the contagion of small-pox. Dr. Jenner was the first who showed that the cow-pox could be propagated by inoculation, and that the inoculated disease acted as a preservative against the attacks of small-pox. It has been found that vaccination, in a great majority of instances, confers a complete and permanent security against small-pox, and that in those cases where the small-pox does occur after vaccination, it is generally divested of its formidable characters, and constitutes a comparatively mild disease. [*See* COW-POX.]

VAC'CINATOR, } **VAC'CINIST,** } *n.* One who inoculates with the cow-pox.

VAC'CINE, *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows; derived from cows; as, the *vaccine* disease or cow-pox.

VACCIN'IUM, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Vaccinaceæ, of which it is the type. The species, of which about 50 have been described, are shrubs, producing berries which are generally eatable, and are known by the common names of bilberries, whortleberries, blueberries, &c. The following are natives of Britain: *V. myrtillus*, the common bilberry or blaeberry; *V. uliginosum*, great bilberry, or bog whortleberry; *V. vitis-idæa*, red whortleberry or cow-berry; *V. oxycoccos*, marsh whortleberry or cranberry, the berries of which made into tarts are much esteemed. *V. stamineum*, green-wooded whortleberry; *V. corymbosum*, naked flowering whortleberry; and *V. frondosum*, blunt-leaved whortleberry, are natives of America.

VACH'ERY, *n.* [Fr. *vache*, a cow.] A pen or inclosure for cows.

VAC'ILLANCY, *n.* [L. *vacillans*, from *vacillo*, to waver, Eng. to *waggle*, from the root of *wag*,—*which see.*] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy.

VAC'ILLANT, *a.* [supra.] Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady.

VAC'ILLATE, *v. i.* [L. *vacillo*; G. *wackeln*; Eng. to *waggle*, a diminutive of *wag*. *See* WAG.] 1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger.—2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.

VAC'ILLATING, *ppr.* Wavering; reeling; fluctuating.—2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.

VAC'ILLATINGLY, *adv.* Unsteadily.

VACILLA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vacillatio.*] 1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.—2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another.

VAC'UATE, *v. t.* To make empty; to evacuate.

VACUA'TION, *n.* [L. *vacuo.*] The act of emptying. [*Little used.*] [*See* EVACUATION.]

VAC'UIST, *n.* [from *vacuum.*] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature: opposed to a *plenist.*

VACU'ITY, *n.* [L. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus.*] 1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity* as to require a fresh supply. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only.

A *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

3. Emptiness; void.

God only can fill every *vacuity* of the soul. *Rogers.*

4. Inanity; emptiness: want of reality.—5. Vacuum,—*which see.*

VAC'UOUS, *a.* Empty; unfilled; void.

VAC'UOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being empty.

VAC'UUM, *n.* [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body. Whether there is such a thing as an absolute *vacuum* in nature, is a question which has been much controverted. The existence of a vacuum was maintained by the Pythagoreans, Epicureans, and Atomists; but it was denied by the Peripatetics, who asserted that 'nature abhors a vacuum.' Descartes also denied the possibility of a vacuum, maintaining that the essence of matter consists in extension. Some philosophers have supposed that all space beyond the atmosphere of the earth and other planets, is filled with an ethereal fluid, far more fine and subtle than air. This latter opinion receives some countenance from recent observations. It has been all but proved that a comet undergoes precisely the same sort of changes in its mean motion, which would be produced if the body moved in a medium which offered a small resistance to its motion. The undulatory theory of light which is now pretty generally received, also furnishes an argument against the existence of a vacuum, for according to this theory the whole of the celestial spaces are filled with a medium of great elasticity. The term *vacuum*, is generally used to denote the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air, and every other gas have been extracted. Thus, in experiments with the air pump, the interior of the glass receiver, after the air has been extracted by the machine, is termed a vacuum. In this case, however, the vacuum is not perfect, for from the very nature of the machine, some air must always remain in the receiver, however long the exhausting process may be continued. The most perfect vacuum which can be produced artificially is the *torricellian vacuum*, or the space above the mercury in the barometer tube, but even here the vacuum is not absolutely perfect, for although the air may be entirely excluded from the space above the mercury, there is always an atmosphere of the vapour of mercury.—*In vacuo*, in a vacuum.

VADE,† *v. i.* [L. *vado.*] To vanish; to pass away.

VA'DE ME'CUM, *n.* [L. go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual or book of entertainment.

VA'DIUM, *n.* [from L. *vas, vadis*, a surety, bail.] In *Scots law*, a wad or pledge.

VA'FROUS, *a.* [L. *vafer.*] Crafty; cunning.

VAG'ABOND, *a.* [L. *vagabundus*, from *vagor*, to wander; from the root of

wag.] 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagabond* exile.—2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream. *Shak.*

VAG'ABOND, *n.* [supra.] A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, illegally, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood. By the law, *vagabonds* are liable to be taken up and punished. [*See* VAGRANT.]

VAG'ABONDAĠE, VAG'ABONDISM, VAG'ABONDRY, *n.* A state of wandering about in idleness.

VAG'ABONDIZE, *v. t.* To wander about in idleness.

VAGA'RIOUS, *a.* Having vagaries; whimsical; capricious. [*Colloquial.*]

VAGA'RY, *n.* plur. *Vagaries.* [Lat *vagus,* wandering.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell. *Milton.*

VAGA'RY,† *v. i.* To gad; to range.

VA'ĠIENT,† *a.* [L. *vagiens.*] Crying like a child.

VAĠ'INA, *n.* [L. a sheath.] In *anat.*, the canal leading from the external orifice to the uterus or womb.—2. In *bot.*, the sheath formed by the convolution of a flat petiole round a stem, as in grasses.

VAĠ'INAL, *a.* [L. *vagina,* a sheath. *See* WAIN.] 1. Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath; as, a *vaginal* membrane.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the vagina.

VAĠ'INANT, *a.* [L. *vagina.*] In *bot.*, sheathing; as, a *vaginant* leaf, one investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube.

VAĠ'INATE, VAĠ'INATED, *a.* In *bot.*, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf; as a stem.

VAĠINOPEN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *vagina* and *penna.*] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects.

VA'GOUS, *a.* [L. *vagus;* Fr. *vague.*] Wandering; unsettled. [*Little used.*]

VA'GRANCY, *n.* [from *vagrant.*] A state of wandering without a settled home; the life and condition of wandering beggars, rogues, vagabonds, fortune-tellers and other impostors, reputed thieves, persons breaking out of legal confinement, &c.—2. In *law,* the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offences against public, police, and order. [*See* VAGRANT.]

VA'GRANT, *a.* [L. *vagor.*] 1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagrant* beggar.—2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.

That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT, *n.* [Norm. *vagarant.*] An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view. *Prior.*

In *law,* the word *vagrant* has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost. By the law vagrants are divided into three classes. 1. Idle and disorderly persons; 2. Rogues and vagabonds; 3. Incorrigible rogues. Under the first class are included, every person who refuses or neglects to maintain himself and family, he being able to do so; paupers returning without certificate to parishes from which they have been legally removed; pedlars without license, beggars, common prostitutes, &c. Under the second class, are included every person committing any offence which would constitute him an idle or disorderly person, and who has been once already convicted, fortune tellers, and other impostors; persons guilty of indecent exhibitions; persons collecting alms or money under false pretences; wanderers who have no visible means of subsistence, and cannot give a good account of themselves; persons playing at games of chance in public places; reputed thieves; persons having in their possession housebreaking implements or offensive weapons with intent to use them. Under the third class are included persons guilty of the last class of offences, having been already convicted; persons breaking out of legal confinement; every person apprehended as a rogue and vagabond, and violently resisting any constable or other peace officer, so apprehending him. For all these offences the punishment is imprisonment or hard labour for a longer or shorter period, according to the nature of the particular offence. In *Scotland,* the laws against vagrants, as beggars, fortune tellers, jugglers, minstrels, &c., are of a much less stringent nature, and such persons are seldom apprehended or punished, unless where police regulations are enforced, or where they are entering a parish in the face of an advertised prohibition, or where they are committing or in the notour habit of committing petty delinquencies.

VAG'RANTLY, *adv.* In a wandering unsettled manner.

VAG'RANTNESS, *n.* Vagrancy; the state of a vagrant.

VĀGUE, *a.* (vāg.) [Fr. from L. *vagus,* wandering.] 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; as, *vague* villains. [*In this literal sense, not used.*]—2. Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite. He appears to have very *vague* ideas of this subject.—3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain; as, a *vague* report.

VĀGUELY, *adv.* So as to leave uncertain or unsettled.

VĀGUENESS, *n.* The state of being unsettled, unfixed, uncertain, indefinite.

VA'HEA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Apocynaceæ. *V. gummifera,* a species found in Madagascar, is said to yield an excellent kind of caoutchouc.

VĀIL, *n.* A cover for the face; a disguise. [*See* VEIL.]

VĀIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*] 1. To let fall.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets. [*We believe wholly obsolete.*] *Carew.*

2.† To let fall; to lower; as, to *vail* the topsail.—3.† To let fall; to sink.

VĀIL, *v. i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding.

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity.† *South.*

VĀILER,† *n.* One who yields from respect.

VĀILS, *n. plur.* [from *avail.*] Money given to servants.

VAI'MURE,† VA'MURE,† *n* In *ancient fort.*, a fore-wall; an outward-wall. [*See* VAUNTMURE.]

VĀIN, *a.* [Fr. *vain;* L. *vanus;* Gaelic, *fann,* weak; *faon,* void; W. *gwan;* Sans. *vana;* probably allied to Eng. *wan, wane, want.*] 1. Empty; worthless; having no substance, value, or importance; 1 Pet. i.

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse. *Blackmore.*

Every man walketh in a *vain* show; Ps. xxxix.

Why do the people imagine a *vain* thing? Ps. ii.

2. Fruitless; ineffectual. All attempts, all efforts were *vain.*

Vain is the force of man. *Dryden.*

3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; conceited.

The ministrels play'd on every side,
Vain of their art. *Dryden.*

4. Empty; unreal: as, a *vain* chimera.—5. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state. *Pope.*

6. Light; inconstant; worthless; Prov. xii.—7. Empty; unsatisfying. The pleasures of life are *vain.*—8. False; deceitful; not genuine; spurious; James i.—9. Not effectual; having no efficacy.

Bring no more *vain* oblations; Is. i.

In vain, to no purpose; without effect ineffectual.

In vain they do worship me; Matth. xv.

To take the name of God in vain, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

VĀINGLO'RIOUS, *a.* [*vain* and *glorious.*] 1. Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful.

Vainglorious man. *Spenser.*

2. Boastful; proceeding from vanity.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression. *Hale.*

VĀINGLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With vainglory, or empty pride.

VĀINGLO'RY, *n.* [*vain* and *glory.*] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

He hath nothing of *vainglory.* *Bacon.*

Let nothing be done through strife or *vainglory;* Phil. ii.

VĀINLY, *adv.* Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath. *Dryden.*

2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us not to think *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

VĀINNESS, *n.* The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; as, the *vainness* of efforts.—2. Empty pride; vanity.

VAIR, VAIR'Y, VAIRE', *a.* [Qu. from L. *varius,* of different colours; spotted, speckled.] In *her.*, charged with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, when the term is *vairy proper;* and with other colours, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed.*


Vair.

VAIR, VAIRE', *n.* One of the furs used in heraldry, which formed doublings and linings of the robes of kings and queens in former

times. It is represented by little shields or bell-shaped pieces, generally white and blue.

VAIS'YA, } *n.* The third caste among
VYSE, } the Hindoos; comprehending merchants, traders, and cultivators.

VAIVODE, *n.* [Sclav.] A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written *waiwode*, for this is the pronunciation.

VA'KEEL, *n.* In *India*, an ambassador or agent sent on a special commission, or residing at a court; a native Indian law-pleader under the judicial system of the East India Company.

VAL'ANCE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *avalant*, falling; Norm. *valaunt*, descending.] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed; and also from the head of window curtains.

VAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To decorate with hanging fringes.

VAL'ANCED, *pp.* Decorated with hanging fringes.

VALE, *n.* [Fr. *val*; It. *valle*; L. *vallis*. Qu. W. *gwael*, low, and Eng. to *fall*. Fr. *avaler*.] 1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [*Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose and common discourse.]

In those fair *vales*, by nature form'd to please. *Harte.*

2. A little trough or canal; as, a pump *vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump.—3. *Vales*, money given to servants.

VA'LE, *v. impers.* [L.] Farewell; adieu.

VALEDIC'TION, *n.* [L. *valedico*; *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VALEDICTO'RIAN, *n.* In *American colleges*, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement.

VALEDIC'TORY, *a.* Bidding farewell; as, a *valedictory* speech.

VALEDIC'TORY, *n.* An oration or address spoken at commencements in American colleges, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VAL'ENT CLAUSE, *n.* In *Scots law*, the *valent clause*, in a retour of special service, is that clause in which the old and new extent of the lands is specified.

VALEN'TIA, *n.* A stuff made of worsted, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats.

VAL'ENTINE, *n.* A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day.—2. A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

VAL'ENTINE'S DAY, *n.* The 14th of February, observed as a festival in the Romish church, in honour of St. Valentine. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspeare, that on this day birds begin to couple. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of sending on this day letters containing professions of love and affection.

VALENTIN'IANS, *n.* A sect of heretics who sprung up in the second century, and were so named from Valentinus their founder. They were only a branch of the Gnostics, who realized or personified the Platonic ideas concerning the Deity, whom they called *Pleroma* or Plenitude.

VAL'ERATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of valerianic acid with a base; as, the *valerate* of oxide of ethule.

VALE'RIAN, } *n.* A genus of plants,
VALERIA'NA, } the type of the nat. order Valerianaceæ. The species, which are numerous, are shrubs, or undershrubs, with very variable leaves, and mostly reddish-white corymbose flowers. Twelve species are European, and four are British. These plants are found in abundance in many districts, both of the old and new world. *V. officinalis*, the official or great wild valerian, is a native of Europe, and grows abundantly by the sides of rivers, and in ditches, and moist woods, in Great Britain. The root, which is the official part, has a very strong smell, which is dependent on a volatile oil. Cats and rats are very fond of it, and rat-catchers employ it to decoy rats. It is used in medicine in the form of infusion, decoction, or tincture, as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic. For a figure of this plant, see *Triander*. *V. rubra*, or red valerian, is occasionally found wild in Britain, and is cultivated in gardens as well as many other species, on account of its elegant flowers. *V. phu* is the garden valerian, and *V. discoroidis* the ancient Greek valerian.

VALERIANA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of monopetalous exogens, composed of annual or perennial herbs or undershrubs, inhabiting temperate climates or elevated positions, both in the old and new world. These plants are most nearly related to Dipsaceæ, from which they are distinguished by their looser inflorescence, sensible properties, want of albumen, and the absence of an involucellum. The principal genera are *Valeriana*, *Valerianella* (the *Fedia* of Adamson), and *Nardostachys*, or spikenard. The name *valerian* is given to *Polemium cœruleum*.

VALERIANEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Valerianaceæ. The species of this genus have been described by Smith, Hooker, and others, under the Adansonian genus Fedia; but Decandolle, Lindley, and other systematic botanists, retain *valerianella*, which is a diminutive of *valeriana*, and restrict the genus Fedia to a single species, the *F. cornucopia*. Four species of valerianella are British. *V. olitoria*, common corn-salad, or lamb's lettuce, is an annual plant, found abundantly in corn fields and cultivated ground in Great Britain. In France and Germany it is much eaten as a salad, and is frequently cultivated for that purpose in this country. The other British species may be eaten as salads.

VALERIA'NIC ACID, *n.* An acid produced by the action of caustic potash on hydrated oxide of amule, or oil of potato spirit. It is also extracted from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*; hence the name. *Valerianic acid* is a limpid oily fluid, of a disagreeable and peculiar smell. With bases it forms soluble salts, which have a sweet taste. It consists of 10 atoms carbon, 9 hydrogen, and 3 oxygen.

VAL'EROLE, *n.* An oil contained in the essence of valerian. It is isomeric with metacetone.

VAL'ET, *n.* [Fr.; formerly written *varlet*, *vadlet*, *valect*, *vallet*, &c.] 1. A waiting servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person. *Valets* or *varlets*, were originally the sons of knights, and afterwards, those of the nobility before they attained the age of chivalry. [*See* VARLET.]—2. In *the manège*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.

VAL'ET DE CHAMBRE. [Fr.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, } *a.* [L. *vale-*
VALETU'DINARY, } *tudinarius*, from *valetudo*, from *valeo*, to be well.] Sickly; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, } *n.* A person
VALETU'DINARY, } of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift*

VALETUDINA'RIANISM, *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity.

VALETUD'INARINESS,† *n.* State of being valetudinary.

VALETUDINAR'IOUS,† *a.* Valetudinary.

VALHAL'LA, *n.* In *the Scandinavian myth.*, the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

VAL'IANCE,† } *n.* (val'yance.) Bra-
VAL'IANCY,† } very; valour.

VAL'IANT, *a.* (val'yant.) [Fr. *vaillant* from *valoir*, L. *valeo*, to be strong.] 1. Primarily, strong; vigorous in body; as, a *valiant* fencer.—2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic; as, a *valiant* soldier.

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles; 1 Sam. xviii.

3. Performed with valour; bravely conducted; heroic; as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat.

VAL'IANTLY, *adv.* Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength.—2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.

VAL'IANTNESS, *n.* Stoutness; strength.—2. *Most generally*, valour; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

Achimetes, having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

VAL'ID, *a.* [Fr. *valide*; L. *validus*, from *valeo*, to be strong. The primary sense of the root is to strain or stretch.]—1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; just; good; that can be supported; not weak or defective; as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.—2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that cannot be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right; as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage.—3.† Strong; powerful; *in a literal sense*; as, *valid* arms.

VAL'IDATE, *v. t.* To make valid.

VALIDA'TION, *n.* The act of giving validity to.

VALID'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *validité*; from *valid*.] 1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness; as, the *validity* of an argument or proof; the *validity* of an objection.—2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; as, the *validity* of a will; the *validity* of a grant; the *validity* of a claim or of a title. Certain forms and solemnities are usually requisite to give *validity* to contracts and conveyances of rights.—3.† Value.

VAL'IDLY, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.

VAL'IDNESS, *n.* Validity,—*which see.*

VAL'INCH, *n.* A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung hole.

VALISE, *n.* [Fr.] A small leather bag

or case, opening on the side, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveller.

VALLAN'CY, *n.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face.

VAL'LAR CROWN, } *n.* [L. *corona*
VAL'LARY, } *vallaris.*] In *antiquity* a golden crown with a kind of palisadoes fixed against the rim or circle. Among the Romans it was given by the general of an army to him who first mounted the rampart, or entered the camp of the enemy.



Vallar Crown.

VALLA'TION, *n.* [L. *vallatus*, from *vallum*, a wall.] A rampart or entrenchment.

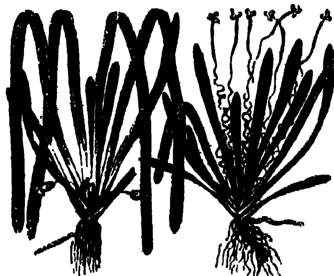
VAL'LATORY, *a.* Fencing; enclosing, as by a rampart.

VAL'LEY, *n.* plur. *Valleys.* [Fr. *vallée*; L. *vallis.* *See* VALE.] 1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains.—2. A low extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river. The *valley* of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility and beauty.

Ye mountains, sink; ye *val'eys*, rise;
Prepare the Lord his way. *Watts.*

3. In *arch.*, the internal angle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof. The rafter which supports the valley is called the *valley rafter* or *valley piece*, and the board fixed upon it for the leaden gutter to lie upon, is termed the *valley board.* By old writers, valley rafters were termed sleepers.

VALLISNE'RIA, *n.* A genus of aquatic plants, nat. order Hydrocharaceæ. Several species are recorded as growing in Europe, New Holland, and America. They are plants growing at the bottom of the water, and yet the male and female flowers are separated, and the mode by which they are brought together affords a singular instance of adaptation, and is exceedingly interesting in a physiological point of view.



Vallisneria spiralis.

V. spiralis grows in Italy, in ditches near Pisa, and in the Rhone. *V alternifolia* is one of the plants used in India, under the name of *janji*, for supplying water mechanically to sugar in the process of refining it.

VAL'LUM, *n.* [L.] A trench or wall. Among the Romans, the rampart with which they enclosed their camps. It consisted of two parts, the *agger*, or mound of earth, and the *sudes*, or palisadoes, that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it.

VALO'NIA, *n.* A modern Greek name, adopted in commerce for a species of acorn exported from the Morea and Levant, for the use of tanners, as the husk or cup contains abundance of tannin. The oak which produces this acorn is the *Quercus Ægilops*, or great prickly cupped oak. The acorns are sold from £12 to £15 a ton.



Quercus Ægilops, producing Valonia.

VALOREM, AD in *com.*, according to the value; as, an *ad valorem* duty.

VAL'OROUS, *a.* Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid; as, a *valorous* knight.

VAL'OROUSLY, *adv* In a brave manner; heroically.

VAL'OUR, *n.* [L. *valor*; Fr *valeur*; from L. *valeo*, to be strong; to be worth.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.

When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shak.*
For contemplation, he and *valour* form'd.
Milton.

VAL'UABLE, *a.* [Fr. *valable*; from *value.*] 1. Having value or worth; having some good qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious; as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house.—2. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem; as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

VAL'UABLENESS, *n.* Preciousness; worth.

VAL'UABLES, *n. pl* Things of value; choice articles of personal property; precious merchandise of small bulk.

VALUA'TION, *n.* [from *value.*] The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; as, the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.—2. Appraisement; as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation.—3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

So slight a *valuation.* *Shak.*

VAL'UATOR, *n.* One who sets a value; an appraiser.

VALUE, *n.* (val'u.) [Fr. *valoir*, *valu*; from L. *valor*, from *valeo*, to be worth; It. *valore*; Sp. *valor.*] 1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. The *real* value of a thing is its utility, its power or capacity of procuring or producing good. Hence, the *real* or *intrinsic* value of iron is far greater than that of gold. But there is, in many things, an *estimated* value, depending on opinion or fashion, such as the *value* of precious stones. The *value* of land depends on its fertility, or on its vicinity to a market, or on both.—2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. We say, the *value* of a thing is what it will bring in market.—3. In *political economy*, the quantity of labour, or of the product of labour, which will exchange for a given quantity of labour, or of some other product thereof. It is the labour of man alone which in ordinary circumstances creates value, and becomes the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. It is necessary here to distinguish utility from value, or, as Adam Smith expresses the distinction, "*value in use*" from "*value in exchange.*" The former may be defined, the power or capacity of an article to satisfy our wants or gratify our desires, while the *value in exchange* is that which will be received as an equivalent for something else which it has taken some labour to produce or obtain. What all may enjoy alike without labour may indeed be most useful and necessary, but cannot be an object of exchange, and therefore is destitute of value. Water is indispensable to existence, and has therefore a very high degree of utility or of *value* in use; but as it can generally be obtained in large quantities without much labour or exertion, it has, in most places, but a very low value in exchange. Gold, on the contrary, is of comparatively little utility; but as it exists only in limited quantities, and requires a great deal of labour on its production, it has a comparatively high exchangeable value, and may be exchanged or bartered for a proportionally large quantity of most other things. The real value of a commodity depends solely upon the quantity of labour necessary for its production, and the exchangeable value never varies materially either above or below the real value; hence it follows that the price paid for labour does not affect the exchangeable value of articles produced under similar circumstances. Every reduction in the quantity of labour required to produce a commodity diminishes its real value, and hence its value in exchange; and, upon the same principles, every increase in the quantity of labour, directly or indirectly applied, adds to the value of a commodity.—4. Worth; *applied to persons.*

Ye are all physicians of no *value*; Job xiii.
Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows; Matt. x.

5. High rate.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtue,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life.
Addison.

6 Importance; efficacy in producing effects; as, considerations of no value.

Before events shall have decided on the *value* of the measures. *Marshall.*

7. Import; precise signification; as, the *value* of a word or phrase.

VALUE, *v. t.* (val'u.) To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; as, to *value* lands or goods.—2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; as, a *valued* poem or picture. A man is apt to *value* his own performances at too high a rate; he is even disposed to *value* himself for his humility.—3. To esteem; to hold in respect and estimation; as, to *value* one for his works or virtues.—4. To take account of.

The mind doth *value* every moment
Bacon.

5 To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power.

The queen is *valu'd* thirty thousand strong.
Shak.

6. To consider with respect to importance.

The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valu'd* in his messenger. *Shak.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises according to the rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

7. To raise to estimation.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown.† *Temple.*

8 † To be worth.

VAL'UED, *pp.* Estimated at a certain rate; appraised; esteemed.—*Valued policy*, in *Scots law*, in marine insurance, is a policy in which a specified value is put on the ship, goods, or effects insured. In the case of total loss or abandonment, the amount in a valued policy is considered the adjustment of the value as between the parties, but it cannot be made a shield for fraud. [*See* OPEN POLICY *under* OPEN.]

VAL'UELESS, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

VAL'UER, *n.* One who values; an appraiser; one who holds in esteem.

VAL'UING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.

VALVA'TA, *n.* A genus of Gastropods belonging to the family Peristomata. They are small fresh water univalves, and occur both recent and fossil. Several species are British.

VALV'ATE, *a.* [*See* VALVE.] Having or resembling a valve; consisting of valves.

VALVE, *n.* (valv.) [L. *valvæ*, folding doors; coinciding with *volvo*.] 1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repass'd. *Pope.*

2. In *mech.*, a kind of movable lid, or cover adapted to the orifice of a tube, or passage into a vessel, for the purpose of regulating the admission or escape of a fluid, such as water, gas, or steam. Some valves are self-acting, that is, they are so contrived as to open in the required direction, by the pressure of the fluid upon their surface, and immediately to shut and prevent the return of the fluid when the direction of its pressure changes. Others are actuated by independent external agency. Examples of the former kind are presented in the valves of pumps, and in the safety-valves of steam boilers, and of the latter, in the slide-valves appended to the cylinder of a steam engine for the purpose of regulating the admission and escape of the steam. The construction of valves admits of an almost endless variety. [*See* CUP-VALVE, CLACK-VALVE, CONICAL VALVE, D-VALVE, SAFETY-VALVE, THROTTLE VALVE.]—3. In *anat.*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation; as the *valve* of the colon, *mitral valve*, semilunar *valves*, tricuspid *valves*, &c.—4. In *bot.*, the outer coat, shell, or covering of a capsule or other pericarp, or rather one of the pieces which compose it; also, one of the leaflets composing the calyx and corol in grasses. The same term is also applied to the opening in the cells of anthers, which occurs when the pollen is about to be discharged. —5. In *conchology*, the shell. When the whole shell is in one piece, it is called an *univalve*; when in two pieces a *bivalve*; and when of more than two pieces, a *multivalve*.

VALV'ED, *a.* Having valves or hinges; composed of valves.

VAL'VET, *n.* A little valve; a valvule.

VALV'LET, } *n.* A little valve; one of
VALV'ULE, } the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VALV'ULA, *n.* [L.] A little valve. In *anat*, applied to the valves of the venous and lymphatic system of animals.

VALV'ULAR, *a.* Containing valves.

VAM'BRACE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*] In *plate armour*, the piece of armour which covered the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist. It is also written *vantbrace.*

VAMP, *n.* [W. *gwam*, that incloses, or goes partly round.] The upper leather of a boot or shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift*

VAMP'ED, *pp.* Pieced; repaired.

VAMP'ER, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMP'ING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.

VAMP'IRE, *n.* [G. *vampyr.*] 1. According to Dom Calmet, the *vampire* is a dead man who returns in body and soul from the other world, and wanders about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living. Generally he sucks the blood of persons asleep, and thus causes their death, while those who are destroyed in this manner become themselves vampires. The only way of getting rid of such visitors, is, according to the same author, to disinter their bodies, to pierce them with a stake cut from a green tree, to cut off their heads, and to burn their hearts. This superstition is chiefly prevalent in some parts of Eastern Europe, and especially in Hungary and its dependencies.—2. In *zool.*, the Linnæan trivial or specific name of *Pteropus Edwardsii*, or the great bat of Madagascar; also, the popular name of *Phyllostoma spectrum*, or the *Vampyre bat* of New Spain; also, the popular name of the genus of *bats*, named



Vampyre (Phyllostoma spectrum).

Vampyrus. Bats of the genus Phyllostoma have a leaf-like appendage attached to their upper lip, whence their name. The tongue is capable of considerable extension, and is furnished at its extremity with a number of papillæ, apparently arranged so as to form an organ of suction. These animals grow to a great size, specimens having been killed measuring two feet between the tips of the wings. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man, during the night, puncturing their skin, it is supposed, by means of the hooked nail of the thumb, and then abstracting the blood by the suctorial powers of their lips and tongue. In some parts of Brazil the ravages of these creatures are such as to render the rearing of cattle an impossibility. It is more than probable, however, that the celebrated vampire superstition, and the blood-sucking qualities atttributed to the bat, have some connection with each other.

VAM'PIRISM, *n.* The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking; *figuratively*, the practice of extortion.

VAM'PLATE, *n.* A gauntlet or iron glove; but some consider it to be the same as *vambrace.*

VAM'PLET, *n.* A plate of iron on the lower part of the staff of a tilting spear, for covering the hand. It somewhat resembles a funnel in shape. [*See figure under* TOURNAMENT.]

VAN, *n.* [The radical word from which is formed the Fr. *avant*, *avancer*, Eng. *advance*, *advantage*. It is from the root of L. *venio*, the primary sense of which is to pass.] 1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.—2. Any thing spread wide, and moved so as to produce a current of air; a fan for winnowing grain.—3. In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel.—4. A wing with which the air is beaten.

He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain. *Dryden.*

5. A large covered carriage for the transportation of goods.

VAN,† *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner.*] To fan. [*See* FAN.]

VANA'DIATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of vanadic acid with a base; as, *vanadiate* of lead.

VANA'DIC ACID, *n.* An acid obtained by heating vanadiate of ammonia so as to expel the alkali. Its colour in the state of fine powder is a light rust yellow; but when fused, it is red with a shade of orange, and has a strong lustre. It is tasteless, nearly insoluble in water, and quite so in alcohol. With bases it forms salts, which are either red or yellow, according as they are acid or neutral salts; but the neutral vanadiates of the alkalies may occur both yellow and colourless, without any known difference in composition. Vanadic acid consists of 3 equivalents of oxygen, and 1 of vanadium.

VANA'DIUM, *n.* [from *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity.] A metal discovered by Sefström in 1830, in iron prepared from the iron ore of Taberg, in Sweden. It was afterwards obtained by the same individual in the slag formed during the conversion of the cast-iron of Taberg into malleable iron. It has since been found in a lead ore from Wanlockhead, in Scotland, and in a similar mineral from Zimapan, in Mexico. This metal has a white colour, and a strong metallic lustre, considerably resembling silver, but still more like molybdenum. It is extremely brittle. It is not oxydized either by air or water, though by continuous exposure to the atmosphere, its lustre grows weaker, and it acquires a reddish tint. The only acid that dissolves it is aqua regia. Oxygen and vanadium combine to form two oxides, viz., the protoxide, which is a black powder, having a semi-metallic lustre, and the deutoxide, which, when anhydrous, is also black, but forms blue salts. With chlorine, vanadium forms a bichloride, and a terchloride.

VAN-COURIERS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureurs.*] In *armies*, light armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road

upon the approach of an enemy; precursors.

VAN'DAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] The Vandals formed one of the most barbarous of the northern nations or tribes that invaded Rome in the 5th century, and were notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. Hence,—2. One hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.

VANDAL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; designating the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous; hostile to the arts and literature.

VAN'DALISM, *n.* The spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature.

VANDEL'LIA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. The species are natives of the warm parts of the world, forming smooth or hairy herbs, with tetragonal stems, opposite leaves, and axillary flowers. *V. diffusa*, a native of Brazil, is described as emetic, and its decoction as useful in fevers and liver complaints.

VANDYKE, *n.* A pointed collar of lace or sewed work worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I., and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke.

VĀNE, *n.* [D. *vaan*. The primary sense is extended.] A plate or thin slip of metal, wood, &c., placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, tower, &c., for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction which way the wind blows. In *ships*, a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose.—2. A broad vane or flag carried by a knight in the tournament.—3. The thin membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft.—4. In *mathematical* or *philosophical instruments*, vanes are sights made to slide and move upon cross-staves, quadrants, &c.—*Dog vane.* [*See among the compounds of* Dog.]

VANEL'LUS, *n.* A genus of grallatores, including the true lapwings.

VAN'-FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

VANG, *n.* The vangs of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the peak of a gaff to the ship's side.

VAN'-GUÄRD, *n.* The troops who march in van of an army; the first line.

VANIL'LA, *n.* A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America;



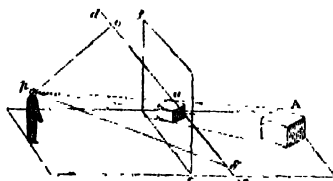
Vanilla aromatica.

The fruit of *Vanilla aromatica* or *planifolia*, is remarkable for its fragrant odour, and for the volatile odoriferous oil extracted from it. As a medicine, it is supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian, while, at the same time, it is far more grateful. It is employed in confectionary, in the preparation of liqueurs, and in flavouring of chocolate.

VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco; Fr. evanouir;* from L. *vanus*, vain, or its root; Eng. to *wane*. The primary sense is to withdraw or depart.] 1. To disappear, to pass from a visible to an invisible state; as, vapour *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated. Light *vanishes* when the rays of the illuminating body are intercepted; darkness *vanishes* before the rising sun.—2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision; as, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land.—3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost. How cheering is the well founded hope of enjoying delights which can never *vanish*.—4. In *math.*, a quantity is said to *vanish*, or become evanescent, when its arithmetical value is nothing, or is denoted by 0.

VAN'ISHED, *a.* Having no perceptible existence.

VAN'ISHING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing for ever.—*Vanishing point*, in *perspective*, the point in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any original line cuts the horizon. This point is situated always somewhere in an indefinitely extended line, supposed to be drawn on a level with the eye parallel to the horizon, and called from this circumstance the *vanishing line*. In



Vanishing point.

perspective drawing this imaginary line (*cd*) is formed by the intersection of the plane of projection (*ef*), or surface on which the image (*a*) falls, with the vanishing plane (*p o g*), or plane supposed to pass through the eye of the spectator at (*p*), parallel to the ground or plane upon which the original object (A) stands. The points *o* and *g* being formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the eye parallel to the two sides of the original object will likewise be the vanishing points of those sides.—*Vanishing fractions*, in *alge.*, those fractions in which, by giving a numerical value to any variable quantity or quantities which enter into them, both numerator and denominator become zero, and the fraction itself $\frac{0}{0}$.

VAN'ISHMENT, *n.* A vanishing.

VAN'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité; L. vanitas*, from *vanus*, vain.] 1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity.

> *Vanity of vanities*, saith the preacher; all is *vanity*; Eccles i.

2. Fruitless desire or endeavour.

> *Vanity* possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

3. Trifling labour that produces no good.—4. Emptiness; untruth.

> Here I may well show the *vanity* of what is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment.

> Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

> Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
> That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
> Succeeding *vanities* she still regards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance.—7. The desire of indiscriminate admiration. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others. Fops cannot be cured of their *vanity*.

> *Vanity* is that species of pride, which while it presumes upon a degree of superiority in some particular articles, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action, seeking every occasion to display some talent or some supposed excellency. *Cogan.*

> *Vanity* is the food of fools. *Swift.*

> No man sympathizes with the sorrows of *vanity*. *Johnson.*

VAN'MURE, } *n.* [Fr. *avant-mure*.]
VANT'MURE, } A front wall or false wall.

VAN'QUISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre; L. vinco; It. vincere; Sp. vincer;* probably allied to L. *vincio*, to bind.] 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy.

> They *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.

VAN'QUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VAN'QUISHABLE, *a.* That may be conquered.

VAN'QUISHED, *pp.* Overcome in battle; subdued; defeated.

VAN'QUISHER, *n.* A conqueror; a victor.

VAN'QUISHING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VAN'QUISHMENT,† *n.* The state of being vanquished, or conquered.

VAN'SIRE, *n.* In *zool.*, the *Mangusta galera*, a digitigrade, carnivorous mammal; a small quadruped, somewhat resembling a weasel, of a deep brown colour, speckled with yellow, the tail of equal size its whole length; inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

VĀNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter*.] To boast. [*See* Vaunt.]

VĀNTAĠE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja;* from the root of L. *venio*. *See* Advantage and Van.] 1.† Gain; profit.—2.† Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defence than another.—3.† Opportunity; convenience.

VĀNTAĠE,† *v. t.* To profit.

VĀNTAĠE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VANT'BRACE, } †*n.* [Fr. *avant-bras*.]
VANT'BRASS, } Armour for the arm. [*See* Vanbrace.]

VAP'ID, *a.* [L. *vapidus*. The radical verb is not in the Latin, but the sense must be to pass or fly off, to escape; or to strike down, L. *vapulo*. It is probably allied to *vapour*.] 1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless;

flat; as, *vapid* beer; a *vapid* state of the blood.—2. Dull; unanimated.

VAPID'ITY, *n.* Vapidness.

VAP'IDLY, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

VAP'IDNESS, *n.* The state of having lost its life or spirit; deadness; flatness; as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider. —2. Dulness; want of life or spirit.

VAPORABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being capable of vaporization.

VAP'ORABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour by the agency of caloric.

VAP'ORATE, *v. i.* To emit vapour. [*See* EVAPORATE.]

VAPORA'TION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio.*] The act or process of converting into vapour, or of passing off in vapour.

VAPORIF'IC, *a.* [L. *vapour* and *facio*, to make.] Forming into vapour; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

VAP'ORIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour.

VAP'ORIZATION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapour.

VAP'ORIZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAP'ORIZE, *v. i.* To pass off in vapour.

VAP'ORIZED, *pp.* Expelled in vapour.

VAP'ORIZING, *ppr.* Converting into vapour.

VA'POROUS, VA'POROSE, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux.*] 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; as, the *vaporous* air of valleys.—2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapours.—3. Windy; flatulent; as, *vaporous* food is the most easily digested.

VA'POROUSNESS, *n.* State of being full of vapours.

VA'POUR, *n.* [L. and Sp. *vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*; It. *vapore.* It is probably from a verb signifying to depart, to fly off.] 1. In *a general sense*, an invisible elastic aeriform fluid, into which any body naturally solid or liquid at ordinary temperature may be converted by the agency of heat, and which is capable of being condensed or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by reducing the temperature, or by a moderate increase of pressure. Vapours are distinguished from gases by their ready conversion into liquids or solids, whereas gases retain their elastic state more obstinately; they are always gaseous at common temperatures; and, with one or two exceptions, cannot be made to change their form, unless by being subjected to much greater pressure than they are naturally exposed to. Several of them, indeed, have hitherto resisted every effort to compress them into liquids. Different substances yield vapours with very different degrees of facility; fluids in general are more easily vaporized than solids, and solids generally pass into the liquid state before they assume the form of vapour. Some liquids, ether for instance, require to be carefully secluded from the atmosphere, to prevent their rapid conversion into vapour. The vapour which is produced by the ebullition of water is distinguished by the name of *steam*,—*which see.*—2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. All substances which impair the transparency of the atmosphere, as smoke, fog, &c., are in common language called *vapours.*—3. In *meteorology*, that invisible elastic fluid which rises constantly from the surface of land and water all over the world, at common temperatures, and which, uniting itself to the air, ascends into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and is carried by the winds to great distances. Aqueous vapour thus suspended in the atmosphere, when condensed by cold, becomes visible, forming clouds, and returning to the earth in the form of rain, snow, &c. The formation of vapour at the surface of land and water is promoted by an increase of temperature, by winds, and by the dryness of the atmosphere. When the atmosphere is already saturated with aqueous vapour, the formation of vapour goes on slowly. [*See* EVAPORATION.]—3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn.—4. Wind; flatulence.—5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy.—6. *Vapours*, a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. Hence, hypochondriacal affections and spleen are called *vapours.*—7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory.

> For what is your life? It is even a *vapour*, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away; James iv.

VA'POUR, *v. i.* [L. *vaporo.*] 1. To pass off in fumes or a moist floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate. [In this sense, *evaporate* is generally used.]—2. To emit fumes.

> Running water *vapours* not so much as standing water. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag. [*This is the most usual signification of the word.*]

> And what in real value's wanting,
> Supply with *vapouring* and ranting.
> *Hudibras.*

VA'POUR, *v. t.* To emit, cast off, or scatter in fumes or steam; as, to *vapour* away a heated fluid.

> Another sighing *vapours* forth his soul.
> *B. Johnson.*

VA'POUR-BATH, *n.* [*vapour* and *bath.*] The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place; also the place itself.—2. In *chem.*, an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapour of water.

VA'POURED, *a.* Moist; wet with vapours.—2. Splenetic; peevish.

VA'POURER, *n.* A boaster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VA'POURING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VA'POURINGLY, *adv.* In a boasting manner.

VA'POURISH, *a.* Full of vapours.—2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; affected by hysterics.

VA'POURY, *a.* Vaporous; full of vapours.—2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish.

VAPULA'TION,† *n.* [L. *vapulo.*] The act of beating or whipping.

VAR'DINGALE, *n.* The hooped petticoat of Elizabeth's reign. [*See* FARTHINGALE.]

VARE,† *n.* [Sp. *vara.*] A wand or staff of justice.

VAR'EC, *n.* The French name for kelp or incinerated sea weed; wrack; Fucus vesiculosus.

VA'RI, *n.* In *zool.*, a quadrumanous mammal, the Prosimia catta, or ring-tailed lemur, having its tail marked with rings of black and white; it is a native of Madagascar. The *vari* of Buffon is the black maucauco, Prosimia nigra, with the neck bearded like a ruff.

VA'RIABLE, *a.* [Fr. *See* VARY.] That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable; as, *variable* winds or seasons; *variable* colours.—2. Susceptible of change; liable to change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, the affections of men are *variable*; passions are *variable*.

> His heart I know, how *variable* and vain.
> *Milton.*

Variable quantities, in *analysis*, are such quantities as are subject to continual increase or diminution, in opposition to those which are *constant*, remaining always the same. Thus, the abscissas and ordinates of a curve are variable quantities; because they vary or change their magnitudes together, and in passing from one point to another, their values increase or diminish according to the law of the curve. Variable quantities are usually denoted by the last letters of the alphabet, *z*, *y*, *x*, while those that are constant are denoted by the first letters, *a*, *b*, *c*. In the investigation of the relation which varying and dependent quantities bear to each other, the conclusions are more readily obtained by expressing only two terms in each proportion, than by retaining the four; but it must be kept constantly in mind that four quantities in the shape of a proportion are always understood; namely, each of the two variable quantities at different periods of their increase or decrease. One quantity is said to *vary directly* as another, when the two quantities depend wholly upon each other, and in such a manner that if one of them be increased or diminished, the other is increased or diminished in the same proportion. Thus, if the altitude of a triangle be invariable, the area varies directly as the base; for if the base be increased or diminished, the area is increased or diminished in the same proportion. One quantity is said to *vary inversely* as another, when the former cannot be changed in any manner, but the reciprocal of the latter is changed in the same proportion. For example, if the area of a triangle be given, the base varies inversely as the perpendicular altitude. Thus, if A denote the altitude of a triangle whose area is given, and B its base, then A varies as $\frac{1}{B}$, or $A \propto \frac{1}{B}$. One quantity is said to *vary as two others jointly*, when it increases or decreases as the product of those two quantities increases or decreases. For example, the area of a triangle varies as its base and altitude jointly: thus, if A denote the area of a triangle, B its base, and C its altitude, then A varies as BC, or $A \propto BC$. One quantity is said to vary *directly*, as a second, and *inversely*, as a third, when the first cannot be changed in any manner, but the second multiplied by the reciprocal of the third, is changed in the same proportion. For example, the base of a triangle varies as the area directly, and as the perpendicular altitude inversely: thus, if A denote the area, B the base, and C the altitude, then A varies as $B \times \frac{1}{C}$, or $A \propto \frac{B}{C}$. In general, if one quantity varies as another, it is equal to it multiplied by

some constant quantity. Thus, if A vary as B, and c be a constant quantity, then $A = cB$, or if A vary as $\frac{1}{B}$, then $A = \frac{c}{B}$. In *mech.*, a *variable motion* is that which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.

VA'RIABLE, *n.* In *math.*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease. The indefinitely small quantity by which a variable is continually increased or diminished, is called its *differential*, and the method of finding these quantities, the *differential calculus.*

VA'RIABLENESS, VARIABIL'ITY, *n.* Susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness; as, the *variableness* of the weather.—2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity; as, the *variableness* of human passions.

VA'RIABLY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VA'RIANCE, *n.* [*See* VARY.] In *law*, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded. In ordinary language, a departure in the oral evidence from the statement in the pleadings, is termed a *variance.*—2. Any alteration or change of condition.—3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A mere *variance* may become a war. Without a spirit of condescension, there will be an everlasting *variance.* —*At variance*, in disagreement; in a state of difference or want of agreement.—2. In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.

VA'RIANT, *a.* Different; diverse.

VA'RIATE, *v. t.* To alter; to make different.—2 To vary. [*A bad word.*]

VARIA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *variatio. See* VARY.] 1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; as, a *variation* of colour in different lights; a *variation* in the size of a plant from day to day; the unceasing, though slow *variation* of language; a *variation* in a soil from year to year. Our opinions are subject to continual *variations.*

The essences of things are conceived not capable of such *variation.* *Locke.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are born more females than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt.*

3. In *gram.*, change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called case, number, and gender; as, the *variation* of words.—4. Deviation; as, a *variation* of a transcript from the original.—5. In *astron.*, the variation of the moon is the third inequality in her motion; by which, when out of the quadratures, her true place differs from her place twice equated. It depends on the angular distance of the moon from the sun.—6. In *geography* and *navigation*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point, or the angle which the magnetic needle makes with the plane of the geographical meridian of a ship or station; called also *declination.* In *navigation*, the variation of the compass is properly the angle between the magnetic axis of the needle and a meridian line passing parallel to the horizon through the centre of the compass. The variation of the compass does not remain constantly the same in the same place, but undergoes a slow and progressive change. The needle is observed to move gradually towards the west of the true meridian until it arrives at its maximum on that side; it then returns, passes over the true meridian, and moves easterly, until it arrives at its maximum towards the east, when it returns as before. In the year 1580, in London, the variation was 11° 15′ East; in 1660, the needle pointed due north; since which time it has travelled about 24½° to the westward, and now it has begun to return. The variation however is very different in different parts of the globe, and it is also subject to diurnal changes in the same place.—7. In *music*, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments.—*Variation of curvature*, in *analytical geometry*, is that inequality or change which takes place in the curvature, in passing from one point of a curve to another. All curves are liable to this variation, with the exception of the circle in which the curvature is uniform at every point.—*Calculus of variations*, a branch of analysis, the chief object of which is to find what function of a variable will be a maximum or minimum on certain prescribed conditions. This calculus offers the only general, and frequently the only possible, means of solving those problems generally termed isoperimetrical.

VARICEL'LA, *n.* [Diminutive of *variola*, the small-pox.] In *med.*, the chicken-pox; called also the water-pox.

VARI'CIFORM, *n.* Resembling a varix, —*which see.*

VARICOCELE, *n.* [L. *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr. κηλη, a tumour. A bad term, being part Greek and part Latin. *Cirsocele* is the correct term, and is that which is much the most commonly used.] In *sur.*, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or more rarely a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum.

VAR'ICOSE, VAR'ICOUS, *a.* [L. *varicosus*, having enlarged veins.] Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated; *applied only to veins.*

VA'RIED, *pp.* of *Vary.* Altered; partially changed; changed.

VA'RIEDLY, *adv.* Diversely.

VA'RIEGATE, *v. t.* [It. *variegiare*; from L. *vario, varius. See* VARY.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colours; as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show. *Pope.*

VA'RIEGATED, *pp.* Diversified in colours or external appearance. *Variegated leaves*, in botany, are such as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots.

VA'RIEGATING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colours.

VARIEGA'TION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colours; diversity of colours. —2. In *bot.*, a term employed to designate the disposition of two or more colours in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants.

VARI'ETY, *n.* [Fr. *variété*; L. *varietas*, from *vario*, to vary.] 1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

The *variety* of colours depends on the composition of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many which constitute variety. In this sense, it has a plural; as, the *varieties* of a species.—3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.—5. Many and different kinds. The shopkeeper has a great *variety* of cottons and silks.

He wants to do a *variety* of good things. *Law.*

6. In *nat. hist.*, a subdivision of a species; any individual plant or animal which differs from the rest of the species to which it belongs, in some accidental circumstances, which are not permanent, nor invariable, nor essential to the species. In *bot.*, the character of the species is found in its capability of reproducing by seed a plant which is more like itself than it is like any thing else; and this under all circumstances in which the offspring is capable of being produced. The variety differs from the species in points of structure, which are developed only under certain circumstances, arising from climate, cultivation, and other influences, and which are not essential to the species. While species having the normal form and colours, are perpetuated by seed, varieties, although often also propagated in the same manner, are liable to return to the original form, or to deviate into others, so that a variety cannot be preserved without much care. All species have a tendency to form varieties, but all the natural varieties of plants are nothing like so numerous, as those which arise from cultivation. In *zool.*, varieties, are individuals of the same species, which differ from the specific type, in size, colour, form, and relative proportion of the parts of the body, owing to the operation of different causes; as, age, climate, food, locality, domestication, &c.; but which like the varieties of plants, are liable to revert to the original typical form, in successive generations.—7. Different sort; as, *varieties* of soil or land.

VA'RIFORM, *a.* Having different shapes or forms.

VA'RIFORMED, *a.* Formed with different shapes.

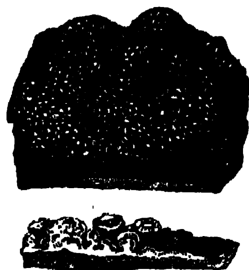
VA'RIFORMING, *ppr.* Making of different forms.

VAR'IFY, *v. t.* To diversify; to colour variously.

VARI'OLA, *n.* [L.] The small-pox; so named from L. *varius*, spotted, from its effects upon the skin.

VARIOLA'RIA, *n.* A genus of lichens, of an ash-grey or white colour, found on the back of the trunks of various trees, on rocks, walls, or on the ground. About thirteen species are found in

Great Britain. *V. faginea*, is distinguished from all others of the genus,



Variolaria faginea.

by its intensely bitter taste, and is employed in France for the purpose of obtaining oxalic acid. *V. lactea*, or milky-white violaria, is an elegant species, and is collected for the purpose of being used in dyeing.

VA'RIOLITE, *n.* [L. *varius* and Gr. λίθος, stone.] In *min.*, a kind of porphyritic rock, in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallized, or are rounded, giving the stone a spotted appearance.

VA'RIOLOID, *n.* [L. *variolæ* and Gr. εἶδος, form.] A name recently given to a particular variety of the small pox.

VARI'OLOUS, VARI'OLAR, VARIOL'IC, } *a.* [L. *variolæ*, from *vario*, to diversify.] Pertaining to or designating the small pox.

VARIO'RUM. [L.] *Variorum* editions of the Greek and Roman classics, (*editiones cum notis variorum*), are those in which the notes of numerous commentators are inserted. Such editions were published chiefly in Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

VA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *varius*. *See* VARY.] 1. Different; several; manifold; as, men of *various* names and *various* occupations.—2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.

The names of mixed modes...are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other; diverse.

So many and so *various* laws are giv'n. *Milton.*

4. Variegated; diversified.—*Various readings*, differences in the text of a work, arising from the ignorance or negligence of early transcribers of manuscripts, from critical conjecture, or wilful corruption, from the mistakes of printers, or from the changes which an author makes himself in the later editions of his works. To restore the true text or true reading of ancient works, is the business of verbal criticism, and is often of great importance, especially in the Bible.

VA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity; as, objects *variously* represented; flowers *variously* coloured. The human system is *variously* affected by different medicines.

VA'RIX, *n.* [L.] An uneven dilatation of a vein; a disease known by a soft tumour on a vein, which does not pulsate.—2. In *conchology*, a term used to designate the longitudinal thickened elevations which occur at greater or less intervals on the outer surface of spiral shells, as in Triton and Murex.

VÄRLET, *n.* [Old Fr. *See* VALET.] Anciently, a page or knight's follower; a servant or footman.—2. A scoundrel; a rascal; as, an impudent *varlet*.

VÄRLETRY,† *n.* The rabble; the crowd.

VÄRNISH, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*; It. *vernice*; Low L. *vernix*; G. *firniss*; D. *vernis*.] 1. A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid, capable of hardening without losing its transparency, and used by painters, gilders, cabinet-makers, &c., for coating over the surface of their work, in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting in a greater or less degree the influences of air and moisture. The resinous substances most commonly employed for varnishes are mastic, sandarac, lac, benzoin, copal, amber, and asphaltum; and the solvents employed are alcohol, volatile oil, or fixed oil. Hence, varnishes may be divided into three classes, alcoholic or spirit varnishes, volatile-oil varnishes, and fixed-oil varnishes. But as the materials to which varnishes are applied, and the purposes they are designed to answer, differ very widely, varnishes of course vary in a similar degree, and receive different names accordingly. Amber varnish is made of amber, linseed oil, litharge, and turpentine. Black varnish, for japanning wood and leather, is made by mixing lampblack with a proper quantity of a strong solution of lac in spirit of wine.—2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

VÄRNISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vernisser*, *vernir*.] 1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface, and to protect it from the influences of air and moisture; as, to *varnish* a sideboard or table.—2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance.

Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair colouring to; as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*

And bow the knee to pomp that loves to *varnish* guilt. *Byron.*

VÄRNISHED, *pp.* Covered with varnish; made glossy.—2. Rendered fair in external appearance.

VÄRNISHER, *n.* One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance.

VÄRNISHING, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

VÄRNISH TREES, *n.* The name given to certain trees which exude resinous juices, either naturally or from incisions. These juices harden in the air, and are employed as varnishes for preserving various articles from the influence of the air, water, or insects, and also for giving them greater brilliancy. Varnish trees are found chiefly in India, Burmah, and China. Many of them belong to the nat. order Anacardiaceæ; as the marking nut (*Semecarpus anacardium*); *Stagmaria verniciflua*, which yields the Japan lacquer; *Augia sinensis*, said to produce the genuine Chinese varnish, with which the different fancy articles are lacquered; and *Rhus vernix*, the Japan varnish of Kæmpfer and Thunberg.

VAR'RIATED, WAR'RIATED, } *pp.* In *her.*, cut in the form of *vair*; as, a bend *varriated* on the outsides.

VAR'RIES, VAR'RYS, VAR'REYS, } *n.* In *her.*, separate pieces of *vair*, in form resembling a shield. [*See* VAIR.]

VAR'TABED, *n.* One of an order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church. They differ from the priests by living in seclusion and celibacy. They also preach, while the priests do not.

The Armenian bishops are all taken from the order of *vartabeds*, and are ordained by them. *Coleman.*

VARU'NA, *n.* In *Hindoo myth.*, the god of the waters, the Indian Neptune, and the regent of the west division of the



Varuna.

earth. He is represented as a white man, four-armed, riding on a sea animal, with a rope in one of his hands, and a club in another.

VÄRVELLED, *pp.* In *heraldry*, when the leather thongs which tie on the bells to the legs of hawks are borne flotant, with rings at the ends, the bearing is then termed jessed, belled, and *varvelled*.



Varvelled.

VÄRVELS, VER'VELS, } *n* [Fr. *vervel*.] In *falconry*, silver rings placed on the legs of a hunting hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

VÄRVICITE, *n.* An oxide of manganese found native in Warwickshire. It is supposed to be a compound of two other oxides.

VA'RY, *v. t.* [L. *vario*, Fr. *varier*; It. *variare*; probably allied to Eng. *veer*, Sp. *birar*, L. *verto*, Eth. *bari*.] 1. To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; as, to *vary* a thing in dimensions; to *vary* its properties, proportions, or nature; to *vary* the posture or attitude of a thing; to *vary* one's dress.—2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath *varied* the inclinations of men, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Browne.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

VA'RY, *v. i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change.

Colours often *vary* when held in different positions. Customs *vary* from one age to another, until they are entirely changed.—2. To be changeable; to alter; as, the *varying* hues of the clouds; the *varying* plumage of a dove. —3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. The laws of different countries *vary*. The laws of France *vary* from those of England.—4. To be changed; to become different. The man *varies* in his opinions; his opinions *vary* with the times.—5. To become unlike one's self; to alter.

He *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

6. To deviate; to depart; as, to *vary* from the law; to *vary* from the rules of justice or reason.—7. To alter or change in succession.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.
Addison.

8. To disagree; to be at variance; as, men *vary* in opinion.—9. In *analysis*, to be subject to continual increase or decrease; as, *variable* quantities. [*See under* VARIABLE.]

VA'RY,† *n.* Alteration; change.

VA'RYING, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

VAS, *n.* plur. *Vasa.* [L.] A vessel; applied in *anat.* to arteries, veins, ducts, &c.—2. In *bot.*, applied to several of the tissues of plants; as, *vasa fibrosa*, or woody tissue.

VAS'CULAR, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas*, id.] 1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; as, the *vascular* functions.—2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals, and the like; as, the *vascular* system. Animal flesh is all *vascular*, none of it parenchymous.—*Vascular tissue*, in *bot.*, is that species of tissue which is composed of very elongated membranous tubes, tapering at each end, and having a spiral fibre within them, or having their walls marked with broken spiral lines, or dots arranged in a circular or spiral direction. There are two principal kinds of vascular tissue, namely, *spiral vessels* and *ducts*.

VAS'CULARES, *n. plur.* Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers, as exogens and endogens.

VASCULAR'ITY, *n.* The state of being vascular.

VASCULIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, and *fero*, to bear.] *Vasculiferous plants* are such as have seed-vessels divided into cells, such as the pomegranate, *Punica granatum;* the orange, *Citrus aurantium;* the poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, &c., &c.

VÄSE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vas*, *vasa*, a vessel; It. *vaso*.] 1. A vessel in general for show rather than for use; a vessel



Grecian Vases.

for use in temples; as, a *vase* for sacrifice, an urn, &c. In its widest sense, the word comprises all vessels intended to contain fluids, whether they are made of metal, stone, or clay. Ancient vases of metal, stone, and clay, and of all varieties of shape, have come down to our time. The most numerous class are those of painted, dried or baked, clay, which have been discovered by thousands in tombs and catacombs in Etruria, Southern Italy, Sicily, Greece, and some of the Grecian islands. Many of them exhibit great beauty and elegance, and accordingly they have been much prized by antiquaries. The most ancient vases are those of the style called Egyptian.—2. In *arch.*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. They usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces.—3. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the tambour or drum.—4. Among *florists*, the calyx of a plant.—5. Among *goldsmiths*, the middle of a church candlestick.—6. A solid piece of ornamental marble.

VAS'SAL, *n.* [Fr. *vassal;* It. *vassallo;* W. *gwâs*, a boy or youth, a page, a servant; *gwasâu*, to serve.] 1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. A *rear* vassal is one who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal.—2. A subject; a dependant.—3. A servant.—4. In *common law*, a bondman; a political slave. We will never be the *vassals* of a foreign prince.

VAS'SAL, *v. t.* To subject to control; to enslave.

VAS'SAL, *a.* Servile; subservient.

VAS'SALAĠE, *n.* [Fr. *vasselage;* Sp. *vasalage*.] 1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory.—2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery. The Greeks were long held in *vassalage* by the Turks.

VAS'SALED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as, a *vassaled* land.

VAS'SALRY, *n.* The body of vassals.

VÄST, *a.* [L. *vastus;* Fr. *vaste;* It. *vasto*. The primary sense of the root must be to part or spread, as this is connected with the verb to *waste*.] 1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large; as, the *vast* ocean; a *vast* abyss; the *vast* empire of Russia; the *vast* plains of Syria; the *vast* domains of the Almighty.—2. Huge in bulk and extent; as, the *vast* mountains of Asia; the *vast* range of the Andes.—3. Very great in numbers or amount; as, a *vast* army; *vast* numbers or multitudes were slain; *vast* sums of money have been expended to gratify pride and ambition.—4. Very great in force; mighty; as, *vast* efforts; *vast* labour.—5. Very great in importance; as, a subject of *vast* concern.

VÄST, *n.* An empty waste.

Through the *vast* of heav'n it sounded.
Milton.

The watery *vast.* *Pope.*

VASTA'TION, *n.* [L. *vastatio*, from *vasto*, to waste.] A laying waste; waste; depopulation. [*Devastation* is generally used.]

VASTID'ITY,† *n.* Vastness; immensity.

VÄSTITUDE, *n.* Vastness; immense extent.

VÄSTLY, *adv.* Very greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, a space *vastly* extended. Men differ *vastly* in their opinions and manners.

VÄSTNESS, *n.* Great extent; immensity; as, the *vastness* of the ocean or of space.—2. Immense bulk and extent; as, the *vastness* of a mountain.—3. Immense magnitude or amount; as, the *vastness* of an army, or of the sums of money necessary to support it.—4. Immense importance.

VAS'TO, *n.* In *Eng. law*, a writ against tenants, for terms of life or years, committing waste.

VÄSTY,† *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.
Shak.

VAT, *n.* [D. *vat;* Sax. *fat;* G. *fass*.] 1. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; as, *vats* for wine.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.
Addison.

2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan.—3. An oil measure in Holland; also, a wine measure.—4. A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.

VATE'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Dipteraceæ. There are only two species, *V. indica*, which grows all



Vateria indica.

along the Malabar coast and in Canara; and *V. lanceæfolia*, common in Silhet. Both species form large trees, valuable both for their timber, and also for the products which they yield. *V. indica*, whose timber is much employed in ship building, produces the resin, called in India *copal*, and in England *gum anime*. It also yields a fatty substance called *piney tallow*.

VAT'ICAN, *n.* [L. *vates*.] In *Rome*, the celebrated church of St Peter; and also, a magnificent palace of the pope; situated at the foot of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. Hence the phrase, the *thunders of the Vatican*, meaning the anathemas or denunciations of the pope. Properly speaking, the vatican is an assemblage of public buildings on the right bank of the Tiber, within the walls of modern Rome. It consists mainly of the papal palace, the court and garden of Belvedere, the library, and the museum.

VAT'ICANIST, *n.* [From *Vatican*.] A devoted adherent of the pope; a rigid papist.

VAT'ICIDE, *n.* [L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, to kill.] The murderer of a prophet.

VATIC'INAL, *a.* [L. *vaticinor*, to prophesy.] Containing prophecy.

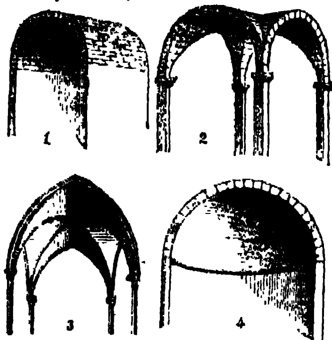
VATIC'INATE, *v. i.* [L. *vaticinor*, from *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy; to

foretel; to practise prediction. [*Little used.*]

VATICINA'TION, *n.* Prediction; prophecy.

VAUDE'VIL, VAUDE'VILLE, *n.* (vōdevil.) [Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. A ballad; a trivial strain.—2. In the *French theatre*, a *vaudeville* is a piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs, set to popular airs.

VAULT, *n.* [Fr. *voûte;* It. *volta*, a vault; *volto*, the face, visage, and a vault, L. *vultus;* a derivative of L. *volvo, volutus;* Sp. *voltear*, to turn, to tumble.] 1. In *arch.*, a continued arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other material of



1. Cylindrical, barrel, or waggon vault.
2. Roman vault, formed by the intersection of two equal cylinders.
3. Gothic groined vault.
4. Spherical or domical vault

which it is composed, sustain and keep each other in their places. Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. When a vault is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be *surmounted*, and when of less height, *surbased*. A *rampant vault* is one which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon. One vault placed above another constitutes a *double vault*. A *conic vault* is formed of part of the surface of a cone, and a *spherical vault* of part of the surface of a sphere, as fig. 4. A vault is *simple*, as figs. 1 and 4, when it is formed by the surface of some regular solid, around one axis; and *compound*, as figs. 2 and 3, when compounded of more than one surface of the same solid, or of two different solids. A *groined vault*, fig. 3, is a compound vault, rising to the same height in its surfaces as that of two equal cylinders, or a cylinder with a cylindroid.—2. A cellar.

To banish rats that haunt our *vaults*. *Swift.*

3. A cave or cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light. *Sandys.*

4. A repository for the dead.—5. In the *manege*, the leap of a horse.—6. A leap; a jump.

VAULT, *v. t.* To arch; to form with a a vault; or to cover with a vault; as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

VAULT, *v. i.* [Sp. *voltear;* It. *voltare;* Fr. *vautrer.*] 1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

VAULT'AGE,† *n.* Vaulted work; an arched cellar.

VAULT'ED, *pp.* Arched; concave; as, a *vaulted* roof.—2. Covered with an arch or vault.—3. *a.* In *bot.*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.

VAULT'ER, *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ING, *ppr.* Arching; covering with an arch.—2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.

VAULT'ING, *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the art or operation of constructing arched roofs or vaults.—2. Vaults in general.—3. The art or practice of a vaulter.

VAULT'ING SHAFT, VAULT'ING PILLAR, *n.* In *arch.*, a pillar sometimes rising from the floor to the spring of the vault of the roof; more frequently, a short pillar attached to the wall, rising from a corbel, and from the top of which the ribs of the vault spring. The pillars between the triforium windows of Gothic churches rising to and supporting the vaulting, may be cited as examples.

VAULT'Y,† *a.* Arched; concave.

VÄUNT, *v.i.* [Fr. *vanter;* It. *vantarsi*, from *vanto*, a boasting, from *vano*, vain, L. *vanus.*] To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

Pride ... prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

VÄUNT, *v t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*

Charity *vaunteth* not itself; 1 Cor. xiii.

VÄUNT, *n.* Boast; a vain display of what one is or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity.

Him I seduc'd
With other *vaunts* and other promises. *Milton.*

VÄUNT,† *n* [Fr. *avant.*] The first part.

VÄUNT-COURIER, *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureur.*] A precursor.

VÄUNTED, *pp.* Vainly boasted of or displayed.

VÄUNTER, *n.* A vain conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.

VÄUNTFUL, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

VÄUNTING, *ppr.* Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has.

VÄUNTINGLY, *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation.

VÄUNT-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-mur.*] A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall.

VAUQUEL'INITE, *n.* Chromate of lead and copper, a mineral which occurs in small crystals on quartz, accompanying the chromate of lead, in Siberia.

VAV'ASOR, *n.* [This word in old books is variously written, *valvasor, vavasour, valvasour*. It is said to be from *vassal*. But qu.] Camden holds that the *vävasor* was next below a baron. Du Cange maintains that there were two sorts of vavasors; the greater, who held of the king, such as barons and counts; and the lesser, called *valvasini*, who held of the former. The dignity or rank is no longer in use, and the name is known only in books.

VAV'ASORY, *n.* The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.

VA'WARD,† *n.* [*van* and *ward.*] The fore part.

V. D. M. An abbreviation for the Latin *Verbi Dei minister*, minister of God's word.

VE'ADER, *n.* The 13th month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to our March.

VĒAL, *n.* [Fr. *veau*, a calf; probably contracted from L. *vitellus.*] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VECK,† *n.* An old woman.

VEC'TION,† *n.* [L. *vectio*, from *veho*, to carry.] The act of carrying, or state of being carried.

VEC'TIS, *n.* [L.] A lever.

VECTITA'TION,† *n.* [L. *vectito.*] A carrying.

VEC'TOR, *n.* [L. from *veho*, to carry.] In *astron.*, commonly called *Radius vector*. [*See under* Radius.]

VEC'TURE, *n.* [L. *vectura*, from *veho*, supra.] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. [*Little used.*]

VE'DA, *n.* The generic name of the four oldest sacred books of the Hindoos, viz., the Rig or Rish Veda, the Yajur or Yajush Veda, the Sama or Saman Veda, and the Atharva or Atharvana Veda. These are believed by the Hindoos to have been directly revealed by Brahma; but the subdivisions are infinite, as are also the connected works. The vedas consist chiefly of prayers, precepts, or maxims, and stories. The word is sometimes written *vedam*.

VEDAN'TA, *n.* A system of philosophy among the Hindoos, founded on the revelations contained in the vedas.

VEDETTE', VIDETTE', *n.* [Fr. *vedette;* It. *vedetta*, from *vedere*, L. *video*, to see.] A sentinel on horseback. A dragoon or horseman stationed on the outpost of an army, to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

VEE'NA, *n.* The most ancient musical instrument of the Hindoos. It is of the guitar kind, with seven metallic strings, and, in good hands, is capable of yielding great melody and expression.

VĒER, *v. i.* [Fr. *virer;* Sp. *birar;* D. *vieren;* allied probably to L. *vario* and *verto*. *See* Ware.] To turn; to alter its course, as a ship; to change direction; as, the wind *veers* to the west or north.

And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale. *Roscommon.*

To veer and haul, as wind, to alter its direction.

VĒER, *v. t.* To turn; to direct to a different course; to cause a ship to change her course from one board to the other by turning her stern to windward, in opposition to *tacking*.—*To veer out*, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length; as, to *veer out* a rope.—*To veer away*, to let out; to slacken and let run; as, to *veer away* the cable. This is called also *paying out* the cable.—*To veer and haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately.

VĒERABLE,† *a.* Changeable; shifting.

VĒERED, *pp.* Turned; changed in direction; let out.

VĒERING, *ppr.* Turning; letting out to a greater length.

VĒERING, *n.* In *navigation*, that movement of a ship, by which, in changing her course from one board to another, her head is turned to leeward, in opposition to *tacking*. The term is used in the same sense as *wearing*.

VEERINGLY, *adv.* Changingly; shiftingly.

VEGETABIL'ITY, *n.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

VEG'ETABLE, *n.* [Fr. from *vegeter*, L. *vigeo*, to grow.] 1. A plant; an organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface or vessels, in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general, propagating itself by seeds. Some vegetables have spontaneous motion. Vegetables alone have the power of deriving nourishment from inorganic matter, or organic matter entirely decomposed. [*See* PLANT.]—2. In *a more limited sense*, vegetables are such plants as are used for culinary purposes and cultivated in gardens, or are destined for feeding cattle and sheep. Vegetables for these uses are such as are of a more soft and fleshy substance than trees and shrubs; such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, &c.

VEG'ETABLE, *a.* Belonging to plants; as, a *vegetable* nature; *vegetable* qualities; *vegetable* juices.—2. Consisting of plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.—3. Having the nature of plants; as, a *vegetable* body.—*Vegetable anat.*, that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of the organs of plants.—*Vegetable life*, the aggregate of the phenomena exhibited by plants, and which are similar to those that in animals are considered as characteristic of vital agency, agreeing with them in many essential respects, though they differ in others, especially in the absence of sensibility and voluntary motion. Plants breathe, feed, digest, increase in their dimensions, produce new individuals, and perform various other functions, analagous to those of animals, and which are essentially characteristic of life.—*Vegetable earth*, soil in which decayed vegetable matter is in much larger proportion than the primitive earths.—*Vegetable kingdom*, that division of natural history which embraces the various organized bodies to which we indifferently give the names of *vegetables* and *plants*. The science which treats of these is termed *Botany,—which see.*—*Vegetable marrow*, the fruit of a species of gourd, *Cucurbita ovifera*, a native of Persia. It is used for culinary purposes, and so named from the peculiar tenderness and softness of its flesh.—*Vegetable ivory*, a close-grained and very hard vegetable substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour, and often wrought into ornamental work. It is the produce of a species of palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpas*, in the form of a nut, often as large as a hen's egg.—*Vegetable physiology*, that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.—*Vegetable morphology.* [*See* MORPHOLOGY.] — *Vegetable tissues* [*See* TISSUE.]—*Vegetable acids*, acids obtained from plants, as vinegar, malic, citric, gallic, &c., acids.—*Vegetable alkalies*, such as are obtained from vegetables; as, morphia, cinchona, strychnia, &c.—*Vegetable butters*, the concrete oil of certain vegetables, so named from its resemblance to the butter obtained from the milk of animals, and from being employed for similar purposes. The most important vegetable butters are produced by the *Bassia butyracea*, the *Cocoa butyracea*, and the *Elais guineensis*.—*Vegetable oils.* [*See* OIL.]—*Vegetable wax.* [*See* WAX.]

VEG'ETAL,† *a.* Having power to cause growth. As a noun, a vegetable.

VEGETA'RIAN, *n.* One who abstains from animal food, and lives exclusively on vegetables, eggs, milk, &c.—2. One who maintains that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man.

VEGETA'RIAN, *a.* Of or belonging to the diet or system of the vegetarians.

VEGETA'RIANISM, *n.* Abstinence from animal food; the dietetic principles of the vegetarians.

VEG'ETATE, *v. i.* [L. *vegeto*; Fr. *vegeter*; from L. *vigeo*, to flourish.] To sprout; to germinate; to grow; as plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed from the earth, air, or water, by means of roots and leaves. Plants will not *vegetate* without a certain degree of heat; but some plants *vegetate* with less heat than others. Potatoes will *vegetate* after they are pared, provided what are called the eyes or chits are not removed or injured.

> See dying vegetables life sustain,
> See life dissolving vegetate again. *Pope.*

VEG'ETATING, *ppr.* Germinating; sprouting; growing; as plants.

VEGETA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through roots and leaves. We observe that vegetation depends on heat and on certain substances which constitute the nutriment of plants. Rapid *vegetation* is caused by increased heat and a rich soil.—2. Vegetables or plants in general. In June, *vegetation* in our climate wears a beautiful aspect.—*Vegetation of salts*, so called, consists in certain crystalline concretions formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel.

VEG'ETATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vegetatif.*] 1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants.—2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.

VEG'ETATIVENESS, *n.* The quality of producing growth.

VEGETE, *a.* [L. *vegetus.*] Vigorous; active. [*Little used.*]

VEG'ETIVE, *a.* [L. *vegeto, vigeo.*] Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as, *vegetive* life. [*Little used.*]

VEG'ETIVE,† *n.* A vegetable.

VEG'ETO-AN'IMAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter. *Vegeto-animal matter* is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten, which is found in the seeds of certain plants, in a state of union with fecula or starch. It is remarkably elastic, and when dry, semi-transparent. By distillation it affords, like animal substances, ammonia, and an empyreumatic oil.

VEGE'TOUS,† *a.* Vigorous; lively; vegete.

VE'HEMENCE,
VE'HEMENCY, } *n.* [Fr. *vehemence*; from L. *vehemens*, from *veho*, to carry, that is, to rush or drive.] 1. Violence; great force; properly, force derived from velocity; as, the *vehemence* of wind. But it is applied to any kind of forcible action; as, to speak with *vehemence.*—2. Violent ardour; great heat, animated fervour; as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

> I tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison.*

VE'HEMENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *vehemens.*] 1. Violent; acting with great force; furious; very forcible; as, a *vehement* wind; a *vehement* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.—2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent; as, a *vehement* affection or passion; *vehement* desire; *vehement* eloquence.

VE'HEMENTLY, *adv.* With great force and violence.—2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or pathos.

VE'HICLE, *n.* [Fr. *vehicule*; L. *vehiculum*, from *veho*, to carry.] 1. That in which any thing is or may be carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners. This word comprehends coaches, chariots, gigs, sulkies, waggons, carts of every kind, sleighs, and sledges. These are all *vehicles.* But the word is more generally applied to wheel carriages, and rarely we believe to water craft.—2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance. Language is the *vehicle* which conveys ideas to others. Letters are *vehicles* of communication.

> A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought to a popular assembly. *Wirt.*

3. A substance in which medicine is taken.—4. A menstruum, in which paints, gums, varnishes, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use.

VE'HICLED, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle.

VEHIC'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.

VEH'MIC, *a.* *Vehmic courts* were the tribunals of a secret society in Germany, during the middle ages, which for a time held a powerful sway over the people by their terrible executions.

VEIL, *n.* [Fr. *voile*; It. *velo*; L. *velum*, from *velo*, to cover, to spread over; Gael. *falach*, a veil.] 1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something; as, the *veil* of the temple among the Israelites.—2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. In some eastern countries, certain classes of females never appear abroad without *veils.*—3. A cover; that which conceals; as, the *veil* of oblivion.—4. In *bot.*, the horizontal membrane in fungi, connecting the margin of the pileus with the stipes.

VEIL, *v. t.* To cover with a veil; to conceal.—2. To invest; to cover.—3. To hide. [*See* VAIL.]

VEILED, *pp.* Covered; concealed.

VEILING, *ppr.* Covering; hiding from the sight.

VEIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a veil.

VEIN, *n.* [Fr. *veine*; L. *vena*, from the root of *venio*, to come, to pass. The sense is a passage, a conduit.] 1. In *anat.*, a long membranous canal which continually becomes wider, does not pulsate, and returns the blood from the arteries to the heart. The veins may be arranged in three divisions: 1. Those that commence from the capillaries all over the body, and return the blood to the heart; 2. The pulmonary veins; 3. The veins of the vena portæ, in which the blood that has circulated through the organs of digestion is conveyed to the liver. The veins are composed, like arteries,

of three tunics or coats, which are much more slender than in the arteries, and are supplied internally with semilunar membranes or folds, called valves. All veins originate from the extremities of arteries, or, more properly speaking, from the capillary vessels which connect the veins and arteries, and terminate in the auricles of the heart. Their use is to return the blood from the arteries back to the heart.—2. In *plants*, a tube or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves. The term is more properly applied to the finer and more complex ramifications, which interbranch with each other like net-work; the larger and more direct assemblages of vessels being called *ribs* and *nerves*. Veins are also found in the calyx and corol of flowers. The vessels which branch or variously divide over the surface of leaves are called *veins*.—3. In *geol.* and *mineral.*, cracks or fissures in rocks, filled up by substances different from the rock, and which may either be earthy or metallic. Veins are sometimes many yards wide, having an extent of many miles, and they ramify or branch out into innumerable smaller parts, often as slender as threads, like the veins of an animal; hence their name. Metallic veins are chiefly found in the primary, and lower, and middle secondary rocks. Many species of stones, as granite, porphyry, &c., are often found in *veins*.—4. A streak or wave of different colour, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation.—5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in other substance.—6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius; as, a rich *vein* of wit or humour; a satirical *vein*.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein*. *Waller.*

7. Current.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

8. Humour; particular temper.—9. Strain; quality; as, my usual *vein*.

VEIN, *v. t.* To mark or form with veins.

VEINAL, *a.* Relating to the veins.

VEINED, *a.* [from *vein.*] Full of veins; streaked; variegated; as, *veined* marble.—2. In *bot.*, having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

VEINING, *a.* Forming veins.

VEINLESS, *a.* In *bot.*, having no veins; as, a *veinless* leaf.

VEIN STONES, *n.* Gangues; the mineral substances which accompany and often enclose the metallic ores in veins.

VEINY, *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny* marble; *veiny* leaves.

VELA'RIUM, *n.* [L.] The great awning which by means of tackle was hoisted over the Roman theatre or amphitheatre, to protect the spectators from the rain or the sun's rays.

VELEL'LA, *n.* [L. *velum.*] In *zool.*, a genus of acephalous animals, that are wafted on the water.

VELIF'EROUS, *a.* [L. *velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails.

VELITA'TION,† *n.* [L. *velitatio.*] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish.

VELIV'OLANT, *a.* [L. *velum* and *volo.*] Passing under full sail.

VELL, *n.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.] A rennet bag. [*Local.*]

VELL, *v. t.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.] To cut off the turf or sward of land. [*Local.*]

VEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants; class and order Tetradynamia siliculosa; nat. order Cruciferæ. *V. annua*, annual cress rocket, is a British plant which was found growing on Salisbury plain by Lawson. It has doubly pinnatified leaves, deflexed pouches; the flowers are pale yellow with purplish veins.

VELLE'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *velléité*; from L. *velle*, to will.] A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire.

VEL'LET, } † *n.* Velvet,—*which see.*
VEL'LUTE, }

VEL'LICATE, *v. t.* [L. *vellico*, from *vello*, to pull It may be from the root of *pull.*] To twitch; to stimulate; applied to the muscles and fibres of animals; to cause to twitch convulsively.

VEL'LICATED, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.

VEL'LICATING, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.

VELLICA'TION, *n.* The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre.

VEL'LICATIVE, *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

VEL'LOPED, *pp* In *her.*, a cock is said to be armed, crested, and *velloped*, when his spurs, comb, and gills are borne of a different tincture from the body.

VEL'LOU, } *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish
VEILL'OU, } money of account. The *reale de vellon* is worth about 2½d. English. *Murray's H. B. of Spain.*

VELLO'ZIA, *n.* Tree lily, a genus of plants, nat. order Bromeliaceæ. They have the appearance of lilies with a perennial stem, two to ten feet high. They give a peculiar aspect to the flora of some districts of South America.

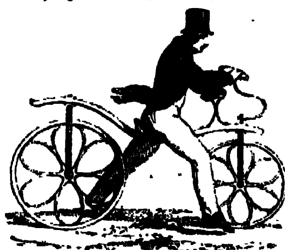
VEL'LUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin.* It coincides with *fell*, D. *vel*, skin; probably from the root of L. *vello.*] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on.

VEL'LUM-POST, *n.* A particular sort of superior writing paper.

VEL'LUMY, *a.* Resembling vellum.

VELO'CE, in *music*, quick. When this term is prefixed to a movement, it signifies that the movement is to be performed in a rapid manner.

VELOC'IPEDE, *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.] 1. A carriage for one person, having two wheels placed one before the other, in the same line, and connected by a beam, on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle, by striking the tips of his toes against the earth. The front wheel may be turned at pleasure, so that the rider may give any direction to the machine. This species of vehicle was invented by M. Drais at Mannheim, in 1817. It was improved by Knight in England, who received a patent for it, but it never came into general use.—2. A name given to a boat, car, or other vehicle, which moves with rapidity.—3. Any thing which moves with velocity.



Velocipede.

VELOC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *vélocité*; L. *velocitas*, from *velox*, swift, allied to *volo*, to fly.] 1. Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; as, the *velocity* of wind; the *velocity* of a planet or comet in its orbit or course; the *velocity* of a cannon ball; the *velocity* of light. In these phrases, *velocity* is more generally used than *celerity*. We apply *celerity* to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity*, and a stream runs with *rapidity* or *velocity*; but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space, move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity*. This usage is arbitrary, and perhaps not universal.—2. In *physics*, velocity is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time; or, it is the measure of the degree in which a body moves quickly or slowly; that is, one body is said to have a greater velocity than another, when it moves over a greater space in the same time, or an equal space in a less time. The velocity of a body is *uniform* when it passes through equal spaces in equal times, and it is *variable* when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. The velocity of a body is *accelerated* when it passes through a greater space in equal successive portions of time; and it is *retarded*, when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time.—*Absolute velocity* is that in which the velocity of a body is considered simply in itself or as passing over a certain space in a certain time.—*Relative velocity* is that which has respect to the velocity of another moving body.—*Angular velocity*, the velocity of a body revolving about a fixed point or axis, or oscillating about a fixed point. The angular velocity of a planet is estimated by the angle described at the centre of the sun, by a straight line drawn from that point to the planet, called the *radius rector.*—*Initial velocity*, the velocity with which a body begins to move. When the motion of a body is uniform, its velocity is measured by the space described by it in a unit of time, as one second. If the motion of the body is not uniform, its velocity is measured by the space which it would describe uniformly in a given time, if the motion became and continued uniform from that instant of time. The unit of space and time taken in order to measure velocity, may be assumed of any magnitude, but in theoretical mechanics, one second is usually taken as the unit of time, and one foot as the unit of space; so that if a body is said to have a velocity of 25, it is implied that the body is moving at such a rate as would cause it to describe uniformly 25 feet in one second.—*Virtual velocities.*—[*See under* VIRTUAL.]

VEL'URE,† *n.* [Fr. *velours.*] Velvet.

VEL'VET, *n.* [It. *velluto*; Sp. *velludo*; Fr. *velours*; L. *vellus*, hair, nap.] A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap. It is extensively used for ladies' dresses, and various other purposes. The same name is given to cotton stuffs manufactured in the same way, which are also called *velveteens.*

VEL'VET, *v. t.* To paint velvet.

VEL'VET, } *a.* Made of velvet; or
VEL'VETY, } soft and delicate, like velvet; as, the skin of an animal or the surface of a plant.

VELVETEEN, *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

VEL'VETING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet.

VEL'VET-PAVED, *a.* Paved with velvet.

VEL'VET-RUN'NER, *n.* In *zool.*, a bird having black and smooth feathers.

VE'NA, *n.* [L.] A vein. *Vena cava,* in *anat.*, the largest vein in the body, so named from its great cavity, into which, as a common channel, all the lesser veins, except the pulmonaries, empty themselves. This vein receives the blood from the extremities, and other parts, and transmits it to the heart. It is distinguished into the *superior* and *inferior*. *Vena porta,* the great vein situated at the entrance of the liver. It receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the substance of the liver. It is distinguished into two portions, the *hepatic* and *abdominal*. *Vena contracta,* in *hydraulics.* [*See* CONTRACTED VEIN.]

VE'NAL, *a* [L. *vena,* a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as, *venal* blood. [*See* VENOUS, which is generally used.]

VE'NAL, *a.* [L. *venalis,* from *veneo,* to be sold.] 1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; as, a *venal* muse; *venal* services.—2. That may be sold; set to sale; as, all offices are *venal* in a corrupt government.—3. Purchased; as, a *venal* vote.

VENAL'ITY, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court.

VEN'ARY, *a.* [L. *venor,* to hunt.] Relating to hunting.

VENAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *venaticus,* from
VENAT'ICAL, } *venor,* to hunt.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION, *n.* [L. *venatio,* from *venor,* to hunt.] 1. The act or practice of hunting.—2. The state of being hunted. —3. In *bot.*, the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

VENATOR'IAL, *a.* Relating to hunting; venatic.

VEND, *v. t.* [L. *vendo;* Fr. *vendre;* It. *vendere;* Sp. *vender.*] To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; as, to *vend* goods; to *vend* meat and vegetables in market. Vending differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities. *Vend* is applicable only to wares, merchandise, or other small articles, not to lands and tenements. We never say, to *vend* a farm, a lease, or a bond, a right or a horse.

VEND'ED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money; as goods.

VENDEE', *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold. Opposed to *vendor*.

VENDEMIAIRE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vindemia,* to gather grapes.] The first month of the French republican calendar. It was so called from its being the vintage season. It began Sept. 21 or 22, and ended Oct. 21.

VEND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur.*] A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another, as his agent. Auctioneers are the *venders* of goods for other men.

VENDIBIL'ITY, } *n.* The state of
VEND'IBLENESS, } being vendible or saleable.

VEND'IBLE, *a.* [L. *vendibilis.*] Saleable; that may be sold; that can be sold; as, *vendible* goods. Vendible differs from *marketable*; the latter signifies *proper* or *fit for market*, according to the laws or customs of a place. *Vendible* has no reference to such legal fitness.

VEND'IBLE, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale.

VEND'IBLY, *adv.* In a saleable manner.

VENDITA'TION,† *n.* [L. *venditatio.*] A boastful display.

VENDI''TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *venditio.*] The act of selling; sale.

VEND'OR, *n.* A vender; a seller.

VENDUE,† *n.* [Fr. *vendu,* sold.] Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder.

VENDUE-MASTER,† *n.* A salesman; an auctioneer.

VENDUE-ROOMS,† *n. pl.* Sale-rooms; auction-rooms. [*This word, and the preceding, once common in some parts of Britain, are still used in the United States, and the West Indies.*]

VENEER, *v. t.* [G. *furnieren.* This word seems to be from the root of *furnish,* the primary sense of which is *to put on.*] To lay, or fix firmly, thin leaves of a fine or superior wood, over a coarse or inferior wood, so as to give the latter the appearance of a solid mass of the former.

VENEER, *n.* A thin piece of wood of a more valuable kind laid upon another of a more common sort, so that the whole substance appears to be of the more valuable sort.

VENEERED, *pp.* Overlaid with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VENEERING, *ppr.* Overlaying with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VENEERING, *n.* The operation or art of laying thin leaves of a superior kind of wood upon a ground or foundation of an inferior material, by which the whole substance has the appearance of the more valuable kind. In this manner articles are produced of elegant appearance, at smaller cost than if they were made solid, or composed entirely of the fine wood which covers their surface. Veneering is sometimes applied in architecture to doors and other surfaces, but more usually to articles of furniture. *Marquetry* is a more complicated kind of veneering or inlaid work, in which pieces of various kinds of wood, and sometimes of horn, ivory, and metal, are arranged so as to produce a complicated effect.—2. The covering of fine wood laid upon the surface of the coarser material. This word is also written *vaneering* and *fineering*.

VENEFI''CAL, } *a.* [L. *veneficium.*]
VENEFI''CIOUS, } Acting by poison; bewitching. [*Little used.*]

VEN'EFICE,† *n.* [L. *veneficium.*] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [*Little used.*]

VEN'EMOUS. *See* VENOMOUS.

VEN'ENATE, *v. t.* [L. *veneno; venenum,* poison, W. *gwenwyn;* from raging.] To poison; to infect with poison.

VENENA'TION, *n.* The act of poisoning.—2. Poison; venom.

VENENE, } † *a.* [Fr. *veneneux.*]
VEN'ENOSE, } Poisonous; venomous.

VENERABIL'ITY,† *n.* State or quality of being venerable.

VEN'ERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *venerabilis,* from *veneror,* to honour, to worship.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honour and respect; as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* parent.—2. Rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or church.

> The places where saints have suffered for the testimony of Christ.. rendered *venerable* by their death. *Hooker.*

VEN'ERABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being venerable.

VEN'ERABLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.

> An awful pile! stands *venerably* great. *Addison.*

VEN'ERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *venerer;* L. *veneror.*] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere. We *venerate* an old faithful magistrate; we *venerate* parents and elders; we *venerate* men consecrated to sacred offices. We *venerate* old age or gray hairs. We *venerate,* or ought to *venerate,* the gospel and its precepts.

> And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

VEN'ERATED, *pp.* Reverenced; treated with honour and respect.

VEN'ERATING, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.

VENERA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *veneratio.*] The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity and superiority of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by it consecration to sacred services.

> We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

2. Among *phrenologists,* the organ which produces the sentiment of respect and reverence; and, when directed to the Supreme Being, adoration. It is the source also of the tendency to look up to and admire superiors in rank and power. It is also the chief source of filial piety. It is situated at the middle of the coronal region of the brain, at the bregma or fontanel of anatomists. When too energetic, it leads to superstition and religious enthusiasm.

VEN'ERATOR, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.

VENE'REAL, *a.* [L. *venereus,* from *Venus;* W. *Gwener,* from *gwen,* white, fair. *See* VENUS.] 1. Pertaining to sexual intercourse.—2. Connected with sexual intercourse; as, a *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.—3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines.—4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—5.† Consisting of or pertaining to copper, formerly called by chemists *Venus.*

VENE'REAN,† *a.* Venereal.

VENE'REOUS, *a.* [L. *venereus.*] Lustful; libidinous.

VENERICAR'DIA, *n.* A genus of equivalved, inequilateral, marine, oblong bivalves, found at considerable depths in the ocean in mud and sand.

VENER'IDÆ, *n.* A family of conchaceous molluscs, founded upon the genus Venus of Linnæus, and comprising

also the genera *Cyrena, Cyprina, Cytherea, Venericardia.*
VEN'EROUS,† for *Venereous.*
VEN'ERY, *n.* [from *Venus.*] Sexual intercourse.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

VEN'ERY, *n.* [Fr. *venerie*; from L. *venor*, to hunt, that is, to drive or rush.] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

Beasts of *venery* and fishes. *Brown.*

VENESEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.
VENE'TIAN, *a.* Belonging to Venice. —*Venetian chalk*, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, &c.—*Venetian door*, a door having long narrow side lights for lighting an entrance-hall, &c.—*Venetian window*, a window formed with three apertures, separated by slender piers, the middle aperture being much larger than the others.—*Venetian blind*, a peculiar blind for windows, formed of slips of wood so connected and disposed as to overlap each other when close, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of air and light when in the other position.—*Venitian school*, in *painting*, that school the distinguishing character of which is colouring, and a consummate knowledge of chiaro-oscuro; in both of which respects all is grace, spirit, and faithful adherence to nature. Titian, Paul Veronese, Giorgione, Tintoretto, and many other illustrious names, adorn the Venetian school of painting.
VEN'EY, } *n.* [Fr. *venez*, from *venir*,
VEN'EW, } to come.] A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing.

Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes.† *Shak.*

VENGE,† *v. t.* (venj.) [Fr. *venger.*] To avenge; to punish. [*See* AVENGE and REVENGE.]
VENGEABLE,† *a.* (venj'able.) [from *venge.*] Revengeful; as, *vengeable* despite.
VENGEANCE, *n.* (venj'ance.) [Fr. from *venger*, to revenge, L. *vindico.*] The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offence. Such infliction, when it proceeds from malice or mere resentment, and is not necessary for the purposes of justice, is revenge, and a most heinous crime. When such infliction proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is *vengeance*, and is warrantable and just. In this case, vengeance is a just retribution, recompense, or punishment. In this latter sense the word is used in Scripture, and frequently applied to the punishments inflicted by God on sinners.

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense; Deut xxxii.
The Lord will take *vengeance* on his adversaries; Nah. i.

With a vengeance, in *familiar lan.*, signifies with great violence or vehemence; as, to strike one *with a vengeance*. Formerly, *what a vengeance*, was a phrase used for *what* emphatical.

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly? *Hudibras.*

VENGEFUL, *a.* (venj'ful.) Vindictive; retributive; as, God's *vengeful* ire.—2. Revengeful.
VENGE'FULLY, *adv.* Vindictively.
VENGEMENT, *n.* (venj'ment.) Avengement; penal retribution. [*Avengement* is generally used.]
VENG'ER,† *n.* An avenger.
VE'NI, VI'DI, VI'CI. [L.] I came, I looked, I conquered. These were the words which Cæsar used when he informed the Roman senate of his victories in Gaul.
VE'NIABLE,† *a.* [*See* VENIAL.] Venial; pardonable.
VE'NIABLY,† *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.
VE'NIAL, *a.* [It. *veniale*; Sp. *venial*; Fr. *veniel*; from L. *venia*, pardon, leave to depart, from the root of *venio*, and signifying literally a going or passing.] 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as, a *venial* fault or transgression.—*Venial sin*, in the *Roman catholic church*, a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not destroy it like mortal or deadly sins. It does not, therefore, exclude from absolution or communion, when there is evidence of repentance. The reformed churches hold all sins to be *venial*, through the merits of the Redeemer; but the most trifling sins not to be *venial*, except through the righteousness and atonement of Christ.—2. In *familiar lan.*, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure; as, a *venial* slip or fault.—3. Allowed.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

VENIAL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being venial.
VE'NIALLY, *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.
VE'NIALNESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.
VE'NICE TURPENTINE, *n.* A resinous matter got from the *Abies pectinata*, or silver fir.
VENI'RE FACIAS, or **VENI'RE.** In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a jury to *come* or appear in the neighbourhood where a cause is brought to issue, to try the same. It is also a writ in the nature of a summons, to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.
VE'NI, SANCTE SPIR'ITUS. [L. come, Holy Spirit.] The name given to a mass, celebrated by Roman catholics to invoke the assistance of the Holy Spirit.
VENISON, *n.* (ven'izn, or ven'zn.) [Fr. *venaison*, from L. *venatio*, a hunting, from *venor*, to hunt.] The flesh of beasts of game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase, particularly those of the deer kind.
VEN'OM, *n.* [Fr. *venin*; It. *veneno*; L. *venenum*; W. *gwenwyn*. It appears by the Welch word and its affinities, that the primary sense is raging, furious, and hence it is to be referred to the root of L. *venor*, to hunt, to drive, or chase; *venio*, to come. *See* VENUS, &c.] 1. Poison; matter fatal or injurious to life. *Venom* is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, &c.; and *poison*, to express substances taken into the stomach.—2. Spite; malice.
VEN'OM, *v. t.* To poison; to infect with venom. [Little used, but *envenom* is in use and elegant. *Venom* may be elegantly used in poetry.]
VEN'OMED, *pp.* Poisoned; infected with poison.
VEN'OM-MOUTH'ED, *a.* Apt to bite.
VEN'OMOUS, *a.* Poisonous; noxious to animal life; as, the bite of a serpent may be *venomous*. The sack at the base of the rattlesnake's teeth, contains *venomous* matter.—2. Noxious; mischievous; malignant; as, a *venomous* progeny.—3. Spiteful; as, a *venomous* writer.
VEN'OMOUSLY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly; spitefully.
VEN'OMOUSNESS, *n.* Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life.—2. Malignity; spitefulness.
VE'NOUS, *a.* [L. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.] 1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins; as, *venous* blood, which is distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker colour.—2. In *bot.*, veined. A *venous leaf* has vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface.
VENT, *n.* [Fr. *vente*, Sp. *venta*, sale, from *vendre*, Sp. *vender*; from the root of L. *venio*, Eng. *wind*, &c.; properly a passage.] 1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; as, the *vent* of a cask.—2. The flue or funnel of a chimney.—3. The touch-hole or the opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge.—*Vent-field*, that part of a gun or howitzer between the breech mouldings and the astragal.—*Vent-astragal*, that part of a gun or howitzer which determines the vent-field.—4. Passage from secrecy to notice; publication.—5. The act of opening.—6. Emission; passage; escape from confinement; as, his smothered passions urge for *vent*.—7. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge.

Had like grief been dew'd in tears,
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*

8. Sale; as, the *vent* of a thousand copies of a treatise.—9. Opportunity to sell; demand.

There is no *vent* for any commodity except wool. *Temple.*

10.† [Sp. *venta.*] An inn; a baiting place.—11. In *birds* and *fishes*, the place for the discharge of excrement.—*To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.
VENT, *v. t.* To let out at a small aperture.—2. To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth; as, to *vent* passion or complaint.

The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3.† To utter; to report.—4. To publish.

The sectators did greatly enrich their inventions by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters.† *Ralegh.*

5. To sell.

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice.† *Ralegh.*

[Instead of *vent*, in the latter sense, we use *vend.*]
VENT,† *v. i.* To snuff.
VEN'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A mean inn; a wayside tavern.
VENT'AGE,† *n.* A small hole, as of a flute.
VENT'AIL, } *n.* [Fr. a folding door.]
VENT'AYLE, } The visor or movable front of a helmet which covered the entire face, and through apertures in which air was breathed. Also, called *aventail.*
VENTAN'NA, } *n.* [Sp. *ventana.*] A
VENTAN'A, } window. [*Not English.*]
VENT'ER, *n.* One who utters, reports, or publishes.

VENT'ER, *n.* [L.] In *anat.*, the abdomen, or lower belly; formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera, as the head, thorax, and abdomen, called the three *venters*.—2. The womb; and hence, mother. A. has a son B. by one *venter*, and a daughter C. by another *venter*; children by different *venters*.—3. The belly of a muscle.—4. In *entom.*, the lower part of the abdomen.

VENT'-HOLE, *n.* A small aperture to let out the air.

VEN'TIDUCT, *n.* [L. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a canal; It. *ventidotti*.] In *arch.*, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

VEN'TILATE, *v. t.* [L. *ventilo*, from *ventus*, wind; Fr. *ventiler*.] 1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; to supply with fresh air; as, to *ventilate* a room; to *ventilate* a cellar.—2 To cause the air to pass through; as, to *ventilate* a mine.—3. To winnow; to fan; as, to *ventilate* wheat.—4.† To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; as, to *ventilate* questions of policy.

VEN'TILATED, *pp.* Exposed to the action of the air; supplied with fresh air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.

VEN'TILATING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of wind; supplying with fresh air; fanning; discussing.

VENTILA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *ventilatio*.] 1. The act of ventilating; the art or operation of supplying buildings, apartments, and other confined places, with a necessary quantity of fresh air, so as to maintain the atmosphere in such places in a constant state of purity.—2. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust.—3.† Vent; utterance.—4.† Refrigeration.

VEN'TILATOR, *n.* An instrument or machine for expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure. Ventilators are of very various constructions and sizes.

VENT'ING, *ppr.* Letting out; uttering.

VENTOSE', *a.* Windy; flatulent.

VEN'TOSE,† *n.* A cupping glass.

VENTOSE, *n.* [Fr., pr. *van-tōze*; from the Lat. *ventus*, wind, on account of the usual windiness of the season thus indicated.] The sixth month of the French republican year. It was composed of thirty or of thirty-one days, beginning Feb. 20, and ending March 20, or it ran from Feb. 19 to March 20; according as the year was bissextile or otherwise.

VENTOS'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *ventosité*; from L. *ventosus*.] Windiness; flatulence.

VENT'-PEG, *n.* A peg to stop a vent-hole.

VEN'TRAL, *a.* [from L. *venter*, belly.] Belonging to the belly. The *ventral fins*, in fishes, are placed between the anus and the throat.

VEN'TRICLE, *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, from *venter*, belly.] In a *general sense*, a small cavity in an animal body. It is applied to the stomach. It is also applied to two cavities of the heart, distinguished as the *right* and *left ventricles*, which propel the blood into the arteries. The word is also applied to cavities in different parts of the brain.

VEN'TRICOUS, } *a.* [L. *ventricosus*,
VENT'RICOSE, } from *venter*, belly.] In *bot.*, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle; as, a *ventricous* perianth.—2. In *conchology*, applied to shells which are inflated, or which swell in the middle.

VENTRIC'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a ventricle; bellied; distended in the middle.

VENTRIC'ULITES, *n.* A genus of spongoid Zoophytes found fossil in flints, and in the chalk.

VENTRIC'ULOUS, *a.* [supra] Somewhat distended in the middle.

VENTRILOCU'TION, *n.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.

VENTRILO'QUIAL, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

VENTRIL'OQUISM, } *n.* [L. *venter*,
VENTRIL'OQUY, } belly and *loquor*, to speak.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c. This was formerly supposed to be done by forming the articulations in the cavity of the chest or of the belly; hence the name. Ventriloquism may be regarded as a species of vocal mimicry of sounds, by which an illusion is produced on the hearer, who imagines that the sound comes, not from the mimic, but from some other appropriate source, at a given or varying distance, and in any or even several directions successively. To make the illusion perfect, the imitations require to be made without moving the lips, features, or body. The art of the ventriloquist is said to consist merely in this: after drawing a long breath so as to fill the lungs with air, he employs during expiration, such organs of voice as can be used with as little movement of the lips, mouth, or cheeks as is compatible with the pronunciation of certain words or sounds. By a dexterous management of the tones of his voice in uttering such words or sounds in the way described, he easily leads his hearers to imagine that the sounds come from a person in a box, or up the chimney, or from inanimate objects, and, to aid the deception, he endeavours by various contrivances to divert the attention of his auditors. The word *Ventriloquy* is little used.

VENTRIL'OQUIST, *n.* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

> The ancient *ventriloquists* seemed to speak from their bellies. *Encyc.*

VENTRIL'OQUOUS, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker

VEN'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*; It. and Sp. *ventura*; from L. *venio*, *ventus*, *venturus*, to come.] 1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with tolerable certainty.

> I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue. *Dryden.*

2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.—3. The thing put to hazard; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

> My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted. *Shak.*

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark; or without foreseeing the issue.

> A bargain at a *venture* made. *Hudibras.*
> A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*; 1 Kings xxii.

VEN'TURE, *v. i.* To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say. A man *ventures* to mount a ladder; he *ventures* into battle; he *ventures* to assert things which he does not know.—2. To run a hazard or risk.

> Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas. *Dryden.*

To venture at, *to venture on* or *upon*, to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success. It is rash to *venture upon* such a project.

> And when I *venture at* the comic style. *Waller.*

VEN'TURE, *v. t.* To expose to hazard; to risk; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.—2. To put or send on a venture or chance; as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies.

VEN'TURED, *pp.* Put to the hazard; risked.

VEN'TURER, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazard.

VEN'TURESOME, *a.* Bold; daring; intrepid; as, a *venturesome* boy.

VEN'TURESOMELY, *adv.* In a bold, daring manner.

VEN'TURESOMENESS, *n.* Quality of being venturesome.

VEN'TURING, *ppr.* Putting to hazard; daring.

VEN'TURING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding.

VEN'TUROUS, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous; as, a *venturous* soldier.

> With *vent'rous* arm
> He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton.*

VEN'TUROUSLY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

VEN'TUROUSNESS, *n.* Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. The event made them repent of their *venturousness*.

VEN'UE, *n.* [L. *vicinia*; Norm. *visne*.] In *law*, a neighbourhood or near place; the place where an action is laid. The county in which the trial of a particular cause takes place, is said to be the *venue* of that cause. Originally jurors were summoned from the immediate neighbourhood where a fact happened, to try it by their own knowledge, but they are now summonable from the body of the county. In what are termed *local actions*, the actual place in which the subject matter is situated must be laid as the venue in the action; but in those actions termed *transitory*, that is, actions of debt, contract, for personal injuries, &c, any county may be laid as the venue in the action. In *criminal trials*, the venue is the county in which the offence charged was actually committed. The courts, however, have a discretionary power of changing the venue, both in civil and criminal cases.

VEN'UE, *n.* A thrust. [*See* VENEY.]

VE'NULES, *n. plur.* [L. *venula*, a small vein.] In *bot.*, the name given to the last ramifications of the veins of a leaf, which intermingle frequently, and form the skeleton of the leaf.

VEN'ULITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Venus.

VE'NUS, *n.* [L.; W. *Gwener* from *gwen*, white, fair, the feminine of *gwyn*, white, fair, that affords happiness; also *gwyn*, rage, violent impulse of the mind, lust, smart; *gwyndu*, to whiten; *gwynt*, wind, L. *ventus*; *gwynawg*, full of rage; *gwent*, an open country; *gwenu*, to smile; *gwenwyn*, poison, L. *venenum*, Eng. *venom*; *gwenwynaw*, to poison, to fret,

or irritate. These affinities lead to the true origin of these words. The primary sense of the root is to shoot or rush, as light or wind. From light is derived the sense of white, fair, Venus, or it is from opening, parting; and from rushing, moving, comes *wind*, and the sense of raging, fury, whence L. *venenum*, poison, that which frets or causes to rage. These words all coincide with L. *venio*, which signifies to rush, to fall, to happen; *venor*, to hunt, &c. The Greeks had the same idea of the goddess of love, viz., that her name signified fairness, whiteness, and hence the fable that she sprung from froth, whence her Greek name Ἀφροδίτη, from ἀφρος, froth. But Venus may be from lust or raging.] 1. In *myth.*, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified; just as the Gaelic and Irish *diana*, swiftness, impetuosity, is denominated the goddess of hunting. The poets mention two of the name Venus, the elder daughter of Uranus and the younger daughter of Jupiter and Dione, but the events in the history of the two are often confounded. She is represented by the Greeks as the highest ideal of female beauty and love, sometimes entirely naked and sometimes but slightly covered. The most famous antique statute of Venus



Venus of Canova.

is the dé Medici found in the Villa Hadriana at Tivoli, and one of the most famous modern statues of this goddess is the Venus of Canova, where she is represented as rising from the bath.—2. In *astron.*, one of the inferior planets, the second in order of distance from the sun, and the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies. From her alternate appearance in the morning and evening, she was called by the ancients *Lucifer* and *Hesperus*, the morning and evening star. The distance of Venus from the sun is about 68 millions of miles; her diameter 7700 miles; and her period of revolution round the sun about 224 mean solar days. She revolves about an axis, and the time of rotation is about 23h 21m, the axis of rotation being inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of about 75°. Her greatest angular distance from the sun is from 45° to 47° 12′. According to her various positions relatively to the sun and earth, she changes her phases like the moon, appearing *full* at the superior conjunction, *gibbous* between that point and the points of her greatest elongation, *half-mooned* at these points, and *crescent-shaped* or horned between these and the inferior conjunction. Venus is sometimes seen to pass over the disc of the sun, and this passage is called a *transit of Venus*. [*See* TRANSIT.]—3. In *the old chemistry*, a name given to copper.—4. In *conchology*, a Linnæan genus of marine bivalve molluscs, including the common clam. The species are found buried in the sand, near the shore, particularly in hot climates. Most of the animals serve as food for man, and some of the shells are so beautiful as fully to justify the name given to the genus. The shells of *V. mercenaria* are, by the N. American Indians, formed into various ornaments.

VE'NUS'S COMB, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix, the *S. pecten veneris*; called also shepherd's needle and needle-chervil.

VE'NUS'S FLY'-TRAP, *n.* A plant, *Dionæa muscipula*. It seizes and holds fast insects which brush against its leaves. [*See* DIONÆA.]

VE'NUS'S LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Campanula, the *C. speculum*.

VE'NUS'S NA'VEL-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cynoglossum, the *C. linifolium*.

VENUST',† *a.* [L. *venestus*.] Beautiful.

VERA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.] 1. Observant of truth: habitually disposed to speak truth.—2. True. [*Little used.*]

VERAC'ITY, *n.* [It. *veracità*; from L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.] 1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth; as, a man of *veracity*. His *veracity* is not called in question. The question of the court is, whether you know the witness to be a man of *veracity*. We rely on history, when we have confidence in the *veracity* and industry of the historian. "The *veracity* of facts," is not correct language. *Truth* is applicable to men and to facts; *veracity* to men only, or to sentient beings.—2. Invariable expression of truth; as, the *veracity* of our senses.

VERAN'DA, VERAN'DAH, *n.* An Oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, or a sort of light external gallery in front of a building with a sloping roof, supported on slender pillars, and frequently partly enclosed in front with lattice-work. In India almost every house is furnished with a veranda, which serves to keep the inner rooms cool and dark.

VERA'TRIA, VERA'TRINE, *n.* [L. *veratrum*.] A vegetable alkaloid, found in *Veratrum sabadilla*, *Veratrum album*, &c. It is generally obtained as a crystalline powder, nearly white, very acrid and poisonous, exciting, when introduced into the nostrils, violent and even dangerous sneezing. It is insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. In the form of tincture, and still more in that of ointment, veratrine is much used as an external application in cases of neuralgia and obstinate rheumatic pains.

VERA'TRIC ACID, *n.* The acid with which veratria exists combined in *Veratrum sabadilla*. It crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol. It forms crystallizable salts with the alkalies, which are called *veratrates*. It is sometimes called cevadillic or sabadillic acid.

VERA'TRUM, *n.* A well known genus of plants, belonging to the nat. order Melanthaceæ. *Veratrum album*, common white hellebore, is a native of most alpine meadows in the southern, central, and northern parts of Europe, but is not a native of Britain. Two varieties are officinal. Every part of both varieties is acrid and poisonous, especially the rhizomas. *V. sabadilla*, is the species from which the vegetable alkaloid veratrine of the pharmacopeias is directed to be prepared. The *V. viride* of North America is an acrid emetic and powerful stimulant, followed by sedative effects.



Veratrum album.

VERB, *n.* [L. *verbum*; Fr. *verbe*; Sp. and It. *verbo*; Ir. *fearb*; probably from the root of L. *fero*.] 1. In *gram.*, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. The verb affirms, declares, asks, or commands; as, I *write*; he *runs*; the river *flows*; they *sleep*; we *see*; they *are deceived*; *depart*; *go*; *come*; *write*; *does* he *improve*? When the action expressed by a verb is exerted on an object, or terminates upon it, the act is considered as passing to that object, and the verb is called *transitive*; as, I *read* Livy. When the act expressed by the verb, terminates in the agent or subject, the verb is called *intransitive*; as, I *run*; I *walk*; I *sleep*. When the agent and object change places, and the agent is considered as the instrument by which the object is affected, the verb is called *passive*; as, Goliath *was slain* by David.—2. A word.

VERB'AL, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *verbalis*.] 1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; as, a *verbal* message; a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.—2. Oral; uttered by the mouth.—3. Consisting in mere words; as, a *verbal* reward.—4. Respecting words only; as, a *verbal* dispute.—5. Minutely exact in words, or attending to words only; as, a *verbal* critic.—6. Literal; having word answering to word; as, a *verbal* translation.—7. In *gram.*, derived from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun.—8. Verbose; abounding with words.

VERB'AL, *n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from a verb.

VERB'ALISM, *n.* Something expressed orally.

VERB'ALIST, *n.* One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words.

VERBAL'ITY, *n.* Mere words; bare literal expressions.

VERB'ALIZE, *v. t.* To convert into a verb.

VERB'ALLY, *adv.* In words spoken; by words uttered; orally.—2. Word for word: as, to translate *verbally*.

VERBA'RIAN, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of words.

VERBAS'CUM, *n.* Mullein, a genus of plants; nat. order Scrophulariaceæ. [*See* MULLEIN.]

VERBA'TIM, *adv.* [L.] Word for word; in the same words; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.—*Verbatim et literatim*, word for word, and letter for letter.

VERBE'NA, *n.* Vervain, a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Verbenaceæ. Most of the species are weeds, and are generally inhabitants of Europe and North America. *V. officinalis*, common vervain, a plant common in England, was once held in great repute for its medical virtues, and entered into the composition of various charms and love philters. Two species are cultivated: the one (*V. triphylla*, or *Aloysia citrodora*.) for its lemon-scented foliage, and the other (*V. aubletia*,) for the great beauty of its flowers.

VERBENA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, the species of which are trees or shrubs, sometimes only herbaceous plants, with generally opposite, simple, or compound leaves without stipules. The flowers are in opposite corymbs, or spiked alternately, sometimes in dense heads, and very seldom axillary or solitary. The species are common in the tropics of both hemispheres, and in the temperate districts of South America. They are not of much importance in a medicinal or economical point of view, with the exception of the teak-tree, and the *Lantana psuedothea*, used in infusion as tea in Brazil. The properties formerly ascribed to vervain appear to have been imaginary.

VER'BENATE, *v. t.* [L. *verbena*, vervain.] Strewed with vervain.

VER'BENATED, *pp.* Strewed or sanctified with vervain, according to a custom of the ancients.

VER'BENATING, *ppr.* Strewing with vervain.

VERB'ERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *verbero.*] To beat; to strike.

VERB'ERATION, *n.* A beating or striking blows.—2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound.

VERBESI'NA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species are shrubs or herbaceous plants mostly natives of Central America. From the seeds of *V. sativa* a fixed oil is obtained, which has the reputation of being anthelmintic.

VERB'IAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.

VERBOSE, *a.* [L. *verbosus.*] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

VERBOSELY, *adv.* Wordily.

VERBOS'ITY, } *n.* Employment of
VERBOSENESS, } a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; as, the *verbosity* of a speaker.—2. Superabundance of words; prolixity; as, the *verbosity* of a discourse or argument.

VERD. *See* VERT.

VER'DANCY, *n.* [*See* VERDANT.] Greenness.

VER'DANT, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant*; L. *viridans*, from *viridis*, from *vireo*, to be green. The radical sense of the verb is to grow or advance with strength.] 1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass; as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.—2. Flourishing.

VERD ANTIQUE, *n.* (verd anteek'.) [Fr.] Ancient green; a term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass, or copper. It is a hydrated dicarbonate of copper.—2. In *mineral.*, an aggregate of serpentine and white crystallized marble, having a greenish colour. It is beautifully mottled, takes a fine polish, and is much used for ornamental purposes.

VERD'ANTLY, *adv.* Freshly; flourishingly.

VER'DERER, } *n.* [Fr. *verdier*, from
VER'DEROR, } *verd*, green; or Low L. *viridarius.*] In *England*, an officer in the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the *vert*, that is, the trees and underwood of the forest, to keep the assizes, view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

VER'DICT, *n.* [L. *verum dictum*, true declaration.] 1. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes, the jury decide the law as well as the fact. Verdicts are *general* or *special*; *general*, when they decide in general terms, or in the terms of the general issue, as *no wrong, no disseisin*; *special*, when the jury find and state the facts at large, and as to the law, pray the judgment of the court. [*See* JURY.]—2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

These enormities were condemned by the *verdict* of common humanity. *South.*

VER'DIGRIS, } *n.* [Fr. *verd* and *gris*;
VER'DEGRIS, } green-gray.] Diacetate of copper. It was formerly prepared almost exclusively in France, by causing the husks and stalks of the grape, after wine-making, to ferment in contact with copper plates, by which means a coat of verdigris was formed on the surface of the copper. It is now prepared in England by more direct processes, principally by alternating copper plates and pieces of coarse woollen cloth previously soaked in crude pyroligneous acid. Verdigris, when pure, is in the form of light blue acicular crystals of a silky lustre. It is decomposed by the stronger acids, by the alkalies, and by heat. It is much employed as a pigment in hat-making, dyeing black, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine. Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poisonous. This salt is very apt to form on the surface of copper utensils by the action of vegetables. *Distilled verdigris*, a binacetate or superacetate of copper.

VER'DITER, *n.* [*verde-terre*, green earth; *terre-verte.*] A blue or bluish green pigment, generally prepared by decomposing nitrate of oxide of copper with chalk. It is a hydrated percarbonate of copper.

VER'DITURE, *n.* The faintest and palest green.

VER'DOY, *a.* In *her.*, an epithet for a border charged with vegetables; as, a *border verdoy* of trefoils, cinquefoils, &c.

VERD'URE, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *vireo.*] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation; as, the *verdure* of the meadows in June; the *verdure* of spring.

VERD'URED, *a.* Covered with verdure.

VERD'UROUS, *a.* Covered with green; clothed with the fresh colour of vegetables; as, *verdurous* pastures.

VER'ECUND, *a.* [L. *verecundus.*] Bashful; modest. [*Not much used.*]

VERECUN'DIOUS,† *a.* Modest; bashful.

VERECUND'ITY, *n.* Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [*Not in much use.*]

VERETIL'LUM, *n.* [L.] A kind of polypus.

VERGE, *n.* (verj.) [Fr.; It. *verga*, L. *virga*, a rod, that is, a shoot.] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean.—2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account, such tenants are called *tenants by the verge*.—3. In *law*, the compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household; so called from the verge or staff which the marshal bears.—4. The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length; the brink; edge; border; margin. [This seems to be immediately connected with the L. *vergo.*]—5. Among *gardeners*, the edge or outside of a border; also, a slip of grass adjoining to gravel-walks, and dividing them from the borders in the parterre-garden.—6. The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch.

VERGE, *v. i.* [L. *vergo.*] 1. To tend downward; to bend; to slope; as, a hill *verges* to the north.—2. To tend; to incline; to approach.

I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow. *Swift.*

VERGE BOARDS. *See* BARGE BOARDS.

VERG'ER, *n.* He that carries the verge or mace before the bishop, dean, &c.—2. An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench in England.—3. A pew-opener or attendant in a church.

VERGET'TE, *n.* [Fr.] In *her.*, a pallet, also, a shield divided with pallets.

VERG'ING, *ppr.* Bending or inclining; tending.

VER'GOULEUSE, *n.* A variety of pear; contracted to *vergaloo*.

VERID'ICAL,† *a.* [L. *veridicus*; *verus* and *dico.*] Telling truth.

VER'IFIABLE, *a.* [from *verify.*] That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence.

VERIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *See* VERIFY.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence.

VER'IFIED, *pp.* Proved; confirmed by competent evidence.

VER'IFIER, *n.* One that proves or makes appear to be true.

VER'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *verifier*; L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make; G. *wahr*, D. *waar*, W. *gwir*, pure, true, ether, purity; *gwiraw*, to verify.] 1. To prove to be true: to confirm.

This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Baron.*

2. To fulfil, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to show to be true. The predictions of this venerable patriot have been *verified*; Gen. xlii; 1 Kings viii.—3. In *the U. States*, to confirm or establish the authenticity of any thing by examination or competent evidence. The first act of the house of representatives is to *verify* their powers, by exhibiting their credentials to a committee of the house, or other proper authority.

VER'IFYING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming.

VER'ILY, *adv.* [from *very*.] In truth; in fact; certainly.—2. Really; truly; with great confidence. It was *verily* thought the enterprise would succeed.

VERISIM'ILAR, *a.* [L. *verisimilis*; *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

VERISIMIL'ITUDE, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*.] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. *Glanville.*

VERISIMIL'ITY, for *Verisimilitude*, is not in use.

VER'ITABLE, *a.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

VER'ITABLY, *adv.* In a true manner.

VE'RITAS CONVI'CII. [Lat.] In *law*, the truth of the charge or accusation.

VER'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *verité*; L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true; W. *gwirez*; Sans. *wartha*.] 1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition or other thing to fact; 1 Tim. ii.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*

2. A true assertion or tenet.

By this it seems to be a *verity*. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.—*Oath of verity.* In *Scots law*, when a party in a cause refers the matter in dispute to the oath of his adversary, the oath so emitted is called an *oath of verity*.

VER'JUICE, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, that is, *verd jus*, the juice of green fruits.] An acid liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces, ragouts, and the like. It is used also in the purification of wax for candles, in poultices, &c.

VER'MEIL. *See* VERMILLION.

VERMEOL'OGIST, *n.* [infra.] One who treats of vermes.

VERMEOL'OGY,† *n.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and Gr. λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes. [*Helminthology* is the legitimate term.]

VER'MES, *n. plur.* [L.] Worms. The sixth class of animals in the Linnæan arrangement of the animal kingdom. It comprised all animals which could not be arranged under *Vertebrata* and *Insecta*. Linnæus divides the vermes into five orders, viz., *Intestina*, *Mollusca*, *Testacea*, *Lithophyta*, and *Zoophyta*. Modern naturalists have made a very different arrangement of these animals, and the term *vermes* is now limited to the Annelides, and Entozoa.

VERMICEL'LI, *n.* [It. *vermicello*, a little worm, L. *vermiculus*, from *vermis*, a worm.] A species of wheaten paste, manufactured in Italy, in the form of long, slender tubes or threads, and so named on account of its worm-like appearance. Vermicelli is the same substance as *maccaroni*, the only difference between them being, that the latter is made into larger tubes. Both of them are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, where they form the principal food of the bulk of the population, and are a favourite dish of all classes. Vermicelli is used amongst us in soups, broths, &c.

VERMI''CEOUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*.] Pertaining to worms; wormy.

VERMIC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, from *vermis*, a worm.] Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; particularly, resembling the motion of a worm; as, the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, called also *peristaltic*.—*Vermicular* or *vermiculated work*, in *sculp.*, a sort of ornament consisting of frets or knots in Mosaic pavements, winding and representing the tracks of worms. Also, a species of rustic work which is so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into, or tracked by worms.

VERMIC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus*.] To inlay; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

VERMIC'ULATE,† *a.* Full of worms or maggots.

VERMIC'ULATED, *pp.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm. [*See* VERMICULAR.]

VERMIC'ULATING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERMICULA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.—2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERMIC'ULITE, *n.* A mineral composed of micaceous looking plates, cemented together by a whitish matter. When heated nearly to redness it projects out with a vermicular motion, as if it were a mass of small worms; hence the name.

VERMIC'ULOUS, } **VERMIC'ULOSE**, } *a.* [L. *vermiculosus*.] 1. Full of worms or grubs.—2. Resembling worms.

VERM'IFORM, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm; as, the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum.

VERMIF'UGAL, *a.* Tending to prevent or destroy vermin, or to expel worms.

VERM'IFUGE, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to expel.] A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic. Calomel, gamboge, jalap, male-fern root, cowhage, iron, tin, oil of turpentine, &c., are vermifuges or anthelmintics.

VERMIL'ION, *n.* (vermil'yon.) [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon*; It. *vermiglione*; from L. *vermiculus*, *vermes*; a name sometimes improperly given to the kermes. *See* CRIMSON.] 1 The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant. [*Improper or obsolete.*] —2. The red sulphuret of mercury, or *cinnabar*. It occurs in nature as a common ore of mercury, of a carmine red colour. It is procured artificially by heating sulphur with eight times its weight of mercury in an iron vessel. The compound is then sublimated, and the sublimate, which is a compact, deep red, crystalline mass, when reduced to powder is of a beautiful scarlet colour. This artificial compound, which is properly a bisulphuret of mercury, is extensively employed on account of the beauty of its colour, in painting, in making red sealing-wax, and other purposes. Hence it is the object of an important manufacture.—3 Any beautiful red colour. In blushing, the delicate cheek is covered with *vermilion*.

VERMIL'ION, *v. t.* (vermil'yon.) To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

VERMIL'IONED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

VER'MILY,† *a.* Same as vermilion

VERM'IN, *n. sing.* and *plur.*; used chiefly in the plural. [Fr. and It. *vermine*; from L. *vermes*, worms.] 1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c.

These *vermin* do great injuries in the field *Mortimer.*

2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt; as, base *vermin*.

VERM'INATE, *v. i.* [L. *vermino*.] To breed vermin

VERMINA'TION, *n.* The breeding of vermin.—2. A griping of the bowels.

VERM'INLY,† *adv.* or *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin.

VERM'INOUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.

The *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERM'IN PUDDLE, Puddle formed of stiff clay and small stones or gravel beaten together until it forms a mass like pudding stone. It is used in the embankments of reservoirs, to prevent, as its name implies, the inroads of water rats and other vermin.

VERMIP'AROUS, *a.* [L *vermes*, worms, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing worms.

VERMIV'OROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *voro*, to devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms. *Vermivorous* birds are very useful to the farmer.

VERMONT'ER, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the state of Vermont, in North America.

VERMONTESE, *n. sing.* and *plur.* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants of Vermont.

VERNAC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, born in one's house, from *verna*, a servant.] 1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. English is our *vernacular* language. The *vernacular* idiom is seldom perfectly acquired by foreigners.—2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature. A *vernacular disease* is one which prevails in a particular country or district; more generally called *endemic*.

VERNAC'ULARISM, *n.* A vernacular idiom.

VERNAC'ULARLY, *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

VERNAC'ULOUS,† *a.* [supra.] Vernacular; also, scoffing.

VER'NAL, *a.* [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.] 1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; as, *vernal* bloom.

Vernal flowers are preparatives to autumnal fruits. *Rambler.*

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.—*Vernal signs*, the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.—*Vernal equinox*, the equinox in spring or March; the time when the sun enters the first point of the sign Aries, which happens about the 21st of March; opposed to the *autumnal* equinox, in September. [*See* ECLIPTIC, EQUINOCTIAL, EQUINOX.]

VER'NAL GRASS, *n.* The *Anthoxanthum ordoratum*, one of the grasses which gives the odour to new made hay.

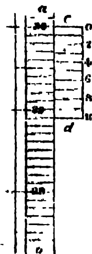
VER'NANT, *a.* [L. *vernans*; *verno*, to flourish.] Flourishing, as in spring; as, *vernant* flowers.

VER'NATE,† *v. i.* To become young again.

VERNA'TION, *n.* [L. *verno*.] In *bot.*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. It is called also *præfoliation*, and corresponds to the terms *æstivation* and *præfloration*, which are used to indicate the manner in which the parts of the flower are arranged in the flower-bud. The vernation is said to be *conduplicate*, when the leaf is folded lengthwise, one half applied against the other, so that their margins correspond; *revolute* when the leaves are rolled backwards on each side; *involute*, when the edges of the leaves are rolled inward, spirally on each side; *convolute*, when two conduplicate leaves clasp each other; *circinate*, when the leaves are rolled from the tip downwards; *plicate*, when the leaves are folded lengthwise in several plaits; *equitant*, when the leaves overlap each other alternately and entirely; and *imbricate*, when the leaves overlap each other, so that the middle of the outer leaf is opposite to the edges of two inner.

VER'NICLE, *n.* Same as veronica.

VER'NIER, *n.* [From the inventor, Peter Vernier.] A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a quadrant, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and having the effect of subdividing the divisions of that instrument into more minute parts. The diagram represents the vernier of the common barometer for measuring to the hundredth of an inch. The scale A B is divided into inches, and tenths of inches; the small movable scale C D is the *vernier*, and consists of a length of eleven parts of A B, divided into ten parts, each part being therefore equal to *one* and *one-tenth* of the divisions upon A B, and the difference between any division on the scale and vernier will be *one-hundredth of an inch*. In the figure, the zero of the vernier is set to the division 30 inches, the division 10 upon the vernier corresponding with that of 28 inches 9-10ths on the scale. Hence, the vernier division 1 is one-hundredth of an inch below the scale division 29 inches 9-10ths; division 2 on the vernier is two-hundredths below 29 inches 8-10ths, and so on. Supposing the vernier were raised any number of hundredths, as *two-hundredths* of an inch, the division 2 would coincide with 29 inches 8-10ths. To read off the hundredths of an inch the vernier zero advances beyond any tenth on the scale; the division that coincides nearest with any on the scale, must be taken for the hundredth required.—*Chromatic vernier*, an instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, for the purpose of measuring by comparison the very minute variations of tints.



Vernier scale.

VERNIL'ITY,† *n.* [L. *vernilis*, from *verna*, a slave.] Servility; fawning behaviour, like that of a slave.

VERNO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Compositæ. The species consist of herbs or shrubs, inhabiting the tropical parts of the world, especially in Brazil, but several are found in India. *V. anthelmintica* produces



Vernonia anthelmintica.

dark coloured seeds, which are extremely bitter, and are considered powerfully anthelmintic. They are also employed as an ingredient in compounds prescribed in snake-bites.

VERON'ICA, *n.* [*vera-icon*, true image.] 1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Saviour on handkerchiefs.—2. In *bot.*, a genus of plants, Speedwell,—*which see*.

VER'REL, } *n.* A ring at the end of
VER'RULE, } a cane, &c.; a ferrule, —*which see*.

VER'RUCA, *n.* In *medical lan.*, a wart.

VER'RUCOSE, } *a.* [L. *verruca*, a
VER'RUCOUS, } wart; *verrucosus*, full of warts.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface; as, a *verrucous* capsule.—2. In *entom.*, applied to the surface of insects, when studded with large smooth elevations resembling warts.—3. In *conchol.*, applied to shells beset with excrescences resembling warts.

VERRU'CULOSE, *a.* Having minute wart-like prominences.

VER'RY, } *n.* In *her.*, the same as
VER'REY, } *Vairy* or *Vair*,—*which see*.

VERSABIL'ITY,† } *n.* [L. *versabilis*,
VERS'ABLENESS,† } from *versor*, to turn.] Aptness to be turned round

VERS'ABLE,† *a.* [supra.] That may be turned.

VERS'AL,† for *Universal*.

VERS'ANT, *a.* Familiar; conversant. [*Little used*.]

VERS'ANT, *pp.* In *her.*, erected or elevated.

VERS'ATILE, *a.* [L. *versatilis*, from *versor*, to turn.] 1. That may be turned round; as, a *versatile* boat or spindle.—2. Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; as, a man of *versatile* disposition.—3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects; as, a man of *versatile* genius.—4. In *bot.*, a *versatile anther* is one fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass; fixed by its side, but freely movable.

VERS'ATILELY, *adv.* In a versatile manner.

VERSATIL'ITY, } *n.* The quality
VERS'ATILENESS, } of being versatile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variableness.—2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; as, the *versatility* of genius.

VERSE, *n.* (vers.) [L. *versus*; Fr. *vers*; from L. *verto*, to turn.] 1. In *poetry*, a line, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, as *hexameter*, *pentameter*, and *tetrameter*, &c., according to the number of feet in each. A verse of twelve syllables is called an *Alexandrian* or *Alexandrine*. Two or more verses form a stanza or strophe.—2. Poetry; metrical language.

Virtue was taught in *verse*. *Prior*

3. A short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the scriptures. The author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses*, is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens.—4. A piece of poetry.—5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.—*Blank verse*, poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes.—*Heroic verse*, usually consists of ten syllables, or in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shak.*

To be versed, [L. *versor*,] to be well skilled; to be acquainted with; as, *to be versed* in history or in geometry.

VERS'ED, *pp.* Skilled.

VERS'ED SINE, *n.* *See* SINE.

VERSEHON'OURING, *a.* Doing honour to poetry.

VERSE'-MA'KER, *n.* One who writes verses; a rhymer.

VERSE'-MAN, } *n.* [*verse* and
VERSE'MONGER, } *man*.] A writer of verses; *in ludicrous language*.

VERS'ER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier.

VERS'ET,† *n.* [Fr.] A verse, as of scripture.

VERS'ICLE,† *n.* [L. *versiculus*.] A little verse.

VERS'ICOLOUR, } *a.* [L. *versi-*
VERS'ICOLOURED, } *color*.] Having various colours; changeable in colour.

VERSIC'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VERSIFICA'TION, *n.* [Fr from *versifier*.] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse. Versification is the result of art, labour, and rule, rather than of invention or the fire of genius. It consists in adjusting the long and short syllables, and forming feet into harmonious measure.

VERS'IFICATOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used*.] [*See* VERSIFIER.]

VERSIFICA'TRIX, *n.* A female versifier.

VERS'IFIED, *pp.* [from *versify*.] Formed into verse

VERS'IFIER, *n.* One who makes verses. Not every *versifier* is a poet.—2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another, written in prose; as, Dr Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

VERS'IFY, *v. i.* To make verses.

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best. *Dryden.*

VERS'IFY, *v. t.* To relate or describe in verse; to turn into verse.

I'll *versify* the truth. *Daniel.*

2. To turn into verse; as, to *versify* the Psalms.

VERS'IFYING, *ppr.* Converting into verse.

VER'SION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *versio.*] 1. A turning; a change or transformation; as, the *version* of air into water. [*Unusual.*]—2. Change of direction; as, the *version* of the beams of light. [*Unusual.*]—3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. How long was Pope engaged in the *version* of Homer?—4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language. We have a good *version* of the Scriptures. There is a good *version* of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan. The Septuagint *version* of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria.

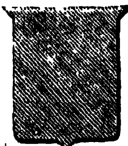
VER'SIONIST, *n.* One who makes a version.

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166⅔ yards, or 3500 feet; about three quarters of an English mile

VER'SUS. [L.] Against; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe.

VERSŪTE, *a.* Crafty; wily.

VERT, VERD, *n.* [Fr. *verd*, green, L. *viridis.*] 1. In *the forest laws*, every thing within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf, which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts. Also a power to cut green trees or wood. To preserve *vert* and venison, is the duty of the verderer.—2. In *her.*, *vert* is used to signify a green colour. In coats of nobility it is called *emerald*, and in those of kings *venus*. It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines, drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base.



Vert.

VERT'ANT, REVERT'ANT, VERT'ED, REVERT'ED, In *her.*, the same as *flexed* and *reflexed*, or *bowed*, *embowed*, that is, formed like the letter S reverted.

VERT'EBRA, VERT'EBRE, *n. plur. Vert'ebræ* or *Vert'ebres.* [L. *vertebra*, from *verto*, to turn, Fr. *vertebre.*] A bone of the spine, or back bone of an animal. The different vertebræ which compose the spine, are divided into *true* and *false*, the former constituting the upper and longest portion, and the latter the lower portion of the spinal column, consisting of the *os sacrum* and *coccyx*. The true vertebræ are further divided into *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *lumbar*; or those of the neck, back, and loins. In man there are seven cervical vertebræ, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar. There is in every vertebra, between its body and apophyses, a foramen or hole, large enough to admit a finger. These foramina correspond with each other through all the vertebræ, and form a long bony conduit for the lodgment of the spinal marrow. The vertebræ are united together by means of a substance compressible like cork, which forms a kind of partition between them, and admits of a certain degree of motion, small between individual bones, but considerable as respects the whole spinal column. The vertebræ and their projections or processes, also afford attachments for a number of muscles and ligaments, and also passages for blood vessels, and for the nerves that pass out of the spine. In different animals the number of vertebræ varies exceedingly.

VERT'EBRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the vertebræ or joints of the spine or back bone, as *vertebral* muscles, *vertebral* artery.—2. Having a back-bone or spinal joints; as, *vertebral* animals.

VERT'EBRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back bone.

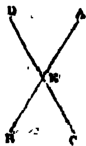
VER'TEBRATE, *n.* An animal having a spine with joints.

VERT'EBRA'TED, *a.* [L. *vertebratus.*] Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal; as man, quadrupeds, fowls, reptiles, and fishes.

VERTEBRA'TES, VERTEBRA'TA, *n.* The first grand division of the animal kingdom, consisting of those animals which have a true back-bone, composed of vertebræ, and including man and the animals which most resemble him. The vertebrata are divided into the following classes:—*Mammalia*, *Aves*, or birds, *Reptilia*, and *Pisces* or fishes.

VER'TEX, *n.* [L. from *verto*, to turn; primarily a round point.] 1. The crown or top of the head.—2. The summit; the top of a hill or other thing. Any remarkable or principal point, particularly when that point is considered as the top or summit of a figure; as, the *vertex* of a triangle, the *vertex* of a cone or pyramid, &c. The *vertex* of an angle is the angular point, or point where the two lines meet to form the angle. The *vertex* of a curve is the point from which the diameter is drawn, or the intersection of the diameter and the curve, and this point is also called the *vertex* of the diameter. The point where the axis of a conic section meets the curve is called the *principal vertex*. In *optics*, the vertex of a glass is the same as its pole.—3. In *astron.*, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head.

VERT'ICAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *vertex.*] 1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. The sun is *vertical* to the inhabitants within the tropics at certain times every year. —2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*Vertical leaves*, in *bot.*, are such as stand so erect, that neither of the surfaces can be called the upper or under.—*Vertical anthers*, are such as terminate the filaments, and being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves.—*Vertical angles*, in *geom.*, the opposite angles, made by two straight lines which intersect each other. Thus, if the straight lines A B and C D intersect each other in the point E, the opposite angles A E C and D E B are vertical angles, as are also A E D and C E B.—



Vertical circle, in *astron.*, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a *vertical circle*. The vertical circles are called *azimuth circles* or *azimuths*, and also circles of altitude, because the altitudes of the heavenly bodies are measured upon them. They all intersect one another in the zenith and nadir.—*Prime vertical*, that vertical circle which is perpendicular to the plane of the meridian, and which passes through the zenith, and the east and west points of the horizon.—*Vertical line*, a line perpendicular or at right angles to the plane of the horizon. A plumb line hanging freely represents a vertical line. In *conics*, a *vertical line*, is a straight line drawn on the vertical plane, which passes through the vertex of the cone. *Vertical plane*, a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. In *conics*, a plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis. In *perspective*, a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.

VERTICAL'ITY, *n.* State of being vertical.

VERT'ICALLY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERT'ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. [*Verticality* is not used.]

VERT'ICIL, *n.* [L. *verticillus*, from *vertex*, supra.] In *bot.*, a whorl, a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring, upon the same plane, as in *Hippuris vulgaris.*

VERTICILLAS'TER, *n.* In *bot*, a name given to the cymose inflorescence of Labiate plants. There are usually two *verticillasters* in the axil of each of the opposite leaves.

VERTICIL'LATE, *a.* [supra.] In *bot.*, verticillate flowers are such as grow in a whorl, or are arranged on the same plane round the axis; as in *Hippuris vulgaris.* The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. Verticillate plants are such as bear whorled flowers.

VERTICIL'LUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a ring; a whorl.

VERTIC'ITY, *n.* [from *vertex*, supra.] The power of turning; revolution; rotation.—2.† That property of the loadstone or of a magnet by which it turns to some particular point, as its pole.

> The attraction of the magnet was known long before its *verticity*. *Cyc.*

VER'TICLE, *n.* [L. *verticulum.*] An axis; a hinge.

VERTIG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus.*] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary; as, a *vertiginous* motion.—2. Giddy; affected with vertigo.

VERTIG'INOUSLY, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.

VERTIG'INOUSNESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness.

VERT'IGO, VERTI'GO, *n.* [L. from *verto*, to turn.] Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture. It is a common symptom of fulness of the vessels of the head, and of nervous and general debility; but it frequently arises from some disturbance of the digestive organs.—2. A genus of marsh or land snails.

VERTILIN'EAR, *a.* Rectilinear.

VERTUM'NUS, *n.* A deity among the Romans who presided over gardens and orchards, and who was also worshipped as the god of spring, or of the seasons in general.

VER'UCOUS. *See* VERRUCOUS.

VER'VAIN, *n.* A plant; the popular name of some species of the genus Verbena. [*See* VERBENA.]

VER'VAIN-MALLOW, *n.* A species of mallow, the *Malva alcea.*

VER'VELS, *n.* [Fr. *vervelle.*] Labels tied to a hawk. [*See* VARVELS.]

VER'Y, *a.* [Fr. *vrai;* L. *verus;* G. *wahr;* D. *waar.*] True; real.

Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not; Gen. xxvii.

He that repeateth a matter, separateth *very* friends; Prov. xvii.

So we say, in *very* deed, in the *very* heavens, this is the *very* man we want. In these phrases, *very* is emphatical; but its signification is *true, real.*

VER'Y, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *very* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as, a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; a *very* pernicious war; a *very* benevolent disposition; the river flows *very* rapidly.

VESA'NIÆ, *n. plur.* [L. *vesania,* madness.] A class of diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without stupor or fever.

VESI'CA, *n.* [L.] A bladder.

VES'ICANT, *n.* [infra.] A blistering application; an epispastic.

VESI'CA PISCIS, *n.* A name given to a symbolical representation of Christ, of a pointed oval or egg-shaped form, made by the intersection of two equal circles cutting each other in their centres. The actual figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians gave way, in course of time,



Vesica piscis Seal, Wimborne Minster.

to this oval-shaped ornament, which was the most common symbol used in the middle ages. It is to be met with sculptured, painted on glass, in ecclesiastical seals, &c. &c. The *aureole* or glory, in pictures of the Virgin, &c., was frequently made of this form.

VES'ICATE, *v. t.* [L. *vesica,* a bladder; Gr. φυσκη, from φυσαω, to inflate.] To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin.

VES'ICATED, *pp.* Blistered.

VES'ICATING, *ppr.* Blistering.

VESICA'TION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VES'ICATORY, *n.* [Fr. *vésicatoire.*] A blistering application or plaster; an épispastic.

VES'ICATORY, *a.* Having the property, when applied to the skin, of raising a bladder (*vesica*); blistering, as the blistering fly.

VES'ICLE, *n.* [L. *vesicula,* a little bladder.]. 1. A small blister; an elevation of the cuticle, or a bladder-like tumour in any part, containing a transparent watery fluid.—2. Any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables. The lungs consist of *vesicles* admitting air.

VESIC'ULAR, VESIC'ULOUS, VESIC'ULOSE, *a.* Pertaining to vesicles; consisting of vesicles.—2. Hollow; full of interstices.—3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface; as, the leaf of a plant.

VESIC'ULATE, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders.

VES'PA, *n.* The wasp; a genus of hymenopterous insects. [*See* WASP.]

VES'PER, *n.* [L. This word and *Hesperus* are probably of one origin, and both from the root of *west.*] 1. The evening star; a name given to the planet Venus when she is to the east of the sun, and appears after sunset. Also the evening.—2. *Vespers,* in the plural, the evening song or evening service in the Romish church.—*Sicilian vespers,* the era of the general massacre of the French in Sicily, on Easter evening, 1282, at the toll of the bell for vespers.

VES'PER, *a.* Relating to the evening, or to the service of vespers; as, *vesper* lamp, *vesper* bells.

VESPERTIL'IO, *n.* The bat; a genus of cheiropterous mammalia, consisting of numerous species. The true bats are now divided into many subgenera, as *molossus noctilio, vampyrus,* &c. &c., distinguished by the absence or presence of a tail; the fact of its being free above the membrane or involved in it, the presence of a membrane on the nose, number of incisors, &c. &c. [*See* BAT.]

VESPERTILIO'NIDÆ, *n.* The bat family; a family of cheiropterous mammals, of which the genus Vespertilio is the type.

VES'PERTINE, *a.* [L. *vespertinus. See* VESPER.] Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VES'PIARY, *n.* The nest or habitation of *wasps, hornets,* &c.

VES'PIDÆ, *n.* A family of hymenopterous insects, of which the genus Vespa (wasps), is the type. Some of the species are solitary, others live in societies; some are phytophagous, and others carnivorous.

VES'SEL, *n.* [It. *vasello,* from *vaso,* a vase or vessel; Fr. *vaisseau;* Sp. *vasija;* from L. *vas, vasis.* This word is probably the English *vat,* in a different dialect; G. *fass,* a vat; *gefäss,* a vessel; *fassen,* to hold; allied probably to *fast, fasten.* The Sp. *vasija* is from the Latin; but the Spanish has also *baxel,* a general name of all floating buildings; probably of Celtic origin.] 1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a tun, a pipe, a puncheon, a hogshead, a barrel, a firkin, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a dish, &c.—2. In *anat.,* any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humours are contained, secreted, or circulated, as, the arteries, veins, lymphatics, spermatics, &c.—3. In *the physiology of plants,* a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore.—4. Any structure made to float upon the water, for the purposes of commerce, war, &c., whether impelled by wind, steam, or oars.—5. Something containing. In *scrip.,* vessels of different kinds were employed in the service of God in the temple worship, either for more or less honourable purposes, the word *vessel* is applied in scripture with the same distinction to persons; thus, *Vessels of mercy,* which God had afore prepared unto glory, designed and by his grace fitted for glory; *Vessels of wrath,* fitted for destruction; not prepared by God, but "fitted" by their guilt, depravity, and rebellion, for the place of punishment; *A chosen vessel,* such was Paul designed and selected by God, and endowed with the gifts and graces necessary for the high and honourable office of the apostleship.

VES'SEL,† *v. t.* To put into a vessel.

VES'SETS, *n.* A kind of cloth made in Suffolk.

VES'SICNON, VESSIG'NON, *n.* [L. *vesica.*] A soft swelling on a horse's leg, called a *windgall.*

VEST, *n.* [Fr. *veste;* It. *vesta;* Lat. *vestis,* a coat or garment; *vestio,* to cover or clothe, Goth. *vestyan;* W. *gwisg.*] 1. An outer garment.—2. In *common speech,* a man's under garment; a short garment covering the body, but without sleeves, worn under the coat; called also *waistcoat.*

VEST, *v. t.* To clothe; to cover, surround, or encompass closely.

With ether *vested* and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment; as, the *vested* priest.—*To vest with,* to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with; as, to *vest* a man *with* authority; to *vest* a court *with* power to try cases of life and death; to *vest* one *with* the right of seizing slave-ships.—*To vest in,* to put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. The supreme executive power in England is *vested in* the king; in the United States, it is *vested in* the president.—2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property; as, to *vest* money *in* goods; to *vest* money *in* land or houses; to *vest* money *in* bank stock, or *in* six per cent. stock; to *vest* all one's property *in* the public funds.

VEST, *v. i.* To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right. Upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

VES'TA, *n.* [L.] In *myth.,* the goddess



Vesta, from an antique statue.

of the domestic hearth or of fire; worshipped both by the Greeks and

Romans. She was a virgin divinity, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, and the patroness of chastity, as well as of domestic union and happiness. The fire burning on the domestic hearth was regarded as the symbol of Vesta; and each political community, city, or state, had its public hearth or altar of Vesta, on which a perpetual fire was kept burning. She had a temple at Rome, which contained the altar of the goddess, with her sacred fire, and the superintendence of this fire, which was never suffered to go out, was committed to six virgins called *vestals*.—2. In *astron.*, one of the asteroids or ultra-zodiacal planets. It was discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807. It is of the fifth or sixth magnitude, and may be seen in a clear evening by the naked eye, its light being more intense, pure, and white, than that of the other asteroids. It performs its sidereal revolution in about 1326 mean solar days; its mean distance from the sun is 2·36787, the mean distance of the earth from the sun being taken as unity; and its orbit is inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of 7° 8′ 9″. Vesta is supposed to be the smallest of all the heavenly bodies with which we are acquainted, its magnitude being estimated to be only about the fifteenth thousandth part of that of the earth.

VEST′AL, *a.* [L. *vestalis*, from *Vesta*, the goddess of fire, Gr. ἑστια.] 1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin.—2. Pure; chaste.

VEST′AL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. The *Vestals* were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity.

VEST′ED, *pp.* Clothed; habited; covered; closely encompassed.—2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; as, *vested* rights.—*Vested legacy*, in *law*, a legacy the right to which commences *in presenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age. This is a *vested* legacy, and if the legatee dies before the testator, his representative shall receive it.—*Vested remainder* is where the estate is invariably fixed, to remain to a determinate person, after the particular estate is spent. This is called a remainder executed, by which a present interest passes to the party, though to be enjoyed in future. [*See* REMAINDER.]

VEST′IARY, *n.* A wardrobe; a place in a monastery where the clothes of the monks are laid up.

VESTIB′ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

VES′TIBULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestibulum.*] 1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered.—2. A little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.—3. An apartment in large buildings which presents itself into a hall or suit of rooms or offices. An area in which a magnificent staircase is carried up is sometimes called a *vestibule*.—4. In *anat.*, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear, situated between the cochlea and semicircular canals.

VES′TIGATE. *See* INVESTIGATE. [*Vestigate* is not in use.]

VES′TIGE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestigium.* This word and *vestibule*, showing that some verb, signifying to tread, from which they are derived, is lost.] A track or footstep; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but mostly used for the mark or remains of something else; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra; *vestiges* of former population.

VEST′ING, *ppr.* [from *vest.*] Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VEST′ING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns.

VES′TITURE, *n.* [L. *vestio*, or *vestis.*] The manufacture of cloth; the preparation of cloth.

VEST′MENT, *n.* [L. *vestimentum*, from *vestio*, to clothe; Fr. *vêtement.*] A garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.

> The sculptor could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

Ecclesiastical or *sacerdotal vestments*, articles of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebration of divine service; as, the cope, alb, rochet, surplice, &c.

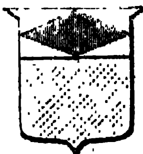
VES′TRY,† *n.* [L. *vestiarium*; Fr. *vestiaire.*] 1. A place or room appendant to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the minister robes himself. In this room, in the *Church of England*, parochial meetings are also held.—2. A parochial assembly, so called because held in the vestry. Hence, any room in which such meeting is customarily held. The minister, church wardens, and chief men of a parish, generally constitute a vestry, and the minister, whether rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, is *ex-officio* chairman of the meeting. A *general* or *ordinary vestry* is one to which every parishioner or outdweller assessed to or paying the church rates, or scot and lot, is admissible of common right. The powers of the vestry extend to the investigation into, and restraining of, the expenditure of the parish funds, the enlarging, repairing, or alteration of the churches or chapels within the parish, and the appointment of certain parish officers. In certain large and populous parishes, *select vestries* are chosen, either by custom or under the direction of various acts of parliament. Such vestries consist of a select number of individuals chosen by the rate-payers, to have the government of the parish, make rates, &c.

VEST′RY BOARD, *n.* The persons who manage parochial affairs.

VEST′RY-CLERK, *n.* [*vestry* and *clerk.*] An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

VEST′RY-MAN, *n.* [*vestry* and *man.*] One of a vestry board.

VES′TU, } *pp.* In **REVES′TU**, } *her.*, is when an ordinary has some division on it only by lines, and signifies *clothed*, as if some garment were laid upon it, as in the cut; or a chief gules, *vestu* argent.



Vestu.

VEST′URE, *n.* [Fr. *vêture.* *See* VEST.] 1. A garment; a robe.

> There polished chests embroider'd *vesture* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment; as, the *vesture* of priests.—3. Clothing; covering.

> Rocks, precipices, and gulphs apparelled with a *vesture* of plants. *Bentley.*
> And gild the humble *vestures* of the plain. *Trumbull.*

4. In *old law books*, the corn with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre.—5.† In *old books*, seisin; possession.

VEST′URED, *a.* Covered with vesture; dressed.

VESU′VIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

VESU′VIAN, *n.* In *mineral.*, a subspecies of pyramidical garnet, a mineral found in the vicinity of Vesuvius, classed with the family of garnets; called by Haüy idocrase. It is generally crystallized in four-sided prisms, the edges of which are truncated, forming prisms of eight, fourteen, or sixteen sides. It sometimes occurs massive. It is composed chiefly of silex, lime, and alumin, with a portion of oxide of iron, and oxide of manganese.

VETCH, *n.* [Fr. *vesce*; It. *veccia*; L. *vicia*; Sp. *veza*; D. *wik*, *wikke*, vetch, and a weight; *wikken*, to weigh; G. *wiche*, a vetch; *wickel*, a roller; *wichtig*, weighty; *wickeln*, to wind up. We see *vetch* is from the root of *weigh*, *wag*, *wiggle*, and signifies a little roller.] A leguminous plant of the genus Vicia. It is a common name of most species of the genus. The name is also applied, with various epithets, to many other leguminous plants of different genera; as, the *chichling vetch*, of the genus Lathyrus; the *horse shoe vetch*, of the genus Hippocrepis; the *milk vetch*, of the genus Astragalus, &c. [*See* VICIA.]

VETCH′LING, *n.* [from *vetch.*] In *bot.*, a name of the *Lathyrus aphaca*, expressive of its diminutive size. The *meadow vetchling* is a wild plant common in meadows, which makes good hay. [*See* LATHYRUS.]

VETCH′Y, *a.* Consisting of vetches or of pea straw; as, a *vetchy* bed.—2. Abounding with vetches.

VET′ERAN, *a.* [L. *veteranus*, from *vetero*, to grow old, from *vetus*, old.] Having been long exercised in any thing; long practised or experienced; as, a *veteran* officer or soldier; *veteran* skill.

VET′ERAN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

> Ensigns that pierced the foe's remotest lines,
> The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

2. Among *the Romans*, a soldier who had served a certain number of campaigns; generally twenty-five.

VETERINA′RIAN, *n.* [L. *veterinarius.*] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

VET′ERINARY, *a.* [L. *veterinarius*, from *veterinum*, a beast of burden.] Pertaining to the art or science of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c. Veterinary science is based upon a minute and accurate knowledge of the structure and functions of all those

animals which may require its aid, as also of the disorders and accidents to which these are exposed, and the various resources, whether natural or artificial, available for their cure. A *veterinary* college was established in England in 1792, at St. Pancras, in the vicinity of London.

VE'TO, *n.* [L. *veto*, I forbid.] A forbidding; prohibition; or the right of forbidding; applied to the right of a king or other chief magistrate or officer to withhold his assent to the enactment of a law, or the passing of a decree. Thus the king of Great Britain has a *veto* upon every act of parliament; he sometimes prevents the passing of a law by his *veto*.—2. In *Scotland*, an act passed in 1835 by the General Assembly of the Church, known by the name of the *veto act*. By this act it was decreed that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church, if a majority of the male heads of families, in full communion with the church, should dissent from his call. The veto act, however, by a decision of the Court of Session in 1838, was declared to be illegal, and *ultra vires* of the General Assembly. This decision was confirmed by the House of Lords in 1839, but the Church of Scotland, considering the admission of ministers a matter of spiritual jurisdiction, inherent in the church, according to the word of God, her original constitution, as well as ratified by the law and constitution of the country, resolved to adhere to the principles of spiritual independence, and non-intrusion; though she always professed her readiness to give effect to them in any form that would in reality secure them. The civil courts and finally the legislature, having resolved to grant the church no redress of the grievances inflicted by the violation of those principles, it ultimately led to the disruption of 1843. After this event the remanent members constituting the Assembly of the Established church rescinded the veto law.—3. In a *looser sense*, any authoritative prohibition.

VE'TO, *v. t.* To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.

VE'TOIST, *n.* One who sustains the use of the veto.

VETTU'RA, *n.* [It.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

VETTURI'NO, *n.* In *Italy*, one who conveys travellers from one place to another, in a *vettura*, at a price agreed on.

VETUST',† *a.* [L. *vetustus*.] Old; ancient.

VEX, *v. t.* [L. *vexo*; Fr. *vexer*; It. *vessare*; Sp. *vexar*.] 1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations; *a popular use of the word*.—2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict.

Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*

3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.

White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

4 To trouble; to distress.

I will also *vex* the hearts of many people; Ezek. xxxii.

5. To persecute; Acts xii.—6.† To stretch, as by hooks.

VEX, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated.

VEXA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vexatio*.] 1. The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting, and harassing.—2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind.—3. Disquiet; agitation; great uneasiness.

Passions too violent...afford us *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

4. The cause of trouble or disquiet.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments.

The Lord shall send on thee cursing, *vexation*, and rebuke; Deut. xxviii.

6. A harassing by law.—7. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS, *a.* Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive; as, a *vexatious* controversy; a vexatious neighbour.—2. Distressing; harassing; as, *vexatious* wars.—3. Full of trouble and disquiet.

He leads a *vexatious* life. *Digby.*

4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking. A *vexatious suit*, in *law*, is one commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble or disquiet.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEX'ED, *pp.* Teased; provoked; irritated; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

VEX'ED QUES'TION, *n.* [L. *quæstio vexata*.] An inquiry carried on in an irritating manner, or to a wearisome extent.

VEX'ER, *n.* One who vexes, irritates, or troubles.

VEX'IL, } *n.* [L. *vexillum*, a stand-
VEXIL'LUM, } ard.] A flag or standard. In *bot.*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VEX'ILLARY, *n.* A standard bearer.

VEX'ILLARY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEXILLA'TION, *n.* [L. *vexillatio*.] A company of troops under one ensign.

VEX'ING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEX'INGLY, *adv.* So as to vex, teaze, or irritate.

VI'A, *n.* [L.] A way or passage; a journey. In *Eng. writing*, it is generally used in the ablative case, and with the meaning *by way of*; as, *via* Falmouth, by the way of Falmouth.

VIABIL'ITY, *n.* The state of a child that is *viable*.

VI'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. likely to live, from *vie*, life, from L *vivo*, to live.] A term adopted from the French and applied to a new-born child, to express its capability of sustaining independent life. Hence, when a fetus is properly organized, and sufficiently developed to live, it is said to be *viable*.

VI'ADUCT, *n.* [L. *via*, way, and *duco*, to lead. *See* DUKE.] The name usually given to an extensive bridge, or series of arches erected for the purpose of conducting a road or railway above the level of the ground in crossing a valley, or any place where it may be necessary to conduct the road or railway, at the requisite elevation, above the natural surface of the ground, in order to avoid interference with previously existing lines of communication. A similar structure for supporting a navigable canal is generally termed an *aqueduct*, or aqueduct bridge, although, strictly speaking, it is a viaduct; so also is an embankment, an excavation, or a tunnel formed for a line of road.

VI'AGE,† *n.* [L. *via*, a way.] A voyage; a journey.

VI'AL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; Gr. φιαλη: L. *phiala*.] A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists.

Samuel took a *vial* of oil, and poured it on his head; 1 Sam. x.

Vials of God's wrath, in scripture, are the execution of his wrath upon the wicked for their sins; Rev. xvi.

VI'AL, *v. t.* To put in a vial.

VI'A LACTEA, *n.* [L.] In *astron.*, the milky way,—*which see.*

VI'ALLED, *pp.* Put in a vial.

VI'ALLING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a vial.

VI'AND, *n.* [Fr. *viande*; from It. *vivanda*; L. *vivendus*, *vivo*, to live.] Meat dressed; food.

Viands of various kinds allure the taste. *Pope.*

[*It is used chiefly in the plural.*]

VI'ARY,† *a.* Happening in roads or ways.

VIA'TECTURE, *n.* [L. *via*, way; Gr. τικτω, from τευχω, to fabricate.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railways, canals, &c.; civil engineering.

VIAT'IC, *a.* [L. *viaticum*, from *via*, way.] Pertaining to a journey or to travelling.

VIAT'ICUM, *n.* [L. supra.] Provisions for a journey.—2. Among *the ancient Romans*, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service, also to the officers and soldiers of the army.—3. In the *Romish church*, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moments.

VIA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A traveller; a wayfaring person.—2. Among the *Romans*, an attendant or officer who summoned persons into the presence of a magistrate; an apparitor; a serjeant. Such servants were assigned both to the magistrates who had lictors, as the dictator, consul, prætor, and especially to those who had none, as the tribunes of the people and the censors.

VI'BRATE, *v. i.* [L. *vibro*; It. *vibrare*. This word belongs to the root of Eng. *wabble*; W. *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular or serpentine direction.] 1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; as, the pendulum of a clock *vibrates* more or less rapidly, as it is shorter or longer. The chords of an instrument *vibrate* when touched.—2. To quiver; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.—3. To pass from one state to another; as, a man *vibrates* from one opinion to another.

VI'BRATE, *v. t.* To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; as, to *vibrate* a sword or staff. The pendulum of a clock *vibrates* seconds.—2. To cause to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion. *Holder.*

VI'BRATED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VI'BRATILE, *a.* Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; as, the *vibratile* organs of radiated animals.

VIBRATIL'ITY, *n.* Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion. [*Not much used.*]

VI'BRATING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord.

VIBRA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vibro.*] 1. The act of brandishing; the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession. —2 In *mech.*, a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns; as, of the pendulum of a time-keeper. This is more frequently called *oscillation.* The number of *vibrations* in a given time depends on the length of the vibrating body. The number of *vibrations* performed by two pendulums of different lengths in a given time is inversely as the square roots of their lengths, and the times of their *vibrations* are directly as the square roots of their lengths. The *vibrations* of a pendulum are somewhat slower at or near the equator, than in remote latitudes, in consequence of the diminution of the force of gravity at or near the equator. The *vibrations* of the same pendulum, or of different pendulums of the same length, in the same place, in very small arcs of circles, are always performed in the same time. [*See* OSCILLATION, PENDULUM.]—3. In *physics*, the tremulous motion produced in a body when struck, or when its particles are disturbed by any action or impulse; sound is produced by exciting vibrations in the bodies emitting it. The term *vibration* is also applied to the alternate or reciprocating motion which is produced among the particles of a fluid or ethereal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse; by which means waves or undulations are caused; as, the *vibrations* produced in water when agitated; the *vibrations* produced in the air by sounding bodies; the *vibrations* produced in a supposed ethereal medium by luminous bodies or by heat; the *vibrations* of the nervous fluid, by which sensation has been supposed to be produced, by impressions of external objects propagated thus to the brain.—4. In *music*, the regular reciprocating motion of a chord or of a body, which, when suspended, or stretched between two fixed points, swings or shakes to and fro, and thus produces musical sounds, or tones. The number of *vibrations* performed by a musical string, in a given time, is directly as the length of the string; the number of *vibrations* are also proportional to the square roots of the forces by which the strings are stretched. The times of *vibrations* of different strings are as their lengths directly, and the square roots of the tending forces inversely. The number of vibrations will also depend on the thickness and density of the strings, being much less in thick and heavy strings, than in small and light ones. In wind instruments, the sounds are produced by the vibrations of a column of air, contained in a straight or crooked tube. [*See* SOUND, TONE.]

VIBRAT'IUNCLE, *n.* A small vibration.

VI'BRATIVE, *a.* That vibrates.

VI'BRATORY, *a.* Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation; as, a *vibratory* motion.—2. Causing to vibrate.

VI'BRIO, *n.* A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the order Homogenea, Cuv. The body is round and slender like a bit of thread. The disease in wheat called ear-cockles is occasioned by one of the species, *V. tritici.* The microscopic eels found in vinegar and diluted paste belong to this genus.

VIBRIS'SÆ, *n.* [L. *vibrissa*, a whisker.] In *mammalogy*, the stiff, long, pointed bristles which grow from the upper-lip and other parts of the head; and in *ornithology*, the hairs which grow from the upper and under sides of the mouth, and stand forward like feelers, and sometimes point both upwards and downwards, as in the fly-catchers.

VIBUR'NUM, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Caprifoliaceæ. The species consist of shrubs almost all ornamental, with opposite petiolate leaves and corymbose flowers. They are natives of Europe, Asia, and America. *V. tinus*, the laurustinus, is common throughout Europe, and is much cultivated in gardens in Great Britain. There are several varieties, all hardy evergreen shrubs, and general favourites. *V. lantana*, the wayfaring tree, is a native of Europe and the west of Asia. The young shoots are used in Germany for basket-making; the wood is sometimes employed in turning and cabinet-making; the berries are used for making ink, and the bark of the root for making birdlime. *V. opulus*, the guelder rose, is native throughout Europe, and is especially frequent in Britain and Sweden. Several North American species, as *V. lentago*, *V. prunifolium.* and *V. pyrifolium*, have been introduced as ornamental shrubs into British gardens.

VIC'AR, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire;* It. *vicario;* L. *vicarius*, from *vicis*, a turn, or its root.] 1. In *a general sense*, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office. The pope pretends to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth. He has under him a grand vicar, who is a cardinal, and whose jurisdiction extends over all priests, regular and secular. —2. In *the canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes or a salary. [*See* RECTOR.]—*Apostolical vicars* are those who perform the functions of the pope in churches or provinces committed to their direction.

VIC'ARAĠE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A vicarage by endowment, becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage.—2. The house or residence of a vicar.

VIC'AR-ĠEN'ERAL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy, and regulate all church affairs. It is now the title of an office, which, as well as that of official principal, is united in the chancellor of the diocese. The business of the vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual.

VICA'RIAL, *a.* [from *vicar.*] Pertaining to a vicar; small; as, *vicarial* tithes.

VICA'RIATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as vicar.

VICA'RIATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.

VICA'RIOUS, *a.* [L. *vicarius.*] 1. Deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.—2. Acting for another; filling the place of another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.—3. Substituted in the place of another; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. The doctrine of *vicarious* punishment has occasioned much controversy.

VICA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution.

VIC'ARSHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [Fr. *vice;* L. *vitium;* W. *gwyd.*] 1. Properly, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish; as, the *vices* of a political constitution.—2. In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude, or from the plain rules of propriety; any moral unfitness of conduct, either from defect of duty, or from the transgression of known principles of rectitude. *Vice* differs from *crime*, in being less enormous. We never call murder or robbery a *vice;* but every act of intemperance, all falsehood, duplicity, deception, lewdness, and the like, is a *vice.* The excessive indulgence of passions and appetites which in themselves are innocent, is a *vice.* The smoking of tobacco and the taking of snuff, may in certain cases be innocent and even useful, but these practices may be carried to such an excess as to become *vices.* This word is also used to denote a habit of transgressing; as, a life of *vice.* *Vice* is rarely a solitary invader; it usually brings with it a frightful train of followers.—3. Depravity or corruption of manners; as, an age of *vice.*

> When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
> The post of honour is a private station.
> *Addison.*

4. A fault or bad trick in a horse.—5. In *the old English drama*, (the mysteries, &c.,) a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears, whose office was to torment and belabour another buffoon who represented the devil.

> His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game. *Tusser.*

VICE, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw.] A kind of iron press which serves to hold fast any thing worked upon, whether it is to be filed, bent, riveted, &c. It consists chiefly of a pair of stout jaws or chaps, which are brought together by means of a screw, in order to compress or hold fast any thing placed between them. There are several kinds of vices; as, the *standard vice*, the *bench vice*, and the *hand vice.*—*Glazier's vice*, a machine for drawing lead into flat rods for case-windows.—2.† A gripe or grasp.—3. In *arch.*, an old term for a spiral or winding staircase.

VICE,† *v. t.* To press or *screw up* to a thing by a kind of violence.

VICE, (vi″sy.) [L.] *vice*, in the turn or place, is used in composition to denote one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority.—*Succeeding in the vice*, in *Scots law*, an intrusion by which one enters into possession, in the place of a tenant bound to remove; such entry being made collusively with the outgoing tenant, and without the landlord's consent.

VICE-AD'MIRAL, *n.* In *the navy*, the second officer in command. His flag is displayed at the fore top-gallant-mast head.—2. A civil officer in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

VICE-AD'MIRALTY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiralty; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-A'GENT, *n.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.

VICE-CHAMBERLAIN, *n.* An officer in court, next in command to the lord chamberlain.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *n.* An officer in a university in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.—2. A judge in chancery, subordinate to the lord chancellor, but trying causes in a court apart: there is an appeal from his decision to the lord chancellor. The office was created by the act 53 Geo. 3, c. 24. The number of vice-chancellors was increased to three, by the 5 Vict c. 5; and the chief is now styled *vice-chancellor of England.*

VICE-CON'SUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

VI'CED,† *a.* Vicious; corrupt.

VICE-DOGE, *n.* A counsellor at Venice, who represented the doge when sick or absent.

VICEGE'RENCY, *n.* [*See* VICEGERENT.] The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy.

VICEGE'RENT, *n.* [L. *vicem gerens,* acting in the place of another.] A lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior, or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another. Kings are sometimes called God's *vicegerents.* It is to be wished they would always deserve the appellation.

VICEGE'RENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another.

VICE-LEG'ATE, *n.* An officer employed by the pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, when there is no legate or cardinal to command there.

VIC'ENARY, *a.* [L. *vicenarius.*] Belonging to twenty.

VICEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *viceni,* twenty, and *annus,* a year.] Lasting or continuing twenty years; *Vicennial prescription,* in *Scots law,* a prescription of twenty years; one of the lesser prescriptions, which is pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses. [*See* PRESCRIPTION.]

VICE-PRES'IDENCY, *n.* The office of vice-president.

VICE-PRES'IDENT, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) An office-bearer next in rank below a president.

VICE-RE'GAL, *a.* Being in the place of a king; pertaining to a viceroy, or viceroyalty.

VICEROY, *n.* [Fr. *viceroi,* L. *vice,* and Fr. *roy,* a king.] A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute; as the lord lieutenant of Ireland. This title, however, is seldom officially given.

VICEROY'ALTY, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICEROYSHIP, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICE-SUPPRESS'ING, *a.* Adapted to suppress vice.

VI'CE VER'SA. [L.] Contrariwise; on the contrary. The terms or the case being reversed.

VI'CIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order, Leguminosæ. The species are known by the common name of *vetch;* they are usually climbing herbs with abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of leaflets, the common petiole terminating in a tendril at the apex, which is mostly branched. The legume is long, compressed, pointed, one-celled, with two leathery stiffish valves. Above 100 species have been described, most of them natives of Europe. Ten species are enumerated by British botanists. Many of the species are much in use, as green crops, for feeding cattle, sheep, &c., as *V. sativa,* the common vetch or tare; *V. biennis,* biennial vetch, *V. pisiformis,* pea-like vetch; *V. sylvatica,* the wood vetch, &c.

VI''CIATE. *See* VITIATE, the more usual orthography.

VIC'INAGE, *n.* [from L. *vicinia,* neighbourhood; *vicinus,* near.] Neighbourhood; the place or places adjoining or near. A jury must be of the *vicinage,* or body of the county. In *law, common because of vicinage,* is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with one another; the beasts of one straying into the other's fields without molestation from either.

VIC'INAL, } *a.* Near neighbouring.
VIC'INE, } [*Little used.*]

VICIN'ITY, *n.* [L. *vicinitas.*] 1. Nearness in place; as, the *vicinity* of two country seats.—2. Neighbourhood; as, a seat in the *vicinity* of the metropolis.—3. Neighbouring country. Vegetables produced in the *vicinity* of the city are daily brought to market. The *vicinity* is full of gardens.

VICIOS'ITY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners. [But *viciousness* is generally used.]

VI''CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vicieux;* L. *vitiosus.*] 1. Defective; imperfect; as, a system of government *vicious* and unsound.—2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law; as, a *vicious* race of men; *vicious* parents; *vicious* children.—3. Corrupt; contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; as, *vicious* examples; *vicious* conduct.—4. Corrupt, in a physical sense; foul; impure; insalubrious; as, *vicious* air.—5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure; as, *vicious* language; *vicious* idioms.—6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken; as, a *vicious* horse.

VI''CIOUSLY, *adv.* Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety, or purity.—2. Faultily; not correctly.

VI''CIOUSNESS, *n.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

What makes a governor justly despised, is *viciousness* and ill morals. *South.*

2. Unruliness; refractoriness; as of a beast.

VICIS'SITUDE, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo;* from *vicis,* a turn.] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; as, the *vicissitudes* of day and night, and of winter and summer; the *vicissitudes* of the seasons.—2. Change; revolution; as in human affairs. We are exposed to continual *vicissitudes* of fortune.

VICISSITU'DINARY, *a.* Changing in succession.

VICISSITU'DINOUS, *a.* Full of vicissitude.

VICON'TIEL, *a.* [L. *vice-comitalia.* *See* VISCOUNT.] In *old law books,* pertaining to the sheriff.—*Vicontiel rents,* are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.—*Vicontiel writs,* are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court.

VICON'TIELS, *n.* Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king.

VI'COUNT, *n.* [L. *vice-comes.*] In *law books,* the sheriff.—2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl. [*See* VISCOUNT.]

VIC'TIM, *n.* [L. *victima;* Fr. *victime.*] 1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice; but human beings have been slain by some nations, for the purpose of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favour of some deity.—2. A person or thing destroyed; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object. How many persons have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to lust, to ambition!

VIC'TIMATE,† *v. t.* To sacrifice.

VIC'TIMIZE, *v. t.* To make a victim of; to sacrifice or destroy; to make the victim of a swindling transaction. [*A cant word, but one in common use.*]

VIC'TOR, *n.* [L. from *vinco, victus,* to conquer, or the same root. *N* not being radical, the root is *vico* or *vigo;* Sax. *wig, wigg,* war; *wiga,* a warrior, a hero, a *victor; wigan,* to war, to fight. The primary sense is to urge, drive, or strive; hence to subdue.] 1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror.* We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms, or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we cannot substitute *victor.* But we use *victor,* when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cæsar was *victor* at Pharsalia. The duke of Wellington was *victor* at Waterloo. *Victor* then is not followed by the possessive case; for we do not say, Alexander was the *victor of* Darius, though we say, he was *victor at* Arbela.—2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; as, a *victor* in the Olympic games.—3. One who wins or gains the advantage.

In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly,
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

4. Master; lord.

These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends. *Pope.*

[*Not usual nor legitimate.*]

VIC'TORESS, *n.* A female who vanquishes.

VICTO'RIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux.*] 1. Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; as, a *victorious* general; *victorious* troops; a *victorious* admiral or navy.—2. That produces conquest; as, a *victorious* day.—3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; as, brows bound with *victorious* wreaths.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us *victoriously* through all difficulties.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VIC'TORY, *n.* [L. *victoria,* from *vinco, victus,* to conquer; Fr. *victoire.*] 1.

Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. *Victory* supposes the power of an enemy or an antagonist to prove inferior to that of the victor. *Victory* however depends not always on superior skill or valour; it is often gained by the fault or mistake of the vanquished.

Victory may be honourable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies, over passions and appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.

Thanks be to God, who giveth us the *victory*, through our Lord Jesus Christ; 1 Cor. xv.

3. In *myth.*, a goddess who presided over victories. The Romans erected a temple to her, where they prayed the gods to give success to their arms. She was painted in the form of a woman arrayed in cloth of gold.

VIC'TRESS, *n.* A female that conquers.

VIC'TRICE,† *n.* A victress.

VIC'TRIX, *a.* [L.] Conquering, or victorious; as, Venus *victrix.*

VICT'UAL,† *n.* Provision of food, store for the support of life; meat; sustenance.—2. In *Scots law,* any sort of grain or corn. [*See* VICTUALS.]

VICTUAL, *v. t.* (vit'l.) [from *victual,* the noun.] 1. To supply with provisions for subsistence; as, to *victual* an army; to *victual* a garrison.—2. To store with provisions; as, to *victual* a ship.

VICTUALLED, *pp.* (vit'ld.) Supplied with provisions.

VICTUALLER, *n.* (vit'ler.) One who furnishes provisions.—2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.—3. A provision ship; a ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance.

VICTUALLING, *ppr.* (vit'ling.) Supplying with provisions.

VICT'UALLING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

VICT'UALLING-YARD, *n* A yard generally contiguous to a dock-yard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the Royal navy are deposited.

VICTUALS, *n.* (vit'lz.) [Fr. *victuailles;* It. *vettovaglia;* Sp. *vitualla;* from L. *victus,* food, from the root of *vivo,* which was *vigo* or *vico,* coinciding with *vigeo;* Basque, *vicia,* life. This word is now never used in the singular.] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance. We never apply this word to that on which beasts or birds feed, and we apply it chiefly to food for men when cooked or prepared for the table. We do not now give this name to flesh, corn, or flour, in a crude state; but we say, the *victuals* are well cooked or dressed, and in great abundance. We say, a man eats his *victuals* with a good relish. Such phrases as, to buy *victuals* for the army or navy, to lay in *victuals* for the winter, &c., are now obsolete. We say, to buy *provisions* or *stores;* yet we use the verb, to *victual* an army or ship.

VICUG'NA, or **VICU'ÑA,** *n.* A ruminant mammal, *Auchenia vicugna,* of the family Camelidæ. It is closely allied to the llama, the guanaco, and the paco, and in size exceeds the latter two, measuring 4 ft. 1 in. from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, and 2¼ ft. to the shoulders. Its wool is short and curly, and finer than that of any of its relative species. In colour its upper parts are of a reddish yellow hue, and its



Auchenia Vicugna.

breast and lower parts white. It is a native of South America, and frequents lofty slopes in the Andes of Chili, &c., where some scanty vegetation is to be found, but never ventures up to the naked rocky summits, for its soft tender feet are only suited for turfy ground. It lives in herds of 6 to 15 females, and one male, the leader and protector of the herd, who, standing at a short distance, while the females are feeding, gives timely warning of danger, by a sort of whistling sound and a quick movement of the foot.

VIDAME', *n.* [L. *vice-dominus,* Fr. *vidame.*] In *ancient English law,* a bishop's deputy, in matters temporal; he ranked next to a peer.

VI'DE. [L.] See.

VIDEL'ICET, *adv.* [L. for *videre licet.*] To wit; that is, namely. A term used in law pleadings. An abbreviation for this word is *viz.*

VI'DE UT SUPRA. [Lat.] *See as above.*

VI'DIMUS, *n.* [L. we have seen.] An examination or inspection; as, a *vidimus* of accounts or documents.

VIDO'NIA, *n.* A white wine, the produce of the island of Teneriffe, much resembling Madeira, but inferior in quality to it and of a tart flavour.

VID'UAGE, *n.* [Lat. *vidua,* a widow.] The state or class of widows.

VID'UAL,† *a.* [L. *viduus,* deprived.] Belonging to the state of a widow.

VIDU'ITY,† *n.* [L. *viduitas.*] Widowhood.

VIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wigan,* to war, to contend, that is, to strain, to urge, to press. *See* VICTOR.] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalship, or strife. How delightful it is to see children *vie* with each other in diligence and in duties of obedience.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

VIE, *v. t.* To show or practice in competition; as, to *vie* power; to *vie* charities. [*Not legitimate.*]—2. To urge; to press.

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss She *vied* so fast † *Shak.*

VIELLE', *n.* (ve-yel'.) [Fr.] An old stringed instrument played by means of finger keys, and the friction of a wheel instead of a bow. In this country it is called a *hurdy-gurdy.*

VIELLEUR, *n.* A species of fly in Surinam, less than the lantern fly.

VIEN'NA GREEN, *n.* A beautiful green powder much prized as a pigment. It is prepared by mixing together boiling solutions of equal weights of neutral-acetate of copper, and arsenious acid, and adding the mixture to its own volume of cold water, the whole being allowed to stand for some days.

VIENNESE', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of Vienna; natives of Vienna.

VI ET ARMIS. [L.] In *law,* with force and arms, words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass, to shew the violent commission of any trespass or crime.

VIEW, *v. t.* (vu.) [Fr. *vue,* from *voir,* to see, contracted from L. *videre,* Russ. *viju,* San. *vid.* The primary sense is to reach or extend to.] 1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look, see,* and *behold,* in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. We ascended mount Tabor, and *viewed* with admiration the spacious and beautiful plains of Esdraëlon and Galilee. We *viewed* with delight the rich and beautiful valley of Cashmere.

Go up and *view* the country; Josh. vii.
I *viewed* the walls of Jerusalem; Neh. vii.

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.—3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider. *View* the subject in all its aspects.—*On view,* exposed to public examination; as, the articles advertised for sale are now *on view.* [Here *on view* is adverbial.]

VIEW, *n.* (vu.) Prospect; sight; reach of the eye.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view.* *Dryden.*

2. The whole extent seen. Vast or extensive *views* present themselves to the eye.—3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. The mountain was not within our *view.*—4. Intellectual or mental sight. These things give us a just *view* of the designs of Providence. —5. Act of seeing. The facts mentioned were verified by actual *view.*— 6. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. The assessors took a *view* of the premises.

Surveying nature with too nice a *view.* *Dryden.*

8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. On a just *view* of all the arguments in the case, the law appears to be clear.—9. Appearance; show.

Graces,...
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty. *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; purpose; design. With that *view* he began the expedition. With a *view* to commerce, he passed through Egypt.—13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding. These are my *views* of the policy which ought to

be pursued.—14. In *law*, an inspection judicially authorized. In *Scots law*, in jury causes, it is sometimes thought expedient that the jurors or a part of them, should have an opportunity of inspecting premises in dispute previous to the trial. The party wishing for the view applies to the court for a view, and where it is granted, six jurors are selected for the purpose, called *viewers*, who must be summoned by the sheriff to attend at the place in question, where the premises are pointed out to them by two persons named by the court, and technically called *shewers*. The object of the view is to render the ground of dispute more intelligible to the jury, but it is only granted where the necessity for it is made very apparent. A similar practice obtains in English law.—15. The footing, treading, or track of a fallow-deer.—*View of frankpledge*, in *law*, a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.—*Point of view*, the direction in which a thing is seen.

VIEWED, *pp.* (vu'ed.) Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEWER, *n.* (vu'er.) One who views, surveys or examines.—2. In *law*, *viewers* are those jurors who are authorized by a court to inspect any place in question. [*See* VIEW, No. 14.]

VIEWING, *ppr.* (vu'ing.) Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEWING, *n.* (vu'ing.) The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEWLESS, *a.* (vu'less.) That cannot be seen; not being perceivable by the eye; invisible; as, *viewless* winds.

> Swift through the valves the visionary fair
> Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

VIEWLY, *a.* Lightly; striking to the view; handsome. [*Obsolete or local.*]

VIGES'IMAL, *a.* The twentieth.

VIGESIMA'TION, *n.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man.

VIG'IL, *n.* [L. *vigilia*; Fr. *vigile*; L. *vigil*, waking, watchful; *vigilo*, to watch. This is formed on the root of Eng. *wake*, Sax. *wæcan*, *wecan*. The primary sense is to stir or excite, to rouse, to agitate.] 1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.

> So they in heav'n their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

2. In *church affairs*, the eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day beginning at six o'clock in the evening, and continuing till the same hour the following evening; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday.—3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. —4. Watch; forbearance of sleep; as, the *vigils* of the card table.—*Vigils* or *watchings* of flowers, a term used by Linnæus to express a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants, of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day.

VIG'ILANCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vigilans*. *See* VIGIL.] 1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake.—2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. *Vigilance* is a virtue of prime importance in a general. The *vigilance* of the dog is no less remarkable than his fidelity.—3. Guard; watch.

> In at this gate none pass
> The *vigilance* here plac'd. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

VIG'ILANCY, for *Vigilance*, is not used.

VIG'ILANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *vigilans*.] Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

> Take your places and be *vigilant*. *Shak.*
> Be sober, be *vigilant*; 1 Pet. v.

2. In *her.*, a term applicable to the cat when borne in a position as if upon the watch for prey.

VIG'ILANTLY, *adv.* [supra.] Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VIGINTIV'IRATE, *n.* [L. *viginti* and *viri*.] A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men.

VIGNETTE', *n.* [Fr. *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine.] Originally, a kind of flourish of vine leaves and flowers in the vacant part of the title page of a book, above the dedication, or at the end of a division. At present, however, the word signifies any small engraved embellishment for the illustration or decoration of a page of any work; and, in a more limited sense, such illustrations as are softened off at the edges, and not terminated by a definite boundary line.—2. In *arch.*, ornamental carving in imitation of vine leaves.

VIG'OROSO, In *music*, with energy.

VIG'OROUS, *a.* Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* body.—2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind; as, a *vigorous* attack; *vigorous* exertions. The enemy expects a *vigorous* campaign.

> The beginnings of confederacies have been *vigorous* and successful. *Davenant.*

VIG'OROUSLY, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise *vigorously*.

VIG'OROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.

VIG'OUR, *n.* [L. from *vigeo*, to be brisk, to grow, to be strong; allied to *vivo*, *vixi*, to live, and to Sax. *wigan*, to carry on war, and to *wake*.] 1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force.

> The *vigour* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*

2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. We say a man possesses *vigour* of mind or intellect.—3. Strength or force in animal or vegetable motion; as, a plant grows with *vigour*.—4. Strength; energy; efficacy.

> In the fruitful earth
> His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

VIG'OUR,† *v. t.* To invigorate. [*Vigour* and all its derivatives imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength, or strength to endure.]

VIK'ING, *n. plur. Vik'ingr.* A pirate. The *Vikingr* were Northmen who infested the European seas in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries. They were generally the sons of Northern kings, who betook themselves to piracy as a means of distinguishing themselves, and of obtaining an independent command. [*See* SEA KINGS.]

VILD, VILED, † *a.* Vile; wicked.

VILE, *a.* [L. *vilis*; Fr. and Sp. *vil*; It. *vile*; Gr. φαῦλος.] 1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable.

> The inhabitants account gold a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*
> A man in *vile* raiment; James ii.
> Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed as *vile* in your sight? Job xviii.

2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked; hateful in the sight of God and of good men. The sons of Eli made themselves *vile*; 1 Sam. iii.

> Behold I am *vile*; what shall I answer? Job xl.

VILED,† *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

VILELY, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully; as, Hector *vilely* dragged about the walls of Troy.—2. In a cowardly manner; 2 Sam. i.

> The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shak.*

VILENESS, *n.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

> His *vileness* us shall never awe. *Drayton.*

2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness; as, the *vileness* of mankind.

VIL'ER, *a. comp.* More vile.

VIL'EST, *a. superl.* Most vile.

VILIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

VIL'IFIED, *pp.* [from *vilify*.] Defamed; traduced; debased.

VIL'IFIER, *n.* One who defames or traduces.

VIL'IFY, *v. t.* [from *vile*.] To make vile; to debase; to degrade.

> Their Maker's image
> Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
> To serve ungovern'd appetite. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.

> Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind *Addison.*

[*This is the most usual sense of the verb.*]

VIL'IFYING, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.

VIL'IPEND,† *v. t.* [L. *vilipendo*.] To despise; to contemn; to disparage; to have in no esteem.

VILIPEND'ENCY,† *n.* Disesteem; slight.

VIL'ITY,† *n.* Vileness; baseness.

VILL, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville*.] A village; a small collection of houses. [*See* VILLAGE.] The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I., mentions *entire-vills*, *demi-vills*, and *hamlets*.

VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville*; Gaelic, *bail*.] A country seat; usually one for the residence of an opulent person. Among the *Romans*, *villa* signified a country seat for an individual of the wealthier sort, with its appendages. It comprehended three different kinds of houses, the *villa urbana*, which was the residence of the proprietor, and contained all the conveniences of a mansion in the city; the *villa rustica*, containing barns, stables, &c., and lodgings for those who were employed in the operations of the farming establishment; and the *villa fructuaria*, appropriated to the preservation of the various productions of the farm. By degrees numbers of houses were built round these villas, and hence the origin of *villages*. In *Spanish* and *Portuguese*, *villa* means a town.

VIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr.; from *villa*.] A small assemblage of houses, less than

a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other labouring people. In *Eng.*, it is said that a *village* is distinguished from a town by the want of a market.—2. In *law*, a *village*, or *vill*, is sometimes taken to signify a manor, at other times a whole parish, or a subdivision of it. Most commonly, it means the out part of a parish consisting of a few houses separate from the rest.

VIL'LAGER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

VIL'LAGERY, *n.* A district of villages.

VIL'LAIN, *n.* [Fr. *vilain;* It. and Sp. *villano;* Norm. *vilaint.* According to the French orthography, this word is formed from *vile*; but the orthography in other languages connects this word with *vill*, *village*, and this is probably the true origin.] 1. In *feudal law*, a villain or villein is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villanage.* Villains, who belonged principally to lords of manors, were of two sorts; *villains regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor or land, *adscriptitii glebæ*; or *villains in gross*, or at large, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another. They could not leave their lord without his permission; but if they ran away, or were purloined from him, they might be claimed and recovered by action like beasts, or other chattels. They held indeed small portions of land to sustain themselves and families, but it was at the mere will of the lord, who might dispossess them whenever he pleased, and their tenure bound them to what were termed *villein* or ignoble services. A villein could acquire no property either in land or goods; if he purchased either the lord might seize them to his own use.—2. A vile wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes. We call by the name of *villain*, the thief, the robber, the burglarian, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the cheat, the swindler, &c.

> Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

VIL'LAINOUS, *a.* [from *villain.*] Base; very vile.—2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as, a *villainous* person or wretch.—3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as, a *villainous* action.—4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; *in a familiar sense;* as, a *villainous* trick of the eye. *Villainous judgment*, in *old law*, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

VIL'LAINOUSLY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL'LAINOUSNESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL'LAINY, *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as, the *villainy* of the thief or the robber; the *villainy* of the seducer.

> The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villainy.* *Shak.*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. In this sense the word has a plural.

> Such *villainies* roused Horace into wrath. *Dryden.*

VIL'LAKIN,† *n.* A little village.

VIL'LAN, *n.* A villain or villein.

VIL'LANAGE, *a.* The state of a villain; base servitude.—2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord; usually written *villenage*,—*which see.*—3. Baseness; infamy. [*See* VILLAINY.]

VIL'LANIZE,† } **VIL'LAINIZE**,† } *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.

> Were virtue by descent, a noble name
> Could never *villanize* his father's fame. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

VIL'LANIZED, } **VIL'LAINIZED**, } *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]

VIL'LANIZER,† *n.* One who villanizes.

VIL'LANIZING, } **VIL'LAINIZING**, } *ppr.* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]

VIL'LANOUS, } **VIL'LAINOUS**, } *a.* Serving; being in a state of villenage.

VIL'LANY, } **VIL'LAINY**, } *n.* Villenage.

VILLAR'SIA, *n.* A genus of aquatic or marsh plants, nat. order Gentianaceæ. They inhabit all parts of the world, and are elegant plants when in blossom. One species, *V. nymphæoides*, a floating plant, is a native of Europe, and is found in Great Britain in rivers and still waters, although rare. It is a beautiful plant, with a large yellow flower, curiously plaited, and easily cultivated.

VIL'LATIC, *a.* [L. *villaticus.*] Pertaining to a village.

> Tame *villatic* fowl. *Milton.*

VIL'LEIN, *n.* *See* VILLAIN, No. 1.

VIL'LENAGE, *n.* [from *villain.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services. This tenure was neither strictly feudal, Norman, or Saxon, but mixed and compounded of them all. It was originally founded on the servile state of the occupiers of the soil, who were allowed to hold portions of land at the will of their lord, on condition of performing base and menial services. Where the service was base in its nature, and undefined as to time and amount, the tenure received the name of *pure villenage*, but where the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined, it was called *privileged villenage*, and sometimes *villein socage.* It frequently happened that lands held in villenage descended in uninterrupted succession from father to son, until at length the occupiers or villeins became entitled, by prescription or custom, to hold their lands against the lord, so long as they performed the required services. And although the villeins themselves acquired freedom, or their land came into the possession of freemen, the villein services were still the condition of the tenure, according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts-baron, in which they were entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. And as such tenants had nothing to shew for their estates but the entries into those rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the steward, they at last came to be called *tenants by copy of court-roll*, and their tenure a *copyhold.*

VIL'LI, *n. plur.* [L. *villus.*] 1. In *anat.*, fine small fibres, resembling a covering of down or the pile of velvet, as the internal coat of the intestinal canal.—2. In *bot.*, long, straight, and soft hairs on the surface of a plant.

VIL'LOSE, } **VIL'LOUS**, } *a.* [L. *villosus*, from *villus*, hair, Eng. *wool.*] 1. Abounding with fine hairs or wooly substance; nappy; shaggy; rough; as, a *villous* coat. The *villous* coat of the stomach and intestines is the inner mucous membrane, so called from the innumerable villi or fine fibrils with which its internal surface is covered.—2. In *bot.*, covered with long, straight, and soft hairs.

VIL'LUS, *n.* [L.] A soft hair. [*See* VILLI.]

VIM'INAL, *a.* [L. *viminalis.*] Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

VIMIN'EOUS, *a.* [L. *vimineus*, from *vimen*, a twig.] Made of twigs or shoots.

> In the hive's *vimineous* dome. *Prior.*

VINA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *vinaceus.*] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—2. Of the colour of wine.

VINAIGRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A small box of gold, silver, &c. with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar, contained in a sponge. It is used like a smelling bottle.

VIN'CIBLE, *a.* [from L. *vinco*, to conquer. *See* VICTOR.] Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued.

> He not *vincible* in spirit. *Hayward.*

VIN'CIBLENESS, } **VINCIBIL'ITY**, } *n.* The capacity of being conquered; conquerableness.

VINC'TURE,† *n.* [L. *vinctura.*] A binding.

VINC'ULUM, *n.* [L.] A bond of union; a band or tie.—2. In *alge.*, a character in the form of a line or stroke, drawn over a factor, divisor, dividend, &c. when it consists of several letters, quantities, or terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity, and shew that they are to be multiplied, or divided, &c. together: Thus, $a + b \times c$, indicates that the sum of a and b is to be multiplied by c; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply, that b is to be multiplied by c, and the product added to a. It is now more usual, however, to enclose quantities that are to be connected together, within parentheses or brackets: thus, $(a + b + c) \times x$ or $\{a + b + c\} \times x$; $(x^2 - y^2) \div (x + y)$, or $\{x^2 - y^2\} \div \{x + y\}$.—3. In *English civil law*, the marriage tie; hence a divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, is an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with leave to marry again.

VINDE'MIAL, *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage; *vinea* and *demo*] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VINDE'MIATE, *v. i.* [supra.] To gather the vintage.

VINDEMIA'TION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes.

VINDE'MIATRIX, *n.* A star of the third magnitude in the constellation Virgo.

VINDICABIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.

VIN'DICABLE, *a.* [infra.] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported.

VIN'DICATE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico.*] 1. To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections.

> When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must *vindicate* it. *Watts.*

> Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
> But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid; as, to *vindicate* a claim or title.

—3. To defend with arms, or otherwise; as, to *vindicate* our rights.—4. To avenge; to punish; as, a war to *vindicate* or punish infidelity.

God is more powerful to exact subjection and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson.*

[*This latter use is entirely obsolete.*]

VIN'DICATED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.

VIN'DICATING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge, or impeachment; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VINDICA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vindico.*] 1. The defence of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations; as, the *vindication* of opinions or of a creed; the *vindication* of the Scriptures against the objections and cavils of infidels.—2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just; as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right.—3. Defence by force or otherwise; as, the *vindication* of the rights of man; the *vindication* of our liberties or the rights of conscience.

VIN'DICATIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate.—2. Revengeful. [This is now generally *vindictive.*]

VIN'DICATIVENESS,† *n.* Vindictiveness.

VIN'DICATOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends.

VIN'DICATORY, *a.* Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

The afflictions of Job were not *vindicatory* punishments. *Bramhall.*

2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VINDIC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif.*] Revengeful; given to revenge.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

VINDIC'TIVELY, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.

VINDIC'TIVENESS, *n.* A revengeful temper.—2. Revengefulness.

VINE, *n.* [L. *vinea*; Fr. *vigne*; from the It. *vigna*, Sp. *viña*, a vineyard; W. *gwinien*, vine, and *gwin*, wine. *See* WINE.] 1. A well known climbing plant with a woody stem, producing the grapes of commerce. It is of the genus *Vitis*, and of numerous varieties. [*See* VITIS.]—2. The long slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers. Thus we speak of the hop *vine*, the bean *vine*, the *vines* of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

VINE-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with vines.

VINED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine.

VINE-DRESSER, *n.* [*vine* and *dresser.*] One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

VINE-FRETTER, *n.* [*vine* and *fret.*] A small insect that injures vines, the *aphis vitis.*

VIN'EGAR, *n.* [Fr. *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.] 1. Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the vinous fermentation. In wine countries it is obtained from the acetous fermentation of inferior wines, but in this country it is usually procured from an infusion of malt which has previously undergone the vinous fermentation. Vinegar may also be obtained from strong beer, by the fermentation of various fruits, or of a solution of sugar mixed with yeast; in short, all liquids which are capable of the vinous fermentation may be made to produce vinegar. 120 parts of water, 12 of brandy, 3 of brown sugar, 1 of tartar, and ½ of sour dough, if left for some weeks in a warm place, yield a strong and pleasant vinegar. All the above vinegars yield by distillation a purer and somewhat weaker acetic acid, called *distilled vinegar.*—*Radical vinegar*, hydrated acetic acid, obtained by distilling 3 parts of dry powdered acetate of soda, with 9·7 of oil of vitriol, as pure and concentrated as possible. This vinegar, holding camphor and essential oils in solution, constitutes the *aromatic vinegar* of the shops.—*Wood vinegar*, pyroligneous acid,—*which see.* Common and distilled vinegar are used in pharmacy for preparing many remedies, and externally in medicine, in the form of lotions. The use of vinegar as a condiment is universal. It is likewise the antiseptic ingredient in pickles.—2.† Any thing really or metaphorically sour.—*Vinegar of lead*, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.

VIN'EGAR-CRUET, *n.* A small glass bottle for holding vinegar.

VINE-GRUB, *n.* [*vine* and *grub.*] Another name for the vine-fretter, *aphis vitis.* [*See* VINE-FRETTER.]

VI'NER, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines.

VINERY, *n.* In *gardening*, a hot-house in which vines are grown.

VINE'YARD, *n.* (vin'-yard.) [Sax. *vingeard*; Ir. *fionghort.*] A plantation of vines producing grapes; properly, an inclosure or yard for grape-vines.

VIN'NEWED,† *a.* [Sax. *fynig.*] Mouldy; musty.

VIN'NEWEDNESS,† *n.* Mustiness; mouldiness.

VIN'NY,† *a.* [supra.] Mouldy; musty.

VIN'OLENCY,† *n.* [L. *vinolentia*, from *vinum*, wine.] Drunkenness.

VIN'OLENT,† *a.* Given to wine.

VINOS'ITY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous.

VI'NOUS, **VI'NOSE**, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*, from L. *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine; as, a *vinous* taste; a *vinous* flavour.—*Vinous fermentation*, that species of fermentation which terminates in the formation of an intoxicating liquid, or one which contains alcohol; as wine, beer, porter, cider, &c. It consists in the peculiar decomposition which the different species of sugar undergo in certain circumstances, and by which their elements combine to form new compounds, which, under similar conditions, are always the same. When a saccharine solution is placed in contact with substances in a state of decomposition or putrefaction, it is observed, after about 24 hours, if the temperature be kept between 40° and 80°, that the taste of the sugar has disappeared; pure carbonic acid is disengaged, and the liquid has acquired intoxicating qualities. It now contains alcohol, which may be separated by distillation. [*See* FERMENTATION.]

VIN'QUISH, *n.* A state of pining or languishing; *a disease in sheep.*

VINT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vendange*, from L. *vendemia.*] 1. The produce of the vine for the season. The *vintage* is abundant.—2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.—3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

VINT'AGER, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.

VINT'AGE-SPRING, *n.* A wine-fount.

VINT'NER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.

VINT'RY, *n.* A place where wine is sold.

VI'NUM, *n.* [L.] Wine.

VI'NY, *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes.—2. Abounding in vines.

VI'OL, **VIO'LA**, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; It. and Sp. *viola*; Ir. *biol.*] An ancient musical instrument of the same form as the violin, and which may be considered as the parent of our modern instruments of the violin kind. The viol was a stringed instrument with frets, and played on by a bow. There were three sorts, treble, tenor, and base, each having six strings. The *treble viol* was somewhat larger than our violin, and the music for it was written in the treble clef. The *tenor viol* was about the same length and breadth as the modern tenor violin, but thicker in the body, and the music for it was in the soprano, or C clef. The dimensions of the *base viol* were much the same as those of the violoncello, and the music for it was written in the base clef.—*Viol di gamba*, or *leg-viol*, an old musical instrument with six strings, so called because it was held between the legs. In form and dimensions it resembled the modern violoncello, and was the immediate predecessor of that instrument. Its tone was nasal and disagreeable.

Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VI'OLA, *n.* [It.] The tenor-violin, a kind of violin intermediate in size and pitch between the ordinary violin and violoncello. It has four catgut strings, of which the third and fourth are covered with silver wire. It is tuned C, D, A, G, reckoning upwards, and is an octave higher in pitch than the violoncello, and a fifth lower than the violin.

VI'OLA, *n.* The violet; a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Violaceæ. The species are exceedingly numerous; they are elegant low herbs, for the most part perennial, rarely annual. Eight species are enumerated by British botanists. The violets are favourite flowers in all northern and temperate climates, and many of them are among the first to make their appearance in the spring. The greatest favourites are the varieties of the *V. odorata*, or common sweet violet, and of *V. tricolor*, the pansy, or heart's ease. The flowers of *V. odorata* possess purgative or laxative properties, and *V. canina*, or dog's violet, is reputed a powerful agent for the removal of cutaneous affections.

VI'OLABLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis.* *See* VIOLATE.] That may be violated, broken, or injured.

VIOLA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of Polypetalous exogens, having the genus Viola for its type. The species are herbs, shrubs, or undershrubs, generally with alternate, simple leaves, furnished with stipules. The flowers are erect or drooping, axillary, seated on peduncles, which are one-flowered, solitary, or numerous, sometimes branched. The order is divided into two tribes, Violeæ and Alsodineæ. Violeæ chiefly consist of European, Siberian, and

American plants; Alsodineæ are South American and African plants. The roots of all the Violaceæ appear to be more or less emetic, a property which is strongly possessed by the South American species. Hence they form part of the herbs known under the name of Ipecacuanha.

VIOLA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *viola*, a violet.] Resembling violets in colour.

VIOLAS'CENT, *a.* Resembling a violet in colour.

VI'OLATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *violer*; L. *violo*; It. *violare*; Sp. *violar*.] 1. To injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb; as, to *violate* sleep.

Kindness for man and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to infringe; to transgress; as, to *violate* the laws of the state, or the rules of good breeding; to *violate* the divine commands; to *violate* one's vows or promises. Promises and commands may be *violated* negatively, by non-observance.—3. To injure; to do violence to.

Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To treat with irreverence; to profane; as, to *violate* the sanctity of a holy place.—5. To ravish; to compress by force.

VI'OLATED, *pp.* Injured; broken; transgressed; ravished.

VI'OLATING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.

VIOLA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace.—2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance; as, the *violation* of law or positive command; a *violation* of covenants, engagements, and promises; a *violation* of vows.—3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; as, the *violation* of a church.—4. Ravishment; rape.

VI'OLATIVE, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

VI'OLATOR, *n.* One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs; as, a *violator* of repose.—2. One who infringes or transgresses; as, a *violator* of law.—3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence; as, a *violator* of sacred things.—4. A ravisher.

VI'OLENCE, *n.* [L. *violentia*.] 1. Physical force; strength of action or motion; as, the *violence* of a storm; the *violence* of a blow or of a conflict.—2. Moral force; vehemence. The critic attacked the work with *violence*.—3. Outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds.

The earth was filled with *violence*; Gen. vi.

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

You ask with *violence*. *Shak.*

5. Injury; infringement. Offer no *violence* to the laws, or to the rules of civility.—6. Injury; hurt.

Do *violence* to no man; Luke iii.

7. Ravishment; rape.—*To do violence to* or *on*, to attack; to murder.

But, as it seems, *did violence on* herself. *Shak.*

To do violence to, to outrage; to force; to injure. He *does violence to* his own opinions.

VI'OLENCE, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [*Little used.*]

VI'OLENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *violentus*.] 1. Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force; as, a *violent* wind; a *violent* stream; a *violent* assault or blow; a *violent* conflict.—2. Vehement; outrageous; as, a *violent* attack on the minister.—3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural.

No *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

4. Produced by violence; not natural; as, a *violent* death.—5. Acting by violence; assailant; not authorized.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shak.*

6. Fierce; vehement; as, a *violent* philippic; a *violent* remonstrance.

We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*. *Hooker.*

7. Severe; extreme; as, *violent* pains.—8. Extorted; not voluntary.

Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

Violent presumption, in *law*, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts. Such circumstances being proved, the mind infers with confidence that the fact has taken place, and this confidence is a *violent presumption*, which amounts to proof. *Violent profits*, in *Scots law*, profits made during an unlawful possession.

VI'OLENT,† *n.* An assailant.

VI'OLENT,† *v. t.* To urge with violence.

VI'OLENTLY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently; as, the wind blows *violently*.

Forfeitures must not be exacted *violently*. *Taylor.*

VIOLES'CENT, *a.* Tending to a violent colour.

VI'OLET, *n.* [Fr. *violette*; It. *violetto*; L. *viola*.] The common name of the different species of the genus *Viola*. [*See* VIOLA.]—2. A bluish purple colour, like that of the violet; one of the primitive colours.

VI'OLET, *a.* Dark blue inclining to red. *Violet-dye* is produced by a mixture of red and blue colouring matters, which are applied in succession.

VI'OLIN, *n.* [It. *violino*; Fr. *violon*; from *viol*.] A well-known musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented. The finest violins are those of the old Cremona makers, Jerome, Anthony, and Nicholas Amati, and Stradivarius, and Guarnerius, and F. and T. and G. B. Ruggiero. Next in quality are those of Jacob Steiner, and of the two Klotz, father and son, Tyrolese makers. The violin is tuned G. D. A. E. reckoning upwards.

VIOLI'NA, *n.* In *chem.*, a vegeto-alkali.

VI'OLINIST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin.

VI'OLIST, *n.* A player on the viol.

VIOLONCEL'LIST, *n.* A performer on the violoncello.

VIOLONCEL'LO, *n.* [It.] A powerful and expressive bow instrument of the violin kind. It is a bass violin with four strings, the two lowest covered with silver-wire. It is tuned C. G. D. A. reckoning upwards, and is an octave lower than the viola, or tenor violin. The player holds it between his knees.

VIOLO'NE, *n.* [It.] The contra-basso, or double-bass; the largest instrument of the violin kind. It is seldom played with more than three strings, which lie an octave below the violoncello. It is chiefly used to sustain the harmony.

VI'PER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr. *vipere*; W. *gwiber*, from *gwib*, a quick course, a driving, flying, or serpentine motion, a wandering.] 1. *Vipera*, a genus of venomous serpents, which produce living young, and have a head broader than the neck, and no pits behind the nostrils, as in the case of the rattle-snakes. The true vipers have the scales on the head similar to those on the back, and the nostrils very large. The minute viper, *V. brachyura*, is one of the most terrible of the genus, on account of the intensity and activity of its poison. The common viper, *V. berus*, of which there are several varieties, is the only poisonous serpent



Head and Tail of Common Viper (V. berus).

which occurs in Britain, but it is not very common or very dangerous, except in very dry and warm parts of the country, and during the hot season. The horned viper, *V. cerastes*, the tufted viper, *V. lophophris*, and the brown and white viper, *V. hæmachates*, are natives of Africa.—2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant.

VIPER'IDÆ, *n.* The family of vipers. It comprehends the true vipers, rattle-snakes, asps, &c.

VI'PERINE, *a.* [L. *viperinus*.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VI'PEROUS, *a.* [L. *vipereus*.] Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue.

VI'PER'S BUGLOSS, *n.* A plant, the *Echium vulgare*. [*See* ECHIUM.]

VI'PER'S GRÄSS, *n.* The common name of the different species of plants belonging to the genus Scorzonera. *S. hispanica*, or esculent viper's grass, is cultivated for its carrot-shaped roots, which are considered a dainty. Nat. order, Compositæ.

VIRAGIN'IAN, *a.* Having the qualities of a virago.

VIRAGIN'ITY, *n.* The qualities of a virago.

VIRA'GO, *n.* [L. from *vir*, a man.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.—2. In *common lan.*, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

VIRE,† *n.* [Sp. *vira*.] An arrow for the cross-bow; a quarrel.

VIR'ELAY, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *virer*, to turn.] An ancient French song or short poem, derived from Provence, of a peculiar measure, and usually of a sportive character. The modern *virelay* turns upon two sets of rhymes, the first of which prevails throughout the piece, and the other occurs only from time to time, to produce variety.

To which a lady sung a *virelay*. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT, *a.* [L. *virens*, from *vireo*, to be green.] Green; verdant; fresh.

VIRES'CENT, *a.* Slightly green; beginning to be green.

VIR'GATE, *n.* (nearly vurgate.) [L. *virga*, a rod.] In *bot.*, having the shape of a rod or wand; as, a *virgate* stem.

VIR'GATE, *n.* A yardland,—*which see.*

VIRĠE. *See* VERGE.

VIRĠIL'IA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are chiefly tropical. The roots of *V. aurea*,



Virgilia aurea.

an Indian species, yield a yellow dye. *V. lutea*, of North America, is an elegant hardy shrub, frequently cultivated in gardens. The bark yields a yellow colouring matter.

VIRĠIL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet; as, *virgilian* husbandry, which was the system of agriculture practised by the Romans, and which is described in the Georgics of Virgil.—2. Resembling the style of Virgil.

VIR'ĠIN, *n.* (nearly vur'gin.) [It. *virgine;* Sp. *virgen;* Fr. *vierge;* L. *virgo.*] 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man.—2. A woman not a mother. [*Unusual.*]—3. A person of either sex who has not been married; 1 Cor. vii. 25.—4. The sign Virgo. [*See* VIRGO.]

VIR'ĠIN, *a.* Pure; untouched; as, *virgin* gold.—2. Fresh; new; unused; as, *virgin* soil.—3. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush; *virgin* shame.—4. Pure; chaste.

VIR'ĠIN, *v. i.* To play the virgin; *a cant word.*

VIR'ĠINAL, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as, *virginal* chastity.

VIR'ĠINAL, *n.* A keyed musical instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the present small pianoforte. It is now entirely disused.

VIR'ĠINAL, *v. t.* To pat; to strike, as on a virginal. [*A cant word.*]

VIR'ĠIN-BORN, *a.* Born of the Virgin. [*An epithet applied to our Saviour, by Milton.*]

VIRĠIN'IAN SNAKE ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Polygala, the *P. senega.* [*See* POLYGALA.]

VIRĠIN'ITY, *n.* [L. *virginitas.*] Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

VIR'ĠIN'S BOWER, *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis, the *C. vitalba*, called also traveller's joy, and old man's beard. [*See* CLEMATIS.]

VIR'GO, *n.* [L.] One of the twelve signs or constellations of the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22d of August. It is the sixth in order of the signs beginning with Aries, and contains, according to the British catalogue, 110 stars, among which are two remarkable stars; the first, *Spica Virginis*, of the first magnitude, and the second, *Vindimiatrix*, of the third magnitude. *Virgo* is usually represented with an ear of corn in her hand, intended to denote the period of harvest.

VIR'GOLEUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of pear of an excellent quality; with us pronounced *virgoloo*, or *vergoloo.* [*See* VERGOULEUSE, the correct orthography.]

VIR'ID, *a.* Green; verdant.

VIRID'ITY, *n.* [L. *viriditas*, from *vireo*, to be green.] Greenness; verdure; the colour of fresh vegetables.

VIR'IDNESS, *n.* Viridity; greenness; verdant.

VIR'ILE, *a.* [L. *virilis*, from *vir*, a man, Sax. *wer;* Sans. *vira*, strong; from the root of L. *vireo.*] 1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word, [not to *man*, in the sense of the human race;] belonging to the male sex; as, *virile* age.—2. Masculine; not *puerile* or *feminine;* as, *virile* strength or vigour.

VIRIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *virilité;* L. *virilitas.*] 1. Manhood; the state of the male sex which has arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation.—2. The power of procreation.—3. Character of man. [*Unusual.*]

VIRIP'OTENT, *a.* Fit for a husband; marriageable.

VIROLE', *n.* [Fr.] In *her.*, the hoop, ring, or mouth-piece of the bugle or hunting horn.

VI'ROLLED, *pp.* In *her.*, an epithet applied to the garnishings of the bugle horn, being the rings or rims which surround it at various parts.

VIR'TU, *n.* [It. *vertu.*] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIR'TUAL, *a.* [Fr. *virtuel;* from *virtue. See* VIRTUE.] 1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part.

> Every kind that lives,
> Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warm'd. *Milton.*

> Neither an actual nor *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.—*Virtual focus*, in *optics*, the point from which rays, which have been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction, appear to issue. [*See* FOCUS.]—*Virtual velocity*, in *mech.*, the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire, during the first instant of its motion, in case of the equilibrium being disturbed. The *principle* of *virtual velocities* may be thus enunciated: "If any system of bodies or material points, urged each by any forces whatever, be in equilibrium, and there be given to the system any small motion, by virtue of which, each point describes an infinitely small space, which space will represent the virtual velocity of the point; then the sum of the forces, multiplied each by the space which the point to which it is applied describes in the direction of that force, will be always equal to zero or nothing, regarding as positive the small spaces described in the direction of the forces, and as negative those described in the opposite direction." This great principle may be considered as the golden rule of mechanics. It is easily verified by experiment with respect to the six mechanical powers, but it applies immediately and most evidently to all questions respecting equilibrium or statical problems, and it furnishes a very easy method of ascertaining the power of any machine, or the proportion between two forces which would balance one another. For according to this principle, the power multiplied by the space through which it moves in the vertical direction, must always be equal to the weight multiplied by the space through which it moves in the vertical direction.

VIRTUAL'ITY, *n.* Efficacy.

VIR'TUALLY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else. Thus the sun is *virtually* on earth by its light and heat. The citizens of an elective government are *virtually* present in the legislature by their representatives. A man may *virtually* agree to a proposition by silence or withholding objections.

VIR'TUATE,† *v. t.* To make efficacious.

VIRTUE, *n.* (ver'tu.) [Fr. *vertu;* It. *virtu;* L. *virtus*, from *vireo*, or its root. *See* WORTH. The radical sense is strength, from straining, stretching, extending. This is the primary sense of L. *vir*, a man.] 1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies, by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. In this literal and proper sense, we speak of the *virtue* or *virtues* of plants in medicine, and the *virtues* of drugs. In decoctions the *virtues* of plants are extracted. By long standing in the open air, the *virtues* are lost.—2. Bravery; valour. This was the predominant signification of *virtus* among the Romans.

> Trust to thy single *virtues*. *Shak.*

[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*] 3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. In this sense, *virtue* may be, and in many instances must be, distinguished from *religion*. The practice of moral duties merely from motives of convenience, or from compulsion, or from regard to reputation, is *virtue*, as distinct from *religion*. The practice of moral duties from sincere love to God and his laws, is *virtue* and religion. In this sense it is true,

> That *virtue* only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*

> *Virtue* is nothing but voluntary obedience to truth. *Dwight.*

4. A particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of chastity, of charity.

> Remember all his *virtues*. *Addison.*

5. Acting power; something efficacious.

> Jesus, knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned;—Mark iii.

6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action.

> She moves the body which she doth possess,
> Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit.

> Terence, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences. *B. Jonson.*

8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

> Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers. *Milton.*

9. Efficacy; power.

> He used to travel through Greece by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

10. Legal efficacy or power; authority. A man administers the laws by *virtue* of a commission.—*In virtue*, in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise of God, and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

VIR'TUELESS, *a.* Destitute of virtue.—2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.

Virtueless she wish'd all her herbs and charms. *Fairfax.*

VIR'TUE-PROOF,† *a.* Irresistible in virtue.

VIRTUO'SO, *n.* [It.] A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities and the like.

Virtuoso the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them. *Dryden.*

VIRTUO'SOSHIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso.

VIR'TUOUS, *a.* Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; practising the moral duties, and abstaining from vice; as, a *virtuous* man.—2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law; as, a *virtuous* action; a *virtuous* life.

The mere performance of *virtuous* actions does not denominate an agent *virtuous*. *Price.*

3. Chaste; *applied to women.*—4.† Efficacious by inherent qualities; as, *virtuous* herbs; *virtuous* drugs.—5.† Having great or powerful properties; as, *virtuous* steel; a *virtuous* staff; a *virtuous* ring.—6.† Having medicinal qualities.

VIR'TUOUSLY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as, a life *virtuously* spent.

A child *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VIR'TUOUSNESS, *n.* The state or character of being virtuous.

VIR'ULENCE, } *n.* [from *virulent.*]
VIR'ULENCY, } That quality of a thing which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy; as, the *virulence* of poison.—2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; as, the *virulence* of enmity or malice; the *virulence* of satire; to attack a man with *virulence*.

VIR'ULENT, *a.* [L. *virulentus*, from *virus*, poison, that is, strength, from the same root as *vir*, *vireo*. *See* VENOM.] 1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. No poison is more *virulent* than that of some species of serpents.—2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant; as, a *virulent* invective.

VIR'ULENTED,† *a.* Filled with poison.

VIR'ULENTLY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VI'RUS, *n.* [L. *See* VIRULENT.] A poison. Active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c. In the language of *pathology*, any matter which is the product of a disease, and is capable of producing that disease in a healthy individual by inoculation or absorption through the cuticle, is called the *virus* of that disease; as the *virus* of small pox, the venereal *virus*, &c.

VIS, *n.* [L.] Force or power. A term used in *mech.*, chiefly by the older writers, to denote various kinds of natural forces or powers.—*Vis acceleratrix*, accelerating force; *vis absoluta*, absolute force; *vis impressa*, the force exerted on any body to change its state, whether it be at rest or moving uniformly in a straight line.—*Vis inertiæ*, literally the force of inactivity. This term was employed by Newton to signify a power implanted in all matter, by which it resists any change endeavoured to be made in its state; that is, by which it becomes difficult to alter its state either of rest or motion. A distinction is made between *vis inertiæ* and *inertia*, the former implying the *resistance* itself which is given by a body to any force endeavouring to make it change its state; and the latter merely the *property* by which the resistance is given.—*Vis motrix*, moving force.—*Vis mortua and vis viva*, terms used by Leibnitz and his followers; the former signifying the power of pressure in a body at rest; and the latter, the force or power of a body in motion, estimated by the distance to which the body goes.—2. In *physiology*, a term applied to the vital power and its effects.—*Vis a tergo*, any moving power acting from behind.—*Vis insita*, that power by which a muscle, when wounded, touched, or irritated, contracts independently of the will of the animal which is the object of the experiment, and without its feeling pain.—*Vis medicatrix naturæ*, that healing power in an animated body, by which, when diseased, the body is enabled to regain its healthy actions. It is also termed *vis conservatrix*.—*Vis mortua*, that property by which a muscle, after the the death of the animal, or immediately after having been cut out of the living body, contracts.—*Vis nervosa*, the power of the muscles, by which they act, when excited by the nerves, as opposed to the *vis insita*.—*Vis plastica*, the formative power or energy which spontaneously operates in animals.—*Vis vitæ*, the vital power or energy; the natural power of the animal machine in preserving life.—3. In *law*, violence or any kind of force.

VIS'AGE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) Fr. from It. *visaggio*; from L. *visus*, *video*.] The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animal; chiefly applied to human beings; as, a wolfish *visage*.

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace. *Waller.*

His *visage* was so marred, more than any man; Is. lii.

VIS'AGED, *a.* Having a visage or countenance.

VIS'ARD, *n.* A mask. [*See* VISOR.]

VIS'ARD, *v. t.* To mask.

VIS-A-VIS, *n.* (viz'-a-vee.') [Fr. opposite, face to face.] Two persons sitting or standing face to face are said to be *vis-à-vis*. In some dances a partner is often colloquially called a *vis-à-vis*.—2. A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VIS'CERA, *n.* [L. plur. of *viscus*.] The bowels; the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium. In its most general sense, the organs contained in any cavity of the body, particularly in the thorax, and abdomen.

VIS'CERAL, *a.* [L. *viscera.*] 1. Pertaining to the viscera.—2. Feeling; having sensibility. [*Unusual.*]

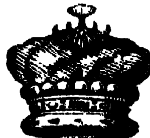
VIS'CERATE, *v. t.* [supra.] To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera. [*Eviscerate* is generally used.]

VIS'CID, *a.* [L. *viscidus*; *viscus*, birdlime.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating; as, turpentine, tar, gums, &c., are more or less *viscid*.

VISCID'ITY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.—2. Glutinous concretion.

VISCOS'ITY, } *n.* Glutinousness;
VIS'COUSNESS, } tenacity; viscidity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VISCOUNT, *n.* (vi'count.) [L. *vicecomes*; Fr. *vicomte*.] 1. Literally, a *vice-count*. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl, and acted as his deputy in the management of the affairs of the county; he was in fact the sheriff of the county.—2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, lord Beaumont, by Henry VI., in 1440.—*The coronet of a viscount of England* is composed of a circle of gold, chased; having on the edge twelve balls or pearls; the cap, of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold.



Viscount's coronet.

VISCOUNTESS, *n.* (vi'countess.) The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VISCOUNTSHIP, (vi'countship.) } *n.*
VISCOUNTY, (vi'county.) }
The quality and office of a viscount.

VIS'COUS, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux*; from L. *viscus*, birdlime.] Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious; as, a *viscous* juice.

VIS'CUM, *n.* A genus of parasitical plants; the *mistletoe*,—*which see.*—2. Birdlime.

VIS'CUS, *n.* [L. plur. *viscera.*] An entrail, one of the contents of the thorax, or abdomen.

VISE, (vizeh'.) [F.] Literally, *seen*, an indorsation made upon a passport by the properly constituted authorities, whether ambassador, consul, or police, denoting that it has been examined and found correct.

VISH'NU, *n.* In *the Hindoo myth.*, the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad, the other two being *Brahma* and *Siva*. He is the second



Vishnu.

person of this unity, and a personification of the preserving powers. Hence, he is frequently called the Preserver, the other two being respectively the Creator and the Destroyer.

VISIBIL'ITY, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [from *visible*; Fr. *visibilité*.] 1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye; as, the *visibility* of minute particles, or of distant objects.—2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuousness; as, the perpetual *visibility* of the church.

VIS'IBLE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *visibilis*.] 1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; as, a *visible* star; the least spot is *visible* on white paper; the fine dust or other matter in air agitated by heat becomes *visible*; as in the air near a heated stove, or over a dry, sandy plain, appearing like pellucid waves.

Virtue made *visible* in outward grace. *Young.*

In *optics*, objects are said to be *visible* when they emit or reflect a sufficient quantity of light, to make a sensible impression on the eye.—2. Discovered to the eye; as, *visible* spirits.—3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. Factions at court became more *visible*.—*Visible church*, in *theol.*, the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contradistinguished from the real or *invisible* church, consisting of sanctified persons.—*Visible horizon*, the line that bounds the sight. [*See* HORIZON.]

VIS'IBLENESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VIS'IBLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye. The day is *visibly* governed by the sun; the tides are *visibly* governed by the moon.

VISIER. *See* VIZIER.

VIS'IGOTH, *n.* The name of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the *Ostrogoths*, or Easter Goths, who had their seats in Pontus.

VISIGOTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Visigoths.

VI''SION, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. from L. *visio*, from *video*, *visus*.] 1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*

2. In *optics*, the faculty of seeing; sight; the perception of external objects, as conveyed to the brain by means of the organs of sight. Modern philosophers agree in referring the cause of vision to the impressions of light on the eye, and the retina of the eye has usually been regarded as the seat of vision. [*See* EYE, SIGHT.] *Vision* is far more perfect and acute in some animals than in man.—3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; a phantom; a spectre; a mental or optical illusion.

No dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

4. In *scrip.*, a revelation from God, an appearance or exhibition of something supernaturally presented to the minds of the prophets, by which they were informed of future events. Such were the *visions* of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, &c.—5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy.—6. Any thing which is the object of sight.

VI''SIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

VI''SIONARINESS, *n.* The quality of being visionary.

VI''SIONARY, *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire*.] 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation; as a *visionary* prospect; a *visionary* scheme or project.

VI''SIONARY, *n.* One whose imagination is disturbed.—2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful. [*Visionist*, in a like sense, is not used.]

VI''SIONLESS, *a.* Destitute of visions.

VIS'IT, *v. t.* (*s* as *z.*) [L. *visito*; Fr. *visiter*; It. *visitare*; from L. *viso*, to go to see; W. *gwêst*, *gwesta*, to visit, to go about; *gwêst*, a going, a visit; *gwes*, that is, going or moving. We see the sense is to go, to move to.] 1. To go or come to see; to attend. The physician visits his patient and prescribes. One friend *visits* another from respect or affection. Paul and Barnabas *visited* the churches they had planted, to know their state and confirm their faith. Men *visit* France, Germany, or Italy in their travels.—2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c.; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese; a superintendent *visits* those persons or works which are under his care.—3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid; Judges xv.

4. To go to and to use; as, to *visit* the springs.—5. In *naval affairs*, to enter on board a vessel for the purpose of ascertaining her character without searching her. [Fr. *droite de visite*.]—*To visit in mercy*, in *scrip. lan.*, to be propitious; to grant requests; to deliver from trouble; to support and comfort. It is thus God *visits* his people; Gen. xxi.; Zech. x.; Luke xii.—*To visit with the rod*, to punish; Ps. lxxxix.—*To visit in wrath*, or *visit iniquity* or *sins upon*, to chastise; to bring judgments on; to afflict; Exod. xx.—*To visit the fatherless and widow*, or *the sick and imprisoned*, to show them regard and pity, and relieve their wants; Matth. xxv.; James i.

VIS'IT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others. We ought not to *visit* for pleasure or ceremony on the sabbath.

VIS'IT, *n.* The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a waiting on; as, a *visit* of civility or respect; a *visit* of ceremony; a short *visit*; a long *visit*; a pleasant *visit*.—2. The act of going to see; as, a *visit* to the Falls of Clyde or to Niagara.—3. A going to see or attending on; as, the *visit* of a physician.—4. The act of going to view or inspect; as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector.

VIS'ITABLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited. All hospitals in England, built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor.

VISITAN'DINE, *n.* A religieuse of the order of the visitation, founded A.D. 1620. The *visitandines* were uncloistered, and their chief secular duty was to visit and comfort the sick prisoners, &c. [*See* VISITATION, def. 7.]

VIS'ITANT, *n.* One that goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend.

When the *visitant* comes again he is no more a stranger. *South.*

VISITA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *visito*.] 1. The act of visiting.

Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shak.*

2. Object of visit.

O flowers!
My early *visitation* and my last. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. In *law*, the act of a superior or a superintending officer, or officers, who visit a corporation, college, church, hospital, or other institution, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed.—4. In *eccles. law*, the inspection by the bishop of the several parishes within his diocese, or by an archbishop of the dioceses in his province. The modern practice of episcopal visitations, however, is to summon the clergy from several parts to one convenient place, while the visitation of the ancient parochial institutions has by degrees devolved on the archdeacons. The duty of the archdeacons now is to visit their respective archdeaconries from time to time, to see that the churches are kept in repair, and that every thing is done conformably to the canons, and consistently with the decent and orderly performance of public worship; and to receive presentations from the church wardens of matters of public scandal. 5. In *scrip.*, and in *a religious sense*, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them. Hence afflictions, calamities, and judgments are called *visitations*.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*? Is. x.

6. Communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness and mercy.—7. A church festival in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the second of July.

VISITATO'RIAL, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor; as, *visitatorial* power.

VIS'ITED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favoured with relief or mercy.

VIS'ITING, *ppr.* Going or coming to see; attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to.—2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect; as, a *visiting* committee.

VIS'ITING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.

VIS'ITOR, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur*.] 1. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship.—2. A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law, are duly performed and executed.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

VISITO'RIAL, *a.* [from *visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendant.

An archdeacon has *visitorial* power in parishes. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SIVE,† *a.* [from L. *visus*.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing.

VIS'MIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Hyperiaceæ. The bark of *V. guianensis*, a native of Guiana and Bengal, yields a gum resin, which resembles gamboge. The leaves and

fruit yield a similar secretion. It is used in medicine as a purgative; and a



Visnia guianensis.

decoction of the leaves is recommended in intermittent fever.

VISNE, *n.* (veen.) [Norm. from L. *vicinia.*] Neighbourhood. [*See* VENUE.]

VIS'NOMY,† *n.* [a barbarous contraction of *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance.

VI'SOR, } *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *visiere;* It.
VI'ZOR, } *visiera;* from L. *visus, video;* written also *visard, visar, vizard.*] 1. A head piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise.

> My weaker government since, makes you pull off the *visor.* — *Sidney.*
> Swarms of knaves the *visor* quite disgrace. — *Young.*

2. The movable and perforated face guard of a helmet.

VI'SORED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

VIS'OR-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a visor or mask.

VIS'TA, *n.* [It. sight; from L. *visus, video.*] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

> The finish'd garden to the view
> Its *vistas* opens and its alleys green. — *Thomson.*

VIS'UAL, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Fr. *visuel;* It. *visuale;* from L. *visus.*] Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve.

> The air,
> No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray. — *Milton.*

Visual point, in *persp.*, a point in the horizontal line, in which all the visual rays unite.—*Visual rays,* lines of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye. — *Visual angle,* the angle under which an object is seen, or the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light which come from the extremities of the object. When an object is near the eye the visual angle is increased, and, when at a distance, it is diminished. Hence, objects at a distance appear smaller than when near us.

VIS'UALIZE, *v. t.* To make visual.

VIS'UALIZED, *pp.* Rendered visual.

VITA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, of which the genus Vitis is the type. The species are, for the most part, inhabitants of the warmer parts of the temperate zone, and are found in both the old and new worlds, especially in Asia. They are composed of sarmentose and climbing shrubs; the lower leaves are opposite, and the upper ones alternate, stalked, simple, lobed, or compound, with stipules at the base. The peduncles are racemose, thyrsoid, corymbose, cymose, or umbellate, opposite the leaves, and are sometimes changed into tendrils. The most characteristic property of this order is acidity, which is most fully developed in the grape-vine. The acid of the grape is chiefly the tartaric; malic acid is, however, found in them. The dried fruit and wine are the really important products of the grape, and are yielded by no other of the order, if we except the Fox-grapes of North America. All the species are climbing plants, and some of them are supplied with hooked tendrils, by which they lay hold of the branches of trees, and thus elevate themselves above their summits.

VI'TAL, *a.* [L. *vitalis,* from *vita,* life. This must be a contraction of *victa,* for *vivo* forms *vixi, victus;* Gr. *βιος,* from *βιοω,* contracted.] 1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies; *vital* powers.—2. Contributing to life; necessary to life; as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.—3. Containing life.

> Spirits that live throughout,
> *Vital* in every part. — *Milton.*
> And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth. — *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.

> The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. — *Pope.*

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. Religion is a business of *vital* concern. Peace is of *vital* importance to our country.—6. So disposed as to live.

> Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital.*
> [*Little used.*] — *Brown.*

Vital air, oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.—*Vital functions,* those functions or faculties of the body on which life immediately depends; as, the circulation of the blood, respiration, the heat of the body, &c.—*Vital principle,* the unknown cause of life.—*Vital fluid,* in *plants,* a peculiar fluid found in certain vessels, called *vital vessels.* It is also termed *latex,* and appears to be the same as that which is denominated the milk of plants. It has a rapid vital motion, and is supposed to be analogous to the blood in cold-blooded animals.

VITAL'ITY, *n.* [from *vital.*] The principle of animation, or of life; as, the *vitality* of vegetable seeds or of eggs. —2. The act of living; animation.

VITALIZA'TION, *n.* The act or process of infusing the vital principle.

VI'TALIZE, *v. t.* To give life to.—2. To furnish with the vital principle; as, *vitalized* blood.

VI'TALIZED, *pp.* Supplied with the vital principle.

VI'TALIZING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the vital principle.

VI'TALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give life.

> The organic structure of human bodies, by which they are fitted to live and move, and to be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise and beneficent Maker. — *Bentley.*

2. Essentially; as, *vitally* important.

VI'TALS, *n. plur.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve.—2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state. Corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

VIT'ELLARY, *n.* [L. *vitellus,* the yolk of an egg.] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white. [*Lit. us.*]

VIT'ELLUS, *n.* In *bot.*, a membrane inclosing the embryo in some plants, as Nymphæa, Ginger, and Pepper. It seems to be the remains of the embryo-sac, or the sac of the amnios.

VI'TEX, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Verbenaceæ. The longest known species is *V. agnus castus,* the chaste tree, a native of the south of Europe. The fruit is globular, with an acrid and aromatic taste, and is called *petit poivre,* and *poivre sauvage,* in the south of France. The leaves, in ancient times, were strewed upon beds, and supposed to preserve chastity. *V. altissima* and *V. arborea,* which grow in hot countries, yield valuable timber.

VI''TIATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitio. See* VICE.] 1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. Thus we say, luxury *vitiates* the humours of the body; evil examples *vitiate* the morals of youth; language is *vitiated* by foreign idioms.

> This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of readers. — *Garth.*

2. To render defective; to destroy; as, the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction. Any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict. Fraud *vitiates* a contract.

VI''TIATED, *pp.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VI''TIATING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.

VITIA'TION, *n.* The act of vitiating; depravation; corruption; as, the *vitiation* of the blood.—2. A rendering invalid; as, the *vitiation* of a contract.

VITILI'GO, *n.* [L. *vitulus,* a calf.] A disease of the skin, giving it a white appearance, somewhat resembling the flesh of calves.

VITILIT'IGATE,† *v. i.* [L. *vitiosus* and *litigo.*] To contend in law litigiously or cavilously.

VITILITIGA'TION,† *n.* Cavilous litigation.

VITIO'SITY, *n.* A corrupted state; depravation.

> He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and *vitiosity* of man's will. — *South.*

VI''TIOUS, VI''TIOUSLY, VI''TIOUSNESS. *See* VICIOUS, and its derivatives.

VI'TIS, *n.* The vine. A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Vitaceæ. The species, which are found chiefly in Asia and America, are climbing shrubs, with simple lobed, cut, or toothed, rarely compound leaves, and thyrsoid racemes of small greenish yellow flowers. The best known, and by far the most important species, is



Vine (Vitis vinifera).

the *V. vinifera,* the common vine, or grape-vine, of which there is a multi-

tude of varieties. The cultivation of the vine extends from near 55° north latitude to the equator, but in south latitudes it only extends to about 40°. It is rarely grown at a greater altitude than 3000 feet. In favourable seasons the vine ripens in the open air in England, and in the 11th and 12th centuries, considerable quantities of inferior wine were made from native grapes. Vineyards are now, however, unknown in this country; but the grapes raised in hot houses are excellent. The vine grows in every sort of soil; but that which is light and gravelly seems best suited for the production of fine wines. It succeeds extremely well in volcanic countries. The vine is a long-lived plant; indeed, in warm climates, the period of its existence is not known. It is propagated from seeds, layers, cuttings, grafting, and by inoculation. Several species of vine are indigenous in North America, as the *Vitis labrusca*, the wild-vine or fox-grape; *V. cordifolia*, heart-leaved vine or chicken grape; *V. riparia*, river-side or sweet-scented vine. [*See* WINE.]

VIT'REO-ELEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

VIT'REOUS, *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass or woad; W. *gwydyr*, glass, a greenish blue colour.] 1. Pertaining to glass.—2. Consisting of glass; as, a *vitreous* substance.—3. Resembling glass; as, the *vitreous* humour of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. This humour occupies more than three-fourths of the interior of the eye, and is seated behind the crystalline lens. The rays of light which enter the eye undergo two refractions in passing through the aqueous humour and crystalline lens. On entering the vitreous humour they undergo a third refraction, thus acquiring their final degree of convergence, so that they form an image at a focus on the retina or very near it. *Vitreous electricity*, that produced by rubbing glass. [*See* ELECTRICITY.]

VIT'REOUSNESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VITRES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *vitrum*, glass.] Glassiness, or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass.

VITRES'CENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VITRES'CIBLE, *a.* That can be vitrified.

VITRIFAC'TION, *n.* [*See* VITRIFY.] The act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat; as, the *vitrifaction* of sand, flint, and pebbles with alkaline salts.

VITRIFAC'TURE, *n.* The manufacture of glass, porcelain, and pottery.

VIT'RIFIABLE, *a.* [from *vitrify*.] Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion. Flint and alkalies are *vitrifiable*.—*Vitrifiable colours*, metallic pigments, which become vitrified when laid on surfaces. Such are used in enamels, pottery, and stained glass.

VITRIF'ICABLE,† for *Vitrifiable*.

VIT'RIFICATE,† for *Vitrify*.

VITRIFICA'TION, for *Vitrifaction*. [*See* VITRIFACTION, which is generally used.]

VIT'RIFIED, *pp.* Converted into glass. —*Vitrified forts*, a name given to certain remarkable enclosures of stone existing in various parts of Scotland, especially in Inverness-shire. They are constructed of stones piled rudely upon one another, and firmly cemented together by some material which has been vitrified by fire, the stones themselves being also partially vitrified. They generally surround the top of some steep conical hill, and are supposed to have been intended for defensive military posts. Various hypotheses have been framed to account for the vitrified appearance of these structures, but it seems most reasonable to suppose that the material of which they are built was selected with a view to its capability of being vitrified; for the stones that have been most commonly used are granite or moorstone, limestone, sandstone, and pudding-stone, all of which are more or less easily fusible by fire, and the process of vitrifaction may have been rendered easy by the quantities of wood which in early times covered the Highlands.

VIT'RIFORM, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *form*.] Having the form or resemblance of glass.

VIT'RIFY, *v. t.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat; as, to *vitrify* sand and alkaline salts.

VIT'RIFY, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

> Chemists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

VIT'RIFYING, *ppr.* Converting into glass.

VITRI'NA, *n.* A genus of fresh-water gastropods, having a thin shell.

VIT'RIOL, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*; It. *vitriuolo*; Sp. *vitriolo*; from L. *vitrum*, glass; from their crystalline form or their translucency.] The old chemical and still the vulgar name of sulphuric acid, and of many of its compounds, which, in certain states, have a glassy appearance.—*Green vitriol* is green sulphate of iron; *red vitriol*, or *vitriol of Mars*, is red sulphate of iron; *blue vitriol* is sulphate of copper; *white vitriol* is sulphate of zinc; *cobalt vitriol* is a sulphate of cobalt; *oil of vitriol* is sulphuric acid.

VIT'RIOLATE, *v. t.* To convert into a vitriol; as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxide, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus the sulphuret of iron when *vitriolated*, becomes sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

VIT'RIOLATED, *pp.* Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT'RIOLATING, *ppr.* Turning into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VITRIOLA'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VITRIOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.—*Vitriolic acid*, in *modern chem.*, is denominated *sulphuric acid*, the base of it being sulphur; one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

VIT'RIOLIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

VITRIOLIZA'TION. *See* VITRIOLATION.

VIT'RIOLIZE. *See* VITRIOLATE.

VIT'RIOLIZED. *See* VITRIOLATED.

VIT'RIOLIZING. *See* VITRIOLATING.

VIT'RIOLOUS,† *a.* Containing vitriol.

VITRU'VIAN SCROLL. A name given



Vitruvian scroll.

to an architectural ornament formed of a series of scrolls joined together.

VIT'TA, *n.* [L.] A head-band, fillet, or garland.—2. The diadem of a medal. —3. In *arch.*, ornament of a capital, frieze, &c.—4. In *bot.*, *vittæ* are the receptacles of oil which are found in the fruits of umbelliferous plants, as in those of anise, dill, fennel, caraway, &c. The same term is sometimes applied to the various stripes which are found upon leaves.

VIT'TATE, *a.* [from *vitta*.] In *bot.*, striped, as distinguished from *fasciate* or *banded*. Applied to leaves.

VIT'ULINE, *a.* [L. *vitulinus*.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

VITU'PERABLE,† *a.* [*See* VITUPERATE.] Blameworthy; censurable.

VITU'PERATE, *v. t.* [L. *vitupero*.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERA'TION, *n.* [L. *vituperatio*.] Blame; censure.

VITU'PERATIVE, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing censure.

> The torrents of female eloquence, especially in the *vituperative* way, stem all opposition. *Chesterfield.*

VITU'PERATIVELY, *adv.* With vituperation.

VITU'PERATOR, *n.* A severe censor; a reviler.

VITUPE'RIOUS,† *a.* [L. *vituperium*.] Disgraceful.

VIV'A, *intj.* [It.] An exclamation of applause or joy used in Italy, and similar in meaning to hurra or huzza in English, and to *vive* in French; as, the king reached his palace amidst the *vivas* of the people.

VIVA'CE. [It.] In *music*, a term which denotes a brisk lively manner of performing.

VIVA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *vivax*, from *vivo*, to live.] 1. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct.—2.† Long lived.—3. Having vigorous powers of life; as, *vivacious* plants.

VIVA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With vivacity, life, or spirit.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; vivacity.—2.† Power of living; also, long life.

VIVAC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité*; L. *vivacitas*.] 1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; as, a lady of great *vivacity*.—2. Air of life and activity; as, *vivacity* of countenance.—3. Life; animation; spirits; as, the *vivacity* of a discourse.—4.† Power of living.—5.† Longevity.

VI'VARY, *n.* [L. *vivarium*, from *vivo*, to live.] A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, &c.

VI'VAT REGINA. [L.] Long live the queen.

VI'VAT RESPUBLICA. [L.] Long live the republic.

VI'VAT REX. [L.] Long live the king.

VI'VA VOCE. [L.] By word of mouth; as, to vote *viva voce*; to communicate with another person *viva voce*.

VIVE,† *a.* [Fr. *vif*; L. *vivus*.] Lively; forcible.

VIVE, (veev.) [Fr.] Long live; success to; as, *vive le roi*, long live the king;

vive la bagatelle, success to trifles or sport.

VIVELY,† *adv.* In a lively manner.

VI'VENCY,† *n.* [L. *vivens*, from *vivo.*] Manner of supporting life or vegetation.

VIVER'RA, *n.* The civet; a genus of degitigrade and carnivorous mammalia, arranged by Cuvier between the dogs and hyenas. The *Viverra* of Linn. has been divided into six subgenera:—1. The Civets, properly so called, (*Viverra*); 2. The Genets, (*Genetta*); 3. The Paradoxure, (*Paradoxurus*); 4. The Mangoustes, (*Mangusta*); 5. The Suricates, (*Ryzæna*); 6. The Mangues, (*Crossarchus*). The true civets are characterized by a deep pouch situated between the anus and the sexual organs, divided into two bags, filled with an abundant concrete secretion of the consistence of pommada, exhaling a strong musky odour, secreted by glands which surround the pouch. *V. civetta*, the common civet, inhabits Africa; *V. zibetha*, the zibet, inhabits the East Indies; and *V. rasse* is found in Java. The civets, in their carnivorous propensities, are next to the cats, which they approach very closely in many points of their zoological character, as well as in their predatory, nocturnal, and sanguinary habits.

VIVER'RIDÆ, *n.* The civet tribe, having for its type the genus *Viverra*.

VIVES, *n.* A disease of brute animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumour is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

VIV'IANITE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green.

VIV'ID, *a.* [L. *vividus*, from *vivo*, to live.] 1. Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; as, the *vivid* colours of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables.

> Arts which present, with all the *vivid* charms of painting, the human face and human form divine. *Bp. Hobart.*

2. Lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colours; as, a *vivid* imagination.

VIVID'ITY, *n.* Vividness.

VIV'IDLY, *adv.* With life; with strength.

> Sensitive objects affect a man much more *vividly* than those which affect only his mind. *South.*

2. With brightness; in bright colours. —3. In glowing colours; with animated exhibition to the mind. The orator *vividly* represented the miseries of his client.

VIV'IDNESS, *n.* Life; strength; sprightliness.—2. Strength of colouring; brightness.

VIVIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *vivificus*. *See*
VIVIF'ICAL, } VIVIFY.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening.

VIV'IFICATE, *v. t.* [L. *vivifico; vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.] 1. To give life to; to animate. [*See* VIVIFY.]—2. In *chem.*, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities; or to give to natural bodies new lustre, force, and vigour. [*See* REVIVE *and* REDUCE, *the terms now used.*]

VIVIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of giving life; revival.—2. Among *chemists*, the act of giving new lustre, force, and vigour; as, the *vivification* of mercury. [*See* REVIVIFICATION, *which is more used.*]

VIV'IFICATIVE, *a.* Able to animate or give life.

VIV'IFIED, *pp.* Revived; endued with life.

VIV'IFY, *v. t.* [Fr. *vivifier*; L. *vivifico; vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.

> Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

VIV'IFYING, *ppr.* Enduing with life; communicating life to.

VIVIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bear.] 1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammifers; as, distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs, as fowls.—2. In *bot.*, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling, as they usually do; as, a *viviparous* plant.

VIVISEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vivus* and *seco.*] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery.

VIX'EN, *n.* [*vixen* is a she fox, or a fox's cub.] A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman.

VIX'ENLY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

VIZ., a contraction of *videlicet*; to wit, that is, namely.

VIZ'ARD, *n.* A mask. [*See* VISOR.]

VIZ'ARD,† *v. t.* To mask.

VIZ'IER, } *n.* (Veetzeer.) [Ar. from
VIZ'IR, } *wazara*, to bear, to sustain, to administer.] A title of honour and of office among the Turks, and various Oriental countries. Among the Turks, all the pachas of three tails; that is, the highest pachas, receive this title. The councillors of state who sit in the divan, generally eight in number, are styled *viziers*, and the chief among them *vizier azem*, called by us grand vizier. He is the representative of the sultan, conducts the deliberations of the divan, and decides alone, being authorized to rule with absolute power in the name of the sultan.

VIZ'IERATE, *n.* The office of vizier.

VIZ'OR, *n.* That part of a helmet which defends the face, and which can be lifted up and put down at pleasure. [*See* VISOR.]

VO'CABLE, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*; It. *vocabolo*. *See* VOICE.] A word; a term; a name.

VOCAB'ULARY, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*, a word.] A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a word-book; the words of a science; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use *vocabulary* in a sense somewhat different from that of *dictionary*, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the *vocabulary* of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with *dictionary*, but in other countries the corresponding word is so used, and this may be so used in English.

VOCAB'ULIST, *n.* The writer or framer of a dictionary; a lexicographer or linguist.

VO'CAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *vocalis*. *See* VOICE.] 1. Having a voice.

> To hill or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
> Made *vocal* by my song. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice; as, *vocal* melody; *vocal* prayer; *vocal* praise; *vocal* sounds.—*Vocal music*, music produced by the human voice alone, or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from instrumental music, which is produced by instruments alone; hence, music or tunes set to words, to be performed by the human voice.—*Vocal chords* or *ligaments*, in *anat.*, two ligaments which pass, one on each side, from the base of the arytænoid cartilage, and are inserted into the thyroid cartilage. They are considered to be particularly connected with the formation of the voice.

VO'CAL, *n.* Among the Romanists, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

VOCAL'IC, *a.* Consisting of the voice or vowel sounds.

VO'CALIST, *n.* A public singer distinguished by superior powers of voice.

VOCAL'ITY, *n.* [L. *vocalitas.*] Quality of being utterable by the voice; as, the *vocality* of the letters.

VOCALIZA'TION, *n.* Act of vocalizing.

VO'CALIZE, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal.

> It is one thing to give impulse to breath alone, and another to *vocalize* that breath. *Holder.*

VO'CALIZED, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.

VO'CALIZING, *ppr.* Forming into voice or sound.

VO'CALLY, *adv.* With voice; with an audible sound.—2. In words; as, to express desires *vocally*.

VO'CALNESS, *n.* The quality of being vocal.

VOCA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *vocatio*, from *voco*, to call. *See* VOICE.] 1. Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation; as, the *vocation* of the Jews under the old dispensation, and of the Gentiles under the gospel.—2. Summons; call; inducement.

> What can be urged for them who, not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous. *Dryden.*

3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession.

> None is to enter the ecclesiastic or monastic state, without a particular *vocation*. *Cyc.*

4. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations. Let every divine, every physician, every lawyer, and every mechanic be faithful and diligent in his *vocation*.

VOC'ATIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vocatif*; L. *vocativus.*] Relating to calling; as, the *vocative* case in grammar.

VOC'ATIVE, *n.* In *gram.*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case in any language in which a word is placed when the person is addressed; as, *Domine*, O Lord.

VOCIF'ERATE, *v. i.* [L. *vocifero*; *vox* and *fero.*] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.

VOCIF'ERATE, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.

VOCIF'ERATING, *ppr.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.

VOCIFERA'TION, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice.

VOCIF'EROUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous* heralds.

VOCIF'EROUSLY, *adv.* With great noise in calling, shouting, &c.

VOCIF'EROUSNESS, *n.* Clamorousness.

VOE, *n.* An inlet, bay, or creek. [*Scotch.*]

VOGUE, *n.* (vōg.) [Fr. *vogue*, a rowing; It. *voga*, a rowing, mode, fashion; *vogare*, to row; Sp. *voga; vogar*, to row. *See* WAG and WAY. The sense of *vogue* is way, or the *going* of the world.] The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception for the time. We say, a particular form of dress is now in *vogue;* an amusing writer is now in *vogue;* such opinions are now in *vogue.* The phrase, the *vogue of the world*, used by good writers formerly, is nearly or quite obsolete.

Use may revive the obsoletest word,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue.* *Roscommon.*

VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *voix;* L. *vox;* It. *voce;* Sp. *voz;* Gaelic, *bagh*, a word; *baigham*, to speak to; Ir. *focal*, a word: Sans. *vach*, to speak, L. *voco.* The sense of the verb is to throw, to drive out sound; and *voice* is that which is driven out.] 1. An audible sound or noise produced in the throat and mouth of an animal by peculiar organs. Voices are either *articulate* or *inarticulate.* Articulate voices are those of which several conspire together to form some assemblage or little system of sounds; such are the voices expressing the letters of an alphabet, numbers of which joined together form words. Inarticulate voices are such as are not organized or assembled into words; as, the barking of dogs, the braying of asses, the hissing of serpents, the singing of birds, &c. We say, the *voice* of a man is loud or clear; the *voice* of a woman is soft or musical; the *voice* of a dog is loud or harsh; the *voice* of a bird is sweet or melodious. The *voice* of human beings is articulate; that of beasts, inarticulate. The *voices* of men are different, and when uttered together, are often dissonant. Mammals, birds, and reptiles are the only animals which possess a voice. In mammals, the air driven by the muscles of expiration from the lungs through the trachea, strikes against the two vibratile vocal chords, which bound the sides of the glottis, and thus a voice is produced varying in different animals according to the structure of the organs, and the power which the animal possesses over them. In man, the superior organization and mobility of the tongue and lips, enable him to modify his vocal sounds so as to render them articulate, and adapted to express his ideas. The infinite varieties of sounds heard in the human voice, are all embraced under the general terms, *pitch, loudness, quality,* and *duration.* A good musical voice depends chiefly upon the soundness and power of the organs of utterance and of hearing, and the musical disposition, and is distinguished by clearness of intonation, ease, strength, duration, equality, harmoniousness and fulness of the sounds. —2. Any sound made by the breath; as, the trumpet's *voice.*—3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. Originally *voice* was the oral utterance of choice, but it now signifies any vote, however given.

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice.* *Dryden.*

I have no words;
My *voice* is in my sword. *Shak.*

4. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

5. In *scrip.*, command; precept.

Ye would not be obedient to the *voice* of the Lord your God; Deut. viii.

6. Sound.

After the fire, a still small *voice;* 1 Kings xix.

Canst thou thunder with a *voice* like him? Job xl.

The floods have lifted up their *voice;* Ps. xciii.

7. Language; tone; mode of expression.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my *voice;* Gal. iv.

8. In *gram.*, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs; as, the active *voice;* the passive *voice.*—9. In *music*, the name given to a part assigned to a human voice or an instrument in a composition, as treble, tenor, and bass *voices.*

VOICE, *v. t.* To rumour; to report; to vote.

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ.—3. To vote.

VOICE,† *v. i.* To clamour; to exclaim.

VOIC'ED, *pp.* Fitted to produce the proper tones.—2. *a.* Furnished with a voice.

VOICELESS, *a* (vois'less.) Having no voice or vote.

VOIC'ING, *n.* The act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.

VOIC'ING, *ppr.* Fitting the pipe of an organ for producing its proper quality of tone.

VOID, *a.* [Fr. *vuide;* It. *voto;* L. *viduus;* Sw. *öde;* G. and Dan. *öde*, waste, which seems to be the Eng. *wide;* so *waste* and *vast* are from one root. It coincides with Gr. *ἰδιος*, and the root of L. *divido*, Ar. *badda*, to separate.] 1. Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter; as, a *void* space or place; 1 Kings xxii. —2. Empty; without inhabitants or furniture; Gen. i.—3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to produce its effect. Thus a deed not duly signed and sealed, is *void.* A fraudulent contract is *void*, or may be rendered *void.*

My word shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please; Is. lv.

I will make *void* the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place; Jer. xix.

4. Free; clear; as, a conscience *void* of offence; Acts xxiv.—5. Destitute; as, *void* of learning; *void* of reason or common sense.

He that is *void* of wisdom, despiseth his neighbour; Prov. xi.

6. Unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent.

Divers offices that had been long *void.* *Camden.*

7. Unsubstantial; vain.

Lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

Void space, in physics, a vacuum.—*To make void*, to violate; to transgress.

They have *made void* thy law; Ps. cxix.

2. To render useless or of no effect; Rom. iv.

VOID, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*

Th' illimitable *void.* *Thomson.*

VOID, *v. t.* To quit; to leave.

Bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak.*

2. To emit; to send out; to evacuate; as, to *void* excrementitious matter; to *void* worms.—3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect.

It had become a practice...to *void* the security given for money borrowed. *Clarendon.*

4. To make or leave vacant.

VOID, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated.

VOID'ABLE, *a.* That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid, or of no force.

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe.*

2. That may be evacuated.

VOID'ANCE, *n.* The act of emptying. —2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent.—4. Evasion; subterfuge.

VOID'ED, *pp.* Thrust out; evacuated. —2. *a.* In *her.*, an ordinary is said to be *voided* when it is pierced through, or the inner part cut away, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but its outer edges, as in the cut, azure a saltiere argent *voided.*

Azure a saltiere Voided argent.

VOID'ER, *n.* A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table.—2. One who evacuates.—3. One who nullifies.—4. In *her.*, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flasque, but is not quite so circular towards the centre of the field. The term, however, is little used.—5. In *agriculture*, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work.

Argent two Volders gules.

VOID'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; evacuating. —2. Making or declaring void, or of no force.—3. Quitting; leaving.—4. *a.* Receiving what is ejected; as, a *voiding* lobby.

VOID'NESS, *n.* Emptiness; vacuity; destitution.—2. Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force.—3. Want of substantiality.

VOIRE DIRE. (vwâr dēr.) [Norm. Fr. q. d. *vrai dire;* L. *veritatem dicere.*] In *law*, an oath administered to a person intended as a witness, requiring him to make true answers to questions. It is often administered to such as are supposed to be interested, or to have formed opinions to bias the mind.

VOI'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *id.;* It. *vettura*, from L. *vectus, veho.*] Carriage. [*Not English.*]

VOLA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *volo.*] Apt or fit to fly.

VOLAL'KALI, *n.* Volatile alkali; *by contraction.*

VO'LANT, *a.* [Fr. flying, from *voler*, Lat. *volo*, to fly.] 1. Flying; passing through the air; as, *volant* automata.—2. Nimble; active; as, *volant* touch.—3. In *her.*, represented as flying or having the wings spread.

Volant.

VOL'ARY,† *n.* [Fr. *volière.*] A bird-cage large enough for birds to fly in.

VOL'ATILE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *volatilis,* from *volo,* to fly.] 1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere.—2. Having the power to fly; as, birds are *volatile* animals.—3. Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aeriform state. Thus substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odours, as musk, hartshorn, and essential oils, are called *volatile* substances, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called *volatile* liquids for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapour on the application of heat. On the contrary, gold is a *fixed* substance, because it does not suffer waste, even when exposed to the heat of a furnace; and oils are called *fixed,* when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere. [*See* OIL.]—4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change; as, a *volatile* temper.

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever. *Swift.*

VOL'ATILE,† *n.* A winged animal.

VOL'ATILE ALKALI. An old name of ammonia.

VOL'ATILENESS, VOLATIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *volatilité.*] 1. Disposition to exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation; that property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated; as, the *volatility* of fluids. Ether is remarkable for its *volatility.* Many or most solid bodies are susceptible of *volatility* by the action of intense heat.

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility,* exhales spontaneously, and in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Great sprightliness; levity; liveliness; whence, mutability of mind; fickleness; as, the *volatility* of youth.

VOL'ATILIZABLE, *a.* That may be volatilized.

VOLATILIZA'TION, *n.* [from *volatilize.*] The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air.

VOL'ATILIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *volatiliser.*] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

The water...dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

VOL'ATILIZED, *pp.* Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in the air.

VOL'ATILIZING, *ppr.* Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in the air.

VOLCAN'IC, *a.* [from *volcano.*] Pertaining to volcanoes; as, *volcanic* heat.—2. Produced by a volcano; as, *volcanic* tufa.—*Volcanic products* are numerous and diversified, but lava, scoria, enamel, and glass, comprise by far the most important and interesting of them. The substances thrown out during volcanic eruptions, whether stony, liquid, or gaseous, disclose more or less completely the nature and condition of the interior masses of the globe. In the lava, or melted rock, the most important ingredients are felspar, augite, and oxide of iron, the mass being modified by various additional minerals and metallic substances. The same substances compose the ashes of scoria. The liquid products of volcanoes, besides abundance of water, contain sometimes sulphuric and muriatic acids. Sublimations of common salt, and muriate of ammonia, are also found among these products. Among the gaseous products, chlorine, azote, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphurous acid, and carbonic acid are the most common.—*Volcanic rocks,* rocks which have been formed by volcanic agency, as *trachyte, pumice, obsidian, augitic,* or *felspathic rocks,* &c.—*Volcanic bombs,* the name given to detached masses of melted lava, sometimes thrown out by volcanoes, which masses, as they fall, assume rounded forms, like bomb-shells, and are often elongated into a pear shape.—*Volcanic foci,* the subterranean centres of action in volcanoes, where the heat is supposed to be in the highest degree of energy.—3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

VOLCANIC'ITY, *n.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power.

VOL'CANIST, *n.* [from *volcano.*] One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.—2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains; otherwise termed a *vulcanist.*

VOL'CANITE, *n.* A mineral, otherwise called augite.

VOLCAN'ITY, *n.* The state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

VOLCANIZA'TION, *n.* [from *volcanize.*] The process of undergoing volcanic heat, and being affected by it.

VOL'CANIZE, *v. t.* To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action.

VOL'CANIZED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.

VOL'CANO, *n.* [It. from *Vulcan.*] 1. In *geol.,* an opening in the surface of the earth or frequently in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, or other substances are ejected. Such are seen in Etna and Vesuvius in Sicily and Italy, and Hecla in Iceland. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain,* a name quite inapplicable, as many volcanoes are not in mountains, and some are submarine, ejecting their contents from under the sea. The eruptions from volcanoes are in general only temporary, a cessation, sometimes extending to centuries, intervening between the explosions; although, in other cases, a slow action is constantly going on with periods of increased energy, at intervals of months or years. *Volcanoes* are called *active,* when they continue to eject melted matter, mud, or vapours at intervals; and *extinct,* when they have ceased to emit such matters within the records of history. According to Jameson, about 193 active volcanoes have been observed; of which 13 belong to Europe and its islands, 66 to Asia and its islands, 8 to the islands of Africa, and 106 to America and its islands. Volcanoes usually form series of immense extent, frequently running in right lines although widely separated from each other. Volcanic eruptions are preceded by earthquakes, and earthquakes and volcanoes may be considered as different effects produced by the agency of internal heat, arising from chemical processes going on in the bowels of the earth.—2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

VOLE, *n.* [Fr. from *voler,* to fly.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

VOLE, *v. i.* To win all the tricks at cards.

VOLEE, *n.* (volā.) [Fr. a flying.] A rapid flight of notes in music.

VO'LENS NO'LENS, *a.* [L.] Willing or not willing.

VO'LERY, *n.* [Fr. *volière,* from *voler,* to fly.] 1. A flight of birds.—2. A large bird-cage, in which the birds have room to fly. Also written *volary.*

VOLITA'TION,† *n.* [L. *volito,* dim. of *volo,* to fly.] The act of flying; flight.

VOLI''TION, *n.* [L. *volitio,* from *volo,* to will. *See* WILL.] 1. The act of willing; the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. There is a great difference between actual *volition,* and the approbation of judgment.

Volition is the actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering or forbearing to consider an idea. *Locke.*

2. The power of willing or determining.

VOL'ITIVE, *a.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive.* *Hale.*

VOLKAME'RIA, *n.* A genus of plants; nat. order Verbenaceæ. There is only one species, *V. aculeata,* a native of the West Indies, and one of the most common plants in the low lands of Jamaica in dry gravelly soil. It grows to the height of five or six feet; the leaves are oblong, acute, with spines from the rudiments of the petioles; and the flowers come out from the side of the stalk, five or six on the same peduncle.

VOL'LEY, *n.* [Fr. *volée,* a flight, from *voler,* to fly, L. *volo.*] 1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once.—2. A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words.

But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*

VOL'LEY, *v. t.* To discharge with a volley.

VOL'LEY, *v. i.* To throw out or discharge at once.

VOL'LEYED, VOL'LIED, *a.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a sudden burst; as, *volleyed* thunder.

VŌLT, *n.* [Fr. *volte,* a ring; It. *volta,* a turn; from L. *volutus, volvo.*] 1. A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.—2. In *fencing,* a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

VOL'TA, in *Italian music,* signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times.

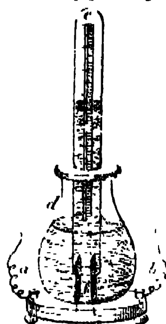
VOL'TA-ELEC'TRIC, *a.* Pertaining to voltaic electricity or galvanism; as, *volta-electric* induction. [*See* INDUCTION.]

VOLTA'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as, the *voltaic* pile. *Voltaic electricity,* that branch of electricity to which the name of *galvanism* is generally applied, the phenomena connected with it being produced by the *voltaic* or *galvanic battery.* *Voltaic apparatus,* the apparatus used for accumulating galvanic electricity. The agent itself is denominated *galvanism,* after its discoverer, Galvani, while the instruments used for exciting and accumulating it are called *voltaic,* in honour of Volta, who first contrived this kind of apparatus. [*See* GALVANIC, GALVANISM.]—*Voltaic pile,* a column formed by successive pairs of

plates of two dissimilar metals, as zinc and copper, alternating with moistened flannel or pasteboard, in regular order of succession. The more negative the two metals are to each other, as zinc and silver, zinc and platina, the more active the series.—*Voltaic battery*, the larger forms of voltaic apparatus, used for accumulating galvanic electricity.

VOL'TAISM, *n.* [from *Volta*, an Italian.] That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is so named from the Italian philosopher, Volta, whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. It is, however, more usually called *galvanism*, from Galvani, who first showed or brought into notice the remarkable influence produced on animals by this species of electricity.

VOLTA'METER, *n.* [*Volta*, and Gr. μετρον, measure.] An instrument contrived by Faraday, for measuring the amount of voltaic electricity passing in a current through it, by means of the quantity of water decomposed in a given time. In principle, it consists of a graduated tube, *c*, closed at one end, and inserted through a wooden cap into a jar, *d*, through the bottom of which the platina electrodes, *f*, connected with the two poles of the battery, *a* and *b*, are introduced. To determine the amount of any voltaic current passing through it, the tube, *c*, is taken out and filled with dilute sulphuric acid and water, then turned down into the solution in the jar, *d*, care being taken that in so doing no air is admitted into the top, and that the two platina electrodes are introduced under the mouth of the tube. The number of *cubic inches* of the mixed gases evolved by the current over a given time, may be read off on the scale by the depression of the fluid in the tube. This instrument is also frequently used to exhibit the analysis of water, the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, being evolved, one at the positive and the other at the negative electrode. For this purpose the instrument is then furnished with two separate tubes, one over each electrode, to collect the respective gases. In the use of these instruments, all contact of the electrodes with each other must be carefully avoided.



Voltameter.

VOL'TAPLAST, *n.* A kind of voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

VOL'TATYPE. The same as ELECTROTYPE,—*which see.*

VOL'TI. In *music*, a direction to turn over the leaf.

VOL'TIGEUR, *n.* [Fr. *voltiger*, to leap.] A foot-soldier in a select company of every regiment of French infantry. *Voltigeurs* were established by Napoleon during his consulate. Their duties, exercises, and equipment, are similar to those of our light companies.—2. In the *U. States*, a light horseman.

VOL'TI SU'BITO. In *music*, a term directing that the leaf is to be turned over quickly.

VOLT'ZITE, *n.* An ore of zinc, which is an oxisulphuret of that metal. It occurs in the form of small hemispheres, divisible into thin layers. It is found in Cornwall.

VOLU'BILATE, } *a.* In *gardening*, a
VOL'UBILE, } volubilate stem is one that climbs by winding or twining round another body.

VOLUBIL'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*; L. *volubilitas*, from *volvo*, to roll.] 1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll; as, the *volubility* of a bowl.—2. The act of rolling.

By irregular *volubility*. *Hooker.*

3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech.

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

4. Mutability; liableness to revolution; as, the *volubility* of human affairs. [*Unusual.*]

VOL'UBLE, *a.* [L. *volubilis.*] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll; as, *voluble* particles of matter.—2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; fluent; as, a flippant, *voluble* tongue.—4. Fluent; flowing with ease and smoothness; as, a *voluble* speech.—5. Having fluency of speech.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*. *Shak.*

VOL'UBLENESS, *n.* Quality of being voluble.

VOL'UBLY, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner.

VOL'UME, *n.* [Fr. from L. *volumen*, a roll; *volvo*, to roll. To make *u* long, in this word, is palpably wrong.] 1. Primarily, something rolled or convolved; a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment, or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. Of such volumes, Ptolemy's library in Alexandria is said to have contained 700,000.—2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; as, the *volume* of a serpent.—3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied; bulk, size, or solid content; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body: the *volume* of a sphere; the *volume* of a cylinder; a *volume* of gas. In *chem.*, the size or bulk of an atom of any gaseous body is termed its *atomic volume*. It is not meant, however, that we can ascertain the absolute volume of the atoms, but the relative or comparative volume of the atoms or particles of two or more gases. It is generally admitted that equal volumes or bulks of different elementary gases contain different numbers of atoms, and hence the atoms must be of different sizes: Thus, the atoms of oxygen gas are ½ the size, and those of sulphur ⅙ the size of the atoms of hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, &c. To obtain the relative atomic volume of any gas, the atomic weight is divided by the specific gravity. Thus, the atomic weight of oxygen = 8, divided by its specific gravity 16, (that of hydrogen being 1,) gives the quotient ½ for the atomic volume of oxygen. When two gaseous bodies combine together, it is always in such proportions by volume, that one volume of the one gas combines with one, two, or more volumes of the other, and thus the composition of gaseous bodies may be expressed by volume as well as by weight. The theory of volumes has recently been extended to solids and liquids.—4. A swelling or spherical body.

The undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes*. *Irving.*

5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered. A book consisting of sheets once folded, is called a folio, or a folio *volume*; of sheets twice folded, a quarto; and thus, according to the number of leaves in a sheet, it is called an octavo, or a duodecimo. The Scriptures or sacred writings, bound in a single *volume*, are called the Bible.

An odd *volume* of a set of books, bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

6. In *music*, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power of voice.

VOL'UMED, *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll; as, *volumed* mist.

VOLU'MINOUS, *a.* Consisting of many coils or complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of many volumes or books. The collections of Muritori and of the Byzantine history, are very *voluminous*.—3. Having written much, or made many volumes; as, a *voluminous* writer. 4.† Copious; diffusive. He was too *voluminous* in discourse.

VOLU'MINOUSLY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously.

VOLU'MINOUSNESS, *n.* State of being bulky or in many volumes.

VOL'UMIST,† *n.* One who writes a volume; an author.

VOL'UNTARIES, *n.* [from *voluntary.*] A general name given to those dissenters who are opposed to all connection between church and state, and all endowments for the support of the clergy, secured or allotted to them by the law of the land. They maintain that every pastor of a congregation ought to be chosen by the free-will and consent of the members, and supported by their free-will contributions.

VOL'UNTARILY, *adv.* [from *voluntary.*] Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being moved, influenced, or impelled by others.

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

VOL'UNTARINESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOL'UNTARY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*; L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, from *volo*. *Voluntary* is applicable only to beings that have *will*; *spontaneous* is applicable to *physical causes*, as well as to the *will* of an agent.] 1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another.—2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint; as, man is a *voluntary* agent.—3. Proceeding from choice or free will.

That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to *voluntary* action, is the true principle of orthodoxy. *N. W. Taylor.*

4. Willing; acting with willingness.

She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

5. Done by design; purposed; intended. If a man kills another by lopping a tree, here is a no *voluntary* murder.—6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free will. He went into *voluntary* exile. He made a *voluntary*

surrender.—7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous; as, the *voluntary* dictates of knowledge.—8. Subject to the will; as, the *voluntary* motions of an animal. Thus the motion of a leg or an arm is *voluntary*, but the motion of the heart is *involuntary*. Those muscles which are thrown into action, in obedience to the will, are called *voluntary muscles*, in opposition to the *involuntary muscles*, or those which act independently of the will.—9 Pertaining to the voluntaries; as, the *voluntary* system; the *voluntary* principle. A *voluntary escape*, in *law*, is the escape of a prisoner by the express consent of the sheriff.—*Voluntary jurisdiction*, is that which is exercised in doing that which no one opposes; as, in granting dispensations, &c.—*Voluntary jurisdiction*, in *Scots law*, is that jurisdiction which is exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any judge, in any place, or on any lawful day; such as the judicial ratification of a married woman, brieves of tutory, general service, &c.—*Voluntary affidavit* or *oath*, is one made in an extra-judicial matter.—*Voluntary waste* is that which is committed by positive acts.

VOL'UNTARY, *n.* One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. [In this sense, *volunteer* is now generally used.]—2. In *music*, a piece played by a musician extemporarily, according to his fancy. In the Philosophical Transactions, we have a method of writing *voluntaries*, as fast as the musician plays the notes. This is by a cylinder turning under the keys of the organ.—3. A composition for the organ.

VOL'UNTARYISM, *n.* Voluntary principle or action.—2. The system of supporting any thing by voluntary contribution or assistance.—3. The opinions or principles of the voluntaries.

VOLUNTEER, *n.* [Fr. *volontaire.*] A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will. In *military affairs*, volunteers enter into service voluntarily, but when in service they are subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. They sometimes serve gratuitously, but often receive a compensation.

VOLUNTEER, *a* Entering into service of free will; as, *volunteer* companies.

VOLUNTEER, *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services.

VOLUNTEER, *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. He *volunteered* in that undertaking. [*These verbs are in respectable use.*]

VOLUP'TUARY, *n.* [L. *voluptarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure] A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures.

VOLUP'TUOUS, *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*; L. *voluptuosus*] Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

> Soften'd with pleasure and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

VOLUP'TUOUSLY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; as, to live *voluptuously*.

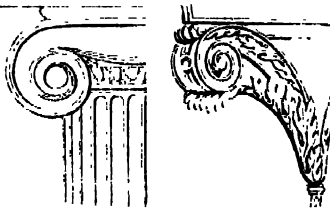
VOLUP'TUOUSNESS, *n.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification.

> Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

VOLU'TA, *n.* [Lat. a wreath.] A genus of testaceous gastropodous molluscs, including those which have a univalve spiral shell, with an aperture destitute of a beak, and somewhat effuse, and a columella twisted or plaited, generally without lips or perforation. The species are principally found in tropical seas, and from the numbers and carnivorous habits of these animals, they serve as powerful agents in keeping other mollusca and conchifera within due limits. Their shells are prized by collectors above most others for their beauty and rarity. The Linnæan genus *voluta*, comprehended numerous species, but later naturalists have distributed them into the following subgenera: *oliva, volvaria, voluta* proper, *marginella, mitra*, and *cancellaria.*

VOLUTA'TION, *n.* [L. *volutatio*, from *voluto*, from *volvo*, Eng. to *wallow.*] A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth. [*See* WALLOW.]

VOLUTE, *n.* [Fr. *volute*; It. *voluta*; from L. *volutus*, *volvo.*] 1. In *arch.*, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of *volutes* in the Ionic order is four; in



Volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian Capitals.

the Composite, eight. There are also eight angular volutes in the Corinthian capital, accompanied with eight smaller ones, called helices.—2. A genus of testaceous gastropodous molluscs. [*See* VOLUTA.]

VOLU'TED, *a.* Having a volute, or spiral scroll.

VOLU'TIDÆ, *n.* A family of testaceous gastropodous molluscs, of which the genus *voluta* is the type. This family comprises numerous species both recent and fossil, and may be regarded as one of the most interesting and beautiful families of the spiral *Testacea*, whether in regard to the elegance of the shells themselves, or as exhibiting a principle of variation in their structure, hardly to be excelled. The music-shells, mitre-shells, and date-shells are examples.



Undulated Volute (Voluta undulata).

VOLU'TION, *n.* A spiral turn or wreath. The wreaths or turnings of the shells of univalves are termed *volutions.*

VOL'UTITE,† *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Voluta.

VOL'VA, *n.* [L.] In *bot.*, the wrapper or involucrum-like base of the stem of certain fungi, as *Agaricus volvaceus.* It is the remnants of a bag that enveloped the whole plant in its earlier stages, and was left at the foot of the stem when the plant elongated and burst through it.

VOLVA'RIA, *n.* A genus of testaceous gastropodous molluscs, belonging to the family Volutidæ. The polish and whiteness of the shells, cause them to be employed as necklaces on some coasts.

VOL'VIC, *a.* Denoting a species of stone or lava.

VOL'VOX, *n.* [L. from *volvo*, to roll.] A genus of globular animalcules. To the presence of one species, *V. globator*, and to its great abundance, stagnant waters owe their green colour.

VO'MER, *n.* [L. a ploughshare.] In *anat.*, the slender thin bone which separates the nostrils from each other.

VOM'IC, *a.* The *vomic* nut, *nux vomica*, is the seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, a native of the East Indies. It is a very valuable medicine.

VOM'ICA, *n.* [L.] An abscess of the lungs.

VOM'IC-NUT, *n.* [L. *vomica*, emetic, and *nux*, a nut.] The seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, a medium sized tree growing in various parts of India. [*See* NUX VOMICA and STRYCHNOS.]

VOM'IT, *v. i.* [L. *vomo*; Fr. *vomir*; It *vomire*; Sans. *vamathu.* Probably the Gr. ἐμέω is the same word, with the loss of its first letter.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth. Some animals *vomit* with ease, as cats and dogs; but horses do not *vomit.*

VOM'IT, *v. t.* To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. It is followed often by *up* or *out*, but without necessity and to the injury of the language. In the yellow fever, the patients often *vomit* dark coloured matter like coffee grounds.

> The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land; Jonah ii.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place. Volcanoes *vomit* flames, ashes, stones, and liquid lava.

VOM'IT, *n.* The matter ejected from the stomach.—2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.—*Black vomit*, the dark coloured matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of the yellow fever or other malignant disease.

VOM'ITED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOM'ITING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place.

VOM'ITING, *n.* The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. *Vomiting* is essentially an inverted spasmodic motion of the muscular fibres of the esophagus, stomach, and intestines, attended with strong convulsions of the muscles of the abdomen and diaphragm. It is preceded by the sensation called *nausea.*—2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VOMI''TION, *n.* The act or power of vomiting.

VOM'ITIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vomitif.*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

VOMI'TO, *n.* [Sp.] The yellow fever, in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

VOM'ITORY, *a.* [L. *vomitorius.*] Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic.

VOM'ITORY, *n.* An emetic.—2. [L. *vomitorium.*] In *arch*, an opening gate or door in an ancient theatre and amphitheatre, which gave ingress or egress to the people.

VORA'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. and It. *vorace*;

L. *vorax*, from *voro*, to devour; Heb. and Ch. בער, *bear*, to clear away, to consume; Gr. βορα, food.] 1. Greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry; as, a *voracious* man or appetite.—2. Rapacious; eager to devour; as, *voracious* animals.—3. Ready to swallow up; as, a *voracious* gulf, or whirlpool.

VORA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VORAC'ITY, *n.* Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

VORAG'INOUS, *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, *vorago*.] Full of gulfs.

VOR'TEX, *n.* plur. *Vortices* or *Vortexes*. [L. from *verto*, Ant. *vorto*, to turn.] 1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle, and in some instances, drawing in water or absorbing other things.—2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind.—3. In *the Cartesian system*, the circular motion originally impressed on the particles of matter, carrying them around their own axes, and around a common centre. Descartes supposed that God created matter of an indefinite extension, and hence concluded that there is no vacuum, but that the universe is absolutely full. He further supposed that God, when he created matter, separated it into small square portions or masses full of angles; that he impressed two motions on this matter; the one by which each part revolved about its own centre or axis; and another, by which an assemblage or system of such parts, turned round a common centre. Hence arose as many different *vortices*, or eddies, as there were different masses of matter, thus moving about common centres. By means of these *vortices*, Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe, but his system has long since been exploded.

VOR'TICAL, *a.* Whirling; turning; as, a *vortical* motion.

VOR'TICEL, } *n.* [L. *vortex*.] A
VORTICEL'LA, } genus of wheel-animalcules, having a fixed stem, and having vibratile organs at their anterior extremity, which are constantly in rapid motion, and attract particles of food. The species are very numerous in fresh water, and are generally too small to be perceived without the aid of the microscope.

VO'TARESS, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

No rosary this *votaress* needs. *Cleaveland.*

VO'TARIST, *n.* [*See* VOTARY.] One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship, or pursuit.

I am no idle *votarist*. *Shak.*

[*Votary* is now used.]

VO'TARY, *a.* [from L. *votus*, from *voveo*. *See* Vow.] Devoted; promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow.

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom. *Bacon.*

VO'TARY, *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence more generally, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life. Every goddess of antiquity had her *votaries*. Every pursuit or study has now its *votaries*. One is a *votary* to mathematics, another is a *votary* to music, and alas, a great portion of the world are *votaries* of sensual pleasures.

It was the coldness of the *votary*, not the prayer, which was in fault. *Fell.*

VŌTE, *n.* [It. and Sp. *voto*; L. *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow. *Votum* is properly wish or will.] 1. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like. This vote or expression of will may be given by holding up the hand, by rising and standing up, by the voice, (*viva voce*,) by ballot, by a ticket, or otherwise. All these modes and others are used.—Hence, 2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; as, a written *vote*.—3. Expression of will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the *vote* was unanimous.—4.† United voice in public prayer.—*Casting vote*. In *public meetings*, where questions are determined by vote, the chairman or presiding member is frequently entitled not only to give his deliberative vote as a member of the meeting, but also to a second vote in cases of equality, and this second vote is termed the *casting vote*.

VŌTE, *v. i.* To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others. In elections, men are bound to *vote* for the best men to fill offices, according to their best knowledge and belief.

To *vote* for a duelist, is to assist in the prostration of justice, and indirectly to encourage the crime. *L. Beecher.*

VŌTE, *v. t.* To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; as, the citizens *voted* their candidate into office with little opposition.—2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will. The legislature *voted* the resolution unanimously.—3. To grant by vote or expression of will.

Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds. *Swift.*

VŌTED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage; determined.

VŌTER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VŌTING, *ppr.* Expressing the mind, will, or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed; giving a vote or suffrage; electing, deciding, giving, or enacting by vote.

VŌ'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *votif*; L. *votivus*, from *votus*, vowed.] Given by vow; devoted; as, *votive* offerings. A *votive medal* is one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event; as, the recovery of a prince from sickness. A votive table, picture, &c., is one dedicated in consequence of the vow [L. *ex voto*] of a worshipper. Among the *Greeks* and *Romans* such offerings were dedicated to some deity, and were deposited in temples. Among *Roman Catholics*, they are dedicated to saints.

Venus, take my *votive* glass. *Prior.*

VO'TIVENESS, *n.* Quality of being votive.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*; L. *voco*. *See* VOICE.] 1. To call to witness; to obtest.

And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To declare; to affirm; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations.

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterward to credit it. *Atterbury.*

3. To warrant; to confirm; to establish proof.

The consistency of the discourse...*vouches* it to be worthy of the great apostle. *Locke.*

4. In *law*, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation. I cannot *vouch* for the truth of the report.

He declares he will not believe her, till the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH,† *n.* Warrant; attestation.

VOUCH'ED, *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCHEE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.

VOUCH'ER, *n.* One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.

The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for each other's reputation. *Spectator.*

2. In *law*, the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title.—3. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind. The merchant's books are his *vouchers* for the correctness of his accounts. Notes, bonds, receipts, and other writings, are used as *vouchers* in proving facts.—In *Scots law*, *voucher* is the technical name for the written evidence of payment.

VOUCH'ER, } *n.* In *law*, the tenant in
VOUCH'OR, } a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries, there may be a single *voucher*, or double *vouchers*.

VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCHSĀFE, *v. t.* [*vouch* and *safe*; to vouch or answer for safety.] 1. To permit to be done without danger.—2. To condescend to grant.

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*

It is not said by the apostle that God *vouchsafed* to the heathen the means of salvation. *South.*

VOUCHSĀFE, *v. i.* To condescend; to deign: to yield.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

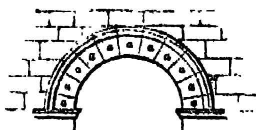
VOUCHSĀFED, *pp.* Granted in condescension.

VOUCHSĀFEMENT, *n.* Grant in condescension; as, God's greatest communicated *vouchsafements*.

VOUCHSĀFING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOUS'SOIR, *n.* (voos'wor.) [Fr.] In *arch.*, a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the voussoirs

form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper side the extrados. The



Voussoirs.

middle voussoir is termed the *key-stone*. [*See* ARCH.]

VOW, *n.* [Fr. *vœu*; It. *voto*; L. *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow; probably a contracted word] 1. A solemn promise or oath made to God, or by a pagan to his deity. The Roman generals, when they went to war, sometimes made a *vow* that they would build a temple to some favourite deity, if he would give them victory. A *vow* is a promise of something to be given or done hereafter. A person is constituted a religious by taking three *vows*, of chastity, of poverty, and of obedience. Among the Israelites, the *vows* of children were not binding, unless ratified by the express or tacit consent of their father; Num. xxx. Among the *Romans*, vows signified sacrifices, offerings, presents, and prayers made for the Cæsars and emperors, particularly for their prosperity, and the continuance of their empire.—2. A solemn promise; as, the *vows* of unchangeable love and fidelity. In a moral and religious sense, *vows* are promises to God, as they appeal to God to witness their sincerity, and the violation of them is a most heinous offence.

VOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *vouer*; L. *voveo*.] 1. To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. When Jacob went to Mesopotamia, he *vowed* to God a tenth of his substance, and his own future devotion to his service; Gen. xxviii.

When thou *vowest* a vow, defer not to pay it; Eccles. v.

2. To devote.

VOW, *v. i.* To make vows or solemn promises. He that *vows*, must be careful to perform.

VOW'ED, *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOW'EL, *n.* [L. *vocalis*, from *voco*; Fr. *voyelle*; It. *vocale*] 1. In *gram.*, a simple sound; a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs; as the sound of *a*, *e*, *o*.—2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound, and which can be pronounced by itself. Vowels are thus distinguished from consonants, which require to be sounded with the aid of a vowel. The English vowels are six in number, viz., *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*.

VOW'EL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—*Vowel points* are used in Hebrew, its alphabet consisting only of consonants; they are placed above and below the letters.

VOW'ELISH,† *a.* Of the nature of a vowel.

VOW'ELISM, *n.* The use of vowels.

VOW'ELLED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOW'ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VOW'-FELLOW, *n.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow. [*Little used.*]

VOW'ING, *ppr.* Making a vow.

VOX, *n.* [L.] A voice; a sound.—*Vox populi*, the voice of the people; opinion or sentiment of the generality.—*Vox Dei*, the voice or command of God.—*Vox clamantis in deserto*, the voice of one crying in the wilderness (John i. 23.); applied, by extension, to cases where warnings or prophecies (like those of Cassandra) are uttered in vain.—*Vox et præterea nihil*, a voice and nothing more; a vain sound, or empty threat.

VOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *voie*, or the same root, Eng. *way*, Sax. *wæg*, *weg*. *See* WAG and WAY.] 1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country; as, a *voyage* to the East or West Indies. Ferdinand Magellan, a Spaniard, made the first *voyage* round the world, in the early part of the 17th century.—2.† The practice of travelling.—3. In a *low sense*, course; attempt; undertaking.

VOY'AGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water.

VOY'AGE, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep. *Milton.*

VOY'AGEABLE, *a.* Navigable.

VOY'AGER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope.*

VOY'AGEUR, *n.* [Fr.] Literally, a traveller. The Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations at the north-west. These men are nearly always French Canadians.

VOY'AGING, *n.* or *ppr.* Making a voyage.

VOY'OL VI'OL, *n.* In *mar. lan.*, a large rope used to unmoor or heave up the anchors of a ship, by transmitting the effort of the capstan to the cables.

VUL'CAN, *n.* [L. *vulcanus*.] In *myth.*, the god who presided over fire, and the working of metals. He was called by the Greeks *Hephæstos*, and was, according to Homer, the son of Jupiter and Juno. He married Venus, who proved unfaithful to him. In sculpture, he is represented as bearded, with a hammer and pincers, and a pointed cap, but does not appear to be lame, as the poets describe him.

VULCA'NIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Vul-
VULCA'NIC, } can, or to works in iron, &c.—2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the *Vulcanists*, otherwise termed *Plutonists*.

VUL'CANIST, *n.* One who supports the *Vulcanian* or *Plutonian* theory, which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire, and maintains that all rocks are of igneous production. The Vulcanists maintain that the earth was at first in a state of igneous fusion, that it gradually cooled, and became covered only at a subsequent period. They maintain that the land was raised up by a subterranean force, the irregularities which diversify its surface being the effects of volcanic eruptions; and that the transported soils have been formed by the disintegrations of the higher grounds. The Vulcanists were opposed to the Neptunists, who maintained that all geological formations have been precipitated from water, or from a chaotic fluid. The Vulcanian theory has been expanded and illustrated by Lyell, and some other geologists of the present day.

VULCANIZA'TION, *n.* A new method of treating Indian rubber, by which its valuable properties are greatly increased, and some new ones bestowed upon it. It is as follows:—The Indian rubber is immersed in a bath of fused sulphur, heated to a proper temperature, until, by absorbing a portion of the sulphur, it assumes a carbonized appearance, and eventually acquires the consistence of horn. The same state can, however, be produced by either kneading the India rubber with sulphur, and then exposing it to a temperature of 190°, or by dissolving it in any of the common solvents, as turpentine, holding sulphur in solution or suspension. The compound thus formed is properly a sulphuret of caoutchouc, and possesses the following properties. It remains elastic at all temperatures; it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Vulcanized India rubber has been employed with great success as a substitute for the spiral steel springs used for the *buffers* of railway carriages, to moderate the effects of concussion. It is also used in railways, and is laid between the rail and the sleeper, and thus prevents the rails from indicating any traces of pressure. It forms in engines a most valuable material for washers, and it is formed into a tubing of great strength and flexibility, well adapted for fire-hose, and for any apparatus required in conveying steam, water, or gas. It also forms elastic bands, trouser-straps, surgical bandages, and a number of other articles.

VUL'CANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. Indian rubber or caoutchouc combined with sulphur. [*See* VULCANIZATION.]

VULCA'NO. *See* VOLCANO.

VUL'GAR, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; It. *volgare*; L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people, that is, the crowd, Eng. *folk*.] 1. Pertaining to the common unlettered people; as, *vulgar* life.—2. Used or practised by common people; as, *vulgar* sports.—3. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

4. Common; used by all classes of people; as, the *vulgar* version of the scriptures.—5. Public; as, *vulgar* report.—6. Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined; as, *vulgar* minds; *vulgar* manners.—7. Consisting of common persons.

In reading an account of a battle, we follow the hero with our whole attention but seldom reflect on the *vulgar* heaps of slaughter. *Rambler.*

Vulgar era, the common era used by Christians, dating from the birth of Christ.—*Vulgar errors*, in *law*, erroneous notions entertained by the common people in regard to points of law.—*Vulgar fractions*, in *arith.*, fractions expressed by a numerator and denominator; thus $\frac{1}{4}$. [*See* FRACTIONS.]

VUL'GAR, *n.* The common people. [*It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.*]

The *vulgar* imagine the Pretender to have been a child imposed on the nation. *Swift.*

VUL'GARISM, *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity. [*Little used.*]—2. A vulgar phrase or expression. [*This is the usual sense of the word.*]

VULGAR'ITY, } *n.* Mean condition
VUL'GARNESS, } in life; the state of the lower classes of society.—2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; an act of low manners; as, *vulgarity* of behaviour: *vulgarity* of expression or language. [*Vulgarness is little used.*]

VUL'GARIZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar.

VUL'GARIZED, *pp.* Made vulgar.

VUL'GARIZING, *ppr.* Rendering vulgar.

VUL'GARLY, *adv.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people.

Such one we *vulgarly* call a desperate person. *Hammond.*

2. Meanly; rudely; clownishly.

VUL'GATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the scriptures, and the only one which the Romish church admits to be authentic. It is so called from its common use in the Latin church; said to have been discovered, A.D. 218; first printed in 1462.

VUL'GATE, *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the scriptures.

VUL'NED, *a.* [L. *vulnus*, a wound.] In *her.*, an epithet applied to any animal that is wounded and bleeding; as, a hind's head *vulned.*

VULNERABIL'ITY, } *n.* That may
VUL'NERABLENESS, } be wounded; liable to injury; exposed to harm.

VUL'NERABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *vulnero*, to wound, from *vulnus*, a wound.] 1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as, a *vulnerable* body.

Achilles was *vulnerable* in his heel; and there will never be wanting a Paris to infix the dart. *Dwight.*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; as, a *vulnerable* reputation.

VUL'NERARY, *a.* [Fr. *vulneraire*; L. *vulnerarius.*] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as, *vulnerary* plants or potions.

VUL'NERARY, *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds. Certain unguents, balsams, and the like, are used as *vulneraries.*

VUL'NERATE,† *v. t.* [L. *vulnero.*] To wound: to hurt.

VULNERA'TION,† *n.* The act of wounding.

VUL'NEROSE, *a.* Full of wounds.

VULNIF'IC, *a.* Causing wounds.

VUL'NING, *ppr.* Wounding; a term particularly applied in heraldry to the pelican, which is always depicted wounding or picking her breast.

VULPE'CULA ET AN'SER. [L.] The fox and the goose, a constellation of Hevelius, situated immediately above Aquila and Sagitta. According to the British catalogue, it contains 37 stars.

VUL'PES, *n.* The subgeneric name for the foxes, adopted by those zoologists who distinguish the foxes from the dogs, jackals, and wolves, to which they consequently restrict the term *Canis.* [*See* Fox.]

VUL'PINE, *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox. *Vulpes* is our English *wolf*, the same word applied to a different animal.] Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

VUL'PINITE, *n.* [from *Vulpino*, in Italy.] A mineral of a grayish white colour, splendent and massive; its fracture foliated. It is an anhydrous sulphate of lime, containing a little silica. It occurs along with granular foliated limestone at Vulpino, in Italy, and is sometimes employed by the Italian artists for small statues, and other ornamental work, under the name of *marino bardiglio.*

VULSEL'LA, *n.* A genus of conchiferous molluscs, the shells of which are brought from the Indian ocean and the seas of New Holland, and are generally found buried in sponge. They are subcorneous, elongated, flattened, irregular, inequilateral, subequivalve, the umbones nearly anterior, distant, and a little recurved. The hinge is toothless, with a prominent callosity in each valve, showing a pit for the insertion of the ligament.

VUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *vultur.*] The English name of a genus (*Vultur*) of raptorial birds, characterized by having the head and part of the neck destitute of feathers, the tarsi covered with small scales, and a rather elongated beak, of which the upper mandible is curved at the end. The strength of their talons does not correspond with their size, and they make more use of their beak than of their claws. In general, the birds belonging to this genus are of a cowardly nature, living chiefly on dead carcases and offal. Their geographical distribution is confined chiefly to warm countries, where they act as scavengers to purify the earth from the putrid carcases with which it would otherwise be encumbered. The genus Vultur, Linn., is now divided into the subgenera *Vultur* proper, *Cathartes*, *Sarcoramphus*, *Percnopterus*, and *Gypaëtos.* The Griffon vulture (*V. fulvus*), inhabits the mountainous parts of the north of Europe, Silesia, Spain, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Turkey, and the Grecian Archipelago. The cinereous or ash-vulture (*V. cinereus*), inhabits lofty mountains in



Ash Vulture (Vultur cinereus).

Europe, and the vast forests of Hungary, the Tyrol, and the Pyrenees, the south of Spain and Italy. The bearded vulture, or Lämmer-geyer, (*Gypaëtos barbatus*), inhabits the highest mountains of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Egyptian vulture is the *Nephron*



Egyptian Vulture (Nephron percnopterus).

percnopterus. The sociable vulture (*V. auricularis*) is a gigantic species, inhabiting the greater part of Africa. The black vulture (*Cathartes atratus*) is a native of the United States. The king vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) is common in Paraguay. The *Sarcoramphus gryphus* is the celebrated Condor vulture of South America.

VULTU'RIDÆ, *n.* The family of the vultures. [*See* VULTURE.]

VUL'TURINE, *a.* [Lat. *vulturinus.*] Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of, or resembling the vulture.

VUL'TURISH, } *a.* Like a vulture;
VUL'TUROUS, } rapacious.

VY'ING, *ppr.* Competing; emulating.

W.

W IS the twenty-third letter of the English Alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two Vs, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. The name, *double u*, being given to it from its form or composition, and not from its sound, ought not to be retained. Every letter should be named from its sound, especially the vowels. W is properly a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close circular configuration of the lips. It is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in *well, want, will, dwell;* pronounced *oell, oont, oill, doell.* In English, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by *h*, as in *when;* but this case is an exception only in writing, and not in pronunciation, for *h* precedes *w* in utterance; *when* being pronounced *hoen.* In Welsh, *w*, which is sounded as in English, is used with-

out another vowel, as in *ffol*, a fool; *dwn*, dun; *dwb*, mortar; *gwn*, a gun, and a gown. It is not improbable that the Romans pronounced *v* as we do *w*, for their *volvo* is our *wallow;* and *volo, velle*, is the English *will*, G. *wollen*. But this is uncertain. The German *v* has the sound of the English *f*, and *w* that of the English *v*. W, at the end of words, is often silent after *a* and *o*, as in *law, saw, low, sow*. In many words of this kind, *w* represents the Saxon *g;* in other cases it helps to form a diphthong, as in *now, vow, new, strew*. As an abbreviation, W stands for *west*; W.N.W., for *west-north-west*; W.S.W., for *west-south-west*, &c.

WAB'BLE, *v. i.* [W. *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular form.] To move from one side to the other; to vacillate; as a turning or whirling body. So it is said a top *wabbles*, when it is in motion, and deviates from a perpendicular direction; a spindle *wabbles*, when it moves one way and the other. A millstone in motion, if not well balanced, will *wabble*. [*This word is applied chiefly to bodies when turning with a circular motion, and its place cannot be supplied by any other word in the language. It is neither low nor barbarous.*]

WAB'BLE, *n.* A hobbling unequal motion.

WAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having an irregular motion, backward and forward.

WAB'STER, *n.* A weaver. [*Scotch.*]

WACK'E, *n.* [Ger.] A massive mineral, intermediate between claystone and basalt, and which may be considered as a soft and earthy variety of basalt. Its colours are greenish grey, sometimes passing into blackish green, brown, and grayish black, with sometimes a shade of yellow or red. It is opaque, and occurs in amorphous masses, compact or visicular, streak shining, soft, easily frangible. Specific gravity 2 5 to 2 9. Before the blowpipe it fuses into an opaque porous mass. It is found more abundantly in Germany than in any other country.

WAD, *n.* [G. *watte;* Dan. *vat*, a wad; that is, a mass or collection.] 1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or old rope-yarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close.—2. A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow. [*See* WADDING.]

WAD, *n.* [Sax. *wæd*, wed.] A pledge; a wager. [*Scotch.*]

WAD, *v. t.* To pledge; to bet; to wager. [*Scotch.*]

WADD, *n.* In *mineral.*, black wadd is an ore of manganese, found in Derbyshire and Banffshire, which consists of the peroxide of manganese associated with nearly its own weight of oxide of iron. When mixed with linseed oil for a paint, it is apt to take fire.—2. A provincial name for plumbago in Cumberland.

WAD'DED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass; quilted; stuffed with wadding.

WAD'DING, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads; any pliable substance of which wads may be made.—2. Material for ramming down above the charge of fire arms.—3. A spongy web used for stuffing various parts of ladies' dresses. It is made with a fleece of cotton prepared by the carding machine, the surface being covered with tissue paper, applied by a coat of size.

WAD'DING, *a.* Suited for wadding; as, *wadding* paper.

WAD'DLE, *v. i.* [This seems to be a diminutive formed on the root of *wade*, L. *vado*, to go; G. *waten*, to wade; *watscheln*, to waddle.] 1. To move one way and the other in walking; to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate; as, a child *waddles* when he begins to walk; very fat people walk with a kind of *waddling* pace. So we say, a duck or a goose *waddles*.—2. To walk with a *waddling* motion.

> And hardly *waddles* forth to cool. *Swift.*

WAD'DLER, *n.* One that waddles.

WAD'DLING, *ppr.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WAD'DLINGLY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait.

WADE, *v. i.* [Sw. *vada;* D. *waaden;* G. *waten;* Fr. *gueer*, for *gueder;* It. *guadare;* Sp. *vadear*, L. *vado*, to go. Qu. Heb. עבד, *abad*, to go.] 1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet; as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow. To *wade* over a river, is to walk through on the bottom. Fowls that *wade* have long legs.—2. To move or pass with difficulty or labour; as, judges *wade* through an intricate law case. It is not my purpose to *wade* through these controversies.

> The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*
> And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way. *Dryden.*

WADE, *v. t.* To pass by walking on the bottom; as, to *wade* a river. [This is a common expression, but elliptical for to *wade through* a river.]

WA'DER, *n.* One that wades.

WA'DERS, } *n.* The English
WADING BIRDS, } name of the grallatores. [*See* GRALLATORES.]

WADING, *ppr.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.

WAD'SET, } *n.* [Sax. *wæd*, *wed*, Scot.
WAD'SETT, } *wad*, a pledge; and Sax. *settan*, to set or lay.] In *Scots law*, a conveyance of land in pledge for or in satisfaction of a debt or obligation, with a reserved power to the debtor to recover his lands on payment or performance. The lender or creditor is called the *wadsetter*, and the borrower the *reverser*. This was the earliest method of granting security on land in Scotland, and though still legal, it is now seldom, if ever, practised. Wadsets are divided into two sorts, *proper* and *improper*. When the wadsetter enters on possession, and takes, in place of interest, the yearly fruits, with the risk of the seasons, it is a proper wadset. When he agrees to accept of a fixed yearly sum as interest, and accounts to the reverser for the rents, the *wadset* is improper.

WAD'Y, *n.* [Ar.] The channel of a water-course which is dry, except in the rainy season. In a more extended sense applied to a dry valley, and also to signify any valley.

WAE'SUCKS, *interj.* Alas! [*Scotch.*]

WA'FER, *n.* [D. *wafel;* G. *waffel;* Russ. *vaphel;* Fr. *gauffre.*] 1. A thin cake or leaf; as, a *wafer* of bread given by the Roman catholics in the eucharist.—2. A thin round leaf of paste, or a composition of flour, the white of eggs, isinglass, and yeast, spread over with gum water and dried; used in sealing letters. The colouring matters used in wafers are mixed with the liquid paste. Fancy wafers are made of gelatine, in a variety of forms.

WA'FER, *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

WA'FERED, *pp.* Sealed with a wafer.

WAF'FLE, *n.* [D. *wafel*, G. *waffel.*] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

WAF'FLE-IRONS, *n.* An utensil for baking waffles.

WÄFT, *v. t.* [perhaps from *wave;* if so, it belongs to the root of *wag.*] 1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.

> Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
> And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To convey; as ships.—3. To buoy; to cause to float; to keep from sinking.—4.† To beckon; to give notice by something in motion. [This verb is regular. But *waft* was formerly used by some writers for *wafted*.]

WÄFT, *v. i.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium.

> And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WÄFT, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll, to the head of the staff.

WÄFTAGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water.

WÄFTED, *pp.* Born or conveyed through air or water.

WÄFTER, *n.* He or that which wafts; a passage boat.—2. The conductor of vessels at sea; *an old word.*

WÄFTING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

WÄFTING, *n.* A bearing or floating in a fluid.

WÄFTURE,† *n.* The act of waving.

WAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wagian* and *wegan;* G. *bewegen;* D. *bewegen*, to move, to stir; *wegen*, to *weigh;* G. *wägen*, to *weigh;* Sw. *väga*, Dan. *vajer*, to wag, to weigh. This is the radix of the L. *vacillo*, Eng. *fickle, waggon, wain, way, wave, waggle*, &c.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; to move lightly from side to side; to shake slightly; as, to *wag* the head.

> Every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and *wag* his head; Jer. xviii.; Matth. xxvii.

[*Wag* expresses particularly the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth, derision, sport, and mockery. It is applied also to birds and beasts; as, to *wag* the tail.]

WAG, *v. i.* To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir.

> 'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shak.*
> Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shak.*

2. To go; to depart; to pack off.

> I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shak.*

3. To be moved one way and the other; to be moved from side to side.

> The resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more. *Dryden.*

WAG, *n.* [from the verb.] A droll; a man full of low sport and humour;

one full of merry frolicsome tricks; one ludicrously mischievous.

We wink at *wags*, when they offend *Dryden.*

The counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about his finger all the while he was speaking; the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE, *v. t.* [G. *wagen*; D. *waagen*; Sw. *vaga*, to venture, to dare, to wage; Fr. *gager*, for *guager*, to lay or bet; from the root of *wag*. The sense is to throw, to lay or throw down, as a glove or gauntlet.] 1.† To lay; to bet; to throw down, as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest.—2.† To venture; to hazard.

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shak.*

3. To make; to begin; to engage in, as by a previous pledge or determination; to carry on; that is, to go forward or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression; used in the phrase, to *wage war*. He *waged war* with all his enemies.

He pondered, which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden.*

4. To set to hire.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth.† *Spenser.*

5.† To take to hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; as, *waged* soldiers. He was well *waged* and rewarded. [Fr.] *To wage one's law*, to come forward as a defendant, with others, on oath that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he has declared. [*See* WAGER.]

WAGE,† *n.* Gage; pledge; a stake.—2.† Hire; pay for service. The plural, *wages*, is now only used.

WA'GED, *pp.* Laid; deposited; as a pledge; made or begun, or carried on, as war.

WA'GER, *n.* A bet; something deposited, laid, or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; something staked by each of two parties in support of his own opinion concerning a future or an unknown event. The party whose opinion proves to be correct, receives what has been staked by both.

Besides these plates for horse races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion... *Bentley.*

2. Subject on which bets are laid.—In *Eng. law*, wagers are valid, and may be made subjects of action, unless such as are rendered expressly void by law, or have an illegal or immoral tendency. In *Scots law*, all wagers are regarded as *pacta illicita*, or unlawful contracts. Hence, no action is competent for the recovery of any sum gained by betting or wagering in any form.—3. In *law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.—*Wager of law* was formerly a mode of trial, whereby in an action of debt brought upon a simple contract between the parties, without any deed or record, the defendant might discharge himself by taking an oath that he owed not the plaintiff anything; but he required to bring with him eleven persons of his neighbours, called *compurgators*, who were to avow upon their oath that they believed in their consciences that he declared the truth. This mode of trial is no longer in use.—*Wager of battle* was when the tenant in a writ of right offered to prove his right by the body of his champion, and throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus waged or stipulated battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepted the challenge. The champions, armed with batons, entered the list, and taking each other by the hand, each swore to the justice of the cause of the party for whom he appeared; they then fought till the stars appeared, and if the champion of the tenant could defend himself till that time, his cause prevailed. The *wager of battle*, which had been long disused, was, in 1818, demanded by the nearest relative of a murdered girl, against one Abraham Thornton, her supposed seducer and slayer; this led to its formal abolition, the year after, by the act 59 Geo. 3. c. 46.—*To lay a wager*, to lay down a pledge or surety; to bet.

WA'GER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty.

WA'GERED, *pp.* Laid; pledged; as a bet.

WA'GERER, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

WA'GERING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.—*Wagering policy*, or *wager policy*, in *com.*, a policy of insurance, insuring a sum of money when no property is at hazard; as, a policy to insure money on a ship when no property is on board; that is, insurance, interest or no interest: or a wagering policy may be a policy to insure property which is already insured. Such policies are by statute 19 Geo. 3. made null and void.

WA'GES, *n.* plural in termination, but singular in signification. [Fr. *gage*, *gages*.] 1. Hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services. In *ordinary lan.*, the term wages is usually restricted to the sums paid as rewards to artizans, to domestic servants, to labourers employed in manufactures, in agriculture, mines, and other manual occupations. We speak of servant's *wages*, a labourer's *wages*, or tradesmen's *wages*; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called *fees* or *salary*. The money paid for military and naval services is termed *pay*, and the incomes of clergymen *stipends*.

Tell me, what shall thy *wages* be? Gen. xxix.

Be content with your *wages*; Luke iii.

2. In *political economy*, the price paid for labour; the return made or compensation paid to those employed to perform any kind of labour or service by their employers. In this sense, the term extends to the salaries of public functionaries of all sorts, to the fees of lawyers, physicians, and other professional men, as well as to the sums paid to artizans, labourers, and menials.—3. Reward; fruit; recompense; that which is given or received in return.

The *wages* of sin is death; Rom. vi.

WAG'GEL, **WAG'EL**, } *n.* A name given in Cornwall to the young of the great black-backed gull, the *Larus marinus*.

WAG'GERY, *n.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; sarcasm in good humour; as, the *waggery* of a school-boy.

WAG'GING, *ppr.* Moving the head one way and the other with quick turns.

WAG'GISH, *a.* Mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humour; frolicsome; as, a company of *waggish* boys.—2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; as, a *waggish* trick.

WAG'GISHLY, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

WAG'GISHNESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment.

WAG'GLE, *v. i.* [D. *waggelen*; G. *wackeln*; L. *vacillo*, dim. of *wag*.] To waddle; to reel or move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so? *L'Estrange.*

WAG'GLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other; as, a bird *waggles* its tail.

WAG'GON, *n.* [D. and G. *wagen*; Sax. *wægn*, *wæn*; W. *gwain*, a waggon, wain, or sheath, L. *vagina*, the latter being from *wag*, and signifying a passage; Gaelic, *baighin*, a waggon; Malabar, *vagahan*; Sans. *wahana*. This word is often spelt *wagon*, especially in American printed books.] 1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses. Waggons are constructed in different forms and of various dimensions, but in general they are heavy, clumsy, and inconvenient vehicles, and suitable only for the conveyance of different sorts of heavy loads to considerable distances.—2.† A chariot.

WAG'GON, *v. t.* To transport in a waggon. Goods are *waggoned* from New York to the interior. [*American.*]

WAG'GONAGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a waggon.

WAG'GONED, *pp.* Transported in waggons.

WAG'GONER, *n.* One who conducts a waggon.—2. A constellation, Charles's Wain.

WAG'GON HEADED CEILING, or **VAULTING**. In *arch.*, the same as *cylindric vaulting*. [*See* CYLINDRIC.]

WAG'GONING, *ppr.* Transporting in a waggon.

WAG'GONING, *n.* The business of transporting in a waggon.

WAG'GON-SPOKE,† *n.* The spoke of a waggon-wheel.

WAG'GON-TRAIN, *n.* The carriage service of the British army when in campaign, including the vehicles with their equipments, for conveying munitions of war, &c. The former *royal waggon-train* now takes the official name of *field-train department*.

WAG'GON-WAY, *n.* A tram road or railroad.

WAG'TAIL, *n.* [*wag* and *tail*.] The English name of a sub-genus of birds (*Motacilla*, Cuv.), separated from the



Common Wagtail (*Motacilla yarrellii*).

genus Motacilla, Linn. The species of wagtails are small birds, and are chiefly confined to the European continent. They are easily distinguished by their brisk and lively motions, as well as by the great length of their tails, which they jerk up and down incessantly; hence the name. The species most common in this country is the pied wagtail, or black and white water-wagtail (*M. yarrelli*), which is to be seen wherever there are shallow springs and running waters.

WA'HABEE, } *n.* A follower of Abdel
WA'HABITE, } Wahab, a reformer of Mohammedism, about 1760. His doctrines prevail particularly among the Bedouins; and the sect, though kept in check by the orthodox, influences most parts of Arabia.

WĀID,† *a.* Crushed; bent with weight.

WĀIF, } *n.* [Norm. *waf, weif;* from
WĀIFT,† } *waive.*] Goods found, of which the owner is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They were forfeited to the king, or lord of the manor, having the franchise of waif; but if the owner made fresh pursuit after the felon, took him and brought him to justice within a year and a day, he was entitled to restitution. In *Scots law, waif cattle* are such as have strayed, and of which the owner is not known. They belong to the sovereign, where they are advertised and not claimed within a year, unless the proprietor on whose lands they were found have a grant of waifs.

WĀIL, *v. t.* [Ice. *væla;* It. *guaiolare;* Gaelic, *guilam* or *uaill;* W. *gwylaw* and *wylaw;* Arm. *goela,* to howl; Heb. and Ar. אבל, *abal.*] To lament; to moan; to bewail.

> Or if no more her absent lord she *wails.* — *Pope.*

WĀIL, *v. i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.

> Therefore I will *wail* and howl; Mic. i.

WĀIL, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.

WĀILFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

WĀILING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.

WĀILING, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

> There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth; Matth. xiii.

WĀILINGLY, *adv.* In a wailing manner.

WĀILMENT, *n.* Lamentation.

WĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *wæn,* W. *gwain;* contracted. *See* WAGGON.] 1. A waggon; a carriage for the transportation of goods, or for carrying corn, hay, &c., on wheels.—2. A constellation, Charles's Wain.

WĀINABLE, *a.* [Suio-Goth. *waanna,* to labour.] Capable of being tilled; as, *wainable* land.

WĀINAGE, *n.* A finding of carriages.

WĀIN-BOTE, *n.* Timber for waggons or carts.

WĀIN-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for waggons and carts. [*Local.*]

WĀIN-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a waggon; a cart-rope.

WĀINSCOT, *n.* [D. *wagenschot.*] In *arch.,* the timber-work that serves to line the walls of a room, being usually made in panels, to serve instead of hangings. The wood originally used for this purpose was a foreign oak, known by the name of *wagenschot,* and hence the name of the material came by degrees to be corrupted into *wainscot,* and applied to the work itself. Hence, also, the name *wainscot* is often applied to oak deal.

WĀINSCOT, *v. t.* To line with boards; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

> Music sounds better in chambers *wainscotted* than hanged. — *Bacon.*

2. To line with different materials.

> The other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. — *Addison.*

WĀINSCOTTED, *pp.* Lined with boards or panels.

WĀINSCOTTING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.

WĀINSCOTTING, *n.* Wainscot, or the material used for it.—2. The act of covering or lining walls with boards in panels.

WĀIR, } *v. t.* To lay out as expense;
WĀRE, } to lay out money; to expend; to bestow; to waste; to squander. [*Scotch.*]

WĀIST, *n* [W. *gwâsg,* pressure, squeeze, the *waist,* the part where the girdle is tied; allied to *squeeze.*] 1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.—2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter deck and forecastle. But in many ships now built, there is no quarter deck, and in such the waist is the middle part of the ship.

WĀISTBAND, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trowsers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.

WĀISTCLOTHS, *n.* Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter deck and the forecastle.

WĀISTCOAT, *n.* [*waist* and *coat.*] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.

WĀISTER, *n* In *ships,* waisters are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship.

WĀIT, *v. i.* [Fr. *guetter;* It. *guatare;* W. *gweitiaw,* to wait; *gwaid,* attendance. The sense is to stop, or to continue.] 1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. Thus we say, I went to the place of meeting, and there *waited* an hour for the chairman. I will go to the hotel, and there *wait* till you come. We will *wait* for the mail.—2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. The court was obliged to *wait* for a witness.—3. To rest in expectation and patience.

> All the days of my appointed time will I *wait,* till my change come; Job xiv.

4. To stay; not to depart.

> Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait.* — *Dryden.*

5. To stay; to continue by reason of hinderance.—6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

> Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. — *Milton.*

To wait on or *upon,* to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for; as, to *wait on* a gentleman; to *wait on* the table.—*To wait on,* to attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. Tell the gentleman I will *wait on* him at ten o'clock.—2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.—3. To follow, as a consequence; as, the ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper. [Instead of this we use *await.*] 4. To look watchfully.

> It is a point of cunning to *wait on* him with whom you speak, with your eye. [*Unusual.*] — *Bacon*

5. To attend to; to perform.

> Aaron and his sons shall *wait on* their priest's office; Numb. iii. viii.; Rom. xii.

6. To be ready to serve; to obey; Ps. xxv.; Prov. xx. *To wait at,* to attend in service; to perform service at; 1 Cor. ix. *To wait for,* to watch, as an enemy; Job xv.

WĀIT, *v. t.* To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of.

> Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
> And *wait* with longing eyes their promis'd guide. — *Dryden.*

[Elliptical for *wait for.*] —2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

> He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
> His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. — *Dryden.*

[*This use is not justifiable, but by poetical license.*]—3. To attend as a consequence of something.

> Such doom *waits* luxury.† — *Philips.*

[In this sense we use *attend* or *attend on.*]

WĀIT, *n.* Ambush. As a noun, this word is used only in certain phrases.—*To lie in wait,* is to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; hence figuratively, to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of insnaring; Josh. viii.—*In wait,* is used in a like sense by Milton.—*To lay wait,* to set an ambush; Jer. ix.

WĀITED, *pp.* Stayed for; attended.

WĀITER, *n.* One who waits, particularly in a house of public entertainment; an attendant; a servant in attendance.

> The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
> "Make room!" as if a duke were passing by. — *Swift.*

2. A server or salver; a vessel on which tea furniture, &c., is carried.

WĀITING, *ppr.* Staying in expectation.—2. *a.* An epithet applied to one who waits.—*Waiting on,* attending; accompanying; serving.—*Waiting for,* staying for the arrival of.—*Waiting at,* staying or attending at in expectation or in service.—*In waiting,* in attendance.

WĀITING, *n.* The act of staying in expectation; attendance.

WĀITINGLY, *adv.* By waiting.

WĀITING-MAID, } *n.* An upper
WĀITING-WŌMAN, } servant who attends a lady.

[*Waiting-gentlewoman* is sometimes, though less commonly used.]

WĀITRESS, *n.* A female attendant in a public room, or at an inn, &c. [*A useful word, of recent origin*]

WĀITS, *n.* [Goth. *wahts,* watch.] The *waits* were formerly minstrels or musical watchmen, who attended on great men, and sounded the watch at night. At present the name is given to those itinerant musicians who, in most of the large towns in England and Scotland, especially London, go round the principal streets at night for some time before Christmas, play two or three tunes, call the hour, then remove to a suitable distance, where they go through the same ceremony, and so on till four or five o'clock in the morning.

WAIVE,† *n.* A woman put out of the protection of the law.

WAIVE, *v. t.* [from *waif.*] To relinquish; to forsake; not to insist on or claim; to defer for the present; as, to *waive* a motion; to *waive* a subject; to *waive* a claim or privilege.—2. To put out of the protection of the law, as a woman. [*See* WAVE.]

WAIVED, *pp.* Relinquished, as a claim; put off; omitted. In *law*, a term especially applied to a woman, who, for any crime for which a man may be outlawed, is relinquished or forsaken by the law; that is, put out of its protection.

WAIVER, *n.* In *law*, the passing by or declining to accept a thing; applied to an estate, or to any thing conveyed to a man; also, to a plea, &c.—2. The legal process by which a woman is *waived*, or put out of the protection of the law.

WAIVING, *ppr.* Relinquishing, as a claim; omitting; deferring; depriving of the protection of the law, as a woman.

WAIWODE, VAIVODE. } A Dacian prince; a chief of the Danubian provinces of Turkey.

WAKE, *v. i.* [Goth. *wakan*; Sax. *wæcan*; G. *wachen*; L. *vigil*, *vigilo*. The root *wak* is allied to *wag*. The primary sense is to stir, to rouse, to excite. The transitive verb in Saxon is written *wæcan*, *weccan*; but both are from one root.] 1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep; Ps. cxxvii.

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Ecclus.*

Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. He *wakes* at the slightest noise.—3. To cease to sleep; to awake.—4. To be quick; to be alive or active.—5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion. The dormant powers of nature *wake* from their frosty slumbers.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

WAKE, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep.

The angel that talked with me, came again and *waked* me; Zec. iv.

2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action.

Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men; Joel iii.

[The use of *up* is common, but not necessary.]

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art. *Pope.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life
Wak'd in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

To wake a corpse, is to watch it, to sit up with it all night. [*See the noun.*]

WAKE, *n.* The feast of the dedication of the parish church, formerly kept by watching all night. At present most fast days are popularly called *wakes* in the rural districts of England; but the peculiar wake of country parishes was originally the day of the week on which the church had been dedicated; afterwards the day of the year. Every rural parish had its wake every year, and most of them had two wakes, one on the day of dedication, and another on the birthday of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. The festival of the dedication has long since been entirely discontinued, while the saint's day festival still subsists in some of the rural districts of England, in the altered form of a *country wake*.—2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

3. The watching of a dead body all night by the friends and neighbours of the deceased; a custom which prevails in Ireland, and was formerly prevalent in Scotland. It most probably originated in a superstitious notion, with respect to the danger of a dead body being carried off by some of the agents of the invisible world, or exposed to the ominous liberties of brute animals. Such wakes very early degenerated into scenes of festivity, extremely incongruous to the melancholy occasion.—4. Act of waking. [*Old song.*]—*Wake of a ship*, the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space which the ship makes in passing through it. This track may be seen to a considerable distance behind the ship's stern, as smoother than the rest of the sea. Hence it is usually observed by the compass, to discover the angle of lee-way. A ship is said to be *in the wake* of another, when she follows her on the same track, or a line supposed to be formed on the continuation of her keel. Two distant objects observed at sea are said to be *in the wake* of each other, when the view of the farthest is intercepted by the nearest, so that the observer's eye and the two objects are all in the same straight line.

WAKED, *pp.* Roused from sleep; put in action.

WAKEFUL, *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright. *Dryden.*

2. Watchful; vigilant.

WAKEFULLY, *adv.* With watching or sleeplessness.

WAKEFULNESS, *n.* Indisposition to sleep.—2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep.

WAKEN, *v. i.* (wa'kn.) [This seems to be the Saxon infinitive retained.] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early Tyrnus *wak'ning* with the light. *Dryden.*

WAKEN, *v. t.* (wa'kn.) To excite or rouse from sleep.

Go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action or motion.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world. *Roscommon.*

3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WAKENED, *pp.* Roused from sleep; excited into action.

WAKENER, *n.* One who rouses from sleep.

WAKENING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep or stupidity; calling into action.

WAKENING OF A PROCESS. In *Scots law*, where, at any time, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place in an action for a year and day, the depending process is said merely to *fall asleep*, and may then be *wakened* or revived at any time within the period of the long prescription, either by written consent of parties through their counsel, or by an action of wakening. This action may be raised at the instance of either party, grounded upon the last step of procedure, and insisting against every defender of a number, in the conclusion proper to him.

WAKER, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

WAKE-ROBIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Arum, the *A. maculatum.* [*See* ARUM.]

WAKING, *ppr.* Being awake; not sleeping.—2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.—*Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.

WAKING,† *n.* The period of being awake.—2. Watch.

WALDEN'SES, *n.* A sect of Christians professing principles which are substantially the same as those of Protestants in general. They are most numerous in the valleys of Piedmont. They were for several centuries the subjects of a most cruel persecution instituted by the Church of Rome. According to the common opinion, the *Waldenses* owe their origin and name to Peter Waldo or Waldus, circa A. D. 1170; but some of their own writers derive the appellation from *vallée* [Fr.], *vaud* [Swiss], hence, also, *vaudois*, or dwellers in the valleys.

WALE, *n.* [This may be the W. *gwialen*, a rod or twig, from the same root.] 1. In cloth, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. We say, cloth is wove with a *wale*.—2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.—*Wales of a ship*, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different heights, and serving to strengthen the decks and form the curves. They are distinguished into the *main wale* and the *chain wale*.

WALE, *v. t.* To mark with stripes or streaks.

WALE, *v. t.* [Suio-Goth. *wælia*, G. *welen*, to choose.] To choose; to select. [*Scotch.*]

WALE, *n.* The act of choosing; the choice; a person or thing that is excellent; the best. [*Scotch.*]

WALED, *a.* Marked with wales.

WALE-KNOT, WALL-KNOT, } *n.* In *seamanship*, a particular sort of large knot raised upon the end of a rope, by untwisting the strands, and interweaving them amongst each other. It is made so that it cannot slip, and serves for shuts, tacks, and stoppers.

WAL'HALLA, *n.* (väl'hällä.) [Ger.] In *Scandinavian myth.*,—*see* VALHALLA, *which is thus spelt by English writers for the sake of the pronunciation.*—2. A remarkable architectural monument, built on the north bank of the Danube, near Ratisbon, intended for a national pantheon, consecrated to all Germans who have established for themselves permanent historical celebrity as warriors, statesmen, philosophers, poets, or in science, or in art. It was commenced October 18, 1830, and finished October 18, 1842, and forms externally a magnificent Doric octastyle peripteral temple, with its principal front facing the river. In the interior it is decorated with the most sumptuous splendour, executed with great originality of design.

WALK, *v. i.* (wauk.) [Sax. *wealcan*, to roll or revolve; *wealcere*, a fuller, whence the name *Walker*; D. *walken*, to work a hat; G. *walken*, to full, to felt hats; *walker*, a fuller, Sw. *valkare*;

Dan. *valher*, to full or mill cloth; *valker*, a fuller; *valke*, a pad or stuffed roll; G. *wallen*, to stir, to be agitated, to rove, to travel, to wander. From the same root are Russ. *valyu*, G. *wälzen*, to roll, and *wälsch*, foreign, Celtic, Welsh, that is, wanderers. The primary sense is simply to move or press, but appropriately, to roll, to press by rolling, as in hatting, and this is the origin of *walker*, for the practice of felting hats must have preceded that of fulling cloth in mills. Our ancestors appropriated the verb to moving on the feet, and the word is peculiarly expressive of that rolling or wagging motion which marks the walk of clownish people. Qu. Heb. ילך, *yalach*.] 1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by alternate steps moderately repeated; as animals. As applied to a horse, to move with the slowest pace. *Walking* in men differs from running only in the rapidity and length of the steps; but in quadrupeds, the motion or order of the feet is sometimes changed.

At the end of twelve months, he *walked* in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon; Dan. iv.

When Peter had come down out of the ship, he *walked* on the water, to go to Jesus; Matth. xiv.

2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. Hundreds of students daily *walk* on Downing terrace, in Cambridge.—3. To appear, as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again. *Shak*

4. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot?† *B. Jonson.*

5. To in be motion, as a clamorous tongue.

Her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach.† *Spenser.*

6. To act or move on the feet in sleep.

When was it she last *walk'd*? *Shak.*

[But this is unusual. When we speak of somnambulation, we say, to *walk in sleep*.]—7. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*
As they say spirits do at midnight. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

8. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans *walk*. [*Not elegant.*] *Spenser.*

9. In *scrip.*, to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.—*To walk with God*, to live in obedience to his commands, and have communion with him; Gen. v.—*To walk in darkness*, to live in ignorance, error and sin, without comfort; 1 John i.—*To walk in the light*, to live in the practice of religion, and to enjoy its consolations; 1 John i.—*To walk by faith*, to live in the firm belief of the gospel and its promises, and to rely on Christ for salvation; 2 Cor. v.—*To walk through the fire*, to be exercised with severe afflictions; Isa. xliii.—*To walk after the flesh*, to indulge sensual appetites, and to live in sin; Rom. viii.—*To walk after the Spirit*, to be guided by the counsels and influences of the Spirit and by the word of God, and to live a life of holy deportment; Rom. viii.—*To walk in the flesh*, to live this natural life, which is subject to infirmities and calamities; 2 Cor. x.—*To walk in*, to enter, as a house. *Walk in*, gentlemen.

WALK, *v. t.* (wauk.) To pass through or upon; as, to *walk* the streets. [This is elliptical for to *walk in* or *through* the streets.]—2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace. He found the road so bad he was obliged to *walk* his horse.—*To walk yarn or cloth*, is to tread it; to press it, and hence to thicken it. [*Local.*]

WALK, *n.* (wauk.) The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.—2. The act of walking for air or exercise; as, a morning *walk*; an evening *walk*.—3. Manner of walking; gait; step. We often know a person in a distant apartment by his *walk*.—4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or a place for walking; as, a long *walk*; a short *walk*. The gardens of the Tuileries and of the Luxembourg are very pleasant *walks*.—5. An avenue set with trees.—6. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*. *Sandys.*
The starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

7. Region; space.

He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

8. Course of life or pursuit. This is not within the *walk* of the historian.—9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox, or other quadruped.—10. A fish. [A mistake for *whelk*.]—11. In *the West Indies*, a plantation of canes, &c. A *sheep walk*, so called, is high and dry land where sheep are pastured.

WALKABLE, *a.* (wauk'able.) Fit to be walked on. [*Not much used.*]

WALKER, *n.* (wauk'er.) One who walks.—2. A fuller. [*Local.*]—3. In *law*, a forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.—4. One who deports himself in a particular manner.

WALK'ERA, *n.* A genus of plants, so named in honour of Richard Walker, founder of the botanic garden at Cambridge; nat. order, Ochnaceæ. *W. serrata* is a native of Malabar and Ceylon. The roots and leaves are bitter; and are employed in Malabar in decoction, in milk or water, as a tonic, stomachic, and anthelmintic. *W. integrifolia*, the only other species, is a native of French Guiana.

WALK'ING, *ppr.* (wauk'ing.) Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.

WALK'ING, *n.* (wauk'ing.) The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

WALK'ING-STÄFF, } WALK'ING-STICK, } *n.* A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.

WALK'ING WHEEL, *n.* A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle, by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its external or internal periphery; and is employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. [*See* TREAD-WHEEL.]

WALK-MILL, *n.* (wauk'-mill.) A fulling mill. [*Local.*]

WALL, *n.* [L. *vallum*; Sax. *weal*; D. *wal*; G. *wall*; Ir. and Gaelic, *balla* and *fal*; Russ. *val*; W. *gwal*. In L. *vallus* is a stake or post, and probably *vallum* was originally a fence of stakes, a palisade or stockade; the first rude fortification of uncivilized men. The primary sense of *vallus* is a shoot, or that which is set, and the latter may be the sense of *wall*, whether it is from *vallus*, or from some other root.] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, serving to enclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weights, &c., and affording a defence, shelter, or security.—*Walls* of stone, with and without mortar, are much used for fences or enclosures on farms; *walls* form the most important part of any building, serving to enclose the whole, and to support the roof, and the floors.—*Walls* are also often raised round cities and forts as a defence against enemies.—2. *Walls*, in the plural, is used for fortificationss in general; works for defence.

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. A defence; means of security or protection; 1 Sam. xxv.—*To take the wall*, to pass next to the wall; to take the upper or most honourable place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shak.*

To keep the wall, to pass next to the nearest wall, in public ways, when meeting other passengers; as, in large towns there is a regulation, that pedestrians, when passing towards the right side, shall *keep the wall*. [*See* RIGHT, def. 13.]

WALL, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall; as, to *wall* a city.—2. To defend by walls.

And terror of his name that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham.*

3. To fill up with a wall.

WALL'-CREEPER, *n.* A bird of the genus Certhia, Linn., the *C. muraria*.



Wall-creeper (Certhia muraria).

Its principal residence is in Italy and Spain, where it is observed to frequent ruins, the clefts and crevices of rocks, on the surfaces of which it sticks firmly. It feeds on insects, their larvæ and pupæ, and is particularly fond of spiders and their eggs; hence, it is sometimes popularly called the *spider-catcher*.

WALL'-CRESS, *n.* [*wall* and *cress*.] The common name of the different species of plants belonging to the genus Arabis; nat. order, Cruciferæ. The species are numerous; most of them are small plants, growing in dry stony places, and on walls. Several are natives of Great Britain, and many of them are cultivated in gardens on rock-work and flower-borders, on account of their blooming early in spring.

WALL'ED, *pp*. Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

WALL'ER, *n*. One who builds walls in the country.

WALL'ERITE, *n*. A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opaque, or yellowish and translucent.

WAL'LET, *n*. A bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack.—2. Any thing protuberant and swagging; as, *wallets* of flesh.

WALLETEE'R, *n*. One who bears a wallet; a tramper. [*Trivial.*]

WALL'-EYE, *n*. [*wall* and *eye.*] In *horses*, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour.

WALL'-EYED, *a*. In *horses*, having an eye of a very light gray or whitish colour. In the *North of England*, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large and distorted, or on one side. According to Richardson, *wall*, in this case, which is also found written *whall*, *whally*, is from Sax. *hwelan*, to wither, to pine away, in allusion to the faded colour or unnatural appearance of such eyes. Shakespeare uses *wall eyed* as a term of reproach; as, *wall-eyed* rage, a *wall-eyed* wretch, alluding probably to the idea of unnatural or distorted vision. Hence a *wall-eye*, in this case, may signify one which is utterly and incurably perverted; an eye that knows no pity.

WALL'-FLOWER, *n* [*wall* and *flower.*] The common name of the species of plants belonging to the genus Cheiranthus; nat. order, Cruciferæ. They are biennial or perennial herbs, or undershrubs. Many of them exhale a delicious odour, and are great favourites in gardens. The most abundant is the *C. cheiri*, or common wall-flower, which, in its wild state, grows on old walls, and stony places. In the cultivated plant the flowers are of various and brilliant colours, and attain a much larger size than in the wild plant. A number of distinct varieties have been recorded, and double and semi-double varieties are common in gardens.

WALL'-FRUIT, *n*. [*wall* and *fruit.*] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

WALL'ING, *ppr*. Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.

WALL'ING, *n*. Walls in general; materials for walls.

WALL-KNOT. *See* WALE-KNOT.

WALL-LET'TUCE, *n*. A plant of the genus Prenanthes, the *P. muralis*. [*See* PRENANTHES.]

WALL'-LOUSE, *n*. [*wall* and *louse.*] An insect or small bug.

WALL'-MOSS, *n*. A species of moss growing on walls.

WALLOO'N, *n*. A native of that part of Belgium situated between the rivers Scheldt and Lys.—2. The language of the same territory.

WALLOO'N, *a*. Relating to the *Walloons*; as, the *Walloon* language.

WAL'LOP, *v. t.* To castigate. [*Low.*]

WAL'LOP, *v. i.* [formed on G. *wallen* Sax. *wealan*, to boil or bubble; D. *opwallen*; Eng. to *well*. *See* WELL.] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise.—2. In the *Scottish dialect*, to move quickly or dance with much agitation of the body or clothes.

WAL'LOPER. *See* POT-WALLOPERS.

WAL'LOPING, *n*. A castigation. [*Vulgar.*]

WAL'LOPING, *ppr*. Boiling with a heaving and noise.

WAL'LOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *wealwian*; Sw. *välfva*; Goth. *walugan*; G. *walzen*. The latter is the Eng. *welter*, but of the same family; L. *volvo*; Sp. *volver*; Russ. *valyu*, *baliayu*. This verb seems to be connected with *well*, *walk*, &c.] 1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. Swine *wallow* in the mire.—2. To move heavily and clumsily.

> Part huge of bulk,
> *Wallowing* unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
> Tempest the ocean. [*Unusual*] *Milton*

3. To live in filth or gross vice; as, man *wallowing* in his native impurity.

WAL'LOW, *v. t.* To roll one's body.

> *Wallow* thyself in ashes; *Jer.* vi.

WAL'LOW, *n*. A kind of rolling walk.

WAL'LOWED, *pp*. Rolled in the mire.

WAL'LOWER, *n*. One that rolls in mire.—2. A wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.

WAL'LOWING, *ppr*. Rolling the body on any thing.

WAL'LOWISH,† *a*. Filthy; grossly; sensual.

WALL-PEL'LITORY, *n*. A plant of the genus Parietaria, the *P. officinalis*. [*See* PARIETARIA.]

WALL-PEN'NYWORT, *n* A plant of the genus Cotyledon, the *C. umbilicus*, Linn., called also Navel-wort,—*which see*

WALL'-PEPPER, *n*. A plant of the genus Sedum, the *S. acre*, Linn. The whole plant is intensely acrid, and is said to be useful in scrofula. It grows on rocks and walls. [*See* SEDUM.]

WALL'-PLATE, *n*. In *arch.*, a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers.

WALL'-RUE, *n*. A plant of the genus Asplenium, the *A. ruta muraria*.

WALL'-SIDED, *n*. Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship.

WALL-SPLEEN'WORT, *n*. A plant of the genus Asplenium, the *A. trichomanes*.

WALL'-SPRING, *n*. A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

WALL-WORT, *n*. A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort; *Sambucus ebulus*.

WAL'NUT, *n* [D. *walnoot*; Sax. *walh*, foreign, and *hnuta*, nut. The Germans call it *wälsche nuss*, Welsh nut, that is, foreign or Celtic nut.] The common name of the species of plants of the genus Juglans; nat. order, Juglandaceæ. All the species are large trees. The



Walnut-tree (Juglans regia).

best known species is the royal or common walnut-tree (*J. regia*), a native of Persia. It is a large handsome tree with strong spreading branches. In France and Germany the wood is much used by turners, cabinet-makers, joiners, coach-makers, and musical-instrument makers; but one of the most important uses of walnut timber is the making of gun-stocks, for which it is considered preferable to any other timber. In this country, however, the walnut-tree is more cultivated for its fruit than its timber. Walnuts are used for the table in almost every stage of their growth. The cotyledons of the seed of the walnut contain an oil, which is used in large quantities, especially on the Continent, by artists and also for lamps. Almost all parts of the plant possess a bitter principle, which acts as a tonic and anthelmintic. There are several distinct varieties of the walnut-tree. Two species are natives of North America, viz. *J. nigra*, or black walnut, and *J. cinerea*, or butternut.

> Some woods have the veins smooth as fir and *walnut*. *Bacon.*

WAL'RUS, *n*. [G. *wall*, as in *wallfisch*, a whale, and *ross*, a horse.] The morse, sea-horse or sea-cow, a marine carnivorous mammal, inhabiting the arctic seas, and belonging to the seal family, or Phocidæ. It is the *Trichecus rosmarus*, the only species of its genus. It surpasses the largest ox in size, attaining to the length of twenty feet. It is covered with short yellowish hair. It is sought for, on account of its oil and tusks, the ivory of which, though rough-grained, is employed in the arts. The skin is used for coach-braces.—[For a figure of walrus, *see* MORSE.]

WAL'TRON, *n*. Another name of the walrus.

WALTZ, *n*. [G. *walzen*, to roll.] The name of the national German dance, and also of the species of music with which it is accompanied. It is common, however, among other nations of the Continent, and has been introduced into this country. The waltz is a gay dance, in triple time, and is performed by two persons, who, almost embracing each other, whirl rapidly round on an axis of their own, while at the same time they move quickly in a circle, whose radius is from 10 to 12 feet, according to the dimensions of the room. The music is always written in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ time.

WALTZ, *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

WALTZ'ER, *n*. A person who waltzes.

WALTZ'ING, *n*. The act of dancing a waltz.

WA'LY, } **WA'LIE**, } *a*. Beautiful; excellent; large; ample. [*Scotch.*]

WA'LY. An interjection, expressive of lamentation. [*Scotch.*]

WAM'BLE, } **WAM'MLE**, } **WAM'MEL**, } *v. i.* [D. *wemelen*; Dan. *vamler*; Sw. *vamjas.*] To be disturbed with nausea; as, a *wambling* stomach. [*Vulgar.*]

> When your cold salads, without salt or vinegar, be *wambling* in your stomachs.
> *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

2. In the *Scottish dialect*, to move in an undulating manner, like an eel in the water.

WAM'BLE-CROPPED, *a*. Sick at the stomach.

WAME, *n*. [Sax. *wamb.*] The belly. [*Scotch.*]

WAMPEE', *n*. A tree and its fruit, of the genus Cookia, the *C. punctata*, nat.

order, Aurantiaceæ. The fruit is about the size of a pigeon's egg, grows in



Wampee (Cookia punctata).

bunches, and is much esteemed in China and the Indian Archipelago.

WAM'PUM, *n.* Shells or strings of shells, used by the American Indians as money or a medium of commerce. These strings of shells, when united, form a broad belt, which is worn as an ornament or girdle. It is sometimes called wampumpeague, wompeague, or wampampeague, of which *wampum* seems to be a contraction.

WAN, *a.* [Sax. *wan, wann*, deficient; *wanion*, to fail, to *wane; wan*, pale, that is, deficient in colour; allied probably to *vain*. Qu. W. *gwan*, weak, and *gwyn*, white. The primary sense is to withdraw or depart.] Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look.

Sad to view, his visage pale and *wan*. *Spenser.*

Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover. *Suckling.*

WAN,† for *Won;* pret. of *Win.*

WANCHAN'CIE, *a.* Unlucky. [*Scotch.*]

WAND, *n.* [D. *vaand.*] 1. A small stick or twig; a rod. If a child runs away, a few strokes of a wand will bring him back.—2. A staff of authority; as, a silver *wand.*—3. A rod used by conjurors or diviners.

Picus bore a buckler in his hand,
His other wav'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

WAN'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wandrian;* D. *wandelen*, to walk; G. *wandeln*, to wander, to walk, to change, exchange, or transform; Sw. *vanda*, to turn; *vandra*, to wander; Dan. *vandler*, to walk, to wander, to trade; *vandel*, behaviour, deportment, conversation; It. *andare*, Sp. and Port. *andar*, to go; Sans. *andara*, a wanderer.] 1. To rove; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; as, to *wander* over the fields; to *wander* about the town or about the country. Men may sometimes *wander* for amusement or exercise. Persons sometimes *wander* because they have no home and are wretched, and sometimes because they have no occupation.

They *wandered* about in sheep-skins and goat-skins; Heb. xi.

He *wandereth* about for bread; Job xv.

He was *wandering* in the field; Gen. xxxvii.

2. To leave home; to depart; to migrate.

When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house; Gen. xx.

3. To depart from the subject in discussion; as, to *wander* from the point. —4. In *a moral sense*, to stray; to deviate; to depart from duty or rectitude.

O let me not *wander* from thy commandments; Ps. cxix.

5. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; as, the mind *wanders.*

WAN'DER, *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course.

Wand'ring many a famous realm.
[*Elliptical.*] *Milton.*

WAN'DERED, *pp.* Rambled; travelled over rovingly; deviated from duty.

WAN'DERER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves; one that deviates from duty.

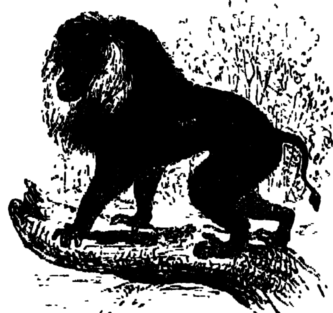
WAN'DERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving; rambling; erratic; deviating from duty; disordered in mind.

WAN'DERING, *n.* Peregrination; a travelling without a settled course.—2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude; as, a *wandering* from duty.—3. A roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged.—4. The roving of the mind in a dream. —5. The roving of the mind in delirium. —6. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.

WAN'DERINGLY, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

WAN'DERMENT,† *n.* Act of wandering.

WANDEROO', *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar, the *Macacus silenus* of



Wanderoo Baboon (Macacus silenus).

Lacepede. It has a long beard or mane of a greyish or whitish colour, which descends on each side of the face like a ruff. The rest of the body is of a deep black colour, and the tail ends in a brush of tufted hair.

WAND'LIKE, *n.* In *bot.*, an epithet applied to a stem, which is slender, long, straight, and tapering; as in *Althæa officinalis.*

WAND'Y, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand.

WANE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian*, to fall, fall off or decrease.] 1. To be diminished; to decrease; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon. We say, the moon *wanes*, that is, the visible or illuminated part decreases.

Waning moons their settled periods keep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to fail; to sink; as, the *waning* age of life.

You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form. *Dryden.*

Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

WANE,† *v. t.* To cause to decrease.

WANE, *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon, to the eye of the spectator.—2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.

You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WANED, *pp.* Caused to decrease; diminished.

WANG, *n.* [Sax. *wang, weng, wong.*] 1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [*Little used or vulgar.*]—2.† The latchet of a shoe. [Sax. *sceo-thwang*, shoe-thong.]

WANGHEE', *n.* A species of tough, flexible cane, imported from China, sometimes called the *Japan cane.*

WANG-TOOTH, *n.* A jaw-tooth.

WAN'HOPE,† *n.* Want of hope.

WAN'HORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Kæmpferia.

WANING, *ppr.* Decreasing; failing; declining.

WAN'KLE, *a.* Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. [*North of England.*]

WAN'LY, *adv.* In a pale manner; palely.

WAN'NED, *a.* Made wan or pale.

WAN'NESS, *n.* Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale colour; as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

WAN'NISH, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

WANT, *n.* (waunt.) [Sax. *wan*, supra; *wanian*, to fail; Goth. *wan*, deficiency, want. This seems to be primarily a participle of *wane.*] 1. Deficiency; defect; the absence of that which is necessary or useful; as, a *want* of power or knowledge for any purpose; *want* of food and clothing. The *want* of money is a common *want;* 2 Cor. viii. ix.

From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes. *Rambler.*

2. Need; necessity; the effect of deficiency.

Pride is as loud a beggar as *want*, and more saucy. *Franklin.*

3. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

4. The state of not having. I cannot write a letter at present for *want* of time.—5. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley.*

6. A mole.

WANT, *v. t.* (waunt.) To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have; *a word of general application;* as, to *want* knowledge; to *want* judgment; to *want* learning; to *want* food and clothing; to *want* money.—2. To be defective or deficient in. Timber may *want* strength or solidity to answer its purpose.—3. To fall short; not to contain or have. The sum *wants* a shilling of the amount of debt.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*

4. To be without.

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

5. To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite. Our manners *want* correction. In winter we *want* a fire; in summer we *want* cooling breezes. We all *want* more public spirit and more virtue.—6. To wish for; to desire. Every man *wants* a little pre-eminence over his neighbour. Many *want* that which they cannot obtain,

and which, if they could obtain, would certainly ruin them.

What *wants* my son? *Addison.*

WANT, *v. i.* (waunt.) To be deficient; not to be sufficient.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits swell'd with wind. *Pope.*

2. To fail; to be deficient; to be lacking.

No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

3. To be missed; not to be present. The jury was full, *wanting* one.—4. To fall short; to be lacking.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew. *Dryden.*

WANT'AGE, *n.* Deficiency; that which is wanting.

WANT'ED, *pp.* Needed; desired.

WANT'ING, *ppr.* Needing; lacking; desiring.—2. *a.* Absent; deficient. One of the twelve is *wanting.* We have the means, but the application is *wanting.* —3. Slack; deficient. I shall not be *wanting* in exertion.

WANT'LESS, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful.

WAN'TON, *a.* [W. *gwantan*, apt to run off, variable, fickle, wanton; *gwantu*, to thrust, to sever; allied probably to *wander.*] 1. Wandering or roving in gayety or sport; sportive; frolicksome; darting aside, or one way and the other. *Wanton* boys kill flies for sport.

Note a wild and *wanton* herd. *Shak.*

2 Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind.

She
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd. *Milton.*

3. Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; indulging in sensuality without restraint; as, men grown *wanton* by prosperity.

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fullness. *Shak.*

4. *More appropriately,* deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton.* *Shak.*

Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been *wanton;* James v.

5. Disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness; Isa. iii.—6. Loose; unrestrained; running to excess.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

7. Luxuriant; overgrown.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

8. Extravagant; as, *wanton* dress.—9. Not regular; not turned or formed with regularity.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green. *Milton.*

WAN'TON, *n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.—2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer.—3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wanton.* [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

WAN'TON, *v. i.* To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to play loosely.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime. *Milton.*
Her golden tresses *wanton* in the wind. *Anon.*

2. To ramble in lewdness; to play lasciviously.—3. To move briskly and irregularly.

WAN'TON,† *v. t.* To make wanton.

WAN'TONING, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness.

WAN'TONIZE,† *v. i.* To behave wantonly.

WAN'TONLY, *adv.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gayly; playfully; lasciviously.

WAN'TONNESS, *n.* Sportiveness; gayety; frolicksomeness; waggery.

As sad as night,
Only for *wantonness.* *Shak.*

2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness.* *K. Charles.*

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness; Rom. xiii.; 2 Pet. ii.

WANT'-WIT, *n.* [*want* and *wit*] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. [*Not in much use.*]

WAN'TY, *n.* [D. *want*, cordage; tackling. Qu.] A leather tie or rope; a short waggon rope; a rope used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [*Local.*]

WAP'ACUT, *n.* The spotted owl of Hudson's bay, *Strix Wapacuthu*, a nocturnal accipitrine bird of prey, about two feet long.

WA'PED,† } *a.* [Sax. *wafian*, to
WAP'PENED,† } be amazed or astonished.] Dejected; crushed; amazed. The first of these words, used by Chaucer, has certainly the foregoing import; the second, occurring in Timon of Athens, is variously interpreted.

This makes the *wappened* widow wed again. *Shak.*

WAP'ENSHAW, } *n.* [Sax. *waepen*, and
WAP'INSCHAW, } *sceawian*, to shew.] An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, made formerly at certain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only for showing that the lieges were properly provided with arms. [*Scotch.*]

WAP'ENTAKE, } *n.* [Sax. *wæpen-tac;*
WAP'ENTAC, } but it is rather Gothic, as this division of a county was peculiar to the northern counties; *wæpen*, a weapon, and *tac*, *tace*, touch; Goth. *tekan.* *See* TOUCH.] Yorkshire is divided into *wapentakes* instead of hundreds. In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the hundred or cantred in other counties. The name was first given to the meeting, supra.

WAP'ITI, *n.* This word is used in books



Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

for the North American stag, *Cervus Canadensis*, which more nearly resembles the European red deer in colour, shape, and form, than it does any other of the cervine race, though it is much larger and of a stronger make. It is, in fact, the most gigantic of the deer genus, frequently growing to the height of our tallest oxen. Its flesh is not much prized, but its hide, when made into leather, after the Indian fashion, is said not to turn hard in drying, after being wet.

WAPP, *n.* In *a ship*, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wale-knots.

WAP'PATO, *n.* An esculent root of western America.

WAP'PE, } *n.* A species of cur, said
WAP'PET, } to be so called from his voice. His only use is to alarm the family by barking when any person approaches the house. [*Local.*]

WAP'PER, *n.* A fish; a name given to the smaller species of the river gudgeon.

WAR, *n.* (waur.) [Sax. *wær;* Fr. *guerre;* D. *warren*, to quarrel, wrangle, entangle; Dan. *virrer;* G. *verwirren*, to perplex, embroil, disturb. The primary sense of the root is to strive, struggle, urge, drive, or to turn, to twist.] 1. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force, either for defence, or for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce or acquisition of territory, or for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other. These objects are accomplished by the slaughter or capture of troops, and the capture and destruction of ships, towns, and property. Among rude nations, war is often waged and carried on for plunder. As war is the contest of nations or states, it always implies that such contest is authorized by the monarch or the sovereign power of the nation. When war is commenced by attacking a nation in peace, it is called an *offensive* war, and such attack is *aggressive.* When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called *defensive*, and a defensive war is considered as justifiable. When war arises between different portions or members of the same nation, or between the established government of a nation, and a portion of the people resisting it, it is called a *civil* war. Very few of the *wars* that have desolated nations and deluged the earth with blood, have been justifiable. Happy would it be for mankind, if the prevalence of Christian principles might ultimately extinguish the spirit of *war*, and if the ambition to be great might yield to the ambition of being good.

Preparation for *war* is sometimes the best security for peace. *Anon.*

2. In *poetical lan.*, instruments of war

His compliment of stores, and total *war.* *Prior.*

3. *Poetically*, forces; army.

O'er the embattled ranks the waves return
And overwhelm their *war.* *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms; art of war; as, a fierce man of *war;* Is. ii.—5. Hostility; state of opposition or contest; act of opposition.—6. Enmity; disposition to contention.

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but *war* was in his heart; Ps. lv.

Man-of-war, in *naval affairs*, a ship of large size, armed and equipped for attack or defence.—*Holy war*, a crusade; a war undertaken to deliver the Holy

Land, or Judea, from infidels. These *holy wars* were carried on by most unholy means.—*Rights of war*, certain immunities and privileges which belligerent parties, in accordance with the law of nations, allow to each other; such as sparing the lives of those subjects of a hostile state who are not in arms, or who have submitted, the exchanging of prisoners, &c.—*Declaration of war*, an official notification given by one nation or state to another, to the effect that the former is about to engage in war with the latter. In this country, as in most monarchical governments, the right of declaring war belongs to the sovereign; but formal declarations of war are in modern times out of use, and war is now usually announced by the publication of what is termed a manifesto, the last preliminary step, short of actual hostilities, being the permission of reprisals.—*Council of war*, an assembly of great officers, called by a general or commander, to deliberate with him on enterprizes and attempts to be made. The term is sometimes applied also to an assembly of officers sitting in judgment on delinquent soldiers, deserters, coward officers, &c.—*Honours of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out from a camp or intrenchments with all the insignia of military etiquette. Also, the compliments paid to great personages when they appear before an armed body of men; likewise, such as are paid to the remains of a deceased officer.—*Secretary-at-war*. [See SECRETARY.]

WAR, *v. i.* To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; to or to be in a state of contest by a violence.

He teacheth my hands to *war*; 2 Sam. xxii.

And they *warred* against the Midianites; Numb. xxxi.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition.

Lusts which *war* against the soul. 1 Pet ii.

WAR,† *v. t.* To make war upon; as, to *war* the Scot.—2. To carry on a contest.

That thou mightest *war* a good warfare; 1 Tim. i.

WAR'-BEAT, } *a.* [*war* and *beat*.]
WAR'-BEATEN, } Worn down in war; war-worn; invalid.

WAR'-BEREAVED, *a.* Bereaved by war.

WAR'BLE, *v. t.* [G. *wirbeln*, to turn, whirl, warble; *wirbel*, a whirl, a vortex; *wirbelbein*, a turning bone or joint, L *vertebra*; Dan. *hvirvler*, Eng. to *whirl*. These words are all of one family; L. *verto*, Eng. *veer*, *vary*, &c.] 1. To quaver a sound or the voice; to modulate with turns or variations. Certain birds are remarkable for *warbling* their songs.—2. To cause to quaver.

And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically; to be modulated.

If she be right invok'd with *warbled* song. *Milton.*

Warbling sweet the nuptial lay. *Trumbull.*

WAR'BLE, *v. i.* To be quavered or modulated.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously; as, *warbling* lays

For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

3. To sing.

Birds on the branches *warbling*. *Milton.*

WAR'BLE, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a song.

WAR'BLED, *pp.* Quavered; modulated; uttered musically.

WAR'BLER, *n.* A singer; a songster; *used of birds.*

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo *Tickel.*

WAR'BLERS, *n.* The common name of a genus (*Sylvia*), or rather of a family (*Sylviadæ*), of small passerine birds, comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America, and species of them are spread over the whole globe. Their bill is slender, straight, awl-shaped, higher than it is wide at the base, and furnished with short bristles, the lower mandible straight. They are generally small, sprightly, and endowed with an incessant activity, in accordance with the subtleness of their flying insect prey. They principally inhabit forests or thickets, and some affect watery situations or reed-marshes. Many are remarkable for the melody of their song, and the sprightliness of their airs, which, in the period of incubation, they almost incessantly pour forth. The nightingales, robin-redbreasts, wheatears, whinchats, stonechats, redstarts, accentors, Dartford warbler, &c., belong to this family.

WAR'BLES, } *n.* In *farriery*, small
WARB'LETS, } hard tumours on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in travelling, or by the uneasiness of its situation; also, small tumours produced by the larvas of the gad fly, in the backs of horses, cattle, &c.

WAR'BLING, *ppr.* Quavering the voice; modulating notes; singing.—2. *a.* Filled with musical notes; as, the *warbling* glade.

WAR'BLING, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.

WAR'BLINGLY, *adv.* In a warbling manner.

WAR'-COUNCIL, *n.* A council of war.

WAR'-CRY, *n.* A cry or alarm of war. —2. A term or phrase of recognition, or for rallying, during action.

WARD, in composition, as in *toward*, *homeward*, is the Sax. *weard*, from the root of L. *verto*, &c. It corresponds to the L. *versus*.

WARD, *v. t.* (waurd.) [Sax. *weardian*; Sw. *varda*; Dan. *værger*; probably from Sax. *warian*, *werian*; Goth. *waryan*; D. *weeren*, to defend, guard, prevent; W. *gwaru*, to fend; allied to *wary*, *aware*; Fr. *garder*, for *guarder*. The primary sense is to repel, to keep off; hence to stop; hence to defend by repelling or other means.] 1. To guard; to keep in safety; to watch.

Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight

To *ward* the same. *Spencer.*

[In this sense, *ward* is obsolete, as we have adopted the French of the same word, to *guard*. We now never apply *ward* to the thing to be defended, but always to the thing against which it is to be defended. We *ward off* a blow or dagger, and we *guard* a person or place.]—2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him From thousand dangers.† *Shak.*

[See the remark, supra.]—3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside any thing mischievous that approaches.

Now *wards* a falling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

The pointed jav'lin *warded off* his rage *Addison.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections. *Watts.*

[This is the present use of *ward*. To *ward off* is now the more general expression.]

WARD,† *v. i.* (waurd.) To be vigilant; to keep guard.—2. To act on the defensive with a weapon.

She drove the stranger to no other shift, than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*

And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD, *n.* Watch; act of guarding.

Still when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

2.† Garrison; troops to defend a fort; as, small *wards* left in forts.—3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

For want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. A fortress; a strong hold.—5. One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; as, a fire-*ward*.—6. A certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city. There are twenty-six *wards* in London, each of which is committed to an alderman.—7. A name used in the counties of Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, instead of the hundred of the midland counties, or the wapentake of Yorkshire, to denote a subdivision of those shires.—8. Custody; confinement under guard. Pharaoh put his butler and baker in *ward*; Gen. xl.—9. A minor or person under the care of a guardian. In *feudal law*, the heir of the king's tenant, *in capite*, during his nonage was called a *ward*, whence the term came to be applied to all infants under the power of guardians, or such as are under the control and protection of the lord-chancellor, who are called *wards in chancery*. [See Blackstone's chapter on the rights and duties of guardian and *ward*.]—10. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's commands, to whom I am now in *ward*. *Shak.*

11. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

12. The division of a forest.—13. One of the apartments into which an hospital is divided.—14. A part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key, and prevents any other key from opening the lock. The *wards* of a lock serve to guard or secure it; hence the name.—*Court of wards and liveries*, a court established by Henry VIII., to superintend the inquests which were held after the death of any of the king's tenants by knight's service, in order to ascertain what rights accrued to the king in the shape of relief, primer-seizin, wardship, or marriage. It was abolished after the restoration.

WARD, *a.* Pertaining to a city or town ward; as, a *ward* beadle; a *ward* meeting. The United States' towns are overrun with *ward* orators.

WARD'ED, *pp.* Guarded.

WARD'ED OFF, prevented from attacking or injuring.

WARD'EN, *n.* A keeper; a guardian. —2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper; as, the *warden* of the Fleet or Fleet prison, now abolished.—3. A large pear. — *Warden of the cinque ports*, the governor of these havens and their dependencies, who has the authority of an admiral, and has power to hold a court of admiralty, and courts of law and equity. [*See* CINQUE PORTS.] — *Wardens of the marches*. [*See* MARCHES.]—*Warden of a university*, is the master or president.—*Warden of a church*. [*See* CHURCH WARDEN.]

WARD'ENSHIP, } **WARD'ENRY,** } *n.* The office of a warden.

WAR'-DEPARTMENT, *n.* The various offices and functionaries connected with maintaining and directing an army, taken collectively; as, he holds a place in the *war-department*.

WARD'ER, *n.* A keeper; a guard.

The *warders* of the gate. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.—*Warders of the tower*, officers who attend state prisoners.

WARD'HOLDING, *n.* The ancient military tenure in Scotland, now abolished. By this tenure all vassals were at first obliged to serve the superior in war, in such manner, and as often, as his occasions called for it. The ward and marriage of the heir were two of its casualties.

WARD'ING, *ppr.* Guarding; defending.—*Warding and watching*, in *Scots law*, services in burgage tenure, constituting the *reddendo* of burgage holding. These services are now merely nominal. [*See* BURGAGE-HOLDING.]

WARD'MOTE, *n.* [*ward* and Sax. *mote*, meeting.] In *London*, a court held in each *ward* of the city, which has power to present defaults, in matters relating to the watch, police, &c.

WARD'-PENNY, *n.* Money paid for watch and ward; police-tax.

WARD'ROBE, *n.* [*ward* and *robe*; Fr. *garde-robe*.] 1. A room or apartment where clothes or wearing apparel is kept.—2. A portable closet for hanging up wearing apparel.—3. Wearing apparel in general.

WARD'-ROOM, *n.* [*ward* and *room*.] In *a ship*, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess.

WARD'S CASES, } **WARD'ING CASES,** } *n.* A name given to portable conservatories for plants, invented by Mr. N. B. Ward.

WARD'SHIP, *n.* Guardianship; care and protection of a ward.—2. Right of guardianship. Wardship, under the feudal system, was one of the incidents of tenure by knight service. When the tenant died, and his heir was under the age of 21, being a male, or 14, being a female, the lord was entitled to the wardship of the heir, and was called the guardian in chivalry. This wardship consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such heir, without any account of the profits, till the age of 21 in males, and 14 (which was afterwards advanced to 16) in females, the male heir being then considered capable of performing knight service, and the female capable of marrying. This right of wardship was abolished under the commonwealth.—3. Pupilage; state of being under a guardian.

WARD'-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

WARE,† *pret.* of *Wear*. [It is now written *Wore*.]

WARE, *a.* [Sax. *war*; Dan. *vær*. It belongs to the root of *ward*. We never use *ware* by itself. But we use it in *aware*, *beware*, and in *wary*. It was formerly in use.] 1. Being in expectation of; provided against; 2 Tim. iv.—2. Wary; cautious.

WARE, *v. i.* To take heed of.

Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main.† *Dryden.*

[We now use *beware* as a single word, though in fact it is not.]

WARE, *v. t.* In *seamanship*. *See* WEAR, No. 5.

WARE, *n. plur.* *Wares*. [Sax. *ware*; G. *waare*; Dan. *vare*.] Goods; commodities; merchandise; *usually in the plural*; but we say, China *ware*, earthen-*ware*, potters' *ware*. It was formerly used in the singular, and may be so used still.

Let the dark shop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*

Sea ware, a name given to various sea weeds, consisting of different species of Fucus, Laminaria; Himanthalia, Chorda, &c. Sea ware is employed as a manure, and in the manufacture of kelp and iodine.

WARE. In the *Scottish dialect*. *See* WAIR.

WAREFUL,† *a.* [from *ware*, wary.] Wary; watchful; cautious.

WAREFULNESS,† *n.* Wariness; cautiousness.

WAREHOUSE, *n* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse for goods.

WAREHOUSE, *v. t.* (*s* as *z*.) To deposit or secure in a warehouse.—2. To place in the warehouse of the government or custom house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

WAREHOUSED, *pp.* Placed in a store for safe keeping.

WAREHOUSE-MAN, *n.* One who keeps a warehouse; one who is employed in a warehouse.

WAREHOUSING, *ppr.* Repositing in a store for safe keeping.

WAREHOUSING, *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom house store.—*Warehousing system*, a customs' regulation by which imported articles may be lodged in public warehouses at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation, until they be withdrawn for home consumption. If they are re-exported no duty is charged. This system affords valuable facilities to trade, is beneficial to the consumer, and ultimately to the public revenue.

WARELESS,† *a.* Unwary; incautious. —2.† Suffered unawares.

WARELY,† *adv.* Cautiously. [*See* WARILY.]

WAR'FARE, *n.* [*war* and *fare*, Sax. *faran*, to go.] 1. Military service; military life; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies for *warfare*; 1 Sam. xxviii.

2. Contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.

The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal; 2 Cor. x.

WAR'FARE, *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars.

In that credulous *warfaring* age. [*Little used*.] *Camden.*

WAR'FARER, *n.* One engaged in war.

WAR'FIELD, *n.* Field of war or battle.

WAR'HABLE,† *a.* [*war* and L. *habilis*.] Fit for war.

WAR'-HORSE, *n.* A military charger

WA'RILY, *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight. Great enterprises are to be conducted *warily*. Change of laws should be *warily* proceeded in.

WAR'INE, *n.* A species of monkey of South America.

WA'RINESS, *n.* Caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil. The road was so slippery, and the danger so great, that we were obliged to proceed with *wariness*.

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat.*

WAR-INSU'RANCE, *n.* Insurance on vessels in time of war, which enhances premiums.

WARK, *n.* Work; a building. [It is obsolete in English, except in *bulwark*, but is retained in the Scottish dialect.]

WAR'LIKE, *a.* [*war* and *like*.] Fit for war; disposed for war; as, a *warlike* state.

Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men. *Shak.*

2. Military; pertaining to war; as, *warlike* toil.—3. Having a martial appearance.—4. Having the appearance of war.

WAR'LIKENESS, *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [*Little used*.]

WAR'LING,† *n.* One often quarrelled with; a word coined perhaps to rhyme with *darling*.

WAR'LOCK, } **WAR'LUCK,** } *n.* [*wær-loga*, in Saxon, signifies perfidious, false to covenants. Qu. Ice. *vardlookr*.] A male witch; a wizard. [*Scotch*.]

WARM, *a.* (waurm.) [Goth. D. and G. *warm*; Sax. *wearm*; Sw. and Dan. *varm*; Ant. L. *formus*. This word is probably a derivative from the root of L. *ferveo*, whence *fermentum*, Eng. *barm*. *See* SWARM.] 1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm* blood; *warm* milk. The flesh of living animals is *warm*, if their blood is *warm*. But some animals have not *warm* blood.—2. Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter; as, the *warm* climate of Egypt. —3. Zealous; ardent; as, to be *warm* in the cause of our country or of religion.

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

4. Habitually ardent or passionate; keen; irritable; as, a *warm* temper.—5. Easily excited or provoked; irritable; as, *warm* passions.—6. Violent; furious; as, a *warm* contest. We shall have *warm* work to-day.—7. Busy in action; heated in action; ardent. Be *warm* in fight.—8. Fanciful; enthusiastic; as, a *warm* head.—9. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now withering in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

10. Rich; as, he is known to be a *warm* man. [*Colloq.*, and seems to be *confined* to rich elderly *persons*.]—11. *Warm colours*, in *painting*, are such as have yellow or yellow-red for their basis, and are opposed to *cold colours*, which are blue and its compounds.—*Warm tints*, *cold tints*, modifications of the preceding.

WARM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wearmian*; Goth. *warmyan*.] 1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment. The sun. in

summer *warms* the earth, and gives life to vegetation.—2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; to excite ardour or zeal in; as, to *warm* the heart with love or zeal.

I formerly *warmed* my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

WARM, *v. i.* To become moderately heated. The earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.—2. To become ardent or animated. The speaker should *warm* as he proceeds in the argument, for as he becomes animated, he excites more interest in his audience.

WAR-MARKED,† *a.* Marked or wounded in war.

WARM'ED, *pp.* Moderately heated; made ardent; excited.

WARM'ER, *n.* He who warms; that which warms.—*Body-warmers, stomach-warmers, feet-warmers,* vessels filled with hot water, carefully stopped, and applied to chilled or chilly parts of the frame; usually put to while the party is in bed.

WARM'ER, *a. comp.* More warm.

WARM'EST, *a. superl.* Most warm.

WARM'HEARTED, *a.* Noting lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

WARM'ING, *n.* *See* HOUSE-WARMING.

WARM'ING, *ppr.* Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous.

WARM'ING-PAN, *n.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered pan with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WARM'ING-STONE, *n.* [*warm* and *stone.*] A stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while.

WARM'LY, *adv.* With gentle heat.—2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently; as, to espouse *warmly* the cause of Bible societies.

WARM'NESS, } *n.* Gentle heat; as, the
WARMTH, } *warmth* of the blood.—2. Zeal; ardour; fervour; as, the *warmth* of love or of piety.—3. Earnestness; eagerness. The cause of the Greeks was espoused with *warmth* by all parties in free countries.—4. Excitement; animation; as, the *warmth* of passion. The preacher declaimed with great *warmth* against the vices of the age.—5. Fancifulness; enthusiasm; as, *warmth* of head.—6. In *painting,* that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours, [*see* WARM,] and also from the use of transparent colours, in the process of glazing; opposed to leaden coldness.

WARN, *v. t.* (waurn.) [Sax. *warnian;* G. *warnen;* formed on the root of *ware, wary,* Sax. *warian.* This is our *garnish,* as used in law, Norm. *garnisher;* also *garner,* for *guarner,* to warn, to admonish or give notice.] 1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against any thing that may prove injurious.

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger. *Dryden.*

Being *warned* by God in a dream, that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way; Matth. ii.

2. To caution against evil practices; 1 Thess. v.—3. To admonish of any duty.

Cornelius...was *warned* from God by a holy angel to send for thee; Acts x.

4. To inform previously; to give notice to.

Warn'd of th' ensuing fight. *Dryden.*

5. To notify by authority; to summon; as, to *warn* the citizens to meet on a certain day; to *warn* soldiers to appear on parade.—6.† To ward off.

WARN'ED, *pp.* Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified.

WARN'ER, *n.* An admonisher.

WARNER'IA, *n.* The name formerly given to a genus of plants which is now called Hydrastis; nat. order Ranunculaceæ. The only species is *H. canadensis,* a small perennial herb, with tuberous roots. It is a native of North America. The root is bitter and acts on the system as a tonic. It is also used in dyeing and gives a beautiful yellow colour; hence it has been called *yellow root.*

WARN'ING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear.

WARN'ING, *n.* Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger.

Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me; Ezek iii.

2. Previous notice; as, a short *warning.* He had a month's *warning.*

WAR'-OFFICE, *n.* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed.

WARP, *n.* (waurp.) [Sax. *wearp;* D. *werp,* a cast or throw. *See the verb.*] 1. In *manufactures,* the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.—2. In *a ship,* a rope employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat; a towing line.—3. In *agriculture,* a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed. [*See* WARPING.]—4. In *cows,* a premature casting of the young. [*See the verb. Local.*]

WARP, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorpan, wurpan, wyrpan,* to throw, to return; G. *werfen,* to cast or throw, to whelp; D. *werpen,* to throw or fling, to whelp, kitten, or litter; Dan. *værper,* to lay eggs; *varper,* to tow; Sw. *värpa,* to lay eggs; Ir. and Gael. *fiaram,* to bend, twist, incline.] 1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; as, a board *warps* in seasoning, or in the heat of the sun, by shrinking.

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another, to keep it from casting or *warping.* *Moxon.*

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate.

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp.* *Shak.*

Methinks
My favour here begins to *warp.* *Shak.*

3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. The following use of *warp* is inimitably beautiful.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Wav'd round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind. *Milton.*

4. In *manufactures,* to wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web.—5. To slink, to cast the young prematurely; as, cows.

In an inclosure near a dog-kennel, eight heifers out of twenty *warped.* [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WARP, *v. t.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction. The heat of the sun *warps* boards and timber.—2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind. *Dryden.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy. *Addison.*

Zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of God's word. *Locke.*

3. In *seamen's lan.,* to tow or move with a line or warp, attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by which means a ship is drawn, usually in a bending course or with various turns.—4. In *rural economy,* to cast the young prematurely. [*Local.*]—5. In *agriculture,* to inundate, as land, with sea water; or to let in the tide, for the purpose of fertilizing the ground by a deposit of warp or slimy substance. *Warp* here is the *throw,* or that which is cast by the water. [*Local in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.*]—6. In *rope-making,* to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.—*To warp water,* in Shakspeare, is forced and unusual; indeed it is not English.

WARP'ED, *pp.* Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; turned out of the true direction; perverted; moved with a warp; enriched with warp or slime; as, *warped* land.

WARP'ER, *n.* One who warps, or prepares the warp of webs for weaving.

WARP'ING, *n.* Act of him who warps, or that which warps.—2. In *agriculture,* a mode of fertilizing lands by producing a deposition of mud on their surface. This may be practised on the borders of large rivers and estuaries, into which the tides flow, or where floods are frequent; provided, however, that in either case the waters contain alluvial matter in a state of suspension. Warping is practised by various proprietors and farmers on the Humber, the Trent, the Ouse, and other rivers. The waters of these rivers, from passing through a great extent of alluvial country, are, after heavy rains, muddy to an excess; and they are in that state conducted over the surface of the adjoining land, and there suffered to deposit their mud, which is technically called *warp,* to the depth of an inch or two, which adds greatly to the fertility of the soil. In order to accomplish the process of warping, banks of earth are raised along the course of the rivers, so high that floods or tides cannot pass over them. In these banks there are more or fewer openings, according to the extent of ground to be warped, and other circumstances; but in general, they have only two sluices; the one, called the *floodgate,* to admit, and the other, called the *clough,* to let off the water gently. The floodgate is opened at high water, and the water flows in by one or more channels, made for the purpose of conveying it over the land, and covers it to the depth of high water. The floodgate is then shut, and at low water, the clough is opened, and the water runs out slowly, leaving the sediment behind it.—3. In *arch.* [*See* CASTING.]

WARP'ING, *ppr.* Turning or twisting; causing to incline; perverting; moving with a warp; enriching by overflowing with tide water.

WARP'ING-BANK, *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised round a field

for retaining the water let in from the sea or a river.

WARP'ING-HOOK, *n.* A hook used by ropemakers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.

WARP'ING-MILL, *n.* A kind of open work cylindriform machine, of light make and easy to turn, used for warping.

WARP'ING-POST, *n.* A strong post used in warping rope yarn.

WAR'PLUME, *n.* A plume worn in war.

WAR'PROOF, *n.* [*war* and *proof.*] Valour tried by war.

WAR'RANDICE, *n.* [Eng. *warrantise; warranty.*] In *Scots law*, the obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponee, or receiver of the right, in case of eviction, or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance. *Warrandice* is either *personal* or *real*. *Personal warrandice* is that by which the granter and his heirs are bound personally. It is *general* or special. *General warrandice* is interpreted by the rules of *implied warrandice*. *Special warrandice* is either, 1st, *Simple*, viz., that the granter shall do nothing inconsistent with the grant, which is that implied in donations; 2d, *From fact and deed*, that is, that the granter neither has done, nor shall do, any contrary deed, which is that implied in transactions; or, 3d, *Absolute*, against all deadly, whereby the granter is liable for every defect in the right which he has granted. *Real warrandice* is that by which certain lands, called warrandice lands, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed. In *excambion*, real warrandice is implied. [*See under* IMPLIED.]

WAR'RANT, *v. t.* [Gaelic, *barantas*, a warrant or pledge; *baranta*, a *warrantee* or surety; W. *gwarantu*, to warrant or guarantee; *gwarant*, warrant, attestation, authority, security; said to be from *gwar*, smooth, placid, secure; Norm. *garranty*, warranty, warranted, proved; *garren*, [*guarren*,] a *warren*; [Fr. *garantir*, [*guarantir*,] to warrant; *garenne*, a *warren*; It. *guarentire*. This is from the root of *guard*, *warren*, and *wary*. The primary sense of the root is to stop or hold, or to repel, and thus guard by resisting danger; as we say, to *keep off*. Hence the sense of security. The Welsh sense of smooth, placid, is derivative, either from security, or from repressing. [*See* GUARD *and* GARRISON.] 1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. A commission *warrants* an officer to seize an enemy. We are not *warranted* to resist legitimate government, except in extreme cases.—2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof.

> Reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it as true. *Anon.*

3. To justify.

> True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
> That justice *warrants*, and that wisdom guides. *Addison.*

4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege.

> I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shak.*
> In a place
> Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
> I cannot be. *Milton.*

5. To declare with assurance.

> My neck is as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

6. In *law*, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure.—7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss.—8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold. [*See* WARRANTY.]—9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

WAR'RANT, *n.* An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; *a word of general application.*—2. A precept under hand and seal directed to a proper officer, authorizing him to seize an offender and bring him to justice. A *warrant* may be issued by a justice of the peace, a sheriff, a magistrate, or judge. A general *warrant* to seize suspected persons is illegal.—3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. Those who preach the gospel have the *warrant* of Scripture. We have the *warrant* of natural right to do what the laws do not forbid; but civility and propriety may sometimes render things improper, which natural right warrants.—4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies.—5. A voucher; that which attests or proves.—6. Right; legality.

> There's *warrant* in that theft
> Which steals itself when there's no mercy left.† *Shak.*

7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing. *Warrant of attorney*, that by which a man appoints another to act in his name, or to do an act for him, on his behalf, or as his agent or deputy. The term, however, is most commonly applied to cases where a party executes an instrument called a *warrant of attorney*, authorizing another to confess judgment against him in an action for a certain amount named in the warrant. It is generally given as a security by one who is, or is about to become, the debtor of another, and enables the creditor to obtain a judgment against his debtor at once, and all the advantages of a judgment creditor, without the risk, delay, and expense of an action.—*Search warrant*, a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, &c., to search for a criminal, or for stolen or smuggled goods. *Warrant officer*, an officer holding a warrant from the navy board, such as the gunner, boatswain, and carpenter of a ship. *Press warrant*, a warrant issued by the admiralty on cases of emergency, authorizing the captain or lieutenant of the impress service at any sea port, to impress such seamen belonging to the merchant service as may be found skulking about or unemployed.

WAR'RANTABLE, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. The seizure of a thief is always *warrantable* by law and justice. Falsehood is never *warrantable*.

> His meals are coarse and short his employment *warrantable*. *South.*

WAR'RANTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable.

WAR'RANTABLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably.

WAR'RANTED, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

WARRANTEE', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

WAR'RANTER, *n.* One who gives authority or legally empowers.—2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality; as, the *warranter* of a horse.

WAR'RANTING, *ppr.* Authorizing; empowering.—2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.

WAR'RANTISE,† *n.* Authority; security; warranty.

WAR'RANTOR, *n.* One who warrants.

WAR'RANTY, *n.* In *law*, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. Such warranty passes from the seller to the buyer, from the feoffor to the feoffee, and from the releaser to the releasee. Warranty is *real*, when annexed to lands and tenements granted in fee or for life, &c., and is in deed or in law; and *personal*, when it respects goods sold or their quality. The use of warranties in conveyances has long been superseded in practice by covenants for title, whereby, as the covenanter engages for his executors and administrators, his personal as well as his real assets are answerable for the performance of the covenant. In common recoveries, a fictitious person is called to warranty. In the sale of goods or personal property, the seller warrants the title; for warranty is express or implied. If a man sells goods which are not his own, or which he has no right to sell, the purchaser may have satisfaction for the injury. And if the seller expressly warrants the goods to be sound and not defective, and they prove to be otherwise, he must indemnify the purchaser; for the law implies a contract in the warranty, to make good any defect. But the warranty must be at the time of sale, and not afterward. In *Scots law*, *warranties* in insurance are absolute conditions, non-compliance with which voids the insurance. They are either express or implied.—2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept.

> If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty* to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

[In this sense, *warrant* is now used.]—3. Security.

> The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

WAR'RANTY, *v. t.* To warrant; to guarantee.

WARRAY,† *v. t.* [Fr. *guerroyer*, from *guerre.*] To make war upon.

WARRE,† *a.* [Sax. *wærra*, for *wærsa.*] Worse.

WAR'REN, *n.* [from the root of *wear*, an inclosed place; Fr. *garenne*; D. *waarande*; Goth. *waryan*, Sax. *warian*, to defend. *See* GUARD, WARRANT, and WARY.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.—2. In *law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges,

and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and water-fowl. The *warren* is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a free warren.—3. A place for keeping fish in a river.

WAR'RENER, *n.* The keeper of a warren.

WAR'RIANGLE, *n.* A hawk.

WAR'RIOR, *n.* [from *war;* Fr. *guerrier;* Sp. *guerrero, guerreador.*] 1. In *a general sense*, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.—2. Emphatically, a brave man; a good soldier.

WAR'RIORESS,† *n.* A female warrior.

WAR-SUNK, *a.* Overwhelmed in war. [*Unusual.*]

WART, *n.* (waurt.) [Sax. *weart;* D. *wrat;* G. *warze;* L. *verruca;* Fr. *verrue.*] 1. A firm, arid, harsh, insensible extuberance of the common integuments; found chiefly on the hands and face.—2. In *horses*, warts are spungy excrescences on the hinder pasterns, which suppurate.—3. In *bot.*, roundish glandules on the surface of plants, filled with opaque matter, which, when numerous, give the surface a kind of roughness, designated by the term *scabrous.*

WART'-CRESS, *n.* The English name of a genus of plants (Coronopus); nat. order Cruciferæ. Two species are found in Britain, growing on waste ground.

WART'ED, *a.* In *bot.*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a *warted* capsule.

WART'LESS, *a.* Having no wart.

WAR'TORCH, *n.* The figurative torch that kindles war.

WART'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Euphorbia or spurge, which is studded with hard warty knobs; also, a plant of the genus Heliotropium, and another of the genus Lapsana.

WART'Y, *a.* Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts; as, a *warty* leaf; a *warty* stem.—2. Of the nature of warts.

WAR'-WASTED, *a.* Wasted by war; devastated.

WAR'WHOOP, *n.* The Indian yell in war; the shout which the Indians raise when they enter into battle. [*See* WHOOP.]

WAR'-WORN, *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with military service; as, a *war-worn* coat; a *war-worn* soldier.

WA'RY, *a.* [Sax. *wær;* Ice. *var. See* WARE and WARN.] Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent. Old men are usually more *wary* than the young. It is incumbent on a general in war to be always *wary.*

WAS, (*s* as *z*) the past tense of the substantive verb; Sax. *wesan;* Goth. *wesan;* L. *esse*, for *vesse*, to be, to exist, whence Eng. *is*, in the present tense, and *was*, in the past; as, I *was;* he *was.*

WASE, *n.* A wisp or rude cushion put on the head by porters, &c., to soften the pressure of a load. [*Local.*]

WASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *wæscan;* G. *waschen;* D. *wasschen.*] 1. To cleanse by ablution, or by rubbing in water; as, to *wash* the hands or the body; to *wash* garments.—2. To wet; to fall on and moisten; as, the rain *washes* the flowers or plants.—3. To overflow. The tides *wash* the meadows.—4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water; as, the waves *wash* the strand or shore; the sea *washes* the rocks on the shore or beach.—5. To scrub in water; as, to *wash* a deck or a floor.—6. To separate extraneous matter from; as, to *wash* ore; to *wash* grain.—7. In *water-colour painting*, to spread or float colours thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture. Thus work is *washed* with a pale red to imitate brick and tile, &c.—8. To rub over with some liquid substance; as, to *wash* trees for removing insects or diseases.—9. To squeeze and cleanse in water; as, to *wash* wool. So sheep are said to be *washed*, when they are immersed in water and their wool squeezed, by which means it is cleansed.—10. To cleanse by a current of water; as, showers *wash* the streets.—11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, steel *washed* with silver.—12. To purify from the pollution of sin.

> But ye are *washed*, but ye are sanctified; 1 Cor. vi.

WASH, *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution.

> *Wash* in Jordan seven times; 2 Kings v.

[*Elliptical.*]—2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water.

> She can *wash* and scour. *Shak.*

To wash off, in *calico-printing*, to soak and rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste.

WASH, *n.* Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; as, the *wash* of a river.—2. A bog; a marsh; a fen.

> Neptune's salt *wash.* *Shak.*

3. A cosmetic; as, a *wash* for the face to help the complexion.—4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application.—5. A superficial stain or colour.—6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs.—7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once. There is a great *wash*, or a small *wash.*—8. With *distillers*, the fermentable liquor made by dissolving the proper subject for fermentation and distillation in common water. In the distillery of malt, the wash is made by mixing the water hot, with the malt ground into meal.—9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire.—10. The blade of an oar; the thin part which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved.—11. A colour spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture to make it appear the more natural. [See the *Verb*, No. 7.]—12. A substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation.—13. A thin coat of metal.—14. In *the West Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, for distillation.

WASH'-BALL, *n.* [*wash* and *ball.*] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH'-BOARD, *n.* [*wash* and *board.*] A broad thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose.—2. A board that goes round the bottom of the walls of a room, more correctly called *surbase.*

WASH'ED, *pp.* Cleansed in water; purified.—2. Overflowed; dashed against with water.—3. Covered over with a thin coat, as of metal.

WASH'ER, *n.* One who washes.—2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin.—3. A piece of iron, leather, &c., in the form of a flattened ring, interposed between the surface of wood, &c.; and the head or nut of a bolt, to protect the surfaces from being damaged during the process of screwing up. Washers of leather or pasteboard are also used to render screw and other junctions air-tight or water-tight.

WASH'ER-MAN, *n.* A man who washes clothes, &c. *Washermen* are common in France.

WASH'ER-WOMAN, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others, or for hire.

WASH-HOUSE, *n.* An apartment, usually in an out-building, for washing linen, &c.

WASH'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing with water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.

WASH'ING, *n.* The act of cleansing with water; ablution; Heb. ix.—2. A wash; or the clothes washed. *Washing of ores*, the operation of separating, by means of water, the metallic portion of ores from the earthy matters with which they are intermixed. The metallic portion of an ore has a much greater specific gravity than the earthy matters. Hence, if the ore of any metal be pounded, and then subjected to a current of water of sufficient velocity, the lighter earthy substances will be carried away by the water, while the metallic portion remains.

WASHING-DAY, *n.* The day when family linen is washed; as, Tuesday is our *washing-day.* [*Familiar.*]

WASH'ING-MACHINE, *n.* A machine for cleansing linen, cloth, and various fabrics. Various machines of this kind have been contrived.

WASH'-LEA'THER, *n.* Leather that will bear washing, as chamois skin, or shammy, &c.

WASH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed.

WASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

WASH'Y, *a.* [from *wash.*] Watery; damp; soft; as, the *washy* ooze.—2. Weak; not solid.

WASP, *n.* [Sax. *wæsp* or *wæps;* D. *wesp;* G. *wespe;* L. *vespa;* Fr. *guèpe.*] The English name applied to insects of the genus Vespa; order Hymenoptera. They are characterized by their geniculate *antennæ*, composed, in the males, of thirteen joints; the mandibles strong and dentated, and the clypeus large. The females and neuters are armed with an extremely powerful and venomous sting. Wasps live in societies, composed of females, males,



Wasp (Wasps nest from New Guinea).

and neuters. Their nests are of varied sizes, according to the number of the society by which they are inhabited. They are either constructed underground in holes in banks, or are attached to the branches of trees, or the wood-work of out-houses. The cells are of a hexagonal form, arranged in tiers with the mouth downwards, or opening sideways, in which the larvæ and pupæ are contained. Wasps are very voracious, preying upon other insects, sugar, meat, fruit, honey, &c. Several species are indigenous in Britain. The hornet, *Vespa crabro*, is the largest. It builds its nest in trees, and passes the winter in deep holes, which it excavates in decayed trees. The most common indigenous species is the *Vespa vulgaris*, which is a ground wasp, as is also the *Vespa rufa*. *V. britannica*, or *anglica*, is a tree species, and *V. borealis*, lives in fir woods, in Yorkshire and in the north of Scotland.

WASP'-BITE, *n.* The bite of a wasp.

WASP'-FLY, *n.* A species of fly resembling a wasp, but having no sting, and but two wings.

WASP'ISH, *a.* Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace,
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong head, rhyming race. *Pope.*

2. Having a very slender waist, like a wasp.

WASP'ISH-HEAD'ED,† *a.* Irritable; passionate.

WASP'ISHLY, *adv.* Petulantly; in a snappish manner.

WASP'ISHNESS, *n.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

WAS'SAIL, *n.* [Sax. *wæs-hæl*, health-liquor.] 1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, formerly much used by English good-fellows.—2. A drunken bout; any festival, carousal, or merry-making.—3. A merry song. The term *wassail* was anciently the pledge-word in drinking, equivalent to the modern *your health*.

WAS'SAIL, *v. i.* To hold a merry, drinking meeting; to attend at wassails; to tope.

WAS'SAIL, *a.* Convivial; festive.

WAS'SAIL-BOWL, *n.* A large drinking vessel, in which the Saxons, at their public entertainments, drank health to each other. It was also a Saxon custom to go about with such a bowl, containing the liquor called *wassail*, at the time of the Epiphany, singing a festival song, and drinking the health of the inhabitants, and collecting money to replenish the bowl. In some parts of England, the *wassail-bowl* still appears at Christmas.

WAS'SAIL-CUP, *n.* A cup in which wassail was carried to the company.

WAS'SAILER, *n.* A toper; a drunkard; a feaster; a reveller.

WAST, past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person; as, thou *wast*.

WASTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *westan*, *awestan*; G. *verwüsten*; Lat. *vasto*; Sp. and Port. *gastar*, for *guastar*; Fr. *gâter*; Arm. *goasta*. The W. *gwasgaru*, to scatter, seems to be compound. The primary sense is probably to scatter, to spread.] 1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. Thus disease *wastes* the patient; sorrows *waste* the strength and spirits.—2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. Thus cattle *waste* their fodder when fed in the open field.—3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. Careless people *waste* their fuel, their food, or their property. Children *waste* their inheritance.

And *wasted* his substance with riotous living; Luke xv.

4. To destroy in enmity; to desolate; as, to *waste* an enemy's country.—5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away; as, to waste the blood and treasure of a nation.—6. To destroy by violence.

The Tyber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

7. To impair strength gradually.

Now *wasting* years my former strength confounds. *Broome.*

8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out.

Here condemn'd
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

9. To spend; to consume.

O were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none. *Milton.*

10. In *law*, to impair, damage, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay. [See the *Noun*.]—11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality.

Till your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness; Numb. xiv.

12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.

Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*

WASTE, *v. i.* To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually; as, the body *wastes* in sickness.

The barrel of meal shall not *waste*; 1 Kings xvii.

2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption, or evaporation; as, water *wastes* by evaporation; fuel *wastes* in combustion.—3. To be consumed by time or mortality.

But man dieth, and *wasteth* away; Job xiv.

WASTE, *a.* Destroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated; as, a *waste* country; a *waste* howling wilderness; Deut. xxxii.—3. Destitute; stripped; as, lands laid *waste*.—4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers.

And strangled with her *waste* fertility *Milton.*

5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes; as, *waste* wood.—6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as, *waste* paper.—7. Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive.

There is yet much *waste* land in England. *Cyc*

Laid waste, desolated; ruined.

WASTE, *n.* The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury, or negligence.

For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

2. Consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary nor promotive of a good end; a loss for which there is no equivalent; as, a *waste* of goods or money; a *waste* of time; a *waste* of labour; a *waste* of words.

Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital. *L. Beecher.*

3. A desolate or uncultivated country. The plains of Arabia are mostly a wide *waste*.—4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage; as, the *wastes* in England.—5. Ground, space, or place unoccupied; as, the ethereal *waste*.

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night. *Shak.*

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*. *Dryden.*

7. Mischief; destruction.

He will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shak.*

8. In *law*, spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is *voluntary*, as by felling timber trees, pulling down houses, opening mines or pits, changing the course of husbandry, the destruction of heir-looms; or *permissive*, as the suffering of damage to accrue, for want of doing the necessary acts to keep buildings and lands in order. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold, is a *waste*. Tenants in tail are privileged to commit every kind of waste during their life time.

WASTE-BOOK, *n.* A book containing a regular account of a merchant's transactions, set down in the order of time in which they take place, previous to their being carried to the journal. [*See* BOOK-KEEPING.]

WASTED, *pp.* Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered.—2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted.—3. Desolated; ruined; destroyed.

WASTEFUL, *a.* Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use; *applied to persons*.—2. Destructive to property; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices or negligence; *wasteful* expenses.—3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated.

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts stray'd. *Spenser.*

WASTEFULLY, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden.*

WASTEFULNESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable, without necessity or use.

WASTE-GATE, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.

WAS'TEL,† *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread or cake.

WASTE LAND, *n.* Any tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no useful herbage or wood; a common.

WASTENESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*; Zeph. i.

WASTE PIPE, *n.* A pipe for conveying away waste water, &c. [This name is sometimes applied to what is properly speaking an *overflow pipe*.]

WASTER, *n.* One who is prodigal; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him who is a great *waster*; Prov. xviii.

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

2.† A kind of cudgel.—3. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste, otherwise called a *thief*.

WASTETHRIFT, *n.* [*waste* and *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

WASTE-WEIR, *n.* In *canals, dams, and reservoirs*, a cut made through the side for carrying off surplus water.

WASTING, *ppr.* Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste.

Wasting and relentless war has made ravages, with but few and short intermissions, from the days of the tyrant Nimrod down to the Nimrod of our own age. *J. Lyman.*

2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction; as, a *wasting* disease.

WASTREL, *n.* A state of waste or common. [*Local.*]

WASTREL, } *n.* Waste substances;
WASTOREL, } any thing cast away as bad. [*Local.*]

WAT, *n.* A Siamese term for a sacred place, within which are pagodas, monasteries, idols, tanks, &c.

WATCH, *n.* [Sax. *wæcca*, from *wæcan*, *wæccan*, to *wake*; Sw. *vacht* or *vakt*, watch, guard; *vachta*, to *watch*; Dan. *vagt*. It is from the same root as *wake*,—*which see*.] 1. Forbearance of sleep.—2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation. Keep *watch* of the suspected man.—4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger.

He kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

5. A watchman or watchmen; men set for a guard, either one person or more, set to espy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. He kept a *watch* at the gate.

Ye have a *watch*; go your way, make it as sure as ye can; Matt. xxvii.

6. The place where a guard is kept.

He upbraids Iago that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shak.*

7. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill. *Shak.*

8. A period of the night, in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. This period, among the Israelites, seems to have been originally four hours, but was afterward three hours, and there were four watches during the night. Hence we read in scripture of the morning watch, and of the second, third, and fourth watch; the evening watch commencing at six o'clock, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the morning; Exod. xiv.; Matt. xiv.; Luke xii. —9. A well known portable machine, generally of a small size, and round flat shape, for measuring time. The moving power in a watch is a spiral spring, and the regulating power the balance wheel, having also a small spiral spring connected with it, which performs the same office as gravity in the case of the pendulum. The most accurately constructed watches are called *chronometers*, and are used at sea for determining differences of longitude.—*Repeating watch*, or *repeater*, a watch which is supplied with mechanism, by putting which in action, the wearer is enabled, at any time, as during the night, to ascertain the time within certain limits. This is usually effected by compressing a spring which causes a hammer or hammers to strike on a bell or other substance, the hours, quarters, &c.—10. Among *seamen*, a certain number of the ship's crew who are on duty at a time. The crew of every vessel, while at sea, is usually divided into two watches; one called the *starboard watch*, which in the merchant service is the captain's watch; the other the *larboard watch* (or as it is now termed in the royal navy, the *port watch*).—11. The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately, while on duty. The period of time called a *watch* is four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 p.m., the time is divided into two short or *dog-watches*, in order to prevent the constant recurrence of the same portion of the crew keeping the watch during the same hours. Thus, the period from 12 to 4 p.m. is called the *afternoon* watch, from 4 to 6 the first *dog-watch*, from 6 to 8 the second *dog-watch*, from 8 to 12 the *first night watch*, from 12 to 4 a.m. the *middle watch*, from 4 to 8 the *morning watch*, and from 8 to 12 noon the *forenoon watch*. When this alternation of watches is kept up during the 24 hours, it is termed having *watch and watch*, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches.—*Anchor watch*, a small watch composed of one or two men appointed to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.—*To set the watch*, to appoint the division of the crew to enter upon the duty of the *watch*.—*To relieve the watch*, to relieve those who have been upon duty by changing the watch.—*Watch and ward*, the ancient custom of watching by night, and warding or keeping the peace by day, in towns and cities; a duty imposed upon every inhabitant in turn.

WATCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *wacian*, *wæcan*; Dan. *vækker*; G. *wachen*; Russ. *vetchayu*.] 1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep.

I have two nights *watch'd* with you. *Shak.*

2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. *Watch* and see when the man passes.—3. To look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that *watch* for the morning; Ps. cxxx.

4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger.

He gave signal to the minister that *watch'd*. *Milton.*

5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain.

Watch therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come; Matt. xxiv.

6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to *watch* for an opportunity to injure another.—7. To attend on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.—*To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect, superintend, and guard from error and danger. It is our duty constantly to *watch over* our own conduct and that of our children.

WATCH, *v. t.* To guard; to have in keeping.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for.

Saul also sent messengers to David's house to *watch* him and to slay him; 1 Sam. xix.

3. To tend; to guard.

Paris *watch'd* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose; as, to *watch* a suspected person; to *watch* the progress of a bill in the legislature.

WATCH AND WARD. *See* WATCH.

WATCH BELL, *n.* In *ships of war*, a large bell which is struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch.

WATCH BILL, *n.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship, who are appointed to the watch, together with the several stations to which each man belongs.

WATCH′ CASE, *n.* A case for a watch.

WATCH′ DOG, *n.* A dog kept to watch.

WATCH′ED, *pp.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.

WATCH′ER, *n.* One who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night. —2.† A diligent observer; as, an attentive *watcher* of the works of nature.

WATCH′ET, *a.* [Sax. *wæced*, weak.] Pale or light blue.

Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes?† *Dryden.*

WATCH′ FIRE, *n.* A fire lighted on an eminence at night, as a signal, to notify the approach of an enemy.

WATCH′FUL, *a.* Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated; as, to be *watchful of* one's behaviour; and *against*, before the thing to be avoided; as, to be *watchful against* the growth of vicious habits.

WATCH′FULLY, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty.

WATCH′FULNESS, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes or misconduct.—2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.

Watchfulness...often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot.*

WATCH′-GLASS, *n.* [*watch* and *glass*.] In *ships*, an hour or half-hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.—3. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.

WATCH′-GUN, *n.* The gun which is fired on board ships of war, at the setting of the watch in the evening, and relieving it in the morning.

WATCH′-HOUSE, *n.* [*watch* and *house*.] A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—2. In *cities and towns*, a house where the night watchmen assemble previous to the hour at

which they enter upon their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace, seized by them during the night, are lodged and kept in custody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate.

WATCH'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.

WATCH'ING, *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep.

WATCH'-LIGHT, *n.* [*watch* and *light.*] A candle with a rush wick.

WATCH'MAKER, *n.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches. Properly speaking, however, a watchmaker, in the ordinary sense of the term, is an artificer who arranges and puts together the wheels and different parts of a watch, after they are cast, and prepared by other artizans, and who cleans and repairs watches.

WATCH'MAN, *n.* [*watch* and *man.*] A sentinel; a guard.—2. One who guards the streets of a city or town, or a large building by night.—*A watchman's rattle* is an instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm, which by the action of a strong spring upon cogs, produces, when in motion, a loud, harsh, rattling sound.—*To spring a rattle*, is to put this instrument in motion, in order to call in the aid of other watchmen when such aid is necessary.

WATCH'TOWER, *n.* [*watch* and *tower.*] A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.

WATCH'WÖRD, *n.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.

WATER, *n.* (wau'ter.) [Sax. *wæter*, *wæs*; D. *water*; G. *wasser*; Goth *wato*; Russ. *voda*. This may be from the root of *wet*, Gr. *ὑετός*, Sans. *udum*. In Ar. *wadi* signifies a stream, or the channel where water flows in winter, but which is dry in summer; a thing common on the plains of Syria and Arabia.] 1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is transparent, colourless, inodorous, tasteless; a powerful refractor of light, an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about 51·3 millionths of its bulk. It assumes the solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32°, and all lower temperatures; and it takes the form of gas or vapour, that of steam, at 212°, and retains that form at all higher temperatures. It possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and 212°. The specific gravity of water is 1, being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred, as a convenient standard, on account of the facility with which it is obtained in a pure state; one cubic inch of water at 62°, and 30 inches, barometrical pressure, weighs 252·458 grains. It is 815 times heavier than atmospheric air. Water is at its greatest density at 40°, and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 40° be cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32°, when it solidifies; and if water at 40° be heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. This expansion of water by cold below 40° produces very important effects in the economy of nature; for if its density increased as it approached the freezing point, large masses of water would become masses of solid ice. In a chemical point of view, water exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties; but it combines with both acids and bases forming *hydrates*; it also combines with neutral salts. Water also enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids, water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water, not only the operations of the chemist, but the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. In consequence of the great solvent power of water, it is never found pure in nature. Even in rain-water, which is the purest, there are always traces of carbonic acid, ammonia, and sea-salt. Where the rain-water has filtered through rocks and soils, and reappears, as spring or river-water, it is always more or less charged with salts derived from the earth, such as sea-salt, gypsum and chalk. When the proportion of these is small the water is called *soft*, when larger it is called *hard water*. The former dissolves soap better, and is therefore preferred for washing; the latter is often pleasanter to drink. The only way to obtain perfectly pure water is to distil it. Distilled water is preserved in clean well stopped bottles, and used in chemical operations. Water is reposited in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas and lakes, which cover more than three-fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and uniting with the air in the state of vapour, is wafted over the earth, ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow or hail. The old chemists regarded water as a simple element; but it is now known to be a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to one volume of the latter; or by weight, it is composed of 1 equivalent of hydrogen, 1, + 1 equivalent of oxygen, 8 = 9 its equivalent; it is in fact a protoxide of hydrogen.—2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as, in the phrases, to go by *water*, to travel by *water*.—3. Urine; the animal liquor secreted by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder.—4. The colour or lustre of a diamond or pearl, sometimes perhaps of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence the figurative phrase, a man or a genius of the *first water*, that is, of the first excellence.—5. *Water* is a name given to several liquid substances or humours in animal bodies; as, the *water* of the pericardium, of dropsy, &c.—*Water of crystallization*, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the act of crystallizing. It forms an essential part of the crystal, but not of the salt, and is easily expelled by heat, when the crystals generally fall to powder.—*Mineral waters* are those waters which are so highly charged with foreign matters, as to have an unpleasant taste, or to acquire medicinal virtues. There are several kinds of mineral waters; those in which iron predominates are called *chalybeate waters*; where sulphur prevails, they are called *sulphurous waters*; *acidulous waters* are those which contain much free carbonic acid; and *saline waters* are such as contain neutral salts, generally sea-salt, and sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salt. Most natural waters contain more or less of these foreign substances, but the proportion is generally too minute to affect the senses.—*Strong waters*, brandy, liquors, &c. [This term, once much in use, is now obsolete.]—*To hold water*, to be sound or tight. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*]

WATER, *v. t.* (wau'ter.) To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to *water* land. Showers *water* the earth.—2. To supply with water; as, a country well *watered* with rivers and rivulets.—3. To supply with water for drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.—4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *water* silk.

WATER, *v. i.* (wau'ter.) To shed water or liquid matter. His eyes began to *water*.—2. To get or take in water. The ship put into port to *water*.—*The mouth waters*, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire; from dogs which drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get at.

WATERAGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.

WATER-ALOE, *n.* A perennial plant growing in water.

WATER-BAILIFF, *n.* An officer of the customs in sea-port towns who searches ships, and in London has the supervision of the fish market, gathering of tolls, &c.

WATER-BEAN, *n.* A plant, the *Nelumbium speciosum*. It is the Lotus of the ancients, and the Pythagorean bean. [*See* NELUMBIACEÆ.]

WATER-BEARER, *n.* [*water* and *bearer.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac, called also Aquarius, from L. *aqua*, water.

WATER-BEARING, *a.* Bearing or conveying water.

WATER-BEATEN, *a.* Beaten by water or the waves.

WATER-BEETLE, *n.* The *Dytiscus*, an insect.

WATER-BELLOWS, *n.* [*water* and *bellows.*] A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.

WATER-BETONY, *n.* A plant of the genus Scrophularia, the *S. aquatica*, Linn.

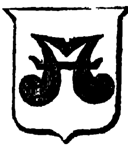
WATER-BLINKS, *n.* A British plant of the genus Montia, the *M. fontana*; also called water-chickweed. [*See* MONTIA.]

WATER-BOARDS, *n.* Boards fixed up in a boat to keep off the water; called also *weather-boards*.

WATER-BORNE, *a.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float: as, ships *water-borne* by the flowing tide.

WATER-BOUGET, } *n.* A vessel an-
WATER-BUDGET, } ciently used by soldiers for carrying water in long marches and desert places; and also by water carriers, to convey water from conduits to the houses of the citizens. In *her.*, it is a bearing frequent in English coat-armour, but as now generally represented, it is very different in form from those figured in the ancient MSS.


Ancient form of Water-Bougets.


Water-Bouget as depicted in modern coat-armour.

WATER-BUTT, *n.* A large open-headed cask, usually set up on end in an outhouse, or close to a dwelling, serving as a reservoir for rain or pipe water.

WATER-CAL'AMINT, *n.* [*water* and *calamint.*] A species of mint or Mentha, the *M. aquatica*, Linn.

WATER-CARRIAGE, *n.* [*water* and *carriage.*] Transportation or conveyance by water; or the means of transporting by water.—2.† A vessel or boat.

WATER-CÄRT, *n.* [*water* and *cart.*] A cart bearing a large cask or tank of water, which, by means of a tube perforated with holes, and placed horizontally across the lower part of the back of the cart, is sprinkled on roads and streets to prevent dust from rising.

WATER-CASK, *n.* In *ships*, a large strong hooped barrel, used for holding water for the use of those on board. *Iron tanks* are now preferred to wooden casks.

WATER-CEMENTS, *n.* Cements which possess the property of hardening under water, and are therefore employed in structures which are built under water; and also for lining cisterns, for coating damp walls on basement stories, &c. [*See* CEMENT, PUZZOLANA, TARRAS.]

WATER-CHESTNUT, *n.* A plant, the *Trapa natans.*

WATER-CHICKWEED. *See* WATER-BLINKS.

WATER-CIR'CLED, } *a.* Surrounded
WATER-GIRD'LED, } by water.

WATER-CLOCK, *n.* [*water* and *clock.*] The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water. [*See* CLEPSYDRA.]

WATER-CLOSET, *n.* [*water* and *closet.*] A closet for easing nature, having a contrivance for carrying off the discharges by a stream of water through a waste-pipe below.

WATER-CÖLOUR, *n.* [*water* and *colour.*] Water-colours, in painting or limning, are colours diluted and mixed with gum-water. Water-colours are so called in distinction from oil-colours.

WATER-CÖLOURIST, *n.* One who paints in water-colours.

WATER-CÖLOUR PAINTING, *n.* A species of painting in which the medium of representation is water-colours instead of oil-colours. The term is now confined to drawing in water-colours upon paper, vellum, and ivory.

WATER-CÖURSE, *n.* [*water* and *course.*] A stream of water; a river or brook; Isa. xliv.—2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water; any natural or artificial stream of water.—3. In *law*, the interest or right to take water in another's land, or the right of conducting water through one estate for the use of another. This is an incorporeal hereditament of the class of easements.

WATER-CRAFT, *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

WATER-CRESS, *n.* [*water* and *cress.*] An aquatic plant of the genus Nasturtium, the *N. officinale.* It was formerly *Sisymbrium nasturtium.* [*See* NASTURTIUM.]

WATER-CROW, *n.* The water-ouzel or ousel,—*which see.*

WATER-CRÖWFOOT, *n.* [*water* and *crowfoot.*] A plant, the *Ranunculus aquatilis*, on which cows are said to be fond of feeding.

WATER-DEVIL, *n.* A name sometimes given to the larva of a British aquatic insect, of the genus Hydrophilus, the *H. piceus*, common in ponds and ditches.

WATER-DOCK, *n.* A plant, the *Rumex aquatica.*

WATER-DOG, *n.* A dog accustomed to the water; as the *Canis aquaticus.* [*See* WATER-SPANIEL.]—*Water-dogs*, a local name for small, irregular, floating clouds in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain.

WATER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off.

WATER-DRAINAGE, *n.* The draining off of water.

WATER-DROP, *n.* [*water* and *drop.*] A drop of water; a tear.

WATER-DROPWÖRT, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Œnanthe. [*See* ŒNANTHE.]

WATERED, *pp.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.

WATER-ELDER, *n.* A name given to the common guelder rose, *Viburnum opulus.* [*See* VIBURNUM.]

WATER-ELEPHANT, *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.

WATER-ENGINE, *n.* [*water* and *engine.*] An engine to raise water; or an engine propelled by water.

WATERER, *n.* One who waters.

WATER-FALL, *n.* [*water* and *fall.*] A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract; as, the *falls* of Niagara; the *falls* of the Bruar in the Highlands of Scotland, of Lodore in Cumberland, and the Rheiddiol in North Wales. [*See* FALL.] The name *water-falls* is also given to artificial cascades formed in gardens and pleasure grounds, for the purpose of producing ornamental and picturesque effects.

WATER-FEATHERFOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Hottonia, the *H. palustris*, called also water-violet. [*See* HOTTONIA.]

WATER-FLAG, *n.* [*water* and *flag.*] A plant of the genus Iris, the *I. pseudacorus*, called also corn-flag, yellow-iris, and flower-de-luce. [*See* IRIS.]

WATER-FLANNEL, *n.* A plant, *Conferva crispa;* one of the algæ, which forms beds of entangled filaments on the surface of water.

WATER-FLÖOD, *n.* [*water* and *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

WATER-FLY, *n.* [*water* and *fly.*] An insect that is seen on the water.

WATER-FOWL, *n.* [*water* and *fowl.*] A fowl that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs as the Grallatores; others are swimmers, and are furnished with webbed feet, as the pelicans, swans, geese, ducks, &c.; others fly or skim along the surface of the water in search of their prey, as the petrels; and birds of the gull kind generally; and others dive into the water to seize their prey; as the divers, puffins and penguins.

WATER-FOX, *n.* [*water* and *fox.*] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning.

WATER-FRAME, *n.* In *cotton mills*, the name given to Arkwright's spinning frame, on account of its having been at first driven by water-wheels.

WATER-FURRÖW, *n.* [*water* and *furrow.*] In *agriculture*, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WATER-FURRÖW, *v. t.* To plough or open water-furrows.

WATER-GÄGE, } *n.* [*water* and *gage.*]
WATER-GUÄGE, } An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

WATER-GALL, *n.* A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.—2. An appearance in the rainbow.

WATER-GAVEL, *n.* In *law*, a rent paid for fishing, or any other benefit derived from some river.

WATER-GER'MANDER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium, the *T. scordium.* [*See* GERMANDER.]

WATER-GILDER, *n.* One who practises the art of water-gilding,—*which see.*

WATER-GILDING, *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat. The gold is thus left adhering to the surface, upon which it is afterwards burnished. Brass and copper buttons are gilt in this way; but before the amalgam is applied the surface of brass or copper is usually prepared by cleaning and rubbing it over with a solution of nitrate of mercury, which causes the amalgam of gold, when subsequently applied, to adhere to the surface.

WATER-GOD, *n.* [*water* and *god.*] In *mythol.*, a deity that presides over the water.

WATER-GRU'EL, *n.* [*water* and *gruel.*] A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled, and seasoned with salt.

WATER-GRU'ELLED, *a.* Supplied with water-gruel.

WATER-GUT, *n.* The common name of cryptogamic plants of the genus Enteromorpha; nat. order Ulvaceæ. These plants are chiefly inhabitants of the sea or of pools and ditches of salt water, and when floating in the water very much resemble the intestines of an animal, hence the name. [*See* ULVACEÆ.]

WATER-HAIR-GRÄSS, *n.* A species of grass, the *Aira aquatica.*

WATER-HAMMER, *n.* A philosophical toy, consisting of a column of water in a vacuum, which not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling. The vapour

condensing as it cools, a vacuum is formed.

WATER-HEMLOCK, *n.* A British plant of the genus Cicuta; the *C. virosa.* It is a poisonous plant, growing in ditches, lakes and rivers. [*See* CICUTA.]

WATER-HEMP-AG'RIMONY, *n.* A plant of the genus Bidens, the *B. tripartita*, called also three-cleft bur marigold. The *Eupatorium cannabinum* is also called water-hemp-agrimony.

WATER-HEN, *n* [*water* and *hen.*] A water fowl of the genus Gallinula, the *G. chloropus*, belonging to the family Rallidæ. It is known in this country by the name of *moorhen.* The Soree or common Rail of America is also called *water-hen.*

WATER-HOG, *n.* [*water* and *hog.*] A rodent mammal, *Hydrochœrus capybara*, the size of a two year's old hog,



Water Hog (Hydrochœrus capybara).

classed with the Cavidæ, and a native of South America. It feeds on vegetables and fish, swimming after and seizing the latter like an otter. It is a tailless animal, with a large head, thick divided nose, thick body covered with short, coarse brown hair, short legs, long feet, which instead of being cloven are almost webbed. It is plentiful in Brazil, and frequents the islands at the mouth of the La Plata; and is easily tamed.

WATER-HOREHOUND, *n.* A British plant of the genus Lycopus, the *L. europæus*, called also gipsy-wort,—*which see.*

WATER-HORSE-TAIL, *n.* The common name of several British aquatic plants of the genus Chara; nat. order Characeæ. Several of them are also known by the name of *stonewort*,—*which see.*

WATER-HYSSOP, *n.* A plant of the genus Gratiola, the *G. officinalis*, Linn. It has been employed in medicine as a cathartic and diuretic in hydropical cases.

WATERINESS, *n.* [from *watery.*] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water.

WATERING, *ppr.* Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water; giving water for drink; giving a wavy appearance to.

WATERING, *n.* The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water for drink or other purposes.—2. The place where water is supplied.—3. In *agriculture*, the process of irrigating land; or the application of water to the surface of land for the improvement of the soil, and for promoting vegetation.—4. In *horticulture*, the process of applying water artificially to plants, in order to promote their growth.—5. A process to which silk and other textile fabrics are subjected, in order to make them exhibit a wavy lustre and different plays of light. This is done by sprinkling the cloth with water, and then calendering it.

WATERING-PLACE, *n.* 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.—2. A place to which people resort at certain seasons in order to drink mineral waters, or bathe, for the benefit of their health. A sea-bathing place is called a *watering-place.*

WATERING-TROUGH, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.

WATERISH, *a.* Resembling water; thin, as a liquor.—2. Moist; somewhat watery; as, *waterish* land.

WATERISHNESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WATER-LASHED, *a.* Lashed by the water.

WATER-LEAF, *n.* [*water* and *leaf.*] The common name of plants of the genus Hydrophyllum.

WATER-LEMON, *n.* A plant of the genus Passiflora, the *P. laurifolia.* [*See* PASSIFLORA.]

WATERLESS, *a.* Destitute of water.

WATER-LEVEL, *n.* [*water* and *level.*] The level formed by the surface of still water.—2. A levelling instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a glass tube containing water, open at both ends, and having the ends turned up. When the tube is placed on a horizontal surface, the water will stand at the same height in the turned up ends, and when placed in an inclined position, the water will manifestly stand highest in the depressed end. [*See* LEVEL.]

WATER-LILY, *n* [*water* and *lily.*] The common name of aquatic plants of the genera Nymphæa and Nuphar, distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large floating leaves. [*See* NYMPHÆA, and NUPHAR.]

WATER-LINE, *n.* [*water* and *line.*] Water-lines, in *shipbuilding*, are those horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the bottom of the ship, and which are exhibited at certain depths upon the sheer-draught. The most particular of these lines are, the *light-water-line*, which shows the depression of the ship's body in the water when she is light or unladen; and the *load-water-line*, which exhibits her depression in the water when laden.

WATER-LOGGED, *a.* [*water* and *log.*] Lying like a log on the water. A ship is said to be *water-logged*, when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves.

WATERMAN, *n.* [*water* and *man.*] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft.

WATER-MARK, *n.* [*water* and *mark.*] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood. Thus, we say *high-water-mark, low-water-mark*, &c.

WATER-MEADOWS, *n.* Meadows on low flat grounds, which are capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflown with water at certain seasons, from some adjoining river or stream.

WATER-MEASURE, *n* A measure formerly in use for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. The bushel used for this purpose was larger than the Winchester bushel by about three gallons.

WATER-MEL'ON, *n.* [*water* and *melon.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita or Cucumis, (*C. citrullus.*) This plant requires a warm climate to bring it to perfection. It also requires a dry, sandy, warm soil, and will not grow well in any other. The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in colour, and the pulp is remarkably rich and delicious.

WATER-MILFOIL, *n.* The common name of three British aquatic plants of the genus Myriophyllum, nat. order Onagraceæ, sub-order Halorageæ.

WATER-MILL, *n.* [*water* and *mill.*] A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.

WATER-MINT. *See* WATER-CALAMINT.

WATER-MOVED, *a.* Moved by water power.

WA'TER-MURRAIN, *n.* A disease among black cattle.

WATER-NET, *n.* A plant, *Hydrodictyon utriculatum*, a species of Alga, which has the appearance of a green net, composed of filaments enclosing pentagonal and hexagonal spaces.

WATER-NEWT, *n.* A name given to various species of reptiles of the genus Triton, frequenting ponds, ditches, clear, sluggish, and standing waters. They belong to the family of Salamandridæ, and in appearance resemble small lizards, though differing from them considerably in structure and habits. Like the frog, the newt begins its existence in a tadpole state, and is furnished with branchiæ for breathing water, which subsequently give place to true lungs, fitted for breathing air. The largest species found in this country is the common warty or great water-newt, *Triton cristatus.* It is



Water-Newt, male (Triton cristatus).

not at all uncommon, is very aquatic in its habits, attains the length of six inches, and is perfectly harmless In colour its upper parts are blackish or yellowish brown with dark spots; under parts bright orange, with black spots and sides dotted with white. During the breeding season the male is furnished with a deep flexible indented crest.

WATER-NUTS, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus *Trapa.* [*See* TRAPA.]

WATER-NYMPH, *n.* A marine nymph; a Naiad.

WATER OR'DEAL, *n.* [*water* and

ordeal.] A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations. [*See* ORDEAL.]

WATER-OR'GAN, *n.* A kind of organ recorded by ancient writers, which was operated on in some way by water.

WATER-OU'SEL, } *n.* [*water* and *ou-*
WATER-OU'ZEL, } *zel.*] A bird of the genus Cinclus, the *C. aquaticus*, belonging to the family Merulidæ or thrushes. It is also called the *Dipper*. [*See* DIPPER.]

WATER-PÄRSNEP, *n.* [*water* and *parsnep.*] The common name of British plants of the genus Sium. [*See* SIUM.]

WATER-PEP'PER, *n.* An acrid water-plant, the *Polygonum hydropiper*, Linn.

WATER-PIMPERNEL, *n.* A British aquatic plant of the genus Samolus, the *S. valerandi*, called also common brook-weed. [*See* SAMOLUS.]

WATER-PIPE, *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of water. [*See* PIPE.]

WATER-PLANT, *n.* Water plants are such as live entirely in water, or which require a preponderating quantity of water as the medium of their existence. All the species of the orders Nymphæaceæ, Callitrichaceæ, Ceratophyllaceæ, Podostemaceæ, Butomaceæ, Naidaceæ, Pistiaceæ, Alismaceæ, consist of water-plants, and likewise the species of cryptogamic plants of the family Algæ.

WATER-PLANTAIN, *n.* The common name of various species of British plants of the genus Alisma, nat. order Alismaceæ. One species, *A. plantago*, great water-plantain, is a common wild plant in wet ditches and by river sides. It has had the reputation of being a cure for hydrophobia.

WATER-PO'A, *n.* A species of grass, the *Poa aquatica*.

WATER-POISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [*water* and *poise.*] A hydrometer or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids. [*See* HYDROMETER.]

WATER-POT, *n.* [*water* and *pot.*]. A vessel for holding or conveying water or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.—2. A urinal.

WATER-POWER, *n.* Water employed as a prime mover in machinery.

WATER-PRIVILEGE, *n.* The right to use running water to turn machinery. [*American.*]

WATER-PROOF, *a.* [*water* and *proof.*] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water; as, *water-proof* cloth, leather, or felt. Cloth may be rendered *water-proof* by spreading upon its surface a solution of caoutchouc or India rubber, and then extending a similar piece of cloth upon this surface, and passing the whole between a pair of rollers. Thus the fabric consists of two pieces of cloth, with a layer of caoutchouc interposed, and uniting them together. The cloth thus prepared is so impervious to moisture or to air, that floating or hydrostatic beds for invalids are formed of it. There are various other modes of rendering cloth or textile fabrics, or leather, water-proof.

WATER-PURS'LANE, *n.* An annual plant, the *Peplis portula*, Linn.

WATER-RAIL, *n.* [*water* and *rail.*] A fowl of the genus Rallus; the *R. aquaticus*.

WATER-RAM, *n.* A machine for raising water, otherwise called the *Hydraulic ram*, and *Montgolfier's ram*. [See the *latter term.*]

WATER-RAT, *n.* [*water* and *rat.*] A rodent animal of the genus Arvicola, the *A. amphibius* of Desmarest, and the *Mus amphibius* of Linn., which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.

WATER-RETTED, *a.* Watered; as hemp. [*Provincial.*]

WATER-ROCKED, *a.* Rocked by the waves.

WATER-ROCKET, *n.* [*water* and *rocket.*] A water-cress.—2. A kind of fire-work to be discharged in the water.

WATER-ROT, *v. t.* [*water* and *rot.*] To rot by steeping in water; as, to *water-rot* hemp or flax.

WATER-ROTTED, *pp.* Rotted by being steeped in water.

WATER-ROTTING, *ppr.* Rotting in water.

WATER-SAIL, *n.* [*water* and *sail.*] A small sail used under a studding sail or driver boom.

WATER-SAPPHIRE, *n.* [*water* and *sapphire.*] A kind of blue precious stone.

WATER-SCORPION, *n.* A name given to aquatic, hemipterous insects of the genus Nepa, Linn., (family Nepidæ,) from their fore legs being somewhat similar to those of the scorpion. They feed upon other aquatic insects.

WATER-SHED, *n.* A range of high land that casts the water in different directions.

WATER-SHOOT, *n.* [*water* and *shoot.*] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Local.*]—2. A wooden trough for discharging water from a building.

WATER-SIDE, *n.* The brink of water; bank of a stream or lake; the sea-shore.

WATER-SNAKE, *n.* [*water* and *snake.*] A snake that frequents the water; the *Coluber sipedon*, found in all parts of the United States.

WATER-SOAK, *v. t.* [*water* and *soak.*] To soak or fill the interstices with water.

WATER-SOAKED, *pp.* Soaked, or having its interstices filled with water; as, *water-soaked* wood; a *water-soaked* hat.

WATER-SOLDIER, *n.* A plant of the genus Stratiotes; the *S. aloides*. [*See* STRATIOTES.]

WATER-SPANIEL, *n.* [*water* and *spaniel.*] The name given to two varieties of the dog called spaniel, viz., the large *water-spaniel* and the small *water-spaniel*. The rough water-dog (*canis aviarius aquaticus*), is sometimes called water-spaniel.

WATER-SPEED'WELL, *n.* A plant, the *Veronica maritima*, Linn.

WATER-SPOUT, *n.* [*water* and *spout.*] A remarkable meteorological phenomenon observed for the most part at sea, but sometimes over the land. Its general appearance at sea may be thus described:—Below a dense cloud the sea appears to be greatly agitated within a circular area from 100 to 120 yards in diameter, the waves tending rapidly to the centre of the agitated mass, where a vast body of water or aqueous vapour is formed: from hence there rises, with a spiral movement, towards the cloud, a column of a conical form resembling a trumpet. Vertically above this ascending column there is formed, in the cloud, but in an inverted position, a corresponding cone, whose apex gradually approaches that of the ascending column, and at length both are united, and the junction has been observed to be accompanied with a flash of lightning. The water-spout is said to be accompanied also, during its formation, with a rumbling noise like thunder. The whole column, which after the junction of the two cones, extends from the sea to the clouds, assumes a magnificent appearance, being of a light colour near its axis, but dark along the sides. When acted on by the wind the column assumes a position oblique to the horizon, but in calm weather it maintains its vertical position, while at the same time it is carried along the surface of the sea. Sometimes the upper and lower parts move with different velocities, causing the parts to separate from each other, often with a loud report. The whole of the vapour is at length absorbed in the air, or it descends to the sea in a heavy shower of rain. When a water-spout occurs above land, there is consequently no ascending column of water to meet that which descends. Such water-spouts often burst, discharging immense torrents of rain, and causing great destruction. Water-spouts are supposed by some to be formed by whirlwinds of extreme intensity; while others ascribe their origin to electric agency.

WATER-STANDING,† *a.* Wet with water; as, a *water-standing* eye.

WATER-STAR-WORT, *n.* The common name of British plants of the genus Callitriche. [*See* STAR-WORT.]

WATER-STATION, *n.* In *railways*, a small reservoir of water, from which tanks may be replenished.

WATER-TAB'BY, *n.* A waved silk stuff.

WATER-TABLE, *n.* [*water* and *table.*] In *arch*, a string-course moulding, or other projection, so placed as to throw off water from the building.

WATER-TATH, *n.* In *England*, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep.

WATER-THERMOM'ETER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is about 40°; and from that point downwards to 32°, or the freezing point, it expands, and it also expands from the same point upwards to 212°, or the boiling point. [*See* WATER.]

WATER-THIEF,† *n.* A pirate.

WATER-TIGHT, *a.* [*water* and *tight.*] So tight as to retain or not to admit water. A vessel, tube, or joint is said to be *water-tight* when it has that degree of closeness which prevents the passage of water.

WATER-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [*See* MENYANTHES.]

WATER-VI'OLET, *n.* [*water* and *violet.*] A plant of the genus Hottonia; the *H. palustris*, called also water-featherfoil,—*which see.*

WATER-WAG'TAIL, *n.* *See* WAGTAIL.

WATER-WAL'LED,† *a.* Encompassed by water.

WATER-WAY, *n.* [*water* and *way.*] In *ship building*, water-ways are the thick planks at the outside of the deck, wrought over the ends of the beams, and fitting against the inside of the top-timbers, to which, as well as to the ends of the beams, they are bolted, and thus form an important binding. Their inner edge is hollowed out to form a channel for water to run off the deck.

WATER-WHEEL, *n.* [*water* and *wheel*.] In *hydraulics*, an engine for raising water in large quantities; as the Persian wheel, wheels driven by water, and having cranks on their axles for working pumps.—2. A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are three kinds of water-wheels, the *overshot wheel*, the *undershot wheel*, and the *breast wheel*. [*See these terms*.] All water-wheels consist in common of a hollow cylinder or drum, revolving on a central axle or spindle, from which the power to be used is communicated, while their exterior surface is covered with vanes, float-boards, or cavities upon which the water is to act. Water may be made to act as a moving power against wheels by its weight, as in the overshot wheel; by its momentum, as in the undershot wheel; or by both combined, as in the breast wheel.

WATER-WILLOW, *n.* [*water* and *willow*.] A plant of the genus Salix, the *S. aquatica*, called also *water-sallow*.

WATER-WINGS, *n. plur.* Walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

WATER-WITH, *n.* [*water* and *with*.] A tree which grows in Jamaica in parched districts, resembling a vine in size and shape. It is so full of clear sap or water, that, by cutting a piece two or three yards long, and merely holding the cut end to the mouth, a plentiful draught is obtained.

WATER-WORKS, *n. plur.* [*water* and *works*.] A term which, in its extended sense, is applied to all machines and engineering works for the purpose of raising, retaining, conducting, or distributing water; and also to contrivances for obtaining motive power from falls or currents of water. Taken in this wide sense, it would embrace aqueducts, conduits, canals, sluices, locks, fountains, pumps, water-wheels, and hydraulic engines generally. In a narrow sense, the term *water-works* is applied to the methods of simply conducting water in aqueducts, or in pipes for the supply of domestic consumption, or the working of machinery. It comprehends the methods of procuring the supplies necessary for these purposes, by means of pumps, water, or steam-engines. It also comprehends the subsequent management of the water thus conducted, whether in order to make the proper distribution of it according to the demand, or to employ it for the purpose of navigation by lockage, or other contrivances.

WATER-WORN, *n.* Worn away: rounded; smoothed by the action of running water or water in motion; as, *water-worn* pebbles.

WATER-WORT, *n.* The common name of two British species of aquatic plants of the genus Elatine. [*See* ELATINE.]

WATERY, *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; as, *watery* humours.

> The oily and *watery* parts of the aliment
> *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless; as, *watery* turnips.—3. Wet; moist; abounding with water; as, *watery* land; *watery* eyes.—4. Pertaining to water; as, the *watery* god.—5. Consisting of water; as, a *watery* desert.—*Watery fusion*. In *chem.*, when a salt containing water of crystallization is exposed to heat, it is dissolved, if soluble, in its own water, and this dissolution is termed *watery fusion*.—*Watery head*, a disease in sheep, otherwise called *staggers*, *sturdy*, *turnsick*, &c. [*See* STAGGERS.] In *her.*, *watery* is sometimes used for *wavy*, or *undée*.

WATTLE, *n.* [Sax. *watel*, a twig; allied perhaps to *withe*, L. *vitis*; that is, a shoot.] 1. Properly, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a hurdle made of such rods.—2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish.—3. A name given in Van Dieman's Land to various species of acacia, which yield gummy and astringent matters. *A. mollisima* is called silver wattle; *A affinis*, black wattle.

WATTLE, *v. t.* To bind with twigs.—2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plat; to form a kind of net-work with flexible branches; as, to *wattle* a hedge.

WATTLE BIRD, *n.* The Glaucopis, Linn., a bird of New Zealand, so called from the wattles or carbuncles under its chin.

WATTLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs. *Wattled and combed*, in *her.*, terms used in English blazon to express the gills and comb of a cock, when borne of a different tincture from that of the body.

WATTLING, *ppr.* Interweaving with twigs.

WAUCHT, WAUGHT, *n.* [Sax. *veaht*.] A large draught of any liquid [*Scotch*.]

WAUL, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

WAULING, *ppr.* Crying as a cat.

WAUR, *v. t.* To overcome; to worst. [*Scotch*.]

WAUR, *a.* Worse. [*Scotch*.]

WAVE, *n.* [Sax. *weg*, *wæg*, a wave, a way; both the same word, and both coinciding with the root of *wag*, *waggon*, *vacillate*, *weigh*, &c. The sense is, a going, a moving, appropriately a moving one way and the other; G. *woge*; Sw. *våg*; Ir. *buaice*.] 1. A moving swell or volume of water; usually, a swell raised and driven by wind. A pebble thrown into still water produces *waves*, which form concentric circles, receding from the point where the pebble fell. But *waves* are generally raised and driven by wind, and the word comprehends any moving swell on the surface of water, from the smallest ripple to the billows of a tempest.

> The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before.
> *Pope.*

A *wave*, as it is generally observed, is an elevated portion of water travelling successively along the general surface. When the surface of water is unequally pressed upon, in parts contiguous to each other, the columns most pressed upon are shortened, and sink beneath the natural level of the surface, while those that are least pressed on are lengthened, and rise above that level. As soon as the former columns have sunk to a certain depth, and the latter have risen to a certain height, their motions are reversed, and continue so till the columns that were at first most depressed have become most elevated, and those that were most elevated have become most depressed. In this manner a reciprocating motion is produced, and a series of ridges and hollows is formed, which are called *waves*. When a *wave* of the sea is seen to advance towards the shore, the water appears to be moving in the same direction; but this is not the case, the only necessary motion of the water being in the vertical direction, so that the water may be perfectly at rest while the *wave* is moving, except this vertical ascent or descent; or it may be moving in any direction coincident with or opposed to the direction in which the *wave* is moving, without at all affecting the motion of the *wave*. The action of the wind upon the surface of the water is the principal cause of the waves which exist, and the height of the *wave* depends in a great measure on the depth of the water in which it is produced. In a sheet of water only a few feet deep the waves will rarely have a height exceeding a few inches; while the waves of the ocean frequently acquire a magnitude sufficient to hide from each other's view two vessels of the largest size, when only a small distance apart. The waves of the sea are of two kinds, *natural* and *accidental*. The natural waves are those which are exactly proportioned in size to the strength of the wind which gives rise to them. The accidental waves are those occasioned by the wind's reacting upon itself by repercussion from hills and mountains, or high shores, and by the washing of the waves themselves against rocks and shoals. Several series of waves moving in different directions may co-exist without destroying each other. Thus it may happen that while a long swell, resulting from some distant storm, is advancing in one direction, a breeze will produce a series of waves moving in the direction of the wind; and a second breeze springing up in another direction will produce a new series, which will become mixed with the former without destroying it. A third gale may also produce a series of waves intersecting the other systems. All these phenomena may be illustrated by throwing several stones into a pool of standing water, when as many series of waves, intersecting each other, will appear upon the surface. The *breadth* of a *wave* is equal to the space between the most elevated points of two adjoining waves, or between the lowest points of two adjoining hollows. A *wave* is said to have passed through its breadth when its elevated part is arrived at the place where the elevated part of the next *wave* stood before; or, the situation of two contiguous waves being given, when one of these has arrived at the place of the other; and the time which is employed in this transition is called the time of a wave's motion or the time of an undulation. A *wave* passes through its breadth in the time that a pendulum of half its length (that is, half the length of the surface of the water between the most elevated part of the ridge and the lowest part of the hollow) will perform two of its least vibrations. The *velocity* of a *wave* is the rate at which the points of greatest elevation or depression seem to change their places. *Tidal wave*, the great wave which is raised on the surface of the sea by the attractions of the sun and moon, and which moves from east to west. [*See* TIDE.]—*Artificial waves*, those which are produced by artificial means, as when a stone is thrown into a pool of water. Artificial waves serve to illus-

trate the phenomena of natural waves —2. Unevenness; inequality of surface. —3. The line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered.—4. Any undulating motion; a motion resembling that of a wave

WĀVE, *v. i.* [Sax *wafian*; probably a corrupt orthography.] 1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other: to float; to undulate.

His purple robes *wav'd* careless to the winds. *Trumbull.*

2. To be moved, as a signal.—3.† To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state.

WĀVE, *v. t.* [*See* WAVER.] To raise into inequalities of surface.—2. To move one way and the other; to brandish; as, to *wave* the hand; to *wave* a sword —3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.—4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion.

WĀVE, *v. t.* [Norm *weyver*, to *wave* or *waive*; *waifnez*, waved; *wefs*, *weifs*, waifs.] 1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; as, to *wave* goods stolen; usually written *waive*.—2. To quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to *wave* his way. *Wotton.*

3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue; as, to *wave* a motion. He offered to *wave* the subject. [Usually written *waive*.] —4. To relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege. [Generally written *waive*. *See* WAIVE.]

WĀVE-BORNE, *a.* Thrown ashore by the waves.

WĀVED, *pp.* Moved one way and the other; brandished —2. Put off; omitted. [Usually written *waived*.]—3. *a.* In *her.*, indented, undated. The same as *wavy* or *undée*.—4. Variegated in lustre; as, *waved* silk.—5. In *bot.*, undate; rising and falling in waves on the margin, as a leaf.—6. In *entom.*, applied to insects when the margin of the body is marked with a succession of arched segments or incisions.

WĀVELESS, *a* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; as, the *waveless* sea.

WĀVELET, *n.* A small wave; a ripple on water.

WĀVELIKE, *a.* Resembling a wave; undulating.

WA'VELLITE, *n.* [from *Wavel*, the discoverer.] A mineral, a phosphate, or sub-phosphate of alumine; commonly found in crystals, which usually adhere and radiate, forming hemispherical or globular concretions, from a very small size to an inch in diameter. The form of the crystal is usually that of a rhombic prism with dihedral terminations. It occurs at Barnstaple in Devonshire, in Cornwall, near Cork, in Ireland, in Germany, Brazil, &c. It has also been called *hydrargillite*

WĀVE-OFFERING, *n.* In *the Jewish ceremonial worship*, an offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points; Numb. xviii.

WA'VER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian*; Dan. *svæver*, from *væver*, to weave, that is, to move one way and the other.] 1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other.—2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; as, to *waver* in opinion; to *waver* in faith.

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without *wavering*; Heb x.

3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling.

WA'VER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber tree. [*Local.*]

WA'VERER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.

WA'VERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.

WA'VERINGLY, *adv.* In a doubtful, fluctuating manner.

WA'VERINGNESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering.

WĀVE'SON, *n.* A name given to goods which after shipwreck appear floating on the sea.

WĀVE-SUBJECT'ED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed.

WĀVE-WORN, *n.* [*wave* and *worn*] Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bow'd. *Shak.*

WĀVING, *ppr.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.

WĀVING, *n.* Act of moving or playing loosely.

WĀVURE, *n.* The act of waving or putting off.

WA'VY, *a.* [from *wave.*] Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; as, the *wavy* sea.—2. Playing to and fro; undulating.

Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn. *Prior.*

3. Undulating on the border or on the surface; a *botanical use*.—4. In *her.*, formed like waves; undulating, as lines and charges. It is also written *wavée*, and is the same as *undée* or *undy*.

WAWES or **WAES**,† for *Waves*.

WAWL,† *v. i.* To cry. [*See* WAUL.]

WAX, *n.* [Sax. *wæx*, *wex*; G *wachs*; Russ. *vaksa*; L. *viscus*, *viscum*.] 1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees, from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called *bees' wax*. Its native colour is yellow, and it has a peculiar smell resembling honey, which is derived from the honey deposited in the cells. When bleached and freed from impurities, wax is white, brittle, and translucent in thin segments; it has neither taste nor smell; it has a specific gravity of from 0·960 to 0·966. It melts at 158° and softens at 86°, becoming so plastic that it may be moulded by the hand into any form. It is a mixture of two substances in very variable proportions; the one is called *cerine*, and the other *myricine*. Wax is extensively employed both in its original and bleached state; in the latter state it is used for candles, and in numerous cerates, ointments, and plasters. It is also used in forming figures or images, busts, &c., in the preparation of anatomical models, in the preparation of fruit, flowers, and many objects of natural history. In statuary it is used in making models for the metal cast. Wax exists also as a vegetable product, and may in this point of view be regarded as a concrete fixed oil. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green fecula of many plants, particularly of the cabbage. It appears as a varnish upon the fruit, and the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle.—2. "A thick tenacious substance excreted in the ear.—3. A substance found on the hinder legs of bees, derived from the pollen of flowers. This was long supposed to be the substance from which bees elaborated the wax for their cells, but this notion is now found to be erroneous. The pollen collected by bees serves for the nourishment of their larvæ. — 4. A substance used in sealing letters; called sealing-wax, or Spanish wax. This is a composition of lac and resin, coloured with some pigment.—5. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.—*Wax mineral*, a mineral like resinous wax, which is sometimes made into candles. It is otherwise called *ozocerite*.

WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax; as, to *wax* a thread or a table.

WAX, *v. i.* pret. *Waxed*; pp. *Waxed* or *Waxen*. [Sax. *weaxan*; G. *wachsen*; Sw. *vaxa*; allied probably to L. *augeo*, *auxi*, Gr. αὔξω, and αὐξάνω.] 1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; as, the *waxing* and the waning moon.—2. To pass from one state to another; to become; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* warm or cold; to *wax* feeble; to *wax* hot; to *wax* old; to *wax* worse and worse.

WAX'-CANDLE, *n.* [*wax* and *candle*.] A candle made of wax

WAX'-CHANDLER, *n.* [*wax* and *chandler*.] A maker of wax-candles.

WAX'-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth covered with a coating of wax, commonly ornamented with some figured pattern, and used as covers to tables, pianos, sideboards, &c. A thick kind, more properly styled oil-cloth, is used for covering lobbies, and parts of rooms, to protect carpets.

WAX'ED, *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with wax.

WAX'EN, *a.* Made of wax; as, *waxen* cells.

WAX'-END, **WAX'ED-END**, *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle, and covered with rosin (shoemakers' *wax*), used in sewing boots and shoes.

WAX'ING, *ppr.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.

WAX'ING, *n.* In *chem.*, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; also, the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

WAX'-LIGHT, *n.* A taper made of wax.

WAX-MOD'ELLING, *n.* The art of forming models and figures in wax; otherwise termed the *ceroplastic* art. [*See* WAX.]

WAX'-MOTH, *n.* A popular name given to various species of moths, of the genera Ptychopoda, Emmelesia, Cabera, &c.

WAX-MYR'TLE, *n.* The *Myrica cerifera*, or candleberry tree, a shrub of North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called myrtle-wax, or bayberry tallow. [*See* CANDLEBERRY-TREE and MYRICACEÆ.]

WAX-PĀINTING, *n.* Encaustic painting. [*See* ENCAUSTIC.]

WAX'-PĀLM, *n.* A species of palm, the *Ceroxylon andicola*, found in South America. It is a native of the Andes, and is found chiefly between 4° and 5° of N. latitude, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above the sea-level, among rugged precipices. The *C. andicola*, unlike most other palms, avoids the heat of tropical plains, and thrives best where the temperature of the air is lowered by the proximity of perpetual snow." It is called *Palma de cera* by the Spaniards, and grows to the height of 180 feet. The trunk is marked by rings, caused by the falling off of the leaves, which are eighteen to twenty

feet long, and is covered with a thick secretion, consisting of two-thirds resin



Wax-Palm (Ceroxylon andicola).

and one-third wax. The only other palm which exudes wax, and that in a sort of scales from the palmate leaves, is the *Carnauba* palm, found plentifully in Brazil.

WAX′-WING, *n.* The common name of the species of dentirostral birds, of the genus Bombycilla. They are so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the colour of red sealing-wax. Only three species have been recorded, viz., the Bohemian wax-wing, or chatterer (*B. garrula*), a migratory bird, which has a wide geographical range; the American wax-wing, or cedar-bird (*B. carolinensis*), which is confined to North America; and the red-winged chatterer, or Japanese wax-wing (*B. phenicoptera*), an Oriental bird.

WAX′-WORK, *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings; also anatomical preparations in wax, preparations in wax of fruit, flowers, &c.

WAX′Y, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.—2. Moist; not floury; as, a *waxy* potato. [*Familiar.*]

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *wæg, weg;* G. and D. *weg;* L. and It. *via;* Fr. *voie;* coinciding in origin with *wag, weigh, waggon, vogue,* &c.] 1. Literally, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle, or other animals; *a word of very comprehensive signification.*—2. Length of space; as, a great *way;* a little *way.*—3. Course; direction of motion or travel. What *way* did he take? Which *way* shall I go? Keep in the *way* of truth and knowledge.

Mark what *way* I make. *Shak.*

4. Passage; room for passing. Make *way* for the jury.—5. Course or regular course.

And let eternal justice take the *way.* *Dryden.*

6. Tendency to any meaning or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way.* *Atterbury*

7. Sphere of observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way.* *Temple.*

8. Manner of doing any thing; method: means of doing. Seek the best *way* of learning, and pursue it.

By noble *ways* we conquests will prepare. *Dryden*

9. Method; scheme of management.

What impious *ways* my wishes took. *Prior.*

10. Manner of thinking or behaviour; particular turn of opinion; determination or humour. Let him have his *way,* when that will not injure him, or any other person. But multitudes of children are ruined by being permitted to have their *way.*—11. Manner; mode. In no *way* does this matter belong to me. We admire a person's *way* of expressing his ideas.—12. Method; manner of practice. Find, if you can, the easiest *way* to live.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness. *Sidney.*

13. Method or plan of life and conduct. Instruct your children in the right *way.*

Her *ways* are *ways* of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace: Prov. iii.

All flesh had corrupted his *way;* Gen. vi

14. Course; process of things, good or bad. Things are in a prosperous *way.* 15. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way.* *Locke.*

16. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

17. Sect; denomination of a particular faith, creed or worship; Acts xix. 23. —18. In *law,* a term used to denote either a right, in one person or more, of passing over the land of another, or the space over which such right is exercisable. Four species of way are known to the law:—1. A foot-way; 2. A horse-way, which includes a foot-way; 3 A carriage-way, which includes both a horse-way and a foot-way; 5. A drift-way, for driving cattle. To these may be added a water-way for ships and boats. A right of way may be either public or private. A public way is one which is open to the public, to the king, (queen), and to all persons who are either permanently or temporarily his (her) subjects. A private way is a right which particular persons or classes have of going over the land of another. This right arises either by a deed or grant, usage or prescription, custom, or some express agreement or declaration.—19 Among *seamen,* the progress or motion of a ship through the water.—*Bilge-ways* or *launching-ways,* a square bed of timber placed under a vessel's bilge to support her while launching. — *To make way,* to give room for passing; or to make a vacancy.—*To give way,* to recede; to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another.—*To make one's way,* to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully.—*By the way, en passant,* as we proceed; a phrase introducing something in discourse, not immediately connected with the subject.—*To go one's way,* or *to come one's way,* to go or come along.—*To go the way of all the earth,* to die —*In the way,* a phrase noting obstruction. What is there *in the way* of your success? In *scrip.,* the *ways* of God are his providential government or his works; Rom. xi.; Job xl.—*Way* and *ways* are used in certain phrases, in the sense of *wise.* He is no *ways* a match for his antagonist.

'Tis no *way* the interest even of the priesthood. *Pope.*

To be under way, in seamen's language, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. So a ship is said to have *head-way,* when she moves forward in her course, and *stern-way,* when she is driven astern. She is said also to *gather way,* or to *lose way.* *Lee-way* is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward.—*Milky way,* in *astron.,* the galaxy; a broad luminous belt or space in the heavens, supposed to be occasioned by the blended light of an immense number of stars. By means of a telescope of uncommon magnifying powers, Dr. Herschel has been able to ascertain this fact, by distinguishing the stars —*Covert way,* in *fort.,* a passage covered from the enemy's fire.—*Ways* and *means,* in *legislation,* means for raising money; resources for revenue. In parliament, when supplies have been voted, the house of commons resolve themselves into a committee of *ways* and *means;* that is, a committee to consider the ways and means of raising the sum voted.—*Way-going crop,* among farmers, is the crop which is taken from the ground the year the tenant leaves the farm.

WĀY-BAGGAGE, *n.* The baggage or effects of a way-passenger on a railroad, or in a stage-coach. [*American.*]

WĀY-BENNET, *n.* A British plant of the genus Hordeum, the *H. murinum,* called also wall-barley. [*See* HORDEUM.]

WĀY-BILL, *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle.

WĀY-BREAD, *n.* A name given to the herb plantain, (*Plantago major.*)

WĀY-FĀRER, *n.* [*way* and *fare,* Sax. *faran,* to go.] A traveller; a passenger.

WĀYFĀRING, *a.* [supra.] Travelling; passing; being on a journey; Judges xix.

WĀYFĀRING-TREE, *n.* A shrub, a species of Viburnum, the *V. lantana;* called also mealy guelder-rose. [*See* VIBURNUM.]

WĀYGHTES. The same as *waits,*—*which see.*

WĀY′GOING, *a.* In *farming,* the *way-going crop* is that which is taken from the land the year the tenant leaves a farm.

WAYLĀID, *pp.* Watched in the way. [*See* WAYLAY.]

WAYLĀY, *v. t.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush; as, to *waylay* a traveller. [*In this word there is little difference of accent.*]

WAYLĀYER, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob, or slay him.

WĀY-LEAVE, *n.* Purchased right of way. Generally applied to liberty granted for the laying of water pipes, making of sewers, &c., through private property, where the surface of the ground is only occupied by the work during their execution.

WĀYLESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; trackless.

WĀY-MĀKER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor.

WĀY-MĀRK, *n.* [*way* and *mark.*] A mark to guide in travelling; Jer. xxxi.

WĀYMENT,† *v. i.* [Sax *wa,* woe.] To lament.

WĀY-PANE, *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land. [*Local.*]

WĀY-PASS′ENGER, *n.* A passenger on a railroad, &c., taken up at some intermediate station or place. [*American.*]

WAYSIDE, *n.* The side of the road or highway.

WAY-THISTLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cnicus, the *C. arvensis*, called also field-thistle and creeping plume thistle.

WAYWARD, *a.* [*way* and *ward*.] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move. *Fairfax*

WAY-WARDEN, *n.* In local usage, the surveyor of a road.

WAYWARDLY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely.

WAYWARDNESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

WAY'WISE, *a.* Expert in finding or keeping the way.

WAYWISER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance which one has travelled on the road; called also perambulator, and podometer, or pedometer.

WAYWODE, } **WAIWODE,** } *n.* [Slav. *voyna*, war, and *vodit*, to lead.] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are now called *Hospodars*, and it was also given to some minor Turkish officers.

WAYWODESHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode.

WAYWORN, *a.* Wearied by travelling.

WE, *pron.* plur of *I*; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him. *I* and *John*, the speaker calls *we*, or *I* and *John* and *Thomas*; or *I* and many others. In the objective case, *us*. *We* is used to express men in general, including the speaker.

Vice seen too oft, familiar with her face
We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

WEAK, *a.* [Sax *waac*, *wace*; G. *weich*, *schwach* The primary sense of the root is to yield, fail, give way, recede, or to be soft.] 1. Having little physical strength; feeble. Children are born *weak*; men are rendered *weak* by disease.—2. Infirm; not healthy; as, a *weak* constitution.—3. Not able to bear a great weight; as, a *weak* bridge; *weak* timber. —4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken; as, a *weak* ship; a *weak* rope. —5. Not able to resist a violent attack; as, a *weak* fortress.—6. Soft; pliant; not stiff.—7. Low; small; feeble; as, a *weak* voice. —8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigour of understanding; as, a *weak* prince; a *weak* magistrate.

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind and captious temper. *Beattie.*

9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; as, *weak* broth; *weak* tea; *weak* toddy; a *weak* solution; a *weak* decoction.—10. Not politically powerful; as, a *weak* nation or state.—11. Not having force of authority or energy; as, a *weak* government.—12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason; as, a *weak* argument.—13. Not well supported by argument; as, *weak* reasoning.—14. Unfortified; accessible; impressible; as, the *weak* side of a person. —15. Not having full conviction or confidence; as, *weak* in faith. —16. *Weak* land is land of a light thin soil.

WEAK,† *v. t.* To make weak.

WEAK,† *v. i.* To become weak.

WEAKEN, *v. t.* (wee'kn.) [Sax. *wacan*, to languish, to vacillate.] 1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* the mind; to *weaken* the hands of the magistrate; to *weaken* the force of an objection or an argument.—2. To reduce in strength or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea; to *weaken* any solution or decoction.

WEAKENED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WEAKENER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WEAKENING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigour of any thing.—2. *a.* Having the quality of reducing strength.

WEAK-EYED, *a.* Having weak eyes.

WEAK-HANDED, *a.* Having little strength.

WEAK-HEADED, *a.* Having a weak intellect.

WEAK-HEARTED, *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

WEAKLING, *n.* A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, *adv.* Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; as, a fortress *weakly* defended.—2. With want of efficacy.

Was plighted faith so *weakly* seal'd above? *Dryden.*

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injuriously.

Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall. *Dryden.*

4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.

WEAKLY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm; as, a *weakly* woman; a man of a *weakly* constitution.

WEAKNESS, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of force or vigour; feebleness; as, the *weakness* of a child; the *weakness* of an invalid; the *weakness* of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage.—2. Want of sprightliness.

Soft without *weakness*; without glaring, gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review, we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses*. *Rogers.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness; as, *weakness* of constitution.—5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind; as, the *weakness* of evidence; the *weakness* of arguments.—6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness.

All wickedness is *weakness*. *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing; fault; *with a plural.*

Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

WEAKSIDE, *n.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficience; failing; infirmity; that part of a person's natural disposition by which he is most easily warped or won.

WEAK-SIGHTED, *a.* Having weak sight.

WEAK-SPIRITED, *a.* Having weak spirits.

WEAL, *n.* [Sax. *wela*; G. *wohl*; Dan. *vel*; from the same root as *well*, Sw. *väl*; L. *valeo*, to be strong, to *avail*, to *prevail*. The primary sense of *weal* is strength, soundness, from the sense of straining, stretching, or advancing.] 1. A sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate, not declining; prosperity; happiness.

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

The *weal* or wo in thee is plac'd. *Milton.*

So we say, the public *weal*, the general *weal*, the *weal* of the nation or state.—2. Republic; state; public interest; the commonweal. [But we now use *commonwealth*, in the sense of *state*.]

WEAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. [*See* WALE.]

WEAL, *v. t.* To mark with stripes. [*See* WALE.]

WEALD, } **WALD,** } **WALT,** } **WOLD,** } In Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest, a woody place or woody waste. It is found in names, as in *Walt-ham*, wood-house; corruptly pronounced *Wal-tham*. It is also the name given to a valley or tract of country, lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex in England.

WEALD-CLAY, *n.* The upper portion of the Wealden formation, composed of beds of clay, sandstone, calcareous sandstone, conglomerate limestone, and ironstone. The clay is of a bluish or brownish colour, tenacious, somewhat indurated and slaty. The limestone is often concretionary, and usually contains fresh-water shells of the genus Paludina. The weald clay forms the subsoil of the Wealds of Sussex and Kent, separating the Shanklin sands from the Hasting beds.

WEALD'EN FORMATION, } **WEALD'EN STRATA,** } *n.* The name given by English geologists to a series of rocks lying beneath the greensand, and resting above the oolite, and under chalk, in the Wealds of Kent and Sussex. They form a series of sandstones and clays, with layers and nodules of limestone. The lowest part is named Purbeck limestone, and is composed of fresh-water shells, united by a calcareous cement. It is slaty, argillaceous, of a brownish colour, alternates with slaty marl, and sometimes contains beds of compact limestone. Above this series is the Hastings sand, composed of yellowish grains of sand, very loosely coherent, alternating with beds of clay and conglomerate, containing fragments of bones and scales of fishes. The shells and remains of vertebrate animals which occur in this part of the series are of fluviatile origin. The upper portion of the Wealden formation is the Weald clay. [*See* WEALD-CLAY.] The organic remains of the Wealden consist of leaves, stems, and branches of plants of a tropical character, bones of enormous reptiles of extinct genera [*see* IGUANODON], of crocodiles, turtles, flying reptiles and birds, fishes of several genera and species, and fresh-water shells. No bones of mammalia have as yet been found in the Wealden deposits.

WEALSMAN, *n.* [*weal* and *man*.] A name given sneeringly to a politician.

WEALTH, *n.* (welth.) [from *weal*; Sax. *welega*, *welga*, rich.] 1.† Prosperity; external happiness.—2. Riches; large possessions of money, goods, or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides. *Dryden.*

3. Among *political economists*, the means of obtaining the products of labour. An individual is said to be rich or wealthy according to the degree in which he can afford to command those necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries which are the products

of human industry; and a nation is said to be rich or wealthy in the aggregate according to its means of enjoying such advantages. It is laid down as a fundamental principle by political economists, that labour is the only source of wealth; and political economy treats mainly of the means of promoting the increase of national wealth, and of removing obstructions to its development.

WEALTH'GIVING, *a.* Yielding wealth.

WEAL'THIER, *a. comp.* More wealthy.

WEALTH'IEST, *a. superl.* Most wealthy.

WEALTH'ILY, *adv.* Richly.

WEALTH'INESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WEALTH'Y, *a.* Rich; having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent. As wealth is a comparative thing, a man may be *wealthy* in one place, and not so in another. A man may be deemed *wealthy* in a village, who would not be so considered in London.—2. In *political economy.* [*See* WEALTH.]

WEAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *wenan*, *gewænan*, to accustom; from the root of *wone, wont; gewunian*, to delay; D. *wenan, afwenan*; G. *entwohnen. See* WONT.] 1. To separate from the breast, or from the mother's milk as food; to accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast.

And the child grew and was *weaned*; Gen. xxi.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing; as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

WEAN, *n.* An infant; a child. [*Scotch.*]

WEANED, *pp.* Separated from the breast; accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WEAN'EL,† *n.* Same as weanling.

WEANING, *ppr.* Separating from the breast; accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object or desire.

WEANING, *n.* The act of separating a child from the partaking of its mother's milk as food, and of accustoming or reconciling it to the want of such food. The proper time for weaning must depend, in some measure, both on the development and health of the child, and the state and health of the mother.

WEANLING, *n.* A child or other animal newly weaned.

WEAPON, *n.* (wep'n.) [Sax. *wæpn, wepn*; D. and G. *wapen.* This word seems to be from some root signifying to strike, L. *vapulo*, our vulgar *whap, awhap.*] 1. Any instrument of offence; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy. The *weapons* of rude nations are clubs, stones, and bows and arrows. Modern *weapons* of war are swords, muskets, pistols, cannon, and the like.—2. An instrument for contest, or for combating enemies.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal; 2 Cor. x.

3. An instrument of defence.—4. *Weapons*, in *bot.*, arms; thorns, prickles, and stings, with which plants are furnished for defence; enumerated among the *fulcres* by Linnæus.

WEAPONED, *a.* (wep'nd.) Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.

WEAP'ONLESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon.

WEAP'ON-SALVE,† *n.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it.

WEAR, *v. t.* pret. *Wore*; pp. *Worn.* [W. *gwariaw*, to spend or consume; Sax. *weran, werian*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes.] 1. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use, or instruments. A current of water often *wears* a channel in limestone.—2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons; as, to *wear* a coat or a robe; to *wear* a sword; to *wear* a crown.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*

3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear; as, she *wears* a smile on her countenance.—4. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

5. In *navigation*, to bring a vessel upon the other tack by turning her round, stern toward the wind. It is also written *Veer.*—*To wear away*, to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or decay.—*To wear off*, to diminish by attrition or slow decay.—*To wear out*, to consume, to render useless by attrition or decay; as, to *wear out* a coat or a book.—2. To consume tediously; as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.—3. To harass; to tire.

He shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High; Dan. vii.

4. To waste the strength of; as, an old man *worn out* in the service of his country.

WEAR, *v. i.* To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time.

Thou wilt surely *wear* away; Exod. xviii.

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore* out night. *Milton.*

3. To be consumed by slow degrees. It is better to *wear* out, than to rust out.—*To wear off*, to pass away by degrees. The follies of youth *wear off* with age.

WEAR, *n.* The act of wearing; diminution by friction; as, the *wear* and tear of a garment.—2. The thing worn.—*Wear* and *tear*, the loss by wearing, the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which any thing sustains by ordinary use; as, the *wear* and *tear* of machinery; the *wear* and *tear* of furniture.—*Wear and tear of a ship*, its ordinary decay and deterioration arising from the prosecution of a voyage or voyages; and all those losses and damages which occur under ordinary circumstances, for which the insurers are not liable.

WEAR, *n.* [Sax. *wær, wer*; from the root of *werian*, to hold, defend, protect; D. *waaren* or *weeren. See* WARREN and GUARD.] 1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, for watering land, &c.—2. A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish. [*This word is frequently spelt weir, and sometimes wier. See* WEIR.]

WEARABLE, *a.* That can be worn.

WEARD, Sax. a warden, in names, denotes watchfulness or care; but it must not be confounded with *ward*, in *toward.*

WEARER, *n.* [from *wear.*] One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown.—2. That which wastes or diminishes.

WEARIABLE, *a.* That may become weary.

WEARIED, *pp.* Tired; fatigued.

WEARIFUL, *a.* Causing weariness; wearisome. [*Rarely used.*]

WEARIFULLY, *adv.* Wearisomely. [*Rarely used.*]

WEARILESS, *a.* Incessant. [*Rarely used.*]

WEARILY, *adv.* In a weary or tiresome manner.

WEARINESS, *n.* [from *weary.*] The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labour; fatigue.

With *weariness* and wine oppress'd. *Dryden.*

2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation, or exhausted patience, or from other cause.

WEARING, *ppr.* Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming.—2. *a.* Denoting what is worn; as, *wearing* apparel.

WEARING,† *n.* Clothes; garments.—2. In *navigation.* [*See* VEERING.]

WEARISH,† *a.* Boggy; watery.—2.† Weak; washy.

WEARISOME, *a.* [from *weary.*] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

Wearisome nights are appointed to me; Job vii.

WEARISOMELY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

WEARISOMENESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness; as, the *wearisomeness* of toil, or of waiting long in anxious expectation.

WEARY, *a.* [Sax. *werig*; allied perhaps to *wear.*] 1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued. [It should be observed however that this word expresses less than *tired*, particularly when applied to a beast; as, a *tired* horse. It is followed by *of*, before the cause of fatigue; as, to be *weary of* marching; to be *weary of* reaping; to be *weary of* study.]—2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. He was *weary* of asking for redress.—3. Causing weariness; tiresome; as, a *weary* way; a *weary* life.

WEARY, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body; to tire; to fatigue; as, to *weary* one's self with labour or travelling.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity; Hab. ii.

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee; I *weary* thee. *Shak.*

3. To harass by any thing irksome; as, to be *wearied* of waiting for the arrival of the post.—*To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

WEARYING, *ppr.* Exhausting the strength of the body; fatiguing.

WEASAND, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *wasend, wæsend*; perhaps from the root of *wheeze*, and Goth. *ond*, Dan. *aande*, breath.] The windpipe or trachea;

the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

WEASEL, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [Sax. *wesle*; G. *wiesel*; D. *weezel*. We know not the meaning of this name. In G. *wiese* is a meadow.] Mustela, a genus of digitigrade carnivorous animals, belonging to the family Mustelidæ. The true weasels are distinguished by the length and slenderness of their bodies; the feet are short, the toes separate, and the claws sharp. The common weasel (*M. vulgaris*), inhabits many countries



Common Weasel (Mustela vulgaris).

of Europe, and is very abundant in North America. The body is extremely slender and arched, the head small and flattened, the neck very long, the legs short, and also the tail. It is of a reddish-brown colour above, white beneath; tail of the same colour as the body. It feeds on mice, rats, moles, and small birds, and is often useful as a destroyer of vermin in ricks, barns, and granaries. The ermine weasel, or ermine, is the *M. erminea*; the fitchet weasel, or polecat, is the *M. putorius*; the *M. martes* is the marten, and the *M. zibellina* is the sable. [*See* MUSTELIDÆ.]

WEASEL-COOT, *n.* A bird, the red headed smew, or *Mergus minutus*.

WEASEL-FACED, *a.* Having a thin sharp face like a weasel.

WEASEL-SNOUT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Galeobdolon, the *G. luteum*. [*See* GALEOBDOLON.]

WEATHER, *n.* (weth'er.) [Sax. *weder*, *wæder*, or *wether*; G. *wetter*; Sans. *widara*, a storm. The primary sense of this word, is air, wind, or atmosphere: probably the Gr. *αἰθήρ*, whence ether.] Properly, the air; hence, 1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; as, warm *weather*; cold *weather*; wet *weather*; dry *weather*; calm *weather*; tempestuous *weather*; fair *weather*; cloudy *weather*; hazy *weather*, and the like. The investigation of the various causes which determine the state of the atmosphere, and produce those changes which are incessantly taking place in its condition, forms the subjects of *meteorology* and *climate*. The state of the weather has in all ages and in every country, occupied a large share of the attention of naturalists, as well as of ordinary observers; but the subject is so complicated, and the circumstances to be taken into account so numerous, that no theory hitherto framed, can furnish rules for determining the order in which the changes of the weather succeed each other, or for predicting the state of the weather at a future time, with any degree of certainty.—2. Change of the state of the air.—3. Storm; tempest. [*These last significations are not now in use, unless by a poetic license.*]—*Stress of weather*, violent winds; force of tempests.

WEATHER, *v. t.* (weth'er.) To air: to expose to the air. [*Rarely used.*]—2. In *seamen's language*, to sail to the windward of something else; as, to *weather* a cape; to *weather* another ship. As this is often difficult, hence, 3. To bear up and resist, though with difficulty; as, to *weather* the storm.—4. To endure a tempest unharmed, through an exertion of nautical skill; as, the pilot that *weathered* the storm. —*To weather a point*, to gain or accomplish it against opposition.—*To weather out*, to endure; to hold out to the end; as, to *weather* out a storm.—*Weather* is used with several words, either as an adjective, or as forming part of a compound word.

WEATH'ER-BEATEN, *a.* [*weather* and *beaten*.] Beaten or harassed by the weather.

WEATH'ER-BIT, or **BITT**, *n.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, so as to prevent it from slipping round the windlass when the ship is at anchor.

WEATH'ER BOARD, *n.* That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. So in other words, *weather* signifies toward the wind or windward; as, in *weather*-bow, *weather*-braces, *weather*-gage, *weather*-lifts, *weather*-quarter, *weather*-shrouds, *weather*-side, *weather*-shore, &c.—2. A board forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof, and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice.

WEATH'ER-BOARD, *v. t.* To nail boards lapping one over another, in order to prevent rain, snow, &c., from penetrating them.

WEATH'ER-BOARDING, *n.* In *arch.*, boards nailed with a lap on each other, to prevent the penetration of the rain and snow.

WEATH'ER-BOARDS, *n.* Pieces of planks placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary. They are fixed in an inclined position, so as to turn off the rain without preventing the circulation of air.

WEATH'ER-BOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

WEATH'ER-CLOTHS, *n.* Long pieces of canvass or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

WEATH'ER-COCK, *n.* [*weather* and *cock*.] Something in the shape of a cock placed on the top of a spire, which by turning, shows the direction of the wind; a vane, or weather-vane.—2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

WEATH'ER-DRIVEN, *n.* [*weather* and *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

WEATH'ERED, *pp.* Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.—2. In *mineral.*, a term applied to a specimen when the surface is altered in colour, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off, by exposure to the weather. In *geol.*, a rock is said to be *weathered*, when its surface undergoes similar changes from the same cause.—3. In *arch.*, a term applied to surfaces which have a small slope or inclination given to them to prevent water lodging on them; as window sills, the tops of classic cornices, and the upper surface of most flat stone-work.

WEATH'ER-FEND, *v. t.* [*weather* and *fend*.] To shelter.

WEATH'ER-GAGE, } *n.* [*weather*
WEATH'ER-GAUGE, } and *gage*.] Something that shows the weather. Qu.—2. In *mar. lan.*, the advantage of the wind; the state or situation of one ship to the windward of another, when in action.—3. Advantage of position; superiority. A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another, when she is at the windward of her.

WEATH'ER-GALL, *n.* A secondary rainbow or a portion of a rainbow, the appearance of which is said to indicate bad weather. [*Local.*]

WEATH'ER-GLASS, *n.* [*weather* and *glass*.] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word is generally applied to the barometer; but it is also applied to other instruments for measuring atmospheric changes, and indicating the state of the weather; as, the thermometer, hygrometer, manometer, and anemometer.

WEATH'ER-HELM, *n.* [*weather* and *helm*.] A ship is said to carry a *weather-helm*, when owing to her having a tendency to gripe, the helm requires to be kept a little to windward, or *a-weather*, in order to prevent her head from coming up in the wind while sailing closehauled.

WEATH'ER-HOUSE, *n.* A piece of mechanism to show the state of the weather.

WEATH'ERING, *ppr.* Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty.

WEATH'ERING, *n.* Exposure to the weather. In *geol.*, the action of the elements on a rock in altering its colour, texture, or composition, or in rounding off its edges. In *arch.*, inclining a surface so as to throw off the water.

WEATH'ERLY, *a.* A ship is said to be *weatherly*, when she holds a good wind; that is, when she presents o great a lateral resistance to the water while sailing closehauled, that she makes very little lee-way.

WEATH'ERMOST, *a.* [*weather* and *most*.] Being furthest to the windward.

WEATH'ER-MOULDINGS, *n.* In *arch.*, dripstones or canopies over doors and windows, intended to throw off the rain.

WEATH'ER-PROOF, *a.* [*weather* and *proof*.] Proof against rough weather.

WEATH'ER-QUARTER, *n.* The quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.

WEATH'ER-ROLL, *n.* [*weather* and *roll*.] The roll of a ship to the windward, in a heavy sea, upon the beam; opposed to *lee-lurch*.

WEATH'ER-SHORE, *n.* The shore which lies to windward of a ship.

WEATH'ER-SIDE, *n.* The *weather-side* of a ship under sail is that side upon which the wind blows, or which is to windward.

WEATH'ER-SPY, *n.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather. [*Little used.*]

WEATH'ER-TIDE, *n.* [*weather* and *tide*.] The tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.

WEATH'ER-TILING, *n.* In *arch.*, tiles used to cover wooden erections to protect them from the weather.

WEATH'ER-TINTED, *a.* Tinted by the weather.

WEATH'ER-WISE, *a.* [*weather* and *wise.*] Skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

WEATH'ER-WISER,† *n.* Something that foreshows the weather.

WEAVE, *v. t.* pret. *Wove;* pp. *Woven, wove.* The regular form, *weaved*, is rarely or never used. [Sax. *wefan;* G. *weben;* D. *weeven;* Pers. *baftan;* Gr. *ὑφαω.*] 1. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. This is done by crossing the threads by means of a shuttle. The modes of weaving, and the kinds of texture, are various. The threads first laid in length are called the *warp;* those which cross them in the direction of the breadth, are called the *weft* or *woof.*—2. To unite any thing flexible; as, to *weave* twigs.—3. To unite by intermixture or close connection; as, a form of religion *woven* into the civil government.—4. To interpose; to insert.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*

WEAVE, *v. i.* To practise weaving; to work with a loom.

WEAVER, *n.* One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.

WEAVER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Trachinus. [*See* WEEVER.]

WEAVERS, or **WEAVER BIRDS**, *n.* The English name of a sub-family of Fringillidæ or finches, called Ploceinæ, and including the genera Ploceus, Euplectes, &c. The weavers are found in both hemispheres, and many of those of the Eastern build their nests with remarkable skill, by intertwining blades of grass, &c., hence the English name. Some species build their nests separate and singly, and hang them from slender branches of trees and shrubs, but others build in companies, numerous nests suspended from the branches of a tree being under one roof, though each one forms a separate compartment, and has a separate entrance. The *Ploceus icterocephalus*, or yellow-crowned weaver, is



Yellow-crowned Weaver and Nest (P. icterocephalus).

a native of S. Africa, and constructs an isolated pensile kidney-shaped nest, about seven inches long by four and a half broad, with an opening in the side. The *Euplectes flammiceps*, or crimson-crowned weaver, is reputed to be a native of Senegal, having the ears and sides of the head crimson, the chin and body beneath black, crown red, wings



Crimson-crowned Weaver (Euplectes flammiceps).

and tail blackish. Naturalists are not quite agreed as to whether the nests of the weaver bird are built in their own peculiar manner, as a means of preservation against rain, or against the attacks of serpents and small quadrupeds.

WEAVING, *ppr.* Forming cloth by intermixture of threads.

WEAVING, *n.* The act or art of arranging in a machine called a loom, yarn or thread of various materials, as flax, cotton, wool, silk, &c., so as to form cloth. There are various kinds of weaving, such as *plain* weaving, *pattern* weaving, *double* weaving, *cross* weaving, *chain* weaving, *pile* weaving, &c; but in all kinds of textile fabrics, of whatever material, one system of threads, called the *woof* or *weft*, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads called the *warp*, so as to resemble when held up to the light a piece of close net-work. Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-looms*, or by steam in what are called *power-looms*. Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but likewise net-work, lace-work, and hosiery. The invention of weaving is ascribed to the Egyptians, but the art has received many modifications and great improvements in modern times.—2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.

WEAZEN, *a.* (wē'z'n.) Thin; lean; withered; wizened; as, a *weazen* face.

WEB, *n.* [Sax. *web;* Sw. *väf.* *See* WEAVE.] 1. Texture of threads; that which is woven in a loom; a sort of tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; some of which are extended in length, and are called the *warp;* others are drawn across and called the *weft* or *woof;* plexus; any thing woven. Penelope devised a *web* to deceive her wooers.—2. *Locally*, a piece of linen cloth.—3. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion.—4. Some part of a sword. Qu. *net-work* of the handle or hilt.—5. In *ship-building*, the thin partition on the inside of the rim, and between the spokes of a sheave. — 6. In *ornithology*, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.—7. In *anat.*, applied to that which resembles a web; as the arachnoid membrane; cellular tissue, &c.—*Spider's web*, a plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins from its bowels, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food.—*Web of a coulter*, is the thin sharp part.

WEB'BED, *a* [from *web.*] Having the toes united by a membrane or web; as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

WEB'BER,† *n.* A weaver.

WEB'BING, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

WEB'BY, *a.* Relating to a web; resembling a web.

WEB-FOOTED, *a.* [*web* and *foot.*] Having the toes united by a membrane; palmiped. A goose, or duck, is a *web-footed* fowl.

WEBSTER,† *n.* A weaver.

WED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weddian*, to covenant, to promise, to marry; Sw. *vädja;* Dan. *vedder*, to wager; W. *gwezu;* L. *vador*, to give bail, or *fœdus*, a league; probably both are of one family.] 1. To marry; to take for husband or for wife.

Since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee. *Milton.*

2. To join in marriage.

And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*

3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. We are apt to be *wedded* to our own customs and opinions.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson.*

4. To unite for ever.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*

5. To espouse; to take part with.

They *wedded* his cause.† *Clarendon.*

WED, *v. i* To marry; to contract matrimony.

When shall I *wed?* *Shak.*

WED, *n.* A pledge. [*See* WAD.]

WED'DED, *pp.* Married; closely attached.—2. *a.* Pertaining to matrimony; as, *wedded* life; *wedded* bliss.

WED'DING, *ppr.* Marrying; uniting with in matrimony.

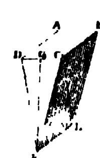
WED'DING, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.

WED'DING-CLOTHES, *n* [*wedding* and *clothes.*] Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WED'DING-DAY, *n.* [*wedding* and *day.*] The day of marriage.

WED'DING-FEAST, *n.* [*wedding* and *feast.*] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *wecg, wæcg;* Dan. *veg;* D. *wig.* This word signifies a mass, a lump.] 1. A mass of metal; as, a *wedge* of gold or silver; Josh. vii. —2. A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. The wedge is a body contained under two triangular and three rectangular surfaces; as in the figure, where the triangles A B E, D C F, are the ends, the rectangles A D E F, B C E F, the sides, and the rectangle A B D C, the top. The wedge is one of the mechanical powers, and is used for splitting blocks of timber and stone; for producing great pressure, as in the oil-press; and for raising immense weights, as when a ship is raised by wedges driven under the keel, &c. *If the power applied to the top were of the nature of a continued pressure, the wedge might be regarded as a double inclined plane, and the power would be to the resistance to be overcome, as the breadth of the back,* D C, *to the length of the side,* D F, *on the supposition that the resistance acts perpendicularly to*



the side. But since the power is usually that of percussion with a hammer, every stroke of which causes a tremor in the wedge, which throws off for the instant the resistance on its sides, no certain theory can be laid down regarding it. To calculate the power, we require the additional elements of weight of the hammer, momentum of the blow, and the intervals between the blows; and, further, the amount of tremor in the wedge and its antagonism to the resistance on the sides. All that is known with certainty respecting the theory of the wedge is that its mechanical power is increased by diminishing the angle of penetration D F C. All cutting and penetrating instruments, as knives, swords, chisels, razors, axes, nails, pins, needles, &c., may be considered as wedges. The angle of the wedge in these cases is more or less acute, according to the purposes to which it is to be applied. The utility of the wedge, in many cases, depends on the great friction which arises between its surface and that of the substance which it divides; for in consequence of this friction it is retained in the position to which it is driven, and prevented from recoiling between the successive blows.—3. Something in the form of a wedge. Sometimes bodies of troops are drawn up in the form of a *wedge.*

WEDĠE, *v. t.* To cleave with a wedge; to rive. [*Little used.*]—2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely. We were *wedged* in by the crowd.—3. To force, as a wedge forces its way; as, to *wedge* one's way. —4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.—5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.

> *Wedg'd* in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

WEDĠ'ED, *pp.* Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEDĠE-SHĀPED, *a.* [*wedge* and *shape.*] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform. A *wedge-shaped* leaf is broad and truncate at the summit, and tapering down to the base, as in *Saxifraga cuneifolia.* [*See* CUNEIFORM.]

WEDĠE'WOOD'S PYROMETER. *See* PYROMETER.

WEDĠE'WOOD-WARE, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.] A superior kind of semivitrified pottery, without much glaze, but capable of receiving all kinds of ornament, by means of metallic oxides and ochres. Admirable imitations of Etruscan and other vases have been executed in this ware. It is manufactured in Staffordshire.

WEDĠ'ING, *ppr.* Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing closely.

WED'LOCK, *n.* [Qu. *wed* and *lock*, or Sax. *lac*, a gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

WED'LOCK, *v. t.* To marry. [*Little used.*]

WED'LOCKED, *pp.* United in marriage. [*Little used.*]

WEDNESDAY, *n.* (wenz'day) [Sax. *Wodensdæg*, Woden's day; Sw. *Odensdag* or *Onsdag*; from *Woden* or *Odin*, a deity or chief among the northern nations of Europe.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday, consecrated by our Scandinavian ancestors to Woden, the Mercury of northern nations.

WEE, *a.* [contracted from G. *wenig.*] Small; little. [*Scotch.*]

WĒECHELM, WITCH'-ELM, } *n.* A species of elm. [*See* WYCH-ELM.]

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *weod.*] 1. The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome. The word therefore has no definite application to any particular plant or species of plants; but whatever plants grow among corn, grass, or in hedges, and which are either of no use to man or injurious to crops, are denominated *weeds.*—2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as mundic or marcasite. [*Local.*]

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *wæd*, *wæda*, a vestment, any garment, that which is put on.] 1. Properly, a garment, as in Spenser, but now used only in the plural, *weeds*, for the mourning apparel of a female; as, a widow's *weeds.* —2.† An upper garment.—3. In *Scotland*, a general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, taken by females after confinement, or during nursing.

WEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weodian*; D. *weeden.*] 1. To free from noxious plants; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden. —2. To take away, as noxious plants; as, to *weed* a writing of invectives.—3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive; as, to *weed* a kingdom of bad subjects.—4. To root out vice; as, to *weed* the hearts of the young.

WĒEDED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.

WĒEDER, *n.* One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious.—2. A weeding tool.

WĒEDER-CLIPS, *n.* Weeding-sheers.

> I turned aside my *weeder-clips*,
> And spared the symbol dear. *Burns.*

[*Local.*]

WĒEDERY,† *n.* Weeds.—2. A place for weeds.

WĒED-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

WĒED-HOOK, WĒEDING-HOOK, } *n.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.

WĒEDING, *ppr.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.

WĒEDING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop. Weeding is performed by the hand simply, or by the hand aided by various instruments, as pincers, forks, spuds, &c.

WĒEDING-CHISEL, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

WĒEDING-FORCEPS, WĒEDING-PINCERS, WĒEDING-TONGS, } *n.* An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

WĒEDING-FORK, *n.* A strong three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

WĒEDING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.; used in Kent.

WĒEDING-SHEARS, *n.* Shears used for cutting weeds.

WĒEDING-TOOL, *n.* An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

WĒEDLESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter.

WĒEDY, *a.* Consisting of weeds; as, *weedy* trophies.—2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* grounds; a *weedy* garden; *weedy* corn.

WEEK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; D. *week*; G. *woche.*] 1. The space of seven days; a cycle of time which has been used from the earliest ages in Eastern countries, and is now universally adopted over the Christian and Mohammedan worlds. It has been commonly regarded as a memorial of the creation of the world in that space of time. It is besides the most obvious and convenient division of the lunar or natural month.—2. In *scripture*, a prophetic *week*, is a week of years, or seven years; Dan. ix.

WĒEK-DAY, *n.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day of the week except the sabbath.

WĒEKLY, *a.* Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary; as, a *weekly* payment of bills; a *weekly* gazette; a *weekly* allowance.

WĒEKLY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly.*

WEEL,† *n.* [*See* WELL. Sax. *wæl*, from *weallan*, to boil.] A whirlpool.

WEEL, WĒELY, } *n.* A kind of twiggen trap or snare for fish.

WEEN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wenan*, to think, suppose, or hope, and to *wean.* The sense is to set, fix, or hold in the mind; G. *wähnen*, to imagine; D. *waanen.*] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [*Obsolete, except in burlesque.*]

WĒENING,† *ppr.* Thinking; imagining.

WEEP, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Wept.* *Weeped*, we believe, is never used. [Sax. *wepan*; evidently the same word as *whoop.* *See* WHOOP. The primary sense is to cry out.] 1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry. This is the original sense. But in present usage, to manifest and express grief by outcry or by shedding tears.

> They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him; Acts xx.

> Phocion was rarely seen to *weep* or to laugh. *Mitford.*

2. To shed tears from any passion. Persons sometimes *weep* for joy.—3. To lament; to complain; Numb. xi.

WEEP, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

> We wand'ring go
> Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

> Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gum and balm. *Milton.*

3. To drop; as, the *weeping* amber.—4. To abound with wet; as, *weeping* grounds.

WĒEPED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; shed tears.

WĒEPER, *n.* One who weeps; one who sheds tears.—2. A sort of white linen cuff on a mourning dress, worn as a badge of mourning.—3. A species of monkey, the *Simia capucina.*—4. In *arch.*, *weepers* are the statues at the base of a funeral monument.

WĒEPING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lamenting; shedding tears.

WĒEPING, *n.* Lamentation.

WĒEPING-BIRCH, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus Betula, the *B. pendula*, with drooping branches. It is very common in different parts of Europe. It differs from the common birch not only in its weeping habit, but also in its young shoots being quite smooth, bright chestnut brown when ripe, and then covered with little white warts.

WEEPING-CROSSES, *n.* In *arch.*, the name given to stone crosses at which penances were commonly finished with weeping, and signs of contrition.

WEEPINGLY, *adv.* In a weeping manner.

WEEPING-ROCK, *n.* [*weep* and *rock*.] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.

WEEPING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

WEEPING-WILLOW, *n.* A species of willow, the *Salix Babylonica*, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction. It is a native of the Levant, and is said to have been first planted in England by the celebrated Alexander Pope.

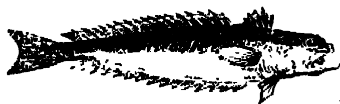
WEERISH,† *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly.

WEET,† *v. i.* pret. *Wot.* [Sax. *witan;* D. *weeten;* G. *wissen;* Russ. *vidayu;* allied probably to L. *video,* Gr. *ιδω.*] To know.

WEET, *n.* Rain; moisture. [*Scotch.*]

WEETLESS,† *a.* Unknowing.

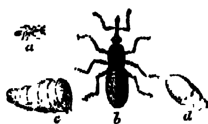
WEE'VER, *n.* The name given to acanthopterygious fishes of the genus Trachinus, belonging to the perch family. About four species are well known, two of which are found in the British seas, viz., the dragon-weever or sting-bull *T. draco,* about ten or



Weever (Trachinus draco).

twelve inches long, and the lesser weever or sting fish. They inflict wounds with the spines of their first dorsal fin, which are much dreaded. Their flesh is esteemed.

WEE'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *wefl;* G. *wibel.*] The name applied to coleopterous insects of the family Curculionidæ, distinguished by the prolongation of the head, so as to form a sort of snout or proboscis. Many of the weevils are



Corn Weevil (Calandra granaria).

a, Insect natural size; *b*, Insect magnified; *c*, Larva; *d*, Egg, both magnified.

dangerous enemies to the agriculturist, destroying grain, fruit, flowers, leaves, and stems. The corn *weevil,* (*Calandra granaria,*) in its larva state is exceedingly destructive to grain in granaries.

WEE'VILY, *a.* Infested with weevils.

WEEZEL, *a.* Thin; sharp; as, a *weezel* face. [*Local. See* WEASEL.]

WEFT, *old pret.* of *Wave.*

WEFT, *n.* [from *weave.*] The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp. —2. A web; a thing woven.

WEFT,† *n.* A thing waved, waived, or cast away. [*See* WAIF.]

WEFT'AGE,† *n.* Texture.

WEGOTISM, *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *we,* weism. [*A modern cant term.*]

WEHRGELD. *See* WEREGILD.

WEIGH, *v. t.* (wā.) Sax. *wæg, weg,* a balance; *wægan,* to weigh, to bear, to carry, L. *veho;* G. *wägen;* Dan. *vejer,* to weigh; Russ. *vaga,* a balance; Amharic, *awaki,* weight. *See* WAG.] 1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the centre of gravity; to determine by the balance the weights of bodies by shewing their relation to the weights of some other bodies which are known, or which are assumed as general standards of weight; as, to *weigh* sugar; to *weigh* gold.—2. To be equivalent to in weight; that is, according to the Saxon sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. Thus when a body balances a weight of twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois, it lifts or bears it, and is said to *weigh* so much. It *weighs* a quarter of a hundred weight.—3. To raise; to lift; as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; as, to *weigh* anchor; to *weigh* an old hulk.—*Under-weigh.* A vessel is said to be *under-weigh,* when she has weighed anchor or left her moorings. It is also written *under-way.*—4. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

> They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver; Zech. xi.

5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; as, to *weigh* the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

> Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

6. To compare by the scales.

> Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs.* *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

> I *weigh* not you. *Shak.*

To weigh down, to overbalance.—2. To oppress with weight; to depress.

WEIGH, *v. i.* To have weight; as, to *weigh* lighter or heavier.—2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. This argument *weighs* with the considerate part of the community.—3. To bear heavily; to press hard.

> Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff,
> Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight.

WEIGH, *n.* A certain quantity or measure. [*See* WEY.]

WEIGHABLE, *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGHAGE, *n.* A rate or toll paid for weighing goods.

WEIGH-BRIDGE, *n.* A weighing-machine for weighing carts and waggons with their load.

WEIGHED, *pp.* Examined by the scales; having the weight ascertained. —2. Considered.—3. *a.* Experienced; as, a young man not *weighed* in state affairs.

WEIGHER, *n.* One who weighs.—2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.

WEIGH'-HOUSE, *n.* A place for testing the weight or bulk of any produce brought for sale into a city or town to be sold, in order to fix the amount of municipal dues to be paid thereon. [*Both word and custom are now disused.*]

WEIGHING, *ppr.* Examining by scales; considering.

WEIGHING, *n.* The act of ascertaining weight; the process by which the measure of the force by which any body, or a given portion of any substance gravitates to the earth, is ascertained; the process of determining the quantity of matter; or the number of grains, ounces, pounds, hundredweights, &c., which any substance contains. This is effected by balances of various kinds. Accurate weighing is of great importance, since in general it affords one of the best practical means of ascertaining the quantity of matter in bodies, and thence the values of the greater part of the necessaries of life. It is also of great importance in many philosophical experiments. Troy weight is used in philosophical experiments, and in delicate weighing, and the weight is usually reckoned in grains.—2. As much as is weighed at once; as, a *weighing* of beef.

WEIGHING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed; as pigs, sheep, calves, &c.

WEIGHING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tonnage of boats to be used on a canal.

WEIGHING-MACHINE, *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained; as the common balance, spring balance, steelyard, &c., but the term is generally applied to those contrivances which are employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies; as the machine usually employed at the toll-gates on roads for the purpose of determining the weights of laden carriages; machines for weighing cattle; machines for weighing heavy goods, as large casks, bales, &c. Some of these are constructed on the principle of the lever or steelyard, others on that of a combination of levers, and others on that of the spring-balance. They are also called weigh-bridges.

WEIGHT, *n.* (wāte.) [Sax. *wiht;* D. *wigt;* G. *gewicht. See* WEIGH.] 1. The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; that property of bodies in virtue of which they tend towards the earth's centre of gravity. In a *strictly philosophical sense, weight* is the measure of the force of gravity, and not gravity itself. Gravity may be considered as a force acting on each of the elementary particles of a body urging it downwards; whereas the weight of a body is the product of the gravity of a single particle, by the number of particles. The weights of two bodies are to one another as the quantities of matter in those bodies; and two bodies are of equal weight which counterpoise each other, when placed at the ends of equal arms of a self-poising lever. As weight is the measure of the force of gravity, it follows that the weight of a body must be increased or diminished according as the force of gravity is increased or diminished. Hence a body that weighs, for instance, one pound at the level of the sea, will, if carried to the top of a mountain, weigh less than a pound, the force of gravity being inversely as the square of the distance from the earth's centre. The diminution of weight, however, at the top of the mountain, could not be indicated by a common balance, because in this instrument, both the weight and its counterpoise are in every situation equally affected by gravity; but if a body that weighs a pound at the level

of the sea, be weighed at the top of a mountain by means of an accurately constructed spring-balance, the diminution of weight which it sustains can be ascertained. It must also be remembered, when weight is to be very accurately taken, that every body is buoyed up to a certain extent by the air; and the weight of a body in air is less than it would be in a vacuum, by the weight of its own bulk of air. Now the air varies in weight in a manner depending upon the temperature, the quantity of moisture contained in it, and other causes. In measuring standards of weight, therefore, close attention must be paid to the state of the air at the time of weighing, and also to the substance weighed.—2. In *commerce*, the measure of the force by which any body, or a given portion of any substance gravitates to the earth. A mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, an ounce *weight*, a pound *weight*, a stone *weight*, &c. Three systems of weights are admitted as standards in this country: viz., Troy weight used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones; apothecaries' weight, used for the combination of drugs; and avoirdupois weight, used for all other commodities estimated by weight.—*Standard unit of weight*, a body selected as a standard by comparison, with which the weights of other bodies may be determined, and all other weights used in commerce measured and adjusted. By the Act of Parliament, 1824, the standard brass weight of 1 pound troy, made in the year 1758, then in the custody of the clerk of the House of Commons, was declared to be the original and genuine standard measure of weight, from which all other weights were to be derived, computed and ascertained; and that $\frac{1}{12}$ of the said pound should be reckoned an ounce, $\frac{1}{20}$ of said ounce, a pennyweight, and $\frac{1}{24}$ of said pennyweight a grain, so that 5760 such grains were to constitute a pound troy, also 7000 such grains were to be a pound avoirdupois. The standard pound, however, was destroyed by the burning of the houses of parliament in 1834, and since that time there has been no legal standard unit of weight.—3. In *mech.*, the resistance to be overcome by a machine, whether in raising, sustaining, or moving any heavy body. This resistance is so named, because whatever it be, a weight of equivalent effect may be found. The force which is employed to sustain or overcome the weight or resistance, is called the power.—4. A ponderous mass; something heavy.

> A man leaps better with *weights* in his hands *Bacon.*

5. Pressure; burden; as, the *weight* of grief; *weight* of care; *weight* of business; *weight* of government.—6 Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; as, an argument of great *weight*; a consideration of vast *weight*. The dignity of a man's character adds *weight* to his words.

WEIGHTILY, *adv.* Heavily; ponderously.—2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

WEIGHTINESS, *n.* Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness.—2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing; as, the *weightiness* of an argument.—3. Importance.

WEIGHTLESS, *a.* Having no weight; light.

WEIGHTY, *a.* Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; as, a *weighty* body. —2. Important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; as, *weighty* reasons; *weighty* matters; *weighty* considerations or arguments.—3.† Rigorous; severe; as, our *weightier* judgment.

WEIR, *n.* [Sax. *wær*, *wer*; D. *waaren*, or *weeren*.] A dam erected across a river, to stop and raise the water, either for the purpose of taking fish, of conveying a stream to a mill, or of maintaining the water at the level required for navigating it, or for purposes of irrigation. — 2. A fence of twigs or stakes set in a stream for catching fish. [*See* WEAR.]

WEIRD, *n.* A spell or charm. [*Scotch.*]

WEIRD, *n.* Fate; destiny; as, to dree (bear) one's *weird.* [*Scotch.*]

WEIRD,† *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.

WEISM, *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *we.* [*A modern cant term. See* WEGOTISM.]

WEIVE,† *for Waive.*

WELAWAY,† an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas.* It is a compound of Sax. *wa*, wo, and *la*, oh. The original is *wa-la*, which is doubtless the origin of our common exclamation, *O la*, and to this, *wa*, wo, is added. The true orthography would be *wa la wa.*

WELCH. *See* WELSH.

WELCH'GLAIVE, *n.* In *armour*, a kind of bill five or six feet long.

WELCHMAN. *See* WELSHMAN.

WEL'COME, *a.* [Sax. *wil-cuma*; *well* and *come*; that is, your coming is pleasing to me.] 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, and company; as, a *welcome* guest.—2. Grateful; pleasing; as, a *welcome* present; *welcome* news. —3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously. You are *welcome* to the use of my library.—*To bid welcome*, to receive with professions of kindness.

WEL'COME, is used elliptically for *you are welcome.*

> *Welcome*, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

Welcome to our house, an herb.

WEL'COME, *n.* Salutation of a new comer.

> *Welcome* ever smiles. *Shak.*

2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer. We entered the house and found a ready *welcome.*

> Truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

WEL'COME, *v. t.* [Sax. *wilcumian.*] To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously, and cheerfully.

> Thus we salute thee with our early song,
> And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*

WEL'COMED, *pp.* Received with gladness and kindness.

WEL'COMELY, *adv.* In a welcome manner.

WEL'COMENESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception.

WEL'COMER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer.

WEL'COMING, *ppr.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest.

WELD, } *n.* A plant used by dyers to
WOLD, } give a yellow colour, and sometimes called *dyers' weed.* It is much cultivated in Kent for the London



Weld (Reseda luteola).

dyers. It is the *Reseda luteola* of the botanists.

WELD,† *v. t.* To wield.

WELD, *v. t.* [Sw. *välla*, to weld; G. *wellen*, to join; D. *wellen*, to well, to spring, to solder.] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion.

WELD'ED, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.

WELD'ER, *n.* One who welds iron.— 2.† In *Ireland*, a manager; an actual occupant.

WELD'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in an intense heat.

WELD'ING, *n. Most usually applied to iron.* The process of uniting together two or more pieces of iron, or iron and steel, when heated to whiteness, by means of pressure or hammering. This union is so complete that when two bars of iron are properly welded, the place of junction is as strong relatively to its thickness, as any other part of the bar, nor is there any appearance of junction. Iron and platinum are the only metals capable of being welded.

WELD'ING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron bars, which is usually estimated at from 60° to 90° of Wedgewood's pyrometer.

WEL'FARE, *n.* [*well* and *fare*, a good going; G. *wohlfahrt*; D. *welvaart.*] 1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; *applied to persons.*—2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; *applied to states.*

WELK, *v. i.* [G. and D. *welken*, to wither, to fade, to decay; primarily to shrink or contract, as things in drying, whence the Saxon *weolc*, a whilk or whelk, a shell; from its wrinkles.] To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.

> When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west.† *Spenser.*

WELK, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten.

> Now sad winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenser.*

[*This word is obsolete. But its signification has heretofore been misunderstood. See* WILT.]

WELK, *n.* *See* WHELK.

WELK'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.

Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged sea.† *Shak.*

WELK'IN, *n.* [Sax. *wolc, wolcen*, a cloud, the air, ether, the vault of heaven; G. *wolke*, a cloud. Qu. Sax. *wealcan*, to roll, to full.] The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. [*This is obsolete, unless in poetry.*]—*Welkin eye*, in Shakspeare, is interpreted by Johnson, a blue eye, from *welkin*, the sky; by Todd, a rolling eye, from Sax. *wealcan*, to roll; and by Entinck, a languishing eye. [*See* WELK.]

WELK'ING, *ppr.* Fading; declining; contracting.

WELL, *n.* [Sax. *well*, a spring or fountain; *wellan*, to *well*, to boil or bubble, to spring, to rise; D. *wel, wellen*, id.; G. *quelle*, a spring; *quellen*, to spring, to issue forth, to gush; to well; to swell; *wallen*, to swell. In G. *welle* is a wave. On this word we suppose *swell* to be formed.] 1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth.

Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well*. *Milton.*

2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.—*Artesian wells*. [*See* ARTESIAN.]—3. In *ships*, an apartment in the middle of a ship's hold, formed by bulkheads round the pumps, to keep them clear of obstructions, and protect them from injury.—4. In *a fishing vessel*, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish, while they are transported to market.—5. In *the milit. art*, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries.—6. *Metaphorically*, a spring, source, or origin.

WELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *wellan*.] To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth, or from a spring. [*Little used.*]

WELL,† *v. t.* To pour forth, as from a well.

WELL, *a.* [Sax. *wel* or *well; G. wohl; W. gwell*, better; *gwella*, to make better, to mend, to improve; Arm. *guellaat;* L. *valeo*, to be strong; Gr. ὅλος, and οὔλω, to be well; Sans. *bala, bali*, strength. The primary sense of *valeo* is to strain, stretch, whence to advance, to prevail, to gain, according to the American vulgar phrase, to *get ahead*, which coincides with *prosper*, Gr, πρόσφορος. We do not find *well* used in other languages as an adjective, but it is so used in English. *See* WEAL.] 1. Being in health; having a sound body with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; *applied to animals;* as, a *well* man; the patient has recovered, and is perfectly *well*.

While you are *well*, you may do much good. *Taylor.*

Is your father *well?* Gen. xliii.

2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. It is *well* for us that we are sequestered so far from the rest of the world.

It was *well* with us in Egypt; Numb. xi.

3. Being in favour.

He was *well* with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*

WELL, *adv.* In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; James ii.

If thou doest not *well*, sin lieth at the door; Gen. iv.

2. Skilfully; with due art; as, the work is *well* done; he writes *well;* he rides *well;* the plot is *well* laid, and *well* executed.—3. Sufficiently; abundantly.

Lot...beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered every where; Gen. xiii.

4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. I liked the entertainment *well*.—5. Favourably; with praise.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

6. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously. This is all the mind can *well* contain. I cannot *well* attend the meeting.—7. To a sufficient degree; perfectly. I know not *well* how to execute this task. — 8. Thoroughly; fully. Let the cloth be *well* cleansed. Let the steel be *well* polished.

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household; Prov. xxxi.

9. Fully; adequately.

We are *well* able to overcome it; Numb. xiii.

10. Far; as, to be *well* advanced in life.—*As well as*, together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long *as well as* severe. London is the largest city in Europe, *as well as* the principal banking city. —*Well enough*, in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—*Well is him*, seems to be elliptical for *well is to him*. —*To be well off*, to be in a good condition, especially as to property. — *Well to live*, having a competence; in comfortable circumstances. *Well* is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive. *Well*, the work is done. *Well*, let us go. *Well, well*, be it so. *Well* is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as, *well*-affected; *well*-designed; *well*-directed; *well*-ordered; *well*-formed; *well*-meant; *well*-minded; *well*-seasoned; *well*-tasted.

WELL-ACCOUTRED, *a.* Fully furnished with arms or dress.

WELL'ADAY, alas, Johnson supposes to be a corruption of *Welaway,—which see.*

WELL-ADJUST'ED, *a.* Rightly adjusted.

WELL-AIMED, *a.* Rightly aimed.

WELL-AN'CHORED, *a.* Safely moored; well established.

WELL-APPOINT'ED, *a.* Fully furnished and equipped; as, a *well-appointed* army.

WELL-AUTHEN'TICATED, *a.* Supported by good authority.

WELL-BAL'ANCED, *a.* Rightly balanced.

WELL-BEHAVED, *a.* Courteous; civil; of good conduct.

WELLBE'ING, *n.* [*well* and *being*.] Welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the *wellbeing* of men or of society.

WELL-BELOVED, *a.* Greatly beloved; Mark xii.

WELL'-BORN, *a.* [*well* and *born*.] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.

WELL'-BRED, *a.* [*well* and *bred*.] Educated to polished manners; polite. —2. In *agriculture*, a term applied to a horse or other domestic animal which has descended from a race of ancestors, that have, through several generations, possessed in a high degree the properties which it is the great object to obtain.

WELL'-BUILT, *a.* Built in a substantial manner.

WELL-COMPLEX'IONED, *a.* Having a good complexion.

WELL-CONDI'TIONED, *a.* Being in a good state.

WELL-CONDUC'TED, *a.* Properly led on.—2. Being of good moral conduct.

WELL-COUCHED, *a.* Couched in proper terms.

WELL-DEFINED, *a.* Truly defined.

WELL-DESCRIBED, *a.* Truly described.

WELL-DEVISED, *a.* Rightly devised.

WELL-DIGEST'ED, *a.* Fully digested.

WELL'-DIGGER, *n.* One who makes it his employment to sink deep pits in the earth by digging or boring, in order to obtain a supply of water.

WELL-DISCERN'ED, *a.* Rightly discerned.

WELL-DISPOSED, *a.* Rightly disposed.

WELL-DOER, *n.* One who performs rightly his moral and social duties.

WELL-DOING, *n.* Performance of duties.

WELL-DONE, *exclam.* [*well* and *done*.] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.

WELL-DONE', *a.* Thoroughly cooked; as, let my steak be *well-done*.

WELL'-DRAIN, *n.* [*well* and *drain*.] A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.

WELL'-DRAIN, *v. t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

WELL'-DRAWN, *a.* Truly drawn.

WELL-DRESS'ED, *a.* Handsomely dressed.

WELL-ED'UCATED, *a.* Having a good education.

WELL-ESTAB'LISHED, *a.* Firmly established.

WELL'FARE, is now written *Welfare.*

WELL-FA'VOURED, *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye; Gen. xxix.

WELL-FLA'VOURED, *a.* Having a high flavour.

WELL-FORM'ED, *a.* Rightly formed, shaped, or moulded.

WELL'-FOUNDED, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons, or on strong probabilities.

WELL-GROUND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *ground.*] Well founded; having a solid foundation.

WELL-HAL'LOWED,† *a.* Sacred; just.

WELL'-HEAD,† *n.* [*well* and *head*.] A source, spring, or fountain.

WELL'-HOLE, WELL, *n.* In *a flight of stairs*, the space left in the middle beyond the ends of the steps. —2. A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in some mechanical contrivances, and also for other purposes.

WELL-HUS'BANDED, *a.* Husbanded properly.

WELL-INFORM'ED, *a.* Correctly informed.

WELL-INSTRUCT'ED, *a.* Rightly or fully instructed.

WELL-INTEND'ED, *a.* Intended for a good purpose, or with upright motives.
WELL-INTEN'TIONED, *a.* Having upright intentions or purpose.
WELL'-KNOWN, *a.* Fully known.
WELL-MAN'NERED, *a.* [*well* and *manner.*] Polite; well-bred; complaisant.
WELL'-MEANER, *n.* [*well* and *mean.*] One whose intention is good.
WELL'-MEANING, *a.* Having a good intention.
WELL'-MEANT, *a.* Rightly intended.
WELL-MET', *exclam.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.
WELL-MINDED, *a.* [*well* and *mind.*] Well disposed; having a good mind.
WELL-MOR'ALIZED, *a.* Regulated by good morals.
WELL-NA'TURED, *a.* [*well* and *natured.*] Good natured; kind.
WELL'-NIGH, *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost; nearly.
WELL-OR'DERED, *a.* Rightly ordered.
WELL-PAINTED, *a.* Painted well.
WELL-POL'ICIED, *a.* Having a good policy.
WELL-POL'ISHED, *a.* Highly polished.
WELL'-READ, *a.* Having extensive reading; well instructed in books.
WELL-REG'ULATED, *a.* Having good regulations.
WELL'-ROOM, *n.* [*well* and *room.*] In a boat, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.
WELL'-SET, *a.* Having good symmetry of parts.
WELL'-SETTLED, *a.* Fully settled; well married.
WELL'-SINKER, *n.* One who digs wells.
WELL'-SPED, *a.* Having good success.
WELL'-SPENT, *a.* [*well* and *spent.*] Spent or passed in virtue; as, a *well-spent* life; *well-spent* days.
WELL'-SPOKEN, *a.* [*well* and *speak.*] Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly.—2. Spoken with propriety; as, *well-spoken* words.
WELL'-SPRING, *n.* [*well* and *spring.*] A source of continual supply; Prov. xvi.
WELL-STORED, *a.* Fully stored.
WELL'-SWEEP. *See* SWEEP.
WELL-TEM'PERED, *a.* Having a good temper.
WELL'-THOUGHT, *a.* Opportunely brought to mind.
WELL-TIMED, *a.* Done at a proper time.
WELL-TRAINED, *a.* Correctly trained.
WELL'-TRAP, *n.* The same as *stench-trap.*
WELL-TRIED, *a.* Having been fully tried.
WELL'-WATER, *n.* [*well* and *water.*] The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.
WELL-WILL'ER, *n.* [*well* and *will.*] One who means kindly.
WELL-WISH', *n.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness.
WELL-WISH'ER, *n.* [supra.] One who wishes the good of another.
WELSH, *a.* [Sax. *wealise*, from *wealh*, a foreigner; *weallian*, to wander; G. *wälsch*, foreign, strange, Celtic, *Welsh; Walsche sprache*, the Italian language, that is, foreign, or Celtic.] Pertaining to the Welsh nation.
WELSH, *n.* The language of Wales or of the Welsh. The Welsh is a member of the Celtic family of languages, and is one of the oldest languages in Europe. It is distinguished for the beauty of its compounds, which it possesses the capacity of forming to an almost unlimited extent—2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies foreigners or wanderers, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry*, in the plural, and a Welshman *Cymro*, and their country *Cymru*, of which the adjective is *Cymreig*, and the name of their language *Cymraeg*. They are supposed to be from the *Cimbri* of Jutland.
WELSH'-GROIN, *n.* In *arch.*, a groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other.
WELSH'-LUMPS, *n.* Fire bricks so named because they are made in various parts of Wales.
WELSH'MAN, / **WELSHWO'MAN**, *n.* A native of the principality of Wales.
WELSH-RAB'BIT, *n.* Cheese toasted, and laid in thin slices upon slices of bread, which have been toasted and buttered.
WELSH-RAG SLATES, *n.* A kind of slates which occur in Caernarvonshire. They are much used in slating, and are reckoned next in quality to the Westmoreland slates.
WELT, *n.* [W. *gwald* from *gwal*, a fence, a *wall; gwaliaw*, to inclose; *gwaldu*, to hem. *See* WALL.] A border; a guard; a kind of hem or edging; a fold or doubling of cloth or leather, as on a garment or piece of cloth, or on a shoe.—2. A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them.—3. In *her.*, a narrow kind of border to an ordinary or charge.
WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on a seam or border.
WELT, *v. i.* *See* WELK, WILT.
WELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a welt.
WELT'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wæltan;* G. *walzen;* Dan. *vælter;* allied probably to *wallow*, L. *voluto.*] To roll, as the body of animals; but usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; as, to *welter* in blood or in filth.
WEL'TERING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing; as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.
WELT'ING, *n.* A sewed border or edging.
WEM,† *n.* [Sax.] A spot; a scar.
WEM,† *v. t.* [Sax. *wemman.*] To corrupt.
WEN, *n.* [Sax. *wenn;* D. *wen;* Arm. *guennaen*, a wart.] An encysted tumour which is movable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch.
WENCH, *n.* [Sax. *wencle.* Qu. G. *wenig*, little.] 1. A young woman. [*Little used.*]—2. A young woman of ill fame. —3. In *America*, a black or coloured female servant; a negress.
WENCH, *v. i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.
WENCH'ER, *n.* A lewd man.
WENCH'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting women of ill fame.
WENCH'-LIKE, *a.* After the manner or likeness of a wench, or young woman.
WEND, *v. i.* [Sax. *wendan.*] 1. To go; to pass to or from.—2.† To turn round. [*Wend* and *wind* are from the same root.]
WEN'LOCK FORMATION or **STRATA**, *n.* The name given by English geologists to the lower division of the upper Silurian rocks, comprising the Wenlock limestone and Wenlock shale or slate. The former is a crystalline grey or blue limestone, abounding in marine mollusca and crustaceous animals of the Trilobite family; and the latter, a dark coloured shale, with nodules of earthy limestone, and containing mollusca and Trilobites. The Wenlock strata occur at Wenlock Edge, Shropshire; Dudley, Worcestershire.
WEN'NEL,† *n.* A weanel. [*See* WEANEL.]
WEN'NISH, / **WEN'NY**, *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a *wen.*
WENT, *pret.* of the verb *Wend.* We now arrange *went* in grammar as the preterite of *go*, but in origin it has no connection with it.
WENT'LE-TRAP, *n.* [Ger. *wendeltreppe*, a winding staircase.] A name given by collectors to molluscs of the genus Scalaria. [*See* SCALARIA.]
WEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Weep.*

When he had come near, he beheld the city and *wept* over it; Luke xix.

WERE, *pron.* (wer), which, when prolonged, becomes *ware.* This is used as the imperfect tense plural of *be;* we *were*, you *were*, they *were;* and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb *værer*, to be, to exist, Sw. *vara*, and in origin has no connection with *be*, nor with *was.* It is united with *be*, to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go.*
WERE, *n.* A dam. [*See* WEIR.]
WER'EGILD, / **WER'EGELD**, / **WEHR'GELD**, *n.* [Sax. *wer*, man, and the estimated value of a man, and *gild, geld*, money.] Among the *Anglo-Saxons* and ancient Teutonic nations generally, a kind of fine for manslaughter, wounds, &c., by paying which the offender got rid of every further obligation or punishment. The fine or compensation due by the offender varied in amount according to his rank or station, and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the crime. It was in general paid to the relatives of him who had been slain, or, in the case of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person who sustained the injury; but if the cause was brought before the community, the plaintiff only received part of the fine; the community, or the king, when there was one, received the other part.
WERNE'RIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist, who arranged minerals in classes, &c., according to their external characters, and advocated the theory, that the strata which compose the crust of the earth, were formed by depositions from water. The *Wernerian theory* of the earth is the same as the Neptunian theory. [*See* NEPTUNIAN.]
WER'NERITE, *n.* A mineral regarded by Werner as a subspecies of scapolite; called foliated scapolite. It is a silicate of alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, and is named from that distinguished mineralogist, Werner. It is found massive, and crystallized in octahedral prisms with four-sided pyramidal terminations, disseminated in rocks of greyish or red feldspar. It is imperfectly lamellar, of a greenish, greyish, or olive green colour, with a

pearly or resinous lustre. It is softer than feldspar, and melts into a white enamel.

WERST, *n.* A Russian itinerary measure. [*See* VERST.]

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be.* [*See* WERE.]

WERTH, } in names, signifies a farm, **WORTH,** } court, or village, from Sax. *weorthig.*

WER'VELS, *n.* In *her.* *See* VERVELS.

WE'SAND. *See* WEASAND.

WE'SIL,† for *Weasand.*

WES'LEYAN, *a* Pertaining to Wesleyanism.

WES'LEYAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles and doctrines of Wesleyanism.

WES'LEYANISM, *n.* Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity inculcated by John Wesley.

WEST, *n.* [Sax. *west;* D. and G. *west;* Fr. *ouest.* This word probably signifies decline or fall, or departure; as in L. *occidens,* and in other cases. In elements, it coincides with *waste.*] 1. In *strictness,* that point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, and midway between the north and south points, or any point in a direct line between the spectator or other object, and that point of the horizon; or west is the intersection of the prime vertical with the horizon, on that side where the sun sets. *West* is directly opposite to *east,* and one of the cardinal points. In a *less strict* sense, west is the region of the hemisphere near the point where the sun sets when in the equator. Thus we say, a star sets in the *west,* a meteor appears in the *west,* a cloud rises in the *west.*—2. A country situated in a region toward the sunsetting with respect to another. Thus in the United States, the inhabitants of the Atlantic states speak of the inhabitants of Ohio, Kentucky, or Missouri, and call them people of the *west;* and formerly, the empire of Rome was called the empire of the *West,* in opposition to the empire of the *East,* the seat of which was Constantinople.

WEST, *a.* Being in a line toward the point where the sun sets when in the equator; or in a *looser sense,* being in the region near the line of direction toward that point, either on the earth or in the heavens.

This shall be your *west* border; Numb. xxxiv.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a *west* wind.

WEST, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies *west* of England.

WEST,† *v. i.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

WEST'ERING, *a.* Passing to the west. [*We believe not now used.*]

WEST'ERLY, *a.* Being toward the west; situated in the western region; as, the *westerly* parts of England.—2. Moving from the westward; as a *westerly* wind.

WEST'ERLY, *adv* Tending, going, or moving toward the west; as, a man travelling *westerly.*

WEST'ERN, *a.* [*west* and Sax. *ærn,* place.] 1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; as, the *western* shore of France; the *western* ocean.—2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets; as, the ship makes a *western* course.

WEST'ERNMOST, *a.* Farthest to the west.

WEST'ING, *n.* Space or distance westward.—2. In *navigation,* the difference of longitude a ship makes when sailing to the westward.

WEST'MINSTER ASSEMBLY. A name given to the synod of divines and laymen, who, in the reign of Charles I., assembled, by authority of parliament, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, for the purpose of settling the government, liturgy, and doctrine of the Church of England. The great majority of those who attended this assembly were presbyterians. Those members of episcopalian principles refrained from attending, because the king had declared against the assembly. The Westminster Assembly continued in existence for five years and a half. They signed the solemn league and covenant, drew up the Confession of Faith, a Directory for Public Worship, the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and some other publications of temporary importance

WEST'MOST, *a* Farthest to the west.

WESTRIN'GIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Lamiaceæ. The species are natives of New Holland, forming pretty shrubs, from one to three feet in height.

WEST'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *westweard; west* and *weard,* L. *versus.*] Toward the west; as, to ride or sail *westward.*

WEST'WARDLY, *adv.* In a direction toward the west; as, to pass *westwardly.*

WET, *a.* [Sax. *wæt;* Dan. *væde,* moisture, Gr. ὑετος: L. *udus.*] 1. Containing water, as *wet* land, or a *wet* cloth; or having water or other liquid upon the surface, as a *wet* table. *Wet* implies more water or liquid than *moist* or *humid.*—2. Rainy; as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season.

WET, *n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. Wear thick shoes or pattens to keep your feet from the *wet.*—2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

WET, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Wet.* But *wetted* is sometimes used. [Sax. *wætan;* Sw. *väta;* Dan. *væder.*] 1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor; as, to *wet* a sponge; to *wet* the hands; to *wet* cloth.

Wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs. *Milton.*

2. To moisten with drink.

WET'-DOCK, *n.* A dock in which a uniform level of water is maintained, sufficient to keep ships afloat, and where the business of discharging and loading may proceed with convenience and safety. [*See* DOCK.]

WETH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *wether* or *wedder.* In Dan. *væder* is a ram.] A ram castrated.

WET'NESS, *n.* The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface; as, the *wetness* of land; the *wetness* of a cloth. It implies more water or liquid than *humidness* or *moisture.*—2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty; as, the *wetness* of weather or the season.

WET'NURSE, *n.* A woman who nurses with the breast.

WET'SHOD, *a.* Wet over the shoes; having wet feet.

WET'TISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *v. t.* or *i.* To grow; to wax. [*Not to be used.* *See* WAX.]

WEY, *n.* [from *weigh.*] A certain weight or measure. A *wey* of wool is 6½ tods, or 182 lbs.; a *wey* of butter or cheese varies from 2 to 3 cwt.; a *wey* of corn is 40 bushels Winchester measure.

WE'ZAND, for *Weasand.* [*See the latter.*]

Note.—In words beginning with *wh,* the letter *h,* or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of *w.* Thus *what, when,* are pronounced *hwat, hwen.* So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.

WHACK, *v. t.* To strike; to thwack. This is probably the primary word on which is formed *thwack.* [*See* TWIT. *Vulgar and local.*]

WHACK, *n.* A heavy blow; a thwack. [*Vulgar and local.*]

WHACK'ER, *n.* Any thing uncommonly large; a great lie; the same as *Whopper,*—*which see.* [*Provincial and colloq.*]

WHALE, *n.* [Sax. *hwal, hwæl;* G. *wallfisch,* from *wallen,* to stir, agitate, or rove; D. *walvisch;* Sw. and Dan. *hval.* This animal is named from roundness, or from rolling; for in Dan. *hvalt* is arched or vaulted; *hvælter,* to arch or vault, D. *welven.*] The common name of an order of aquatic mammalia, arranged by zoologists under the name of Cetacea. They are characterized by having fin-like anterior extremities, the posterior extremities having their place supplied by a large horizontal caudal fin or tail, and the cervical bones so compressed as to leave the animal without any outward appearance of a neck. In this order are comprised the largest animal forms in existence. Some of the genera are phytophagous, or feed upon plants; others are zoophagous, or feed upon animals. Their abode is in the sea or the great rivers, and they resemble the fishes so closely in external appearance, that not only the vulgar, but even some of the earlier zoologists regarded them as belonging to that class. The Cetacea are divided by Cuvier into two great tribes or families, one of which he terms *Herbivorous cetacea,* including the genera Manatus, Halicore, and Stellerus; and the other, *Ordinary cetacea,* comprising the genera Delphinus, Phocæna, Monodon, Physeter, and Balæna. The Herbivorous Cetacea, however, are rather aquatic pachydermata. The



Greenland Whale (Balæna mysticetus).

common or Greenland whale is the *Balæna mysticetus,* so valuable on

account of the oil and whalebone which it furnishes. It is principally found in the Arctic seas, but it is also found, in considerable numbers, in many other parts of the world. Its length is usually about 60 feet, and its greatest circumference from 30 to 40 feet. The razor-backed whale, or northern rorqual, is the *Balænoptera physalis*. It is about 100 feet long, and from 30 to 35 feet in circumference. The sperm whale is the *Physeter macrocephalus*, and is about 80 feet in



Spermaceti Whale (Physeter macrocephalus).

length, and from 30 to 35 feet in circumference. It is principally found in the Southern ocean, on the coasts of America, Japan, New Guinea, &c., and is much valued on account of the spermaceti and the fine oil which it yields.

WHĀLE BOAT, *n.* A long narrow boat used with whale ships.

WHĀLEBONE, *n.* [*whale* and *bone.*] A well-known elastic horny substance, which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of the whale. These plates or laminæ vary in size from 3 to 12 feet in length; the breadth of the largest at the thick end, where they are attached to the jaw, is about a foot, and the average thickness is from four to five tenths of an inch. All above six feet in length are called *size bone.* From its flexibility, strength, elasticity, and lightness, whalebone is employed for many purposes, as for ribs to umbrellas and parasols, for stiffening stays, for the frame-work of hats, &c.

WHĀLE-FISHERY, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales, and of procuring oil from them.

WHĀLE-FISHING, *n.* The act or employment of catching whales.

WHĀLEMAN, *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

WHĀLER, *n.* A ship employed in the whale-fishery; a whaleman.

WHĀLING, *n.* The business of taking whales.

WHĀLING, *a* Having a view to the pursuit of whales; as, a *whaling* voyage.

WHALL, } *n.* A disease of the eyes.
WHAUL, } [*See* WALL EYE.]

WHALLY, *n.* Having greenish-white eyes. [*See* WALL-EYE.]

WHAME, *n.* A species of fly, tabanus, the burrel fly, that annoys horses, oxen, &c.

WHAM'MEL, } *v. t.* To turn upside
WHEM'MEL, } down. [*Local* or *vul-*
WHUM'MLE, } *gar.*] *Whummle* is used in the same sense in Scotland, and also as a noun.

WHANG,† *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*] A leather thong; a slice of any thing. [*Local in English, but retained in the Scottish dialect.*]

WHANG, *v. t.* To beat; to flog. [*Local.*]

WHAP, *n.* A heavy blow; written also *Whop.* [*Vulgar and local.*]

WHAP'PER, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. So *thumper* is connected with *thump*, to strike with a heavy blow; applied particularly to a bold lie; written also *Whopper.* [*Vulgar.*]

WHARF, *n.* (hworf.) Sax. *hwarf, hweorf;* D. *werf;* Dan. *verf;* Russ. *vorph.* In D. *werven* signifies to raise or levy.] A sort of quay, constructed of wood or stone, on the margin of a roadstead, harbour, or river, alongside of which ships or lighters are brought for the sake of being conveniently loaded or unloaded. There are two kinds of wharfs, viz., *legal wharfs* and *sufferance wharfs.* The former are certain wharfs in all sea ports, at which goods are required to be landed and shipped, by 1 Eliz. c. 11 (now repealed), and subsequent acts. Wharfs in docks and similar situations, are made legal by special acts of parliament; certain wharfs, as at Chepstow, Gloucester, &c., are deemed legal from immemorial usage. *Sufferance wharfs* are places where certain goods may be landed and shipped; as hemp, flax, coal, and other bulky goods, by special sufferance, granted by the crown for that purpose.

WHARF'AGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, &c.

WHARF'ING, *n.* Wharfs in general.

WHARF'INGER, *n.* A person who has the charge of a wharf.

WHAT, *pron. relative* or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwæt;* Goth. *waiht;* D. *wat;* G. *was;* Dan. and Sw. *hvad;* Scot. *quhat;* L. *quod, quid.* The Sax. *hwæt, hwat,* signifies brisk, lively, vigorous; which shows that this pronoun is the same word as *wight*, a living being, from the root of the L. *vivo*, for *vigo.* *See* WIGHT. The Gothic *h* represents the Latin *c*, in *victus.*] 1. That which. Say *what* you will, is the same as say *that which* you will.—2. Which part. Consider *what* is due to nature, and *what* to art or labour.—3. *What* is the substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence. "I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her." Here *what* relates to the last clause, "I could tear her;" this is *what* I tell you.—4. *What* is used as an adjective, of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars. See *what* colours this silk exhibits. I know *what* qualities you desire in a friend; that is, I know the *qualities which* you desire.—5. *What* is much used in asking questions. *What* sort of character is this? *What* poem is this? *What* man is this we see coming?—6. *What time*, at the time or on the day when.

What time the morn mysterious visions brings. *Pope.*

7. To how great a degree.

What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

8. Whatever.

Whether it was the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will...or *what* it was. *Bacon.*

9. Some part, or some. "The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty castles;" that is, he had taken above thirty castles, a part or some by force, a part or some by policy; or *what* may be interpreted *partly.* Sometimes *what* has no verb to govern it, and it must be considered as adverbially used. "*What* with carrying apples and fuel, he finds himself in a hurry;" that is, partly, in part.—10. *What* is sometimes used elliptically for *what is this*, or *how is this?*

What! could ye not watch with me one hour? Matt. xxvi.

11. *What* is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence? What will follow?* as in the phrase, *what* if I undertake this business myself? *What though*, that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so. *What ho*, an exclamation of calling.

WHAT,† *n.* Fare; things; matter.

WHATEV'ER, *pron.* [*what* and *ever.*] Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be. *Whatever* is read, let it be read with attention. *Whatever* measure may be adopted, let it be with due caution. *Whatever* you do, let it be done with prudence.—2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHAT NOT, *n.* A stand, or piece of household furniture, having shelves for papers, books, &c.

WHATSO,† *a.* Whatsoever.

WHATSOEV'ER, *a.* compound of *what, so*, and *ever*, has the sense of *whatever*, and is less used than the latter. Indeed it is nearly obsolete.

WHEAL, *n.* A mine, *Cornish* dialect.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter. [*See* WEAL.]

WHEAT, *n.* [Sax *hwæte;* Goth. *hwit;* Ice. *hveitenu;* G. *weitzen;* D. *weit.*] A plant of the genus Triticum, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and is by far the most important species of grain cultivated in Europe. It grows readily in almost every climate; but its natural home seems to be a temperate climate, and the soils best adapted for its culture are rich clays and heavy loams. Several species of wheat are enumerated by botanists, as summer or spring wheat (*T. æstivum*); winter wheat (*T. hybernum*), common bearded wheat (*T. turgidum*), single grained wheat (*T. monococcum*), Polish wheat (*T. polonicum*), Egyptian wheat (*T. egyptiacum*), spelter wheat (*T. spelta*). Many botanists, however, consider most of these as merely varieties, and others look upon all the cultivated wheats as varieties. Of cultivated wheats there are many varieties, but there are three principal ones which claim attention, viz., *hard wheats*, which are the produce of warm climates; *soft wheats*, which grow in the northern parts of Europe, as in Belgium, England, Denmark, and Sweden; and Polish wheats, which grow in Poland. The difference in colour between red and white wheats is owing chiefly to the soil, and, in fact, the varieties of wheat are perpetually changing in consequence of variations of culture, climate, and soil. The wheats cultivated in England are mostly varieties of the winter wheat and common bearded wheat. [*See* TRITICUM.]

WHEAT-EAR, *n.* An ear of wheat.—2. A small bird, the *Motacilla œnanthe*,

Linn., and *Saxicola œnanthe*, of modern ornithologists. It is also known by the names of fallow-finch, white-tail, stone-chacker, chack bird, &c. It is very abundant in Europe. [*See* FALLOW-FINCH.]

WHEATEN, *a.* (hwee'tn.) Made of wheat; as, *wheaten* bread.

WHEAT-FLY, *n.* An insect of the genus Cecidomyia, the *C. tritici*. It is



Wheat fly (Cecidomyia tritici).
a, Insect natural size; *b*, Insect magnified; *c*, Larva natural size; *d*, Larva magnified.

a two-winged gnat, about the tenth of an inch long, and appears about the end of June. The females lay their eggs in clusters of from two to fifteen, among the chaffy flowers of the wheat, where they are hatched in about eight or ten days, producing little footless maggots, whose ravages destroy the flowers of the plant, and render it shrivelled and worthless. [*See* HESSIAN-FLY.]

WHEAT-GRĂSS, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Triticum. [*See* TRITICUM.]

WHEAT-PLUM, *n.* A sort of plum.

WHEE'DLE, *v. t.* [Qu. Gr. γεντιω, or κωτιλλω.] To flatter; to entice by soft words; to cajole; to coax.

To learn th' unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

WHEE'DLE, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax.

WHEE'DLE, *n* Enticement; cajolery.

WHEE'DLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed; coaxed.

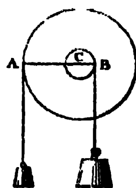
WHEE'DLER, *n.* One who wheedles.

WHEE'DLING, *ppr.* Flattering; enticing by soft words.

WHEE'DLING, *n.* The act of flattering or enticing.

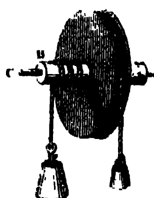
WHEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hweol, hweohl, hweogl, hweogul;* D. *wiel;* Sw. *hiul.*] A circular frame or solid disc of wood or metal turning on an axis. Wheels, as applied to carriages, usually consist of a nave, into which are inserted spokes or radii, which connect it with the periphery, or circular ring. Wheels are of various kinds; as, carriage wheels, water wheels, toothed wheels, conical wheels, fly wheels, pinions, lanterns, &c. Wheels are most important agents in machinery, being employed in a variety of forms and combinations, for the purpose of transmitting motion, regulating velocity, converting one species of motion into another, reducing friction, and equalizing the effect of forces applied in an intermittent or irregular manner.—*Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers, sometimes named the *axis in peritrochio*, consisting of a wheel with a cylindrical axis of greater or less diameter passing through its centre and turning along with it. By reference to figs. 1. 2,

Fig 1.



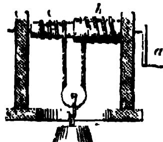
it will be seen that this power resolves itself into a lever of the first order, in which the weight and power are at the ends, and the fulcrum between them. C is the centre, or fulcrum; A C and C B are the semi-diameters of the wheel and the axle; and on the principle of the lever the power is to the weight as A C is to C B. The wheel is grooved and carries

Fig. 2.



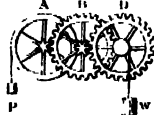
a coil of rope; another rope is secured to the axis; and when the power is in motion, every revolution of the wheel raises the weight to a height equal to the circumference of the axis or cylinder. The power is increased by enlarging the wheel or diminishing the diameter of the cylinder; but there is a limit beyond which the increase cannot be obtained with safety. There is a modification of the wheel and axle, called the *double axis machine*, in which the power can be increased with more safety. This is shown in figure, 3 where *b* and *c* are two cylinders of different diameters, firmly fixed on the axis carrying the crank *a*. The rope is coiled round the smaller cylinder, carried through a pulley supporting the

Fig. 3.



weight, and then attached to the larger cylinder in a contrary direction. When in motion, every turn of the crank lifts the weight to a height equal to half the difference between the circumferences of the two axes; and the power is therefore to the weight, as this half difference is to the circumference of the power, or the circle described by the crank *a*. Hence the power is increased by making the axes more nearly of the same diameter; but there is a limit to this increase, since if *b* and *c* come to be of equal thickness, the weight would not rise at all; the rope, in that case, wound upon *b* being only equal to that unwound from *c*. The *wheel and axle* is sometimes called the *perpetual lever*, in consequence of the power being *continued* by the revolution of the wheel. The common winch, the windlass, the capstan, and the tread-mill, are so many applications of the wheel and axle; and the annexed fig. 4 shows an adaptation of the same principle to a train of wheel-work, wherein motion is regulated and power acquired. The power P is applied to the circumference of the wheel A, whose pinion drives the wheel B, which by another pinion gives motion to the wheel D, carrying

Fig. 4.



an axle supporting and raising the weight W. The power in this combination is to the weight, as the continued product of the radii of all the wheels, to that of the radii of all the axles.—2. A circular body.—3. A carriage that moves on wheels.—4. An instrument for torturing criminals; as, an examination made by the rack and the *wheel*.—5. A machine for spinning thread of various kinds.—6. Rotation; revolution; turn; as, the vicissitude and *wheel* of things.—7. A turning about; a compass.

He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

8. In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand. —9. A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and connected by the tiller-ropes or wheel-ropes with the rudder, used for steering a ship.

WHEEL, *v. t.* To convey on wheels, or on a wheel-barrow; as, to *wheel* earth, stones, wood, hay, &c.—2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round; to whirl.

WHEEL, *v. i* To move on wheels; to turn on an axis; to have a rotatory motion.—2. To turn; to move round; as, a body of troops *wheel* to the right or left.—3. To fetch a compass.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies. *Pope.*

4. To roll forward.

Thunder
Must *wheel* on th' earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

WHEEL'-ANIMAL, } *n.* One
WHEEL'-ANIMAL'CULE, } of a class of infusorial animals, having arms for seizing their prey resembling wheels; a rotifer. [*See* ROTIFERS.]

WHEEL-BARO'METER. *See* BAROMETER.

WHEEL-BARROW, *n.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A sort of hand-machine, consisting of a frame with two handles or trams, and frequently a box, supported on a single wheel, and rolled by a single individual. Its uses are well known.

WHEEL-BIRD, *n.* A name given to a bird of the genus Caprimulgus, the *C. europæus*, on account of the noise made by the male during incubation, when perched, which is not unlike that of a spinning wheel. It is also known by the names of goat-sucker, night-jar, night-hawk, &c.

WHEEL-BOAT, *n.* [*wheel* and *boat*.] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, *n.* [*wheel* and *carriage*.] A carriage moved on wheels. Under this term writers on mechanics usually include all sorts of vehicles which move on wheels, and are drawn by horses or propelled by steam; as, coaches, chaises, gigs, railway carriages, waggons, carts, &c. The use of wheels in such vehicles is twofold, viz., to lessen the friction, and to enable the vehicle more easily to overcome obstacles on the road.

WHEEL-CUTTING, *n.* The operation of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by watch and clock makers, and for other mechanical purposes. This is effected by means of engines.

WHEELED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round.—2. *a.* Having wheels—used in composition; as, a *two-wheeled* carriage, a *four-wheeled* carriage.

WHEELER, *n.* One who wheels; a maker of wheels; a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage.

WHEELERA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. *W. ebenus*, American ebony, is a native of America and the West Indies. It is cut and sent to this country under the name of ebony, although it is very different from the true ebony. The wood

is very hard, and is much employed by cabinet and musical instrument-makers.

WHEEL-FIRE, *n.* [*wheel* and *fire.*] In *chem.*, a fire which encompasses the crucible without touching it.

WHEELING, *ppr.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.

WHEELING, *n.* The act of conveying on wheels; the act of conveying materials, as earth, stones, &c., on a wheel-barrow.—2. A turning or circular movement of troops embodied.

WHEEL-PLOUGH, *n.* A plough with a wheel or wheels added to it, for the purpose of regulating the depth of the furrow, and rendering the implement more steady to hold. [*See* PLOUGH.]

WHEEL-RACE, *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

WHEEL-ROPES, *n.* In *ships*, ropes which are reeved through a block on each side of the deck, and led round the barrel of the steering wheel, to assist in steering. Chains are now much more commonly used for this purpose.

WHEEL-SHAPED, *a.* [*wheel* and *shape.*] In *bot.*, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube; as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla.

WHEEL-TIRE, *n.* The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. [*See* TIRE.]

WHEEL-WINDOW, *n.* In *Gothic arch.*, a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel. [*See* CATHERINE-WHEEL.]

WHEEL-WORK, *n.* In *machinery*, the combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another. Such combinations are generally reducible to the principle of the wheel and axle, though the wheel which turns the other is not always on the same axis with it. The motion in such cases is communicated from the one wheel to the other by belts or straps passing over the circumferences of both, or by teeth cut in those circumferences, and working in one another. When the resistance of the work is not great, motion may be transmitted from one wheel to another by causing their peripheries to revolve in contact with each other, by the mere friction of the surfaces in contact. The most familiar instances of wheel-work are to be found in clocks and watches.

WHEEL-WORN, *a.* Worn by the action of moving wheel-tires.

WHEEL-WRIGHT, *n.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and waggons.

WHEELY, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation.

WHEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hweosan;* Arm. *chueza;* Sw. *hes*, hoarse; Sw. *hväsa*, to hiss, to *whiz;* Dan. *hvaes*, a *whistling*. *Wheeze*, *whiz*, and probably *whisper*, are of one family, and accord with the root of the L. *fistula.*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

WHEEZING, *ppr.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHEEZING, *n.* A noisy respiration, produced by obstruction of the air passages.

WHELK, *n.* A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule, generally situated on the face. [*See* WELK *and* WEAL.]—2. A shell named the *Buccinum undatum*, or trumpet-shell, univalvular, spiral, and gibbous, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter. It is much used for food.

WHELK'Y, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded.

WHELM, *v. t.* [Sax. *ahwylfan;* Goth. *hulyan;* Ice. *wilma* or *hwilma.*] 1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelopes on all sides; as, to *whelm* a person or a company in the seas; to *whelm* a caravan in sand or dust. — 2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows.—3.† To throw over so as to cover.

WHELM'ED, *pp.* Covered, as by being plunged or immersed.

WHELM'ING, *ppr.* Covering, as by immersion.

WHELP, *n.* [Dan. *hvalp;* Sw. *valp;* D. *welp*. This word coincides in elements with *wolf*, L. *vulpes.*] 1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; as, a bear robbed of her *whelps;* lion's *whelps*.—2. A son; *in contempt*. —3. A young man; *in contempt*.

WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey.

WHELPS, *n.* In *ships*, upright pieces of wood placed round the barrel of the capstan, to prevent it from being chafed, and to afford resting points for the messenger or hawsers. The same name is given to pieces of wood bolted on the main piece of a windlass or a winch, for a similar purpose.

WHEN, *adv.* [Goth. *hwan;* Sax *hwænne;* G. *wann;* D. *wanneer;* L. *quando;* Gaelic, *cuinne.*] 1. At the time that.—2. At what time, interrogatively.

> *When* shall these things be? Matt. xxiv.

3. Which time.

> I was adopted heir by his consent;
> Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shak.*

4. After the time that. *When* the act is passed, the public will be satisfied. —5. At what time.

> Kings may
> Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

When as, at the time when; what time.†

> *When as* sacred light began to dawn. *Milton.*

WHENCE, *adv.* [Sax. *hwanon.*] 1. From what place

> *Whence* and what art thou? *Milton.*

2. From what source. *Whence* shall we derive hope? *Whence* comes this honour?

> *Whence* hath this man this wisdom? Matt. xiii.

3. From which premises, principles, or facts. These facts or principles are admitted, *whence* it follows, that judgment must be entered for the plaintiff. —4. How; by what way or means; Mark xii.—5. In general, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance.—*From whence* may be considered as tautological, *from* being implied in *whence;* but the use is well authorized, and in some cases the use of it seems to give force or beauty to the phrase. We ascended the mountain, *from whence* we took a view of the beautiful plains below.—*Of whence* is not now used.

WHENCESOEV'ER, *adv.* [*whence*, *so*, and *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

> Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

WHENCEV'ER. *See* WHENCESOEVER.

WHENEV'ER, *adv.* [*when* and *ever.*] At whatever time. *Whenever* you come, you will be kindly received.

WHENSOEV'ER, *adv.* [*when*, *so*, and *ever.*] At what time soever; at whatever time.

WHERE, *adv.* [Sax. *hwær;* Goth. *hwar;* D. *waar.*] 1. At which place or places.

> She visited the place *where* first she was so happy. *Sidney.*
> In all places *where* I record my name, I will come to thee and I will bless thee; Exod. xx.

2. At or in what place.

> Adam, *where* art thou? Gen. iii.

3. At the place in which.

> *Where* I thought the remnant of my age
> Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty. *Shak.*

4. Whither; to what place or from what place. *Where* are you going? *Where* are you from? [These uses of *where* are common, and the first cannot be condemned as vulgar.]—*Any where*, in any place. I sought the man, but could not find him *any where*.—*No where*, at or in no place.

Note.—*Where* seems to have been originally a noun, and was so used by Spenser. "He shall find no *where* safe to him." In this sense, it is obsolete; yet it implies place, its original signification.

WHEREABOUT', *comp.* [*where* and *about.*] Near what place. *Whereabout* did you meet your friend?—2. Near which place.—3. Concerning which.

> The object *whereabout* they are conversant. *Hooker.*

It often takes the form *whereabouts*.

WHEREABOUT',† *n.* The place where one is.

WHEREAS, *comp.* (*s* as *z.*) [*where* and *as.*] When in fact or truth, implying opposition to something that precedes

> Are not those found to be the greatest zealots, who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a preamble introduces a law.

> *Whereas* wars are generally causes of poverty... *Bacon.*

3.† Whereat; at which place.—4. But on the contrary. [*See* No. 1.]

WHEREAT', *comp.* [*where* and *at.*] At which.

> *Whereat* he was no less angry and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. At what, interrogatively. *Whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY', *comp.* [*where* and *by.*] By which.

> You take my life,
> When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shak.*

2. By what, interrogatively.

> *Whereby* shall I know this? Luke i.

WHERE'FORE, *comp.* [*where* and *for.*] For which reason.

> *Wherefore* by their fruits ye shall know them. Matth. vii.

2. Why; for what reason.

> *Wherefore* didst thou doubt? Matth. xiv.

WHEREIN', *comp.* [*where* and *in.*] In which; in which thing, time, respect,

book, &c. This is the thing *wherein* you have erred.—2. In what.

Yet ye say, *wherein* have we wearied him? Mal. ii.

WHEREINTŎ′,† *comp.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

WHERENESS,† *n.* Ubiety; imperfect locality.

WHEREOF′, *comp.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which. We are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused.—2.† Of what. *Whereof* was this house built.

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

WHEREON′, *comp.* [*where* and *on.*] On which; as, the ground *whereon* we tread.—2.† On what. *Whereon* do we stand?

WHERE′SO,† *comp.* *See* WHERESOEVER.

WHERESOEV′ER, *comp.* [*where, so,* and *ever.*] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely. Seize the thief, *wheresoever* he may be found. [*Wherever* is the preferable word.]

WHERE′THROUGH, through which, is not in use.

WHERETŎ, *comp.* [*where* and *to.*] To which.

Whereto we have already attained; Phil. iii.

2. To what; to what end. [*Lit. us.*]

WHEREUNTO′,† *comp.* The same as *whereto.*

WHEREUPON′, *comp.* Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex, *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

WHEREV′ER, *comp.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatever place.

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *Atterbury.*

WHEREWITH′, *comp.* [*where* and *with.*] With which.

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me; John xvii.

2. With what, interrogatively.

Wherewith shall I save Israel? Judges vi.

WHEREWITHAL′, *comp.* [*See* WITHAL.] [*where, with,* and *all.*] The same as *wherewith.*

WHER′RET,† *v. t.* [G. *wirren.* Qu.] To hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear. [*Low.*]

WHER′RET,† *n.* A box on the ear.

WHER′RY, *n.* [a different orthography of *ferry,* formed with a strong breathing; like *whistle,* from the root of L. *fistula.*] 1. A boat used on rivers. The name is given to several kinds of light boats. It is also applied to some half decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.—2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs after the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called *crab-wherry.* [*Local.*]

WHET, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Whetted* or *Whet.* [Sax. *hwettan;* Sw. *hvässa;* Dan. *hvas,* sharp; *hvedser,* to whet; D. *wetten;* G. *wetzen.*] 1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by using a whetstone; to edge; as, to *whet* a scythe or an axe.—2. To provoke; to excite; to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite.—3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cesar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*

To whet on, or *whet forward,* to urge on; to instigate.†

WHET, *n.* The act of sharpening by friction.—2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite; as, sips, drams and *whets.*

WHETH′ER, *pronoun* or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwæther.* This word seems to be connected with *what* and the L. *uter,* the latter not being aspirated. The sense seems to be *what,* or *which of two,* referring either to persons or to sentences.] 1. Which of two.

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? Matth. xxi.

Here *whether* is a substitute for *one of two,* and signifies *which; which* of the two; but in this sense it is obsolete—2. Which of two alternatives expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by *or.* "Resolve *whether* you will go *or* not;" that is, you will go or not go; resolve *which.*

Note.—In the latter use, which is now most common, *whether* is called an adverb. This is a mistake. It is the same part of speech as in the former example. The only difference is that in the former example it represents or refers to a noun, and in the latter to a sentence or clause.

WHETH′ERING, *n.* The retention of the after birth in cows.

WHET′STONE, *n.* [*whet* and *stone.*] A smooth flat stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction. Whetstones, or *hones,* as they are sometimes called, are made of various kinds of hard close-grained stone, and when used, are moistened with oil or water.

WHET′STONE-SLATE, } *n.* Novaculite or coticular schist, a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron. The light green coloured variety from the Levant is the most valuable. It should be kept in a damp place, that it may not become too dry and hard. [*See* NOVACULITE.]
WHET′-SLATE, }

WHET′TED, *pp.* Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated.

WHET′TER, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.

WHET′TING, *ppr.* Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting; stimulating.

WHEW, *interjection.* Begone! expressing aversion or contempt.

WHEW′ER, *n.* Another name of the widgeon. [*Local.*]

WHEY, *n.* [Sax. *hwæg;* D. *wei* or *hui.*] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called *curd,* and the thin part *whey.*—2. Any thing white and thin.

WHEY, *a.* White or pale; as, a *whey* face.

WHEYEY, *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey.

WHEYISH, *a.* Having the qualities of whey.

WHEYISHNESS, *n.* Quality of being wheyish.

WHICH, *pron.* [If this is from the Sax. *hwilc* or *hwylc,* it is from the Gothic *hweleiks,* which coincides with the Latin *qualis;* D. *welk,* G. *welche, welcher,* Dan. *hwilken, hwilket,* Sw. *hwilken.* This is the probable origin of the word, and its true sense is that of the Latin *quis, qualis, quicunque.* In these senses it occurs in all Saxon books. Its proper use was as a pronoun of interrogation, "Hwylc man is of eow?" what man is there of you? Matt. vii. 9. "Hwylc is min modor?" who is my mother? Mark iii. 33. Its use for *who,* Saxon *hwa,* as in the Lord's prayer, "Our father *which* art in heaven," is an improper application of the word. In its original sense it is used for all genders; as, *which* man, *which* woman, *which* thing? As an interrogative we still use it in this manner. Its use for *who* was of long continuance, but is happily discontinued; and our present practice accords with its original use in the Saxon.] 1. A pronoun or word of interrogation, in all genders; as, *which* man is it? *which* woman was it? *which* is the house?—2. In reference to *things,* or in the neuter gender, it is a relative referring to something before mentioned; as, "God rested on the seventh day from all his work *which* he had made;" Gen. ii. 2. In some phrases, the relative may precede the noun to which it refers.—3. *Which,* like other pronouns, may be used as a substitute for another word or for a sentence. "We are bound to obey all the divine commands, which we cannot do without divine aid." Here *which* is a substitute for *obey all the divine commands.* The man was said to be *innocent, which* he was not. Here *which* is a substitute for *innocent.*—4. That which; those which; as, take *which* you will.—*The which, by the which,* &c., are obsolete.

WHICHEV′ER, } *pron.* Whether one or the other.
WHICHSOEV′ER, }
Whichever road you take, it will conduct you to town.

WHID, *n.* A quick motion; a smart stroke; a lie. As a verb, to whisk; to move nimbly, as a hare or other small animal. [*Scotch.*]

WHID′AH-FINCH, A genus, *Vidua,* of several species of beautiful birds, inhabiting India and Southern and Western Africa, and found in great abundance in the kingdom of Dahomey, near Whidah. In size of body, the Whidah-finch resembles a linnet or canary-bird, and during the breeding season, the male is supplied with long, drooping, not inelegant, but certainly disproportioned tail feathers. *V. paradisea* is of a deep brownish-black on the upper parts, but paler on the wings. The body, abdomen, and thighs are of a pale buff, and a rich orange-rufon colour nearly surrounds its neck. *V. erythorynchus* is less than the former, and is of a deep glossy blue-black colour on the upper parts, with the sides of the head and



1 Broad-shafted Whidah-finch (Vidua paradisea), and 2 Red-billed Whidah (Vidua erythorynchus).

under parts white. These birds are commonly called *widow-birds*, but whether this be merely a translation of their Latin generic name, *Vidua*, which was probably given from the sombre hue of the plumage, or whether it be a corruption of Whidah, is uncertain.

WHIFF, *n.* [W. *çwif*, a whiff or puff, a hiss; *çwifaw*, to whiff, and *çwaf*, a quick gust.] 1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff; as the *whiff* of a smoker.

And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Pope.*

2. In *ichthyology*, a flat malacopterygious fish, belonging to the family Pleuronectidæ. It is a British fish, of the turbot or flounder group, *Rhombus megastoma*, and in Cornwall is called *carter*. It is not highly esteemed for the table.

WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to smoke.

WHIF'FLE, *v. i.* [D. *weifelen*, to waver; *zweeven*, to hover. This accords in sense with G. *zweifeln*, to doubt, which would seem to be from *zwei*, two, or its root. The G. has also *schweifen*, to rove or wander, which seems to be allied to *sweep*. The D. has also *twyfelen*, to doubt, from *twee*, two, or its root; Sw. *tvifla*, Dan. *tvivler*, from the root of *two*. Yet *whiffle* seems to be directly from *whiff*.] To start, shift, and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind, cannot keep close to a point of a controversy. *Watts.*

WHIF'FLE,† *v. t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter.

WHIF'FLE, *n.* Anciently, a fife or small flute.

WHIF'FLER, *n.* One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; one of no consequence; one driven about by every puff.—2. A piper or fifer.—3. A harbinger; an officer who went before processions, to clear the way by blowing the horn or trumpet.

WHIF'FLE-TREE. *See* WHIPPLE-TREE.

WHIF'FLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling.

WHIF'FLING, *n.* Prevarication.

WHIG, *n.* [Sax. *hwæg*. *See* WHEY.] Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs, used as a cooling beverage. [*Local.*] In *Scotland*, this term is applied to the thin serous liquid which lies below the cream in a churn, after it has become sour, and before it has been agitated.

WHIG, *n.* The designation of one of the great political parties in this country. The term is of Scottish origin, and was first used in the reign of Charles II. According to Bishop Burnet, it is derived from *whiggam*, a word which was used by the peasants of the southwest of Scotland, in driving their horses; the drivers being called *whiggamores*, contracted to *whiggs*. In 1648, after the news of the Duke of Hamilton's defeat, the clergy stirred up the people to rise and march to Edinburgh, and they themselves marched at the head of their parishes. The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them. This was called the *whiggamores' inroad*, and ever after that all that opposed the court came, in contempt, to be called *whiggs*; and from Scotland, the word was brought to England, where it has since continued to be used as the distinguishing appellation of the political party opposed to the *Tories*. It was first assumed as a party name by that body of politicans who were most active in placing William III. on the throne of England. Generally speaking, the principles of the whigs have been of a popular character, and their measures, when in power, tending to increase the democratic influence in the constitution. [*See* TORY.] In *American hist.*, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution, were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them were called *tories* and *royalists*.

WHIG, *a.* Relating to the whigs; whiggish; as, *whig* measures; a *whig* ministry.

WHIG'GARCHY, *n.* Government by whigs. [*Cant.*]

WHIG'GERY, *n.* The principles of the whigs; whiggism.

WHIG'GISH, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs.

WHIG'GISHLY, *adv.* In a whiggish manner.

WHIG'GISM, *n.* The principles of the whigs.

WHIG'LING, *n.* A whig, in contempt.

WHILE, *n.* [Sax. *hwile*; G. *weil*; D. *wyl*; time, while; Sw. *hvila*, repose; W. *çwyl*, a turn, Ir. *foil*. *See the verb.*] Time; space of time, or continued duration. He was some *while* in this country. One *while* we thought him innocent.

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd. *Milton.*

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense. It is not always *worth while* for a man to prosecute for small debts.

WHILE, *adv.* During the time that. *While* I write you sleep.—2. As long as.

Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that.

WHILE, *v. t* [W. *çwylaw*, to turn, to run a course, to bustle; Eth. *waala*, to pass the time, to spend the day or life, to remain; Amharic, *id.*; Dan. *hviler*, Sw. *hvila*, to rest or repose; Ir. *foillim*, to stay, to rest, to tarry; G. *weilen*, *verweilen*, to abide, to stay; Qu. the identity of these words.] To draw out; to waste in a tedious way. —*To while away*, as time, in English, is to loiter; or more generally, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness; as, we *while* away time in amusements or diversions.

Let us *while away* this life. *Pope.*

WHILE, *v. i.* To loiter; to spend to little use; as time.

WHILERE,† *adv.* [*while* and *ere*.] A little while ago.

WHILES,† *adv.* While.

WHILING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.

WHILK, *n.* A shell. [*See* WHELK.]

WHILK, *pron. rel.* Which. [*Scotch.* The old spelling was *quhilk*.]

Or, as the Scots say, *whilk*. *Byron.*

WHI'LOM,† *adv.* [Sax. *hwilon*.] Formerly; once; of old.

WHILST, *adv.* The same as *while*.

WHIM, *n.* [Ice. *hwima*; W. *çwim*, a brisk motion, a turn; *çwimiaw*, to move round briskly; Sp. *quimera*, a whim, a wild fancy, a scuffle.] 1. Properly, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion. We say, every man has his *whims*. [*See* FREAK and CAPRICE.]

All the superfluous *whims* relate. *Swift.*

2. A low wit; *a cant word*.—3. A machine or large capstan worked by horses, for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of a mine.

WHIM'BREL, *n.* The *Numenius phæopus*, a grallatorial bird closely allied to the curlew, but considerably smaller in size. It is an inhabitant of most parts of Europe, and is also found in North Africa, and in several parts of Asia. It visits this country most plentifully in May and autumn.

WHIM'PER, *v. i.* [G. *wimmern*.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers*.

WHIM'PERER, *n.* One who whimpers.

WHIM'PERING, *ppr.* Crying with a low broken voice.

WHIM'PERING, *n.* [supra.] A low muttering cry.

WHIM'PLED, *a.* [A word used by Shakspeare, perhaps a mistake for *whimpered*.] Distorted with crying.

WHIM'SEY, *n.* (*s* as *z*.) [from *whim*.] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as, the *whimseys* of poets.

Men's follies, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WHIM'SEY,† *v. t.* To fill with whimseys.

WHIM'SICAL, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious.

My neighbours call me *whimsical*. *Addison.*

WHIM'SICALLY, *adv.* [supra.] In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIM'SICALNESS, or **WHIM'SICALITY**, *n.* [supra.] Freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

WHIM'WHAM,† *n.* A plaything; a toy; a freak or whim; an odd device.

WHIN, *n.* [In W. *çwyn* is a weed; L. *Genista spinosa*.] Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus Ulex. [*See* FURZE, ULEX.]—*Petty-whim*, is a species of Genista, the *G. angelica*.—2. A mineral. [*See* WHINSTONE.]

WHIN'-AXE, *n.* [*whin* and *axe*.] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

WHIN'-CHAT, *n.* A passerine bird of the genus Saxicola, the *S. rubetra*. It is not unfrequent in the British Islands during summer, and may be commonly found on broom and furze, on the highest twigs of which it perches, and occasionally sings very sweetly. It is closely allied to the stonechat.

WHINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian* and *cwanian*; Goth. *hwainon*; Dan. *hviner*, to whine, and to *whinny*, as a horse; Sw. *hvina*, to squeal or squeak; W. *açwyn*, to complain; L. *hinnio*, and qu. *gannio*.] To express murmurs by a plaintive drawling cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.

They came ... with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sydney.*

Then, if we *whine*, look pale.... *Shak.*

WHINE, *n.* A drawling plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

WHINER, *n.* One who whines.

WHINING, *ppr.* Expressing murmurs by a mean plaintive tone or cant.

WHININGLY, *adv.* In a whining manner.

WHIN'NY, *a.* Abounding in whin; resembling whin.—2. Abounding in whins, or whin-bushes.

WHIN'NY, *v. i.* [L. *hinnio;* from the root of *whine.*] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

WHIN'-STONE, *n.* [*whin* and *stone;* Scot. *quhyn-stane.*] Whin-stone or whin is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark coloured and hard unstratified rock which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt, or green-stone, are frequently called *whin-dykes.*

WHIN'-YÄRD, *n.* A sword; *in contempt.*

WHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *hweopan,* to whip, and to *weep,* that is, to *whoop* or *hoop;* D. *wippen,* to shake, to move or wag, to give the strapado; *zweepen,* to whip; Dan. *vipper,* to swing; W. *çwipwia,* to move briskly, to *whip; çwip,* a quick flirt or turn. The sense is well expressed by the Welsh, and we say, a man *whips* round a corner, when running he suddenly turns. It seems to be allied to *wipe* and *sweep,* and L. *vapulo,* and implies a sweeping throw or thrust.] 1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord, or with anything tough and flexible; as, to *whip* a horse.—2. To sew slightly.—3. To drive with lashes; as, to *whip* a top.—4. To punish with the whip; to correct with lashes; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* one thirty-nine lashes; to *whip* a perverse boy.

> Who, for false quantities, was *whipp'd* at school. *Dryden.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

> They would *whip* me with their fine wits. *Shak.*

6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat.—7. Among *seamen,* to hoist by a whip; to secure the end of a rope from fagging by means of a seizing of twine. [*See the noun.*]—*To whip about* or *round,* to wrap; to inwrap; as, to *whip* a line round a rod.—*To whip in,* to compel to obedience or order. [*See* WHIPPER IN.]—*To whip out,* to draw nimbly; to snatch; as, to *whip out* a sword or rapier from its sheath.—*To whip from,* to take away suddenly.—*To whip into,* to thrust in with a quick motion. He *whipped* his hand *into* his pocket.—*To whip up,* to seize or take up with a quick motion. She *whipped up* the child, and ran off.

WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run; as, the boy *whipped* away in an instant; he *whipped* round the corner; he *whipped* into the house, and was out of sight in a moment. [*Ludicrous.*]

WHIP, *n.* [Sax. *hweop.*] 1. An instrument for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod.—2. A *coachman* or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip.*—3. In *mar. lan.,* a rope passed through a single block or pulley, used to hoist light bodies.—*Whip upon whip,* a double whip, one whip applied to the fall of another.—*Whips,* the four radii or arms of a wind-mill, to which the sails are attached.—*Whip and spur,* with the utmost haste.

WHIP'-CORD, *n.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which lashes are made.

WHIP'-GRÄFT, *v. t* [*whip* and *graft.*] To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

WHIP'-GRÄFTING, *n.* The act or practice of grafting by cutting the scion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, &c.

WHIP'-HAND, *n.* [*whip* and *hand*] The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving.—2. Advantage over; as, he has the *whip-hand* of her.

WHIP'-LASH, *n.* [*whip* and *lash.*] The lash or small end of a whip.

WHIP'-MAKER, *n.* One who makes whips.

WHIP'PED, *pp.* Struck with a whip; punished; inwrapped; sewed slightly.

WHIP'PER, *n.* One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

WHIP'PER-IN, *n.* Among *huntsmen,* one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in,* if necessary, to the line of chase. Hence,—2. In *parliament,* one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the ministry, and urges their attendance on all questions of importance to the government.—3. In *general,* one who compels to obedience or order; one who subjects to the principles or measures of a party.

WHIP'PER SNAPPER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster.

WHIP'PING, *ppr.* Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; inwrapping.

WHIP'PING, *n.* The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing; the state of being whipped; flagellation.

WHIP'PING-PŌST, *n.* [*whipping* and *post.*] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [*whip* and *tree.*] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plough, a harrow, or other implement is drawn. It is also written *Whiffle-tree.*

WHIP'PO-WIL, } **WHIP-POOR-WILL',** } *n.* The popular name of an American bird, the *Caprimulgus vociferus,* allied to the night-hawk or



Whip-poor-will (Caprimulgus vociferus).

night-jar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice. It appears in Georgia, Louisiana, and Virginia about the middle of March or early in April, and retires about the middle of August. It flies low, and skimming a few feet above the surface of the ground, it settles on logs and fences, from which it pursues the flying moths and insects. Its note is heard in the evening, or early in the morning, and when two or more males meet, their *whip-poor-will* altercations become rapid and incessant, as if each were straining to overpower or silence the other. During the day these birds retire into the darkest woods, where they repose in silence. Like the owls, their sight seems to be deficient during the day.

WHIP'-SAW, *n.* [*whip* and *saw.*] A saw usually set in a frame for dividing or splitting wood in the direction of the fibres. It is wrought by two persons.

WHIP'-SNAKE, *n.* A species of venomous serpent, a native of the East, so named from its resemblance to a whip cord.

WHIP'-STÄFF, *n.* [*whip* and *staff*] In *ships,* a bar by which the rudder is turned. In small vessels this is called the *tiller.*

WHIP'STER, *n.* A nimble fellow.

WHIP'-STICK, *n.* The handle of a whip.

WHIP'-STITCH, *v. t.* [*whip* and *stitch*] In *agriculture,* to half-plough or to rafter land. [*Local.*]

WHIP'-STITCH, *n.* A tailor; *in contempt.*—2. A sort of half-ploughing in agriculture, otherwise called raftering. [*Local.*]

WHIP'STOCK, *n.* [*whip* and *stock.*] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

WHIPT, *pp.* of *Whip;* sometimes used for *Whipped.*

WHIR, *v. i.* (hwur.) To whirl round with noise; to whiz; to hurry away; to fly off with such a noise as a partridge or moor-cock makes when it springs from the ground.

WHIR, *v. t.* To hurry.

WHIRL, *v. t.* (hwurl.) [Sax. *hwyrfan;* G. *wirbeln,* to whirl, to *warble;* Sw. *hvirfla,* to whirl, Dan. *hvirvelbeen,* whirl-bone, vertebra; *hvirvelsoe,* whirl-sea, a whirlpool; Sw. *hvirfvel,* Ice. *whirla,* a whirl. We see that *whirl* and *warble* are dialectical forms of the same word, and both probably from the root of L. *verto* and Eng. *veer.*] To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.

> He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *v. i.* To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; as, the *whirling* spindles of a cotton machine or wheels of a coach.

> The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move hastily.

> But *whirl'd* away to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *n.* [G. *wirbel;* Dan. *hvirvel.*] 1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; as, the *whirl* of a top; the *whirl* of a wheel; the *whirl* of time; the *whirls* of fancy.—2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot.—3. A hook used in twisting.—4. In *botany* and *conchology,*—*see* WHORL.

WHIRL'-BAT, *n.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it. Poets use it for the ancient cestus.

> The *whirl bat* and the rapid race shall be
> Reserv'd for Cesar. *Dryden.*

WHIRL'-BLÄST, *n.* [*whirl* and *blast.*] A whirling blast of wind.

WHIRL'-BONE, *n.* [*whirl* and *bone.*] The patella; the cup of the knee; the knee-pan.

WHIRL'ED, *pp.* Turned round with velocity.

WHIRL'ER, *n.* He or that which whirls.

WHIRL'ICOTE, *n.* An ancient open car or chariot.

WHIRL'IGIG, *n.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin or whirl round. —2. In *military antiquities*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, &c.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.

WHIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning or moving round with velocity.

WHIRL'ING-TABLE, **WHIRL'ING-MACHINE**, *n.* A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces, when bodies revolve in the circumferences of circles, or on an axis. The same name is given to a machine invented by Mr. Robins, for the purpose of determining the resistance of the air against bodies moving with velocities less than those for which the resistance can be determined by the ballistic pendulum. Dr. Hutton made a series of experiments with a machine of this kind, with the view of ascertaining the resistance experienced by military projectiles in passing through the air.

WHIRL'-PIT,† *n.* A whirlpool.

WHIRL'POOL, *n.* [*whirl* and *pool.*] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle, in consequence of obstructions from banks, rocks, or islands; or the opposition of winds and currents. Whirlpools in rivers are very common, and are of little consequence. In the sea they are more rare, but often dangerous to navigation. The most celebrated whirlpools are the Euripus, near the coast of Negropont; the Charybdis, in the strait between Sicily and Italy; and the Maelstrom, off the coast of Norway.

WHIRL'WIND, *n.* [*whirl* and *wind.*] A violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis; this axis having at the same time a progressive motion rectilinear or curvilinear, on the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds are produced chiefly by the meeting of currents of air which run in different directions. When they occur on land they give a whirling motion to dust, sand, part of a cloud, and sometimes even to bodies of great weight and bulk, carrying them either upwards or downwards, and scattering them about in all directions. At sea they often give rise to waterspouts. They are most frequent and violent in tropical countries.

WHIR'RING, *n.* The sound of partridge's or pheasant's wings.

WHISK, *n.* [G. and D. *wisch*, a wisp.] 1. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom.—2. A bundle of peeled twigs used by cooks, for rapidly agitating or whisking certain articles, as cream, eggs, &c.—3. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet. —4. A quick violent motion, a sudden gale.

WHISK, *v. t.* To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light rapid motion.—2. To sweep along; to move nimbly over the ground.

WHISK, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

WHISK'ER, *n.* [from *whisk.*] Long hair growing on the human cheek.—2. The bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c. [*Used chiefly in the plural.*]

WHISK'ERED, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers; wearing whiskers.

WHISK'ET, *n.* A basket. [*Local.*]

WHISK'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface; agitating rapidly with a whisk; as cream.

WHISK'Y, *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, whence *usquebaugh;* W. *wysg*, a stream.] An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, &c. It may be considered the national spirit of Scotland and Ireland.

WHISK'Y, **WHISK'EY**, *n.* [Probably from *whisk.*] A kind of one horse chaise, sometimes called a *tim-whiskey.*

WHIS'PER, *v. i.* [Sax. *hwisprian;* Sw. *hviska*, to buzz, to *whisper;* G. *flispern;* allied to *whistle*, *wheeze*, and L. *fistula*. The word seems by its sound to be an onomatopy, as it expresses a sibilant sound or breathing.] 1. To speak with a low hissing or sibilant voice. It is ill manners to *whisper* in company.

> The hollow *whisp'ring* breeze. *Thomson.*

2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution.—3. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

> All that hate me *whisper* together against me: Ps. xli.

WHIS'PER, *v. t.* To address in a low voice. He *whispers* the man in the ear. [But this is elliptical for *whispers to.*] —2. To utter in a low sibilant voice. He *whispered* a word in my ear.—3. To prompt secretly; as, he came to *whisper* Wolsey.

WHIS'PER, *n.* A low soft sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice.

> The *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
> Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*

2. A cautious or timorous speech.—3. A hissing or buzzing sound.

WHIS'PERED, *pp.* Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.

WHIS'PERER, *n.* One who whispers. —2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly.—3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly; Prov. xvi.

WHIS'PERING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.—*Whispering gallery* or *dome*, a gallery or dome, in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper, is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci, speak in a whisper, he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance, under any other circumstances, or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber, strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus. This serves in some measure to explain the effects of whispering galleries and domes in general. There is a whispering gallery in St. Paul's cathedral, London, and one in Gloucester cathedral.

WHIS'PERING, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.

WHIS'PERINGLY, *adv.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *a.* [Corn. *huist*, silence.] Silent: mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise.

> The winds with wonder *whist*,
> Smoothly the waters kiss'd. *Milton.*

[This adjective, like some others, always follows its noun. We never say, *whist* wind; but the wind is *whist.*]

WHIST,† *v. t.* To silence; to still.—*Whist* is used interjectionally for *be silent.* *Whist, whist,* that is, *be silent* or *still.*

WHIST,† *v. i.* To become silent.

WHIST, *n.* A well known game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention.

WHIS'TLE, *v. i.* (hwis'l.) [Sax. *hwistlan;* Dan. *hvidsler;* L. *fistula*, a whistle; allied to *whisper.*] 1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

> While the ploughman near at hand,
> *Whistles* o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.—3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

> The wild winds *whistle* and the billows roar. *Pope.*

WHIS'TLE, *v. t.* To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or air.—2. To call by a whistle; as, he *whistled* back his dog.

WHIS'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *hwistle;* L. *fistula.*] 1. A small wind instrument.—2. The sound made by a small wind instrument.—3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips.—4. The mouth; the organ of whistling. [*Vulgar.*]—5. A small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call.—6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c.—7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHIS'TLED, *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.

WHIS'TLE-FISH, *n.* A name given to the Sea Loach, or Three-bearded Rockling, *Motella vulgaris*, Cuv., a fish of the cod tribe, found in the British seas.

WHIS'TLER, *n.* One who whistles.

WHIS'TLING, *ppr.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind.

WHIS'TLY,† *adv.* Silently.

WHIT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht*, a creature, also a thing, something, any thing. This is probably from the root of L. *vivo*, *victum.*] A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable. It is used without a preposition. He is not a *whit* the wiser for experience.

> It does not me a *whit* displease. *Cowley.*

The regular construction would be *by* a whit, or *in* a whit. In these phrases, *a whit* may be interpreted by *in the least, in the smallest degree.*

WHITE, *a.* [Sax. *hwit;* Sw. *hvit;* D. *wit;* G. *weiss.*] 1. Being without colour; or, in a popular sense, being of the colour of pure snow; or of light; snowy; not dark; as, *white* paper; a *white* skin.—2. Pale; destitute of colour in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood colour; as, *white* with fear.—3. Having the colour of purity; pure; clean; free from spot; as, *white* robed innocence.—4. Gray; as, *white* hair;

a venerable man, *white* with age.—5. Pure; unblemished.

No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. In *a scriptural sense*, purified from sin; sanctified; Ps. li.

WHITE, *n.* One of the natural colours of bodies, whose opposite is black, but not strictly a colour, for it is produced by the combination of all the prismatic colours, mixed in the same proportions as they exist in the solar rays; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness; the colour of snow. We say, bleached cloth is of a good *white;* attired in a robe of *white.* —2. Any thing white; a white man; a white spot; the mark at which an arrow is shot.—*White of the eye*, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part. It owes its whiteness to the *tunica albuginea* or *adnata*, a partial covering of the fore part of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the muscles which move the eye-ball.—*White of an egg*, the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yolk. An analogous part, in the seeds of plants, is called the *albumen* or *white.* It is a farinaceous, fleshy, or horny substance, which makes up the chief bulk of some seeds, as in grasses, corn, palms, and lilies, never rising out of the ground nor performing the office of leaves, but destined solely to nourish the germinating embryo, till its roots can perform their office. It is the *perispermum* of Jussieu.—*Spanish white*, a substance used in painting, prepared from chalk, by separating from the latter its silicious impurities. —*Flake white*, oxide of bismuth.

WHITE, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; as, *whited* sepulchres; Mark ix.; Matt. xxiii.

WHITE-ANTS, *n.* The name given to neuropterous insects of the family Termitidæ. [*See* ANT, TERMES.]

WHITE-ARSENIC, *n.* Arsenious acid.

WHITE-ASH, *n.* An American tree, the *Fraxinus Americanus.*

WHITE-BAIT, *n.* [*white* and *bait.*] A very small delicate fish, of the genus Clupea, the *C. alba.* It abounds in



White-Bait (Clupea alba).

the Thames during spring and summer, and its flesh is much prized. It was long regarded as the young of the shad.

WHITE-BAY, *n.* A tree of the genus Magnolia, the *M. glauca.* It grows in wet ground in the eastern and some of the middle states of America. The bark and seed-cones are used as tonics.

WHITE-BEAM, / WHITE-BEAM-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Pyrus, the *P. aria.* It inhabits the rocks of the west and north of England, where it forms an ornamental tree. [*See* PYRUS.]

WHITE-BEAR, *n.* [*white* and *bear.*] The bear that inhabits the polar regions. A large, fierce quadruped of a white colour. [*See* BEAR.]

WHITE-BEECH, *n.* An American tree, the *Fagus Americana.*

WHITE-BONNET, *n.* In *Scots law*, a person, also called a *puffer*, who attends sales by auction, in order to raise the price of the articles exposed, by making offers; so as to lead on other offerers, while he at the same time holds an obligation, either express or implied, from the exposer of the goods, &c., that he shall be relieved of the consequences of his offer, in case the subject should fall into his hands.

WHITE-BOTTLE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Silene, the *S. inflata*, also called bladder campion. [*See* SILENE.]

WHITE-BOY, *n.* A name given in Ireland to certain levellers, or insurgents, who began to disturb the peace by night, in 1762. Their ordinary dress was a white frock; hence the name.

WHITE-BOYISM, *n.* The principles or practice of the white-boys.

WHITE-BRANT, *n.* [*white* and *brant.*] A species of the duck kind, the *Anas hyperborea.*

WHITE-BUG, *n.* [*white* and *bug.*] An insect of the bug kind, which injures vines and some other species of fruit.

WHITE-CAM'PION, *n.* [*white* and *campion.*] A plant of the genus Silene, the *S. stellata.*

WHITE-CAP, *n.* The tree sparrow or mountain sparrow, *Pyrgita montana.*

WHITE-CAR, *n.* The fallow-finch.

WHITE-CAT'ERPILLAR, *n.* An insect of a small size, called sometimes the borer, that injures the gooseberry bush.

WHITE-CEDAR, *n.* An American tree of the genus Abies, the *A. alba.*

WHITE-CEN'TAURY, *n.* An annual weed in woods and other places, the *Centaurea alba.* It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout.

WHITE-CLO'VER, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, the *Trifolium repens*, bearing white flowers. It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey bee. [*See* TRIFOLIUM.]

WHITE-COPPER, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, sometimes with a little iron. It is used by the Chinese, and called by them *Packfong.*

WHITE-CROP, *n.* White crops, in agriculture, are such as lose their green colour or become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats.

WHITED, *pp.* Made white; whitened.

WHITE-DARNEL, *n.* The *Lolium arvense*, a prolific and troublesome weed, growing among corn. [*See* LOLIUM.]

WHITE-EAR, / WHITE-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the fallow-finch, or wheat-ear.

WHITE-FACE, / WHITE-BLAZE, *n.* A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.

WHITE-FACED, *a.* Having a white or pale face.

WHITE-FILM, *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.

WHITE-FISH, *n.* In *familiar lan.*, a general name for whitings and haddocks.—2. A small American fish, the *Clupea menhaden*, caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the sound.—3. A fish of the salmon family, belonging to the genus Coregonus, (*Salmo albus*, Linn.,) found in the lakes of North America.

WHITE-FOOT, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin.

WHITE-FRIARS, *n.* A common name of several orders of friars from being clothed in a white habit. [*See* FRIAR.]

WHITE-HEAT, *n.* That degree of heat given to iron which makes it appear white.

WHITE-HELLEBORE, *n.* A plant of the genus Veratrum, the *V. album.* [*See* VERATRUM.]

WHITE-HOREHOUND, *n.* A plant of the genus Marrubium, the *M. vulgare.* [*See* HOREHOUND.]

WHITE-LAND, *n.* A name given to a tough clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain.

WHITE-LEAD, *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them in the air until the surface becomes incrusted with a white coat, which is the substance in question.

WHITE-LEG, *n. Phlegmasia dolens*, a disease which mostly occurs to women soon after delivery.

WHITE-LEGGED, *a.* Having white legs.

WHITE-LIGHT, *n.* In *physics*, the name generally given to the light which comes directly from the sun, and which has not been decomposed by refraction in passing through a transparent prism. *White lights* are sometimes produced artificially, and used as signals, &c.

WHITE-LILY, *n.* A well known garden plant, the *Lilium candidum.*

WHITE-LIMED, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

WHITE-LINE, *n.* Among *printers*, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines. In *Scotch printing houses*, it is called a *blank-line.*

WHITE-LIVERED, *a.* [*white* and *liver.*] Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly. —2. Envious; malicious.

WHITELY,† *adv.* Coming near to white.

WHITE-MAN'GANESE, *n.* An ore of manganese, carbonate of manganese.

WHITE-MEAT, *n.* [*white* and *meat.*] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.—2. The flesh of a fowl, rabbit, &c.

WHITE-MONEY, *n.* Silver coin.

WHITEN, *v. t.* (hwi'tn.) To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to *whiten* cloth.

WHITEN, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white. The hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam; the trees in spring *whiten* with blossoms.

WHITENED, *pp* Made white; bleached.

WHITENER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHITENESS, *n.* The state of being white; white colour, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.—2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face.—3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

WHITENING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming or making white.

WHITENING, *n.* Whiting,—*which see.*

WHITE-NUN, *n* The smew, a bird of the genus Mergus. [*See* SMEW.]

WHITE-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the *Quercus alba*, a native of the United States of America, and of parts of Canada.

WHITE-PINE, *n.* The *Pinus strobus*, one of the most valuable and interesting species of pines, common to Canada and the northern parts of the United

States. It is much used in domestic architecture. [*See* PINK.]

WHITE-POP'LAR, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the abele tree; *Populus alba.*

WHITE-POP'PY, *n.* A species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation; *Papaver somniferum.*

WHITE-POT, *n.* [*white* and *pot.*] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot.

WHITE-PRECIP'ITATE, *n.* Chloramide of mercury, a compound obtained by adding caustic ammonia to a solution of corrosive sublimate. It is a white insoluble powder, much used in medicine as an external application. It is sometimes called *white calyx of mercury.*

WHITE-PUDDING, *n.* A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter. —2. A pudding made in Scotland of oatmeal mixed with suet, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

WHITE-PYRI'TES, *n.* [*white* and *pyrites*; Fr. *sulfure blanc.*] An ore of a tin-white colour, passing into a brass-yellow and steel-grey, occurring in octahedral crystals, sometimes stalactitical and botryoidal. It is a sulphuret of iron, containing 46 parts of iron, and 54 of sulphur.

WHIT'ER, *a. comp.* More white.

WHITE-RENT, *n.* [*white* and *rent.*] In *Devon* and *Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eightpence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.—2. A kind of rent paid in silver or white money.

WHITE-ROT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Hydrocotyle, the *H. vulgaris*, called also marsh penny. [*See* HYDROCOTYLE.]

WHITES, *n* The fluor albus, a disease of females.

WHITE-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

WHITE-SHARK, *n.* A species of shark, the *Squalus carcharias.* In size and voracity it is the most formidable of all the sharks, and is most abundant in the warmer latitudes. [*See* SHARK.]

WHIT'EST, *a. superl.* Most white.

WHITESTER, *n.* A bleacher; a *whitster.* [*Local.*]

WHITESTONE, *n.* In *geol.*, the *weiss stein* of Werner, and the eurite of some geologists; a species of rocks composed essentially of feldspar, but containing mica and other minerals.

WHITE-SWELLING, *n.* [*white* and *swelling.*] A term applied to a disease of the joints, on account of the unaltered colour of the skin. The term includes almost all those diseases of the joints which are the result of chronic inflammation in the bones, cartilages, or membranes constituting the joint. Such inflammations are constantly attended with swelling, which is circumscribed; the part is sometimes hard, and sometimes yields to pressure. Sometimes white swellings are attended with no pain; at other times the pain is acute and constant. They have been divided into *rheumatic* and *scrofulous.* The knee, ankle, wrist, and elbow, are the joints most subject to white swellings.

WHITE-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the wheatear. [*See* WHEAT-EAR.]

WHITE-THORN, *n.* A British plant, of the genus Mespilus, the *M. oxyacantha*; called also hawthorn. [*See* MESPILUS.]

WHITE-THROAT, *n.* A small singing bird, belonging to the family of warblers, the *Sylvia cinerea* (*Motacilla sylvia*, Linn.) It frequents gardens and hedges, and is a regular summer visitor to the British Islands, arriving about the middle of April, and departing in autumn. Some of its notes are harsh, others are pleasing; but it is said to sing very melodiously in captivity. The lesser white-throat is the *Sylvia curruca.* It also is a summer visitor to our islands.

WHITE-VIT'RIOL, *n.* The old name for sulphate of zinc, employed in medicine as an emetic and tonic. [*See* ZINC.]

WHITE-WASH, *n.* [*white* and *wash.*] A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair.—2. A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, ceilings, &c.

WHITE-WASH, *v. t.* To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.—2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.—3. To clear an insolvent or bankrupt of the debts he owes, by a judicial process. [*Familiar.*]

WHITEWASHED, *pp.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.—2. Freed judicially from lawful debts.

WHITEWASH'ER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or ceilings of apartments.

WHITEWASHING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.—2. Freeing an insolvent, &c., from debts.

WHITE-WATER, *n.* A disease of sheep of a dangerous kind.

WHITE-WATER LILY, *n.* A British plant, of the genus Nymphæa, the *N. alba.* [*See* NYMPHÆA.]

WHITE-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHITE-WILLOW, *n.* A British tree of the genus Salex, the *S. alba.* [*See* SALEX.]

WHITE-WINE, *n* Any wine of a clear transparent colour, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, &c.; opposed to wine of a deep red colour, as Port and Burgundy.

WHITE-WOOD, *n.* A species of timber tree growing in North America, the Liriodendron or tulip tree.—2. A plant of the genus Bignonia, the *B. leucoxylon* of Jamaica, the juice and tender shoots of which are supposed to be an antidote against the poisonous juice of the manchineel.

WHITFIELDIAN, *a.* Relating to George Whitfield, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists.

WHITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hwyder.*] 1. To what place; interrogatively. *Whither* goest thou?

> *Whither* away so fast? *Shak.*

2. To what place, absolutely.

> I stray'd, I knew not *whither.* *Milton.*

3. To which place, relatively.

> *Whither* when as they came, they fell at words. *Spenser.*

4. To what point or degree.—5. Whithersoever.

WHITHERSOEV'ER, *adv.* [*whither* and *soever.*] To whatever place. I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

WHITHERWARD, *adv.* Towards which place.

WHITING, *n.* [from *white.*] A well-known fish belonging to the Gadidæ or cod tribe. It is the *Merlangus vulgaris*, Cuv., and the *Gadus merlangus*, Linn. It abounds on all the British coasts, and comes in large shoals towards the shore in January and February. It exceeds all the other fishes of its tribe in its delicacy and lightness as an article of food, and hence it is much prized. It is readily



Whiting (Merlangus vulgaris).

distinguished from the cod, haddock, and bib, by the absence of the barbule on the chin, the under jaw is shorter than the upper, there is a black spot at the base of the first ray of the pectorals, and the tail is even at the end. It does not usually exceed a pound and a half in weight.—2. Chalk cleared of all stony matter, pulverized, levigated, and made up into small cakes. It is often used as a polishing material.

WHITISH, *a.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree.

WHITISHNESS, *n.* [supra.] The quality of being somewhat white.

WHIT'LEATHER, *n.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for its toughness. In *common use*, the ligaments of animals, when in food.

WHITLOW, *n.* [Sax. *hwit*, white, and *low*, a flame. Qu.] 1. In *sur.*, paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess. There are four or five varieties of this swelling. 1. The *cutaneous paronychia*, which raises the cuticle, forming a kind of vesicle filled with a limpid serum, or bloody fluid. 2. The *subcutaneous paronychia*, a tumour attended with acute pain. It is seated in the cellular membrane under the skin. 3. The *subungual paronychia*, which occurs under the nail. It commences with inflammatory symptoms, but it is less painful than the former. 4. There is also the *paronychia of the periosteum*, and the *paronychia of the tendons* or *theca.*—2. In *sheep*, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged.

WHITLOW-GRASS, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Draba. [*See* DRABA.]

WHIT'-MON'DAY, } *n.* The Monday following Whitsunday. In *England*, &c., it
WHIT'SUN-MON'DAY, } is observed by most persons as a holiday.

WHIT'RET, *n.* [*white rat?*] The Scotch name for the weasel.

WHIT'SOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.

WHIT'STER,† *n.* A whitener; a bleacher.

WHIT'SUL, *n.* White meat, a provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter.

WHIT'SUN, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide.

WHIT'SUNDAY, } *n.* [*white, Sunday*,
WHIT'SUNTIDE, } and *tide.*] The

seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; so called, it is said, because in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. In *Scotland, Whitsunday* is the name given to one of the legal terms for removing, both in burgh and rural tenements, and is fixed by statute to be held on the 15th May; but when that happens to be a Sunday, the following Monday is considered the term-day. Whitsunday is also one of the terms for the payment of rent, ministers' stipends, the hiring of servants, &c. [*See* TERM.]

WHIT'TEN, *n.* The small-leaved lime-tree, the *Tilia cordata*, or *parviflora*.

WHIT'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *hwitel, hwitle.*] 1. A small pocket knife. [*Local in England, but retained in the Scottish dialect.*]—2. A white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn by west countrywomen in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak.

WHIT'TLE, *v. t.* To cut or dress with a knife. [*Local in England, but retained in the Scottish dialect.*]—2.† To edge; to sharpen.

WHIT'TLED, *pp.* Cut with a small knife. [*Local.*]

WHIT'TLING, *ppr.* Cutting with a small knife. [*Local.*]

WHI'TY-BROWN, *a.* Of a colour between white and brown; as, *whity-brown* paper. [*Local.*]

WHIZ, *v. i.* [It seems to be allied to *hiss.*] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING, *ppr.* Making a humming or hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZINGLY, *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

WHŎ, *pron. relative.* (hoo.) [Sax. *hwa; D. wie; L. qui; Fr. que; Ir. cia;* Russ. *koi;* Pers. *ki.* *Who* is undoubtedly a contracted word in English as in Latin. *See* WHAT and WIGHT.] 1. *Who,* is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. It forms *whose* in the genitive or possessive case, answering to the L. *cujus,* and *whom* in the objective or accusative case. *Who, whose,* and *whom,* are in both numbers. Thus we say, the man or woman *who* was with us; the men or women *who* were with us; the men or women *whom* we saw.—2. Which of many. Are you satisfied *who* did the mischief?—3. It is much used in asking questions; as, *Who* am I? *Who* art thou? *Who* is this? *Who* are these? In this case, the purpose is to obtain the name or designation of the person or character. —4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Dryden.*

5. *Whose* is of all genders. *Whose* book is this?

The question *whose* solution I require. *Dryden.*

As who should say, elliptically for *as one who should say.*

WHO! } *exclam.* Stop! stand still.
WO! } Used by drivers of horses, carters, &c., to stop their horses. [*Gee-wo* is also sometimes used.]

WHŎEV'ER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one without exception; any person whatever. The person who trespasses shall be punished, *whoever* he may be.

WHOLE, *a.* (hole.) [In Sax. *waly, on-walg,* is whole, sound, entire. In D. *heel, geheel,* has a like sense, from the root of *heal;* G. *heil;* W. *oll* or *holl;* Gr. ὅλος, οὖλος; Ir. *uile.* This seems to be connected with *heal, hale.* Of this, the derivative *wholesome* is evidence.] 1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as, the *whole* earth; the *whole* world; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation.—2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as, a *whole* orange; the egg is *whole;* the vessel is *whole.*—3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured.

My life is yet *whole* in me; 2 Sam. i.

4. Sound; not hurt or sick.

They that are *whole* need not a physician; Matth. ix.

5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole;* Mark v.
His hand was restored *whole;* Mark iii.

WHOLE, *n.* The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. The *whole* of religion is contained in the short precept, "Love God with all your heart, and your neighbour as yourself."

Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man; Eccles. xii.

2. A system; a regular combination of parts.

WHŌLE-HOOFED, *a.* Having an undivided hoof.

WHOLE-LENGTH, *a.* Extending from end to end.—2. Full length; as, a *whole-length* portrait.

WHŌLENESS, *n.* Entireness; totality.

WHŌLESALE, *n.* [*whole* and *sale.*] Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity; as distinguished from *retail.* Some traders sell either by *wholesale* or retail.—2. The whole mass.

Some from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale.* *Watts.*

WHŌLESALE, *a.* [supra.] Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; as, a *wholesale* merchant or dealer.—2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; as, the *wholesale* price.

WHŌLESŌME, *a.* [*whole* and *some;* G. *heilsam.*] 1. Tending to promote health; favouring health; salubrious; as, *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.—2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; as, *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.—3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace; as, a *wholesome* law.—4. That utters sound words.

A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life; Prov. xv.

5. Kindly; pleasing; as, a *wholesome* answer.—*Wholesome ship,* a ship that will try, hull, and ride well.

WHŌLESŌMELY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHOLESŌMENESS, *n.* The quality of contributing to health; salubrity; as, the *wholesomeness* of air or diet.—2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic; as, the *wholesomeness* of doctrines or laws.

WHOLLY, *adv.* Entirely; completely; perfectly.

Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*

WHŎM, *pron.* (hoom.) The objective of *who,* coinciding with the L. *quem* and *quam.*

Whom have I in heaven but thee; Ps. lxxiii.

WHŎMSOEVER, *pron.* [*whom* and *soever.*] Any person without exception.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live; Gen. xxxi.

WHOO'BUB,† for *Hubbub.*

WHOOP, *n.* (hoop.) [This is the same as *hoop,* but aspirated; Goth. *wopyan,* to whoop, to call; Sax. *hweopan,* to *weep,* and to *whip.* The sense is to drive out the voice.] 1. A shout of pursuit.—2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war *whoop.* —3. The bird called *hoopoe* or *upupa.*

WHOOP, *v. i.* To shout with a particular voice.

WHOOP, *v. t.* To insult with shouts.

WHOOP'ING-COUGH. *See* HOOPING-COUGH.

WHOOT, *v. i.* (hoot.) *See* HOOT.

WHOP, *n.* A heavy blow; a sudden fall. [*Vulgar and local.*]

WHOP, *v. t.* To strike; to beat. [*Vulgar and local.*]

WHOP'PER, *n.* One who whops; any thing uncommonly large; applied particularly to a monstrous lie. [*Vulgar and local.*]

WHORE, *n.* (hore.) [W. *huran,* from *huriaw,* to hire; *hur,* that which is fixed or set, *hire,* wages; Sax. *hor-cwen,* hore-woman; G. *hure;* D. *hoer.*] A harlot; a courtezan; a concubine; a prostitute; an adulteress; a strumpet.

WHORE, *v. i.* [supra.] To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practise lewdness.

WHORE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [*Little used.*]

WHOREDŎM, *n.* (ho'redom.) Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.—2. In *scrip.,* idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God, for the worship of idols.

WHŌREMASTER, *n.* [supra.] One who practises lewdness.

WHŌREMASTERLY, *a.* Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous.

WHŌREMONGER, *n.* The same as *Whoremaster.*

WHŌRESON, *n.* A bastard. [*A word used generally in contempt.*]

WHŌRESON,† *a.* Bastard-like; mean; scurvy.

WHŌRISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.

WHŌRISHLY, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

WHŌRISHNESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman.

WHŎRL, *n.* [*See* WHIRL.] In *bot.,* a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in the form of a ring, as in *Hippuris vulgaris.* The series of leaves which constitute a flower are also termed whorls. Every complete flower is externally formed of two whorls of leaves, constituting the floral envelope or perianth; and internally of other two whorls of organs, constituting the organs of fruc-

tification. The term *whorl* is also applied to an arrangement of more leaves than two around a common centre, upon the same plane with each other.—2. In *conchology*, a volution or turn of the spire of a univalve.

WHŎRLED, *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate.

WHŎRT, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.

WHORTLEBERRY, *n.* [Sax. *heortberg*, hart-berry. The Germans call it *heidel-beere*, heath-berry.] The common name of several species of plants of the genus Vaccinium; and also of the fruit. [*See* Vaccinium.]

WHŌSE, *pron.* (hooz.) The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*; applied to persons or things. We say, the person *whose* merits are known; the garment *whose* colour is admired.

WHŌSESOEV'ER, *pron.* [*whose* and *soever*.] Of any person whatever; John xx.

WHŌ'SO,† *pron.* (hooso.) Any person whatever.

WHŌSOEV'ER, *pron.* [*who, so,* and *ever*.] Any one; any person whatever.

> *Whosoever* will, let him take of the water of life freely; Rev. xxii.

WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. [*See* Whir.]

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. [*See* Whort.]

WHY, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and *for hwi*, or *for hwig*, for why. *Hwi, whig*, coincides in elements with *which*. So *pourquoi* in French, is the same; *pour* and L. *quid, quod;* for what. The original phrase is *for what, for why*.] 1. For what cause or reason, interrogatively.

> Turn ye, turn ye, for *why* will ye die? Jer. xxvii.

2. For which reason or cause, relatively.

> No ground of enmity,
> *Why* he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

3. For what reason or cause; for which; relatively.

> Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
> I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is used sometimes emphatically, or rather as an expletive.

> If her chill heart I cannot move,
> *Why*, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

WHY, *n.* A young heifer. [*Local in England*.] In *Scotland*, Quey is used in the same sense.

WHY'NOT, *n.* A cant word for violent and peremptory procedure.

WI, from the Gothic *weiha*, signifies *holy*. It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, holy-bright, or bright-holy, eminent for sanctity; Dan. *vier*, to consecrate, Sw. *viga*.

WIC, WICK, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick*. Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L. *vicus*, Sax. *wic* or *wyc;* hence it occurs in *Berwick, Harwich, Norwich*, &c. It signifies also a bay or a castle.

WICK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc;* Sw. *veke*, a wick or match; Ir. *buaic*, Qu. from *twisting*.] A number of threads of cotton or some spongy substance loosely twisted into a string, plaited or parallel, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps, or the melted tallow or wax in candles, in small successive portions, to be burned.

WICK, *v. t.* [Suio-Goth. *wika*, to bend, to turn.] To strike a stone in an oblique direction; a term in curling. [*Scotch*.]

WICK'ED, *a.* [Sw. *vika*, to decline, to err, to deviate, also to fold; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away; *wicelian*, to *vacillate*, to stumble. It seems to be connected in origin with *wag*, and Sax. *wicca*, witch. The primary sense is to wind and turn, or to depart, to fall away.] 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. This is a word of comprehensive signification, extending to every thing that is contrary to the moral law, and both to persons and actions. We say, a *wicked* man, a *wicked* deed, *wicked* ways, *wicked* lives, a *wicked* heart, *wicked* designs, *wicked* works.

> No man was ever *wicked* without secret discontent. *Rambler.*

2. A word of slight blame; as, the *wicked* urchin.—3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; as, *wicked* words, words pernicious in their effects. [*Obs.*] [This last signification may throw some light on the word *witch*.] *The wicked*, in Scripture, persons who live in sin; transgressors of the divine law; all who are unreconciled to God, unsanctified, or impenitent.

WICK'EDLY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

> All that do *wickedly* shall be stubble; Mal. iv.

> I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*; 2 Sam. xxiv.

WICK'EDNESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners. *Wickedness* generally signifies evil practices.

> What *wickedness* is this that is done among you? Judges xx.

But *wickedness* expresses also the corrupt dispositions of the heart.

> Their inward part is very *wickedness*; Ps. v.

> In heart, ye work *wickedness*; Ps. lviii.

WICK'EN, WICK'EN-TREE, *n.* The *Sorbus aucuparia*, mountain-ash, or roan-tree

WICK'ER, *n.* [*See the adj.*] A small quick-grown twig; as, a willow-*wicker*. In Scotland, it also signifies a wand; a switch. [*Scotch*.]

WICK'ER, *a.* [Dan. *vien*, probably contracted from *vigen*. The Eng. *twig*, G. *zweig*, D. *twyg*, are probably formed on the simple word *wig*, from the root of L. *vigeo*, to grow. The word signifies a shoot.] Made of twigs or osiers; as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair.

WICK'ERED, *a.* Made of wickers or twigs.

WICK'ER-WŎRK, *n.* A texture of twigs.

WICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *guichet;* W. *gwiced*, a little door, from *gwig*, a narrow place, a corner.] 1. A small gate.

> The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

2. A small door or gate within a larger one; also, a hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door; or through which to view what passes without.—3. A small gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied.—4. A sort of little gate set up to be bowled at by cricketers.

WIC'LIFFITE, WICK'LIFFITE, *n.* A follower of Wicliffe the English reformer; a lollard.

WID'DY, *n.* [Sax. *withig*.] A rope; more properly one made of withs or willows; a halter made of osiers; the gallows. [*Scotch*.]

WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid, wide;* D. *wyd;* G. *weit;* Sans. *vidi*, breadth; Ar. *badda*, to separate; allied to *void, divide, widow*, Ir. *feadh*, &c.] 1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to *narrow;* as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* table; a *wide* highway; a *wide* bed; a *wide* hall or entry. In this use, *wide* is distinguished from *long*, which refers to the extent or distance between the *ends*.—2. Broad; having a great extent each way; as, a *wide* plain; the *wide* ocean. — 3. Remote; distant. This position is very *wide* from the truth.—4. Broad to a certain degree; as, three feet *wide*.

WIDE, *adv.* At a distance; far. His fame was spread *wide*.—2. With great extent; used chiefly in composition; as, *wide*-skirted meads; *wide*-waving swords; *wide*-wasting pestilence; *wide*-spreading evil.

WIDE-BRANCHED, *a.* Having spreading branches.

WIDELY, *adv.* With great extent each way. The gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles.—2. Very much; to a great distance; far. We differ *widely* in opinion.

WIDE'-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a wide mouth.

WIDEN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach.

WIDEN, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

> And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

WIDENED, *pp.* Made wide or wider; extended in breadth.

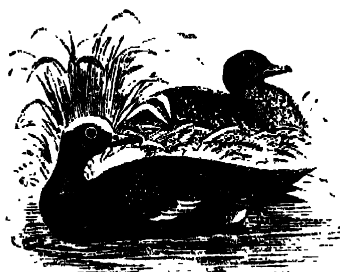
WIDENESS, *n.* Breadth; width; great extent between the sides; as, the *wideness* of a room.—2. Large extent in all directions; as, the *wideness* of the sea or ocean.

WIDENING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.

WIDE-SPREAD, *a.* Extending far.

WIDE-SPREADING, *a.* Spreading to a great extent or distance.

WID'GEON, WIG'EON, *n.* A water-fowl of the duck group; the *Mareca penelope*, Stephens, and the *Anas penelope*, Linn. The widgeons are migratory birds which breed in the morasses of Lapland, Norway, and Sweden, which they quit on the approach of winter, and journey southward. They are very numerous in the British Islands during the winter, where they spread



Common Widgeon (Anas penelope).

themselves along the shores and over the marshes and lakes. They feed on aquatic plants, and on grass like the geese. They have always been in request for the table. The American widgeon is the *Mareca Americana*. It is most abundant in Carolina, and is often called *bald-pate*, from the white on the top of the head.

WID'ŌW, *n.* [Sax. *widew; G. wittwe; Dan. vidue; L. vidua; Fr. veuve; Sp. viuda; Sans. widhava; Russ. vdova;* from the root of *wide, void.* [*See* WIDE.] A woman who has lost her husband by death.—*Widow's chamber*, in London, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she is entitled.—*Widow's terce*, in *Scots law*.—*See* TERCE.

WID'ŌW, *v. t.* To bereave of a husband; but rarely used except in the participle.—2. To endow with a widow's right. [*Unusual.*]—3. To strip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* isle in mourning. *Dryden.*

WID'ŌW-BENCH, *n.* [*widow* and *bench.*] In *Sussex*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.

WID'ŌW-BIRD, *n.* The whidah-finch, —*which see.*

WID'ŌWED, *pp.* Bereaved of a husband by death.—2. Deprived of some good; stripped.

Trees of their shrivel'd fruits
Are *widow'd*. *Philips.*

WID'ŌWER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WID'ŌWER-HOOD, *n.* The state of a widower.

WID'ŌW-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a widow.—2.† Estate settled on a widow.

WID'ŌW-HUNTER, *n.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.

WID'ŌWING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.

WID'ŌWLY, *adv.* Like a widow; becoming a widow.

WID'ŌW-MAKER, *n.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who makes widows by destroying lives.

WID'ŌW-WAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Daphne, the *D. mezereum*, or *Cneorum tricoccum.* [*See* DAPHNE.]

WIDTH, *n.* [from *wide; G. weite; D. wydte.*] Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side; as, the *width* of cloth; the *width* of a door.

WIEL, *n.* [Sax. *wael.*] A small whirlpool; an eddy. [*Scotch.*]

WIĒLD, *v. t.* [Sax. *wealdan, waldan; Goth. ga-waldan,* to govern; *wald,* power, dominion; Dan. *vælde,* power; *gevalt,* force, authority; Sw. *välde,* power; allied to L. *valeo,* Eng. *well.* The primary sense of power and strength is to stretch or strain. This seems to be the Russ. *vladyu,* to rule, and *wald* or *vlad,* in names, as *Waldemir, Vlademir.*] 1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to manage; as, to *wield* a sword; to *wield* the sceptre.

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To use or employ with the hand.

Nothing but the influence of a civilized power could induce a savage to *wield* a spade. *S. S. Smith.*

3 To handle; in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*? *Shak.*

To wield the sceptre, to govern with supreme command.

WIĒLD'ABLE, *a.* That may be wielded.

WIĒLDED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.

WIĒLDING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.

WIĒLDLESS, *a.* Unmanageable.

WIĒLDY, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WI'ERY,† *a.* Wiry,—*which see.*—2. [Sax. *wær*, a pool.] Wet; moist; marshy.

WIFE, *n.* plur. *Wives.* [Sax. *wif; D. wyf; G. weib,* woman.] 1. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of *husband.*

The husband of one *wife*; 1 Tim. iii.

Let every one of you in particular, so love his *wife* even as himself, and let the *wife* see that she reverence her husband; Eph. v.

2. Originally a woman simply; and in common language often still so applied. —3.† A woman of low employment; as, strawberry *wives.*

WIFEHOOD, *n.* State and character of a wife.

WIFELESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.

WIFELY, *adv.* Like a wife; becoming a wife.

WIG, in *Saxon*, signifies war. It is found in some names.

WIG, *n.* [G. *weck,* wig, and *weck-butter,* roll butter. It would seem that the sense is a roll or twist interwoven.] 1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work, formerly much worn by men, and still worn by judges, state counsellors, &c., when they appear in an official capacity.—2. A sort of cake. [*Obsolete* or *Local.*]

WIG'EON. *See* WIDGEON.

WIG'GED, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

WIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht,* G. *wicht,* a living being, Goth. *waiht;* L. *victum,* from *vivo,* to live, originally *vigo* or *vico,* and probably allied to *vigeo.* This, in the Celtic form, would be *quic* or *qwig,* Eng. *quick,* alive; and hence L. *qui, quæ, quid, quod,* contracted from *quic, quiced, quoced;* Scot. *quhat.* The letter *h,* in the Gothic and Scottish, representing the *c* of the Latin, proves the word to be thus contracted.] A being; a person. It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque. [*See* AUGHT.]

The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best. *Dryden.*

WIGHT,† *a.* [Sax. *hwæt.*] Swift; nimble. [This seems to be a dialectical form of *quick.*]—2. In the *Scottish dialect,* strong; powerful. Often written *wicht.*

WIGHTLY,† *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly.—2. In the *Scottish dialect,* stoutly; with strength or power.

WIG'MAKER, *n.* One who makes wigs.

WIG'WAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in America. It is sometimes written *weekwam.* Mackenzie writes the Knisteneaux word, *wigwaum,* and the Algonquin, *wiguiwaum.*

WIG'-WEAVER, *n.* One who manufactures wigs.

WIKE, WICK'ER, } *n.* A temporary mark, as with a twig, or tree-branchlet, used sometimes in setting out tithes. [*Local.*]

WILD, *a.* [Sax. *wild; D.* and *G. wild; W. gwyllt;* connected with Sax. *wealh,* a traveller, foreigner, or pilgrim; G. *wälsch,* Celtic, Welsh: *wallen,* to rove, Sw. *villa, förvilla.* This sense is obvious.] 1. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat; a *wild* bee.—2. Growing without culture; as, *wild* parsnep; *wild* cherry; *wild* tansy. —3. Desert; not inhabited; as, a *wild* forest.—4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; as, the *wild* natives of Africa or America.—5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; as, a *wild* tumult.

The *wild* winds howl. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned; as, *wild* passions.

Valour grows *wild* by pride. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

A fop well dress'd, extravagant and *wild.* *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; loose.

What are these
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire? *Shak.*

10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order; as, to make *wild* work.—11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; imaginary; fanciful; as, a *wild* project or scheme; *wild* speculations.—12. Exposed to the wind and sea; as, a *wild* roadstead.—13. Made or found in the forest; as *wild* honey. *Wild* is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens; as, *wild* basil, *wild* parsnep, *wild* carrot, *wild* olive, &c.

WILD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; as, the *wilds* of America; the *wilds* of Africa; the sandy *wilds* of Arabia.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

WILD'-BASIL, *n.* A British perennial plant of the genus Clinopodium, the *C. vulgare.* It has large purple flowers in crowded whorls, with an aromatic smell, and grows on hills and dry bushy places; nat. order Labiatæ.

WILD' BOAR, *n.* An animal of the hog kind, the *Sus scrofa,* Linn., from which the domesticated swine are descended. [*See* BOAR.]

WILD-BORN, *a.* Born in a wild state.

WILD-CAT, *n.* A ferocious animal of the genus Felis, the *F. catus,* Linn. It is supposed to be the original stock of the domestic cat. [*See* CAT.]—2. In *America,* the *Felis rufa.*

WILD'-CELERY, *n.* A British biennial plant of the genus Apium, the *A. graveolens.* [*See* APIUM *and* CELERY.]

WILD'-CHERRY, *n.* An American tree of the genus Cerasus, the *C. virginiana.* It bears a small astringent fruit resembling a cherry, and the wood is much used for cabinet-work, being of a light red colour and compact texture.

WILD' CHAMOMILE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Matricaria, the *M. chamomilla.* [*See* MATRICARIA.]

WILD' DUCK, *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the *A. boschas,* Linn. It is the stock of our common duck, teal, &c. [*See* DUCK.]

WILD'ER, *a. comp.* More wild.

WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *vilder,* from *vild,*

wild.] To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.

Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate. *Pope.*

WIL'DERED, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.

WIL'DERING, *ppr.* Puzzling.

WIL'DERNESS, *n.* [from *wild.*] A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain. In *the United States*, it is applied only to a forest. In *Scripture*, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. The Israelites wandered in the *wilderness* forty years. —2. The ocean.

The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

3 † A state of disorder.—4. A wood in a garden, resembling a forest.

WILD'EST, *a. superl.* Most wild.

WILD-EYED, *a.* Having eyes appearing wild.

WILD-FIRE, *n.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire and hard to be extinguished. [*See under* FIRE.]

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench. *Baron.*

2. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.

WILD-FOWL, *n.* [*wild* and *fowl.*] Fowls of the forest, or untamed.

WILD-GOOSE, *n.* [*wild* and *goose.*] An aquatic fowl of the genus Anas, the *A. anser*, Linn., the *A. ferus*, and *A. anser* of Gesner and others; a bird of passage, and the stock of the domestic goose. These birds fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north in the spring. The term *wild-goose*, however, is promiscuously applied to several species of the goose-kind, found wild in Britain; as *A. palustris*, *A. segetum*, and *A. brachyrhynchus*. The wild-goose of North America, also migratory, is a distinct species, the *A. canadensis*.—*Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose.

WILD-HONEY, *n.* [*wild* and *honey.*] Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

WILDING, *n.* That which is wild or growing without cultivation.

WILDING, *n.* A wild crab-apple.—2. A young tree that is wild, or that grows without cultivation.

WILD-LAND, *n.* [*wild* and *land.*] Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.—2. In *America*, forest; land not settled and cultivated.

WILDLY, *adv.* Without cultivation.—2. Without tameness.—3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look; as, to start *wildly* from one's seat; to stare *wildly*.—4. Without attention; heedlessly.—5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun will rise in the east? *Wilkins.*

6. Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WILDNESS, *n.* Rudeness; rough uncultivated state; as, the *wildness* of a forest or heath.—2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners; as, the *wildness* of youth.—3. Savageness; brutality.—4. Savage state; rudeness.—5. Uncultivated state; as, the *wildness* of land.—6. A wandering; irregularity.

Delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination. *Watts.*

7. Alienation of mind.—8. State of being untamed.—9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.

Is there any danger that this discipline will tame too much the fiery spirit, the enchanting *wildness*, and magnificent irregularity of the orator's genius? *Wirt.*

WILD OAT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Avena, the *A. fatua*. It is an annual plant, flowering in June and July, and growing among oats and barley. The twisted awn is used for making an hygrometer. [*See* AVENA, OAT.]—*To sow one's wild oats*, is to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation; commonly applied to youth. [*Colloq.*]

WILD-PARSNEP, *n.* A British plant of the genus Pastinaca, the *P. sativa.* [*See* PARSNEP.]

WILD-RICE, *n.* The *Zizania aquatica*, a large kind of grass which grows in shallow water or miry situations, in many parts of North America. It yields a palatable and nutritious food.

WILD SERVICE-TREE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Pyrus, the *P. torminalis.* [*See* PYRUS.]

WILD-SUCCORY, *n.* A British plant of the genus Cichorium, the *C. intybus.* [*See* SUCCORY.]

WILD-SWAN, *n.* The *Cygnus ferus*, an aquatic bird, called also the *whistling swan.* This noble bird appears in winter in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and resides in summer within the arctic circles. [*See* SWAN.]

WILE, *n.* [Sax. *wile*; Ice. *wul*; W. *fel*, fine, subtil.] A trick or stratagem practised for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

That ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil; Eph. vi.

WILE, *v. t.* To deceive; to beguile. [*Little used.*]

WIL'FUL, *a.* [*will* and *full.*] Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible; as, a *wilful* man.—2. Stubborn; refractory; as, a *wilful* horse.

WIL'FULLY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly.—2. By design; with set purpose.

If we sin *wilfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins; Heb. x.

WIL'FULNESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogance, *wilfulness*, and haughtiness of men's hearts. *Perkins.*

WI'LILY, *adv.* [from *wily.*] By stratagem; with insidious art; Josh. ix.

WI'LINESS, *n.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

WILK, } *n.* [G. *welken*, to wither, or
WHILK, } cause to wither.] A species of mollusc. [*See* WHELK.]

WILL, *n.* [Sax. *willa*; Goth. *wilja*; D. *wil* or *wille*; G. *wille*; W. *gwyll*; Ir. *ail*; Gr. βουλη, counsel; Slav. *volia*. *See the Verb.*] 1. That faculty or power of the mind by which we determine either to do or not to do, something which we conceive to be in our power; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. Every man is conscious of a power to determine in things which he conceives to depend upon his determination. To this power we give the name of *will*; and, as it is usual, in the operations of the mind, to give the same name to the power and to the act of that power, the term *will* is often put to signify the act of determining, which more properly is called *volition.* Volition, therefore, signifies the act of willing and determining, and *will* is put indifferently to signify either the power of willing or the act. Some philosophers, however, give a more extensive meaning to the term *will*, comprehending under it not only our determination to act or not to act, but every motive and incitement to action, but this tends to confound things which are very different in their nature. The *will* is directed or influenced by the judgment. The understanding or reason compares different objects, which operate as motives; the judgment determines which is preferable, and the *will* decides which to pursue. In other words, we reason with respect to the value or importance of things; we then *judge* which is to be preferred; and we *will* to take the most valuable. These are but different operations of the mind, soul, or intellectual part of man. The freedom of the *will* is essential to moral action; but respecting this subject there have been great disputes among philosophers and divines.—2. Choice; determination. It is my *will* to prosecute the trespasser. —3. Choice; discretion; pleasure.

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction.

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God. *Law.*

5. Disposition; inclination; desire. "What is your *will*, Sir?" In this phrase, the word may also signify determination, especially when addressed to a superior.—6. Power; arbitrary disposal.

Deliver me not over to the *will* of my enemies; Ps. xxvii.

7. Divine determination; moral purpose or counsel.

Thy *will* be done. *Lord's Prayer.*

8. In *law*, a testament, the legal declaration of a man's intentions, as to what he wills to be performed after his death in relation to his property. In strictness of language, the term *will* is limited to land, and *testament* to personal estate. Formerly wills were either nuncupative or written; but, according to the Act I. Vict. c. 26, (passed in 1837), by which the making of wills is now regulated, no *will*, whether of real or personal estate, is to be valid, unless it be in writing, and signed at the foot or end by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction; and such signature must be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses must attest and subscribe the *will* in the presence of the testator, but no particular form of attestation is necessary. This act, however, does not affect the wills of soldiers on actual service, or of mariners at sea. These have the power of making nuncupative wills. In the *law of Scotland*, the term *will* is not used technically, at least by itself, although it is sometimes so used in combination, as in the expression *last* or *latter will*, which is synonymous with *testament.*

In popular language, however, it is employed to signify any declaration of what a person wills, with regard to the disposal of his property, heritable or movable, and thus includes not only testaments, but all the complicated forms of deeds, granted in the prospect of death.—*Will of a summons*, or other *signet letter*, in *Scots law*, that part of the writ beginning, "*Our will is*," &c.—*Good will*, favour; kindness. —2. Right intention; Phil. i.—*Ill will*, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice*.—*To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired.—*At will*. To hold an estate *at the will* of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor.— *Will with a wisp*, or *Will o' the wisp*, Jack with a lantern; ignis fatuus; a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground. [*See* IGNIS FATUUS.]

WILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *willan*; Goth. *wilyan*; D. *willen*; G. *wollen*; L. *volo, velle*; Gr. βούλομαι; Fr. *vouloir*. The sense is to set, or to set forward, to stretch forward. The sense is well expressed by the L. *propono*.] 1. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne, implying power to carry the purpose into effect. In this manner God *wills* whatever comes to pass. So in the style of princes: "we *will* that execution be done."

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke*.

2. To command; to direct.

'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work which duty bids me to fulfil. *Dryden*.

3. To be inclined or resolved to have.

There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shak*.

4. To wish; to desire. What *will* you? —5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament. — 6. It is sometimes equivalent to *may be*. Let the circumstances be what they *will*; that is, any circumstances, of whatever nature.—7. *Will* is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. When an auxiliary verb, the past tense is *would*. It has different significations in different persons.—1. *I will* go, is a present promise to go; and with an emphasis on *will*, it expresses determination.—2. *Thou wilt* go, *you will* go, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come.—3. *He will* go, is also a foretelling. The use of *will* in the plural is the same. We *will*, promises; *ye will, they will*, foretell. [*See* SHALL.]

WILL, *n.* The abridged form of William, a man's name. [*Familiar*.]

WILL, *v. i.* To dispose of effects by will or testament.

WILL'ED, *pp.* Determined; resolved; desired.—2. Disposed of by will or testament.

WIL'LEMITE, *n.* A mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish colour. It is a silicate of zinc.

WILL'ER, *n.* One who wills.—2. One who wishes; as, he is my ill-*willer*. [*Not much used in either sense*.]

WILL'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; desiring. — 2. Disposing of by will.

WILL'ING, *a.* [Sw. and Dan. *villig*.] 1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. Let every man give, who is able and *willing*.—2. Pleased; desirous.

Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure; Acts xxiv.

3. Ready; prompt.

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton*.

4. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance; as, to be held in *willing* chains.—5. Spontaneous.

No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden*.

6. Consenting.

WILL'ING-HEARTED, *a.* Well disposed; having a free heart; Exod. xxxv.

WILL'INGLY, *adv.* With free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.—2. By one's own choice

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison*.

WILL'INGNESS, *n.* Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

Sweet is the love that comes with *willingness*. *Dryden*.

WIL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *welig*; D *wilge*; W. *gwial*, twigs; also *helig*, L. *salix*.] The common name of the different species of plants belonging to the genus Salix, the type of the nat. order Salicaceæ. The species of willows are very numerous, about 220 having been described, of which more than 60 are British. They are all either trees or bushes, occurring abundantly in all the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. They grow naturally in a moist soil, and wherever planted, they should be within the reach of water. On account of the flexible nature of their shoots, and the toughness of their woody fibre, willows have always been used as materials for baskets, hoops, crates, &c. They are much used in the manufacture of charcoal, and the bark of them all contains the tanning principle. The willow is considered as the emblem of despairing love, and is often associated with *the yew and the cypress in the churchyard*.

WILLOW, } **WIL'LY**, } *n.* In *woollen manufactures*, a machine for opening and disentangling the locks of wool, and cleansing them from sandy and other loose impurities. This operation is called *willowing* or *willying*.

WIL'LOWED, *a.* Abounding with willows.

WIL'LOW-GALL, *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows.

WIL'LOW-GROUND, *n.* A piece of swampy land, where osiers are grown for basket-making.

WIL'LOW-HERB, *n.* The common name of the plants belonging to the genus Epilobium, natives of the cooler parts and mountainous districts of Europe, Asia, and America. They are all ornamental plants, but are of little utility. [*See* EPILOBIUM]

WIL'LOWISH, *a.* Like the colour of the willow.

WIL'LOW-OAK, *n.* An American tree of the genus Quercus, the *Q. phellos*. The wood is of loose coarse texture, and is little used.

WIL'LOW-WEED, *n.* The *Polygonum lapathifolium*, a weed growing on wet light lands, with a seed like buckwheat.

WIL'LOW-WORT, *n.* A plant.

WIL'LOW-WREN, *n.* The *Sylvia trochilus*, one of the most abundant of the warblers. It is a summer visitant in Britain, and is found in almost every wood and copse.

WIL'LOWY, *a.* Abounding with willows.

WILL-WITH-A-WISP, } *See under*
WILL-O'-THE-WISP. } WILL.

WILL'YART, *a.* Wild; strange; shy. [*Scotch*.]

WILSOME, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn. [*Obsolete or local*.]

WILT, *v. i.* [D. and G. *welken*, to fade; that is, to shrink or withdraw.] To fade; to decay; to droop; to wither; as plants or flowers cut or plucked off. A word often used in the United States, and provincial in England. [*See* WELK.]

WI'LY, *a.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; subtle; as, a *wily* adversary.

WIM'BLE, *n.* [W. *gwimbill*, a gimlet; *gwimiaw*, to move round briskly. *See* WHIM.] An instrument used by carpenters and joiners for boring holes; a kind of augur.

WIM'BLE, *v. t.* To bore, as with a wimble.

WIM'BLE,† *a.* Active; nimble.

WIM'BREL, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind, a species of Scolopax, *S. phæopus*.

WIM'PLE,† *n.* [G. *wimpel*, a pendant; Dan. *vimpel*; W. *gwempyl*, a vail, a wimple; Fr. *guimpe*, a neck handkerchief.] A hood or vail; Is. iii.

WIM'PLE, *n.* A winding or fold. [*Scotch*.]

WIM'PLE,† *v. t.* To draw down, as a vail.

WIM'PLE, *v. t.* To wrap; to fold. As a verb neuter, to meander, as a stream. [*Scotch*.]

WIN, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Won*. [Sax. *winnan*, to labour, to toil, to gain by labour, to *win*; D. *winnen*; G. *gewinnen*; Sw. *vinna*.] 1. To gain by success in competition or contest; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; to *win* a battle, or to *win* a country. Battles are *won* by superior strength or skill.

Who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton*.

2. To gain by solicitation or courtship. —3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. Thy virtue *won* me *Win* your enemy by kindness.—4. To gain by persuasion or influence; as, an orator *wins* his audience by argument. The advocate has *won* the jury.

And Mammon *wins* his way, where seraphs might despair. *Byron*.

5. In *North Britain*, to earn; as, he *wins* his bread honestly.

WIN, *v. t.* [from *wind*.] To dry corn, hay, &c., by exposing them to the air. [*Scotch*.]

WIN, *v. i.* To gain the victory.

Nor is it aught but just
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton*.

To win upon, to gain favour or influence; as, to *win* upon the heart or affections.—2. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win upon* power. *Shak*.

To win of, to be conqueror.

WIN, *v. i.* To get; to gain. [*Scotch*.]

WINCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *guincher*, to twist; *guingois*, crookedness, W. *gwing*; *gwingaw*, to wriggle, to wince.] 1. To twist or turn, as in pain or uneasiness;

to shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back.

I will not stir nor *wince*. *Shak.*

2. To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces*.

WINCE, or WIN'CING MACHINE, *n.* The dyer's reel, upon which he winds the piece of cloth to be dyed. It is suspended horizontally by the ends of its axis in bearings, over the edge of the vat, so that the line of the axis may be placed over the middle partition in the vessel. By this means, the piece of cloth wound upon the reel is allowed to descend alternately into either compartment of the bath, according as it is turned by hand to the right or the left.

WIN'CER, *n.* One that winces, shrinks, or kicks.

WINCH, *n.* [Sax. *wince;* Fr. *guincher,* to twist.] In *mech.*, the crank or rectangular lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned; as in the common windlass, the grindstone, &c. Also an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly. The term *winch* is also popularly applied to the windlass.—2. A kick from impatience or fretfulness, as of a horse; a twist or turn.

WINCH, *v. i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness. [This is a more correct orthography than *wince.*]

WINCH AND AXLE. Another name for the double axis machine. [*See* under WHEEL AND AXLE.]

WIN'CHESTER BUSHEL, *n.* The original English standard measure of capacity, established by Henry VII., and ordered to be kept in the town-hall of Winchester. It contains 2150·42 cubic inches, and is to the imperial standard bushel now established as 32 to 33 nearly.

WINCH'ING, } *ppr.* Flinching; shrink-
WIN'CING, } ing; kicking.

WIN'COPIPE, *n.* The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day. This is probably the *Anagallis arvensis,* or common scarlet pimpernel, often called the *poor man's hour-glass* or barometer. [*See* PIMPERNEL.]

WIND, *n.* [Sax. *wind;* D. and G. *wind;* W. *gwynt;* L. *ventus;* Fr. *vent.* This word accords with L. *venio, ventum,* and the Teutonic *wendan,* Eng. *went.* The primary sense is to move, flow, rush, or drive along.] 1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity, indefinitely; a current of air; a current in the atmosphere, conveying the air with greater or less velocity from one part to another; a current as coming from a particular point. When the air moves moderately, we call it a light wind or a breeze; when with more velocity, we call it a fresh breeze; and when with violence, we call it a gale, storm, tempest, or hurricane. The word *gale* is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to *storm.* The principal cause of those currents of air to which we give the name of *winds,* is the disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere by the unequal distribution of heat. When one part of the earth's surface is more heated than another, the heat is communicated to the air above that part, in consequence of which the air expands, becomes lighter, and rises up, while colder air rushes in to supply its place, and thus produces wind. As the heat of the sun is greatest in the equatorial regions, the general tendency there is for the heavier columns of air to displace the lighter, and for the air at the earth's surface to move from the poles toward the equator. The only supply for the air thus constantly abstracted from the higher latitudes must be produced by a counter-current in the upper regions of the atmosphere, carrying back the air from the equator towards the poles. The quantity of air thus transported, by these opposite currents, is so nearly equal, that the average weight of the air, as indicated by the barometer, is the same in all places of the earth. Besides the unequal distribution of heat already mentioned, there are various other causes which give rise to currents of air in the atmosphere, such as the chemical changes which are carried on in the air, the condensation of the aqueous vapours which are constantly rising from the surfaces of rivers and seas, and the agency of electricity. Winds have been divided into *fixed* or *constant,* as the trade winds; *periodical,* as the monsoons; *land and sea breezes;* and *variable winds,* or such as blow at one time from one point; at another from another point; and at another time cease altogether. [*See* TRADE WINDS, MONSOONS, LAND AND SEA BREEZES.] There are also various local winds, which receive particular names; as the *Etesian wind,* the *Sirocco,* the *Samiel* or *Simoom,* the *Harmattan,* &c. [*See these terms.*] The velocity of the wind varies from one that is hardly sensible, to one of 100 miles in an hour. *Winds* are denominated from the point of compass from which they blow; as, a *north* wind; an *east* wind; a *south* wind; a *west* wind; a *southwest* wind. &c.—2. The *four winds,* the cardinal points of the heavens.

Come from the *four winds,* O breath, and breathe upon these slain; Ezek. xxxvii.

This sense of the word seems to have had its origin with the Orientals, as it was the practice of the Hebrews to give to each of the four cardinal points the name of *wind.*—3.† Direction of the wind from other points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of compass; as, a compass of eight *winds.* —4. Breath; power of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shak.*

5. Air in motion from any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon ball; the *wind* of a bellows.—6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind.* *Dryden.*

7. Air impregnated with scent.

A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind.* *Shak.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* or airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels; as, to be troubled with *wind.*—10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.—*Down the wind,* decaying; declining; in a state of decay; as, he went *down the wind.*†—*To take* or *have the wind,* to gain or have the advantage.—*To take wind,* or *to get wind,* to be divulged; to become public. The story *got wind,* or *took wind.*—*In the wind's eye,* in seamen's language, toward the direct point from which the wind blows.—*All in the wind,* a term applied to a vessel when her head is too close to the wind, so that the sails are shivering.—*Between wind and water,* denoting that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface.—*To carry the wind,* in the manege, is when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears. [In poetry, *wind* often rhymes with *find;* but the common pronunciation is with *i* short, and so let it continue.]

WIND, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Wound.* [Sax. *windan;* G. and D. *winden;* from *wind,* or the same root.] 1. To blow; to sound by blowing or inflation; to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and varied.

Wind the shrill horn. *Pope.*

2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn.

To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus. *Shak.*

3. To turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; as, to *wind* thread on a reel; to *wind* thread into a ball; to *wind* a rope into a coil.—4. To turn by shifts and expedients.

He endeavours to turn and *wind* himself every way to evade the force of this famous challenge. *Waterland.*

5. To introduce by insinuation. The child *winds* himself into my affections.

They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Gov. of the Tongue*

6. To change; to vary.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

7. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle. —*To wind off,* to unwind.—*To wind out,* to extricate.—*To wind up,* to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread. —8. To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, to *wind up* one's affairs.— 9. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seem'd to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years. *Dryden.*

To wind up a clock, is to wind the cord by which the weights are suspended, round an axis or pin.—*To wind up a watch,* is to wind the spring round its axis or pin.—10. To raise by degrees.

Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch. *Atterbury.*

11. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune.

Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute. *Waller.*

12. To put in order for regular action.

WIND, *v. t.* To nose; to perceive or follow by the wind or scent; as hounds *wind* an animal.—2. To ventilate; to expose to the wind; to winnow.—3. To drive or ride hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind; also, to rest, as a horse, in order to recover wind.—*To wind a ship,* to bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was, so that the wind may strike the opposite side.

WIND, *v. i.* To turn; to change.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden.*

2. To turn around something; as, vines *wind* around a pole.—3. To have a circular direction; as, *winding* stairs.—4. To crook; to bend; to proceed in flexures. The road *winds* in various places.—5. To move round; to double; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.—6. To have a twist, or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane; as, a piece of wood.—*To wind out*, to be extricated; to escape.

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. *Milton.*

WIND'AĠE, *n.* [Sp. *viento*, wind, windage.] The difference between the diameter of a gun or other piece of ordnance and that of a ball or shell.

WIND' BEAM, *n.* In *arch.*, an old term for a collar beam.

WIND' BILL, *n.* In *Scots law*, an accommodation bill; a bill of exchange granted without value having been received by the acceptors, for the purpose of raising money by discount.

WIND'-BORE, *n.* The extremity of the suction pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate, to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.

WIND'BOUND, *a.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

WIND'-BRO'KEN, *a.* Diseased in the wind, or breath; as, a *wind-broken* horse.

WIND'-CHANĠ'ING,† *a.* Changeful as the wind; fickle.

WIND'-DRIED, *a.* Dried in the wind.

WIND'-DROPSY, *n.* [*wind* and *dropsy*.] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites.

WIND'-EGG, *n.* [*wind* and *egg*.] An addle egg.

WIND'ER, *v. t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Local.*]

WIND'ER, *n.* He or that which winds; as a bobbin-*winder*.—2. An instrument or machine for winding.—3. A plant that twists itself round others.

WIND'ER-MEB, *n.* A bird of the genus Larus, or gull-kind.

WINDERS, *n.* In *arch.*, steps of a stair while radiating from a centre, are narrower at the one end than the other.—2. Among *pugilists*, a blow that deprives of breath. [*Vulgar.*]

WIND'FALL, *n.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown off the tree by wind.—2. An unexpected legacy; any unexpected advantage.

WIND'-FALLEN, *a.* Blown down by the wind.

WIND'-FLOWER, *n.* [*wind* and *flower*.] A plant, the anemone.

WIND'-FURNACE, *n.* [*wind* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.

WIND'-GAĠE, *n* [*wind* and *gage*.] An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. [*See* ANEMOMETER.]

WIND'-GALL, *n.* [*wind* and *gall*.] A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse.

WIND'-GUN, *n.* An air gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.

WIND'-HATCH, *n.* [*wind* and *hatch*.] In mining, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.

WIND'-HŎVER, *n.* [*wind* and *hover*.] A species of hawk, the *Falco tinnunculus*, called also the *stannel*, but more usually the *kestrel*.

WIND'INESS, *n.* [from *windy*.] The state of being windy or tempestuous; as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.—2. Fulness of wind; flatulence.—3. Tendency to generate wind; as, the *windiness* of vegetables.—4. Tumour; puffiness.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge. *Brerewood.*

WINDING, *n.* Act of those persons or things that wind.

WINDING, *ppr.* Turning; binding about; bending.—2. *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.

WINDING, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream.—2. Among *workmen*, a turn or twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane. When a surface is perfectly plane, it is said to be *out of winding*.—3. A call by the boatswain's whistle.

WINDING-ENGINE, *n.* An engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit.

WINDINGLY, *adv.* In a winding or circuitous form.

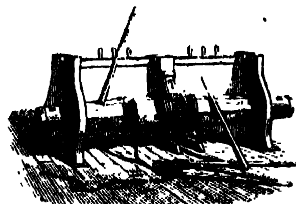
WINDING-SHEET, *n.* [*winding* and *sheet*] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

WINDING-STICKS, *n.* In *joinery*, two slips of wood, each straightened on one edge, and having the opposite edge parallel. Their use is to ascertain whether the surface of a board, &c., *winds* or is twisted. For this purpose, one of the slips is placed across one end of the board, and the other across the other end, with one of the straight-edges of each upon the surface. The joiner then looks in a longitudinal direction over the upper edges of the two slips, and if he finds that these edges coincide throughout their length, he concludes that the surface is *out of winding*; but if the upper edges do not coincide, this is a proof that the surface *winds*. [*See* WINDING.]

WINDING-TACKLE, *n.* [*winding* and *tackle*.] In *ships*, a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block, used principally to hoist up any weighty materials, as guns.

WIND'-INSTRUMENT, *n.* An instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath; as a flute, a clarionet, &c. Wind instruments generally produce their effects by the vibrations of a column of air in a tube, shut at one end, and either open or shut at the other. These vibrations are determined mainly by the length of the sounding column; yet inferior and subordinate ones are found to co-exist with the fundamental one. The whole column spontaneously divides itself into portions equal to the half, the third, or the fourth of its longitudinal extent, and thus different sounds are produced. The finger holes, and keys of wind instruments, are contrivances for varying the length of the sounding column, and thus producing different tones.

WIND'LASS, *n.* [*wind* and *lace*. Qu.] In *mech.*, a modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, &c. The common windlass, such as is used for raising water from wells, &c., consists simply of an axle, which is turned by a winch. One end of a rope or chain being attached to the axle, and the other to a weight, by turning the winch, the rope is coiled on the axle, and thus the weight is raised. The windlass used in ships for raising the anchors, or obtaining a purchase on other occasions, consists of a strong beam of wood placed horizontally, and supported at its ends by iron spindles, which turn in collars or bushes inserted in what are termed the *windlass bitts*.



Ship's Windlass.

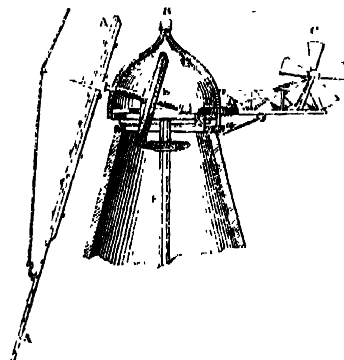
This large axle is pierced with holes directed towards its centre, in which long levers or handspikes are inserted, for turning it round when the anchor is to be weighed or any purchase is required. It is furnished with *pauls* to prevent it from turning backwards when the pressure on the handspikes is intermitted. It is sometimes written *windlace*. Improved patent windlasses are now extensively used in ships.—2.† A handle by which any thing is turned.

WIND'LE, *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.

WIND'LESS, *a.* Having no wind; calm.

WIND'LESTRAWS, *n.* The withered flower-stalks of grasses; bents. [*Local.*] In *Scotland*, *windlestraw* is a name given to crested dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

WIND'-MILL, *n.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill which receives its motion from the impulse of the wind, and which is used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c. There are two kinds of wind-mills, the *vertical* and *horizontal*. In the former, a section of which is here given,



Section of upper part of Wind mill.

the wind is made to act upon sails or vanes, A A (generally four in number), attached by means of rectangular frames to the extremities of the principal axis or *wind-shaft* of the mill, which is placed nearly horizontal, so that the sails, by the action of the wind, revolve in a plane nearly vertical, giving a rotatory motion to the driving wheel, E, fixed to the wind-shaft, and thus conveying motion to the vertical shaft, F, and the machinery connected with

it. The extremity of the wind-shaft must always be placed so as to point to the quarter from which the wind blows. To effect this, some mills have a self-adjusting cap, B, which is turned round by the force of the wind acting upon the fan or flyer, C, attached to the projecting frame-work at the back of the cap. By means of a pinion on its axis, motion is given to the inclined shaft, and to the wheel, D, on the vertical spindle of the pinion, A, this latter pinion engages the cogs on the outside of the fixed rim of the cap; by these means the sails are kept constantly turned to the wind, the head of the mill moving slowly round, the moment any change in the direction of the wind causes the fan, C, to revolve. In the *horizontal* wind-mill, the wind-shaft is vertical, so that the sails revolve in a horizontal plane. The effect of horizontal wind-mills, however, is considered to be far inferior to that of the vertical kind. The effect of wind-mills depends greatly upon the form and position of the sails.

WIND'OW, *n.* [Dan. *vindue;* Sp. *ventana*, from the same root as *venta*, sale, *vent* of goods. The word in Spanish signifies also a nostril, that is, a passage. *Ventaja* is advantage; *ventalla*, a valve, and *ventalle*, a *fan; ventear*, to blow. Hence we see that *vent*, L. *vendo, wind, fan*, and *van*, Fr. *avant*, are all of one family. So is also the L. *fenestra*, Fr. *fenêtre*, D. *venster*, G. *fenster*, Ir. *fineog*. The vulgar pronunciation is *windor*, as if from the Welsh *gwyntdor*, wind-door.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. This opening has a frame on the sides, in which are set movable sashes, containing panes of glass. The sashes are generally made to rise and fall, for the admission or exclusion of air, but sometimes the sashes are made to open and shut vertically, like the leaves of a folding door.—2. An aperture or opening resembling a window.

A *window* shalt thou make to the ark; Gen. vi.

3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture.

Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes. *Shak.*

4. An aperture; or rather the clouds or water-spouts.

The *windows* of heaven were opened; Gen. vii.

5. Lattice or casement; or the net work of wire used before the invention of glass; Judges v.—6. Lines crossing each other.

Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

WIND'OW, *v. t.* To furnish with windows.—2. To place at a window. [*Unusual.*]—3. To break into openings. [*Unusual.*]

WIND'OW-BLIND, *n.* [*window* and *blind.*] A blind to intercept the light of a window. [*See* BLIND.]

WIND'OW-CURTAIN, *n.* A curtain, usually decorative, hung over the window recess inside a room. [*See* CURTAIN.]

WIND'OWED, *pp.* Furnished with windows.—2. Having many openings or rents.

Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness. *Shak.*

WIND'OW-FRAME, *n.* [*window* and *frame.*] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

WIND'OW-GLASS, *n.* [*window* and *glass.*] Panes of glass for windows.

WIND'OWLESS, *n.* Destitute of windows.

WIND'OW-SASH, *n.* [*window* and *sash.*] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. [*See* SASH.]

WIND'OW-SHUTTER, *n.* A wooden frame or door to close up a window. [*See* SHUTTER.]

WIND'OW-SILL, *n.* In *arch.* *See* SILL.

WIND'OW-TAX, } *n.* An import
WIND'OW-DU'TY, } levied on all houses in cities, towns, &c., based on the number of windows, or openings for light in each house, and commencing upon the *eighth* window. It is one of the *assessed taxes* of Great Britain, but is not imposed in Ireland.

WIND'OWY,† *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window.

WIND'PIPE, *n.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

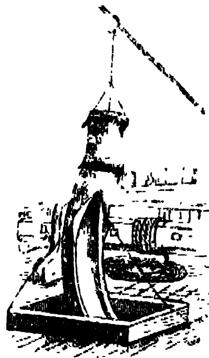
WIND'-PUMP, *n.* [*wind* and *pump.*] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands.

WIND'-RODE, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.

WIND'-ROW, *n.* [*wind* and *row.*] A row or line of hay, raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.—2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it.—3 A row of peats set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward, cut in paring and burning.

WIND'ROW, *v. t.* To rake or put into the form of a windrow.

WIND'-SAIL, *n.* [*wind* and *sail.*] A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to



Wind-sail suspended from jib-stay.

convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.—2. One of the vanes or sails of a wind-mill.

WIND'SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Arctotis.

WIND'-SHOCK, *n.* [*wind* and *shock.*] A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree.

WIND'SOR-BEAN, *n.* The broad-bean, or kidney-bean,—*which see.*

WIND'SOR-CHAIR, *n.* A sort of low wheel-carriage.

WIND'SOR KNIGHT, }
POOR KNIGHT OF WIND'SOR, } *n.* One of a body of military pensioners, having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called the military knights of Windsor.

WIND'SOR-SOAP, *n.* In *perfumery*, a kind of fine scented soap, the chief manufacture of which was once confined to Windsor.

WIND'-TIGHT, *a.* [*wind* and *tight.*] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind.

WIND'WARD, *n.* [*wind* and *ward.*] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply or sail to the *windward*.

WIND'WARD, *a.* [*wind* and *ward.*] Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows; as, the *windward* shrouds.

WIND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the wind.—*To lay an anchor at the windward*, to adopt previous measures for success or security.

WIND'WARD-TIDE, *n.* The tide that sets to windward.

WIND'Y, *a.* Consisting of wind; as, a *windy* tempest.—2. Next the wind; as, the *windy* side.—3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather.—4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind.—5. Empty; airy; as, *windy* joy.

WINE, *n.* [Sax. *win;* G. *wein;* D. *wyn;* W. *gwin;* Russ. *vino;* L. *vinum;* Fr. *vin;* Ir. *fion;* Gr. οινος; Eolic, Fοινος; Heb. יין, *ain.* This Oriental word seems to be connected with עין, *ain*, a fountain, and ענה *anah*, to thrust, to press, or press out.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape, or of the fruit of the vine, (*vitis vinifera.* *See* VITIS). Wines are distinguished practically, by their colour, hardness or softness on the palate, their flavour, and their being still or effervescing. The differences in the quality of wines depend partly upon differences in the vines, but more on the differences of the soils in which they are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are fully ripe, they generally yield the most perfect wine as to strength and flavour. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios among the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban among the Romans. The principal modern wines are Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Madeira, Hock, Marsala, Cape, with their varieties. The wines most used in this country are Port and Sherry, especially the former. The wines intended for the English market, are mixed with a large quantity of brandy. Genuine unmixed port wine is very rarely met with in this country.—2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, sometimes with spirits, &c.; as, currant *wine;* gooseberry *wine.*—3. Any spirituous product of fermentation.—4. Intoxication.

Noah awoke from his *wine;* Gen. ix.

5. Drinking.

They that tarry long at the *wine;* Prov. xxiii.

Corn and wine, in Scripture, are put for all kinds of necessaries for subsistence; Ps. iv.—*Bread and wine*, in the Lord's supper, are symbols of the body and blood of Christ.—*Spirit of wine*, alcohol,—*which see.*

WINE-BIBBER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker; Prov. xxiii.

WINE-CASK, *n.* [*wine* and *cask.*] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

WINE-CELLAR, *n.* An apartment or cellar for stowing wine. Wine cellars are generally underground, on the basement story of a building, in order that the wine may be kept cool and at an equal temperature.

WINE-COOLER, *n.* A porous vessel of earthenware, which being dipped in water, absorbs a considerable quantity of it. A bottle of wine is placed in the vessel, and the evaporation which takes place from the vessel, abstracts heat from the wine. *Wine coolers* for the table are usually made of silver, or of plated metal, and are provided with a chamber in which evaporation is carried on by means of a chemical mixture.

WINE-GLASS, *n.* [*wine* and *glass.*] A small glass in which wine is drunk.

WINELESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as, *wineless* life.

WINE-MAKING, *n.* The process of manufacturing wines.

WINE-MEASURE, *n.* [*See* MEASURE.] An old English measure by which wines and other spirits were sold. In this measure the gallon contained 231 cubic inches, and was to the imperial standard gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.

WINE-MERCHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

WINE-PRESS, *n.* [*wine* and *press.*] A place where grapes are pressed.

WINE'-STONE, *n.* A deposit of crude tartar or *argal*, which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine casks.

WING, *n.* [Sax. *gehwing;* Sw. and Dan. *vinge.* The word signifies the side, end, or extremity.] 1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies. In a few species of fowls, the wings do not enable them to fly; as is the case with the dodo, ostrich, great auk, and penguin; but in the two former, the wings assist the fowls in running.—2. The limb of an insect by which it flies.—3. Figuratively, care or protection.—4. In *bot.*, the side petal of a papilionaceous corolla, of which there are two; also, an appendage of seeds, by means of which they are wafted in the air and scattered; also, any membranous or leafy dilatation of a footstalk, or of the angles of a stem, branch, or flower-stalk, or of a calyx.—5. Flight; passage by the wing; as, to be on the *wing;* to take *wing.*—6. Means of flying; acceleration. Fear adds *wings* to flight.—7. Motive or incitement of flight.

Then fiery expedition be my *wing.* *Shak.*

8.† A fan to winnow.—9. The flank or extreme body or part of an army.—10. Any side-piece.—11. In *gardening*, a side-shoot.—12. In *arch.*, a side building, less than the main edifice.—13. In *fort.*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c.—14. In *a fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.—15. In *a ship*, the wings are those parts of the hold and orlop deck, which are nearest the sides. The term *wing* is also applied to the projecting part of the deck of a steam vessel, before and abaft each of the paddle boxes.—16. In *Scrip.*, protection; generally in the plural; Ps. lxiii; Exod. xix.—*On the wings of the wind*, with the utmost velocity; Ps. xviii.

WING, *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity.

Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms. *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies; as, on either side well *winged.*—3. To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough. *Shak.*

Edge the keen sword, and *wing* th' unerring ball. *Trumbull.*

4. To wound in the wing. [*A term among sportsmen.*]—*To wing a flight*, to exert the power of flying.

WING'-CASE, } *n.* The case or shell **WING'-SHELL**, } which covers the wings of coleopterous insects; as the beetle, &c.

WING-COV'ERING, *a.* Covering the wings.

WING'ED, *pp.* Furnished with wings; transported by flying.—2. *a.* Having wings; as, a *winged* fowl; Gen. i.—3. Swift; rapid; as, with *winged* haste.—4. In *bot.*, alate; furnished with longitudinal membranous appendages, as a *winged* stalk or stem; or with downy or hairy appendages, as *winged* seeds.—*Winged petiole*, having a thin membrane or border on each side, or dilated on the sides.—*Winged leaf*, a pinnate leaf; a species of compound leaf, wherein a simple leaf has several leaflets fastened to each side of it.—5. In *her.*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different colour from the body.—6. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.—7. Hurt or disabled in the wing; as, that bird cannot fly far, for it has been *winged.*

WING'ED-PEA, *n.* A plant.

WING'ERS, *n.* A name for casks stowed in the wings of a vessel.

WING'-FOOTED, *a.* [*wing* and *foot.*] Having wings attached to the feet; as, *wing-footed* mercury.—2. Swift; moving with rapidity; fleet.

WING'LESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WING'LET, *n.* A little wing.

WING'-STROKE, *n.* A blow with a bird's expanded wing; as, a swan's *wing-stroke* may break a man's leg.

WING'-SWIFT, *a.* Swift on the wing; of rapid flight.

WING'-TRANSOM, *n.* In *ships*, the uppermost or longest transom, called also the *main-transom.* [*See* TRANSOM.]

WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as, *wingy* speed.

WINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *wincian;* G. *winken;* W. *gwing*, a wink; *gwinciaw*, to wriggle, to wink, to wince. *Wink* and *wince* are radically one word.] 1. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids.

They are not blind, but they *wink.* *Tillotson.*

2. To close and open the eyelids.—3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light.

Or *wink* as cowards and afraid. *Prior.*

5. To be dim; as, a *winking* light.—*To wink at*, to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable; as, to *wink* at faults.

WINK, *n.* The act of closing the eyelids. I lay awake and could not sleep a *wink.*

I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink.* *Donne.*

2. A motion of the eye.—3. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

WINK'ER, *n.* One who winks.—2. One of the blinds of a horse.

WINK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes; shutting and opening the eyelids; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.

WINK'INGLY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed.

WIN'NER, *n.* [from *win.*] One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *win.*] Gaining by success in competition or contest.—2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming; as, a *winning* address.

WIN'NING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest. [This word is seldom used except in its plural form, *winnings.*]

WIN'NINGLY, *adv.* In a winning manner.

WIN'NOW, *v. t.* [L. *evanno*, from *vannus*, a fan; D. and G. *wannen;* from the root of *fan* and *wind.* The Sax. has *windwian*, to wind.] 1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. Grain is *winnowed* by a fan, or by a machine, or by pouring it out of a vessel in a current of air.—2. To fan; to beat as with wings.—3. To examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.

Winnow well this thought. *Dryden.*

4. To separate, as the bad from the good.

WIN'NOW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn.

Winnow not with every wind. *Eccles.*

WIN'NOWED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.

WIN'NOWER, *n.* One who winnows.

WIN'NOWING, *ppr.* Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.

WIN'NOWING, *n.* The act of separating the chaff from grain, by means of the wind, or by an artificial current of air.

WIN'SOME, *a.* Cheerful; merry; gay; comely; agreeable; engaging. [*Scotch.*]

WIN'TER, *n.* [Sax. G. D. Sw. and Dan.; from *wind*, or its root; Goth. *wintrus.*] 1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse, the three *winter* months are December, January, and February. Our Saxon ancestors reckoned the years by winters; as, ten *winters;* thirty *winters.* In tropical climates, there are two winters annually; but they cannot be said to be cold. In the temperate and frigid climates, there is one winter only in the year.—2. The part of a printing press which sustains the carriage.

WIN'TER, *v. i.* To pass the winter. He *wintered* in Italy. Cattle *winter* well on good fodder.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter. To *winter* young cattle on hay is not profitable. Delicate plants must be *wintered* under cover.

WIN'TER, *a.* Pertaining to winter. [*See the following compounds.*]

WINTERA'CEÆ, *n.* A small nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants. The plants of this order are small trees or shrubs, closely allied to Magnoliaceæ, from which they differ chiefly in their dotted leaves and aromatic qualities. About ten species have been enumerated, of which two inhabit New Holland, two are found in

the hotter parts of America, two in South America, two in North America, one in China and Japan, and one in New Zealand. *Illicium anisatum*, the Chinese anise-seed tree, yields the Chinese anise, which is frequently used to give an agreeable aromatic flavour to certain dishes, and also to flavour the liquor called *Anisette de Bordeaux*. *Illicium floridanum*, the Florida anise-seed tree, yields, by distillation, a volatile oil, which has a spicy aromatic taste and smell. *Drimys winteri* yields the winter's bark, which is known for its resemblance to that of cinnamon. *Drimys granatensis*, New Granada winter's bark, is a large tree, the bark of which is aromatic and stimulating, and is much used by the natives where it grows, both as a medicine, and for seasoning their food.

WIN'TER-ACONITE, *n.* A plant of the genus Eranthis, the *E. hiemalis*, a small stemless, tuberous plant, inhabiting shady places in the midland parts of Europe. It is cultivated in gardens on account of its cup-like flowers of bright yellow, which it puts forth in early spring. [*See* ERANTHIS.]

WIN'TER-AP'PLE, *n.* [*winter* and *apple.*] An apple that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-BARLEY, *n.* [*winter* and *barley.*] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

WIN'TER-BEATEN, *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by the severe weather of winter.

WIN'TER-BERRY, *n.* [*winter* and *berry.*] The common name of North American plants of the genus Prinos. [*See* PRINOS.]

WIN'TER-BLOOM, *n.* [*winter* and *bloom.*] A plant of the genus Azalea.

WIN'TER-CHER'RY, *n.* [*winter* and *cherry.*] A plant of the genus Physalis, the *P. alkekengi*, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry. The other species of the genus Physalis are also known by the name of winter-cherry. [*See* PHYSALIS.]

WIN'TER-CIT'RON, *n.* [*winter* and *citron.*] A sort of pear.

WIN'TER-CRESS, *n.* [*winter* and *cress.*] The common name of two British cruciferous plants of the genus Barbarea, formerly included in the genus Erysimum. Bitter winter-cress (*B. vulgaris*), called also yellow rocket, grows on the banks of ditches and rivers, and about hedges and walls. It is bitter and sharp to the taste, and is sometimes used as a salad.

WIN'TER-CROP', *n.* [*winter* and *crop.*] A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

WIN'TERED, *pp.* Kept through the winter; lived through the winter.

WIN'TER-FAL'LOW, *n.* [*winter* and *fallow.*] Ground that is fallowed in winter.

WIN'TER-GÄRDEN, *n.* [*winter* and *garden.*] An ornamental garden for winter.

WIN'TER-GREEN, *n.* [*winter* and *green.*] The common name of plants of the genus Pyrola, and of its allies. [*See* PYROLA.]

WIN'TERING, *ppr.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter.

WIN'TERING, *n.* The act of passing the winter; the act of keeping, feeding, or preserving during the winter.

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. t.* [*winter* and *kill.*] In *America*, to kill by means of the weather in winter; as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover.

WIN'TER-LODGE, } *n.* [*winter*
WIN'TER-LODGMENT, } and *lodge.*] In *bot.*, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb.

WIN'TERLY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter. [*Little used.*]

WIN'TER-PEAR, *n.* [*winter* and *pear.*] Any pear that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-PROUD, *a.* Too green and luxuriant in winter; applied to wheat. [*Local.*]

WIN'TER-QUAR'TERS, *n.* [*winter* and *quarters.*] The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WIN'TER-RIG, *v. t.* [*winter* and *rig.*] To fallow or till in winter. [*Local.*]

WINTER'S BARK, *n.* [Capt. W. Winter, who first brought it to this country.] A plant of the nat. order Winteraceæ, and genus Drimys, a native of South America. *D. winteri*, or *Wintera aromatica*, of older botanists, true



Winter's Bark (Drimys Winteri).

winter's bark, is a native of the Straits of Magelhaens, where it grows to the height of from six to forty feet. The bark is of a pale greyish red colour externally, has an agreeable, pungent, aromatic taste, and contains an acid resin, an acid volatile oil and some tannin. It is an excellent aromatic, but not easily procured, other substances, particularly the bark of the *Canella alba*, being substituted for it.—*D. granatensis*, New Granada winter's bark, is inferior to the former in its aromatic properties, and grows in New Granada and Brazil, where it is indigenous, to about twenty feet high.

WINTER-SOL'STICE, *n.* [*winter* and *solstice.*] The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st. [*See* SOLSTICE.]

WIN'TER-WEED, *n.* The ivy-leaved speedwell.

WIN'TERY,† *a.* Pertaining to winter; suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy.

WIN'TLE, *v. i.* To stagger; to reel; to roll or tumble gently over. [*Scotch.*]

WIN'TLE, *n.* A staggering motion; a gentle rolling tumble. [*Scotch.*]

WINTRY, instead of *Wintery.*

WI'NY, *a.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

WINZE, *n.* In *mining*, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation.

WINZE, *n.* A curse or imprecation. [*Scotch.*]

WIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian.*] 1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face with a towel; Luke vii.—2. To strike off gently.

Some nat'ral tears they dropp'd but *wip'd* them soon. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful.

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish; 2 Kings xxi.

4. To cheat; to defraud.—*To wipe away*, to cleanse by rubbing or tersion; as, to *wipe away* a stain or reproach.—*To wipe off*, to clear away.—*Wipe off* this foul stain; *wipe off* the dust.—*To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate. *Wipe out* the blot.

WIPE, *n.* The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.—2. A blow; a stroke.—3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.—4. A bird. [Sw. *vipa*, the lapwing.]

WIPED, *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WIPER, *n.* One who wipes.—2. The instrument used for wiping.—3. *Wipers*, in *machinery*, are pieces projecting generally from horizontal axles, for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons, in a vertical direction, and letting them fall by their own weight. They are employed in fulling mills, stamping mills, oil mills, powder mills, &c.

WIPER-SHAFT, *n.* In *mech.*, a shaft carrying wipers for lifting, as in fulling mills.—2. In a *marine steam-engine*, the shaft on which the end of the slide-valve lever is fixed, and also the end of the gab-lever. It is also termed the *weigh-shaft.*

WIPING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *vir;* Ice. *wijr.*] A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread, or slender cylindrical rod. The term *wire* has also a plural signification, being frequently used, as well as the regular plural *wires*, to designate a number of metallic threads. *Wire* is frequently drawn so fine as to be only the three-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. The metals most commonly drawn into wire are gold, silver, copper, and iron; but the finest wire is made from platina.—*Wire of Lapland*, a shining slender substance made from the sinews of the rein-deer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire in embroidering their clothes.

WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WIRE-DRAW, *v. t.* [*wire* and *draw.*] To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.—2. To draw into length.—3. To draw by art or violence.

My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity; as, to *wiredraw* an argument.

WIREDRAWER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

WIREDRAWING, *ppr.* Drawing a metal into wire.—2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.

WIREDRAWING, *n.* The act or art

of extending ductile metals into wire. The metal to be extended into wire is first hammered into a bar, and then it is passed successively through a series of holes in a hardened steel plate, successively diminishing in diameter, until the requisite degree of fineness is attained. Extremely fine wires of platina, gold, or silver, are sometimes formed by drawing the metals through holes in a diamond or ruby.

WIREDRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WIRE-GAUZE, *n.* A texture of finely interwoven wire, resembling gauze. It is employed for lanterns, sieves, flour-dressing machines, screens, window-blinds, covering safety-lamps, &c. It is also formed into dish-covers, baskets, and other useful and ornamental articles.

WIRE-GRATE, *n.* [*wire* and *grate.*] A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vineries, hot-houses, &c.

WIRE-GRUB, *n.* The wire-worm,—*which see.*

WIRE-HEEL, *n.* [*wire* and *heel.*] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

WIRE′-PULLER, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer.

WIRE′-PUL′LING, *n.* The act of pulling the wires; as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue.

WIRE-ROPE, *n.* A rope formed of wire, usually iron-wire wound round a hempen core. Wire-ropes are found to be very superior in strength to those made of hemp, weight for weight.

WIRE-WORM, *n.* [*wire* and *worm.*] A name given by farmers to the larvæ or grubs, of several insects, which are species of the coleopterous genus Elater. They are very destructive to corn fields, and also to vegetables, by attacking the roots *Hemerhipus segetis*, is another insect, the larva of which is called wire-worm. It destroys plants of all kinds.

WIRY, *a.* Made of wire; like wire. It is sometimes written *Wiery.*

WIS,† *v. t.* pret. *Wist.* [G. *wissen*; D. *weeten*; Dan. *vider*; Sw. *veta.* This is the Sax. *witan, to wit.*] To think; to suppose; to imagine; to know.

WI′SALLS, } *n.* The leaves or tops of
WI′SOMES, } carrots and parsneps. [*Local.*]

WIS′ARD. *See* WIZARD.

WIS′DOM, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *id.*; *wise* and *dom*; G. *weisheit*, [*wisehood*;] D. *wysheid*; Sw. *visdom* and *vishet*; Dan. *visdom* or *viisdom.* *See* WISE. *Wisdom*, it seems, is from the Gothic dialect.] 1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. This is wisdom in *act, effect*, or *practice.* If wisdom is to be considered as a *faculty* of the mind, it is the faculty of discerning or judging what is most just, proper, and useful; and if it is to be considered as an *acquirement*, it is the knowledge and use of what is best, most just, most proper, most conducive to prosperity or happiness. Wisdom in the first sense, or *practical wisdom*, is nearly synonymous with *discretion.* It differs somewhat from *prudence*, in this respect; *prudence* is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; *wisdom* is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good. *Prudence* then is a species, of which *wisdom* is the genus.

> *Wisdom* gained by experience, is of inestimable value. *Scott.*

> It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and *wisdom*; that they will yield every thing to reason, and refuse every thing to force. *Ames.*

2. In *scripture*, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.

> Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians; Acts vii.

3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; as, the *wisdom* of Bezaleel and Aholiab; Exod. xxxi.—4. Natural instinct and sagacity; Job xxxix.—5. In *scripture theol.*, *wisdom* is true religion; godliness; piety; the knowledge and fear of God, and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands. This is the *wisdom* which is from above; Ps. xc.; Job xxviii.—6. Profitable words or doctrine; Ps. xxxvii.—*The wisdom of this world*, mere human erudition; or the carnal policy of men, their craft and artifices in promoting their temporal interests; called also *fleshly wisdom*; 1 Cor. ii.; 2 Cor. i.—*The wisdom of words*, artificial or affected eloquence; or learning displayed in teaching; 1 Cor. i. ii.

WISE, *a.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *wis, wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *viis*; Sax. *wissan*, G. *wissen*, to know; Sans. *vid.* This in Dutch, is *weeten*, to know, which is the Goth. *witan*, Sax. *witan*, Eng. to *wit*, perhaps Gr. εἰδω. So that *wise, wit, weet, wot*, are all from one root, or dialectical forms of the same word; Ir. *fois, feas*, knowledge; W. *gwys, gwyz*, Sans. *widja*, intelligence. In general, the radical sense of *know*, is to reach or to hold, from extension, stretching. In this case, it may be to show, to disclose, from a like sense; for in Sw. *visa*, Dan. *viser*, G. *weisen*, D. *wysen*, is to show. In this case, L. *video, visum*, which seems to be connected with this word, may coincide in origin with *wide.* *Wistful*, attentive, eager, is from reaching forward.] 1. Properly, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper and what is improper; as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate. Solomon was deemed the *wisest* man. But a man may be *speculatively* and not *practically* wise. Hence,—2. Discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means to accomplish them. This is to be *practically* wise; Gen. xli.—3. Skilful; dextrous.

> They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge; Jer. iv.

4. Learned; knowing; as, the *wise* and the unwise; Rom. i.—5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination; 2 Sam. xiv.—6. Godly; pious; Prov. xiii.

> The holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* to salvation; 2 Tim. iii.

7. Skilled in hidden arts; *a sense somewhat ironical*; as, the *wise* woman of Brainford.—8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; *applicable to things*; as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or management; a *wise* determination.—9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discreet; as, *wise* deportment.

WISE, *n.* (*s* as *z.*) [Sax. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Fr. *guise*; It. *guisa*; Arm. *guis.*] Manner; way of being or acting.

> This song she sings in most commanding *wise.* *Sidney.*

> In fittest *wise.* *Spenser.*

In the foregoing form this word is obsolete. The use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases.—1. *In any wise.*

> If he that sanctified the field will *in any wise* redeem it; Lev. xxvii.

> Fret not thyself *in any wise*; Ps. xxxvii.

2. *On this wise.*

> *On this wise* ye shall bless the children of Israel; Numb vi.

3. *In no wise.*

> He shall *in no wise* lose his reward; Matth. x.

It is used in composition, as in *likewise, otherwise, lengthwise*, &c. By mistake, *ways* is often used for it; as, *lengthways*, for *lengthwise.*

WISEACRE, *n.* [G. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say; G. *weissager*, a foreteller. The proper English word would be *wise-sayer.*] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, *in contempt or irony*, a fool; a simpleton; a dunce.

WISE-HEÄRTED, *a.* [*wise* and *heart.*] Wise; knowing; skilful; Exod. xxviii.

WISELING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise.

WISELY, *adv.* Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom; Prov. xvi. xxi.—2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.

> Let us deal *wisely* with them; Exod. i.

WISENESS,† *n.* Wisdom.

WISE-SAYER, *n.* [G. *weissager*, a foreteller.] 1. A foreteller; one who is noted for predicting the weather.—2. A wiseacre,—*which see.*

WISH, *v. i.* [Sax. *Wiscan*; Cimbric, *oska.* In all the other Teutonic and Gothic dialects, the corresponding word is written with *n*; D. *wenschen*; G. *wünschen*; Dan. *önsker*; Sw. *önska.* This is probably the same word.] 1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable. It usually expresses less than *long*; but sometimes it denotes to long or wish earnestly. We often *wish* for what is not obtainable.

> This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot.*

> They have more than heart could *wish*; Ps. lxxiii.

> I *wish* above all things that thou mayest prosper; 3 John 2.

> They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished* for the day; Acts xxvii.

2. To be disposed or inclined; as, to *wish* well to another's affairs.—3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear. I *wish* the event may prove fortunate, or less calamitous than we apprehend.

WISH, *v. t.* To desire. I *wish* your prosperity.

> Let them be driven backward and put to shame, that *wish* me evil; Ps. xl.

2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently. It has this sense when expressed with emphasis.—3. To recommend by wishing.

> I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shak.*

4. To imprecate; as, to *wish* curses on an enemy.—5. To ask; to express desire.

WISH, *n*. Desire; sometimes eager desire; Job xxxiii.—2. Desire expressed.

Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a *wish*. *Shak.*

3. Thing desired. He has his *wish*.

The difference between *wish* and *desire* seems to be, that *desire* is directed to what is obtainable, and a *wish* may be directed to what is obtainable or not. *Kames.*

WISH'ED, *pp*. Desired; or ardently desired.

WISH'ER, *n*. One who desires; one who expresses a wish.

WISH'FUL, *a*. Having desire, or ardent desire.—2. Showing desire; as, *wishful* eyes.—3. Desirable; exciting wishes. [*Bad.*]

WISH'FULLY, *adv*. With desire or ardent desire.—2. With the show of desiring.

WISH'FULNESS, *n*. The state of showing or having desire.

WISHING, *ppr*. Desiring.

WISH'LY, *adv*. With longing; with desire; wishfully. [*Local.*]

WISH'-WASH, *n*. Any sort of weak, thin drink.

WISH'Y-WASH'Y, *a*. Resembling wish-wash; very thin and weak; diluted; feeble; not solid; as, a *wishy-washy* speech [*See* WASHY, from which this word is formed by reduplication.] [*Colloq.*]

WISK'ET, *n*. A basket; a whisket. [*Local.*]

WISP, *n*. [Dan. *visk*, a wisp, a whisk; *visker*, to whisk, to rub or wipe; G. and D. *wisch*.] A small bundle of straw or other like substance; as, a *wisp* of straw; a *wisp* of hay; a *wisp* of herbs.

WIST,† *pret*. of *Wis*.

WISTA'RIA, *n*. A genus of plants, nat. order Leguminosæ. The species are deciduous twining shrubs, natives of China and North America. Several (as *Wistaria chinensis*) have been introduced into England, and, when in flower, they form the handsomest ornaments of the garden.

WIST'FUL, *a*. [from *wist*. The sense is stretching or reaching toward.] Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive; eager. 2. Wishful.

Why dost thou so *wistful* seem? *Gay.*

WIST'FULLY, *adv*. Attentively; earnestly.

WIS'TIT, *n*. The striated monkey; a small species of monkey from South



Wistit (Hapales Jacchus).

America, with sharp claws and squirrel-like habits, the *ouistiti* of Buffon; and the *hapales jacchus* of Illiger.

WIST'LY,† *adv*. Earnestly.

WIS'TONWITH, *n*. The *Arctomys ludovicianus*, a rodent quadruped of America, of a dark-brown colour, found on the banks of the Missouri and its tributaries; called also *barking squirrel*, *burrowing squirrel*, and *prairie dog*.



Wistonwith (Arctomys ludovicianus).

WIT, *v. i.* [Sax. *witan*, Goth. *witan*, D. *weeten*, G. *wissen*, to know; Sans. *vid*. *See* WISE.] To know; to be informed; to be known. This verb is used only in the infinitive, to *wit*, when it is an adverbial phrase, signifying, namely, that is to say. [L. *videlicet*, i. e. *videre licet*.] In *law*, it is used as a formal expression, by which a county or other district is called upon to *know* or to *witness* the legal setting forth of something that follows. [*See* VIDELICET.]

WIT, *n*. [Sax. *wit* or *ge-wit*; G. *witz*; Dan. *vid*. *See the verb and* WISE.]—1. Primarily, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers collectively.

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth. *Davies.*
For *wit* and power their last endeavours bend
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. Wit is defined

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope.*

Wit consists in assembling and putting together with quickness, ideas in which can be found resemblance and congruity, by which to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy. *Locke.*

Wit consists chiefly in joining things by distant and fanciful relations, which surprise us because they are unexpected. *Kames.*

Wit is a propriety of thoughts and words; or in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner.—4. A man of genius; as, the age of Addison abounded with *wits*.

A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit*. *Young.*

5. A man of fancy or wit.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sense; judgment.

He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind.—8. *Wits*, in the plural, soundness of mind; intellect not disordered; sound mind. No man in his *wits* would venture on such an expedition. Have you lost your *wits?* Is he out of his *wits?*—9. Power of invention; contrivance; ingenuity. He was at his *wits'* end.—10. Among *phrenologists*, the faculty which produces the sentiment of the ludicrous, and gives the tendency to view objects in that light. When combined with *destructiveness* it produces satire, and when combined with *secretiveness* it produces humour. Its organ is situated at the side of the upper part of the forehead, between causality and ideality.

Note.—It is difficult to give any strict definition of the term *wit*, its precise boundaries being still too unsettled. It has passed through a greater variety of significations in the course of the last two centuries than most other terms in the English language. Originally, *wit* signified wisdom; and anciently, a man of *witte* was a wise man. In the reign of Elizabeth, a man of pregnant *wit*, or of great *wit*, was a man of vast judgment. In the reign of James I. *wit* was used to signify the intellectual faculties or mental powers collectively. In the time of Cowley it came to signify a superior understanding, and more particularly a quick and brilliant reason. By Dryden it is used as nearly synonymous with talent or ability. According to Locke, it consists in quickness of fancy and imagination. Pope defined *wit* to be a quick conception and an easy delivery; according to which, a man of *wit*, or a *wit*, is a man of brilliant fancy; a man of genius. At present, *wit* is used to designate a peculiar faculty of the mind, connected with the more comprehensive faculty of the imagination; and also the effect produced by this faculty, which consists in the display of remote resemblances between dissimilar objects, or an unexpected combination of remote resemblances; in the exhibition or perception of ludicrous points of analogy or resemblance among things in other respects dissimilar. Hence, a man of *wit*, or a *wit*, is considered to be a man in whom a readiness for such exercise of the mind is remarkable. It is evident that *wit* excites in the mind an agreeable surprise, and that arising, not from any thing marvellous in the subject, but solely from the imagery employed or the strange assemblage of related ideas presented to the mind. This end is effected, 1, by debasing things pompous or seemingly grave; 2, by aggrandizing things little and frivolous; or, 3, by setting ordinary objects in a particular and uncommon point of view, by means not only remote, but apparently contrary. Hence arise a great many kinds of wit. Wit is often joined with humour, but not necessarily so; it often displays itself in the keenest satire; but when it is not kept under proper control, or when it becomes the habitual exercise of the mind, it is apt to impair the nobler powers of the understanding, to chill the feelings, to check friendly and social intercourse, and to break down those barriers which have been established by courtesy. At the same time, when kept within its proper sphere, and judiciously used, it may be rendered very effective in attacking pedantry, pretension, or folly, and may also be employed as a powerful weapon against error.

WITCH, *n*. [Sax. *wicca*. *See* WICKED.] 1. A woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil, or with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment.—2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts.—3.† [Sax. *wic*.] A winding, sinuous bank.—4. A piece of conical paper which is placed in a vessel of lard, and being lighted,

answers the purpose of a taper. [Qu. *wick. Local*]

WITCH, *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

WITCH'CRAFT, *n* [*witch* and *craft.*] The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil; a supernatural power, which persons were formerly supposed to obtain possession of by entering into compact with the devil. Indeed it was fully believed that they gave themselves up to him, body and soul, while he engaged that they should want for nothing, and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased, to visit and torment their enemies, and accomplish their infernal purposes. As soon as the bargain was concluded, the devil was said to deliver to the witch an imp or familiar spirit, to be ready at call, and to do whatever it was directed. By the aid of this imp and the devil together, the witch, who was almost always an old woman, was enabled to transport herself through the air on a broomstick or a spit, and to transform herself into various shapes, particularly those of cats and hares; to inflict diseases on whomsoever she pleased, and to punish her enemies in a variety of ways. The belief in witchcraft is very ancient. It was universally believed in Europe till the 16th century, and even maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the 17th century. Vast numbers of reputed witches were condemned to be burned every year, so that in England alone it is computed that no fewer than 30,000 of them suffered at the stake.—2. Power more than natural.

He hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shak.*

WITCH'ED, *pp.* Bewitched; fascinated.

WITCH'-ELM. *See* WYCH ELM.

WITCH'ERY, *n.* Sorcery; enchantment.—2. Fascination.

WITCH'-HAZEL. *See* WYCH HAZEL.

WITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; enchanting.

WITCH'ING, *a.* Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; as, the *witching* time of night.

WITCH' RIDDEN, *a.* Ridden by witches.

WITCH' TREE, *n.* The roan-tree or mountain-ash; *Pyrus ancuparia.*

WIT'-CRACKER, † *n.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] One who breaks jests; a joker.

WIT'-CRAFT, † *n.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention.

WITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *witan;* the root of *twit.*] To reproach; to blame. [*Scotch.*]

WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach. [*Scotch.*]

WITELESS, *a* Blameless. [*Scotch.*]

WITENAG'EMOTE, *n.* [Sax. *witan*, to know, and *gemoth*, an assembly.] Literally, an assembly of wise men Among the *Anglo-Saxons*, the great national council or parliament, consisting of nobles, or chiefs, the largest landholders, and the principal ecclesiastics. The meetings of this council were frequent; they formed the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; they were summoned by the king in any political emergency; their concurrence was necessary to give validity to laws, and treaties with foreign states were submitted to their approval. They had even power to elect the king, and if the sceptre descended in his race, it was by means of the formal recognition of the new king by the nobles, bishops, &c., in an assembly convened for the purpose.

WIT'-FISH, *n.* [whitefish; D. *witvisch.*] An East Indian fish of the size of a whiting; also, another East Indian fish, the *Albula Indica* of Ray.

WITH, *prep.* [Sax. *with*, near or against; Goth. *ga-withan*, to join. The primary sense is to press, or to *meet*, to unite; hence in composition it denotes opposition, as in *withstand* and *withdraw;* hence *against*, Sax. *wither*, G. *wider.*] 1. By, noting cause, instrument, or means. We are distressed *with* pain; we are elevated *with* joy. *With* study men become learned and respectable. Fire is extinguished *with* water.—2. On the side of, noting friendship or favour.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee; Gen. xxvi.

3. In opposition to; in competition or contest; as, to struggle *with* adversity. The champions fought *with* each other an hour. He will lie *with* any man living.—4. Noting comparison. The fact you mention compares well *with* another I have witnessed.—5. In company. The gentlemen travelled *with* me from Paris to Rome.—6. In the society of. There is no living *with* such neighbours.—7. In connection, or in appendage. He gave me the bible, and *with* it the warmest expressions of affection.—8. In mutual dealing or intercourse.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you. *Shak.*

9. Noting confidence. I will trust you *with* the secret.—10. In partnership. He shares the profits *with* the other partners. I will share *with* you the pleasures and the pains.—11. Noting connection.

Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

12. Immediately after.

With this he pointed to his face. *Dryden.*

13. Among. I left the assembly *with* the last.

Tragedy was originally *with* the ancients a piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*

14. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

15. In consent, noting parity of state.

See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie,
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

With and *by* are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is not easy to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. It is observed by Johnson that *with* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause; as, he killed an enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow. But this rule is not always observed. *With*, in composition, signifies sometimes opposition, privation; or separation, departure.

WITHAL, *adv.* (withaul'.) [*with* and *all.*] With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time.

If you choose that, then I am yours *withal.* *Shak.*

How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution! *Shak.*

2. It was formerly used as a preposition instead of *with*, and was placed after the objective case; as, the most perfect rule of life that ever the world was acquainted *withal.*

WITH'AMITE, *n.* A variety of epidote found at Glencoe in Scotland. It occurs crystallized, and is of vitreous lustre, and red or yellow colour.

WITHDRAW', *v. t.* [*with* and *draw.*] To take back; to take from; to bereave. [*With* here has the sense of *contrary;* to *withdraw* is to draw the *contrary* way. *See* WITH.]

It is impossible that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing. *Hooker.*

We say, to *withdraw* capital from a bank or stock in trade, to *withdraw* aid or assistance.—2. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to call back or away. It is reported that Russia has *withdrawn* her troops from the Caucasus.

WITHDRAW', *v. i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place. We *withdrew* from the company at ten o'clock.

She from her husband soft *withdrew.* *Milton.*

WITHDRAW'AL, *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

WITHDRAW'ER, *n.* One who withdraws.

WITHDRAW'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; recalling; retiring.

WITHDRAW'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room behind another room for retirement. It is now contracted to *drawing-room*, —*which see.*

WITHDRAW'MENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

Their *withdrawment* from the British and Foreign Bible Society, would tend to paralyze their exertions. *Simeon.*

WITHDRAWN', *pp.* of *Withdraw.* Recalled; taken back.

WITHE, } *n.* [Sax. *withig;* G. *weide*, a
WITH, } willow; L. *vitis, vitex.*] 1. A willow twig.—2. A band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.—3. In *arch.*, the partition between two chimney flues.

WITH'ED, *a.* Bound with a withe.

WITH'ER, *v. i.* [W. *gwiz*, dried; withered; *gwizoni*, to wither; Sax. *gewitherod*, withered; Ir. *fothadh.*] 1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry.

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring; Ezek. xvii.

2. To waste; to pine away; as, animal bodies; as a *withered* hand; Matth. xii. —3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Now *warm* in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

WITH'ER, *v. t.* To cause to fade and become dry; as, the sun *withereth* the grass; James i.—2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her. *Shak.*

WITH'ER-BAND, *n.* [*withers* and *band.*] A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow.

WITH'ERED, *pp.* Faded; dried; shrunk.

WITH'EREDNESS, *n.* The state of being withered.

WITH'ERING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.

WITH'ERINGLY, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

WITH'ERITE, *n.* In *mineral.*, a native carbonate of baryta, first discovered by Dr. Withering, at Anglesark in Lancashire. It is white, gray, or yellow. It is also called *Barolite*,—*which see.*

WITH'ERNAM, *n.* [Sax. *wither*, against, and *naman* to take.] *In withernam*, in

law, a second or reciprocal distress, in lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; reprisal.

WITH'ERS, *n.* [This seems to signify a joining, from the root of *with.*] The juncture of the shoulder bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

WITH'ER-WRUNG, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as, a horse.

WITHHELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of *Withhold.*

WITHHOLD, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Withheld.* [*with* and *hold.*] 1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

Withhold...your hasty hand. *Spenser.*

If our passions may be *withheld.* *Kettlewell.*

2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant; as, to *withhold* assent to a proposition. The sun does not *withhold* his light.

WITHHOLDEN, *pp.* The old participle of *withhold;* now obsolete. We use *withheld.*

WITHHOLDER, *n.* One that withholds.

WITHHOLDING, *ppr.* Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting.

WITHHOLDMENT, *n.* Act of withholding.

WITHIN', *prep.* [Sax. *withinnan.*] 1. In as opposed to something *out;* in the inner part; as, the space *within* the walls of a house; a man contented and happy *within* himself.—2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond; used of place and time. The object is *within* my sight; *within* the knowledge of the present generation; *within* a month or a year.—3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself. *Locke.*

4. In the compass of; not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd Untainted. *Shak.*

5. Not later than; as, *within* five days from this time, it will be fair weather. – 6. In the reach of.

Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r. *Dryden.*

7. Not exceeding. Keep your expenses *within* your income.—8. In the heart or confidence of. [*Inelegant.*] –9. In the house; in any inclosure.

WITHIN', *adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally.

The wound festers *within.* *Carew.*

2. In the mind.

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITHINSIDE, *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the inner parts. [*Bad.*]

WITHOUT', *prep.* [Sax. *withutan; with* and *out.*] 1. Not with; as, *without* success.—2. In a state of destitution or absence from.

There is no living with thee nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

3. In a state of not having, or of destitution. How many live all their life *without* virtue, and *without* peace of conscience.—4. Beyond; not within.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach. *Burnet.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without, the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Independent of; not by the use of. Men like to live *without* labour.

Wise men will do it *without* a law. *Bacon.*

7. On the outside of; as, *without* the gate; *without* doors.—8. With exemption from. That event cannot happen *without* great damage to our interests. —9. Unless; except.—*Without*, when it precedes a sentence or member of a sentence, has been called a conjunction. This is a mistake. "You will not enjoy health, *without* you use much exercise." In this sentence, *without* is a preposition still, but followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. It has no property of a connective or conjunction, and does not fall within the definition. You will not enjoy health, this fact following being removed, or not taking place; *you use exercise.* This use of *without*, is nearly superseded by *unless* and *except*, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse or parlance.

WITHOUT', *adv.* Not on the inside; not within.

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

2. Out of doors.—3. Externally; not in the mind.

Without were fightings, within were fears; 2 Cor. vii.

WITHOUT'-DOOR, *a.* Being out of door; exterior.

WITHOUT'EN, for *Withoutan*, the Saxon word, is obsolete

WITHSTAND', *v. t.* [*with* and *stand.* See STAND.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to *withstand* the attack of troops; to *withstand* eloquence or arguments.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to his face; Gal. ii.

WITHSTAND'ER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.

WITHSTAND'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.

WITHSTOOD', *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

WITH'-VINE, WITH'-WINE, *n.* A local name for the couch-grass.

WITH'WIND, *n.* A plant. [L. *convolvulus.*]

WITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *withig.*] A large species of willow.—2. A withe; a twig; an osier.

WITH'Y, *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

WIT'LESS, *a.* [*wit* and *less.*] Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; as, a *witless* swain; *witless* youth.—2. Indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment; as, *witless* bravery.

WIT'LESSLY, *adv.* Without the exercise of judgment.

WIT'LESSNESS, *n.* Want of judgment.

WIT'LING, *n.* [*dim.* from *wit.*] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng. *Pope.*

WIT'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *witnesse*, from *witan*, to know.] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event.

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true; John v.

2. That which furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day; Gen. xxxi.

3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present; as, he was *witness;* he was an eye-*witness;* 1 Pet. v.

Upon my looking round, I was *witness* to appearances which filled me with melancholy and regret. *Rob. Hall*, 2, 349.

4. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony.—5. One who gives testimony.—6. In *law*, a person who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding, and is sworn to "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Persons convicted of infamous crimes, persons outlawed for criminal offences, idiots, madmen, and children, those who have no idea of a God or a future state, parties interested in the event of the verdict or who are parties to the suit, are disqualified or rendered incompetent as witnesses.—*With a witness*, effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind. He struck *with a witness.* [*Low.*]

WIT'NESS, *v. t.* To see or know by personal presence; to be a witness of; to observe.

Every one has *witnessed* the effects of the voltaic fluid. *Good, Lect.* x.

Gen. Washington did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace. *Marshall.*

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity. *Rob. Hall.*

We have *witnessed* all the varieties moulded to such a perfect accommodation. *Bridg. Treatise.*

Angels that make thy church their care,
Shall *witness* my devotion there. *Watts*, Ps. cxxxviii.

We have lived to *witness* that surprising paradox. *Hannah More.*

2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something.

Behold, how many things they *witness* against thee; Mark xv.

3 To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or a deed. In *the imperative mode*, see, in evidence or proof; as, *witness* the habeas corpus, the independence of judges, &c.

WIT'NESS, *v. i.* To bear testimony.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth; 1 Kings xxi.

2. To give evidence.

The shew of their countenance doth *witness* against them; Isa. iii.

WIT'NESSED, *pp.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present; as, a deed *witnessed* by two persons.

WIT'NESSER, *n.* One who gives or bears testimony.

WIT'NESSING, *ppr.* Seeing in person; bearing testimony; giving evidence.

WIT'-SNAPPER,† *n.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee.

WIT'-STARVED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit or understanding; as, a quick *witted* boy.

WIT'TENA-GEMOTE. *See* WITENA-GEMOTE.

WIT'TICISM, *n.* [from *wit.*] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a witty remark; a low kind of wit.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms;* all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

WIT'TILY, *adv.* [from *wit.*] With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas.—2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives. *Dryden.*

WIT'TINESS, *n.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

WIT'TINGLY, *adv.* [*See* WIT.] Knowingly; with knowledge; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

WIT'TOL, *n.* [Sax. from *witan*, to know.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold.

WIT'TOLLY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold.

WIT'TY, *a.* [from *wit.*] Possessed of wit; full of wit; as, a *witty* poet.—2.† Imaginative; judicious; ingenious; inventive.—3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Honeycomb was unmercifully *witty* upon the women. *Spectator.*

WIT'WALL, *n.* A bird, the golden oriole; also the great spotted woodpecker.

WIT'-WŎRM,† *n.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit.

WIVE,† *v. i.* [from *wife.*] To marry.

WIVE,† *v. t.* To match to a wife.—2. To take for a wife.

WIVEHOOD,† *n.* Behaviour becoming a wife. [It should be *wifehood.*]

WIVELESS, *a.* Not having a wife. [It should be *wifeless.*]

WIVELY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife. [It should be *wifely.*]

WIVER, } **WIV'ERN**, } *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon. [*See* WYVERN.]

WIVES, *plur.* of *Wife.*

WIZ'ARD, *n.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer; a male witch; Lev. xx.

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

2.† A wise or learned man. This is the original meaning of the term.

WIZ'ARD, *a.* Enchanting; charming. —2. Haunted by wizards.

WIZ'ARDRY, *n.* The art or practices of wizards; sorcery.

WIZ'EN, } **WIZ'ZEN**, } *v. i.* [Sax. *wisnian*, *weosnian.*] To wither; to become dry and hard. [*Scotch.*]

WIZ'EN, } **WIZ'ZEN**, } *v. t.* To wither; to cause to fade; to make dry. [*Scotch.*]

WIZ'EN, } **WIZ'ZEN**, } *n.* The throat; the windpipe; the weasand. [*Scotch.*]

WŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *wad* or *waad;* G. *waid*, *weid;* Fr. *guede.* Supposed to be derived from Guadum, now Gualdo, the name of a town in the Roman states, where it was long ago extensively cultivated.] A plant of the genus Isatis, the *I. tinctoria*, formerly cultivated to a great extent in Britain, on account of the blue dye extracted from it. It is now, however, nearly superseded by indigo, which gives a stronger and finer blue. It is still cultivated to a considerable extent in the south of France and Flanders, and the dye which it furnishes is said to improve the quality and colour of indigo, when mixed with it in a certain proportion. The colouring matter is obtained from the leaves of the plant. These are first dried, then ground or bruised by machinery, and formed into a sort of paste. This paste is formed into balls, which are allowed to ferment and fall into a dry powder, which is sold to the dyer. The ancient Britons are said to have tinctured their bodies with the dye procured from the woad plant.—*Wild woad*, *weld*, or *wold*, is the *Reseda luteola*, a British plant, which yields a beautiful yellow dye. [*See* RESEDA.]



Woad (Isatis tinctoria).

WŌAD-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WŌAD WAXEN, *n.* A British plant of the genus Genista, the *G. tinctoria*, also called dyer's green-weed. It yields a good yellow colour. [*See* GENISTA.]

WODA'NIUM, *n.* A metal of a bronze-yellow colour, found in a species of pyrites in Hungary.

WODE, *a.* Mad. [*Local.*]

WO'DEN, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon deity, supposed to correspond to the Mercury of the Greeks and Romans. From Woden, Wednesday derives its name.

WŌE, *n.* [Sax. *wa;* L. *væ;* Gr. οὐαί; W. *gwae;* G. *weh;* D. *wee;* Sw. *ve.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity.

One *woe* is past; and behold there come two *woes* more hereafter; Rev. ix.

They weep each other's *woe*. *Pope.*

2. A curse.

Can there be a *woe* or curse in all the stores of vengeance, equal to the malignity of such a practice? *South.*

3. *Woe* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.

Woe is me; for I am undone; Isa. vi.

This is properly the Saxon dative, "*woe* is *to* me." "*Woe worth* the day." This is also the dative; *woe be to* the day; Sax. *wurthan*, *weorthan*, or *wyrthan*, to be, to become. *Woe* is a noun, and if used as an adjective, it is improperly used. "*Woe* to you that are rich." "*Woe* to that man, by whom the offence cometh," that is, misery, calamity, be or will be to him. It is also written *Wo.*

WŌEBEGONE, *a.* [*woe*, *be*, and *gone.*] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WŌE-SHAKEN, *a.* Shaken by woe.

WŌESŌME,† *a.* (wo'sum) Woful.

WŌE'-WEARIED,† *a.* Tired out with woe.

WOFT,† for *Waft.*

WŌFUL, *a.* Sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted.

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Sorrowful; mournful; full of distress; as, *woful* day; Jer. xvii.—3. Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction; as, a *woful* event; *woful* want.—4. Wretched; paltry.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be. *Pope.*

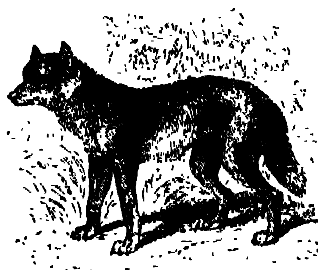
WŌFULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a distressing manner.—2. Wretchedly; extremely; as, he will be *wofully* deceived.

WŌFULNESS, *n.* Misery; calamity.

WŌLD, in Saxon, is the same as *wald* and *weald*, a wood, sometimes perhaps a lawn or plain. *Wald* signifies also power, dominion, from *waldan*, to rule. These words occur in names.

WOLD, *n.* A plant. [*See* WALD.]

WOLF, *n.* (wulf.) [Sax. *wulf;* G. and D. *wolf;* Russ. *volk;* L. *vulpes*, a fox, the same word differently applied. The Gr. is λύκος.] 1. The *Canis lupus*, Linn., a ferocious quadruped, belonging to the digitgrade carnivora, in habits and physical development closely related to the dog. The common European wolf is yellowish or fulvous-gray; the hair is harsh and strong, the tail straight, or nearly so, and there is a blackish band or streak on the fore-legs about the carpus. The height at the shoulder from 27 to 29 inches. The wolf is a crafty, greedy, and ravenous animal; the sheep-cote and the farm-yard become the scenes of his ravages, and the size and speed of the elk and of the stag are not sufficient to protect them from his violence, his swiftness, and his cunning. When pressed by famine, he becomes dangerous to man, falling at unawares upon the solitary and unprotected traveller, and carrying off the defenceless children of the villager. Sometimes wolves pursue their prey in companies, which separate again as soon as the object of the pursuit is attained. The common wolf infests the western countries of Europe, and once lurked in the uncleared woody districts of Britain. There are several species of wolf; as, the *black-wolf* of Southern Europe, and particularly of the Pyrenees, and south of those mountains; the *red-wolf* of South America. Several varieties of the common wolf are found in North America.—2. Any thing ravenous or destructive.—3. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries.—4. An eating ulcer.—5. In *musical instruments*, such as the piano-forte, a term applied by some writers to the bad fifth which exists in the worst key, when the temperament is allowed to favour some keys at the expense of others. Other writers, however, apply the name *wolf* to the interval from the false octave, obtained by the fifths, to the true one. [*See* TEMPERAMENT.]



Common Wolf (Canis lupus.)

WOLF'-DOG, *n.* A large kind of dog of several varieties, kept to guard sheep, cattle, &c., and destroy wolves. —2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLF'-FISH, *n.* An acanthoptery-

gious fish, the *Anarrhichas lupus* of Linn.; a fierce voracious fish of the



Wolf fish (Anarrhichas lupus).

northern seas. This fish is called also sea-cat, cat-fish, and sea-wolf.

WOLF'ISH, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf, as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs.

WOLF'ISHLY, *adv.* Like a wolf; in a wolfish manner.

WOLF'-NET, *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.

WOL'FRAM, *n.* In *mineral.*, a native tungstate of iron and manganese. Its colour is generally a brownish or grayish black; when cut with a knife, it gives a reddish brown streak. It occurs massive and crystallized, and in concentric lamellar concretions.

WOLF'S'-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus Aconitum; the *A. napellus.* It is a perennial herbaceous plant



Wolf's-bane (Aconitum napellus).

with a turnip-shaped root, and flowers in long stiff spikes, and of a deep blue colour. It is a native of alpine pastures in Switzerland and other mountainous parts of Europe. It is a common plant in flower borders, and is found in a wild state in one or two parts of England. All the parts of the plant are extremely acrid, especially the roots. The juice of the leaves introduced into the stomach is said to occasion death in a short time, but the powdered root is far more energetic. The poison acts upon the nervous system, especially the brain, producing a sort of phrenzy. The plant is used in medicine in cases of neuralgia.

WOLF'S'-CLAW, *n.* A cryptogamous plant of the genus Lycopodium; the *L. clavatum.*

WOLF'S'-PEACH, *n.* A plant of the genus Lycopersicum, the *L. esculentum;* also called *Love-apple.*

WOL'LASTONITE, *n.* A species of prismatic augite, or a silicate of lime; a mineral found in Peru, of a yellowish brown colour; so called from Dr. Wollaston.

WOLVERENE, } *n.* A carnivorous
WOLVERINE', } mammal, the *Gulo Luscus*, or *vulgaris*, a quadruped inhabiting the coasts of the Arctic Sea. It is also known by the name of glutton,—*which see.*

WOLV'ISH, *a.* More properly *Wolfish*, —*which see.*

WŎMAN, *n.* plur. *Women.* [According to some etymologists, *woman* is a compound of *womb* and *man*, literally the *wombman;* hence the plural would be *wombmen.* Others, however, derive the word from the Sax. *wif-man*, plur. *wif-men;* Sax. *wif;* Dan. *wiif*, *wiiven;* G. *weib*, from *weben*, to weave. According to this latter etymology, *wifman* would signify the *web* or *woofman*, this name having been given to the female from her employment at the *woof*, and in support of this we find in the *Anglo-Saxon* version of the scriptures, Matt. xix. 4, the male called *wæpman*, the *weapon-man*, from his occupation in weapons of war, the female being called *wifman.*] 1. The female of the human race; an adult or grown up female, as distinguished from a child or girl.

> And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a *woman;* Gen. ii.

> *Women* are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. *Shak.*

> We see every day *women* perish with infamy, by having been too willing to set their beauty to show. *Rambler.*

> I have observed among all nations that the *women* ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they are the same kind, civil obliging, humane, tender beings, inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. *Ledyard.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

WŎMAN, *v. t.* To make pliant like a woman.

WŎMAN-BORN, *a.* Born of woman; having had a mother.

WŎMANED,† *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman.

WŎMAN-HATER, *n.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One who has an aversion to the female sex.

WŎMAN-HEAD,† *n.* Womanhood.

WŎMANHOOD, *n.* [*woman* and *hood.*] The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

WŎMANISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; as, *womanish* habits; *womanish* tears; a *womanish* voice.

WŎMANISHLY, *adv.* In a womanish manner.

WŎMANISHNESS, *n.* State or quality of being womanish.

WŎMANIZE,† *v. t.* To make effeminate; to make womanish; to soften.

WŎMANKIND, *n.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

WŎMANLESS, *a.* Destitute of women.

WŎMANLIKE, *a.* Like a woman.

WŎMANLINESS, *n.* Quality of being womanly.

WŎMANLY, *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not childish; as, *womanly* behaviour.

> A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

WŎMANLY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WŎMAN-TIRED,† *a.* Hen-pecked.

WŎMB, *n.* (woom.) [Sax. *wamb;* Goth. *wamba;* Scot. *wame;* G. *wampe*, belly, a dewlap; D. *wam.*] 1. The uterus of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth.—2. The place where any thing is produced.

> The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

3. Any large or deep cavity.—*Womb of the morning*, in *scrip.*, the clouds which distil dew: supposed to be emblematic of the church bringing forth multitudes to Christ; Ps. cx.

WŎMB,† *v. t.* To inclose; to breed in secret.

WOM'BAT, *n.* A marsupiate mammal, *Phascolomys Wombat*, a native of Australia and Van Dieman's Land. It is



Wombat (Phascolomys wombat).

about the size of a badger, being about three feet in length, and it has moderately long, very coarse, almost bristly fur, of a general gray tint, mottled with black and white. It burrows, feeds on roots, is not very active, and its flesh, which is coarse and red, is said in fatness and flavour to resemble pork.

WŎMBY,† *a.* (woom'y.) Capacious.

WOMEN, *n. plur of Woman.* (pron. *wim'en.*) [*See* WOMAN.]

WŎN, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Win;* as, victories *won.*

WON,† } *v. i.* [Sax. *wunian;* G. *woh-*
WŎNE,† } *nen;* D. *woonen*, to dwell, to continue; Ir. *fanaim.*] To dwell; to abide; to have abode. Its participle is retained in *wont*, that is, *woned.*

WŎN,† *n.* A dwelling; habitation.

WŎNDER, *n.* [Sax. *wunder;* G. *wunder;* D. *wonder;* Sw. and Dan. *under;* qu. Gr. φαινω, to show; and hence a sight; or from the root of Sp. *espanto*, a panic.] 1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration*, in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

> They were filled with *wonder* and amazement; Acts iii.

> *Wonder* is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. *Johnson.*

2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy.

> To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*

> I am as a *wonder* to many; Ps. lxxi.

3. Any thing mentioned with surprise.

> Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

4. A miracle; Exod. iii.—5. Among *phrenologists*, a faculty of the mind which produces the sentiment of *won-*

der, surprise, or astonishment, and gives the love of the new and the strange. Its organ is situated above *ideality* and before *hope.—Wonders of the world.* The seven wonders of the world were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympius, and the Pharos or watch-tower of Alexandria.

WŎNDER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wundrian.*] To be struck with *wonder;* to be affected by surprise or admiration.

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals. *Swift.*

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson.*

2. To doubt; as, I *wonder* whether he will be here. [*Colloq.*]

WŎNDERER, *n.* One who wonders.

WŎNDERFUL, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing; Job xlii.

WŎNDERFULLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made; Ps. cxxxix.

WŎNDERFULNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

WŎNDERING, *ppr.* Indulging or feeling wonder; Gen. xxiv.; Luke xxiv.

WŎNDERINGLY, *adv.* In a wondering manner.

WŎNDERMENT, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [*Vulgar.*]

WŎNDERSTRUCK, *a.* [*wonder* and *struck.*] Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise.

WŎNDER-WŎRKER, *n.* One who performs wonders, or surprising things.

WŎNDER-WŎRKING, *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

WŎNDROUS, *a.* Admirable; marvellous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy *wondrous* works; Ps. xxvi.

WŎNDROUS, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; as, a place *wondrous* deep; you are *wondrous* fair; *wondrous* fond of peace. These phrases of Cowley, Dryden, and Pope, are admissible only in the ludicrous and burlesque style.

WŎNDROUSLY, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Chloe complains, and *wondrously* 's aggriev'd. *Glanville.*

WŎNDROUSNESS, *n.* Quality of being wondrous.

WŎN'T, a contraction of *woll not*, that is, *will not.*

WŎNT, *a.* [*wont* is strictly the participle passive of *won, wone;* Sax. *wunian*, to dwell, to remain, to endure, to exist, to consist; G. *wohnen*, D. *woonen.* But the D. has *wennen*, Sw. *vania*, Dan. *vænner*, to accustom; Ir. *fanaim*, to remain. In English, the verb is obsolete; but we retain the participle in use, and form it into a verb. *See the Verb.*] Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn; Exod. xxi.

They were *wont* to speak in old time, saying...2 Sam. xx. See Matth. xxvii. 15; Luke xxii. 39.

WŎNT,† *n.* Custom; habit; use.

WŎNT, *v. i.* To be accustomed or habituated; to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*

Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high. *Waller.*

WŎNTED, *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed; used

Again his *wonted* weapon prov'd. *Spenser.*

2. Accustomed; made familiar by use.

She was *wonted* to the place and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

WŎNTEDNESS, *n.* The state of being accustomed.

WŎNTLESS,† *a.* Unaccustomed; unused.

WOO, *v. t.* [Sax. *wogan*, whence *awogod*, wooed.] 1. To court; to solicit in love.

My proud rival *wooes*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips*

Each, like the Grecian artist, *wooes*
The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Thee, chantress, oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

WOO, *v. i.* To court; to make love.

WOOD,† *a.* [Sax. *wod.*] Mad; furious; raging; in a state of insanity. [In the Scottish dialect, this word is written *Wud.*]

WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wuda, wudu;* D. *woud;* W. *gwyz.*] 1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood.* *Shak.*

2. The substance of trees; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which exists between the pith and the bark. In dicotyledonous plants, the wood is composed externally of the *alburnum* or sap-wood, and internally of the *duramen* or hard-wood. In monocotyledonous plants or endogens, the hardest part of the wood is nearest the circumference, while the interior is composed of cellular tissue.—3. Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. In this sense, the word implies not only standing trees suitable for buildings, &c., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, boards, planks, &c. [*See* TIMBER.]—4. Trees cut or sawed for fuel. *Wood* is yet the principal fuel in the United States.—5. An idol; Hab. ii.

WOOD, *v. i.* To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD-ANEM'ONE, *n.* A plant, *Anemone nemorosa.* [*See* ANEMONE.]

WOOD'-ASHES, *n.* [*wood* and *ashes.*] The remains of burnt wood or plants.

WOOD'-BIND, } *n.* A name given to
WOOD'-BINE, } the honeysuckle, a plant belonging to the genus Caprifolium, of various species.

WOOD'-BIRD, *n.* A bird which inhabits woods.

WOOD'-BOUND, *a.* [*wood* and *bound.*] Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows.

WOOD'-BRICKS, *n.* In *arch.*, blocks of wood of the shape and size of bricks, inserted in the interior walls of a building as holds for the joinery.

WOOD'-CHAT, *n.* A species of butcher bird or shrike, *Lanius rufus.*

WOOD'CHOIR, *n.* Songsters in a wood.

WOOD'-CHUCK, *n.* [*wood* and Persian *chuk*, a hog. *See* CHUK.] In New England, the popular name of a rodent mammal, a species of the Marmot tribe of animals, the *Arctomys monax.* The ground hog. It burrows, and is dormant in winter.

WOOD'COAL, *n.* [*wood* and *coal.*] Charcoal; also lignite or brown coal.

WOOD'-COCK, *n.* [*wood* and *cock.*] A fowl of the genus Scolopax, the *S. rusticola*, allied to the snipe tribe, but

Wood cock (Scolopax rusticola).

with a more robust bill, and shorter legs. It is widely distributed. It breeds not unfrequently in Great Britain, especially in Scotland. Its nest is placed on the ground, in a dry warm spot, among herbage, and is loosely fabricated of dead leaves. Its flight is very rapid, and its flesh highly esteemed.

WOOD'-COCK SHELL, *n.* A name given to the shells of certain molluscs of the genus Rumex, which have a very long tube with or without spines, but especially to the *M. haustellum.*

WOOD'-CRACKER, *n.* A name given to the common nuthatch, *Sitta Europæa.*

WOOD'-CRAFT,† *n.* Skill in the chase; especially in hunting deer, &c. [*This word has been revived by Sir Walter Scott.*]

WOOD'-CRICKET, *n.* A species of cricket.

WOOD'-CUL'VER, *n* The wood-pigeon.

WOOD'-CUT, *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print or impression from such engraving.

WOOD'-CUTTER, *n.* A person who cuts wood.—2. A name applied to engravers on wood.

WOOD'-CUTTING, *ppr.* Cutting wood.—2. Engraving on wood; as, the art of *wood-cutting.*

WOOD'-CUTTING, *n.* The art or employment of cutting wood by means of saws, or by the application of knife-edge machinery.—2. Wood-engraving, —*which see.*

WOOD'-DRINK, *n.* [*wood* and *drink.*] A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods; as sassafras.

WOOD-ECH'O, *n.* An echo from the wood.

WOOD'ED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood; as, land *wooded* and watered.

WOOD'EN, *a.* [from *wood.*] Made of wood; consisting of wood; as, a *wooden* box; a *wooden* leg; a *wooden* horse.—2. Clumsy; awkward.

When a bold man is put out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*

WOOD-ENGRĀVER, *n.* An artist who engraves on wood.

WOOD-ENGRĀVING, *n* The art of engraving on wood, or of producing raised surfaces, by excision, on blocks of wood, from which impressions can

be transferred, by means of a coloured pigment, to paper or other suitable material. It is generally applied to pictorial representations of objects. The wood generally used by wood engravers is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Wood-engraving is now generally used in illustrating publications of all kinds. [*See* ENGRAVING.]

WOOD'EN-SPOON, *n.* A name applied to the last junior optime in the University of Cambridge.

WOOD'-FRETTER, *n.* [*wood* and *fret.*] An insect or worm that eats wood.

WOOD'-GOD,† *n.* A pretended Sylvan deity.

WOOD'-GROUSE, *n.* A bird, the *Tetrao urogallus*; called also cock of the mountain, cock of the wood, and in Scotland capercailzie.

WOOD'-HOLE, *n.* [*wood* and *hole.*] A place where wood is laid up.

WOOD'-HOUSE, *n.* [*wood* and *house.*] In *the U. States*, a house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.—2. A house constructed of wood.

WOOD'INESS, *n* State of being woody.

WOOD'ING, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood.

WOOD'-LAND, *n.* [*wood* and *land.*] Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.

WOOD'LAND, *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan; as, *woodland* echoes.

WOOD'LARK, *n.* [*wood* and *lark.*] A bird, a species of lark, the *Alauda arborea*, which is found near the borders of woods, and which perches on trees, where it sometimes sings, but it pours out its song chiefly when on the wing. It sings much more melodiously than the sky-lark, but its song does not consist of so great a variety of notes.

WOOD'-LAYER, *n.* [*wood* and *layer.*] A young oak or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges.

WOOD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wood.

WOOD'LESSNESS, *n.* State of being destitute of wood.

WOOD'-LOCK, *n.* [*wood* and *lock.*] In *ship-building*, a piece of elm, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.

WOOD'-LOUSE, *n.* [*wood* and *louse.*] An insect, the millipede, belonging to the genus Oniscus. [*See* MILLIPEDE.]

WOODLY, *adv.* Madly. [*Obsolete* or *local.*]

WOOD'MAN, } **WOODS'MAN,** } *n.* [*wood* and *man.*] A forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood; a forester.—2. A sportsman; a hunter.—3. One who fells timber.

WOOD'-MEIL, *n.* A coarse hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war.

WOOD'-MITE, *n.* [*wood* and *mite.* A small insect found in old wood.

WOOD'-MONGER, *n.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A wood seller.—2. A member of the company of *wood-mongers*, in the corporation of London.

WOOD'-MOTE, *n.* [*wood* and *mote.*] In England, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment.

WOOD'NESS,† *n.* Anger; madness; rage.

WOOD'-NIGHTSHADE, *n.* [*See* WOODY-NIGHTSHADE.]

WOOD'-NOTE, *n.* [*wood* and *note.*] Wild music.

Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild. *Milton.*

WOOD'-NYMPH, *n.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

The *wood-nymphs* deck'd with daisies trim. *Milton.*

WOOD-OF'FERING, *n.* Wood burnt on the altar; Neh. x.

WOOD'-OPAL, *n.* A striped variety of opal, having some resemblance to wood. It is in reality opalized vegetable matter.

WOOD'PECKER, *n.* [*wood* and *peck.*] The common name of the scansorial birds belonging to the genus Picus, Linn., and forming the Picidæ of modern ornithologists. These birds receive the name of woodpeckers from their habit of piercing the bark of trees with their sharp bills, in order to get at their food, which consists of insects and their eggs lodged below the bark. [*See* PICUS.]

WOOD'-PIGEON, *n.* [*wood* and *pigeon.*] The ring-dove, (*Columba palumbus.*)

WOOD'-PILE, *n.* A stack of piled up wood, for fuel.

WOOD-PU'CERON, *n.* [*wood* and *puceron.*] The plant-louse, an insect of the genus Aphis which infests plants.

WOOD'REEVE, *n.* [*wood* and *reeve.*] In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.

WOOD'ROCK, *n.* A name for ligniform asbestos.

WOOD'-ROOF, } **WOOD'-RUFF,** } *n.* [*wood* and *roof* or *ruff.*] The common name of several plants of the genus Asperula, nat. order Rubiaceæ. The sweet wood-ruff, (*A. odorata,*) is found plentifully in Britain in woods and shady places. It has been admitted into the garden from the beauty of its whorled leaves and simple blossom, but chiefly from the fragrance of its leaves. The odour is only perceptible when the leaves are crushed by the fingers, or when they are dried. The dried leaves give out their odour very strongly, and for a long period. They are used to scent clothes, and also to preserve them from the attacks of insects.

WOOD'RUSH, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus Luzula. [*See* LUZULA.]

WOOD'-SAGE, *n.* [*wood* and *sage.*] A plant of the genus Teucrium, the *T. scorodonia*, having the smell of garlic. The whole plant is bitter, and is said to answer instead of hops in making beer. [*See* TEUCRIUM.]

WOOD'-SARE,† *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs.

WOOD'-SCREW, *n.* The common screw made of iron, and used by carpenters and joiners for fastening together pieces of wood, or wood and metal.

WOOD'-SERE,† *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree.

WOOD'-SHOCK, *n.* The wejack, a quadruped of the weasel kind in North America. It is the *Mustela Canadensis* of Linnæus, a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, sometimes called *Pekan, Otchock, Fisher Weasel*, &c. It is found from Pennsylvania to the Great-Slave-Lake, and across the continent to the shores of the Pacific.

WOOD'SIA, *n.* A genus of ferns having circular sori, with an inferior involucre, divided at the edges into numerous capillary segments. *W. ilvensis* is one of the rarest of our British ferns, being found only on Snowdon in Wales and Ben-Lawers in Scotland, where it takes root in the fissures of rocks.

WOOD'-SOOT, *n.* [*wood* and *soot.*] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure.

WOOD'-SORREL, *n.* [*wood* and *sorrel.*] The common name of two British plants of the genus Oxalis. [*See* OXALIS.]

WOOD'-SPITE, *n.* [*wood* and *spite*] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.

WOOD'-STONE, *n.* [*wood* and *stone.*] Petrified wood.

WOOD'-SWALLOWS, *n.* A name given by the colonists of Australia, to birds belonging to the genus Lanius, Linn. They constitute the genus Artamas of Vieillot, and the swift shrikes of Swainson.

WOOD'-TIN, *n.* A fibrous nodular variety of oxide of tin, found hitherto only in Cornwall, and Mexico. [*See* TIN.]

WOOD'-WARBLER, } **WOOD'-WREN,** } *n.* A migratory bird of the genus Sylvia, the *S. sylvicola* of Pennant. It visits England in the spring, and departs in September. It sings in the woodlands in the spring and during the greater part of summer, its note resembling the word *twee*, sounded very long, and repeated several times in succession.

WOOD'-WARD, *n.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A forester; a land-reeve.

WOOD'-WASH, } **WOOD'-WAX,** } **WOOD'-WAXEN,** } *n.* Names given to dyer's weed, *Genista tinctoria*. [*See* WOAD WAXEN.]

WOOD'-WORK, *n.* Work formed of wood; that part of any structure which is made of wood.

WOOD'-WORM, *n.* [*wood* and *worm.*] A worm that is bred in wood.

WOOD'Y, *a.* [from *wood.*] Abounding with wood; as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

Secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of wood; ligneous; as, the *woody* parts of plants.—3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan; as, *woody* nymphs.

WOOD'Y-FIBRE, } **WOOD'Y-TISSUE,** } *n.* In *bot.*, that which constitutes the basis of the wood in trees. It is composed of bundles of elongated cells or tubes of a woody nature, generally pointed at both ends, and lying close together, but having no direct communication with each other. [*See* TISSUE.]

WOOD'Y-NIGHT-SHADE, *n.* The common name of two British plants of the genus Solanum. [*See* SOLANUM.]

WOOD'Y-STEM, *n.* In *bot.*, a stem of a hard or woody nature, and which lasts for many years; as the trunks of trees.

WOO'ED, *pp.* Courted; solicited in love.

WOO'ER, *n.* [from *woo.*] One who courts, or solicits in love.

WOOF, *n.* [Sax. *weft*, from *wefan*, to weave; Sw. *väf;* Gr. ὑφη.] 1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft.—2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof.*

WOO'ING, *ppr.* [from *woo.*] Courting; soliciting in love.

WOO'ING, *n.* The act of courting or soliciting.

WOO'INGLY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay.

WOOL, *n.* [Sax. *wul;* G. *wolle;* D. *wol;* Russ. *volna;* Basque, *ulea.* Qu. Gr. οὖλος, soft; ἴουλος, down; or L. *vellus*, from *vello*, to pull off.] 1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, as rabbits, beavers, racoons, wild cats, some species of goats, &c., which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. The word generally signifies the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates. Wool is divided into two classes: *short* or *clothing wool*, and *long* or *combing wool*, each class being subdivided into a variety of sorts, according to their fineness and soundness of the staple. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. Wools which unite a high degree of fineness and softness, with considerable length of staple, bear a high price. Of all European wools those of Saxony are pre-eminent in point of softness, but all the European wools yield to those of India in this respect. Fine wools are produced in Spain, and also in England.—2. Short thick hair. —3. In *bot*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs on the surface of certain plants.—4. The fibre of the cotton plant.

WOOL'-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep.

WOOL'-BEARING, *a.* Producing wool.

WOOL'-COMBER, *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOL'-COMBING, *n.* The act of combing wool.

WOOLD. *See* WELD.

WOOLD, *v. t.* [D. *woelen, bewoelen;* G. *wühlen*] To wind, particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them.

WOOLD'ED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.

WOOLD'ER, *n.* A stick used in woolding.

WOOLD'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.

WOOLD'ING, *n.* The act of winding, as a rope round a mast.—2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOL'-DRIVER, *n.* [*wool* and *driver.*] One who buys wool and carries it to market.

WOOLENETTE', *n.* A thin woollen stuff.

WOOL'FEL, *n.* [*wool* and *fel*, L. *pellis.*] A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled.

WOOL-GATH'ERING, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to a vagrant idle exercise of the imagination, often leading to the neglect of present objects; as, his *wits* have gone a *wool-gathering.*

WOOL'-GROWER, *n.* [*wool* and *grow.*] A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOL'-GROWING, *a.* Producing sheep and wool.

WOOL'LED, *a.* Having wool; as, fine-*woolled.*

WOOL'LEN, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; as, *woollen* cloth.—2. Pertaining to wool; as, *woollen* manufactures.—3. Coarse; of little value.

WOOL'LEN, *n.* Cloth made of wool; *woollen* goods.

WOOL'LEN-DRA'PER, *n.* A retail dealer in woollen cloths, flannels, &c.; a man-mercer.

WOOL'LINESS, *n.* [from *woolly.*] The state of being woolly.

WOOL'LY, *a.* Consisting of wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece.—2. Resembling wool; as, *woolly* hair. —3. Clothed with wool; as, *woolly* breeders.—4. In *bot.*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.

WOOL'LY-PASTINUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic.

WOOL'-MAN, *n.* A dealer in wool.

WOOL'-MILL, *n.* A mill for manufacturing wool, and woollen cloth.

WOOL'PACK, *n.* [*wool* and *pack.*] A pack or bag of wool.—2. Any thing bulky without weight.

WOOL'-PACK'ER, *n* One who puts up wool into packs or bales.

WOOL'SACK, *n.* [*wool* and *sack.*] A sack or bag of wool.—2. The seat of the lord chancellor in the house of lords, being a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with green cloth.—3. Any thing bulky and light.

WOOL'-SHEARS, *n.* An instrument for shearing sheep

WOOL'-SORTER, *n.* One who sorts wools according to their qualities. The English sorters make out of a single fleece no fewer than eight or ten different sorts, varying from each other in fineness, and known by the following names:—*prime, choice, super, head, downrights, seconds, fine abb, second abb, livery, short coarse*, or *breech wool.*

WOOL'-STAPLE, *n.* [*wool* and *staple.*] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.—2. The thread or pile of wool. [*See* STAPLE.]

WOOL-STA'PLER, *n.* A dealer in wool; a wool-factor. [The term is obsolete, except as applying to *wholesale* dealers.]—2. A sorter of wool.

WOOL'-TRADE, *n.* [*wool* and *trade.*] The trade in wool.

WOOL'WARD,† *adv.* In wool.

WOOL'WINDER, *n.* [*wool* and *wind.*] A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

WOO'RALY POISON. *See* OURARI.

WOOS, *n.* A plant; a sea weed.

WOOTZ, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance imported from the East Indies, and considered as peculiarly excellent for some cutting instruments. It has in combination a minute portion of silicum and aluminum.

WORD, *n.* [Sax. *word* or *wyrd;* G. *wort;* D. *woord;* Dan. and Sw. *ord;* Sans. *wartha.* This word is probably the participle of a root in *Br*, and radically the same as L. *verbum;* Ir. *abuirim*, to speak. A *word* is that which is uttered or thrown out.] 1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. Thus *a* in English is a word; but few words consist of one letter only. Most words consist of two or more letters, as *go, do, shall*, called monosyllables, or of two or more syllables, as *honour, goodness, amiable.*—2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds.—3. A short discourse.

> Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two? *Shak.*

4. Talk; discourse.

> Why should calamity be full of *words?* *Shak.*
>
> Be thy *words* severe. *Dryden.*

5. Dispute; verbal contention; as, some *words* grew between us.—6. Language; living speech; oral expression. The message was delivered by *word* of mouth.—7. Promise. He gave me his *word* he would pay me.

> Obey thy parents; keep thy *word* justly. *Shak.*

8. Signal; order; command; military token.

> Give the *word* through. *Shak.*

9. Account; tidings; message. Bring me *word* what is the issue of the contest.—10. Declaration; purpose expressed.

> I know you brave, and take you at your *word.* *Dryden.*

11. Declaration; affirmation.

> I desire not the reader should take my *word.* *Dryden.*

12. The scripture; divine revelation, or any part of it. This is called the *word* of God—13. Christ; John i.—14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb.—*Compound word*, a word formed of two or more simple words; as, *writing-desk, penknife, nevertheless*, &c. —*A good word*, commendation; favourable account.

> And gave the harmless fellow *a good word.* *Pope.*

In word, in declaration only.

> Let us not love *in word* only, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth; 1 John iii.

WŎRD, *v. i.* To dispute. [*Little used.*]

WŎRD, *v. t.* To express in words; to style; to phrase. Take care to *word* ideas with propriety.

> The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

2. To produce an effect upon by words; to overpower by words.

WŎRD'-BOOK, *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary.

WŎRD-CATCHER, *n.* One who cavils at words.

WŎRDED, *pp.* Expressed in words.

WŎRDER,† *n.* A speaker.

WŎRD'ILY, *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

WŎRDINESS, *n.* [from *wordy.*] The state or quality of abounding with words.

WŎRDING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.

WŎRDING, *n.* The act of expressing in words.—2. The manner of expressing in words. The *wording* of the ideas is very judicious.

WŎRDISH,† *a.* Respecting words.

WŎRDISHNESS,† *n* Manner of wording.

WŎRDLESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent.

WŎRDY, *a.* Using many words; verbose; as a *wordy* speaker; a *wordy* orator.—2. Containing many words; full of words.

> We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods. *Philips.*

WORE, *pret.* of *Wear.* He *wore* gloves.

WORE, *pret.* of *Wear* or *Ware* (a nautical term); as, he *wore* ship.

WŎRK, *v. i.* pret. and pp. *Worked* or *Wrought.* [Sax. *weorcan, wircan, wyrcan;* Goth. *waurkyan;* G. *wirken;* Gr. ἐργάζομαι.] 1. In *a general sense*,

to move with labour, and with some particular purpose or tendency; to move one way and the other; to perform; as in popular language it is said, a mill or machine *works* well.—2. To labour; to toil; to be occupied in performing manual labour, whether severe or moderate. One man *works* better than another; one man *works* hard; another *works* lazily.—3. To be in action or motion; as, the *working* of the heart.—4. To act; to carry on operations.

Our better part remains
To *work* in close design. *Milton*

5. To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. Some *work* in the mines, others in the loom, others at the anvil.

They that *work* in fine flax; Isa. xix.

6. To act internally; to ferment; as, unfermented liquors *work* violently in hot weather. In this sense the regular *pret.* and *pp.* are used.—7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence.

All things *work* together for good to them that love God; Rom. viii.

This so *wrought* upon the child that afterward he desired to be taught. *Locke.*

8. To obtain by diligence. [*Little used.*] —9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels; as a cathartic.—10. A ship is said *to work*, when she strains and labours heavily in a tempestuous sea, so as to loosen her joints or timbers; or when, in consequence of her fastenings at any part having become slack, she strains and yields in the pitching and rolling motions.—11. To be tossed or agitated.

Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

12 To enter by working; as, to *work* into the earth.—*To work on*, to act on; to influence.—*To work up*, to make way.

Body shall *up* to spirit *work*. *Milton.*

To work to windward, among seamen, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat.

WŎRK, *v. t.* To move; to stir and mix; as, to *work* mortar.—2. To form by labour; to mould, shape, or manufacture; as, to *work* wood or iron into a form desired, or into an utensil; to *work* cotton or wool into cloth.—3. To bring into any state by action. A foul stream, or new wine or cider *works* itself clear.—4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead.

And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *Philips.*

5. To make by action, labour or violence. A stream *works* a passage or a new channel.

Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*

6. To manage or direct in a state of motion; as, to *work* a mill; to *work* a machine.—7. To produce by action, labour, or exertion.

We might *work* any effect...only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*

Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill. *Harte.*

8. To effect by labour in some particular manner, as by the needle; to embroider.—9. *To work a ship*, is to direct her movements by the management of the sails and rudder. The term is especially applicable to the shifting of the sails and rudder at the proper time in the process of tacking. —10. To put to labour; to exert.

Work every nerve. *Addison.*

11. To cause to ferment, as liquor.—12. *To work a horse*, in the *manege*, to exercise him at pace, trot, or gallop, and ride him at the manege.—*To work a horse upon volts*, or head and haunches in or between two heels, is to passage him or make him go sideways upon parallel lines.—*To work out*, to effect by labour and exertion.

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling; Phil. ii.

2.† To erase; to efface.—3. To solve, as a problem.—*To work up*, to raise; to excite; as, to *work up* the passions to rage.

The sun that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison.*

2. To expend in any work, as materials. They have *worked up* all the stock.—*To work double tides*, in the language of seamen, to perform the labour of three days in two; a phrase taken from the practice of working by the night tide as well as by the day.—*To work into*, to make way, or to insinuate; as, to *work* one's self *into* favour or confidence.—*To work a passage*, among seamen, to pay for a passage by doing duty on board of the ship.

WŎRK, *n.* [Sax. *weorc*; D. and G. *werk*; Gr. ἔργον.] 1. Labour; employment; exertion of strength; particularly in man, manual labour; toil.—2. State of labour; as, to be at *work*.—3. Awkward performance. What *work* you make!—4. That which is made or done; the effect of labour; the product of labour; as, good *work*, or bad *work*.—5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle.—6. Any fabric or manufacture.—7. The matter on which one is at work. In rising she dropped her *work*.—8. Action; deed; feat; achievement; as, the *works* of bloody Mars.—9. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements. *Digby.*

10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency.

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*

11. Management; treatment.—12. That which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a literary performance; a book; as, the *works* of Addison.—13. *Works*, in the plural, walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortifications.—14. A piece of mechanism; as the *works* of a clock or watch.—15. A manufacturing establishment; also any establishment where labour is carried on extensively and in different departments.—16. In *theol.*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from grace.—*To set to work*, or *to set on work*, to employ; to engage in any business.

WŎRKABLE, *a.* That can be worked, or that is worth working; as, a *workable* mine; *workable* coal.

WŎRK'-BAG, *n.* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle-work, &c.; a reticule.

WŎRK-BOX, *n.* A small box for holding needle-work, &c.

WŎRK'-DAY, *n.* A day for work; a working day, not Sunday.

WŎRK'ED, *pp.* Moved; laboured; performed; managed; fermented.

WŎRKER, *n.* One that works; one that performs.

WŎRK-FELLŎW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another; Rom. xvi.

WŎRK-FŎLK, WŎRK-FŎLKS, *n. plur.* Persons that labour.

WŎRKHOUSE, *n.* A house for work; a manufactory.—2. Under the old *poor-laws* of England a poor-house; also an establishment in each parish, partaking of the character of a bridewell, where indigent, vagrant, and idle people were set to work, and supplied with food and clothing, or what is termed *in-door relief.* Workhouses were employed for two different purposes. Some were used as prisons for vagrant or sturdy beggars, who were there confined and compelled to labour; whilst others, sometimes called *poor-houses*, were large alms houses, for the maintenance and support of the indigent and such able-bodied persons as were out of employment. Previous to the passing of the poor-law amendment act in 1834, these workhouses were described as generally speaking, nurseries of idleness, ignorance, and vice. By the act alluded to, parishes were united for the better management of workhouses, which gave rise to the poor-law unions. New workhouses, capable of containing from 100 to 500 inmates, have been erected in nearly every poor-law union. In these establishments, a suitable classification of the pauper inmates has been effected, and proper government and discipline instituted. The paupers of the several classes, are kept employed according to their capacity and ability. Religious and secular instruction is supplied, habits of industry, cleanliness, and order are enforced; and wholesome food and sufficient clothing are furnished.

WŎRKING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; operating; labouring; fermenting.—*Working point*, in *machinery*, is that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced. The object of a machine is to transmit and modify the force communicated by the *first* or *prime mover* to the *working point*, in such a way as to produce the effect intended.

WŎRKING, *n.* Motion; the act of labouring.—2. Fermentation.—3. Movement; operation; as, the *workings* of fancy.

WŎRKING, *a.* Devoted to bodily toil; as, the *working* classes.

WŎRKING-DAY, *a.* Common; coarse; gross.

WŎRKING-DAY, *n.* [*work* and *day.*] Any day of the week, except the Sabbath.

WŎRKING-DRAWINGS, *n.* In *engineering* and the *mechanical arts*, generally the drawings given to the workman to guide him in the execution of the work.

WŎRKING-HOUSE, *n.* A workhouse.

WŎRKMAN, *n.* [*work* and *man.*] Any man employed in manufacturing labour. —2. By way of eminence, a skilful artificer or mechanic.—3. A labourer.

WŎRKMANLIKE, *a.* Skilful; well performed.

WŎRKMANLY, *a.* Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WŎRKMANLY, *adv.* In a skilful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.

WŎRKMANSHIP, *n.* Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labour; Exod. xxxi.—2. That which is effected, made, or produced; Eph. ii —3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. The *workmanship* of this cloth is admirable.—4. Art; dexterity.

WŎRK'MĂSTER, *n.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work.

WŎRK-PEOPLE, / **WORKING-PEOPLE,** *n.* Those who labour in mechanical or menial operations.

WŎRKSHOP, *n.* [*work* and *shop.*] A shop where a workman, a mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such individuals, carry on their work.

WŎRK-TĂBLE, *n.* A small table containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies, in respect of their needle-work.

WŎRK'WŎMAN, *n.* A woman who performs any work; or one skilled in needle-work.

WŎRKY-DAY, *n.* [a corruption of *working day.*] A day not the Sabbath. [*Vulgar.*]

WŎRLD, *n.* [Sax. *weorold, woruld;* D. *waereld;* Sw. *verld.* This seems to be a compound word, and probably is named from roundness, the vault; but this is not certain.] 1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter.—2. The earth; the terraqueous globe; sometimes called the *lower world.*—3. The heavens; as when we speak of the heavenly *world,* or upper *world.*—4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them; Heb. xi.

God . hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the *worlds;* Heb. i.

There may be other *worlds,* where the inhabitants have never violated their allegiance to their Almighty sovereign. *W. B. Sprague.*

5. Present state of existence; as, while we are in the world.

Behold these are the ungodly who prosper in the *world;* Ps. lxxiii.

6. A secular life. By the *world* we sometimes understand the things of this world, its pleasures and interests. A great part of mankind are more anxious to enjoy the *world* than to secure divine favour.—7. Public life or society; as, banished from the *world.* —8. Business or trouble of life.

From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shak.*

9. A great multitude or quantity; as, a *world* of business; a *world* of charms. —10. Mankind; people in general; *in an indefinite sense.* Let the *world* see your fortitude.

Whose disposition, all the *world* well knows *Shak.*

11. Course of life. He begins the *world* with little property, but with many friends.—12. Universal empire.

This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
And lost poor Antony the *world.* *Prior.*

13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. A knowledge of the *world* is necessary for a man of business; it is essential to politeness. —14. All the world contains.

Had I a thousand *worlds,* I would give them all for one year more to devote to God. *Law.*

15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. Alexander conquered the *world.*—16. The Roman empire.—17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

I must descry new *worlds.* *Cowley.*

18. Any large portion of the earth; as the *old world,* the *new world* (America.) The *old world* is also used to signify the earth before the flood.—19. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race; John iii.—20. The carnal state or corruption of the earth; as, the present evil *world;* the course of this *world;* Gal. i.; Eph. ii.—21. The ungodly part of the world.

I pray not for the *world,* but for them that thou hast given me; John xvii.

22. Time; as in the phrase, *world* without end.—23.† A collection of wonders; a wonder.—*In the world,* in possibility. All the precaution *in the world* would not save him.—*For all the world,* exactly. [*Little used.*]—2. For any consideration.

WŎRLD'HĂRDENED, *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

WŎRLDLINESS, *n.* [from *world.*] A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WŎRLDLING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WŎRLDLY, *a.* Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; as, *worldly* pleasures; *worldly* affairs; *worldly* estate; *worldly* honour; *worldly* lusts; Tit. ii.—2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; not attentive to a future state; bent on gain; as, a *worldly* man; a *worldly* mind.—3. Human; common; belonging to the world; as, *worldly* actions; *worldly* maxims.

WŎRLDLY, *adv.* With relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

WŎRLDLY-MINDED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WŎRLDLY-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.—2. State of being worldly-minded.

WŎRLD-SHĂRER,† *n.* A sharer of the earth.

WŎRLD-WEARIED, *a.* Tired of the world.

WŎRM, *n.* [Sax. *wyrm;* G. *wurm;* D. *worm;* Dan. *orm;* Sw. *id.* a serpent. This word is probably named from a winding motion, and the root of *swarm.*] 1. In *common usage,* any small creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, viz., certain small serpents, as the blind-worm or slow-worm; the larvæ of insects, viz., grubs, caterpillars, and maggots, as the wood-worm, canker-worm, silk-worm, (the larva of a moth, *Phalæna,* which spins the filaments of which silk is made,) the grub that injures corn, grass, &c., the worms that breed in putrid flesh, the bots in the stomach of horses, and many others; certain wingless insects, as the glow-worm; the intestinal worms, or such as breed in the cavities and organs of living animals, as the tape-worm, the round-worm, the fluke, &c.; and numerous animals found in the earth, and in water, particularly in the sea, as the earth-worm or *lumbricus,* the hair-worm or *gordius,* the *teredo,* or worm that bores into the bottom of ships, &c. *Worms,* in the plural, in common usage, is used for intestinal worms, or those which breed in the stomach and bowels, particularly the round and thread worms, (*ascarides* and *oxyurides,*) which are often found there in great numbers; as we say, a child has *worms.*—2. In *zool.,* the term *Vermes* or *worms* has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. Linnæus's class of *Vermes* includes the following orders, viz., *Intestina,* including the proper intestinal worms, the earth-worm, the hair-worm, the *teredo,* and some other marine worms; *Mollusca,* including the slug, and numerous soft animals inhabiting the water, particularly the sea; *Testacea,* including all the proper shell-fish; *Zoophyta,* or compound animals, including corals, polypes, and sponges; and *Infusoria,* or simple microscopic animalcules. His character of the class is,—spiracles obscure, jaws various, organs of sense usually tentacula, no brain, ears, nor nostrils, limbs wanting, frequently hermaphrodite. This class includes all the invertebral animals, except the insects and *crustacea.* The term *Vermes* has been since greatly limited, particularly by the French naturalists. Lamarck confined it to the intestinal worms, and some others, whose organization is equally simple. The character of his class is, suboviparous, body soft, highly reproductive, undergo no metamorphosis; no eyes, nor articulated limbs, nor radiated disposition of internal organs. [*See* VERMES.]—3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.

Where their *worm* dieth not; Mark ix.

4. A being debased and despised.

I am a *worm,* and no man; Ps. xxii

5. An instrument resembling a double cork-screw fixed on the end of a staff or rammer, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms. —6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm; as, the threads of a screw.—7. In *chem.* and *distilleries,* a spiral leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapour passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. It is called also a *serpentine.*—8. A small worm-like part situated beneath a dog's tongue.

WŎRM, *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

WŎRM, *v. t.* To expel or undermine by slow and secret means.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*

2. To cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog.—3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm.—4. In *marine lan.,* to wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to pass spun yarn or other small stuff between the strands of a smaller rope, in order to render the surface smooth for parcelling and serving.—*To worm one's self into,* to enter gradually by arts and insinuations; as, *to worm one's self into* favour.

WŎRM, *a.* Having reference to worms; good against worms; vermifuge; as, *worm medicines.*

WŎRM-EATEN, *a.* [*worm* and *eat.*] Gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms; as, *worm-eaten* boards, planks, or timber. —2. Old; worthless.

WORM-EAT'ENNESS, *n.* State of being worm-eaten; rottenness.

WORMED, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.—2. In *ships*, the state of timber or plank when a number of holes or cavities are made in it by the ship worm, *Teredo navalis.* [*See* TEREDO.]

WORM-FENCE, *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other; sometimes called a stake fence.

WORM-GRASS, WORM-SEED, *n.* Names given to plants of the genus Spigelia. [*See* SPIGELIA.]

WORM-HOLE, *n.* A hole made by the gnawing of a worm.

WORM'ING, *ppr.* Entering by insinuation; drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun.

WORM'ING, *n.* An operation performed on puppies, which consists in the removal of a small worm-like ligament, situated under the tongue. This operation is ignorantly supposed to prevent madness, but in reality it only weans the animal from the habit of gnawing everything that comes in its way.—2. In *mar. lan.*, stuff wound spirally round ropes between the strands. Also the operation of winding this stuff round ropes.

WORM-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.

WORM-POWDER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WORM-SEED, *n.* A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines. It is brought from the Levant, and is the produce of a species of Artemisia, the *A. santonica*, which is a native of Tartary and Persia.—2. A plant of the genus *Spigelia.* [*See* SPIGELIA.]

WORM-TINCTURE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron, and castor.

WOR'MUL, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *worm-ill.*] A warble or tumour on the back of cattle. [*See* WORNIL.] It is sometimes called *puckeridge*, from its appearance on the hide.

WORMWOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wermod; G. wermuth.*] The common name of several plants of the genus Artemisia. Common wormwood, *A. absinthium*, a



Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium).

well-known plant, is celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities, which have caused it to be an ingredient in various medicinal preparations, and even in the preparation of liqueurs. It is also useful in destroying worms in children; hence the name.

WORMWOOD-FLY, *n.* A small black fly, found on the stalks of wormwood.

WORMY, *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms.—2. Earthy; grovelling.

WORN, *pp.* of *Wear;* as, a garment long *worn.*—*Worn out*, quite consumed; destroyed or much injured by wear; trite.

WOR'NIL, WOR'NAL, *n.* A tumour on the backs of cattle, occasioned by a dipterous insect, which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs in each puncture. When the eggs are hatched, and the larvæ or maggots have arrived at their full size, they make their way out and leave a large hole in the hide, to prevent which the eggs should be destroyed by nipping the tumour, or thrusting in a hot wire.

WOR'RAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind, about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue. It feeds on flies, and is harmless. It is found in Egypt.

WORRIED, *pp.* [from *worry.*] Harassed; fatigued.

WORRIER, *n.* [from *worry.*] One that worries or harasses.

WORRY, *v. t.* [Sax. *werig*, malign vexatious; *werigan, werian*, to disturb, to tease, to harass, to *weary;* or Dan. *uroe*, trouble, Sw. *oro.* The sense of *tearing* does not properly belong to this word. It may have that sense as secondary.] 1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. Persons are often *worried* with care and solicitude.

> Let them rail
> And then *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*
>
> *Worry* him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*
>
> A church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

2. To fatigue; to harass with labour; *a popular sense of the word.*—3. To harass by pursuit and barking; as, dogs *worry* sheep.—4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth.—5. To vex; to persecute brutally.

WORRYING, *ppr.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.

WOR'RYINGLY, *adv.* Teasingly; harassingly.

WORSE, *a.* [Sax. *wærse; wyrsc;* Dan. *verre*, Sw. *värre.* This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad.*] 1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; *in a moral sense.*

> Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse;* 2 Tim. iii.
>
> There are men who seem to believe they are not bad, while another can be found *worse.* *Rambler.*

2. In *a physical sense*, in regard to health, more sick.

> She was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse;* Mark v.

3. More bad; less perfect or good. This carriage is *worse* for wear.—*The worse*, the loss; the disadvantage.

> Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel; 2 Kings xiv.

2. Something less good. Think not *the worse* of him for his enterprise.

WORSE, *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

> We will deal *worse* with thee than with them; Gen. xix.

WORSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. [*See* WORST.]

WORSEN,† *v. t.* To worse; to make worse; to obtain advantage of.

WORSEN,† *v. i.* To grow worse.

WORSER, is a vulgar word for *worse*, and not used in good writing or speaking.

WORSHIP, *n.* [Sax. *weorthscype; worth* and *ship;* the state of worth or worthiness. *See* WORTH.] 1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness.

> Elfin born of noble state,
> And muckle *worship* in his native land. *Spenser.*

In this sense, the word is nearly or quite obsolete; but hence,—2. A title of honour, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of rank or station.

> My father desires your *worship's* company. *Shak.*

3. A term of ironical respect.—4. *Chiefly* and *eminently*, the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like.

> The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion. *Tillotson.*
>
> Prayer is a chief part of religious *worship.* *Tillotson*

5. The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; as, the *worship* of Isis.—6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

> Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee; Luke xiv.

7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect.

WORSHIP, *v. t.* To adore; to pay divine honours to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration.

> Thou shalt *worship* no other God; Ex. xxxiv.
>
> Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton.*

2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

> Nor *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shak*

3. To honour with extravagant love and extreme submission; as a lover.

> With bended knees I daily *worship* her. *Carew.*

WORSHIP, *v. i.* To perform acts of adoration.—2. To perform religious service.

> Our fathers *worshipped* in this mountain; John iv.

WOR'SHIPABLE, *a.* That may be worshipped.

WORSHIPFUL, *a.* Claiming respect; worthy of honour from its character or dignity.

> This is *worshipful* society. *Shak.*

2. A term of respect, specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies; sometimes a term of ironical respect.

WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.* Respectfully.

WORSHIPFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being worshipful.

WORSHIPPED, *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honours; treated with civil respect.

WORSHIPPER, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honours to any being; one who adores.

WORSHIPPING, *ppr.* Adoring; paying divine honours to; treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission.

WORST, *a.* [*superl.* of *Worse*,—*which*

see.] 1. Most bad; most evil; *in a moral sense;* as, the *worst* man; the *worst* sinner.—2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; as, the *worst* disease.—3. Most afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous; as, the *worst* evil that can befal a state or an individual.

WORST, *n.* The most evil state; *in a moral sense.*—2. The most severe or aggravated state; the height; as, the disease is at the *worst.*—3. The most calamitous state. Be armed against the *worst.*

WORST, *v. t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. It is madness to contend, when we are sure to be *worsted.*

WORSTED, *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WORSTED, *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in Norfolk, England.] Yarn spun from combed wool, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinary. It is knit or woven into stockings, caps, &c.

WORST'ED, *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn; as, *worsted* stockings.

WORT, *n.* [Sax. *wyrt;* G. *wurz;* Fr. *vert, verd;* from the root of L. *vireo,* to grow; *viridis,* green.] 1. A plant; an herb; now used chiefly or wholly in compounds; as in *mugwort, liverwort, spleenwort.*—2. A plant of the cabbage kind.—3. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt or grain.

WORTH, a termination, signifies a farm or court; as in *Wordsworth.*

WORTH, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorthan,* to be or to become, to cause to be or to become.] This verb is now used only in the phrases woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative; woe *be to* the day.

WORTH, *n.* [Sax. *weorth, wurth, wyrth;* G. *werth;* D. *waarde;* W. *gwerth;* L. *virtus,* from the root of *vireo.* The primary sense is strength.] 1. Value; price; rate; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. The *worth* of a day's labour may be estimated in money, or in goods. The *worth* of labour is settled between the hirer and the hired. The *worth* of commodities is usually the price they will bring in market; but *price* is not always *worth.*—2. Value of mental qualities; desert; merit; excellence; virtue; usefulness; as, a man or magistrate of great *worth.*

> As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
> Could know such *worth,* or *worth* describe so well. *Waller*

> All *worth* consists in doing good, and in the disposition by which it is done. *Dwight.*

3. Importance; valuable qualities; *applied to things;* as, these things have since lost their *worth.*

WORTH, *a.* Equal in price to; equal in value to. Silver is scarce *worth* the labour of digging and refining. In one country, a day's labour is *worth* five shillings; in another, the same labour is not *worth* one shilling. It is *worth* while to consider a subject well before we come to a decision.

> If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of; in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense. The castle is *worth* defending.

> To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*

> This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving. *Addison.*

3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. Most men are estimated by their neighbours to be *worth* more than they are. A man *worth* ten thousand pounds, in one country or place, is called rich, but not so in another.—*Worthiest of blood,* an expression in law, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.

WORTHIER, *a. comp.* More worthy.

WORTHIEST, *a. superl.* Most worthy.

WORTHILY, *adv.* In a manner suited to; as, to walk *worthily* of our extraction. [*Bad.*]—2. Deservedly; according to merit.

> You *worthily* succeed not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

> I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated. *South.*

WORTHINESS, *n.* Desert; merit.

> The prayers which our Saviour made, were for his own *worthiness* accepted. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

> Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
> It see and judge and follow *worthiness?* *Donne.*

3. Worth; quality or state of deserving.

WORTHLESS, *a.* Having no value; as, a *worthless* garment; a *worthless* ship.—2. Having no value of character or no virtue; as, a *worthless* man or woman.—3. Having no dignity or excellence; as, a *worthless* magistrate.

WORTHLESSLY, *adv.* In a worthless manner.

WORTHLESSNESS, *n.* Want of value; want of useful qualities; as, the *worthlessness* of an old garment or of barren land.—2. Want of excellence or dignity; as, the *worthlessness* of a person.

WORTHY, *a.* [G. *würdig;* D. *waardig;* Sw. *värdig.*] 1. Deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent; with *of,* before the thing deserved. She has married a man *worthy of* her.

> Thou art *worthy of* the sway. *Shak.*

> I am not *worthy of* the least of all the mercies; Gen. xxxii.

2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; noble; illustrious; virtuous; estimable; as, a *worthy* citizen; a *worthy* magistrate; a *worthy* prince.

> Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*

> This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace. *Davies.*

3. Suitable having qualities suited to; either in a good or bad sense; equal in value; as, flowers *worthy* of paradise.—4. Suitable to any thing bad.

> The merciless Macdonald,
> *Worthy* to be a rebel. *Shak.*

5. Deserving of ill; as, things *worthy of* stripes; Luke xii. It is often used in an ironical sense.

WORTHY, *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valour; *a word much used in the plural;* as, the *worthies* of the church; political *worthies;* military *worthies.*

WORTHY,† *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt.

WOT,† *v. i.* [originally *wat;* the preterite of the obsolete verb to *weet,* Sax. *witan,* to know; formerly used also in the present, and in perfect tenses.] To know; to be aware. [*See* WEET.]

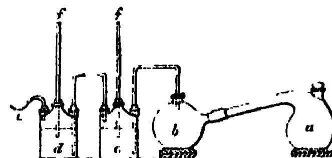
WOULD. (wood.) *pret.* of *Will.* [G. *wollen;* L. *volo.*] *Would* is used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech implying inclination, wish, or desire. "I *would* go, *if* I could." This form of expression denotes *will* or *resolution,* under a condition or supposition. You *would* go, or he *would* go, denote simply an *event,* under a condition or supposition. The condition implied in *would* is not always expressed. "By pleasure and pain, I *would* be understood to mean what delights or molests us;" that is, *if it should be asked* what I mean by pleasure and pain, I *would* thus explain what I wish to have understood. In this form of expression, which is very common, there seems to be an implied allusion to an inquiry, or to the supposition of something not expressed. *Would* has the sense of *wish* or *pray,* particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt," "I *would* that ye knew what conflict I have;" that is, I could *wish* such a thing, *if* the wish could avail. Here also there is an implied condition. *Would* is used also for *wish to do,* or *to have.* What *wouldst* thou? What *would* he?

WOULD' BE, *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; as, a *would be* philosopher. [*Colloq.*]

WOULD'ING,† *n.* Motion of desire.

WOULD'INGNESS,† *n.* Willingness.

WOULFE'S APPARATUS, *n.* An apparatus named after the inventor, consisting of a series of bottles with several necks, used in the chemical laboratory in distillation, and for impregnating water and other liquids with gases or vapours. A common form of the apparatus is shown annexed: *a* is the



Woulfe's apparatus.

retort, into which the materials required to generate the gas or vapour are introduced. It communicates with a receiver *b,* connected with the three necked bottles *c* and *d,* by means of bent tubes. These bottles are about half filled with the fluid to be impregnated, the gas flowing through one into the other, until it escapes by the bent pipe *e,* and is again collected under a pneumatic trough. In order to compensate for the pressure of the external air, when any absorption takes place which might tend to force the fluid from the bottles back into the receiver *b,* each one is provided with a safety tube *f,* open at the top, which dipping little more than half an inch under the surface of the fluid, permits sufficient air to enter as a compensation for absorption.

WOUND, *n.* (woond.) [Sax. *wund;* D. *wond;* G. *wunde;* W. *gwanu,* to thrust, to stab.] 1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. The self-healing power of living beings, animal

or vegetable, by which the parts separated in *wounds* tend to unite and become sound, is a remarkable proof of divine benevolence and wisdom.—2. In *sur.*, a *wound* is defined a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, occasioned by external violence, and attended with a greater or less amount of bleeding. Wounds are distinguished into *incised*, *punctured*, *contused*, *lacerated*, and *poisoned*. Wounds heal by *adhesion*, or by *suppuration*, *granulation*, and *cicatrization*.—3. Injury; hurt; as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation.

WOUND, *v. t.* (woond.) To hurt by violence; to cut, slash, or lacerate; as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions; Is. liii.

WOUND, *pret* and *pp.* of *Wind.*

WOUND'ED, *pp.* Hurt; injured. [*Wounded* is used plurally as a substantive in such phrases; as, the killed and *wounded;* but the sense is plainly adjective, the suppressed word *persons* being understood.]

WOUND'ER, *n.* One that wounds.

WOUNDILY, *adv.* Excessively. [*Rustic* or *ludicrous.*]

WOUND'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

WOUND'ING, *n.* Hurt; injury; Gen. iv.

WOUND'LESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.

WOUND'WŎRT, *n.* The common name of several British plants of the genus *Stachys.* [*See* STACHYS.]

WOUND'Y, *a.* Excessive. [*An old vulgar word.*]

WOU'RALI, WOO'RALI, OU'RARI, *n* A corruption of Urari, the native S. American name of a very virulent poison, used on arrows and other weapons, and made by the Indians by a peculiar process of decoction, cooling, mixing, and reboiling from the bark and juices of several plants. The substance which enters most largely into its composition, and which is probably the only essential ingredient, is the bark of *Strychnos toxifera,* called the Urari



Wourali poison tree (Strychnos toxifera).

vine, hence the name. Some accounts state ants, snake-fangs, and red pepper to be ingredients, but these do not at all events seem to be essential. The effects of this poison are very extraordinary, acting virulently when affecting the blood; while in small quantities it may be taken into the stomach with impunity. A well fed ox, inoculated with the poison in three non-vital parts of the body, died in twenty-five minutes. It has been suggested as likely to prove useful, when taken medicinally, in curing lock-jaw and hydrophobia.

WOU WOU, *n.* The Sumatra name for the long armed ape, the *Ungka puti* or *Hylobates agilis.*

WOVE, *pret.* of *Weave,* sometimes the participle. *Woven* is also used. [*See* WEAVE.]

WOX, WOX'EN,† for *Waxed.*

WRACK, WRECK, *n.* [*See* WRECK.] A popular name for sea-weeds generally, but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves. Those found most plentifully on our shores are the *Fucus vesiculosus,* and the *Fucus nodosus,* which are extensively gathered for manuring land.—2. In a more restricted sense, confined to such seaweeds as kelp is made from, chiefly belonging to the genus Fucus. The *grass wrack* is of the genus Zostera.—*Wrack,* and *to wrack.* [*See* WRECK.]

WRACK'FUL, *a.* Ruinous; destructive.

Note.—*W* before *r* is always silent.

WRAIN-BOLT. *See* WRING-BOLT.

WRAITH, *n.* An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the vulgar to be seen before or soon after the person's death. [*Scotch.*]

WRANG, *n.* Wrong; injury. [*Scotch.*]

WRAN'GLE, *v. i.* [from the root of *wring,* Sw. *vränga;* that is, to wring-to twist, to struggle, to contend; or it is from the root of *ring,* to sound.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

For a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle.* *Shak.*

He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

2. In *old times,* in the *universities,* to dispute publicly; that is, to defend, or oppose a thesis. Hence the term *wrangler,* still retained in the university of Cambridge.

WRAN'GLE, *v. t.* To involve in contention, quarrel, or dispute. [*Little used.*]

WRAN'GLE, *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

WRAN'GLER, *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; as, a noisy contentious *wrangler.*—*Senior wrangler,* in the university of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the senate house. Then follow the second, third, &c., wranglers. At the close of the last day of examination, those who have distinguished themselves most, are divided into three classes, viz., *wranglers, senior optimes,* and *junior optimes.* The wranglers are the first in merit, and the individual who distinguishes himself most, is termed the *senior wrangler,* and is the most distinguished mathematician of his year. All who are in these three lists, (which are collectively called the *tripos,*) are said to take the Bachelor's degree *with honours,* or to *go out* in honours. The remainder are called the οἱ πολλοί, or *the Pol,* literally, *the multitude.*

WRAN'GLERSHIP, *n.* In the *university of Cambridge,* the honour conferred on those whose names are inscribed in the list of wranglers.

WRAN'GLESŎME, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

WRAN'GLING, *ppr.* Disputing or contending angrily.

WRAN'GLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily; altercation.

WRAP, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Wrapped* or *Wrapt.* 1. To wind or fold together; John xx.—2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with *up;* as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; *wrap* the body well with flannel in winter.

I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure *Milton.*

3. To involve; to hide; as, truth *wrapt* in tales.—4. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped up,* died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

5. To involve totally.

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are thought to be *wrapped* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

6. To inclose.—7. To snatch up; to transport. This is an error. It ought to be *rapt.* [*See* RAP and RAPT.]

WRAP'PAGE, *n.* That which wraps; act of wrapping.

WRAP'PED, WRAPT, *pp.* Wound; folded; inclosed.

WRAP'PER, *n.* One that wraps.—2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed; an envelope.—3. A loose upper garment; applied sometimes to a lady's undress, and sometimes to a loose over-coat.

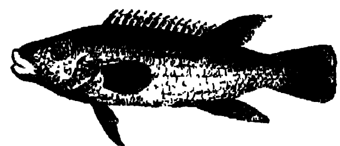
WRAP'PING, *ppr.* Winding; folding; involving; inclosing.—2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as, *wrapping* paper.

WRAP'PING, *n.* That in which any thing is wrapped; a cover: an envelope; act of one who wraps; a wrapper.

WRAP'-RASCAL, *n.* A cant term for a coarse upper-coat.

WRAPT. [This word is often erroneously used for *rapt,* a term of a totally different meaning. *See* RAPT.]

WRASSE, *n.* The English name of various species of fish, inhabiting the rocky parts of the coast, and belonging to the family Labridæ, (genus Labrus, Linn). They are prickly-spined, hard-boned fishes, with oblong scaly bodies and a single dorsal fin; their lips are large, double, and fleshy; hence the generic name *Labrus;* and their teeth strong, conical, and sharp. Many of the species present vivid colours, particularly in spring, just before the spawning season. Several species are natives of the British seas; as the Ballan wrasse, or old wife (*L. tinca*), which in length



Ballan wrasse (Labrus tinca).

is often 18 inches; the green-streaked wrasse (*L. lineatus*); the cook wrasse, or blue striped wrasse, (*L. variegatus*); the rainbow wrasse (*Julis vulgaris*), &c.* As articles of food they are not much valued in this country.

WRATH, *n.* [Sax. *wrath, wræth;* W. *irad,* of which L. *ira* is a contraction; Ar. *eratha;* Gr. ἐρίζω, to provoke.] 1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as, the *wrath* of Achilles.

When the *wrath* of king Ahasuerus was appeased; Esth. ii.

O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in *wrath* remember mercy; Hab. iii. 2.

2. The effects of anger; Prov. xxvii.—3. The just punishment of an offence or crime; Rom. xiii. — *God's wrath*, in Scripture, is his holy and just indignation against sin; Rom. i.
WRĂTHFUL, *a.* Very angry; greatly incensed. The king was very *wrathful*.—2. Springing from wrath, or expressing it; as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.
WRĂTHFULLY, *adv.* With violent anger.
WRĂTHFULNESS, *n.* Vehement anger.
WRĂTHILY, *adv.* With great anger. [*Colloq.*]
WRĂTHLESS, *a.* Free from anger.
WRATHY, *a.* Very angry; *a colloquial word.*
WRAWL,† *v. i.* [Sw. *vrala*, to bawl.] To cry as a cat.
WRĔAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *wræcan*, *wræccan*; D. *wreekan*; G. *rächen*; perhaps allied to *break*. The sense is to drive or throw, to dash with violence.] 1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

2. To revenge.

Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

[*This latter sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]
WRĔAK, for *Reck*, to care, is a mistake.
WRĔAK,† *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion.
WRĔAKFUL, *a.* Revengeful; angry.
WRĔAKLESS, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak.
WREATH, *n.* [Sax. *wræth*, *wreoth*. *See* WRITHE.] 1. Something twisted or curled; as, a *wreath* of flowers. Hence,—2. A garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted bandage.

Nor wear his brows victorious *wreaths*. *Anon.*

3. In *her.*, a roll of fine linen or silk, like that of a Turkish turban, consisting of the colours borne in the escutcheon, placed in an achievement between the helmet and the crest, and immediately supporting the crest.
WRĔATH, **WRĔATHE**, *v. t.* pret. *Wreathed*; pp. *Wreathed*, *Wreathen*. 1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; as, to *wreath* a garland of flowers.—2. To interweave; to entwine; as, chains of *wreathed* work.—3. To encircle, as a garland.

The flow'rs that *wreath* the sparkling bowl. *Prior.*

4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

And with thy winding ivy *wreaths* her lance. *Dryden.*

5.† To writhe.
WRĔATH, **WRĔATHE**, *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined; as, a bower of *wreathing* trees.
WRĔATHED, *pp.* Twisted; entwined; interwoven. — *Wreathed column*, in *arch.*, a column twisted in the form of a screw; called also a *contorted column.*
WRĔATHING, *ppr.* Twisting; entwining; encircling.
WRĔATHING, *n.* Act of twisting or encircling; a wreath.
WRĔATHLESS, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.
WRĔATHY, *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral; as, a *wreathy* spire.
WRECK, *n.* [Dan. *vrag*, a *wreck*, *shipwreck*; Sw. *vrak*, refuse; Sax. *wræc*, *wræcca*, an exile, a wretch; D. *wrak*, broken, a wreck. This word signifies properly that which is cast, driven, or dashed, or that which is broken.] 1. Destruction; properly, destruction by sea; the destruction of a ship or vessel by being driven on rocks, shallows, &c. Hence,—2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture; any ship or goods driven ashore or found floating at sea in a deserted or unmanageable condition. In the legal sense of the term, *wreck* must have come to land; when at sea, it is distinguished by the terms *flotsam*, *jetsam*, and *ligan*. Goods thrown on land, after a shipwreck, belong, at common law, to the crown, or to the lord of the manor, who enjoys the franchise of wreck, if they are not claimed within a year and a day. The plundering and stealing from wrecks is a felony.—3. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

4. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.—5. In *metallurgy*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.—6. In *a moral sense*; as, his mind is the mere *wreck* of what it was.—7. *Wreck*, for *Wreak*, is less proper. [*See also* RACK.]
WRECK, *v. t.* [Sw. *vräka*, to throw away.] 1. To strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy.—2. To ruin; as, they *wreck* their own fortunes.—3. *Wreck*, for *wreak*, is improper.
WRECK, *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin.
WRECK'AGE, *n.* The act of wrecking; the ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked.
WRECK'ED, *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks; stranded and ruined.
WRECK'ER, *n.* One who plunders the wrecks of ships.—2. One who, by delusive lights or other signals, causes ships to mistake their course and be cast ashore, that he may obtain plunder from the wreck.
WRECK'FUL, *a.* Causing wreck.
WRECK'ING, *ppr.* Stranding; running on rocks or on shore; ruining.
WRECK-MĂSTER, *n.* Master of wrecks.
WREN, *n.* [Sw. *wrenna*; Ir. *drean.*] One of a group of small insessorial birds, placed by Linnæus in the genus Motacilla. According to the arrangement of Cuvier, the common wrens are of the genus Troglodytes, and the gold-crested wrens of the genus Regulus. Wrens feed chiefly on insects, and are often very familiar with man. The common wren (*T. vulgaris*), is a well known favourite little bird, of very brisk and lively habits. During winter it approaches near the dwellings of man, taking shelter in the roofs of houses, barns, and in hay stacks. In spring it betakes itself to the woods, where it builds its nest. The American house-wren, *T. domesticus*, is also a very familiar bird, and a general favourite in America.
WRENCH, *v. t.* [G. *verrenken*; D. *verwringen*. *See* WRING. Qu. Ir. *freanc.*] 1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; as, to *wrench* a sword from another's hand.—2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift.*

WRENCH, *n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.—2. A sprain; an injury by twisting; as, in a joint.—3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron work.—4.† Means of compulsion.—5.† In *the plural*, sleights; subtleties.
WRENCH'ED, *pp.* Pulled with a twist; sprained.
WRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; wresting violently; spraining.
WREST, *v. t.* [Sax. *wræstan*; G. *reissen*, to wrest, to snatch or pull, to burst, to tear; Dan. *vrister*. Qu. L. *restis*, a rope.] 1. To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting; as, to *wrest* an instrument from another's hands.—2. To take or force from by violence. The enemy made a great effort, and *wrested* the victory from our hands.

But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*

3. To distort; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert.

Wrest once the law to your authority. *Shak.*
Thou shalt not *wrest* the judgment of the poor; Exod. xxiii.
Which they that are unlearned and unstable *wrest*, as they do also the other scriptures, to their own destruction; 2 Pet. iii.

WREST, *n.* Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion.—2.† Active or moving power.—3. An instrument to tune with.
WREST'ED, *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.
WREST'ER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.
WREST'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; distorting; perverting.
WRESTLE, *v. i.* (res'l.) [Sax. *wræstlian* or *wraxlian*; D. *worstelen.*] 1. To contend by grappling, and trying to throw down; to strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavouring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his centre.

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.

We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood; Eph. vi.

WRESTLE, *v. t.* (res'l.) To overcome in wrestling.
WRES'TLER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skilful in wrestling.
WRES'TLING, *ppr.* Striving to throw; contending.
WRES'TLING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.—2. An athletic exercise between two persons unarmed, who grapple with each other, body to body, to prove their strength and dexterity, and try which can throw his opponent on the ground. Wrestling is an exercise of very great antiquity and fame. It was in use in the heroic age, and formed one of the athletic exercises among the Greeks from the earliest times. It had considerable rewards and honours assigned to it at the Olympic games.
WRETCH, *n.* [Sax. *wræcca*, one who is driven, an exile. *See* WRECK.] 1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; as, a forlorn wretch.—2. A worthless mortal; as, a contemptible *wretch*.—3. A person sunk in vice; as, a profligate *wretch*.—4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt.

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so. *Drayton.*

5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness; as we say, *poor thing.*

WRETCH'ED, *a.* Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief.

The *wretched* find no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; very afflicting; as, the *wretched* condition of slaves in Algiers. —3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.—4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible. He was guilty of *wretched* ingratitude.

WRETCH'EDLY, *adv.* Most miserably; very poorly. The prisoners were *wretchedly* lodged.—2. Unhappily; as, two wars *wretchedly* entered upon.— 3. Meanly; despicably; as, a discourse *wretchedly* delivered.

WRETCH'EDNESS, *n.* Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow; as, the *wretchedness* of poor mendicants.

We have, with the feeling, lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured *Raleigh.*

The prodigal brought nothing to his father but his rags and *wretchedness.* *Dwight.*

2. Meanness; despicableness; as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.

WRETCH'LESS, for *Reckless*, is improper.

WRETCH'LESSNESS, for *Recklessness*, is improper.

WRIG,† for *Wriggle.*

WRIG'GLE, *v. i.* [W. *rhuglaw*, to move briskly; D. *wriggelen* or *wrikken.*] To move the body to and fro with short motions.

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

WRIG'GLE, *v. t.* To put into a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion.

Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over.
Hudibras.

WRIG'GLE,† *a.* Pliant; flexible.

WRIG'GLER, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIG'GLING, *ppr.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.

WRIGHT, *n.* [Sax. *wryhta*; from the root of *work.*] An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright, wheelwright.*

WRIGHTIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat.



Wrightia tinctoria.

order Apocynaceæ. The species are chiefly natives of the East and West Indies; they are erect shrubs, or small trees, with opposite leaves, and corymbs of mostly white flowers. *W. antidysenterica* furnishes the conessi bark, said to be a specific in dysentery. The wood is used by the turner and cabinet-maker. Scarlet wrightia (*W. coccinea*), yields a very light and firm wood, used by turners, and also for making palankeens. *W. tomentosa* yields, when wounded, a yellow juice, which, when mixed with water, dyes clothes, dipped into it, of a yellow colour. *W. tinctoria* is used as a substitute for indigo.

WRING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Wringed* and *Wrung.* The latter is chiefly used. [Sax. *wringan*; G. *ringen*; D. *wringen*; Dan. *ringer.* The sense is to strain.] 1. To twist; to turn and strain with violence; as, to *wring* clothes in washing.—2. To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting; as, to *wring* water out of a wet garment.—3. To writhe; as, to *wring* the body in pain.—4. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him.† *Bacon.*

If he had not been too much grieved and *wrung* by an uneasy and strait fortune.† *Clarendon.*

5. To distress; to press with pain.

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

6. To distort; to pervert.

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgifte.*

7. To persecute with extortion.

These merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick. *Hayward.*

8. To bend or strain out of its position; as, to *wring* a mast.—*To wring off*, to force off or separate by wringing; as, to *wring off* the head of a fowl.—*To wring out*, to force out; to squeeze out by twisting; as, to *wring out* dew or water; Judges vi.—2. To free from a liquor by wringing; as, to *wring out* clothes.—*To wring from*, to force from by violence; to extort; as revenues *wrung from* the poor; to *wring from* one his rights; to *wring* a secret *from* one.

WRING, *v. i.* To writhe; to twist; as with anguish.

WRING,† *n.* Action of anguish; torture.

WRING'-BOLT, *n.* [*wring* and *bolt.*] A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails. It is also called a *ring-bolt.*

WRING'ED, *pp.* Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted.

WRING'ER, *n.* One who wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRING'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; writhing; extorting.

WRING'ING, *n.* The act of pressing and twisting the hands in anguish; a twisting or writhing.

WRING'ING-WET, *a* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.

WRING'-STAVES, *n.* Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts, for the purpose of setting-to the planks. They are also called *wrain-staves* and *dwang-staves.*

WRINK'LE, *n.* [Sax. *wrincle*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynke.* This coincides with *ring*, a circle. The Dutch write this word *krinkle*, and *kring* is *ring.* The G. *runzel* is probably of the same family, formed on *Rg*; Ir. *rang.* If *n* is casual, the root coincides with L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, and W. *rhyç*, a furrow.] 1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease; as, *wrinkles* in the face or skin.—2. A fold or rumple in cloth.—3. Roughness; unevenness.

Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

WRINK'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrinclian*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynker.*] 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; as, to *wrinkle* the skin; to *wrinkle* the brow.

Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd.
Milton.

WRINK'LE, *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINK'LED, *pp.* Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRINK'LED, *a.* Having wrinkles; as, a *wrinkled* face; corrugated.

WRINK'LING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRINK'LY, *a.* Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled.

WRIST, *n.* [Sax. *wrist*; allied probably to *wrest* and *wrestle*; that is, a twist or junction.] 1. The carpus; the joint by which the hand is united to the arm, and by means of which the hand moves on the forearm It consists of eight bones disposed in two rows, four in each row. These bones are connected to each other, and to the metacarpal bones, by numerous ligaments. Their motions on the forearm may be described as those of *flexion, extension, abduction,* and *circumduction.*—2. In *the manege*, the *bridle wrist* is that of the horseman's left hand.

WRIST'BAND, *n.* [*wrist* and *band.*] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIST'LET, *n.* An elastic bandlet worn round a lady's wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

WRIT, *n.* [from *write.*] That which is written. In this sense, *writ* is particularly applied to the Scriptures, or books of the Old and New Testament; as, holy *writ*; sacred *writ.*—2. In *law*, a precept under seal, in the name of the king, judge, or other person, having jurisdiction in the particular subject matter, and directed to some public officer, or private person, commanding him to do something in relation to a suit or action. A writ may be considered the process connected with the origin and progress of a civil or criminal proceeding. Civil writs are divided into *original* and *judicial.* Original writs issue out of the court of chancery, and give authority to the courts in which they are returnable to proceed with the cause. Judicial writs issue out of the court in which the action is pending. Original writs have been superseded by the *writ of summons*, except in regard to a few real actions. Writs, in English law, are so multifarious, that to enumerate them even by name would occupy a large space. Some of the more important are, the writ to the sheriff of a county to elect a member, or members, of parliament; writs of *habeas corpus*; writs

of *subpœna ad testificandum*, and of *subpœna duces tecum*; writ of *privilege*; writs of *prohibition*, *mandamus* and *quo warranto*.—*Patent writs*, the same as letters patent.—*Close writs*, those which are, or are supposed to be, sealed up, and are directed to some officer or other individual subject. In *Scots law*, the term *writ* is sometimes used to signify a writing, a deed, &c.—3. A legal instrument.

WRIT, *pret.* of *Write*, is not now used. [*See* WRITE and WROTE.]

WRIT'ATIVE, *a.* Disposed to write; having desires towards authorship. [*Sportive or scornful.*]

WRITE, *v. t.* pret. *Wrote*; pp. *Written*. *Writ* for the pret. and part. is no longer used, and *wrote* for the part. is also discontinued. [Sax. *writan*, *awritan*, *gewritan*; Ice. *rita*; Goth. *writs*, a letter. The sense is to scrape, to scratch, to rub; probably from the root of *grate*, and L. *rado*.] 1. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; as, to *write* the characters called letters; to *write* figures. We *write* characters on paper with pen and ink; we *write* them on stone with a graving tool.—2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone; as, to *write* a deed; to *write* a bill of divorcement. The ten commandments were *written* with the finger of God on tables of stone; Exod. xxxi.—3. To engrave. [*See the preceding definition.*]—4. To impress durably. *Write* useful truths on the heart.—5. To compose or produce, as an author.—6. To copy; to transcribe.—7. To communicate by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

WRITE, *v. i.* To perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. Learn to *write* when young.—2. To be employed as a clerk or amanuensis. A *writes* for B. D *writes* in one of the public offices.—3. To play the author; as, he thinks, he speaks, he *writes*, he sings.—4. To recite or relate in books. Josephus *wrote* of the wars of the Jews.—5. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *Esdras.*

6. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.

Those who began to *write* themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn. *Fell.*

7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors. *Felton.*

WRITER, *n.* One who writes or has written.—2. An author.—3. A clerk or amanuensis; a scribe.—4. A penman.—5. In *Scotland*, a legal practitioner; a solicitor,; a term of nearly the same import as attorney in England.—*Writers to the signet*, a numerous society of lawyers in Scotland, equivalent to the highest class of attorneys in England. Their peculiar privilege is that of preparing the writs which pass the royal signet. They also enjoy the privilege of conducting cases before the court of session, the court of justiciary, and the commission of teinds. [*See* SIGNET.]—*Writer of the tallies*, formerly an officer of the exchequer of England; a clerk to the auditor of the receipt, who wrote upon the tallies the whole of the tellers' bills. [*See* TALLY.]

WRITERSHIP, *n.* The office of writer.

WRITHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *writhan*; Sw. *vrida*; Dan. *vrider*.] 1. To twist; to distort.

Her mouth she *writh'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence; as, to *writhe* the body.—3.† To wrest; to distort; to torture; as, to *writhe* words.

WRITHE, *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted; as, to *writhe* with agony.

WRITHED, *pp.* Twisted; distorted.

WRITHING, *ppr.* Twisting; distorting.

WRITHLE,† *v. t.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle.

WRITING, *ppr.* Forming, as characters, with a pen, style, or graver.—2. *a.* Used or intended for writing; as, *writing* paper.—*Writing materials*, such articles as are requisite for writing; as paper, pen, and ink.

WRITING, *n.* The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, the inner bark and leaves of certain trees, or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs. We hardly know which to admire most, the ingenuity or the utility of the art of *writing*.—2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c.—3. A book; a manuscript; any written composition; a pamphlet; as, the *writings* of Addison.—4. An inscription; John xix.—5. *Writings*, plur. conveyances of lands; deeds; or any official papers.

WRITING-BOOK, *n.* A blank paper book for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

WRITING-DESK, *n.* A table, with a sloped top, used in schools for learning to write on.—2. Any desk used for writing on. [*See* DESK.]

WRITING-MASTER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRITING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school or an academy where hand-writing or caligraphy is taught.

WRIT'ING-TA'BLE, *n.* A table used for writing on, having commonly a desk part, drawers, &c.

WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Expressed in letters.—*Written laws*, statutes; laws enacted by the supreme power and recorded; as, contradistinguished from *unwritten* or *common* law.

WRIZ'ZLED,† for *Writhled*.

WRO'KEN,† for *Wreaked*.

WRONG, *a.* [Sw. *vrang*; Dan. *vrang*; properly the participle of *wring*, Sw. *vränga*, Dan. *vrænger*.] Literally, wrung, twisted, or turned from a straight line or even surface. Hence, 1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. You hold the book the *wrong* end uppermost. There may be something *wrong* in the construction of a watch or an edifice.—2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal; erroneous; as, a *wrong* practice; *wrong* ideas; a *wrong* course of life; *wrong* measures; *wrong* inclinations and desires; a *wrong* application of talents; *wrong* judgment; Hab. i.—3. Erroneous; not according to truth; as, a *wrong* statement.

WRONG, *n.* Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. Wrongs are *private* or *public*. *Private* wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; *public* wrongs are crimes and misdemeanours which affect the community.

Sarai said to Abraham, My *wrong* be on thee; Gen. xvi.

Friend, I do thee no *wrong*; Matth. xx.

The obligation to redress a *wrong*, is at least as binding as that of paying a debt. *E. Everett.*

WRONG, *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

WRONG, *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. We *wrong* a man, when we defraud him and when we trespass on his property. We *wrong* a man when we neglect to pay him his due; Philemon 18.—2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly. If you suppose me capable of a base act, you *wrong* me.

WRONG'-DOER, *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.

WRONG'-DOING, *n.* Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONG'ED, *pp.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONG'ER, *n.* One who injures another.

WRONG'FUL, *a.* Injurious; unjust; as, a *wrongful* taking of property; *wrongful* dealing.

WRONG'FULLY, *adv.* Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; as, to accuse one *wrongfully*; to suffer *wrongfully*.

WRONG'FULNESS, *n.* Quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice.

WRONG'HEAD, *n.* A person of a misapprehending mind and an obstinate character.

WRONG-HEAD'ED, *a.* [*wrong* and *head*.] Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONG-HEAD'EDNESS, *n.* Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONG'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; treating with injustice.

WRONG'LESS,† *a.* Void of wrong.

WRONG'LESSLY,† *adv.* Without injury to any one.

WRONG'LY, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss. He judges *wrongly* of my motives.

WRONG'NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error.

WRONGOUS, *n.* Not right; unjust; illegal. *Wrongous imprisonment*, in *Scots law*, false or illegal imprisonment; a trespass committed against a person by arresting and imprisoning or detaining him without just cause, and contrary to law.

WRONG'-TIMED, *a.* Done at an improper time.

WROTE, *pret.* of *Write*. He *wrote* a letter yesterday. Herodotus *wrote* his history more than two thousand years ago.

Note.—*Wrote* is not now used as the participle.

WROTH, *a.* (rauth.) Sax. *wrath*, *wrath*, *See* WRATH.] Very angry; much exasperated.

Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell; Gen. iv.

I was *wroth* with my people; Is. xlvii.

[*An excellent word, and not obsolete.*]

WROUGHT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Work.* (raut.) [Sax. *worhte*, the pret. and pp. of *wircan*, *weorcan*, to work.] 1. Worked; formed by work or labour; manufactured.—2. Effected; performed.

She hath *wrought* a good work upon me; Matth. xxvi.

3. Effected; produced. He *wrought* the public safety. A great change was *wrought* in his mind.

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews. *Addison.*

4. Used in labour.

The elders of that city shall take a heifer that hath not been *wrought* with; Deut. xxi.

5.† Worked; driven; as, infection *wrought* out of the body.—6. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*. *Dryden.*

7. Worked; used; laboured in. The mine is still *wrought*. — 8. Formed; fitted.

He that hath *wrought* us for the selfsame thing is God; 2 Cor. v.

9.† Guided; managed.—10. Agitated; disturbed.

My dull brain was *wrought*,
With things forgot. *Shak.*

Wrought iron, iron deprived of its carbon, usually by the process called *puddling*,—*which see*. By this process the iron is rendered tough, flexible, malleable, and ductile.—*Wrought on* or *upon*, influenced; prevailed on. His mind was *wrought upon* by divine grace. *Wrought to* or *up to*, excited; inflamed. Their minds were *wrought up to* a violent passion. She was *wrought up to* the tenderest emotions of pity.

WRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Wring.*

WRY, *a.* [Goth. *wraicwa*, or Dan. *vrier*, to twist, contracted from *vrider*, Eng. to *writhe*.] 1. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted; as, a *wry* neck; a *wry* mouth.—2. Deviating from the right direction; as, *wry* words.—3. Wrested; perverted; as, to put a *wry* sense on an author's words.

WRY,† *v. i.* To be writhed or distorted.

WRY,† *v. t.* To distort; to wrest.

WRY'NECK, *n.* [*wry* and *neck*.] A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward.—2. A disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. In *ornithology*, a small migratory bird resembling the woodpeckers, the *Yunx torquilla*; so



Wryneck (Yunx torquilla).

called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulders. It is found in various parts of Europe; and generally precedes the cuckoo a few days. It is remarkable for its long tongue, its power of protruding and retracting it, and the writhing snake-like motion which it can impart to its neck, without moving the rest of the body. It is also known by the names of *long-tongue*, *emmet-hunter*, *snake-bird*, *cuckoo's mate*, &c.

WRY'NECKED, *a.* Having a distorted neck.

WRY'NESS,† *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

WUKF, **WUK'OOF**, *n.* In the *East Indies*, an endowment; land granted for some charitable or pious purpose.

WYCH'-ELM, *n.* A British plant of the genus Ulmus, the *U. montana*. It is a large spreading tree with large broadly elliptical leaves, and grows in woods in England and Scotland. [*See* ULMUS.]

WYCH'-HAZEL, *n.* The common name of plants of the genus Hamamelis, the type of the nat. order Hamamelaceæ. They are small trees, with alternate leaves on short petioles, and yellow flowers, disposed in clusters in the axils of the leaves, and surrounded by a three-leaved involucrum. They are natives of North America, Persia, or China, but their properties are unknown.



Wyvern.

WYND, *n.* An alley; a lane. [*Scotch.*]

WY'VERN, *n.* In *her.*, an imaginary animal, a kind of flying serpent, sometimes represented in coats of arms.

X.

X, THE twenty-fourth letter of the English Alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*, *lax*, *luxury*. At the beginning of a word, it has precisely the sound of *z*. It is used as an initial, in a few words borrowed from the Greek. As a numeral, X stands for ten. It represents one V, which stands for five, placed on the top of another. When laid horizontally, thus ⋈, it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it, thus X̄, it stands for ten thousand. As an abbreviation, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. *Christian*; Xm. *Christmas*.

XANG'TI, *n.* In *China*, a name for God.

XAN'THATE, *n.* A compound formed by the union of xanthic acid with a salifiable base; as, *xanthate* of potash.

XAN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow.] Tending towards a yellow colour.

XAN'THIC ACID, *n.* The name formerly given to a sulpho-carbonate of ethule and water, from the yellow colour of its salts. It is a heavy oily liquid.

XAN'THIC-OXIDE, *n.* Uric oxide, a very rare ingredient of urinary calculi, and said to occur in small quantities in some kinds of guano.

XAN'THINE, *n.* The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.

XAN'THITE, *n.* A mineral composed of silica, lime, alumina, with small portions of the peroxides of iron and manganese, and also magnesia and water. It occurs in Orange county, New York, North America.

XAN'THIUM, *n.* Bur-weed, a genus of plants; nat. order Compositæ. *X. strumarium*, broad-leaved bur-weed, is a British plant. It is rank and weed-like, and remarkable for the curious structure of its flowers, and the prickly involucres which surround the fertile ones, enlarging and becoming part of the fruit. It is found in waste ground in the south of England.

XAN'THO, *n.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow.] Leach's name for a genus of brachyurous crustaceans.

XANTHOCHY'MUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Guttiferæ. *X. pictorius*, is a native of the East Indies, with white flowers and yellow fruit. The fruit yields a resinous juice of a yellow colour, which is used as a water colour, either alone for yellow, or with blues to form a green. The gamboge of commerce is supposed to be yielded by this plant.

XAN'THOGEN, **XAN'THOGENE**, *n.* The base of hydroxanthic acid procured by the action and re-action of carburet of sulphur and potash, and taking its name from the yellowish colour of some of its compounds.

XAN'THOPHYLLE, *n. Bot.* A peculiar waxy matter, to which some attribute the yellow colour of some leaves.

XANTHOPRO'TEIC ACID, *n.* An acid formed when proteine or any of its modifications is digested in nitric acid. It is of a yellow colour, and seems to combine both with acids and bases.

XANTHOR'NUS, *n.* Cuvier's name for a genus of Orioles. [*See* ORIOLE.]

XANTHORRHÆ'A, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. The species are called grass-trees and are found in Australia. They yield a resinous matter, and the bases of the leaves are used for food. They give a peculiar feature to the vegetation of the countries in which they grow.

XANTHORRHIZ'A, *n.* A genus of North American plants, nat. order Ranunculaceæ. [*See* YELLOW-ROOT.]

XANTHOXYLA'CE'Æ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, found chiefly in America, especially in the tropical parts. The species are trees or shrubs, with extipulate, alternate or opposite leaves, furnished with pellucid dots. The flowers are either axillary or terminal, and of a gray green, or pink colour. All the plants of the order to a greater or less extent possess aromatic and pungent properties, especially the species belonging to the genera *Xanthoxylum*, *Brucea*, *Ptelea*, *Toddalia*, and *Ailanthus*.

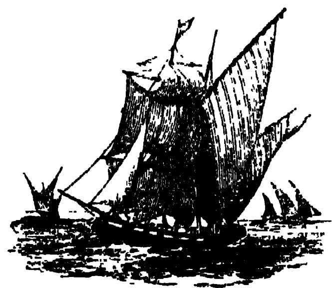
XANTHOXY'LUM, *n.* A genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Xanthoxylaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, with the petioles, leaves, and branches usually furnished with prickles. On account of their aromatic and pungent properties, they are known in the countries where they grow under the name of *peppers*. *X. fraxineum*



Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

is called toothache-tree, as its bark and capsular fruit are much used as a remedy for toothache. The same name is also given to all the other species of the genus.

XE'BEC, *n.* A small, three masted



Xebec.

vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea. With a fair wind, in good weather, it carries two large square sails; when close hauled, it carries large lateen sails.

XEN'IUM, *n.* [L.] A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

XENODO'CHEUM, *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχειον.] A name given by the ancients to a building for the reception of strangers.

XENOD'OCHY, or **XENODO'CHIA**, *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχια.] Reception of strangers; hospitality.

XEN'OTIME, *n.* A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish brown colour.

XERA'SIA, *n.* In *med.*, a disease of the hair.

XEROCOLLYR'IUM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and κολλυριον.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

XE'RODES, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry.] Any tumour attended with dryness.

XEROM'YRUM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and μυρον, ointment.] A dry ointment.

XEROPH'AGY, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and φαγω, to eat.] The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XEROPH'THALMY, } *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and
XEROPHTHAL'MIA, } οφθαλμια.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humours.

XE'ROTES, *n.* [Gr. ξηροτης, dryness.] A dry habit or disposition of the body.

XIPH'IAS, *n.* [Gr. from ξιφος, a sword.] 1. The sword-fish. In *nat. hist.*, the name of a genus of fishes, to which the *X. Gladius*, or common sword-fish belongs. [*See* SWORD-FISH.]—2. A comet shaped like a sword.

XIPH'OID, *a.* [Gr. ξιφος, a sword, and ειδος, likeness, *i. e.* sword-like.] The *xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast bone.

XIPHOSU'RA, *n.* [Gr. ξιφος, a sword, and ουρα, a tail.] A tribe of crustaceans, so called from the long sword-like appendage with which the body terminates.

XY'LANTHRAX, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, and ανθραξ, coal.] Wood coal, bovey coal.

XY'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood.] A liquid obtained by distilling commercial pyroxylic spirit from chloride of calcium. It strongly resembles alcohol, and when partially decomposed, gives rise to three products, viz. *xylitic acid*, *xylitic naphtha*, and *xylitic oil*.

XYLOBAL'SAMUM, *n.* The wood of the balsam tree.

XYLOG'RAPHER, *n.* One who engraves on wood.

XYLOGRAPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to
XYLOGRAPH'ICAL, } xylography.

XYLOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, and γραφω, to engrave.] Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

XYLOPH'AGA, *n.* [*See* XYLOPHAGOUS.] A genus of small conchiferous molluscs, found in light wood, which they penetrate to the depth of about an inch.

XYLOPH'AGI, *n.* A family of coleopterous insects, which live generally in wood, which is perforated and channelled in various directions by their larvæ. They are distinguished from the weevils by the absence of a proboscis.

XYLOPH'AGOUS, *a.* [Gr ξυλον, wood, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.

XYLOPH'ILI, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, and φιλεω, to love.] A tribe of gigantic coleopterous insects, which live on decayed wood. They chiefly inhabit tropical countries.

XYLO'PIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Anonaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of South America. The wood of all is bitter; hence they are called *bitter-woods*.

XYLOPYROG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, πυρεω, to burn, and γραφη, engraving.] The art or practice of engraving on charred wood.

XYST, } *n.* [Gr. ξυστος.] In *ancient*
XYS'TOS, } *arch.*, a sort of covered
XYS'TUS, } portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which the athletæ performed their exercises.

XYST'ARCH, *n.* An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xystos.

XYS'TER, *n.* [Gr. ξυστηρ, from ξυω, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y, THE twenty-fifth letter of the English Alphabet, is taken from the Greek υ. At the beginning of words, it is called an articulation or consonant, and with some propriety perhaps, as it brings the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close *g* brings it. Hence it has happened that in a great number of words, *g* has been changed into *y*, as the Sax. *gear*, into *year*; *geornian*, into *yearn*; *gyllan*, into *yell*; *gealew*, into *yellow*. In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*, *glory*, *synonymous*. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*. Y, as a numeral, stands for 150, and with a dash over it, Ȳ, for 150,000.

YACHT, *n.* (yot.) [D. *jagt*; G. *jacht*, from *jagen*. It is properly a boat drawn by horses.] A light and elegantly fitted up vessel, used either for pleasure or passage, or as a vessel of state to convey kings, princes, &c., from one place to another by sea. It is either propelled by steam, or by wind acting on the sails, and may be rigged according to taste, as a cutter, schooner, brig, &c.

YACHT'ER, *n.* One who commands a yacht; one who sails in a yacht.

YACHT'ING, *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

YACHT'ING, *a.* Relating to a yacht or yachts; as, a *yachting* voyage.

YÄGERS, *n.* [Ger. *jäger*, a huntsman.] A title of honour given to certain regiments of light infantry, in the armies of various German states. Such regiments were originally composed of jäger or huntsmen, whence the name. Jäger is also a name applied to a footman who stands behind a carriage, corresponding with the English *tiger*. It is likewise the general name for a huntsman; as, *Jäger chor*, the Huntsman's chorus.

YA'HOO, *n.* A name given by Swift, in one of his imaginary voyages, to a race of brutes, having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the *Houyhnhnms*, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race. Chesterfield uses

the term *yahoo* for a savage, or one resembling a savage.

YAK, *n.* A ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, the *Bos poephagus*, or *Poephagus grunniens*, a small species of ox, with cylindric horns curving outward, long pendent hair, and villous, horse-like tail; the grunting ox of Pennant. This animal is found in Thibet among the mountains; its bushy tail, when white, is much prized, and is used in India as an emblem of authority and greatness, and as a distinguishing mark of wealth.

YAM, *n.* A large esculent tuber or root produced by various plants of the genus Dioscorea, growing in tropical climates. The common West Indian yam is produced by *D. alata;* the East Indian yams are produced by *D. globosa*



Yam (Dioscorea globosa).

rubella, and *purpurea*. The *D. atropurpurea* grows in Malacca, and produces tubers which, like those of *D. purpurea*, are of a purple colour. Yams, when roasted or boiled, form a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food. The yam sometimes grows to the length of three feet, and weighs thirty pounds. [*See* DISCOREA.]

YÄM'A, or **DHERMARA'JAH**, *n.* The Hindoo Pluto, regent of the south or lower division of the world, mythologically called *Patala*, or the infernal



Yama.

regions. He is described as being of a green colour, with red garments, having a crown on his head, his eyes inflamed, and sitting on a buffalo with a club in his hand.

YA'MER, } *v. i.* [G. *jammeren*.] To
YAM'MER, } shriek; to yell; to cry
YA'MOUR, } aloud. [*Scotch*.]

YAN'KEE, *n.* [Supposed to be a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, by the native Indians of America, or more probably of the French word *Anglais*.] A cant name for the citizens of New England, but sometimes applied by foreigners to all the inhabitants of the United States, indiscriminately.

YAN'KEE DOODLE, *n.* The name of a tune, adopted as the national air of the United States.

YAN'OLITE, *n.* A mineral, called also axinite or thumerstone, whose crystals resemble an axe.

YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.

YAP'ON, *n.* The cassine or South Sea tea. The *Ilex cassine*, or youpon, is a shrub growing in the southern states of America, used as tea and as medicine.

YAR'AGE,† *n.* Furniture; equipage; tackling.

YÄRD, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gerd*, *gyrd*, a rod, that is, a shoot.] 1. A measure of three feet or 36 inches.—2. [Sax. *gyrdan*, to inclose; Dan. *gierde*, a hedge, an inclosure; *gierder*, to hedge in, Sw. *gärda*.] The British standard measure of length, equal to three feet or 36 inches. A *square yard* contains nine square feet, and a *cubic yard* 27 cubic feet.—2. A pole or rod three feet long for measuring a yard. The yard in front of a house is called a *court*, and sometimes a *court-yard*. A small piece of inclosed ground, particularly adjoining a house.—3. An enclosure within which any work or business is carried on; as a *brick-yard*, a *wood-yard*, a *tanning yard*, &c.—4. In *ships*, a long cylindrical piece of timber, having a rounded taper toward each end, and slung by its centre to a mast. The use of the yards is for spreading square sails upon. All yards are either *square* or *lateen*, the former being suspended across the masts at right angles, the latter obliquely.—*Yard of land*. [*See* YARD-LAND.]

YÄRD-ARM, *n.* [*yard* and *arm*.] Either half of a ship's yard, from the centre or mast to the end.—*Yard-arm* and *yard-arm*, the situation of two ships lying along side of each other, so near that their yard-arms cross or touch.

YÄRD-LAND, *n.* A quantity of land, in England, different in different counties. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20, or 24, and even 40 acres.

YÄRD-STICK, or **YÄRD-MEASURE**, *n.* [*yard* and *stick*.] A stick or rod three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

YÄRD-WAND, *n.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard; now *yard-stick*.

YARE,† *a.* [Sax. *gearw*, prepared; from the root of *gear*. *See* EAGER.] Ready; quick; dextrous; eager. A term used by sailors; as, be *yare* at the helm.

YARELY,† *adv.* Readily; dextrously; skilfully.

YARN, *n.* [Sax. *gearn;* G. Ice. and Sw. *garn;* D. *garen*.] 1. Spun wool; woollen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.—2. In *rope-making*, one of the threads of which a rope is composed. It is spun from hemp.—3. Among *seamen*, a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions; thus, to spin a long *yarn*, is to tell a long story.

YÄRR,† *v. i.* [Low L. *hirrio;* Celtic, *gar*, W. *garw*, rough.] To growl or snarl, as a dog.

YAR'RISH, *a.* Having a rough dry taste. [*Local*.]

YAR'ROW, *n.* [Sax. *gearwe;* Sp. *yaro*.] A name given to several British plants of the genus Achillæa. They are also known by the name of Mitfoil,—*which see*.

YAT'AGHAN, *n.* A sort of curved knife or short scimitar, much worn in Turkey. It is also written *Ataghan*.

YATE, in the north of England, is used for *gate*. [Scotch *yett*.]

YAUP, *v. i.* [Old Eng. *yawlp*.] To yelp; to cry out like a child or a bird. [*Scotch*.]

YAUP, *a.* Hungry. [*Scotch*.]

YAW, *n.* The African name of a raspberry.

YAW, *v. i.* To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the sugar works. [Qu. *yew*. *See* YEW.] —2. In *navigation*, to deviate from the line of her course in steering, as a ship.

YAW, *n.* A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

YAWL, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.—2. The smallest boat used by fishermen.

YAWL, *v. i.* To cry out. [*See* YELL.]

YAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geonan*, *gynian;* G. *gähnen;* W. *agenu;* Gr. χαινω.] 1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dulness.

> The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shak.*
>
> And while above he spends his breath,
> The *yawning* audience nod beneath. *Trumbull.*

2. To open wide; as, wide *yawns* the gulf below.—3. To express desire by yawning; as, to *yawn* for fat livings.

YAWN, *n.* A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation.

> One person yawning in company will produce a spontaneous *yawn* in all present. *N. Chipman.*

2. An opening wide.

YAWN'ED, *pp.* Gaped; opened wide.

YAWN'ING, *ppr.* Gaping; opening wide.—2. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull.

YAWN'ING,† *a.* Sleepy; slumbering. —2. Opening widely; as, a *yawning* gulf or abyss.

YAWN'ING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWN'INGLY, *adv.* In a yawning manner.

YAWS, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A disease called, by Good, *Rubula*, from *rubus*, a raspberry. It is characterized by cutaneous tumours, numerous and successive; gradually increasing from specks to the size of a raspberry; one, at length, growing larger than the rest; core, a fungous excrescence; fever slight, and probably irritative merely. It is commonly supposed to be contagious, and to occur but once during life; but both of these points are doubtful. It is sometimes called *frambœsia*, a barbarous name, derived from the French *framboise*, a raspberry. There are two varieties of this disease, which differ considerably; the one occurring in Africa, the other in America. It is scarcely known in Europe.

YCLAD', *pp.* Clad. [This word and the following retain the *y*, which is the

remains of the Saxon *ge* prefixed to verbs. But it is obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.]

Y-CLEP'ED, *pp.* of Sax. *ge-clypian*, *clepan*, to call. [*See* YCLAD.] Called; named. It is obsolete, except in burlesque.

YDRAD,'† *pp.* Dreaded.

YE, *pron.* [Sax. *ge.*] The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular. But the two words have no radical connection. *Ye* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style. In common discourse and writing, *you* is exclusively used.

But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified; 1 Cor. vi.

YEA, *adv.* (yē or yā.) [Sax. *gea*, *geac*; G. D. and Dan. *ja*; Sw. *jaka*, to consent. Qu. G. *bejahen*, to affirm.] 1. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. Will you go? *yea.* It sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, it is so.

Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? Gen. iii.

Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay; Matth. v.

2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.

Therein I do rejoice; *yea*, and will rejoice; Phil. i.

3. In Scripture, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability.

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen; 2 Cor. i.

[In this use, the word may be considered a noun.] *Yea* is used only in the sacred and solemn style. [*See* YES.]

YEA, *n.* (yē or yā.) An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative. It is equivalent to *Ay* or *Aye*. The *yeas* and *nays* are those members of a legislative body, who vote in the affirmative and in the negative of a proposition.

YEAD, } **YEDE**, } † *v. i* To go.

YEAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *eanian.*] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]

YEANED, *pp.* Brought forth.

YEANLING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]

YEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gear*; G. *jahr*; Sans. *jahran*; probably a course or circle; the root *gar*, *ger*, signifying to run.] 1. The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit, or it is the space or period of time which elapses between the sun's leaving either equinoctial point, or either tropic, and his return to the same. This is the solar year, and the year, in the strict and proper sense of the word. It is called also the tropical year. This period comprehends what are called the twelve calendar months. It is not quite uniform, but its mean length is about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 48 seconds. The return of the seasons depends upon it. In popular usage, however, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366; a day being added to February, on account of the excess of the solar year above it.—2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.—3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution, is called the *great year.*—4. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age; as, a man in *years*. In *popular language*, year is often used for *years*. The horse is ten *year* old.—*Sidereal year*, the time between the sun's leaving any point among the fixed stars and his return to the same; that is, the time of the sun's apparent revolution in the ecliptic. This is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 11·5 seconds. The excess of the sidereal above the solar year, arises from the retrograde motion of the equinoctial points, owing to which the sun returns to either equinoctial point or either tropic, before returning to the same fixed star.—*Anomalistical year*, the time that elapses from the sun's leaving its apogee, till it returns to it; which is 365 days, 6 hours, 14 minutes nearly.—*Civil year*, the year of the calendar, consisting of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366 days.—*Bissextile* or *leap year*, the year consisting of 366 days.—*Lunar year*, consists of 12 lunar months.—*Lunar astronomical year*, consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds.—*Common lunar year*, consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.—*Embolismic* or *intercalary year*, consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.—*Julian year*, established by Julius Cesar, consists of 365 days, 6 hours.—*Gregorian year*, is the Julian year corrected, and is the year now generally used in Europe. From the difference between this and the Julian year, arises the distinction of Old and New Style. [*See* STYLE.]—*Sabbatic year*, among the Israelites, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. The *civil* or *legal year*, in England, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March. This practice continued throughout the British dominions till the year 1752. [*See* TIME.]—*A year and day*, in *law*, the lapse of a year with a day added to it, a period which determines a right, or works prescription; as in the case of an estray, if the owner does not claim it within that time, it becomes forfeited to the lord; so of a wreck, &c. In *Scots law*, the lapse of a year and day, has several important effects, as in the case of marriage, adjudications, *annus deliberandi*, &c. &c.

YEAR-BOOK, *n.* [*year* and *book.*] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England, from the time of Edward II. to that of Henry VII., published annually.* [This name has since been applied to various periodical publications, calendars, &c.; as, the *Year-book* of facts, &c.]

YEARED,† *a.* Containing years.

YEARLING, *n.* A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age.

YEARLING, *a* Being a year old; as, a *yearling* heifer.

YEARLY, *a* Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year; as, a *yearly* rent or income.—2. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.—3. Comprehending a year; as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

YEARLY, *adv.* Annually; once a year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

YEARN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geornian*, *giernan*, *gyrnan*, *earnian*, to desire; to yearn; Sw. *gerna*, willingly; Dan. *gierne*, G. *gern*, D. *gaarne*. The sense is to *strain*, or stretch forward. We have *earnest* from the same root.] 1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shak.*

2. *Usually*, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is, literally, to have a desire or inclination stretching toward the object or end; to feel great internal uneasiness from longing desire, from tenderness or pity; 1 Kings iii.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother; Gen. xliii.

Your mother's heart *yearns* toward you *Addison.*

Anticlus, unable to control,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

YEARN, *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shak.*
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear.† *Shak.*

YEARN'FUL,† *a.* Mournful; distressing.

YEARN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Longing; having longing desire.

YEARN'ING, *n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity; state of being moved with tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

YEARN'INGLY, *adv.* With yearning.

YEAST, *n.* [Sax. *gist*, yeast, a guest, also a storm; *yst*, a storm; G. *gäscht*, yeast, and *gast*, a *guest*, *gäschen*, to foam or froth; D. *gist*, yeast; *gisten*, to ferment. This coincides with *gas* and *ghost*. The primary sense of the noun is wind, spirit, flatulence, or froth, from rushing; Ch. גסס, *gasas*, to inflate.] 1. Barm; ferment; the substance produced during the fermentation of wine, beer, and vegetable juices. It rises partly to the surface in the form of a frothy flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter, insoluble in water and alcohol, and gradually putrifying in a warm atmosphere. It is employed to produce fermentation in saccharine and mucilaginous solutions. It is also used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy. [*See* FERMENT, FERMENTATION.]—2.† Spume or foam of water.

YEASTY, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast; containing yeast.

YEDE,† *v. i.* To go; to march.

YELDE, } **YELL**, } *a.* Barren; as, a *yell* heifer; not giving milk; as, a *yell* cow. [*Scotch.*]

YELK,† *n.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; G. *gelb*, yellow. *See* GOLD and YELLOW.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. [*See* YOLK.]

YELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *girllan*, *gyllan*; D. *gillen*; Sw. *gälla*, to ring. It agrees in elements with *call.*] To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. Savages *yell* most frightfully when they are rushing to the first onset of battle.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*. *Spenser.*

YELL,† *v. t.* To utter with a yell.

YELL, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry; a scream or cry of horror.

Their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YELL'ED, *pp.* Uttered hideous cries; shrieked.

YELL'ING *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking; as, *yelling* monsters.

YELL'ING, *n* The act of screaming hideously.

YEL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; *gealla*, gall; G. *gelb*; D. *geel*; Dan. *guul*; Sw. *gäul*, *gul*. Hence *gold*, Dan. *guld*. The Fr. *jaune* is the same word,

contracted from *jaulne*, as it is written in the Norman; It. *giallo;* Russ. *jelknu*, to become yellow; *jeltnie*, yellow; L. *galbanus*. Qu. *gilvus*. The root is the Celtic *gal*, *geal*, bright. *See* GOLD.] Being of a bright colour; of the colour of gold.

YEL'LŌW, *n.* A bright colour; the colour of gold; a golden hue. Yellow reflects the most light of any colour after white. It is one of the simple or primitive colours. In *painting*, yellow is of a great many varieties, as, *Naples yellow, king's yellow, patent yellow*, &c. [*See these terms in their proper places.*]

YEL'LŌW, *v. t.* To render yellow.

YEL'LŌW, *v. i.* To grow yellow.

YEL'LŌW-BIRD, *n.* A small singing bird common in the United States, the *Fringilla tristis*, Linn. The summer dress of the male is of a lemon yellow, with the wings, tail, and fore part of the head black. The female and male, during winter, are of a brown olive colour. When caged, the song of this bird greatly resembles that of the canary.

YEL'LŌW-BLOSSOMED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.

YEL'LŌW-BOY, *n.* A cant name for a guinea or other gold coin.

YEL'LŌW-BUNTING, *n.* The yellow-hammer,—*which see.*

YEL'LŌW-DYE, *n.* A yellow colouring matter, obtained from vegetables and minerals. The principal vegetable yellow dyes are *annotto, dyer's broom, fustic, French berries, fustet, quercitron bark, turmeric, saw-wort, weld*, and *willow leaves*. Those of the mineral kingdom, are *chromate of lead, iron-oxide, nitric acid, sulphuret of antimony*, and *sulphuret of arsenic*.

YEL'LŌW-EARTH, *n.* A soft yellow mineral found at Wehraw, in Upper Lusatia, united with clay and argillaceous iron-stone.

YEL'LŌW-FE'VER, *n.* A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow, and often also with what is called black-vomit.

YEL'LŌW-GŌLDS, *n.* A flower.

YEL'LŌW-HAIRED, *a.* Having yellow hair.

YEL'LŌW-HAMMER, *n.* A passerine bird of the genus Emberiza, the *E. citrinella*, Linn.; called also yellow bunting and yellow teedring. The head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and lower tail coverts are of a bright yellow. On the breast and sides there are reddish spots; the feathers on the top of the back are blackish in the middle, and the tail feathers are also blackish. The yellow-hammer is a resident in this country, and generally throughout Europe. In summer the well known notes of the male are almost incessantly heard from the road-side hedge.

YEL'LŌWISH, *a.* Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a *yellowish* colour.

YEL'LŌWISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow.

YEL'LŌW-LEAVED, *a.* Having yellow leaves.

YEL'LŌWNESS, *n.* The quality of being yellow; as, the *yellowness* of an orange.—2.† Jealousy.

YEL'LŌW-NUPHAR, *n.* The yellow-water-lily, *Nuphar lutea.* [*See* NUPHAR.]

YEL'LŌW-PINE, *n.* A North American tree of the genus Pinus, *P. mitis*. The wood is compact and durable, and is universally employed in the countries where it grows for domestic purposes. It is also extensively imported to Britain and the West Indies. [*See* PINE.]

YEL'LŌW-RATTLE, *n.* A British plant of the genus Rhinanthus, the *R. crista-galli*. [*See* RHINANTHUS.]

YEL'LŌW-ROCKET, *n.* A British plant of the genus Barbarea, the *B. vulgaris*, called also bitter winter-cress. [*See* WINTER-CRESS.]

YEL'LŌW-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Xanthorrhiza, the *X. apiifolia*. It is a small North American shrub, having creeping roots of a yellow colour. The bark of the root is intensely bitter, and is used in America as a tonic.

YEL'LŌWS, *n.* A disease of horses, in which the skin becomes yellow. It is a chronic inflammation of the liver, or a kind of jaundice.

YEL'LŌW-THROAT, *n.* A small North American singing bird of the genus Sylvia, a species of warbler.

YEL'LŌW-TOP, *n.* A species of grass, called also white-top.

YEL'LŌW-WATER-LILY, *n.* *See* NUPHAR.

YEL'LŌW-WEED, *n.* The common name of British plants of the genus Reseda. [*See* RESEDA.]

YEL'LŌW-WILLOW, *n.* A plant of the genus Salix, the *S. vitellina;* called also golden osier. It is a tree of moderate height, with smooth, shining, yellow branches, and is used for making baskets.

YEL'LŌW-WOOD, *n.* A plant of the genus Xanthoxylum.

YEL'LŌW-WORT, *n.* A British plant of the genus Chlora, the *C. perfoliata*, nat. order Gentianaceæ. It is an annual plant, with a stem about a foot high. It is very glaucous, with remote leaves, panicled above, and bearing many bright yellow flowers. It grows on chalky or hilly pastures.

YELP, *v. i.* [Sax. *gealpan*, to bray; Dan. *gylper*, to croak.] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dog.

YELP'ING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.

YELP'ING, *n.* The repeated bark of a young dog.—2. Repetetory cries or reproaches of a young person. [*Vulgar.*]

YEN'ITE, *n.* A mineral found in the isle of Elba, and in other places, of a brown or brownish black colour. It is arranged with the chrysolite family, but differs much from other species of it. It resembles hornblend, or rather black epidote. It occurs both crystallized and massive; the form of the crystals being that of a rhomboidal prism. It consists chiefly of silex, lime, and oxide of manganese. This mineral is called yenite or jenite, in commemoration of the battle of Jena, and lievrite, from its discoverer.

YEŌMAN, *n.* [Sax. *gemæne*, common, Sw. *gemen*, Dan. *gemeen*. *See* COMMON.] 1. A man of small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. According to Camden, a yeoman is at the head of the classes beneath gentlemen, and in legal understanding he is one who is possessed of a forty shilling freehold.—2. An upper servant in a nobleman's family.—3. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between the sergeant and the groom.—4. In *ships of war*, an inferior officer under the boatswain, appointed to assist in attending to the boatswain's stores.—5. *Yeomen of the guard*, a body guard of the sovereign, consisting of 100 men habited in the costume of Henry VIII 's time, and commanded by a captain and other officers. They are known by the vulgar name of *beef-eaters*. [*See* BEEF-EATER.]

YEŌMAN-LIKE, *a.* Like yeomen.

YEŌMANLY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.

YEŌMANRY, *n.* The collective body of yeomen; the collective body of farmers.—*Yeomanry cavalry*, a name given to certain troops of horse that were embodied in almost every county as volunteers, during the French war, whilst this country was threatened with invasion. A large portion of this force consisted of gentlemen or wealthy farmers (yeomen). It was subject to the same regulations, when on service, as the militia. The men were mounted, and in most respects equipped at their own expense, but they received pay when in actual service. They were commanded by the lord-lieutenant of the county, who granted commissions to the subaltern officers. Many of these yeomanry regiments still exist, although they are rather maintained for the purpose of amusement and good fellowship, than for any practical service.

YER'BA, } *n.* A name given to
YER'BA-MA'TE, } Paraguay tea, the produce of *Ilex Paraguensis*. It yields theine.

YERK, *v. t.* [This seems to be the Heb. and Ch. ירק, *yarak*, Eth. *waraka*, to spit, that is, to thrust out. It is the same as *jerk.*] To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring; as, horses *yerk* their heels; to jerk.—2.† To lash; to strike; to beat. [*In this latter sense, the word is used in the Scottish dialect.*]

YERK, *v. i.* To jerk; to move as with jerks.

YERK, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. *See* YEARN.

YER'-NUT, } *n.* A kind of nut; earth-
YAR'-NUT, } nut; pig-nut.

YES, *adv.* [Sax. *gise.*] A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to *no;* as, are you married, madam? *yes*. It is used like *yea*, to enforce by repetition or addition, something which precedes. You have done all this; *yes*, you have done more.

> *Yes*, you despise the man to books confin'd. *Pope.*

[Walker's pronunciation of this word as *yis*, is now considered vulgar. It is now pronounced, by polite speakers, *yĕs*, the *e* having the short sound, as in *met.*]

YES'AWAL, *n.* In *India*, a state messenger.

YEST. *See* YEAST.

YES'TER, *a.* [G. *gestern;* D. *gisteren;* Sax. *gystern;* L. *hesternus.*] Last; last past; next before the present; as, *yester* sun.

Note.—This is seldom used except in the compounds which follow.

YES'TERDAY, *n.* [Sax. *gyrstan-dæg*, *gyrsterlnic dæg*. *See* YESTER.] 1. The day last past; the day next before the present.

> All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
> The way to dusty death. *Shak.*
> We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing; Job viii.

2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town *yesterday*. *Yesterday* we received letters from our friends. In this case, a preposition is understood; as, *on yesterday*, or *during yesterday*. The word may be considered as adverbially used.

YES'TEREVE, } *n.* The even-
YES'TEREV'ENING, } ing last past.

YES'TERN, *a.* Relating to the day last past.

YES'TERNIGHT, *n.* [*yester* and *night.*] The night last past.—2. It is used without a preposition. My brother arrived *yesternight;* where *on* or *during* is understood, but it may be considered as adverbially used.

YEST'Y. *See* YEASTY.

YET, *conj.* [Sax. *get, gyt;* Gr. ετι: W. *etto.*] It seems to be from the root of the verb *get.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. I come to you in the spirit of peace; *yet* you will not receive me

> *Yet,* I say to you, that Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these; Matth. vi.

YET, *adv.* Beside; over and above. There is one reason *yet* further to be alleged.—2. Still; the state remaining the same.

> They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens. *Addison.*

3. At this time; so soon. Is it time to go? Not *yet.*—4. At least; at all.

> A man that would form a comparison between Quintillian's declamations, if *yet* they are Quintillian's. *Baker.*

5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance.

> A little longer; *yet* a little longer. *Dryden.*

6. Still; in a new degree. The crime becomes *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety.—7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

> Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them. *Bacon.*

8. Hitherto. You have *yet* done nothing. In this sense it sometimes takes *as* before it; as, you have *as yet* done less than was expected.

YETT, *n.* A gate. [*Scotch.*]

YEV'EN, for *Given,* is not in use.

YEW, *n.* [Sax. *iw;* W. *yw* or *ywen;* G. *eibe* or *eibenbaum;* D. *ibenboom;* Fr. *if.*] An evergreen tree of the genus Taxus, nat. order Taxaceæ. The common yew is *T. baccata,* indigenous in



Yew (Taxus baccata.)

most parts of Europe, and found in most parts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a low tree, usually rising three or four feet from the ground, and then sending out numerous spreading branches, forming a dense head of foliage, often 30 to 40 feet high. It is frequently planted in church-yards; its wood was extensively used in the manufacture of bows previous to the discovery of gunpowder, and now, on account of its hard, compact, close grain, it is much employed by cabinet-makers and turners.

YEW, *v. i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [*See* YAW.]

YEW, *a.* Relating to yew-trees; made of the wood of the yew-tree.

YEW'EN,† *a.* Made of yew.

YEX, *n.* [Sax. *geocsa.* *See* HICCOUGH.] A hiccough. [*Little used.*]

YEX, *v. i.* To hiccough.

YEZDEGER'DIAN, *a.* Noting an era, dated from the overthrow of the Persian empire, when Yezdegerd was defeated by the Arabians, in the eleventh year of the Hegira, A. D. 636.

YEZ'IDEES, *n. plur.* A small tribe bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.

YFERE,† *adv.* Together.

YIELD, *v. t.* [Sax. *gieldan, gildan, gyldan,* to render, to pay. But the word seems to be directly from the W. *gildiaw,* to produce, to yield, to concede, to contribute. The sense is obvious.] 1. To produce, as land, stock, or funds: to give in return for labour, or as profit. Lands *yield* not more than three per cent. annually; houses *yield* four or five per cent. Maize on good land, *yields* two or three hundred fold.—2. To produce, in general. Most vegetable juices *yield* a salt.—3. To afford; to exhibit. The flowers in spring *yield* a beautiful sight.—4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true; as, to *yield* the point in debate. We *yield* that there is a God.—5. To give, as claimed of right; as, to *yield* due honours; to *yield* due praise.—6. To permit; to grant.

> Life is but air,
> That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to give up. To *yield* the breath, is to expire.—8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with *up* or *over;* as, to *yield up* their own opinions. We *yield* the place to our superiors.—9. To surrender; sometimes with *up;* as, to *yield* a fortress to the enemy; or to *yield up* a fortress.

YIELD, *v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit.

> He saw the fainting Grecians *yield.* *Dryden.*

2. To comply with; as, I *yielded* to his request.—3. To give way; not to oppose. We readily *yield* to the current of opinion; we *yield* to the customs and fashions.—4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. They will *yield* to us in nothing.

> Tell me in what more happy fields
> The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields?* *Pope.*

YIELD, *n.* Amount yielded; product; return; applied particularly to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

YIELDABLENESS, *n.* Disposition to comply. [*A bad word and not used.*]

YIELDANCE,† *n.* Act of producing; concession.

YIELDED, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered.

YIELDER, *n.* One who yields.

YIELDING, *ppr.* Producing; affording; conceding; resigning; surrendering; allowing.—2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating; as, a *yielding* temper.

YIELDING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission.

YIELDINGLY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIELDINGNESS, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding.

YIELDLESS,† *a.* Unyielding.

YIRD, *n.* Earth. [*Scotch.*]

YIRR, *v. i.* To snarl; to growl; as, a dog. [*Scotch.*]

YO'GA, *n.* Among the *Hindoos,* a species of asceticism, which consists in a complete abstraction from all worldly objects, by which the Hindoo ascetic expects to obtain final emancipation from further migrations, and union with the universal spirit. Those who practise the Yoga are called *Yogis,* and the horrible tortures which they commit on themselves have been often described.

YO'JAN, *n.* In *the East Indies,* a measure or distance of five miles.

YOKE, *n.* [Sax. *geoc* or *ioc;* D. *juk;* G. *joch;* Sans. *yuga* or *yuj;* Pers. *yugh, yoo;* W. *jau;* Fr. *joug;* L. *jugum;* Gr. ζυγος: Slav. Russ. *igo;* Ch. Syr. and Ar. זוג, *zug,* to join, L. *jungo,* Gr. ζευγω.] 1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow, a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind.—2. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage.

> Our country sinks beneath the *yoke.* *Shak.*

3. A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c. suspended on each side.—4. A chain; a link; a bond of connection; as, the *yoke* of marriage.—5. A couple; a pair; as, a *yoke* of oxen.—6. Service.

> My *yoke* is easy; Matth. xi.

7. A frame of wood or metal with two arms, made to slip on the head of a boat's rudder, and having a line, called the *yoke-rope,* attached to each end, by pulling on which the boat is steered.

YOKE, *v. t.* To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen, or a pair of oxen.—2. To couple; to join with another.

> Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb. *Shak.*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. 4. To restrain; to confine. Libertines like not to be *yoked* in marriage.

> The words and promises that *yoke*
> The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YOKE,† *v. i.* To be joined together.

YOKED, *pp.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YOKE-ELM, *n.* A tree.

YOKE-FELLOW, } *n.* [*yoke* and *fel-*
YOKE-MATE, } *low* or *mate.*] An associate or companion.—2. A mate; a fellow.

YOKE'LET, *n.* A small farm. [*Local.*]

YOKING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling.

YOKING, *n.* The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or coupling.—2. In *agriculture,* the harnessing of draught animals, as horses and oxen, to carts, ploughs, &c.—3. In *Scotland,* as much work as is done by draught

animals at one time, whether it be by cart or plough.

YŌLD,† for *Yielded.*

YŌLK, *n.* 1. The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. [*See* YELK.]—2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable. —3. The *vitellus,* a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gærtner, from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg. It is characterized as very firmly and inseparably connected with the embryo, yet never rising out of the integuments of the seed in germination, but absorbed, like the *albumen,* [*see* WHITE *and* PERISPERM,] for the nourishment of the embryo. When the albumen is present, it is always situated between it and the embryo. In the grasses it forms a scale between the embryo and albumen. It is considered by Smith as a subterraneous cotyledon.

YON, YOND,† YON'DER, *a.* [Sax. *geond.* This seems to be formed from *gan,* to go, or its root, and signifies properly *gone;* or it is from *geonan,* to open; whence distant. The G. *jener,* and D. *gins, ginder,* may be the same word or from the same root.] Being at a distance within view.

Yonder men are too many for an embassy. *Bacon.*

Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green *Milton.*

Note.—*Yon* is obsolete, except in poetry.

YON,† YOND,† YON'DER, *adv.* At a distance within view. When we use this word, we often point the hand or direct the eye to the place or object.

First and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

YOND,† *a.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind; that is, *gone,* wandering, and allied to the preceding.

YONK'ER, *n.* A youngster; a younker.

YORE,† *adv.* [Sax. *geara.* It probably signifies past, gone, from the root of *year.*] Long.—*Of yore,* of old time; long ago; as, in times or days *of yore.*

But Satan now is wiser than *of yore. Pope.*

YOTE, YOAT, *v. t.* To fasten; to rivet.—2. To water; to pour water on. [First, *obs.;* second, *local.*]

YOU [Sax. *eow, iu, iuch;* G. *euch;* Arm. *chuy;* D. *gu* or *yu,* thou.] 1. The nominative and objective plural of *thou.* Although it is strictly applicable only to two or more persons, it is commonly used when a single person is addressed, instead of *thou* and *thee;* but properly with a plural construction; as, *you are, you were,* &c. When emphatical, it is pronounced with its full open sound, so as to rhyme with *view;* but when not emphatical, it falls into the sound of the antiquated form *ye.*

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

He that despiseth *you,* despiseth me; Luke x.

2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one. This at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin.

YOUNG, *a.* (yung.) [Sax. *iong, geong;* G. *jung;* Arm. *yaouncq;* W. *ieuanc;* Sans. *yuwana;* L. *juvenis.* Qu. Ch. Syr. Heb. and Sam. ינק, *yunak,* to suck, or Goth. *yuggs,* young. The Welsh makes the word a compound, and the origin is not evident.] 1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; *used of animals;* as, a *young* child; a *young* man; a *young* fawn.—2. Being in the first part of growth; as, a *young* plant; a *young* tree.—3. Ignorant; weak; or rather, having little experience.

Come, elder brother, thou 'rt too *young* in this. *Shak.*

YOUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively. The cow will take care of her *young,* as will the hen. Animals make provision for their *young.*

YOUNGER, *a. comp.* (yun''ger.) Not so old as another. A person of ninety years old is *younger* than one of a hundred, though certainly not a *young* man, nor in the first part of life.

YOUNGEST, *a. superl.* (yun''gest.) Having the least age. There are three persons living, the *youngest* of whom is ninety years old.

YOUNGISH, *a.* (yung'ish.) Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, *n.* (yung'ling.) [Sax. *geongling.*] Any animal in the first part of life.

YOUNG'LING,† *a.* Young; youthful.

YOUNGLY,† *a.* (yung'ly.) Youthful.

YOUNGLY, *adv.* (yung'ly.) Early in life. —2. Ignorantly; weakly. [*Little used.*]

YOUNGSTER, *n.* (yung'ster.) A young person; a lad; *a colloquial word.*

YOUNGTH, for *Youth,* is not in use.

YOUNK'ER, *n.* A youngster. [*Colloq.*] Among *seamen,* a stripling in the service.

YOUR, *a. pronom.* (yure.) [from *you;* Sax. *eower;* G. *euer.*] 1. The possessive form of *you* when the thing possessed follows; as, *your* book, otherwise the possessive form is yours; as, this book is *yours;* I have no pen, give me *yours.* When emphatical it is always pronounced full and open, like the noun *ewer;* but when not emphatical, it generally sinks into *yur,* like the last syllable of *law-yer.* The same remark applies to *yourself, yourselves.* —2. Belonging to you; equally applicable to both numbers; as, *your* father; *your* heart; *your* prince; *your* subjects.—3. It is used indefinitely.

Your medalist and *your* critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*

YOURSELF, *pron.* plur. *Yourselves.* [*your* and *self.*] A word added to *you,* to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons. This work you must do *yourself;* or you *yourself* must do it; that is, *you* and no other person. Sometimes it is used without *you.*

Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old. *Shak.*

2. It is used as the reciprocal pronoun. You love only *yourself;* you have brought this calamity on *yourselves;* be but *yourselves.*

YOUTH, *n.* (yūth.) [Sax. *iuguth, iugoth, iogoth, geogath;* Goth. *yuggs;* G. *jugend;* D. *jougd.*] 1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood. In a *general sense,* youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy, childhood, youth,* and *manhood.* In this sense, the word can have no plural.

Those who pass their *youth* in vice, are justly condemned to spend their age in folly. *Rambler.*

2. A young man. In this sense it has a plural.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent. *Dryden.*

3. A young person, male or female.—4. Young persons, collectively.

It is fit to *youth* to read the best authors first. *B. Jonson.*

YOUTHFUL, *a.* Young; as, two *youthful* knights.—2. Pertaining to the early part of life; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* age.—3. Suitable to the first part of life; as, *youthful* thoughts; *youthful* sports.—4. Fresh; vigorous; as in youth.

YOUTHFULLY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHFULNESS, *n.* Fulness of youth.

YOUTH'HOOD,† *n.* Youth.

YOUTHLY,† *a.* Young; early in life.

YOUTHY, *a.* Young. [*Bad, and not used.*]

YPIGHT,† *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched.

YPOINT'ING,† *a.* Pointing; directed to.

Heaven *ypointing* pyramid. *Milton.*

YT''TRIA, *n.* [so called from *Ytterby,* a quarry in Sweden.] A metallic oxide, or earth, having the appearance of a white powder, which is insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible. It dissolves in acids, forming sweetish salts, which have often an amethyst colour. It has no action on vegetable colours. *Yttria* seems to be a protoxide of yttrium, its metallic base. It was discovered in 1794, by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby, called from him gadolinite. It also occurs in yttro-cerite and yttro-tantalite.

YT''TRIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as, the *yttrious* oxide of columbium.

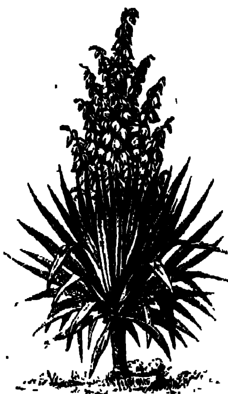
YT'TRIUM, *n.* The metallic base of yttria. It was first obtained pure in 1828, by Wöhler. Its texture is scaly, its colour grayish-black, and its lustre perfectly metallic. It is a brittle metal, and is not oxidized either in air or water, but when heated to redness it burns with splendour, even in atmospheric air, and with far greater brilliancy in oxygen gas. This metal, or rather its oxide, is so rare as not to admit of any useful application.

YTTRO-CE'RITE, *n.* A mineral occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Brodbo, near Fahlun in Sweden, imbedded in quartz. Its colour is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It is sometimes white. These colours generally alternate in layers, in the same specimen. It occurs crystallized and massive, and consists of fluoric acid, yttria, oxide of cerium, and lime. Before the blow-pipe it is infusible, but loses its colour and becomes white. It is acted on by acids, and the solution gives a precipitate soluble in carbonate of ammonia.

YTTRO-COL'UMBITE, YTTRO-TAN'TALITE, *n.* A mineral species, of which there are three varieties—the yellow, the dark, and the black—found at Ytterby, in Sweden. They are composed of *columbic acid, tungstic acid, yttria, lime, oxide of uranium,* and *oxide of iron,* the principal ingredients being columbic acid and yttria. The whole are infusible before the blow-pipe; but they decrepitate, and assume a light colour. They dissolve with *borax;* but are not acted upon by *acids.*

YU, *n.* The Chinese name for nephrite or jad,—*which see.*

YUC'CA, *n.* A genus of American plants, nat. order Liliaceæ. The spe-



Yucca gloriosa.

cies are handsome plants, with copious white panicled flowers, extremely elegant, but destitute of odour. The leaves are long, numerous, simple, rigid or coriaceous, and pungent. There are several species, known by the name of Adam's needle. *Y. gloriosa*, or common Adam's needle, is much prized on account of its panicle of elegant flowers, which attain a height of ten or twelve feet.

YUCK, *v. i.* To itch. [*Local.*]

YUCK, *n.* The itch, or scabies. [*Vulgar Scotch.*]

YUFTS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox hides in a peculiar manner.

YUG, } *n.* In *the mythology of India*, an
YOG, } age; one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YU'LAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China. The *Magnolia yulan*, a tree of thirty or forty feet, in its native country; but, in European gardens, of not more than twelve feet.

YULE, *n.* [Sax, *iule, geohol, gehul, geol;* Arm. *gouel, gouil*, a feast; W. *gwyl*, a holiday.] The common Scottish name for Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour. In ancient times it was the current name for Christmas in England, and also for the feast at Lammas-tide.

Note.—It would appear to have been originally one of the three great festivals in the year, observed by the ancient Goths, namely *Yule* or *Jul*, celebrated at the time of the winter solstice, in honour of the sun.

Masks, singing, dancing, *yule*-games. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

The mistletoe ceremonial of the *yule* festival continued from the time of the Druids. *Stukely.*

YULE'-LOG, } *n.* A large block of
YULE'-BLOCK, } wood, often a tree-root, forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden time.

YUNX, *n.* A genus of scansorial birds; the wryneck,—*which see.*

YURT, *n.* The name given to houses or huts, whether permanent or movable, of the natives of northern Asia or Siberia.

YUX,† *n.* [Sax. *yeox.*] A hiccough.

YUX,† *v. i.* To hiccough.

Z.

Z, THE last letter of the English Alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal *S*. It bears the same relation to *s*, as *v* does to *f*. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as *S*. The words in English which begin with *z*, are all derived from other languages, mostly from the Greek. As a numeral, Z stands for 2000, and with a dash over it, $\bar{Z}$, for 2,000,000. It is pronounced *zed*, and its vulgar or local name is *izzard*.

ZA'BAISM. *See* SABIANISM.

ZABUCA'JO NUTS, *n* The fruit of *Lecythis zabucajo*, a South American plant, having a peculiar seed vessel which opens by a lid. [*See* PYXIDIUM.] The nuts are occasionally used as a dessert.

ZAC'CHO, *n* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAFFAR, } *n.* Impure oxide of cobalt.
ZAFFIR, } The residuum of cobalt,
ZAF'FRE, } after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters, have been expelled by calcination; so that it is a gray or dark gray oxide of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silex. Zaffre is employed for painting pottery ware and porcelain of a blue colour. The blue of zaffre is the most solid and fixed of all the colours that can be employed in vitrification. It is also used in the manufacture of cobalt.

ZAIM, *n.* A Turkish chief or leader.

ZAM'BO, *n.* The child of a mulatto and a negro; also sometimes of an Indian and a negro.

ZA'MIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cycadaceæ. The species are found in the tropical parts of America, and also at the Cape of Good Hope and in New Holland. They consist of trees with a single cylindrical trunk, increasing by the development of a single terminal bud, and covered by the scaly bases of the leaves. The stems of all the Zamias abound in a mucilaginous juice which has a nauseous odour, and an unpleasant taste, arising from the existence in it of a peculiar proximate principle. This may be removed by boiling, roasting, &c., when some of them form a nutritious article of food. The pith of *Z. cycadis*, Bread-tree Zamia, after being prepared in a particular way, is formed into cakes, baked, and eaten by the Caffres and Hottentots. *Z. spiralis* produces large cones composed of nuts about the size of a chestnut, which are eaten by the natives of New Holland.

ZA'MITE, *n.* A fossil plant of the genus Zamia.

ZANNICHEL'LIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Naiadaceæ. There is but a single species. *Z. palustris*, marsh horned-pond-weed; a native of ponds, ditches, and rivulets in most parts of Europe. The stem is from twelve to eighteen inches long, thread-shaped, branched, and floating.

ZANO'NIA, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. There is but a single species, *Z. indica*, the climbing Indian cucumber, the fruit of which has the flavour of the cucumber.

ZANTHOPIC'RINE, } *n.* A bitter
XANTHOPIC'RINE, } crystalline substance, obtained from the bark of *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*. Its properties are little known.

ZAN'TIOTE, } *n.* A native of Zante,
ZAN'TIOT, } one of the Ionian islands.

ZA'NY, *n.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

ZA'NY, *v. t.* To mimic.

ZA'NYISM, *n.* The state or character of a zany.

ZAPH'ARA, *n.* A mineral used by potters to produce a sky colour in their wares.

ZAP'OTE, *n.* In *Mexico*, the general name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone.

ZÄR'NICH, *n.* [*See* ARSENIC.] A name given to the native sulphurets of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, and orpiment.

ZAX, *n.* An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates.

ZA'YAT, *n.* A Burman caravansary or resting place for travellers.

ZEA, *n.* In *nat. hist.*, the generic name of maize. Two species only of *Zea* are known; viz., *Z mays* and *Z. caragua*. The former is common *Indian-corn;* the latter is quite different as respects the *ear* and *seeds*. [*See* MAIZE.]

ZEAL, *n.* [Gr. ζηλος; L. *zelus.*] Passionate ardour in the pursuit of any thing. Excessive *zeal* may rise to enthusiasm. In general, *zeal* is an eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, and it may be manifested either in favour of any person or thing, or in opposition to it, and in a good or bad cause.

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

They have a *zeal* of God, but not according to knowledge; Rom. x.

A *zeal* for liberty is sometimes an eagerness to subvert, with little care what shall be established. *Johnson.*

ZEAL, *v. i.* To entertain zeal.

ZEALED,† *a.* Filled with zeal.

ZEALLESS, *a.* Wanting zeal.

ZEALOT, *n.* (zel'ot.) One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardour. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardour is intemperate and censurable. The fury of *zealots* was one cause of the destruction of Jerusalem.

ZEALOT'ICAL, *a.* Ardently zealous [*Little used.*]

ZEAL'OTISM, *n.* The character or conduct of a zealot.

ZEAL'OTRY, *n.* Behaviour of a zealot. [*Rarely used.*]

ZEALOUS, *a.* (zel'us.) Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object.

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

ZEALOUSLY, *adv.* (zel'usly.) With passionate ardour; with eagerness.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing; Gal. iv.

ZEALOUSNESS, *n.* (zel'usness.) The quality of being zealous; zeal.

ZE'BRA, *n.* A pachydermatous mammal, the *Equus zebra*, a quadruped of



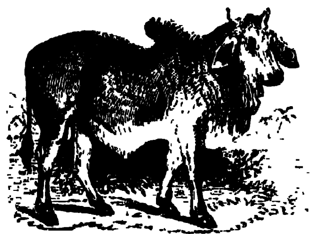
Zebra (Equus zebra).

Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band. The zebras graze in herds on the steep hill side, and seek the wildest and most sequestered spots, so that they are extremely difficult of approach, not only from their watchful habits and great swiftness of foot, but also from the inaccessible nature of their abode. They are incapable of being tamed, unless they are taken very young. There is another species of *zebra*, *E. burchellii*, which inhabits the plains of South Africa, beyond the Orange river. It is a beautiful animal, having the ears and tail more like those of the horse than the preceding species, which approaches the ass in these particulars. It admits of being tamed to a certain extent, but even in its most tractable state it is described as wicked, treacherous, obstinate, and fickle. The zebras belong to the family that contains the horse and the ass.

ZE'BRA PLANT, *n.* The *Calathea zebrina*, called *zebra plant* from the stripes on its leaves.

ZE'BRA WOOD, *n.* A kind of wood used by cabinet-makers, produced by the *Omphalobium lamberti*, belonging to the nat. order Connaraceæ.

ZE'BU, *n.* A ruminant mammal of the bovid tribe, the *Taurus indicus* or *Bos indicus* of the naturalists. This bovine



Zebu (Taurus indicus).

quadruped varies in size, from a large mastiff dog to a full grown European bull. It is ordinarily furnished with a fatty excrescence or hump on the shoulders, which has been said sometimes to reach the weight of fifty pounds. It is found extensively in India, and also in Northern Africa. It is often called the *Indian bull* or *ox*, and *cow*. The zebus are used as beasts of burden, and their flesh is used as an article of food, especially the hump, which is esteemed as a great delicacy.

ZE'BUB, *n.* A large and noxious fly of Abyssinia.

ZE'CHIN, *n* [It. *zecchino*; Fr. *sequin*.] A Venetian gold coin, worth about nine shillings sterling; usually written *Sequin*,—*which see*. If named from *Zecha*, the place where minted, this is the correct orthography.

ZECH'STEIN, *n.* [Ger.] In *geol*, a magnesian limestone. It lies immediately under the red sandstone and above the marl slate of the magnesian limestone formation.

ZED, **ZEE**, The names of the letter *Z*.

ZED'OARY, *n.* A medicinal root, belonging to *Curcuma zedoaria*, a plant growing in the East Indies, whose leaves resemble those of ginger, only they are longer and broader. It comes in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger, and two or three inches in length. It is a warm stomachic.

ZEIN, **ZEINE**, *n.* The gluten of maize; a substance of a yellowish colour, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of *Zea mays* or Indian corn. It is said to differ essentially from the gluten of *wheat*.

ZEMIN'DAR, *n.* [from *zem*, *zemin*, land.] In *India*, a feudatory or landholder who governs a district of country and collects the revenues of his district for the government. To assist him in the collection of these, the police of the district is under his control, and he holds a police court. A portion of land is assigned to him as subsistence-allowance, and as collector of the revenue he has a per centage (generally ten per cent.) upon the amount collected. In those districts, however, which are in the possession of the British government, the zemindars are recognized as hereditary proprietors of the soil, and the amount of revenue to be paid to government is settled at a fixed rate.

ZEMIN'DARY, **ZEMIN'DAREE**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar; the land possessed by a zemindar.

ZENA'NA, *n.* The apartments of the ladies of a Mahomedan family; a seraglio.

ZEND, *n.* A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.

ZEND'AVESTA, *n.* [Pers. living word.] The sacred book of the Guebers or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is written in the Zend language, and is often called *Zend*, by contraction.

ZEN'DIK, *n.* In *Arabia*, an infidel; an atheist.

ZE'NIK, *n.* In *zool.*, a quadruped; the suricate or four-toed weasel.

ZE'NITH, *n.* [Fr.; It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit* or *cenit*. We have not found the oriental original.] The top of the heaven or vertical point; the upper pole of the celestial horizon; that point in the visible celestial hemisphere, which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a line drawn perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, would, if produced, pass through the earth's centre, supposing the earth a perfect sphere. The opposite pole of the celestial horizon is termed the *nadir*, and a vertical line or plane will, if produced, pass through the zenith and nadir, the spectator's place being considered as the centre of the celestial sphere. A plumb line, hanging freely and at rest, is directed to the zenith and nadir. All vertical circles or azimuths necessarily pass through the zenith.

ZE'NITH DISTANCE, *n.* The zenith distance of a heavenly body is its distance from the zenith measured on the vertical circle which passes through the body. It is equal to the complement of the altitude when the body is above the horizon, and to the depression increased by 90° when the body is below the horizon.

ZE'NITH SECTOR, *n.* An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the zenith distances of stars which pass near the zenith. It is also used in trigonometrical surveys for determining the difference of latitude of two stations, by observing the difference of the zenith distances of the same star, at the two stations, as it passes the meridian. It consists essentially, as its name implies, of a portion of a divided circle. [*See* SECTOR.]

ZE'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil, to foam, and λιθος, stone.] A class of earthy minerals, so named originally by Cronstedt, from their boiling and swelling when heated by the blow-pipe. Many substances have been confounded under this name, particularly such as are fusible by the blowpipe without addition, and exhibit a phosphoric brilliancy at the moment of fusion. Haüy makes two species of zeolite, which he calls mesotype and stilbite. Werner makes four subspecies, which he calls mealy zeolite, fibrous zeolite, radiated zeolite, and foliated zeolite. He makes zeolite a generic name, and Jameson, who adopts this theory, arranges in this family prehnite, zeolite, apophyllite, cubicite, called by Haüy analcime, chabasite, cross-stone, laumonite, dipyre, natrolite, and wavellite. According to Dr. Thomson, the zeolites, chemically considered, are, double hydrous, aluminous silicates. Under this head are included apophyllite, talc, harmotome, ittnerite, karpholite, levyne, laumonite, mesolite, natrolite, pyrophillite, steatite, thomsonite, agalmatolite, analcime, chabasite, comptonite, stilbite, zeuxite, and various other minerals.

ZEOLIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite, or resembling it.

ZEOLIT'IFORM, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

ZEPH'YR, **ZEPH'YRUS**, *n.* [L. *zephyrus*; Gr. ζεφυρος.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities.

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ZER'DA, *n.* An animal of the canine genus, found in the desert of Zaara, beyond mount Atlas. It is about ten inches in length, with a pointed nose, long whiskers, large black vivid eyes, and remarkably swift of foot. Its colour is a yellowish pale brown. It belongs to the genus Megalotis of Illiger.

ZE'RO, *n.* [It.] Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated. *Zero*, in the thermo-

meters of Celsius and Reaumur, is at the point at which water congeals. The *zero* of Fahrenheit's thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt, and is 32° below the freezing point of water. In Wedgewood's pyrometer, the *zero* corresponds with 1077° on Fahrenheit's scale. [*See* THERMOMETER.]

ZEST, *n.* [Pers. *zistan*, to peel.] 1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor; or the fine thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.—2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.

ZEST, *v. t.* To give a relish or flavour to; to heighten taste or relish.—2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing.

ZE'TA, *n.* A Greek letter, Z, ξ, or ζ, and corresponding to our *zed.* It is the sixth letter in the Greek alphabet.—2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapour from below.

ZETET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζητεω, to seek.] That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The *zetetic* method in mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of algebraical problems. [*The term is now disused.*]

ZETE'TIC, *n.* A seeker. [*This name was taken by some Pyrrhonists.*]

ZETET'ICS, *n.* A name given to that part of Algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. It is now disused.

ZETIC'ULA, *n.* A small withdrawing room.

ZEUG'LODON, *n.* An extinct species of whale.

ZEUG'MA, *n.* [Gr. ζευγμα, from ζευγνυω, to join. *See* YOKE.] A figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred to another more remote. Thus in Virgil, "Hic illius *arma*, hic *currus fuit*;" where *fuit*, which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma*.

ZEUS, *n.* A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, remarkable for their roundish or oval compressed form. To this genus belongs the species, called *doree*, *dory*, and *John Dory*, (*Z. faber.*) It grows to about 12 or 15 inches in length, and is well known on our coasts. Its flesh is esteemed delicious food. [*See* DOREE.] Another species is the *Z. opah*, or opah dory, which inhabits the seas of warm and temperate regions, and has occasionally been found in those of Britain. It measures between four and five feet in length.

ZEUX'ITE, *n.* A zeolitic mineral found in Cornwall.

ZEUZ'ERA, *n.* A genus of nocturnal moths, belonging to the family Hepialidæ. A British species, *Z. æsculi*, is known to collectors under the name of the wood leopard.

ZEY'LANITE, In *mineral.*, Ceylanite,—*which see.*

ZIB'ET, ZIB'ETH, *n.* [*See* CIVET.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Viverra, the *V. zibetha.* This is a small quadruped somewhat resembling a weasel. It is found on the Asiatic coast, and in some of the larger islands of the Indian Archipelago. It differs in several respects from its African congener the civet, (*V. civetta*), but it secretes an odoriferous substance which resembles that of the civet, and is perhaps equally prized.

ZIBE'THUM, *n.* A name given to the unctuous odoriferous substance secreted by the zibet.

ZIG'ZAG, *a.* Having sharp and quick turns or flexures.—*Zig-zag moulding*, in *arch.*, a species of moulding much used in early Norman architecture. It consists of diagonal lines placed in alternate order. It is also termed *chevron* and *dancette.* [*See these terms.*] —*Zig-zag stem*, in *bot.*, a stem which forms angles alternately from right to left, and the reverse, as in *statice reticulata.*

ZIG'ZAG, *n.* Something that has short turns or angles, as a line, the stem of of a plant, &c.

ZIG'ZAG, *v. t.* To form with short turns or angles.

ZIG'ZAGGED, *pp.* Formed with short turns.

ZIG'ZAGGING, *ppr.* Forming with short turns.

ZIL'LAH, *n.* In the *East Indies*, a local division of a country; a shire or county.

ZIMB, *n.* [Arab.] An insect translated *hornet* in scripture, and which is considered to be identical with the *zimb* or



Zimb, from Bruce's Travels.

dog-fly of Abyssinia, as described by Bruce. It is supposed to be a species of Tabanus.

ZI'MENT WATER, COP'PER WATER, *n.* A name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

ZIMOME. *See* ZYMOME.

ZINC, *n.* [G. Sw. and Dan. *zink*] A metal frequently called *spelter* in commerce. It has a strong metallic lustre, and a bluish white colour. Its texture is lamellated and crystalline, and its specific gravity about 7. It is a hard metal, being acted on by the file with difficulty; and its toughness is such as to require considerable force to break it when the mass is large. At low or high degrees of heat it is brittle, but between 250° and 300°, it is both malleable and ductile, and may be rolled or hammered into sheets of considerable thinness, and drawn into wire. Its malleability is considerably diminished by the impurities which the zinc of commerce contains. It fuses at 773°, and when slowly cooled, crystallizes in four or six sided prisms. Zinc undergoes little change by the action of air and moisture. When fused in open vessels, it absorbs oxygen and forms the white oxide called *flowers of zinc.* Heated strongly in air it takes fire and burns with a beautiful white light, forming oxide of zinc. Zinc is found in considerable abundance. It does not occur in the native state, but is obtained from its ores which are chiefly the sulphuret, or *zinc blende*, and the carbonate or *calamine.* The oxide of zinc is a fine white powder insoluble in water, but very soluble in acids which it neutralizes, being a very powerful base, of the same class as magnesia. It combines also with some of the alkalies. Several of the salts of zinc are employed in medicine, as the sulphate or *white vitriol*, the chloride or *butter of zinc*, the acetate and the cyanuret. Sheet-zinc is now largely employed for lining water cisterns, baths, &c., for making spouts, pipes, for covering roofs, and several other architectural purposes. Plates of this metal are used as generators of electricity in voltaic batteries, &c.; they have also been recently employed in the operation of transferring printing. Zinc is much employed in the manufacture of brass and other alloys. A new application of this metal has been lately announced, namely, that of producing what is termed the *electric light*, to be used as a substitute for gas.

ZINCIF'EROUS, *a.* [*zinc* and L. *fero.*] Producing zinc: as, *zinciferous* ore.

ZINCK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance.

> Some effervesce with acids, some not, though soluble therein, as to the *zincky* part. *Kirwan.*
>
> The *zincky* ores are said to be grayer than other ores. *Kirwan*

ZINC'ODE, *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

ZINCO'GRAPHER, *n.* [*zinc*, and Gr. γραφω, to write or engrave.] One who draws or writes on zinc plates.

ZIN'COGRAPHIC, ZIN'COGRAPHICAL, *a.* Relating to zincography.

ZINCOG'RAPHY, *n.* The art of drawing or writing on zinc plates as a substitute for stones.

ZINC'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a voltaic battery.

ZIN'GIBER, *n.* Ginger, a genus of plants, nat. order Zingiberaceæ. The species are natives of hot climates, but the one best known to us, is the *Z officinalis*, the root of which is the well known Jamaica ginger of the shops. [*See* GINGER.]

ZINGIBERA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of plants, of which the genus Zingiber is the type. The species are all tropical plants or nearly so, the greater number inhabiting various parts of the East Indies. They are generally objects of great beauty, on account of the development of their floral envelopes, and the rich colours of their bracts; but they are chiefly valued for the sake of the aromatic and stimulating properties of the rhizoma or root, such as are found in ginger, galangale, zedoary, cardamoms, &c.

ZINK'ENITE, *n.* A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.

ZI'ON, *n.* A mount or eminence in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors. Hence,—2. The theocracy or church of God.

ZIR'CON, *n.* Called also jargon of Ceylon, a mineral originally found in Ceylon, in the sands of rivers, along with spinel, sapphire, tourmalin, and iron sand. Zircon, hyacinth, and zirconite, are regarded as varieties of the same species. They are essentially composed of zirconia, with silex, and a minute portion of iron. The primitive form of the crystals is an octahedron, composed of two four-sided prisms. The common form is a rectangular four-sided prism.

ZIRCO'NIA, *n.* An oxide of the metal *zirconium*, discovered by Klaproth,

the year 1789, in the *zircon* of Ceylon, and subsequently in the hyacinth of Expaily in France. It resembles *alumine* in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass. When pure it is a white powder. It forms salts with acids.

ZIR′CONITE, *n.* A variety of the zircon.

ZIRCO′NIUM, *n.* The metallic basis of zirconia. Berzelius first obtained *zirconium* in 1824; but Davy had previously rendered its existence quite probable. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder. Its metallic character is questioned by some.

ZIV′OLO, *n.* A bird resembling the yellow hammer, and by some considered as the same species.

ZIZA′NIA, *n.* The Greek name of *Lolium temulentum* or darnel. [*See* DARNEL.]

ZIZ′EL, *n.* A rodent mammal, the *Arctomys citillus*. It is found in Russia and Germany, and also in Asia. It is the *suslik*, often called the earless marmot. It is a small quadruped.

ZI′ZYPHUS, *n.* A genus of plants, nat. order Rhamnaceæ. The species are shrubs with alternate leaves, spiny stipules, and mucilaginous fruit, which is edible. *Z. vulgaris*, or common



Zizyphus vulgaris.

jubube, is a native of Syria, and is now cultivated in many parts of Europe. In Spain and Italy, the fruit is eaten as a dessert, and in the winter season as a dry sweetmeat. *Z. spina Christi*, is known under the name of Christ's thorn. It is a native of North Africa, Palestine, Ethiopia and Egypt. There are numerous other species.

ZOANTHA′RIA, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, a living animal, and ανθος, a flower.] Animal flowers, the third class of Zoophytes, according to Blainville, corresponding with the *Zoophyta Helianthoida* of Johnston. They are flower-shaped, more or less elongated, very contractile, and have a terminal opening with variously shaped tentacula. They include four families, Lucernariadæ, Actiniadæ, Zoanthidæ, and Madreporidæ.

ZOAN′THUS. [*See* ZOANTHARIA.] A genus of Zoophytes, type of the group Zoantharia,—*which see.*

ZOC′CO, ZO′CLE, ZOC′COLO, *n.* [It. *zoccolo*; from L. *soccus*, a soak.] A square body under the base of a pedestal, &c., serving for the support of a bust, statue or column.

ZO′DIAC, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; It. and Sp. *zodiaco*; L. *zodiacus*; Gr. ζωδιακος, from ζωον, an animal.] 1. An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. It is divided into 12 equal parts, called signs. [*See* SIGN.] It was distinguished by the ancients because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, is not true of all the newly discovered planets.—2. A girdle.

ZODI′ACAL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac; as, *zodiacal* signs; *zodiacal* planets.—*Zodiacal light*, a luminous track of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. In the evening after twilight, it is in this latitude most conspicuous about the months of April and May, or at the opposite seasons before sun-rise. Its nature is unknown.

ZO′HAR, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on scripture, and highly esteemed by the rabbis.

ZOIS′ITE, *n.* [from *Van Zois*, its discoverer.] A mineral regarded as a variety of epidote. It occurs in deeply striated rhomboidal prisms, much compressed and rounded; its colours gray, yellowish or bluish gray, brown, grayish yellow, or reddish white.

ZOLL′VEREIN, *n.* [Ger. *zoll*, toll, custom, duty; and *verein*, union or association.] The Prussian or German commercial or customs union, founded, through the example and efforts of the government of Prussia, in the year 1834, and having for its object the establishment of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states joining the union.

ZONE, *n.* [L. *zona*; Gr. ζωνη.] 1. A girdle.

An embroider'd *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*

2. In *geography*, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The zones are five, the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic; two temperate or variable zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles; and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.—3. In *nat. hist.*, a band or stripe running round an object.—4. Circuit; circumference.—5. In *bot.*, applied to the circles of wood in dicotyledonous or exogenous stems. Also different belts of vegetation which occur in mountains.—*Ciliary zone*, in *anat.*, the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humour of the eye.

ZONED, *a.* Wearing a zone.—2. Having zones or concentric bands.

ZONELESS, *a.* Destitute of a zone.

ZON′NAR, ZO′NAR, *n.* A belt or girdle which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mahomedans.

ZOOCARP. *See* ZOOSPERE.

ZOOCAR′PIA, *n.* In *bot.*, a genus of plants.

ZOOG′RAPHER, *n.* [*See* ZOOGRAPHY.] One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

ZOOGRAPH′ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZOOG′RAPHIST, *n.* One who describes or depicts animals.—2. A zoologist.

ZOOG′RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and γραφω, to describe.] A description of animals, their forms and habits. [But *zoology* is generally used.]

ZOOL′ATRY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and λατρεια, to worship.] The worship of animals.

ZO′OLITE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and λιθος, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

ZOOL′OGER,† *n.* A zoologist.

ZOOLOG′ICAL, *a.* [from *zoology*.] Pertaining to zoology, or the science of animals.

ZOOLOG′ICALLY, *adv.* According to the principles of zoology.

ZOOL′OGIST, *n.* [from *zoology*.] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

ZOOL′OGY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and λογος, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, habitations, &c., of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes. Thus zoology treats of all those beings comprized in the term "animal kingdom." It embraces *comparative anatomy*, *animal physiology*, and all the great questions relating to the succession of species of animals upon the earth, the parts which they play in the theatre of nature, and the geographical distribution of existing species; another branch, termed *descriptive zoology*, is restricted to the outward characters, habits, properties, and the classification of animals. Various systems of classification have been framed by zoologists. Linnæus divided the animal kingdom into six classes, viz., *mammalia*, *birds*, *fishes*, *amphibials*, *insects*, and *worms* (vermes). Cuvier gives a more definite arrangement. He divides the animal kingdom into four sub-kingdoms, viz., *vertebrata*, *mollusca*, *articulata*, and *radiata*. [*See these terms.*] The term *zoology* is sometimes used in a more restricted sense, to signify the natural history of quadrupeds or mammalia, which, however, is more correctly termed *therology*, and is thus distinguished from *ornithology*, *ichthyology*, *entomology*, &c.

ZOON′IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal.] Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.—*Zoonic acid*, a name given by Berthollet to acetic acid, combined with animal matter, and obtained by distilling animal matter.

ZOON′OMY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and νομος, law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

ZOOPH′AGA, *n.* A name given to those tribes of animals which attack and devour *living* animals, such as the lion, the tiger, the wolf, &c.

ZOOPH′AGAN, *n.* One of the zoophaga.

ZOOPH′AGOUS, *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φαγω, to eat.] Feeding on animals.

ZO′OPHITE. *See* ZOOPHYTE.

ZOOPHOR′IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φερω, to bear.] The zoophoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

ZOOPH′ORUS, *n.* [supra.] In *ancient arch.*, the same with the *frieze* in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

ZO′OPHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φυτον, a plant.] 1. In *nat. hist.*, a body resembling an animal and a vegetable, and once supposed to partake of the nature of both, such as madrepores, millepores, corallines, &c.—2. The

zoophytes, or *zoophyta*, form a great division of the animal kingdom, comprehending beings which are always evidently more simple in organization than in the other divisions, and which have their parts more or less distinctly arranged round an axis, a disposition which frequently gives them the shape of flowers, and hence the name, which signifies *living plants*, or *plant-like animals*. This division contains the starfishes and sea-eggs, as well as the actiniæ, corals, and corallines. Cuvier applies the name *radiata* to the zoophytes, and arranges them under five classes, viz., *echinodermata*, *entozoa*, or intestinal worms, *acalepha*, or sea-nettles, *polypi*, and *infusoria*.

ZOOPHYT'IC, ZOOPHYT'ICAL, *a.* Relating to zoophytes.

ZOOPHYTOLOG'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to zoophytology.

ZOOPHYTOL'OGY, *n.* [*zoophyte*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.] The natural history of zoophytes.

ZOOSPERM. *See* ZOOSPORE.

ZO'OSPORE, *n.* A spore occurring in cryptogamic plants, having cilia or moving processes projecting from its surface. Such spores move about in water for a certain length of time.

ZOOTOM'ICAL, *a.* [*See* ZOOTOMY.] Pertaining to zootomy.

ZOOT'OMIST, *n.* [*See* ZOOTOMY.] One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZOOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and τεμνω, to cut.] The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of brute animals; comparative anatomy.

ZOPH'ORUS. *See* ZOOPHORUS.

ZOPIS'SA, *n.* A sort of pitch scraped off the sides of ships, and tempered with wax and salt.

ZOR'IL, ZOR'ILLE, *n.* A fetid animal, a mere variety of the *Mephitis Americana*, or skunk, found in South America. [In Sp. *zorro* is a fox, and *zorillo* the whelp of a fox.]

ZOS'TER, *n.* [L. from Gr. ζωννυμι, to gird.] In *med.*, a kind of erysipelas, which goes round the body like a girdle.

ZOS'TERA, *n.* The grass-wrack or sea-wrack, a genus of plants. [*See* GRASS-WRACK.]

ZOS'TERITE, *n.* A fossil plant of the genus Zostera.

ZOS'TEROPS, *n.* A genus of perching birds, closely allied to the warblers, and seemingly intermediate between them and the titmice. One distinguishing characteristic of the species belonging to this genus is, that the eyes are encircled by a ring of snow-white feathers. Hence they have been named *white-eye*. They are small birds, found chiefly in Africa, Asia, and Australia.

ZOTHE'CA. [Gr.] In *ancient arch.*, a small apartment or alcove.

ZOUNDS. An exclamation, contracted from "God's wounds;" formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.

ZOZ'YMUS, *n.* The name given by Leach to a genus of brachyurous crustaceans.

ZUF'FOLO, *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to hiss or whistle, L. *sufflo*.] A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.

ZU'MATE. *See* ZYMATE.

ZUMBOO'RUK, *n.* [*Zumboor*, a wasp.] In the East, a small cannon supported by a swivelled rest on the back of a camel, whence it is fired. There were many such in the Sikh armies.

ZU'MIC. *See* ZYMIC ACID.

ZUMOLOG'ICAL, *a.* [*See* ZUMOLOGY.] Pertaining to zumology. [This word should be written *Zymological*.]

ZUMOL'OGIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors. [This word should be written *Zymologist*.]

ZUMOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment, from ζυμοω, to ferment, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. [This word should be written *Zymology*.]

ZUMO'METER, ZUMOSIM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. ζυμωσις, fermentation, or ζυμη, ferment, and μετρεω, to measure.] An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation. [This should be written *Zymometer* or *Zymosimeter*.]

ZUR'LITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or according to some authors, a rectangular prism.

ZYGÆ'NA, *n.* A genus of chondropterygious fishes, belonging to the shark family, and distinguished by the horizontally flattened head, truncated in front, its sides extending transversely like the head of a hammer; whence the species have received the common name of *hammer-headed sharks*. They are found in the Mediterranean and Indian seas.

ZYGÆ'NIDÆ, *n.* A tribe of lepidopterous insects, of the family Crepuscularia, Cuvier. The antennæ, which are always terminated in a point destitute of a tuft, are sometimes simple in both sexes, fusiform or resembling a ram's horn, &c. The caterpillars live exposed on various leguminous plants. The *Zygæna filipendula* is a common British species.

ZYGODAC'TYLI, ZYGODAC'TYLES, *n.* The name given by Temminck and others, to an order of perching birds which have their feet composed of two anterior and two posterior toes, the external toe of the two latter being capable of a direction either forward or backward. The parrots, woodpeckers, toucans, cuckoos, &c., belong to this order.

ZYGODACTYL'IC, ZYGODAC'TYLOUS, *a.* [Gr. ζυγοω, to join, and δακτυλος, a finger.] Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of fowls which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, &c.

ZYGO'MA, *n.* In *anat.*, the process of the cheek-bone, a bone of the upper jaw.

ZYGOMAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζυγωμα, a joining.] Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale*, or cheek bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term *zygoma* is applied both to the bone and the arch.—*Zygomatic arch.* [*See* ZYGOMATIC.]—*Zygomatic bone*, the cheek bone.—*Zygomatic muscles*, two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.—*Zygomatic processes*, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.—*Zygomatic suture*, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

ZYGOPHYLLA'CEÆ, *n.* A nat. order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly related to Oxalidaceæ and Rutaceæ. The species are herbs, shrubs, and trees, having a very hard wood, and the branches often articulated. The greater part of them are distributed throughout the temperate regions. To the order belong the Caltrops (*Tribulus*), the Bean-caper (*Zygophyllina*), Lignum vitæ (*Guaiacum*), honey-flower (*Melianthus*), &c.

ZYGOSTAT'ES, *n.* [Gr. ζυγμα and στατος.] The clerk of a market who examines the weights and measures.

ZYM'ATE, ZU'MATE, *n.* A supposed compound of the imaginary *zymic acid* with a base. As there is no such acid there can be no such salt.

ZYM'IC-ACID, ZU'MIC-ACID, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment.] A supposed peculiar acid obtained by the acetous fermentation of vegetable substances. No such peculiar acid exists.

ZYMOLOGY, *n.* *See* ZUMOLOGY, &c.

ZYM'OME, ZIM'OME, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη.] One of the supposed proximate principles of the gluten of wheat. It is a tough substance, insoluble in alcohol. There are doubts as respects the existence of *zymome* as a truly distinct substance.

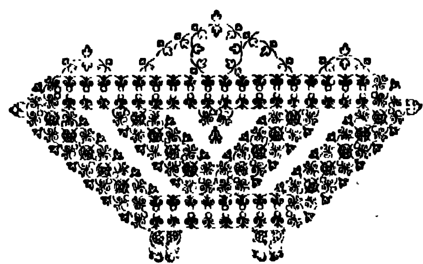
ZYMO'METER. *See* ZUMOMETER.

ZYTHEP'SARY, *n.* A brewery, or brew-house.

ZY'THUM, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil.] A beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

THE END.

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A

CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE,

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC;

IN WHICH

The Theory, the Art, and the Business of Farming,

IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS, ARE THOROUGHLY AND PRACTICALLY TREATED.

BY UPWARDS OF

FIFTY OF THE MOST EMINENT FARMERS, LAND AGENTS, AND SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE DAY.

EDITED BY

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EDITOR OF "THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE."

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Agriculture is so extensive a subject, that no one writer can speak from personal knowledge on all its departments; and it is a subject so variable with circumstances, and therefore so liable to misrepresentation, that no other kind of knowledge is worth communicating. Many previous attempts have been made to condense in one Work all existing information on Agricultural affairs; but the Authors, or Editors, however skilful in recording their own experience, and however successful there, have never had equal success in conveying the experience of others. The Agriculturist, in daily contact with Nature, requires the assistance of those who have had personal acquaintance with her laws and requirements: writers retailing an experience at second hand upon these points, can neither be accurate nor full enough for his purpose.

In offering, therefore, to the Agriculturists of Great Britain a Cyclopedia of Agriculture, Practical and Scientific, intended to be a standard book of reference on all the subjects of which it treats, we should greatly mistake the exigencies of the times did we present a mere compilation of bygone information, which, however interesting in itself, can be of little real use to the practical man.

The only way in which the knowledge of his art can be brought down to the present day; its various methods—detailed with accuracy for his information; and the explanations given of their success or failure, which the now more perfect Theory of Agriculture has furnished; is to place every department of the wide subject in the hands of those who have made it their especial study.

To accomplish this desirable object has been the great aim of the Editor and Publishers of the CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE; and for this purpose the assistance of our most distinguished agricultural writers has been engaged. Each separate topic will be discussed by its own student, in order that the whole may be presented as perfectly as possible. The reader will therefore receive no mere compilation of other works—he will, in every section of the subject, be instructed by the man who has made it his especial study. Thus, even in the "Calendar of Farm Operations," which might, perhaps harmlessly, have been a mere abstract of previous publications on farm practice, the successive sentences have been penned by those who have themselves carried out the processes described, or the instructions suggested: and in that one appendage to the Work, the details of farm operations are given as actually practised in twenty different counties of Scotland and England by more than twenty of our most successful farmers and cultivators.

As regards the body of the Work, the names of its writers,—a list of which is appended to this Prospectus,—are sufficient guarantee for the practical value of the performance. A Work on the Theory and Art of Agriculture, of which the several departments are undertaken by such contributors, may well command confidence.

The Dictionary form has been adopted, as the most accessible, and admitting of the easiest reference. But care will be taken to avoid frittering away the contents down to a succession of mere dictionary definitions: the various sections of the Science and Practice of Farming will be discussed in substantial readable articles; interspersed, however, with shorter illustrated statements descriptive of the grasses and the weeds of the farm; and the Entomological department will also be distributed through the Work, so as to destroy any risk of a dull or monotonous appearance pervading it. And it may be advisable to add, that while it will be the aim of every writer to give information to the cultivator which shall be useful in the field and in actual farm practice, the requisite clearness and precision of its arrangement will often render the use of *scientific* terms unavoidable, in consequence of those which are, in ordinary use, or are merely provincial, conveying different ideas in different localities. Thus, while the articles on the cultivation of oats, barley, rye, wheat, &c., are given under the ordinary names of their plants, about which no mistake can arise, those which describe our various weeds, grasses, and insects, will be given under their *scientific* names, for their popular names are too variable in their signification to be used with safety. The provincial names, wherever known, will be inserted in their proper alphabetical position, with references to the titles under which the subjects are treated. This seems necessary to be said, lest any one, by a cursory examination of the early numbers of the Work should be led, by the frequent appearance of botanical and entomological titles, to conceive that any of the articles it contains are written merely for the scientific reader. This would be altogether a mistaken idea: for we repeat, that the Work is designed strictly and exclusively for the useful information of the practical farmer and agricultural student.

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GLASGOW, 38, Queen Street;
ABERDEEN, - - 40, Broad Street;
BELFAST, - - - 28, Arthur Street;
BIRMINGHAM, - 85, Great Hampton Street;
BRISTOL, - - - - 78, Stokes Croft;
CARLISLE, - - - 8, Chapel Street;

EDINBURGH, 5, South College Street;
DUNDEE, - - - - 7, Crichton Street;
INVERNESS, - - 25, Gilbert Street;
LEEDS, - - - - - 7, Park Row;
LIVERPOOL, - - 115, Richmond Row;
LONDONDERRY, 41, William Street;

LONDON, - - 11, Warwick Square;
NEWCASTLE, - Elswick Court;
NORWICH, - - - 48, Upper St. Giles Street;
NOTTINGHAM, - 32, Clumber Street;
PLYMOUTH, - - 54, York Street.

